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BRADFORD & FIELD, PROFRIETOR

Our Correspondence.

Correspondence of the New-York Evangelis LIFE AND SERVICES OF DR. BULLARD.

MESSIIS. EDITORS : Your columns have already contained notices of the death of Rev. Dr. Bullard and of his funeral, the attendant circumstances of which will long be remembered-with brief observations upon his character, and his well-known services in the canse of Him whose ordained minister he

It seems becoming, however, that something more should be recorded concerning him-some memorial be offered from those among whom his most active years were passed, which shall serve to indicate to those who knew him less, the important relation he sustained to Presbyterianism in the West-while it may refresh recollections in those who knew him mere, of the particular services which for eighteen years he rendered to the Chnreh of Christ in Missouri. In undertaking to pay this tribute to his memory, I am governed by the assoclations of early acquaintance and friendship, and by nndoubting convictions that no man in the Church within the same period of time has discharged so many duties, or more justly entitled himself to be remembered for manifold and ardnons labors all directed to angmenting the resources of mercial and political power.

His Early Life.

As you know, he was a New-Englander-a native ts-boru about the year 1803. Of to state that he was a student and graduate of Am-

He is Settled in St. Louis

ing ministers were unit

When I first came to Missouri, more than twelve years ago, Dr. B. was my first acquaintance and exhibited also in the free use of his private means, friend-and by me, as by all others, was thought of and even the encumbering his property for the benas I entered the eity, as about the best known man in efit of the College. His death cannot, at this time, He was the oldest pastor in the eity-the first but be viewed with much solicitnde, so far as the minister of our branch of the Church here-the aeknowledged leader of the denomination-and therefore to him I was naturally led first of ail.

He came to this State in 1838, at a time when the affairs of the Presbyterian Church had reached since been adopted on the wider theater of the ena crisis, and a frightful chasm of division had rent tire church in the United States. Our churches the Church in twain.

ready for any action. With scarcely an exception, and ln some neighborhoods, where we had organi-



rould teach us by the death of those whe, with one

voice the church would say, must not die, that the

work is His-that he is carrying It on-that men

are his tools, curiously and wondrously fashiened.

but efficient only because of the more wondrous,

lmighty Hand that uses them. He fashioned them

-He can fashion others, and He will, when men

are absorbed in wendering at the tool, forgetful of

In reviewing the lives of the dead, as I have just

done, how remarkably the religious instincts centrol

urvivers in their estimate of the character of these

who have gone. What good was in them? What

good did they? These are the standard inquiries.

Nothing else stands the test, and upon nothing else

will the moral judgments of men rest-upon nothing

else will friendship dwell with conselation. And it

eems to be a natural law, as well as a fixed decree

of God, that the very fragrance of the memory of

a good man shall preserve and perpetuate it, while,

is worthy to be remembered in the lives of the de-

narted, are an indication to us of what God's indo-

nent is to be in the final day. He must regard

what we regard. For he created that moral and

religious tribunal within us, whence issue verdicts

pon character. And our judgments here are pre-

Fareign Correspondence of the New-York Evangelist

LETTER FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Change in the Turkish Capital—Ships of War crowding the Harbor—French Soldiers in the Streets—Distribution of Bibles in the Orimaa.

What a change has been wrought in this capital

nce I was last here, three years ago! The state of

war, and the presence of French and English troops

give it a new character. On first entering the har-

bor, before landing, the number of ships told me of

the change ; the harbor is full of them. Our steamer

ould hardly thread her way among them up the

CONSTANTINOPLE, November, 1855.

monitions of those to come.

ST. LOUIS.

t the same time, these our sentiments about what

the divine Workman.

The New-York Evangelist.

ceptions, every minister we have had in connec- sanguine expectations of success. In anything he has smitten the shepherd, he will more immediately tion with our denomination, since 1839, came into undertook I never heard him express a doubt of than ever bestow his gentle care upon the flock. The death of Dr. Bullard, and was di-success. He was determined in his purposes, resorected to his place of labor by him. And I am in- lute in executing them, and opposition or difficulty us singularly mysterious. But I would not forget clined to believe, from what I know, that not one of roused him-never discouraged him. My only how apt we are to think, because a man is useful these decided first on coming, with any other assur- wonder is, how he could undertake so many things and qualified to do much good, because he is still ance of support than his individual pledge, which at one time. But he had his gift, and I ought to alreng for work, and has many uncompleted plans e stood ready to fulfil, by personal effort, to secure add, he had a church and society who readily iden- which require his presence, that God will spare him appropriations, or by furnishing the money from his tified themselves with his many plans, and enabled to the Church. What a melancholy refutation of such a belief is the death of Dr. B. Doubtless God

fearless and always practical. In times of bereave

ment and sorrow he was one of the most sympa-

Yet, although the doctrines of the Church, which

wavered and never grew cold. He felt that a wrong

Interchange of pulpits between them. If there were

any exceptions, they were such as were to be com-

misserated for a native pugnacity of spirit, added

to those faults of early education and evil associa-

tion, which had placed the courtesies and amenities

of social and ministerial life among the virtues

we purse. Had we not had peculiar difficulties to him to inaugurate them npon a safe pecuniary basis. unter, the visible results to-day would have As a Pastor. been a large reward for all his labors. We have While thus accomplishing so much for the general always had trouble about procuring ministers for cause, he never did it at the cost of the interests of churches. Ministers from the East and North are his own immediate church. He was one with all relnctant to come to a Slave State This in some its concerns-a friend in all its families-and an legree baffled the efforts of Dr. Bullard in the active co-operator in every department of its inter-East; and churches, disconraged by being iong ests, temporal and spiritual. The idea of a minister without ministerial supply, languished, and were which he fulfilled was not that of one whose duties boorbed by others, while our strength as a denomi- were to be confined to the exercises of the pulpit nation was impaired. No one felt this state of but to be extended to every interest of the church things more sensibly than Dr. Bullard, or labored and society. He was ubiquitous in all the affairs of more earnestly to devise some method by which our his society, from pulpit to sexton, and knew more wants might otherwise be supplied. No topic inter- concerning the details of every undertaking than ested him more, or found more frequent utterance elder, trustee, building committee, or all together

than this of a full supply of ministers, as an indis- In the fulfilment of the various duties which he pensable means of the growth of churches; of voluntarily assumed, he did a large amount of work planting new ones, and of preventing an almost in- and had few leisure moments. In the work of the ministry, as a preacher of the

evitable result, the melting away of those already established. gospel, he was a faithful unfolder of its truths-

Founds Webster College. Since we could not, from sources outside of the State, obtain ministers, why not create a source at thizing of pastors; and in his counsels and prayers home? In this thought originated Webster Col-on such occasions, was full of consolation to the lege. I will not occupy your columns by dwelling afflicted. He was peculiarly happy in such hours, long upon the history of this enterprise. It is only in seizing upon those thoughts which comfort and necessary to say, that it was peculiarly Dr .Buliard's cheer, and in aiding the bereaved in realizing the own. He instituted the preliminary measures for mercy and loving-kindness of God our Savionr even its founding. He brought the subject to the notice in such manifestations of His presence. In his of the Synod, and secured their action upon it He theology, Dr. Bullard was a decided Calvinist, and selected the college site. He procured the charter. He nominated every Trustee. He solicited every decidedly Old School grounds than some of the Old dollar which has been contributed. He hastened School branch of the Church. the opening of the College for instruction, before any building was begun. He superintended the he cordially believed were such that he would have

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plan of the building, and directed the time of its found in them no barrier to a cordial union with the commencement, and lived nearly to see it com- Old School branch, he took pleasure in his connecpleted according to the design. But for him, prob- tion with the New School body, because it was on his early life I am unable to speak, any further than ably nothing would have been begun-nothing the unviolated constitutional ground of Presbytecompleted. Webster College is peculiarly and to rianism. Justice to his memory could not be done to state that he was a student also at Andover Theo-tally his own child, and had he lived, would have without an allusion to the ground of his strong dislogical Seminary, where he very nearly completed found in him the friend and supporter, which it now sent from Old-Schoolism-a dissent which never the three-years course. His first ministerial la- needs, and without whom it has to fear much bors were in the service of the Mass. Sabbath School trouble and embarrassment. His hope was, to edu- had been done, which every principle of justice Society. It was at that time that dates my earliest cate there young men, identified in feeling with the condemned; and while always willing to fraternize remembrance of him. About the time of entering on State of Missouri, who, after an academical course, with individual brethren of the Old School party, this course, he married Miss Ann Jones-then a would pass through a term of theological study, he felt ne fellowship with any who vindicated the teacher in Boston-a lady of many excellent gifts, and be the ministers of our churches. He was wrong, or persisted in perpetuating it by traducing who, during the long ministry of Dr. Bullard, by sanguine of success. And as I never knew him to those who had been so deeply injured. In this city her energy, her fine intellectual culture, and eminent fail in anyting he undertook, his indefatigable la-Christian character was an efficient helper, and to bors would have resulted in winning to the institu-Oid School churches was friendly, there being a free whem no small share of his success is to be ascrib- tion the support of many who would have insured ed. She has always been, literally, a feliow-laborer its prosperity npon a strong financial basis. His devotion to this College was very remarkable-ex-

hibited in the appropriation of much time and arduous effort, for which he received no remuneration; interests of the College are concerned. Efforts for Church Erection.

His mind, ever active in scheming for the inter ests of the church, struck out the plan which has and his executive vigor was more conspicuous than encountered special disadvantages in the way of

When the acts of 1837 were passed by the Gen- their growth, in the want of suitable places of wor- duties outside of his study, to so great a degree, eral Assembly, the Synod of this State was not ship. Many of them had no houses of their own, that he judged it not within his option to devote to that there would be no division here, since the lead- houses, and court-houses were the places of assemblage. The churches were too feebie in number, or our church would have suffered. There has been as unjust and revolutionary the Exscinding Acts which had divided the Church. They were not, however, ready to follow the Exscinded Synod, and thus become a portion of the New School body. In dollars, to be held as a permanent fund, to aid in blessed him with a cheerful, buoyant disposition, this state of things it seemed not anlikely that the the erection of houses of worship. This was, in which I never saw in a state of depression which in Missonri Synod would take an independent stand, reality, the origin of the Church Erection Scheme, the least checked his energies, if, indeed, I ever which, en a grander scale, now occupies the atten-saw him in one at ail. He was iaborieus and ention of the entire Church. To us here, long before during-always industrieus-never indolent-and I is accomplishing his own plans by them. Little did believe, was capable of transacting as much labor the rulers of the nations think, in sending their consider this as perhaps the most expedient course. the same plan was inaugurated by General Assemat the time of his death as any man at thirty. No soldiers here, that it was to have the word of God The tendency, however, was strong in the minds of bly, it has been of immense advantage. Some some to depart from such a neutral position. And twenty houses of wership have been built by its aid. state of the weather ever disconraged him. I have put into their hands. You have heard how many And as from eur fund no donations are granted, but known him to start eut to fulfil appointments on loans only, it remains still undiminished, but rather horseback in severe storms, or to respond to invitapartizan in their sympathies for the New School increased by interest-ready to do again similar tions, riding fifteen miles in drenching rains. It side and so anxious for an immediate union of the service whenever it is needed. That fund is a most was only last winter that, after attending his Sab-Synod with the New School General Assembly, and honorable memorial of Dr. Bullard. He made it bath services, he walked home two miles, facing first a synodical measure, and then personally, in a the most severe driving snew storm, which, by its marveiously short period of time, collected the severity, appalled stout men, so that though they noney. And he digested the rules by which the had started for church, they turned home before distribution of this fund has been regulated and its they had gone three squares.

Religious Reading. For the New-York Evangelist

In midnight's weird and witching hour. I stood and heid my listening hreath, and heard the beil in yon gray tower Toll, sad and slow, the old year's death. I shed no tears for vanished years ; I did not weep when it was dead ;

O, ring the bells this happy morn i Ring joyous belis this festal morn-Another child to Time is born-O ring, gay bells, your merriest chim Ring ioud and long, in choral song; Kindle anew Home's altar fires Incense shaii rise to yon pure skie Worthy our country and onr sires Glad hearts, in happy household rings; O sing in music rich and clear i Dear household voices, sweetly sing Home songs to greet the infant year From Joy's full cup let praise go np, If on this happy, happy morn,

For hearts from our embraces tor But shali we weep, in anguish deep. Upon this fair rejoicing day, If some we love have gone above-Flown to the sinless land away! Their anthems roll through the land of the soul. To infinite heights they rise All saved from sin, our friends begin

We'll sit us by its ruddy hiaze, Gaze through the New Year's rosy man To hide from us Hope's rainbow rays

As we pile higher the laughing fire,

Fiey see the light, so warm and hright, And wonder why it must be so They say, "There's cheer and pienty here, While we have only want and wee." O still flame higher, gay festal fire! Dear hearts, sing songs of merriest cheer; Our souis are giad , the poor and sad Shail share our joy this hright New Yeari

The love of error and of sin, And join the true, the good, the brave, Who wrestie for the truth-and win With earnest heart, we'll do our part To make the world a better world; Ere long we'll see the grave of Wrong O'er all be Freedom's flag unfurled. Peace will come down with silver crown, And spread afar her snowy tent, And reign a queen o'er realms serene, And boundless as the firmament! But ring the beils this happy morn, Ring mellow belis this merry time;

Another child to Time is born, Ring, golden bells, your softest chime Ring ioud and long, in chorai song, While hrightly barn our altar fires; Incense shail rise to yonder skies, Worthy our country and our sires

AN ANCIENT CHURCH. Lord will forgive me this sin, I will promise We found in an old book lately, an account of never to do it again !" a church, written by a man who knew it well. Now that the excitements of that day ha

Measures," "the four days' meetings," "protract-

ed meetings," and "anxious seats," which set on

WHOLE NO. 1345. tating thus, and returning such a harvest, with of men, among whom prominent was Dr. Har

what hope and zeal he can go on to scatter it ! 3. If a pastor's happiness and usefulness is so much in the hands of his disciples, then that must be a very serious and responsible position in

which all chieftains are placed. Should it not be far more deeply pondered than it generally is? PASCAL. For the New-York Evangelist SKETCHES OF WESTERN MEN. sign of displeasure. In a few moments young In 1810 the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson of the Mr. Wilson, the colleague pastor, asked substan-Synod of Kentucky was appointed to solicit funds tially the same question and received the same for the Theological Seminary at Princeton, but order, "Sit down, sir; you shall not ask that I have no means of determining whether he had

then removed to Cincinnati, but suppose he had and insisted on showing why he thought the not. In 1816 the First Presbyterian church of question proper. The Moderator in a few mo-Cincinnati contributed only sixteen dollars to the ments admitted his view, and made the amende to Commissioners' fund, showing that in twenty-five Dr. Harrison, by telling him that he did not peryears it had not gained much strength. In 1814 ceive the drift of the question, and that in the Dr. Wilson's name appears in the Assembly's present heated state of public opinion he felt minutes as pastor of the church in Cincinnati, a ealous of any questions that might take public that when I saw him the last time in 1845 he opinion as a guide or interfere in the least with had been pastor of that church thirty-one years the fair and impartial trial of the accused. His Up to the time of Dr. Beecher's settlement in nanner and look in this remark made the indeli-Cincinnati, Dr. Wilson was unquestionably the

question," but the son was as firm as the father,

ble impression on my mind that Dr. Wilson, strongest and most popular preacher in the city. however strong in some cases his prejudices His decision of character, easy mode of extemmight be, was highly conscientious. pore preaching, and more than ordinary talents But the great scene of the occasion was when made him a marked man. His church had in

the witness whose testimony had borne so hard creased greatly in wealth and numbers so that at the trial in Wesley Chapel, was put on the in 1833, notwithstanding the colonizing of the stand. As soon as the man had been "qualified," Second church, it had 518 members. When Dr. Dr. Wilson eyed him steadily for a moment or Beecher arrived in 1832, Dr. Wilson might be two, and then said to him with extraordinary said to be rather on the decline as one getting sternness, "Remember that you are not to repeat old, and it might be easily pardened, if, as was anything you have heard from somebody else, said, the paster of the First church felt somebut only what you vonrself know. If you know what uneasy at the unbounded popularity of a anything yourself, about this transaction, tell it. comparative stranger, which was rapidly carry-Proceed, sir." "But." said the man, " if you lay down such a rule, you exclude my testimony.' "Very well, sir, stand aside; you are not wanted here to repeat gossip, but to state facts which yon know. (Addressing the Clerk,) Call the next vitness." A more crest-fallen witness I never saw, whose half day of tittle-tattle had been so ummarily and so justly disposed of. And thus did that stern old man "whittle down" the

thousand exaggerated stories of common fame. can almost hear him now in that decided way saying "Sit down, sir !" It was very character-LANE.

> For the New-York Evangelist HOUSEHOLD TYRANNY.

fire the outhodoxy of such as Dr. Junkin, Dr. No species of unkindness is oftener overlooked Green, Dr. Breckenridge and the revolutionists han the tyranny of elder brothers and sisters. of 1837. But when the church was distracted Parents, too indolent, or too amiable to govern, about the fanaticism and the heresies of Finney vill give the reins into the hands of elder chil and Burchard, and Littlejohu and the whole race Iren, especially sons; and permit domineering of revivalists; when the churches of Central and words, and often rude blows, regardless of future

Western New-York and Northern Ohio, had beonsequences. come caucers in the body politic, to be abated That the first murderer should have shed his only by the knife, then Dr. Wilson was as decidrother's blood : that the sons of Jacob should ed as any one in his condemnation of the New combine to ruin their father's favorite, and Measures. The inconsistency of his course was bring his grav hairs with sorrow to the grave," once suggested to him, as if a camp-meeting ought to teach the Bible Christian the depth of preacher who had reaped no inconsiderable bene hatred and violence that may exist in the heart fits from these measures, ought to deal gently of children of one father. The fact, too, that with men whose measures were no more obnex. brothers cannot become partuers in business, as ious thau his own were formerly ! Very characwell as strangers, and their indifference as they teristically Dr. Wilson publicly replied, "I own advance in life, ought to warn the parent against that I did engage in the camp-meetings, but if the

Providence often place the elder brother in circumstances in which he is glad to receive anistance and care from one, over whom he has tyran-nized in his youth.

For the New-Vork Evangelist. EDUCATION FOR THE MINISTRY. The following plan of Education of candidates for the Gospel Ministry, was adopted by the Presbytery of Newark, at its session in Roseille, September, 1855:

PLAN.

The Presbytery of Newark, in view of the imof men, among whom prominent was Dr. Har-rison, the eloquent medical lectnrer, gifted phy-sician and the admirable Christian man." In the examination of one witness Dr. Harrison propounded a question which the Moderator in-stantly declared improper. The Doctor very blandly attempted to show that it was proper but was peremptorily cut short with the very ex-plicit direction, "Sit down, sir; no question is to be put without my permission!" Dr. Harrison immediately took his seat, without the least

holy occupation. The following are the provisions of the Plan

dopted by this Presbytery : 1. That collections in aid of the education ause be taken up annually in all the churches

ander the care of this Presbytery. 2. That a Committee of four be annually ap-

2. That a Committee of four be annually appointed, consisting of two ministers and two lay-men, to be called *The Committee on Education*, who shall take measures to have the Education Cause presented annually to every church within the tounds of this Presbytery. "3. A Treasurer, who shall be a layman and who shall not be a member of the Committee, shall be annually appointed by the Presbytery, who shall take charge of and disburse all money collected for educational purposes; paying appro-priations to the young men only upon the order priations to the young men only upon the order of the Chairman of the Committee; and who

a the charman of the Committee; and who shall make a report to the Presbytery at ita meeting in April.
4. That no young man shall be aided from the education fund unless the committee feel satisfied of the windom of his engaging in a course of study for the sacred office. And it is recommended that the remaining the sacred office is recommended. hat the young men thus aided be all taken under the care of Presbytery. 5. Every church or donor may select the can-

didate upon whom their aid shall be bestowed, subject to the limitations of article 4th, and any church may undertake the entire support of one or more candidates for the ministry, giving to such candidates such sums as the church may please, provided that it be not less than the regular appropriation hereafter to be named ; and the session of such church shall report to the committee before the April meeting of the Pres ytery, to whom and to what amount such aid as been given.

6. If more money shall be raised in the bounds of this Presbytery than is sufficient for the sup-port of the candidates under its care, the surplus shall be paid into the Treasury of the Central American Education Society in New-York. And a full report of our doings in this cause shall be annually made by the Committee to the Central Board as rly as the 15th day of April.

7. The appropriations to the students shall be s follows :-During the Academical course, each shall be entitled to a yearly sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars, and during the College and Semnary course, to a yearly sum not exceeding One Hundred Dollars. But the Committee shall at any time have it in their power to increase this amount in the case of any individual.

8. The Committee shall require from each can idate receiving aid, guarantee notes with the llowing conditions :

First, That if the candidate shall go into any other ecclesiastical connection than the Presby terian or Congregational, or if he shall abandon the pursuit of the ministry for reasons not satisfactory to the committee or to the church aiding in his support, he will pay back the sums which he shall have received, and without interest un-less payment be delayed beyond one year.

Second, If from providential causes satisfactory to the committee, or to the church aiding him, any candidate shall abandon his pursuit of the ministry, he shall not be required to pay back the mo ey which has been appropriated by him. Third, The licensure or the ordination (as the mmittee may direct) shall cancel all pecuniary bligations on the part of the candidate.

9. The Committee on Education shall make an ual report of its doings to the Presbytery, st permitting the smallest cause of dissension among permitting the smallest cause of dissension among the children of his care. The barbarous system of fagging, so long prevalent in English schools, and what churches have made no collections for of fagging, so long prevalent in English schools, the cause ; also the num r of young men aid it is not expected that the names of the ficiaries aided, will be given in the report,) also the progress of the young men and prospects o cause in general In addition to the above plan, the Presbytery The evil begins with the first out-grown suit which is placed upon the baby boy, while his elder brother struts triumphantly in his "new clothes." A mother once remarked in my hear-ing, "my boy shall wear out his own clothes, and atly aided of an education society.

Golden Horn; and, Indeed, in spite of all care, came In collision with an Englis hbrig, crushing both her boats. There are three or four times as many vessels of large size here as formerly. Among them the stars and stripes are very conspicuous. As many s one hundred American vessels, and many of the argest size (the Great Republic among them.) are hartered by the Allies, and are carrying troops to the Crimea. Never did the Bosphorus and Gelden Horn witness such life and motion. But within the ity, the change is no less conspicuous. Pera is as uch a suburb of Paris as of old Stamhoul. French shops line the streets. French soldiers fill the streets by day, and French patrols guard them by night Even Constantinople proper has been invaded-three years ago it was sacred to Mohamedanism. Franks

which might venially be ignored among clergymen. night live in the suburbs; but they would have General Estimate of his Life. aimost as soon thought of preaching in a mosque A general review of Dr. Bullard's public caree leads to the concinsion that he was designed for as of renting a hense in Constantineple. Now, end of our missionaries lives there. The book magazine action rather than thought. The cast of his brain is in the heart of the city; and as you pass along was practical rather than reflective or speculative, the streets, a dezen boys fellew you, saving, "Le me carry your coat, sir ;" and from many shops you his power of legical reasoning. And I know, from hear a voice-"You want to buy a pipe ?"-" You personal interviews with him, that he regarded the want to buy shoes ?"

indications of Providence as directing him to active Another change-not so pleasant to resident here-is the advance in the price of previsions study the time which he would gladly have used You talk of high prices in New-York; but what do all the members of it lamented the division, and zations, there were ne houses of worship belonging thus if he could. And there can be no doubt, that you think of flour-net the best-at a price equal reprobated the cause of it. It appeared for a time to any denomination. Private houses, log school- if he had given his mind to study as some ministers to \$20 the barrel, milk 20 cents per quart, and ther things in proportion? Such prices would de

guage.

from on high.

Sabbath, and the gracious influences of the Gospel, 1 stom has always been to come. It would not

What shall I say of those who are irregula

ds that answer this description. Some-

about public worship on Sundays? There are

times, if they feel disposed, they go to some ehurch or chapel, and attend a religious service

At other times they stay at home and read the

paper, or idle about, or square their accounts, or seek some amusement. Is this "striving?" I speak to men of common sense. Let them judge what I say. What shall I say of those who come regularly

tion. Their fathers taught them to come. Their

speak to men of common sense. Let the

They ask nothing. They confess nothing return thanks for nothing. They seek

They are all dying creatures, and yet they are not even on speaking terms with their Maker and their Judge. And is this "striving?". I speak to men of common sense. Let them judge what

idge what I say. What shall I say of those who seldom or never

or error, it is all the same to them.

Whether they hear law or gospel, truth

WELCOME TO THE NEW YEAR. BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

With hope and sunshine on its

We breathe no sighs with tearful eyes

Their New Year in the skies. O, let the frolic fire flame higheri And with the eyes of fond desire.

The face of donht shall not look out, Whose tides of light, in splendor brigh Sleep on the year's untr

And circle round the banquet board, Where merry wiles, and sunny smiles, And joyful words alone are heard, We'll pause within our round of joy We'll think amid our weaith of gold, That many a form, with heart as warm, Is faint with hunger and with coid.

The Poori they pace the frozen street, And our home lights with pleasant glow Fail on their cold and bleeding feet. Which wearily tread the Winter's snow.

We'll bury in the Old Year's grave

For the New-York Evangelis

ing the colony to an equality with the motherchurch. And yet Dr. Wilson was pastor of one of the strongest churches in the Ohio valley, and one which showed its appreciation of him by an attachment which never faltered until his death.

Dr. Joshus L. Wilson.

Many years ago camp-meetings were very popular among the Presbyterians of Southern Ohio and Kentucky, and among others Dr. Wilson took his part in these affairs so little accor dant with the staid sobriety of the "Old School man" he afterwards became. Many by this means were brought into his church, and it would seem as if he ought to have dealt leniently with the "New

not giving in its adherence to either Assembly. re were considerations which ied Dr. Buliard to three or four, who afterwards became zealous members of the Old School body, were then so strongly so determined to precipitate action immediately that Dr. Bullard, who deprecated the movement, a tending to the division of the Synod, jonrneved to the Northern section of the State to restrain, if possible, the decision of certain members, to take withperpetuity secured. out delay a stand on the constitutional platform o

the New School body, believing that the integrity of the Synod might be preserved by maintaining a conspired to render a division inevitable, and to bring before all the churches of the State the ques-"Old School or New ?" The First Presbyterian Chnrch of St. Louis was the leading one in Missouri, occupied its pnlpit then, would at once hold the po- aid. Had he lived, beyond all doubt this would sition of leading the denomination, and a bishop of the diocese. Dr. Bullard was in the pulpit, and, would have entered with efficiency into such a work, guided by what seemed to be the inevitable necessities of the time, he was undoubtedly immediately instrumental in the consummation of the measures, from which dates the division of the Presbyterian Church In Missouri.

The question of a union with the Constitutional Assembly, came to a vote in the First Church in feared that no man remains who can accomplish this 1848, and was decided in the affirmative by a large noble end. majority. That vote determined the course of oth urches, and soon led to the formation of a New School Synod. . Dr. Bullard became at once the acknowledged head, and that position he held nntil his death. He was the leader in the Synod ; he was looked to as such from abroad; and with him and his church the history of our denomination has been was the law of his life. He thought quickly, geneso closely identified, that it is not too much to say, ralized rapidly for action, and never waited long that for several years after the division, the First for the execution of his plans. I have seen men, Church was the centre of all the denominational movements in the State. Dr. Bullard was not un- might be done, and had many plans never to be frequently called the "Bishop," for he was con- executed. But he was not one of them. He was sulted by every minister in the Synod, and knew no visionary, painting schemes for contemplation quite as much about the actual condition of every merely. Everything was practical-to be worked church as its pastor did. There have been very store who have not been directly or plan, before he commenced its execution; he was indirectly indebted to him for salaries; and I know of no undertaking to build a house of worship. either before or after our State Church Erection Fund was collected, in which Dr. B. was not a affairs of the Church, that he did not end with a counselor and aider. He, literaily and apostolically, resolution proposing some definite line of action. so had the care of alt he churches; so much so, that that our synodical meetings were generally occasions I know not the time when it would not have been when we had very little a'mless talk, but almost feit to be a calamity to the majority of our churches always came to some practical conclusion. In aid for Dr. Bullard to die-a sense of loss would have of his own efficiency, he possessed rare power to been felt-a condjutor and essential auxiliary would inspirit others-to encourage expectations of snehave been missed. For this responsible position, he cess, and to inspire the members of Synod with his possessed some rare characteristics. By his very own hopeful views.

titution he was necessitated to be an actor. With very little of the speculative cast about him. he was essentially practical.

Not content with the sphere of one church alone, designs. He possessed in unusual degree the faculprobably there was no man better calculated than ty of overcoming the doubts or hesitation of others when our denomination took its stand, to inspire and convincing them of the feasibility of his plan His peculiar efficiency, as a man for plans-for it with courage and hope, and give it an impulse forward with a view to extend its limits to the bor-"cutting out work" to be executed, was recognized lers of the State. His plans at once embraced the in all public bodies of which he was a member. whole territory. That Home Missionary Society of He was always placed on important committee our Synod, which for many years has been a power- whose business it might be to digest measures fo ful auxiliary to our interests, grew out of his plan action. And I presume that those who have seen for establishing Presbyterian Churches throughout him in those bodies, or when contemplated action

the Commonwealth. In carrying ont his plans, he has been under discussion, would bear me out in at large. Bat here in Missouri was the field of his made frequent excursions to the feeble churches, the statement, that he no where appeared to so great labor and of his affections; and there are many of nent excursions to the feeble churches, advantage as on these occasions. When enforcing rays resulted in their encouragement; and, tial thing to the prosperity of a church, the recommendations of the report of a committee the calling into exercise a sense of its own strength and resources. There was nothing that he responded to so quickly as the information that there was an its so quickly as the information that there was an The peculiar tendencies of his constitution came into play at such times be was making an appeal in some new spot for the formation of a church. With him indeed originated among for action he was the advocate of something to be us a system of exploration of new ground, to find out the need and the encouragement there might be

In further aid of his efficiency as a man for deto begin some new missionary effort. In further-ence of these plans, he turned Eastward to secure, vising and executing plans, he was exceedingly hopeful—did not believe in obstacles—was self-reliant—and commenced all his enterprises with possible, a supply of ministers for our churches. think I am cornect in saying, that, with very few

His cheerfulness and social feelings aiways made

Further Plans. him welcome in society, and young and old can When Dr. Builard died, he had in view the plan remember the vivacity with which he entered into of making our ehnreh in this State entirely inde-all the enjoyments of the family circle or friendly neutral position. Circumstances, however, soon pendent of aid from the A. H. M. Society. Only gathering. In meeting the obligations of friendship fonr days before his death, he expressed to me the and general benevelence, he always showed himself hope, that after his church had discharged the debt a man of kind and benignant disposition. I speak accruing from the erection of their new house, a from personal knowledge when I say, that to further vigorous effort could be made by ali our chnrches, the interests of his friends, he would devote time and the course it took would of course have a strong such that the entire sum requisite for the support of and means with a liberality demanding a very and the course it too a state of the state o and has not been a minister in our connection, who has not experienced his kindness in more ways than ne. He had many calls for heip from minister under the influence of his stimulating appeals and and chnrches, and so uniform was he in responding persevering personal application; while the remainbenevolently to their appeals, that it came at length ing churches would, by the same influence, have to be understood that he was to be applied to on all been led to make efforts worthy of such an aid, occasions. He himself worked for others-he also until we could have declared to the Church at large enlisted his church, and members of other churche "We support ourselves in Missouri." It is to be to work too. If money was wanted he gave it, or procured it given ; if clothing or furniture, he found

His Character.

This brief outline of the services he rendered to ur ehurch in this State, suggests forcibiy those eculiar traits, which qualified him for such work.

name and subscription sanctioning whatever he He possessed one of the most active and elastic recommended to others. And now that he is dead. emperaments I ever knew. To be doing something presume that grateful recollections are uppermos in the thoughts of many who experienced his kind ness in numerous ways-in the salaries receivedin the friends he enlisted for them-in the persona who speculated much in their study about what favors bestowed-in necuniary aid separate from salary, especially in completing the houses of wor ship begun by many of our ministers, but completed only by the encouragement and aid which Dr

Bullard proffered, quite as much through friendly out-and scarcely had he sketched the outline of a impulse as from regard to the interests of the hurch. restless till he saw it under way. It has always But there is no need to recapitulate further th been a noticeable thing in our Synod, that he very ervices and personal traits of Dr. Bullard. He will rarely rose to introduce a discussion on any of the not be forgotten, nor will his work pass out of mind His eighteen years of labor here have added much o the moral and religious forces which have been at work during his ministry, and which did not die when he did. He fed many souls. He brought

into the church those who have added to its reijgious power. His sphere was wider than his own church; for to him the establishment of churches now flourishing, is to be ascribed ; and in neighbor hoods now enjoying the regular ministrations of the

The extent of his influence in persuading other to adopt his views, was seen in his success in securing the necessary pecuniary means to carry out his large

but for him it is probable there would have been no oe respectable to stay away. But they care ministers of Christ, and no ordinances of religion. nothing for the worship of God when they do sters of Christ, and no ordinances of religion. To tell of all the seeds that he sowed, of all the mpnlses he gave to worthy nndertakings, of all the impulses he gave to worthy undertakings, of all the good things he did or encouraged others to do, the form of religion with their Sunday clothes, and fruit of which is still growing, and will grow, would return to the world. And is this "striving ? impossible. I only aliude to them to say, that

such a man will be missed, though we may find ju some comfort in the words of John Wesley : "The workman dies, but the work goes on."

somebody to enable him to benefit the applicant.

And in all the benevolent enterprises which he

sought to promote, he not only sustained them by

vords, but set an example of benevoience, his own

read the Bible? There are thousands of persons I fear, who answer this description. They know the Book by name. They know it is commonly His death is viewed as a public loss by the chm the Book by name. They know it is commonly regarded as the only book which teaches us how to live and how to die. But they can never find time for reading it. Newspapers, reviews, novels, romances they can read, but not the Bible. And our churches where ministers and people will for that an essential friend has gone. romances they can read, but not the bible. And is this "striving" to enter in? I speak to men of common sense. Let them judge what I say. What shall I say of those who never pray? There are multitudes, I firmly believe, in this condition. Without God they lie down at night. To his own church the loss is more

and upon it the weight of the bereavement falls most heavily and sensibly. To remove from church such a man, who for years had been the guide and head in all its affairs, until the church had grown to a sense of dependence on him, is to take away the stones of the foundation.

But God will provide, and while we tende

in California, where wages are earned in proportion but for our missionaries it is very hard. They pinch see what were facts in the case, and bold te of Dr. Wilson in his prosecution of Dr. Beecher and squeeze, wear their old clothes, and eat coarse, seprove when reproof is demanded. But in the in a juster light. The whole church at the West brown bread, such as very few in America would ease before us, we have language of commenda- was in a state of feverish excitability, and good taste, and yet cannot make both ends meet. But these things are of less consequence than

ipon the record. some other results of the state of war. The Lord has the control of the affairs of these nations, and t " grew."

at a stand-a spark merely-a seed that does not become fixed that the sentiments of Dr. B. were eopies of the Scriptures have been distributed among vegetate, a rill with no accumulation of its waters. permisious. The excitement in all parts of the the French soldiers. To-day I met a colporteur from the Crimea, who has distributed five thousand But here was faith that went from a spark to a church gave intensity to his views, and his uncopies among the Sardinian soldiers-perhaps few blaze; from the seed upward to the thriving flinching courage never shrank from what he of them would have read it in Sardinia. Among plant. The little rill ran on gathering other wa- conceived to be his duty. In that conflict he was the natives, too, of Turkey, the word of God is not ters. Surely there is no more reason why faith worsted, and I am told that to the last he refusfound. The demand for it is steadily increasing should simply exist without progress, than that ed to be reconciled to Dr B., saying that he had among all the races. A Jewish colporteur has just any other Christian grace should. Faith may not prosecuted him from ill will but because he returned from Adrianople where he has sold a very go onward to higher visions of God, to a strongeturned from Adrianople where he has sold a very Testaments to the Jews; and the Bulgarians there er grasp on eternal things, to a clearer and loftihave been buying New Testaments so fast-some er apprehension of the character and government

taking a hundred copies to carry to their homes in of God. True faith may, and ought, to go on teacher ! the interior to sell again-that the edition is nearly from strength to strength, as it did in the church exhausted once more. I have just seen the proof before us. sheets of a new translation of the gespels into Koor- But the record goes further, saying that the He was a remarkable looking man, who, when

dish. The Koords have never had the word of God faith of that church not only grew, but "grew erect, must have been six feet in stature, and in their own language, nor indeed any written lan- exceedingly." Paul loves strong epithets, but in his prime must have had a commanding pres-

When Kertch was taken possession of by the Allies, there was a large Jewish community found there. They begged that they might be sent to Constantinople, and it was done. They are here receiving an allowance for their support, and pre- system is founded on the soul's capacity for pro- the firmness with which his lips were compress senting a peculiarly interesting field for missionary gress. It founds all its demands for holiness on ed, and the sternness of his glance reminded effort. Mr. Turner, missionary for the Free Church the power of progress. It will not suffer in those stranger of General Jackson's portraits : and I of Scotland, has been invited to preach in their who receive its blessing, it will not suffer rest. synagogue, and has there freely proclaimed the inaction, the coming to a stand of the great pringospei of Jesus Christ to them, and received their ciples of piety in the soul. It urges progression thanks therefor ! They seem very simple-hearted. of them all, in their spiritnal power in the heart, There are indications of awakening religious in-by every precious and glorious motive.

erest among the native brethren here. To-morrow But the happy inspector of this ancient church is appointed as a day of fasting and praver in their saw and records another fact concerning it. churches; may it prove the beginning of a new life. "The charity of every one of you all toward each They are "ke Christians in America : they get occupied with the world at times, and need a reviving other aboundeth." In every individual church now, can be found specimens of the most broth-

ducted the remaining exercises. His voice was Dr. Anderson is here, in conference with the mis- erly love. But here the whole church has caught ionary brethren, as to the measures necessary to the heavenly fire and were all in a blaze. It clear and ringing, and his articulation very disneet the development of God's work in this land, was not here and there one, or the few that had tinct, so that I heard every word, though seated There will be a call on the churches at home for this love, in contrast with the many who knew in a distant part of the house. His prayer was men and means, such as they have never had before. little or nothing of it. But the record sweeps fervent, and to me was affecting as offered by an God give them grace to meet it, that the blood of the entire circle. "The love of every one of you !" aged minister, not distant from his "Father's the dying millions be not found in their skirts. House." He delivered his discourse without any You could not hunt up a defaulter in this Chris-Yours, &c., E. M. D. tian community, since Liar, Deacon Gripe and manuscript, and with remarkable ease and ani-Esq. Pinchers, and Brother Envy, and Sister ARE YOU STRIVING.

mation. From the announcement of the text to Scandal, and Sister Scornful had all gone out of the close it was one uninterrupted flow of simthat church. Or, more likely, they never had ple, nervous language on an ordinary religious to got in it-therefore it was a most merciful de- pic, which gave him scope to speak of the love of God in the scheme of redemption, to appeal to liverance ! But more. This love partook also of the Christians to reciprocate this love by their holy

spirit of progress noticed above; for the record lives, and finally to beseech sinners by the mercies of God to present their bodies a living sacriruns, "The charity of every one of you aboundfice to God, holy and acceptable as their mos eth." There is a difference between oozing drops, reasonable service. In the whole discourse there and a fountain leaping forth in abundance of wato a place of worship, but come entirely as a ters. These disciples had the latter sort of love. In atter of form? There are many in this condi- It could not remain in its first condition. was not a controversial word or sentence. It t could not remain in its first condition. The was a noble Christian sermon, and it is a pleas-Author of it designed it should grow. And the ure to remember that sermon as the last I heard

possessor of it was very willing to have it grow. from him. During the same spring I had another opportu And they both put fuel on the sacred fire. And blazed up gloriously, and in the light and heat nity of seeing him in quite another capacity as the Moderator of Session in a judicial investigation of it, Paul wrote this deeply interesting letter to and this brought out some of his sterner charac teristics in bold relief. Very great excitement I. See here how much a pastor's happiness is in the hands of his church. What a comfort that had been produced in the city by reports of the sufferings of an old man, who, as was said, had

church must have been to Paul, of which he been found in a state of shocking filth and want could speak in such terms of commendation. He loved to think of saints whose faith grew exalthough he had children abundantly able to sup eedingly, and whose charity abounded. He port him comfortably. I think these report leved to speak of them-"so that we ourselves found voice in some of the city newspapers. One dory in you in the churches of God." And of the old man's children was a member of the has gone to her reward, and be perfected throughhurches now can augment the happiness of their Wesley chapel, and another of Dr. Wilson's church. The Methodist was tried, and the tespastors in the same way. How many of them bore very hard on the character of the accused. 2. See too the happy effect of the eminen

piety of the saints in encouraging a pastor's la-bors for themselves. "Wherefore we pray always for you, that even God would count you worthy of this calling, and fulfill all the good pleasure of His gooduess and the work of faith with power." How a man can labor and pray for a church which joyfully receives the word, and grows and abounds in faith and love. Seeing the seed yege-

A MILLER AND

that church.

re doing it ?

sed away, we are able to look at the conduct the brutal tyrant of his young school fellow, is far less reprehensible, and evil in its consequences than the tyranny every day witnessed among ehildren of one family. tion so strong, that we cannot but ponder awhile men said and did things under this influence

The evil begins with the first out-grown which made them appear in a bad light The writer not only speaks of faith as a charac- That Dr. Wilson was not an exception to this veristic of that Church but he adds a most inter- most will now admit. He was a good man of sting and important fact concerning it, viz: that Imperious will, and when aroused, a man not ing, "my boy shall wear out his own clothes, and which indigent young men can be g not be taught that everything new is for him, without being publicly recornized as easily resisted. He did not, I think, prosecute Faith, in some moderu churches, scems entirely Dr. Beecher maliciously, but his convictions had because he is the oldest." This trifling resolve on that mother's part may have begun a friendship, on terms of equality, which shall coment the hearts of those young brothers for life. As the elder how advances in age, and is told to take care of his brother " how vast the three or four years difference seems to him ! How the miniature man delights in ordering his charge about, and "making him mind." How sad to

esteemed his teachings to be of pernicious tensee the evil reach its climax, when the younger dency, and he did not wish to seem to fellowship a heresy by fellowshiping with its most gifted In the spring of 1845 I heard Dr.

preach for the last time one Sabbath morning. alienated for life.

The mother, who ought to know better, forgets never misplaces them. And his pen wrote his ence. He was at this time much bowed, and that the ten years difference in age, which seems reach maturity, and stand side by side in the battle of life. Then if they have been trained battle of life. Then if they have been trained with just equality, and taught to love and respect each other, how blessed the relationship! how reverse. It is true I never allowed the Revoluhave frequently heard that there was a strong re

semblance in the person and bearing of these two distinguished men. Dr. Wilson was frequently called "the General Jackson of the Presbyterian Church," a title which he had earned from his and painful duty, not to be given in anger, but with deep regret, and with fondest love; that the tory, and the workshops were not shut up. We remarkable decision of character, and inflexibility of will. Of this sermon I made no note at the time, but the impression left by it was pleas ant. His son, at that time his colleague, read the Scriptures and the hymns, and Dr. W., conmore loving and dutiful for being firmly disci-

> plined. We often see brothers and sisters who have been cruel tyrants in their early home, become foolishly indulgent to their own offspring. The same faults for which they once administered the well as the rest; at any rate I got less blow or reprimand, pass unnoticed. This proves for my time." beyond doubt, the wickedness of permitting the elder members of a household a parent's authority, without a parent's love. Hear the word of God, as he pronounced corses upon sinful Israel; "I will give children to be their rulers, and babes shall rule over them." "The child shall behave himself proudly against the ancient man." Shall God, as he pronounced cnrses upon sinful Israel; himself proudly against the ancient man." Shall himself proudly against the ancient man." Shall we bring into our own families one of the direct Sabbath does much more-rhe pleasant calamities inflicted upon fallen Israel ? God course then enjoyed with the met

forbid. If there is any crime for which a child should receive correction, it is for a domineering spirit; for the sake of the family peace, for the sake of both elder and younger, that they may have no bitter heart-burnings, no well-remembered dissensions, as barriers of ice between then through life. The parent should watch the first symptoms of this evil spirit, and become the defender of the weak against the strong, should

teach children to respect each other's rights, to mingle together as equals, who are to enter life hand in hand, or as Pollock says of friends : "As birds of social feather, helping each His fellow's flight."

A union of love and assistance thus begun, may ntinue long years after the mother who taught them the valuable lesson of gentle forbearance out eternity in that place where " all are friends." If mothers would look upon this as a serious timony of one man was heard at great length and matter, worthy of their jealous care; if they would prevent the spirit of civil war, and foster who, as I understood, was convicted. The daugh- in its stead a union of peace and long suffering, a ter belonging to the First Presbyterian church hand of brothers might become one of the most demanded an investigation of the charge, which heavenly sights on earth, and the elder son bless ommon fame made against her, not waiting for his mother's memory for having restrained that a regular citation. Prompted by curiosity to see natural, but unworthy spirit, which threatened

o denrive him of a brother's love. Dr. Wilson play the judge, and understandin As Jacob, taught of God, blessed Enhrain that the session allowed spectators, I attended the trial. The session seemed to me a fine body even before Manasseh, so does an overruling

And Burn of Andrew the Man and te New Eastand creed. In recerci vo but

VALUE OF THE SABBATH

VALUE OF THE SAME North American The following facts, from the North American Review, are very forcible in defense of the great. The boly Sabbath. The writer speaks as one well informed on the sub-

In 1785 the Revolutionary Government of France abolished the division of time into weeks, as well as the Sabbath and the worship of God, see the evil reach its climax, when the younger brother is forced by the instinct of self-defence to fight his way against the tyranny of one who should be as dear to him as his own life; and staud his ground with firm defiance, until he has has taued his ground with firm to treat him as an staud his ground with firm to treat him as an staud his ground with firm to treat him as an staud his ground with firm to treat him as an staud his ground with firm to treat him as an staud his ground with firm to treat him as an staud his ground with firm defiance, until he has has tauef his defined him as his own life; and staud his ground with firm defined him as his own life as the working of the working of the decades occurs has tauef him as his own life; and staud his ground with firm defined him as his own life; and has tauef him as his him as his own life; and has tauef him as his him as his own life; and has tauef him as his him as his him as his him as him a has taught his elder brother to treat him as an in one of the prize essays, "The Escretary of the priz thor of that essay was employed, at one period in a shop in Paris. He worked beside a French man of extraordinary industry, who never wasted a minute. One Saturday the Frenchman was so vast in childhood, will vanish when those boys regretting that he could not touch his work till Monday. His British companion remarked in a joke, that he must have been far better off and

each other, how blessed the relationship! now heavenly a brother's love! "A brother is born for adversity," not to ad-miuister "the rod and reproof" in childhood, and become an envious rival, a triumphant foe in riper years. The "correction" which the Bible commands the parent to give the child, is a solemn and painful duty, not to be given in anger, but

tears of the mother may obliterate every trace of passion, and resistance, and leave the boy only of passion, and resistance, and leave the boy only tory, and the workshops were not shut up. We worked whenever we liked, but not one month of the whole time did I ever make so good a bill as we do now and did before. I was glad when the decades went to the dogs, and the weeks came round again. No, sir; Sunday forever When there was no settled holikay, there was no settled or sedulous labor. I caught the infec-tion of laziness, I suppose, in some degree, as

A well spent Sabbath is invaluable for freshen ing up the energies of the mind, as well as the powers of the body. What a gloomy melan-choly thing would be the mere though of a life-

ent of a well spent ers of the course then enjoyed with the memoers of the family; and, still more, the glorious followship which the pious workman then holds with heav-en—the delight of looking forward to his eternaf condition, and realizing that hand, where "there shall be no mare curse;" these things, being de-lightful in themselves, are of infinite service in giving gives and energy to the mind ving vigor and energy to the mind.

LIVING TOO FAST.

LIVING TOO FAST. • A young man by the name of Oscar T. Cald-well, was tried a few weeks ago at Chicago, Ill., on the charge of embezzlement while conduc-tor on the Chicago and Burlington railroad, and found guilty. The Hon. David Stnart was en-gaged as counsel for the prosecution. His clos-ing speech, says the Pontiac Jacksonian, "was a very able one, and called forth frequent ap-plause. We give below a short extract from it, and atould most ferrently commend its careful and atouid most ferrently commend its careful

and would most fervently commend its careful and attentive perusal to all persons who, by pos-sibility, may be subjected to temptation. It is worth a thousand ordinary sermons, and may ave hundreds of fast young men from that ca-reer whose end is perdition :" "Ah, gentlemen, the pivot on which all this and drama turns, is condensed into that single ex-pression, I have lived too fast! Pregnant words! They should fall from this control the side

sin on the giddy whirl of young men below. The multitude that has watched, with varied emotions, but all with intense interest, the progress of this trial should carry it forth and spread it in the saloons and in all the popular resorts of youth. I have lived too fast 1 It is the most forcible as it is the most graphic expression of the unhealthy life that characterizes, I shall be allowed to say a multitude of young men in this beautiful city In no town in the world do the centers of allure



THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST, JAN. 3, 1856.

past six.

ment and temptation bear such a proportion to the population. Extravagance in dress, extravathe population. Extravagance in dress, extrava-gance in living, dangerous extravagance every where, is apparent to the observer, nor need that observer wear puritanical glasses to see what i allude to. Perhaps it is the inseparable incident of the marvellous growth of this great city; and when things become more settled; and when the more conservative institutions of society become established, their superior moral force will cause all other elements and tendencies to revolve around the true central influences of society." Extravagance in du

The R. H. Ebangelist. NEW YORK: THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1856

TO OUR READERS

We do not often ask our subscribers to aid us in extend-ing the diroulation of this Journal, for readers are apt to be wearied by such requests. But it may not be too much in ng a new volume, under auspices which promise much improvement upon former years, to ask our friend to make a slight effort for this purpose. There are man eld and fast friends of the Evanos.tsr, who have taken it for years, who would be glad to introduce the same friendly visitor into other families. Pastors who feel that the paper is doing a good work in their churches, may benefit the selves as well as us, by a cordial and hearty commendat We would suggest to merchants and other men of bus

aces, that our increased circulation gives us greater advantages for advertising than ever before The subscribers t paper are of the very best class of the community. At advertisement in these columns will pass under the eye of many thousands in all the Northern and Western States.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW. The opening of a New Year is like a sunrise on the hills. It is a high point from which we overlook the surrounding country for leagues behind and before. It is a landmark which God has set up for us to take our reckoning by, from which we may calculate what direction and progress we are making in our journey to the tomb. It is the end of one life and the beginning of an

On this summit we are now standing. Life lies spread out around us like an undulating plain, which we have partly crossed; while in the distance roll the dark billows of eternity Here let us pause awhile before we go down into the valley of another year, for in that valley all our mortal schemes and hopes may be buried. God has divided human existence into distinc periods in order that we may be made sensible of their passage. He has framed the whole universe to signalize the flight of time. "And God said, Let their be lights in the firmament of the heaven, to divide the day from the night and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years." Thus the revolution of the heavenly bodies, and the consequent succession of day and night, and the changes of the seasons. are all appointed to mark the lapse of time. They present something for man to take hold of,

adjustment of business affairs. At the end of the reigning faith, softening its spirit, and rubbing year men settle their accounts; they reckon up off the sharp angles of its doctrine; and this same their profits and losses, and ascertain the entire gracious and kindly office they mean to continne result of the year's transactions. So would we to do for us in the future. The New-England the stars of the firmament which are scattered pass the year in solemn review; and standing orthodoxy, they say, is a very different thing over its grave, would rear a monumental stone, to mark that thus far we have traveled on our took it to task for its sternness; that our preachlife's journey, and such lessons of wisdom have ing and theirs are not so wide apart as they used we learned.

As we look back, the first impression on fall

the footsteps of the year-the joys of home-the

men amongst us, of catholic have been looking to see the Unitarian schism shortly dissolve itself away into utter Deism on the one side, and a hearty, spiritual orthodoxy on decided and unequivocal assent of all our minis- Cambridge, his father, in his American Annals, the other. Such hopes are certainly creditable ters, and all our churches. If in any particular, published some fifty years ago, says, "The Pil to us as Christians, and doubtless have not been our preaching goes against it, or falls below it, grims were buried on the bank, and in the preswithout some warrant in the actual facts of the or flies above it, we are false to repeated and sol- ent generation, at high tides numerous bones case. We ourselves have known Unitarian lay- emn pledges. If the praise of growing intelli- have been washed out of the banks." So that nen, who, we felt sure, were members of Christ's gence and liberality involves the implication, that the Junior Doctor may not after all have seen nystical body, although they stumbled at the we are falling away from this lofty standard of the genuine.

Prinity. And Unitarian clergymen have we faith, we beg leave most respectfully to decline mown, who were laboring in singleness of the mistaken compliment. We neither deserve eart, sincerely and earnestly, to bring men to it, nor wish to deserve it. Every year it is bepentance and newness of life, although they coming clearer and clearer to us, that there i ould not accept all our statements in regard to no middle way, either safe or scientific, between cated last week. The building has been in prothe incarnate Logos, and the atoning blood. Sym-Calvinism and its opposite. Our deliberate and pathy with such men we neither confess as a final choice, we need not say, is Calvinism. This reakness, nor boast of as a virtue; it is simply best satisfies our reason as philosophers, and best

mavoidable. Distant be the day when we cananswers to our experience as Christians. not see, or will not acknowledge, wherever met with, the bright and blessed image of our Lord. THIS YEAR THOU SHALT DIE!

In regard to an ultimate union with these men Such was the appalling message sent to a false n Christian work and worship, we have had no prophet of old. That word spoke his doom. dea of going over to them, nor even of meeting them half way. Mahomet must go to the mour

tain, not the mountain to Mahomet. It is they and not we, who have broken fellowship with Christendom. Ours is the faith of the Christian ages, preached by apostles, sealed by martyrs, ensturdiest philosophies both of the Orient and the to all-a probability in regard to many-a cer-Occident. We cannot give it up. We cannot

alienate ourselves from the great household of the redeemed ; we cannot part company with such men as Athanasius, Augustine, Calvin and Edwards ; we cannot ignore those grand finalities of come to all at last. Its import is like that other doctrine, which, at so great a cost, have, one after another, been settled. Our hope has been that these Unitarian believers would come over to us, doing what in them lies to repair the marred and broken unity of Christendom. Latterly, we grieve to say it, these hopes have

een rebuked, and rebuked with emphasis, by proportion to the general shortness of life. If the some of the most prominent and honored organs of Unitarianism in our land. To name no others the Christian Inquirer, of this city, the Christian Register, of Boston, and Dr. Hedge, of Providence, in one of the Unitarian magazines, have all spoken to this point in terms too plain to be misunderstood, too decisive to be resisted. They unite in assuring us, that Unitarianism is a deliberate and well considered issue, that it has taken its stand, and made its last concessions, that no churches and no ministers of theirs are likely ever to join us; on the contrary, that they have a ission to discharge towards us, to which they feel themselves divinely challenged, a mission of counteraction and correction. A certain latitude of opinion they of course allow amongst themselves, since they have no written creed to reto measure the transit of his own fleeting ex- short of Deism on the one side, will as surely away, and another generation cometh." never extend to Calvinism on the other. They

The periodic returns of certain days help the claim already to have modified essentially the ceives her dead. Souls are ever being born and from what it was some years ago, when they first to be, and that this good work of assimilation, so

hopefully in progress, is by no means to be minds must be one of gratitude to our Creator for arrested. Meanwhile, they must hold their deliverance and protection. We have been guard- ground as an established, though creedless sect ; od from pestilence and from sudden death; and they do not mean to disband, or surrender; they amid many dangers have been preserved unto do not think they shall die. Christians they this day. Not only have we been exempt from claim to be considered; but Calvinists they are pain, but many forms of happiness have thronged not and will never be.

Such is their recent manifesto, called forth, as periods of action and of rest, pervaded with an it appears, partly by what has happened amongst without adding, "If the Lord will, I shall live, and ntense and joyous life. "If we count the mercies themselves, tending, it was thought, towards or- do this or that ?" of God, they are more in number than the sand." thodoxy, partly by what has happened amongst

ed them and found them to be of the form tution and Statute can render it. The Catechism is in our Book, and on our Banner. It has the A Layard dicsovery! The Rev. Dr. Holmes of

THE NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH This church, which stands on the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twentieth street, was dedi gress for two years, and has attracted much attention from its very peculiar style of architecture, which is unlike any other public edifice in this country. Its sides, which are striped with

different colors, have given it the nickname of the "Church of the Holy Zebra," and it has been the subject of all sorts of criticism and ridicule.

From that hour he was a dead man. Bnt this Yet in spite of all that is said against it, w announcement comes only from God, and we are onfess, it strikes us as a noble building. Its size is large-being 107 fect long, and 83 feet not at liberty to apply it to individual men. Yet to all that solemn word declares what may wide-and it is surmounted by a dome, 32 feet some. And no one can repeat it without reflecting in diameter, which throws light down into the body of the church The style of architecture. that such may be the sentence of God against dorsed and supported by the profoundest and himself. It declares at least, a possibility in regard though new in this country, is not strange to those who have visited Italy. It is called the tainty in regard to some. Lomhardo-Byzantine style, being the elements

We may take it as a warning of the extremely of the Oriental architecture of Byzantium, enmeertain tenure of our life; as a monition to old grafted upon the forms prevalent in Italy. The striped work-consisting of horizontal layers of and young, to prepare for that event which must different materials on the wall surface, was adoptmessage, "Set thine house in order: for thon ed from the Saracenic architecture ; and many shalt die, and not live." such buildings may be seen in the cities of Padua Venice, Mantua, &c. The architect is Mr. J How strong are the probabilities that death will come to us or to our kindred, within one Wrey Mould, a pupil of the celebrated Owen year, appears from the brevity of life, even at the ones of London."

ongest. The chances of death to each one are in The full effect of the edifice is not yet seen, a to earry out the whole design, a tower is to be ommon period to which the human constitution erected on the North-East corner, 24 feet square lasted were a thousand years, the risk of death to and 285 feet high, which will contain a peal bells. When this is completed, we think, the a young man of vigorous frame would be but as one in a thousand. But where threescore years whole impression of the structure will be grand tor. The structure cost about \$26,000, it is masand imposing. We only regret that it should sive but simple, being built of lime stone handand ten are a long life, and the average of human stand so close upon the street. Its bright colors, somely laid, from plans in the Norman style. existence is less than thirty years, our expecwhich are now so glaring, would be softened and There is but little attempt at exterior ornamen Seeing that we all do fade as a leaf, the in mired writers speak of human existence as a frail nd was surrounded with trees.

and fleeting thing "Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble." "What s your life? It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away." Like the mist that moves up the mountain side, and vanishes into air, so life melts away, leaving scarcely an impression of its existence.

Still the stream of life flows on, ever perishi strain it; but this latitude of opinion, if it falls and ever renewed. "One generation passet The earth each year brings millions into life, and re

tations are reduced to a narrow limit.

dying, and being saved or lost. It is estimated that every beat of the pendulum marks the passage of some human being into eternity. As in over the midnight sky, some bright point at each moment dips below the horizon, so doth some soul momently pass from this mortal sphere. Many then will certainly die during the com ing year. The course of nature cannot be staved. For millions this year will be the last. Apart

from particular cases of disease, the general law of death leads us to expect that some who are near to us will be among the number. Who then may calculate securely on the futu Who shall rely on riches or pleasure, and stake all his hopes of happiness on the greatest of un

certainties? Who will lay plans for this year We dare not presume on the patience of God.

advancing steadily towards us. Already

Nor is it less probable that death is near h

iess tread death comes on man.

No plea, no prayer delivers him; From midst life's unfinished plan With sudden hand it severs him; And ready or not ready, no delay— Forth to the Judge's bar he must away.

"With noise

bring forth.

Death of Rev. George B. Whiting. The following letter from Rev. Dr. Smith of Beirut, addressed to Rev. Dr. Hallock, of this city, under date of November 9, 1855, communicates sad intelligence :

I write to inform you, that our beloved brothr Whiting has gone to his rest. We have just leposited his remains in our little cemetery by he side of Fish and others of our brethren and sters, who have preceded him.

Some weeks ago, while yet in the mountain brother Whiting had a slight course of fever, which reduced him a good deal. On the 30th inst., thinking himself sufficiently recovered, he ame down with his wife to remove his furniture Abieh, where it had been arranged that he should hereafter reside. The cholera had already appeared here, but, as only two or three died ach day and those almost exclusively Moslems who take little care of themselves, we were not alarmed. On the 6th however, our beloved brother was attacked with a diarrhea, in the norning, which continued through the day and in the evening distinct symptoms of the cholera appeared. We called in the two best

physicians in the place, and every means was used to save his life. But with his feeble constitution, recently rendered still weaker by dis-ease, he sunk under the pressure of this dreaded malady, and expired yesterday morning at half-His mind was calm, and faith firm ; but being very much exhausted, and under the influence of nareotic medicine, he said but little. In him our mission has lost one of its pillars, and personally I feel the bereavement most severely. For nearly 26 years we have been associated, and much of the time very intimately in this trying and arduous work, and my heart has ever fully trusted in him. The American Church has sen into the missionary field few so lovely spirit that of our brother, who has just been called the his reward. Ever truly yours, ELISMITH.

First Church in Lockport. of worship. We understand that the First Presbyterian Church of Lockport, N. Y., of which Dr. Wisner

is pastor, is rapidly approaching completion, and is expected to be dedicated about the first of January. The building has been nearly two years in course of erection, and, when completed, will be one of the finest edifices in New-York, and reflects great credit to the society and pas-

nellowed, if the building stood in an open space, tation. Length of building 100 feet including gallery for choir, 64 feet wide by 31 feet high The interior being finished, Christmas day windows of rich stained glass. There are 208 pews vas set anart for its dedication. The oceasion and it is calculated to seat between 1200 and 1300 lrew together a very large audience, and was persons. The wood work is grained and the in mored with the presence of a number of disterior is decorated in fresco from designs by J. nguished Unitarian clergymen. The pastor, S. D'Orsay of this city, and is executed with Rev. Dr. Bellows, preached the sermon. He be- water proof material. The design is beautiful gan by alluding to the great labor, which was and presents a very elaborate interior. Mr now completed, and paid a just tribute to the D'Orsay has acquired a just celebrity as a decorarchitect and builders, whose skill and industry ator, having a thorough knowledge of architec had reared this massive temple. These allusions tures, and making use of a permanent material for ere very appropriate and happy. He then decoration. Pastor, trustees and building compassed on ito consider at length the nature of mittee of the church have given a very strong

Christianity, and its mission in the world He commendation of the beauty and quality of Mr. analyzed its character, and traced its course in D'Orsay's work, which we doubt not, an inspechistory, civilizing barbarous races, refining the tion would abundantly confirm. intercourse of men, introducing a new element of love and kindness into the relatious of society, William Mason.

A series of morning concerts is now breaking the chains of the captive, and raising the lot of the poor. These points brought out gress in this city on the last Tuesday of each any brilliant passages, and the whole sermon, month, by William Mason, assisted by able asin style and manner, was eloquent. And yet sociates, which has points of novelty and atmore, it was all just and true, so fur as it vent. As a discourse on the social influence of Christi-is of the highest order, and is performed with a anity it was beautiful. Yet as an exposition of degree of culture und skill probably never surthe Gospel, it was meagre and unsatisfactory. passed among us. Mr. Mason's refined taste and We mistake if many who went away with admi- extraordinary abilities as a pianist, appear in this

ration of the preacher on their lips, did not have style of music to the highest advantage, where feeling of emptiness in their hearts. The glo- faultlessness of execution, delicate conception and rions Gospel of the Blessed God was presented deep, earnest feeling have oppertunity to disclose chiefly as means of civilization, like science, themselves. The concerts thus far, have been learning and art. If this be so, wherein does highly successful, and have given intense satis-Religion, daughter of the skies, differifrom Paint- faction. We can cordially commend to all lovers



The Westminster Presbyterian church was consti tuted as a religious society, in South Brooklyn, las

week, and application made to the Presbytery of Brooklyn for its formal organization under its care. Seven trustees were elected, and a subscription comisage un nenced for the erection of an edifice, probably t located on First Place, of large dimensions

and attractive aspect. The Society proposes to commence public worship on the next Sabbath. emporarily in Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett streets, to be continued Sabbath mornings and evenings. The services of Rev. Professor Hitchcock, of the Theological Seminary, have been secured for the morning service. This church oc-cupies one of the most interesting and inviting fields in this vicinity, and has among its numbers several gentlemen of well-known energy and character. It commences with the express co-operation and sym-pathy of the churches of the Presbytery, and prom-ises soon to become a vigorous church in a rapidly growing and intelligent community. A new Presbyterian church was accessinged in Hitchcock, of the Theological Seminary, have been

A new Presbyterian church was organized in A new Presbyterian church was organized in Wilmington on the 6th December, by the Presbytery of Wilmington, the materials being a celony of young and enterprising persons, dismissed in entire harmony from the Hanover street church. Al-though it was an act of great self-denial on the part of the old church to send out this colony, compris-ing, as it does, some of the most excellent and valu-able of her members: yet it is a movement long harmond her the interest of the connect of God and the content of the only of God and the solution of the only of the most excellent and valu-able of her members: yet it is a movement long themedod her the interest of the connect of God and States. In making this treaty, that all the present States of the former republic of Central America, and char both contracting parties en-gized equally, and to the same extent, for the present or author ty under it, were unreservedly reliaquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that uo domi-part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United States. demanded by the interests of the cause of God and our own Zion in that fleurishing city; and the result vill doubtless be a real accession to the enuse of true iety, and to the strength of Presbyterianism in hat section of country. Net far from \$20,000 are already subscribed towards the erection of a house

The ordination and installation of Mr. Charles F. Reach as nastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Otsego County, N.Y., is expected occur Thursday, January 10th, at one o'clock, P. M., during the meeting of the Presbytery at that place.

We are glad to be infermed that the statement which we recently took from a Western paper, that the Presbyterian church in New Maysville, Pa., had gene ever to the Old School " for the sake of peace." incorrect. The church has had no trouble, renering any change of relation necessary, and has ever thought of ehanging its eeclesiastical relaions. A portion of the church, constituting quite minority, have indulged their theological and ecclesiastical tastes by withdrawing from a new 0. S church : the church itself abides where it was.

as the Say Islands, and belonging, of right, to that State All these acta or pretensions of Great Britain, being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America and to the manifest tenor of her stipnlations with the United States, as understood by this government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the Ame rican Minister in London. I transmit herewith the Rev. W. G. Hubbard, of Summer Hill, N. Y., has ccepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Dryrican Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspon-dence between him and the British Secretary for Foreiga Affairs, hy which yon will perceive that the two goveru-ments differ widely and irrecoucleably as to the con-struction of the convention, and its effect on their re-spective relations to Central America. Great Britain so construes the convention, as to main-tain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Wosquito coast, and in different puts of Central America. len, N. Y., and has entered upon his charge.

Rev. Nehemiah Cobb, of Springbrook, N. Y., has accepted a call to Strykersville, N.Y. Bro, Cobb is an earnest, laborious pastor, who will not fail to make good proof of his ministry among the people o whom he goes.

Rev. S. N. Robinson has declined a call from the These pretensions, as to the Me eformed Dutch Church of Cicero, where he has Britain and Britain and the remnant of a tribe of indians on that coast, entered into at time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be suc-cessfully controverted, that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of anch Indians or their predecessors could confer ou Great Britain any politica labored during the last year; and accepted a call at Whitney's Point, N. Y., where he may be addressed. This is a field which the Lord hath blessed. The church is the fourth branch from the old ights. Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as chnrch of Lisle, which was organized in 1797, by Dr. Williston, This region of country enjoyed the labors of that holy and venerable man during the first thirteen years of his ministry. The young and enterprising ehnreh at Whitney's Polnt was organized in Sept., 1854. Last spring there was an Great Britain against the Central Amer cession of about fifty members on profession of Great Britain against the Central Anerodal creater, and legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they are now re asserted to this extent, notwithstanding eugagements to the United their faith, the fruita of a precions revival, of which the reader of the Evangelist were informed. A parsonage is to be built within a few menths, and the house of worship enlarged.

on the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the Rev. E. F. Abbott was installed at Dublin, N. H. last week, in place of Rev. Alonzo Haves, dismissed.

Rev. Albert Coles was lastalled at Limerick, Me on the 19th ult. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chlckerlog of Portland.

Rev. R. P. Stanton, formerly of Cohoes, N.

er to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United S ates with intent to be enlisted or entered, in the service of any foreign state, either as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

mpt to do it, with

trilianter ?? draff-meff

a national sovereignty. Such being the public rights and the municipal law of

or privateer. And these enactments are also in stronger of the second or the second of no state has the right to raise troops for land or sea sea-vice in another state without its consent, and that, whe her forbidden by the mnnicipal law or not, the very

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representations: The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of Decemior, and it has been anual for the President to make no communication of a sublic character to the ake no communication of a public character to the mate and flouse of Representatives, until advised of cir readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this age until the close of the first month of the session, but my convictions of dity will not be permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by the Constitution upon the President. "To give to the Cougress Information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge ne-cessary and exp (dent." It is matter of congratulation that the Republic is

It is neather of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace.

Such being the public rights and the municipal law ef-the United States, uo solicitude on the subject was enter-tained by this government, when, a year since, the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of Great Britan Nothing on the face of the act, or in its public history-indicated that the British government proposed to al-tempt recruitment in the United States; nor did it ever give intimation of such intention to this government. It was mait r of surprise, therefore, to flud, subsequently, that the engagement of persons within the United States to proceed to Hallfax, in the British province af Nova Socia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on extensively, with little or no dis guise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and pusish parties concerned, and so put an evel FOREIGN RELATIONS .- CENTRAL AMERICA.

rrest and punish parties concerned, and so put an and o acts infringing the municipal law and derogators o our sovereignty. Meanwhile suitable representa-ions on the subject were addressed to the British gov-

tates. This government consented to restrictions in regard t

ernment. Thereupon it because known, by the admission of the Eritish government itself, that the attempt to draw re-centis from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sauction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it hat "stringent instruc-tions" not to violate the municipal law of the United America." It was the undoubted understanding of the United It was the undoubted understanding of the present State

States. It is difficult to nnderstand how it should have been supposed that troops could be ruled here by Great Bri-ain, without violation of the municipal law. The unmi-takable object of the law was to prevent every such act, which it workermed must be either in violation of the

am, without violation of the municipal law. The unmis-taxible object of the law was to prevent every such act, which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law, or in studied evasion of it; and, in either aiterna-tive, the act done would be alike injurious to the sove-reignty of the United States. In the meantime, the matter acquired additional im-portance, by the recruitments in the United States not being discontinued, and the disclosure of the fact that they were prosecuted upon a systematic plan devised by official anthority; that recruiting rendezvons had beeu opened in our principal cities, and depots for the reception of re-cruits established on our frontier; and the whole business conducted under the supervision and by the regular cooperation of Bridsh officers, civil and military, some in the North American provinces, and some in the United States. The complicity of those officers in an undertaking, which could only be accomplished by dely-ing our laws, throwing scapicion over our attimde of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights, is con-clusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents as have been apprehended and con-victed. Some of the officers thus implicated are of high official position, and many of them beyond our jarisdic-tion, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the mischlef. States. This government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only mouthe conviction that the like restric-tions were in the same sense obligatory ou Great Britan. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the convention, it would never have been con-cinded by ns. So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that, in orrespondence coutemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed, that the motal covenants of non-compation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact, that, in virtue of anccessive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereigns of the were, became apparent, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the excluse of as-sertion of large authority in all that part of Central Am-erica commonly called the Mosquito coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Micargua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Balize as her abso-Int dowain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colouized a considerable insular group known as the Bay Islands, and belonging, of right, to that State. All these acta or pretensions of Great Britain, heng contrary to the rights of the States of Creat Britain, heng contrary to the rights of the States of Creat Britain, heng contrary to the rights of the States of Creat Britain, heng contrary to the rights of the States of Creat Britain, heng contrary to the rights of the States of Creat Britain, heng contrary to the rights of the States of Creat Britain, heng contrary to the rights of the States of Creat Britain, heng contr

tion, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the mischler. These considerations, and the fact, that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a dellb-erate design, entered upon with full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British government, bat in order to secure, not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to yon in due time. I repeat the recommendation submitted to the hast Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner, in connexion with Great Britain, to sur-vey and establish the boundary line, which divides the territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions. By reason of the extent and importance of the contry in dispute, there has been imminent and ager of collision between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, including their respective authorities in that quarter. The prospect of a speedy inthorities in that quarter. The prospect of prangement had contributed hitherto to had ides forbearance to assert by force what eac rrangement had contributed hitherto to induce on both ides forbearance to assert by force what each claims as right. Continuance of delay on the part of the two governments to aot in the matter will increase the dan-gers and difficulties of the controversy. Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, character

and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the property of the Fuget's Sound Agri-cultural Company, reserved In our treaty with Great Bri tain relative to the Territory of Oregon. I have reason o believe that a cession of the rights of both companie o the United States, which would be the readiest mean of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; aud, with a view to this end, I present the

ble rerms; and, with a view to kins end, 1 present the subject to the attention of Congress. The colony of Newfoundland, having enacted the laws required by the treaty of the 5th of Jame, 1854, is now placed on the same footing, in respect to commercial in-tercourse with the United States, as the other British North American provinces. The commission, which that treaty contemplated, for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and months

The commission, which that treaty contemplated, for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on the coasts of the United States and the British North American provinces, has been organized and has commenced its labors; to complete which there is needed further appropriations for the service of another season.

SOUND DUES.

In pursnance of the authority, conferred tion of the Senate of the United States pass tion of the Senate of the United States passed on the 3d of March last, notice was given to Deumark, ou the 14th day of April, of the intention of this Government to avail itsell of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation between that Kingdom and the United States, wherehy either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the ex-piration of one year from the date of notice for that par-pose. The considerations which led me to call the attention of Congress to that convention, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, atill continue in fall force. The convention contains an article, which, although it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the imposition of toils on the vessels and car goes of Americans passing luic or from the Battic see,

ty, yet may, by possi-

atitude for our own safety is ming gled a feeling of sorrow for those who have not | fellowship. escaped. Many a mound have we left by the roadside in our onward march. Mournfully we ory of the "dear departed." To many a housebrings afresh the consciousness that some whom and there a group gathers around the family tathan before, and the mother at the head is palc with weeping.

And as we look forward to another year, scenes of sorrow rise up in the future. We anticipate other separations. As we pass on in life ground both of reason and of history. Life, we these become more frequent.

"Clouds in the evening sky more darkly gather And shattered wrecks lie thicker on the strand."

Happy are we, if the memory of the dead does Thought crystalizes and arranges itself in forms. not bring with it a recollection of unkindness, of And so the creed is built. Feeling without hard thoughts and bitter words ; and wring from thought, life without doctrine, experience withus expressions of keen, butunavailing regret. Let out a creed, is the privilege not of manhood, but this remorse excite us to kinder thoughts and a of childhood. That Clement, Ignatius, Polycarp, more gentle life; that when next death comes and others of the first Christian generation next into the circle of our friends, it shall not be to add to the feeling of loss, the sting of self- to the fulness of the Nicene creed, argues only

So does the memory of the former year revive many recollections of guilt. We think of our misspent-of opportunities of usefulness lost-of in the last days of bleak December, as we heard the rain falling fast, it seemed to the thought ful and heavy heart, as if the heavens were weeping over the departing year, so full of folly and guilt.

Let us welcome these sober reflections, and as we enter on the New Year, consecrate a part of of pitiable and forlorn decrepitude ; or rather not its opening days to memory and reflection-to gratitude and grief-to penitence and praver.

FELLOWSHIP WITH UNITARIANS

amongst us as a system of negations. The genesis of it was obvious enough. It came in after trary, it has a creed. By its own confession, it a season of religious declension and decay, just as abhors Calvinism, and always means to ; not the Sadduceeism followed the Pharisaic formalism of one or two points of Calvinism, which some writhe Jewish Church-just as the German ration- ters and some communions may have pushed out alism followed the decline of German piety-just too far and too harshly, but Calviuism in its dis as doubt and contradiction always follow au inconsistent, chilled and crippled orthodoxy. In stands opposed to Arminianism and Pelaganism the popular mind, it was mainly a rebellion Calvinism as it exalts God, and humbles man against the doctrines of grace, as involving the Calvinism as it preaches Sovereignty, Decree. necessity of an evangelical experience. It was the congregation against the church. In the to reject and spurn this Calvinistic theology, is clerical mind, it was a reaction and protest against a misunderstood and misinterpreted Cal viniam. A reaction not so much to be wondered at, when we consider that the philosophic pillars of the old theology, so essential to its support, had rotted away, leaving original sin, imputed righteousness, and other connected doctrines of our faith with no real basis to rest upon, only the much by their own individual belief as by th formal arbitrary appointment of God. And so we got our Unitarianism. In the pews, it was a tide of worldliness; in the pulpits, a meagre phiecclesiastical company he keeps. losophy breaking down under the weight of a

masculine theology. Brattle street congregations came naturally enough of Beacon street wealth Worcester and Channing came easily enough after Locke and Priestly.

But nogative developments of this sort are neessarily short-lived and transitional. Negations some years ago? We should be sorry to believe are never permanently satisfying. If man cannot live on poison, neither can he live on husks. And it. The Andover Seminary certainly rests upon so it was expected, that the Unitarianism of our no other doctrinal basis than that of the Assemcountry, dating back only to the beginning of the century, and confined pretty much to or clear antagonism to it, would involve a griev-New-England, could not stay long in our ecclesfastical history. Some persons, indeed, have pro- funds. Amongst the churches, if we may judge phesied its speedy exodus. With an "extreme from the use made of the Catechism in Sabbath running off into Parkerism, into infidel School instruction, this honored and excellent hropies, into extravagancies and absurdties of many sorts, there has been also an "er- a cloud. It is still taught, and still commended treme right," of serious and prayerful temper, with its back towards rationalism and its face to popular favor, as the fullest, clearest and best expression of Christian doctrine, which has yet thrown up in an excavation at Plymouth ; and been made. By general consent, though not as that he had been called to examine them to astowards Christ, resuming the once discarded dia lect of orthodoxy, and reaching out its hand to formerly by ecclesiastical prescription, it is still certain whether they were the bones of the

us, tending, it was thought, towards a Two points in this manifesto are specially worthy of notice : The first, what they declare and return to our dust." Then let us not boast turn to those silent graves, and recall the mem- of themselves; the other, what they say of us. 1. As to themselves, they make their boast of old this day is the saddest of the year, for it being without a creed. Religion, they say, is one thing, and theology quite another thing they loved are gone to return no more. Here Inspiration, they allege, has given us the former, but not the latter ; a Testament, but not a creed ble in silence and tears, for that group is smaller From which it follows, according to their forms of thought, that there is no necessary, vital connection between the two ; Christianity having addressed itself to the heart of man, and not to his

head. Here we join issue with them on the contend, ought to issue in doctrine. What a man has felt and experienced, that must he reason about and talk about. Feeling begets thought

after the Apostles, had not rounded out their belief their immaturity. That creed, and more than that, down together into a common grave.

nay, all the harvest of Christian doctrine down to the end of time, must have lain germinally i folly and our pride-of our wasted time-of days the minds of the inspired Apostles, as it now lie in their Epistles-not developed, of course, since idleness and nselessness-and we blush and are this was to be the task of Christendom ; but by ashamed to lift up our face unto Heaven. We no means to be trodden under foot and kent long for a secret place to hide our tears. Often from germinating, unless Christendom is ready to stultify itself and cast away its birth-right. Were it possible to organize a sect in our day, without a creed, it would be nothing to boast of. This would give us, not the first, but the second childhood of Christendom; a child- our own dear family, we may be cut down. hood, not of innocent and amiable weakness, but

> a childhood at all, but only childishness. Happily, the thing is not possible ; and nowhere so a moment only may be left to close the concern far from being possible as here with us. Unita- of a lifetime.

rianism is maturer and manlier than it claims to Unitarianism in its earlier history was known be. Its boast of being creedless is an empty boast. In spite of all its protestations to the conhe tomb? tinguishing genius and method, Calvinism as in rusting child of faith, the approach of death rings no terror. It may startle him at first, but e retreats into the pavilion of the Almighty, and Depravity, Atonement and Grace. Intelligentl des under the shadow of His wings. of course to adopt what is antipodal to it. How much better, then, that the creed which is thus

the thought that his departure is near. What implied, and which really gauges the faith, be hen? If this year he is appointed to die, then plainly written and boldly avowed. There cer this year shall he be in Paradise. He shall entainly is a creed, whether written and avowed o ter in through the gates into the city. He shall not, and all who consent to remain identifie wear a white robe, and a palm of victory, and with the sect must consent to be judged, not se oin that shining company that follow the Lamb. But for those who have all their hopes in this average belief of all. No man may claim to stand life, death may well inspire a mortal dread. If for himself alone, but must stand or fall with the

2. As to what is said of us, we must answ it as conscience will let us. Is it true, as thus affirmed so confidently, that we have been de parting from the decided and uncompromising Calvinism of our fathers ? In Puritan New England, for example, are the theological seminaries are the pulpits, less Calvinistic than they were

bly's Catechism. The displacement of this basi hour" which awaits us all; and while admonished ous breach of trust, and a palpable forfeiture of IN NO MORE DEATH. Bones of the Pilgrims. Dr. O. W. Holmes created quite a sensation symbol has not been voted obsolete, or put under

or and Poetry, except in the degree of its in er ? It is a great social influence, like Education ring, and well worth study for its exemplification Preserver of men. He can create and he can destroy. " He takes away our breath, and we die -" simply that and nothing more." From beginning to end not one word was snid joyment.

of to-morrow; for we know not what a day may about the guilt and wretchedness of man without the Gospel-of the abyss of misery and de-Nor is the probability of death at all lessen spair in which he is plunged-nothing of that bitter repentence which must precede a new because we do not expect it. Who is there that life, or of that Living Wny by which men obtain expects to die immediately ? Nature clings to access to God. Not a note of warning was sound-We will not believe that we are going to ed ; not an intimation that the end of all would in the Genessee Evangelist, has been quite success die, even when the last agony is just upon us. We not be happy; not a gleam of that fearful retri- ful. Twenty-one rooms have been new papered flatter ourselves that we shall live a little longer. bottion which reddens the skies of eternity, once eighteen have been furnished with new bedsteads that we may recover our health, even till we are flashed through this brilliant discourse. forced into the grave. But for all this death is

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES. "The hour is on the wing. That lays us with the dead." The venerable Dr. Lansing, formerly of Auourn, now of Brooklyn, if spared to the 6th of about one hundred dollars; for the means of Nor is it certain that we are not soon to di the present month, will complete fifty years of liquidating which aid is solicited. All the furbecause we may be young and strong. Death is abroad in the air, seeking its victims among al inisterial life. The pastor and several members nished rooms are now occupied, and the prospect of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, classes and ages. Pestilence lurks in every clime and in every season of the year. Disease often o which he so long ministered, have united with January. The rooms have been put in much eats up the strength of the most vigorous frame ome personal friends, not members of that before there are any outward symptoms of decay. hurch, to request him to observe this interest-Then let us not be deceived. We must not be ing anniversary by giving, in their new house of lieve the flushed cheek, or the firm pulse, or the worship, such memorials of his life und labors as proud heart, for often have we seen the fire of occur to him. Dr. Lansing responds to this in

outh, and manly vigor, and high hopes, sink vitation in the following letter :---

Rev. W. I. Budington, Francis H. Abbott, Edward A. Lambert, and others :

GENTLEMEN :-- Your friendly note re ause we are wholly unprepared for it. We may he to observe the 6th of January next, as the bave just begun life, and have a thousand scheme fiftieth Anniversary of my ministry in the Gos-pel of our Lord, has awakened in my heart the to carry out. Perhaps our business will I ruined if we are taken away at this time. O we may be the only support of a dependent family, that would be left to suffer by our death. But alas! death takes no account of thes Under your impression of the hopeful good things. In the midst of life and health : amid which such an occasion might effect, I have deemschemes of business and gain ; from the bosom of ed it my duty to comply with your request, not

Death never waits for us to wind up our busines to complete our cherished plans of life, or to bid matter, while I shall approach the proposed ser our friends farewell. When the sunnions comes health, and vice, in my impaired rangements you may think appropriate to the occasion, I eheerfully submit to your hands. Very respectfully yours, in the best bonds,

(signed) D. C. LANSING BROOKLYN, Dec. 15, 1855.

In accordance with the above arrangement. Rev Such is the prospect before us. Before this Dr. Lansing will preach a Discourse commemo ear is ended, many will die around us, and we rative of the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance nay be among the number. And if such a change hould come to us, what must we expect beyond upon the ministry, in the Church on Clinton Avenue, corner of Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, nex That will depend on our characters. To the Lord's day morning, January 6, 1856.

> The Fourth Church in Mobile. We are desired to publish the following card from the Rev. Mr. McLean, which communicate

also the success of the interesting enterprize for If the eye of any poor invalid, or dving Chris which he is laboring : ian falls on this page, let him not be alarmed at The subscriber would acknowledge

gratitude the receipt of the following donations, to be appropriated in payment for the Fourth Presbyterian Church edifice in the city of Mobile, viz: Anson G. Phelps, \$100; W. G. Bull \$25; W. A. Booth, \$25; A. R. Wetmore, \$25 \$25 Jas. Brown, \$25; A. A. Brown, \$20; C. Adams \$20; cash, \$10; W. H. Smith, \$10; Jas. Stokes (ash, \$10; Mrs. A. Brownson, \$10; Cash, \$10; Cash, \$10; Bey Salter, \$10
 (cash, \$10; cash, \$10; W. M. Halstead, \$10
 (cash, \$10; cash, \$16; cash, \$10; Jno.W.Weed
 (supple); W. M. Aikman, \$10; Dr. Williams, \$10 this year they shall die, then their pleasures will be quickly ended. Their high ambition and bril-W. Rooney, \$10; C. Adams, \$10; Jr. Williams, \$10 ning, \$10; H. Aikman, \$10; Jas.W. Dun-ning, \$10; H. Aikman, \$10; Jno. D. Dix, \$10; W. H. Bartholomew \$10. each \$10. liant prospects will soon be buried in the grave But we would not, with gloomy reflections Multi, \$10; H. Aikman, \$10; Ju. D. Dix, \$10;
 W. H. Bartholomew, \$10; cash, \$10; W. Walker, \$5; A. Averil, \$5; W. G. Silman, \$5; T. Berry, \$5; O. Stiles, \$5; C. H. Ring, \$5; cash, \$5; eash, \$5; eash, \$3; Menaliton Bell, \$1; H. ast a cloud and shadow on the morning of the glad New Year. This is a time of general reoicing, and we would indulge the feeling of hap- Southmayd, \$5; G. H. Bates, \$5; M. Adgar,
 \$5; D. C.Vannorman, \$5; a Friend, \$2; M.
 Fisher, \$5; J. B. B., \$5; Geo. Tooker, \$5; W.
 P. Cook, \$5; --Total \$572-also one communion salver, from L. Hart. ness which may inspire a devout gratitude to the source of all good. Still we would rejoice with a ober and chastened joy, as those who are mindful of life's sudden changes, and of "the inevitable

In returning thanks for this timely aid, it by so many signs that we are passing away, we due to the friends of Christ to state, that would aim to prepare for a world in which THERE their benefactions have secured to us this church. the first and only constntutional Presbyteria church in the city of Mobile.

Let it now be remembered, by all constitu tional Presbyterians, that the Fourth Presbytehis Pilgrim oration, by informing the New-Engrian church is the only one in that city unde landers present that some bones had lately been the care of our Assembly, is drawing aid from our rances for favors received_ us over the dividing line. So that some good the New England creed. In regard to ourselves Anglo-Saxon or Indian race. He carefully ex-

JAS. M. MCLEAN. Paster.

of music this opportunity as one not often occur has resigned the pastoral charge at Derby, Ct., and may be addressed for the present at Southington, of art, and attention as a refined and grateful en-Ct. We trust that Mr. S. may be led to resume his ection with the Presbylerian Church

We are happy to learn from Rey, Dr. Tucker Wethersfield, that the reports of his illness have An effort is now in progress, in connection been exaggerated, and that there is a prospect of with a more general one of endowment, to pro his entire recovery. He is able to preach once each vide means for refurnishing the rooms of this in Sabbath, and to perform pastoral dutles. stitution, which, neeording to a communication

Rev. Elijah W. Stoddard, fermerly of Hawley a. To a renewed call by this government npou Great Bri-Wayno Connty, Penn, has received a nnanimou To a renewed can by this government upon ortat bit-tain, to abide by, and carry into effect, the stipulations of the convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of por-tions of the Contral American States of Honduras, Nica-ragua, and Costa Rica, the British government has at call to the Presbyterian church at Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Religioua Summary.

EXPENSE OF AGENCIES .- Rev. Mr. Tarbox, Se To effect this, in addition to the donations ad tary of the American Education Society, has knowledged above, a debt has been contracted of published another correction of the statement put forth by the Hartford North Association, in regard to the expense of agencies. The Western College Society has also corrected the statement, so far as is that several new students will join early in the expense of agencies of that Society are concerned. There is probably a different basis of estibetter condition than they have ever been since mate taken by the report of the association from that the building was erected. An air of neatness of the societies. There is no reason to suspect, in and comfort pervades them, satisfying to the octhe case of any of the leading recognized benevolent societies, any outlay for agencies that can be ossibly avoided. These societies would all gladly lay aside the entire system if it were practicable hut in the present state of benevolent feeling and action in the church, this would be nearly equiva-

lent to an abandonment of the several objects of THE OLD SCHOOL BOARD of Domestic Missions has sued a second earnest appeal for aid, in which it is ated that the receipts during the last month were less by eight hundred and twenty-four dollars that during the corresponding month of the previous

year. This deficiency has compelled the Board to cline several new appointments, earnestly recomended by the Presbytories, and to lessen the mount of appropriations asked for several missionaries. The Banner, in noticing this state of things. lish a series of Panorama Books, with pictures of ascribes it, among other causes, to the Insane elamor against Boards which has been heard during the

DR ALEXANDER ON VERSIONS .- A letter of Rev Dr. Addison Alexander, of Princeton, appears in a Bellefontaine, O., paper, which contradicts in the nost emphatic terms the rumor that he approves of the new Baptist Bible of the Bible Union. The rumor has grown ont of a friendly expression of opinion, as to the literary merit of that part of the vision executed by Rev. John Lillie, of New-York. "That opinion," he says, " has no more to law of England is a well-known principle of com- do with the question of a new version, to replace mon law. We may thank God that no legislation the common one, than my own translation of Isaiah was ever attempted to Interfere with that firmly- and the Psalms, which I would not, if I could, put stablished principle, that the Holy Scriptnres are into the place of the anthorized English version. While I look upon new translations as an important dation of this general or common Christianity is the part of interpretation, I think the scheme of a new Bible, to replace the old one, as inexpedient and impracticable in itself, as the use of my name by its advocates, after my repeated public contradic tlons, is dishonest and nnchristian.

> METHODIST MISSION IN INDIA .--- The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Chnreh having determined to establish a mission in India, the Missionary Bishop of that Church has appointed dent of the mission. Mr. Butler, with two or three associates, will leave New-York early next spring for Bombay or Calcutta.

In pursuance of this pointy, are able to either of the State do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers articles, contraband of war, or to take munitious of war or soldiers ou board their private ships for transportation; and although, in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not invoire any the balance of theme is the set of the set in point of the set of the LUTHEBAN OBSERVER .- This paper was recently ahips to the azards of war, his acts do not invoive any pro-some of the hazards of war, his acts do not invoive any pro-breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate pre-the governmeut. Thus, during the progress of the pre-ent war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility therefor, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, lawaly employed by Great Britain and by France, in lawaly employed by Great Britain and by France, in sold by the Synod of Maryland, to its present edl. We perceive that it is abont to change owner-On the 1st of this month the establish ship again. ent, with all its assets and liabilities, its claims and indebtedness, was passed over into the hands of Messrs. Anspach, George Diehl, and T. N. Knrtz. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, hargely employed by Great Britain and by France, in transporting troops, provisions, and multitons of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the in-ternational, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromit our neutral relations with messia. But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, peremptorily forhids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the Uni-ted States, a vessel to commit hostilities against any tate with which the limits The present incumbent is to be continued as editor for two years longer. Whether his services will be required after the expiration of that term, he tells us, time alone can nnfold. He, however, apprehends that he shall be too old-fashioned for "the times;" as he cannot, at his period of life, keep pace with Yonng America," especially when its changes are ot reforms, and its progress is retrogrossive !

our own citizens, to fit out, within the innits of the Uni-ted States, a vessel to commit hostilities egainst any state with which the United States are as pesco, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a tribudy state. Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent powers, lest private armed cruisers, or other vessels, in the service of one, might be fitted out in the MODERATORS IN SCOTLAND .- The Scotch attach nore importance to the office of Moderator of General Assembly than Presbyterians in this conntry. It is there made a matter of preliminary consultation. A recent number of the Guardian less. Our citizens have been withhe or purpose by good faith, and by re-While the laws of the Union are has the following notice :- "At a meeting of ministers and elders held after the comm ion separated on Wednesday last, we understand it was retheir prohibition of the equipment or armamou of ligerent cruisers in our ports, they provide not less -lutely that no person shall, within the territory or je diction of the United States, cullst or enter himsed solved to recommend Rev. Thomas McCrie, D D., Edinburgh, to pext General Assembly as their

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa moa, me interference of Great Britain, though excerted at one time in the form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central Amarican States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorabin over the Moguito tribe of Indians. But the establishment at the Belize, now reaching far beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands, appertaining of right to the same maica or Cauada, and therefore contrary to the very iter as well as the spirit of the convention with the iled States, as it was at the time of ratification, and The interpretation which the British government, thus

One other subject of discussion between

ports of this country to depredate on th other, all such fears have proved to be

, within the territory or juri es, culist or enter himself.

tensions, as io the Mosquito coast, are for mmption of political relation between

ant of a tribe of Indians on that

the construed as implying such submission. ple of international law, it be of the United States to reliev plication of engagement on the subject, so as to be tectly free to act in the premises in such way as n assertion aud act, persists in ascribing to the conven-lon, entirely changes Ita character. While it holds us in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to the conven-tion, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to all our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those, which constituted the conside-ration of this government for entering into the conven-tion. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States to acquiesce in auch a construction of the respec-tive relations of the two governments to Central Amer-ica. public interests and honor shall demand. I remain of the opinion that the United States on ght

not to submit to the payment of the Sound due much because of their am unt, which is a se n of the right ter, but because it is in effect the recognition of or Denmark to treat one of the great maritime i f nations as a close sea, and rivilege for which tribute may be who may have occasion to use it.

This government, on a former occasion not unlike the present, signalized its determination to maintain the reedom of theseas, and of the great natural channels of navigation. The Barbury states had, for a long time Tagua, and Costa Rica, the British government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possessions held by her in Cen-tral America at the date of its conclusion This reply anbitintes a partial issue, in the place of the general rne presented by the United States. The British Government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or anyposed, in Central America, and assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that these rights comprehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Balize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication scorced the payment of tribute from all us ships frequented the Mediterranean. To the last d auch payment made by them, the United Sta auffering less by their depredations than ous than many oth nations, returned the explicit answer, that we preferred war to tribute, and thus opened the way to the relief of he commerce of the world from an ign so long submitted to by the more powerful nations of

If the manner of payment of Sonnd duea differ from If the manner or rayment or count due to the Barbary that of the tribute formerly conceded to the Barbary States, still their exaction by Denmark has no better foundation in right. Each was, in its origin, nothing but a tax on a commou natural right, extorted by those, who were at that time able to obstruct the free and who were at that time able to obstruct the free and

jurisidetion and limits of the Bail26, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication to infer, that if the stipnlations of the treaty he merely futnre in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Ceutral America. The United States cannot admit either the inference or the pre-mises. We steadily deny, that, at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions there, other than the limited and peculiar establishment at the Ballze, and maintain that, if she had any, they were surrendered by the convertion. power. Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baitic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readines of the Battle Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the governments interested, including the United The problem of the second is the second second is the second second is the second second is the seco increase of the trim the Battle. I have declined in behalf of the United States to accept this invitation, for the most evgeut reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submit to the convention the question of her right to levy the Sound dues. A second is, that, if the convention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question, still it would not be competent to ticular question, still it would not be competent to uses with the great international principle involved, which affects the right in other cases of navigulon and cor-mercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Baltic. A bove all, by the express terms of the proposition it a contemplated, that the consideration of the Sound

I have expressed to Denmark a, willingness, on the part of the United States, to share liberally with other pow-ers in compensating her for any atvantages, which com-merce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigation the Sound or Belts.

the Sound or Belts. I hay before you, herewith, sundry documents on the subject, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arrangement be soon concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with rec-ommendation of snot measures ommendation of such measures as may appear to be re-quired in order to assort and scoure the rights of the United States, so far as they are affected by the pretenthe United

ions of Denmark. FRANCE.

States and Great Britain has grown out of the attempt, which the exigencies of the war in which she is engaged with Russia induced ber to make, to draw recruits from I announce with much gratification, that, fince the adjournment of the last Congress, the question, then adjournment of the last Congress, the question, then adjournment of the last Congress, the second second second the second secon with Russia induced ber to make, to draw recrults from the United States. It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars, which from time to time occur among the great powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective beligerent states, we may reason-ably expect them not to interfere with our lawfill enjoy-ment of its benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citizens retain the individual right to continue all their accustomed pursuits, by land or hy sea, at home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation, as the laws of war, the usage of nations, or special treaties may impose; and it is our sovereign right that our territory and jurisdiction shall not be in-raded by either of the belingerent parties, for the trashit of their armies, the operations of their fleets, the levy of against either, or sny other act or incident of war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and the undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and the summance of this noisy, the laws of the further summance surrender. existing between this government and that of France, respecting the French consul at San Francisco, has been satisfactorily determined, and that the relations of the two governments continue to be

A question, also, which has been pending for several years between the United States and the Kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by public aa-thorities of that country, of property belonging to the present American consul at Athens, and which had been the athleta of very extrest discussion herefore here the subject of very earnest discussion heretofore, has recently been settled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both governments.

With Spain, peaceful rel

SPAIN. some progress has been made in securing the redress of wrongs complained of by this government. Spain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers who illegally se zed and detained the not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers who illegally as zed and detained the steamer Black Warrior at Havana, but has also paid the sum claimed as indemnity for the loss thereby inflicted on otizzens of the United States. In consequences of a destructive hurricane, which visit-ed Cuba in 1844, the supreme authority of that island issued a decree, permitting the importation, for the pa-riod of six months, of certain building materials and urrender. In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United states do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the

bused a decree, permitting the imp ried of six months, of certain bu provisions, free of duty, but revoked i the period only had clapsed, to the in the United States, who had of that decree. The Spanish govern iffection to the parties aggrieved un was assented to, payment being pro-soon as the amount due can being as

ninestion to the parties aggreeved was assested to payment being p soon as the amount due can being Satisfaction claimed for the arr steamer El Dorado has not yet be is reason to believe that it will be is reason to believe that it will be, and it others, continues to be urged on the at Spanish government. I do not abandon it oluding with Spain some general arrange it is do not wholy prevent the recurrence in Cobs, will render them less frequent, a they shall occur facilitats their more spece

MEXICO. The interposition of this government has been invok by many of its citizens, on account of injuries done as and property, for which the for some time past, has has appeared to call for an rbearance in such n ent. But, if the ers on the part of red in that rep sation of a stable government, argent appeals to its matice will then be made, and, it may be hoped, with s, for the redress of all

In regard to the American republics, which, from the proximity and other considerations, have peculiar relations

Exposing a Bible to ridicule is an offense punisha- Rev. Mr. Butler, of Lynn, Mass., as the superinten-

apon them, and a noose of the law is around som ogue's neck. Quite a number have recently been arched up to the captain's office to settle. One onrt has just disposed of about a score of comozen persons have been convicted by jury, or settled up, paying fine and costs without coming to Others failed to appear, and forfeited their bonds. Some hundreds of dollars are thus pnt into

REVIVAL .-- A revival of religion has been ioved in Rehoboth Presbyterian Church, (a branch of Lewes Church;) Sussex county, Delaware .-

Prohibition in Connecticut

doctrine of prohibition continues to work

plaints for illegal sale and intoxication. About a

church extension committee, and merits the con- more inquirers, and fifteen persons made application fidence of all true Presbyterians. With grateful to the session and were received by them, but were violent storm. Others were expected to unite.

K We may render a service to parents wh seek presents for their children at this time of the year, by directing them to the rare collection of books and prints by T. Nelson & Sons, 131 Nassau street. This is a well-known publishing house of Edinburgh, Scotland, which has lately nost unfeigned gratitude, and has led me to feel established a depot in this city. It sells only what I never expected to feel again, when I was English books, which of course are beautifully sunk into the deep waters, and that I yet live printed. Besides a variety of Bibles in elegant among my beloved fellow Christians. bindings, and of standard religious books, they

cupants, and to friends who visit them

Auburn Theological Seminary.

and mattresses, and fourteen have been com

pletely and handsomely furnished throughout

issue a class of books especially for childrensuch as travels and story books, illustrated with withstanding the painful conspicuity which it must give me, and the responsibility which it will involve. I defer to your judgment in this lick a series of Panorana Books, with pictures of ing, in a different countries, and of wild animals-also sense, outside the circle of ministerial activity, others, illustrating Scripture scenes and characwith trembling and diffidence. Whatever ar- ters; also packages of cards, with pictures done

in oil colors, and designed for presents. Christianity the Common Law.

The English newspapers state that, Several per sons, among whom was a priest, have recently been Ireland for burning Protestant Bibles. In charging the jury in the case, Mr. Justice Cramp-

ton said that the Christian religion is a part of the the basis of the common law of the land. The fonn-

revealed Word of God-the Holy Scriptures-the Holy Bible-and it is an offense against God and relgion, and a misdemeanor at common law, either write or speak blasphemonsly against the Alnighty, denying his being, his power divine, or

character, or using continuelious reproaches to wards our Savior Jesus Christ, or doing anything alculated to bring His holy Word into contempt. ble by fine and imprisonment.

ell in Eastern Connecticut. There is no open sale f intoxicating drinks, and the secret sales must be very secret, or, suddenly some vigilant eye is open

the public treasnry-most of it paid over by those who were not wont to be heavy tax-pavers .-- Cor.

lasted nearly two weeks. There were thirty or detained from the services of the communion by a

The pastor, Rev. C. H. Mustard, was assisted by Rev. John W. Means, in a series of meetings, which



THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST, JAN. 3, 1856.

tions to this government, while it has been my consian tions to this government, while it has been my constant alm strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighborhood, obtacles to this have arisen in some of them, from their own insufficient power to check lawless irrupions, which in effect throws must of the task on the United States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicara-gua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful interven-tion in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures to the same end, which, on a similar occasion, had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California.

Source and Lower California. FRATTER. Since the last aesison of Congress a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the kingdom of the Two Sici-lies; a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Nicaragent; and a convention of commercial reci-procity with the Hawaiian kingdom have been negotiated. The latter kingdom and the State of Nicaragens have also acceded to a declaration, recognising as international right the principles contained in the convention between the United States and Russia of the 22d of July, 1864. These treaties and conventions will be laid before the Benate for ratification. **TRANUT.**

TREASURY.

<text><text><text><text><text><text>

The remnant of certain other Government stocks

amounting to two hundred and forty three thousand dol ars, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has nce been paid. I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise

a system superior to that by which the fiscal husiness of the Government is now conducted. Notwithstanding the greet number of public agents of collection and disburse-ment, it is believed that the checks and guards provided. ment, it is believed that the checks and guards provided, including the requirement of monthly returns, reader it scarcely possible for any considerable fraud on the part of those agents, or neglect involving hazard of serious public loss, to escape detection. I renew, however, the recom-mendation, heretofore made by me, of the enactment of a law declaring it felony on the part of public differs to in-sert false entries in their books of record or account, or to make false returns, and slao requiring them on the termi-mation of their service to deliver to their successors all books, records, and other objects of a public astare in their castody.

Motion, records, and other objects of a pastic dating in their castody. Derived as our public revenue is, in chief part, from duties on imports, its magnitude affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity, not only of our com-merce, but of the other great interests noon which that desced.

The principle that all moneys, not required for the The partue from the process have been actively which devolve on the indita yeah seat to the data grave and experiment of the propriety of an early automatical activity of the service regiment of the service regiment and return to the service regiment and return to the service regiment and return to the the service regiment of the service regiment and return to the the service regiment of the service regiment and return to the the service regiment of the service regiment and return to the the service regiment of the service regiment and return to the the service regiment of the service regiment and return to the the service regiment of the service regiment and return to the the service regiment of the service regiment and return to the the service regiment of the service regiment and return to the service regiment of the service regiment of the service regiment and the service regiment of the service regiment and the service regiment of the service regiment to the service regiment to the service regiment to the service regiment to the service regiment the service regiment to the service regiment the service regiment to the service regiment to the service regiment the service regiment the service regiment to the search service regiment

the Chincha Islands. The quantity of fertilizing of Councilmen-a resolution requesting the Counsel material is estimated at 11,670,125 tons, and the of the Corporation to draft a law permitting the city price demanded is \$30 per ton, or \$350,104,560. to borrow money to the exteat of \$100,000 per The suppression of Free Masonry and the expulsion month, towards defraying the expenses of erecting of the Jesuits was also occupying the attention of a new City Hall.

without the millennium. This nonsenses she suc-seeded in making not only her falthful followers be-lieve, hut even Matthews himself; and he expressed himself anxions to be relieved of the dangerons spirit, and it is even said that he intimated his willingness to die, if necessary, to accomplish so desirable an end. On Sunday evening, a meet-ing was held at Mrs. Wakeman's residence, for the express purpose of getting this evil spirit out of Matthews, and he himself consented to be present.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

see, as he supposed he was only to have a couversa-tion upon his crnise with his old associates of the presented at that time. associates, and exposed the affair. An attack was made upon Allen at his boarding house in Brooklyn by a gang of the fillibusters, one of whom struck would some day be reached, and navigated and explored. The lecture was highly interesting and in

An important act was passed by the Board

A following will show: Niw-Yosz, November 20, 1882 Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities of Dr. M Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pille, prepared by Fleming Broa., Pittsburgh, I have for sometime back considered its my duty, and made it my business, to make those articles Aotices. WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROOKLYN. - Public westminster church, brooklyn. - Public in the second with leave of Providence, in union Hall, ornier of Cantach, BROOKLYN. - Public services will be commenced, with leave of Providence, I Union Hall, corner of Conrt and Szekett streets, Brookiyn next Sabbath, morning and evening, and be continued there after in the same place till the completion of the chapel o the church. Preaching in the morning by Professor Hitch cock, D.D., of the Union Theological Scminary. A Sab bath School will be held in the afternoon. my duty, and made it my business, to make those articles known wherever I went among my friends. A short time go T became acquisitied with the case of a young girl, who seemicit to be troubled with worms and lyer complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two months. Through my persunsion she purchased one bottle of Dr M'Lane's Vermijuge, and one box of Liver Pills, which and had been suffering to the same through the same time.

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

 In generative of worms, and thinks that one box more of the Pills will restore her to perfect health. Her name and residence can be learned by calling on E. L. Theall, Drug-gist, corner of Rutger and Monros streets.
 Purchasers will be careful to ask for DE. MLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEM-ING BROS., of Pirrsstraut, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. MLane's genuine Vermi-tore also bis schebrated Lines Will serve to back at a strend. THE MONTHLY PRAYER MEETING of the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Sociecy will be held at the Traet Society House, 150 Nassau street, (2d floor), on Monday, January 7th, at 31 2 o'clock, P. M. The latest intelligence from the Missions of the American Board will be communicated by Rev. Mr. Wood. The friends of missions including ladies are cordially invited to be present. A. MERVIN, Rec. Secy. THE MAGDALEN SOCIETY will hold their Monthly Meeting on Tuesday, Jan. Sth. at 61 Amity street, at 11 fuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all etable drug stores. None genuine without the signa-FLEMING BROS. nre of

Meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, at 61 Amity street, at 1 o'clock, A. M. The attendance of the Managers is particu-larly requested. Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment.

ONEIDA COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY .- The a OFFICE, NO.3, JOHN STREET (two doors from Broadmeeting of this Society will be held in the Congregational hurch of Clinton, on the third Tuesday (15th) of January 856, at 11 oclock, A. M. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Bow lish, of the Methodist church. Way.) Dye Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods, in the piece of herwise, of every description. Their superior style o

by o blass, of every description. Their superior siyle of yeing ladies' and gentlemeu's garments is widely known. Tape Shawis dyed the most brilliant or grave colors. All inds of Shawis, Curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed. Goods ceclived and returned by express. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO. HISTORICAL DISCOURSES ON MISSIONS .- Th Third Lecture of a course by Rev. Wu. H. Van Doren, he-fore the Yonug Men's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church in Twenty-First street, between Fifth and Sixth Avennes, will be delivered next Sabbath Evening, Jan. 6th, 1856, at 7–12 o'colek. Subject:--"Swartz, the Missionnry In India: 1339-13t No. 3 John st., two

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Matthews, and he himself consented to be present and to submit to the necessary operations for exor-cising " the man of sin." Most of the brethren THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will

meet in the Spring street Presbyterian Chnreh, on Tues-lay, the 8th of January, 1856, at 71-2, P. M., and be opened with a sermon by the Moderator. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Stated Clerk.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Presbytery of Water-own will be held in Adams, on the second Thesday in Jan-isry, at 6 o'clock, P. M. I. BRAYTON, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF GENESEE stands adjourned to meet at Attica, the 8th day of Jannary next, (secon Tuesday) et 4 o'clock, P. M. G. S. CORWIN, Stated Clerk.

THE OTSEGO PRESBYTERY will hold its annual meeting the second Tuesday of January, 1856, at Spring-field, at 4 o'clock, P. M. J. G. HALL, Stated Clerk. ANGELICA PRESBYTERY .-- The Presbytery of An-

Content of the second s gelica stands adjourned to meet at Ahuond, on the second Tnesday of January next, at 2, P. M. Statistical reports will be called for The opening sermon will be preached at 2, P. M. S. A. RAWSON, Studed Clerk.

buffalo Presbytery willconvene at Fredonia, on Tuesday, he 8th day of Jannary uset, at 4 of clock, P.M. TIMOTHY STILLMAN, Stated Clerk.

Ladies desiring to avail themselves of these privilege any obtain a syllabus, and other information respecting the ectures, at the Institution, No. 7 Union Square. 1345-11 GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal. PRESBYTERY OF TROY .- The Presbytery of Troy been arrested, and the affair is undergoing a legal investigation. The whole sect has been arrested. M. On Wednesday affair ovening Rev. Dr. Beinan THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AN AMERICAN PARALLEL TO THE TYRANNICAL POWER O

A. BORDMAN LAMBERT, Stated Clerk HILDRETH'S ATROCIOUS JUDGESI PRESBYTERY OF DETROIT,-Will hold an adjourn

PRESSITENCE OF DEstances, a meeting in the First Presbyterian church in Detroit, on he second Tuesday of January, 1856, at 7 o'clock, evening, or the transaction of important business. O. W. MATHER, Stated Clerk. THE ONONDAGA PRESBYTERY with hold its annunl meeting at Manilus, commencing on the second Tuesday of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Statistical reports and narratives, in writing, will be called for. 8. P. M. HASTINGS, Stated Clerk.

PRESBYTERY OF BATH.—The next stated meeting the Presbytery of Bath is to be held in Bath, commencing a Tnesday, the Sith of January, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Church words to be presented. B. C. SMITH, *Stated Clerk*.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CHENANGO will

PRESBYTERY OF CAYUGA. -- The next stated meet-HENRY A. NELSON, Stated Clerk.

PRESBYTERY OF GENEVA .- Pastors and Sessions

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er contry may make upon them. For the details of e miltary operations, the disribution of the troops, ad additional provisions required for the military sur-oe, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and

anying documents. ce, gathered from events which have trans pired since my last annual message, has but served i sonfirm the opinion then expressed of the propriety of making provision, by a retired list, for disabled officer riety o for increased compensation to the officers retained he list for active duty. All the reasons which exist l, when those measures were recommended on former eqsions, continue without modification, except so far

The recommendations, beretofore made for a partial zation of the army, are also renewe ngh elementary education given to those officers commence their service will the grade of cadet ualifies them, to a considerable extent, to perform the uties of every arm of the service; hut to give the hight efficiency to artillery requires the practice and special ndy of many years; and it is not, therefore, believed to advisable to maintain, in time of peace, a larger force be advisable to maintain, in time of peace, a larger force of that arm than can be usually employed in the duties appertaining to the service of field and siege artillery. The duties of the staff in ull its various branches belong to the movement of troops, and the efficiency of an army in the field would materially depend noon the with which those duties are discharged. at, as in the case of the artillery, a speciality, hat re nires, also an intimate knowledge of the duties of an flicer of the line, and it is not doubted that, to com he education of an officer for either the line on heral staff, it is desirable that he shall have served With this view, it was recommended on a for-on that the duties of the staff should be main y performed by details from the line; and, with convic-ion of the advantages which would result from such a change, it is sgain presented for the consideration

Congress. NAVY. The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith submitted, exhibits in tull be naval operations of the past year, together with the present condition of the service, and it makes auggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is lavited. The construction of the six steam frigates, for which ampropriations were made by the last Congress, has pro-

ppropriations were made hy the last Co ppropriations were made hy the last Congress, has pro oded in the most satisfactory manner, and with such ex-edition, as to warrant the belief that they will be ready service early in the coming spring. Important addition to our naval force is, it still remains into nate to the contingent exigencies of the protection on the extensive sea coast and vast commercial interests on the United States. In view of this fact, and of the ac the officed states. In view of anis hot, and of the ac-knowledged wisdom of the policy of a gradual and syste-matic horease of the navy, an appropriation is recom-mended for the construction of six sicam sloope-of-war. In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy, it is un-necessary for me to asy more than to express entire con-currence in the observations on that subject presented by the Secretary in his report.

POST OFFICE.

It will be perceived by the report of the Postmaster General, that the gross expenditure of the department for the last fixed year was nine million nine hundred and sixty eight thousand three hundred and forty two dol-lars, and the gross receipts seven million three hundred and forty two thousand one hundred and hirty-six dol-hars, making an excess of expenditure over receipts of two million six hundred and twenty six thousand two hundred and six dollars; and that the cost of mail trans-protation during that year was six hundred and seventy-four thousand nine hundred and fir y two dollars greater than the previous year. Much of the heavy expenditures to the harge quantity of printed matter couvered by the mails, either transked, or lishle to n postage by law, of to very low rates of postage compared with that charged on letters; and to the great cost of mail service on rail-postanster General on the subject descrete the conside-ration of Congress. INTERON. It will be perceived by the report of the Postma

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage attention, as well for useful suggestions it contain the interest and importance of the subjects f

as for the interest and importance of the subjects to which they refer. The aggregate amount of public hand sold during the last faceal year, located with military scrip or land war-rants, taken ap under grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands by States, is twenty-foor million five ran-tred and fifty seven thousand four handred and nine acres; of which the portion sold was fifteen million seven hundred and twenty-lane thousand five hundred and twenty-four acres, yielding in secelpts the sum of eleven million fore hundred and eighty fue thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. In the same period of time, eight million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and firy-four acres have been surveyed; but, in consideration of the quantity already subject to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into the

The peculisr relation of the general government to the District of Columbia renders it proper to command to your care not only its material, hut also its moral inter-ents, including education, more especially in those parts of the district ontside of the cities of Washington and these district ontside of the cities of Washington and

we of the

retown. commissioners appointed to revise and codify the of the District have made such progress in the per-mage of their task, as to insure its completion in the presentiated by the act of Congress-ormation has recently been received, that the peace settlements in the Territories of Oregon and dagton is disturbed by hostilities on the part of the writh indications of extensive combinations of a

h indications of extensive combinations of acter among the tribes in that quarter, th in their possible effect by reason of the un foreign interests existing in these Territories tion has already been especially is usures have been taken, which, it

thens. In the Territory of Karsas there have been acts preju-licial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under irremstances to justify the interposition of the Feds al meentive. That could only be in case of obstruction to defaul law, or of errangized resistance to Territorial Law of arganized resistance to Territorial isw Character of insurrection, which, if i would be my daty promptly to ow-room Licherish the hous, however, that the on areas. I oberish the bole, are will be prevent will be prevent when the problem of the people of the Territory, organic law, page-ang. the right to demonstrate institutions, are entitled, where the prevent of the pre t will be prevented the Territory. who ed, while da and must be protected in the antorne

b) of the government to interfere in the condition of the inchaste States, and to impose their own social theories upon the latter; and other representatives, who repelled the interposition of the general government in this respect, and maintained the self; constituting rights of the States. In truth, the thing attempted was, in form alone, action of the general government, while in reality it was the endeavor, by abuse of legislative power, to force the ideas of internal policy, entertained in particular States, upon alided independent States. Once more the constitution and the Union trimmphed signally. The new Territories were organized without restrictions on the disputed prigorous enough in Congress not only to accomplish this primary object, but also the incidental and hardly f less important one, of so amending the provisions of the state low the extradition of some of the States. Yain declamation regarding the provisions of law for the extradition of guitives from services, with occasional ensodes of for the obstruct the extradition of some of the States. Each solemating an expansive of relation aggression. Each solematic and itself to all the others, neither to tundertake, nor permit, any encroachment apon, or inter-meddling with, another's reserved rights. Where it was deemed expedient, particular rights of the States were expressly guaranteed by the constitution; but, in all things beside, these rights were guarded by a the limitation of the powers granted, and by express reservation of all powers not granted, in the compact of a nnion. Thus, the great power of taxation was limited to purposes of common defence and general welfare, excluding chjects appertaining to the local legislation of the states them selve;, or between them and foreign governments, which, because of their common and gen-ter an ature, could not be left to the separate control of each State.

Of the circumstances of local condition, interest, and

Of the circomstances of local condition, inlerest, and rights, in which a portion of the States, constituting one great section of the Union differed from the rest, and from another section, the most important was the pecu-liarity of a larger relative colored population in the southern then in the northern States. A population of this class, held in subjection, existed in nearly all the States, but was more numerous said of more serions concernment in the Sonth thau in the North, on account of natural differences of climate and production; and it was foreseen that, for the same rea-sons, while this population would diminish, and, sooner or luter, case to exist, in some States, it might increase in others. The peculiar character and magnitude of this question of local rights, not in material relations only. question of local rights, not in material relatious only, but still more in social ones, caused it to enter into the special stipulations of the constitution. Hence, while the general government, as well by the enumerated powers granted to it, as by those not enu-merated, and therefore reinsel to it, was forbidden to tonch this matter in the sense of attack or offence, it was placed nucler the general sateguard of the Union, in the sense of defense against either invasion or domestic violence, like all other local interests of the several States. Each State expressly stipulated, as well for itself as for each and all of its citizens, and every citizen of each State became solemmly bound by his allegiance

States. Each State expressly supmatted, as well for likelf as for each and all oil its citizens, and every citizen of each State became solemnly bound by his allegiance to the constitution, that any person, held to service or labor in one State, excaping into another, should not, in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, he dis-charged from such service or labor, hut should be deliv-ered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor might be due by the laws of his State.

Thus, and thus only, by the reciprocal guaranty of all the rights of every State against interference on the part of another, was the present form of government esta ished by our fathers and transmitted to us; and by no other means is it possible for it to exist. If one State ceases to respect the rights of another, and obtrusively intermeddles with its local interests,—if a portion of the

States assume to impose their institutions on the others, or refuse to fulfil their obligations to them,—we are no longer unlted filendly States, but distracted hostile ones, with little capacity left of common advantage, but abun-dant means of reciprocal injury and mischief. Practically, it is immaterial whether aggressive inter-fearence between the States or different or freed on the ence between the States, or deliberat refusal on the part of any one of them to comply with constituiion

obligations, arise from erroneous conviction or blind pre-judice, whether it be perpetrated by direction or indirec-tion. In either case it is full of threat or of danger to the durahility of the Union.

colligations, arise from erroneous convertion or billid predictions. In either to merroneous convertions of anger to the durability of the United thread or of danger to the durability of the United Magistrale as the exercise of the Wolds exercise, and specially evidence to the durability of the United Magistrale as the exercise of the Wolds exercise, and specially evidence to the durability of the United Magistrale as the exercise of the Wolds exercise and special previous definitions of the United Magistrale as the exercise of the Wolds exercise, and specially evidence to the state of the Wolds exercise, and specially evidence to the state of the Wolds exercise, and specially evidence to the state of the United Magistrale as the exercise of the Wolds to take exercise to the wolds. The measure could not be writisted a breach of faith the these begins the state of the Wolds exercise.
 The base matter of painful regret to see States, conspicuous for their services in founding this Republic, and you and which are completely writhin their jurisdiction, and which are completely writhin their jurisdiction, they engage in the offense and derakes and relation of one States, the construction and authority. In the visce of the constinuent of incompatible provision is the present divers and any other States, the construction and authority. In the visce of the constinuent of incompatible provisions is the prevent of the diverse and previse of the constinuent of incompatible provisions is the prevent with the second the the advection of the previse of the the inter of the the second the with the second the the second the the advection of the previse of the ordination of the the second the the se

dice of the North, and in which the latter has acquiesed. That is, the States, which either promote or tolerate at-tacks on the rights of persons and of property in other States, to disguise their own injustice, pretend or in agine, and constantly aver, that they, whose constitu-tional rights are thus aystematically assailed, are them-selves the aggression, resting, as it does, only in the vague, de-clamatory charges of pulitical agatators, resolves itself into missipprehens on, or misinterpretation, of the principles and facts of the political organization of the principles and facts of the political organization of the confederation, it is not to be supposed that the ques-tion of future relative power, as between the States which provided for the governament of the territory northwest of the river Obio, and for its eventual sup-division into new States, was adopted in the Congress of the confederation, it is not to be supposed that the ques-tion of future relative power, as between the States members of the Units of the south a trans, a no-merous colored population, escaped notice, or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that as the such therem south estate and of the south a trans of the south by an sjority was act in itself states, that as of five among the largest into the kunion, was, in great measure, the act the State, or Winto the interests and oplinons of the northern Battes, a territory now the seat of five among the largest into the whole Union, was, in great measure, the act at to the whole Union to have that emporimer at to the whole Union to have that emporimer at to the whole Union to have that emporimer at to the whole Union to have that emporimer at though the new province, by reason of the singer atthough the new province, by reason of the future atthough the new province, by reason of the future attemption and of the south the future attemption and those whole the one have that emporimer atte on the whole Union to have that emporimeri

ant to the whole Union to have that emportants and through the new province, by reason of its imperfect some of the States, which are as importants and ettlement, was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, u dexico, yet, in fact, it extended to the opposite bound-used will end states, which far areas properties to the definition of the states of opposite bound-and will end calamitously. It is greater breadth civil war, or it is mere angry, idle

although the evidence implicates him as the origin ator of the scheme. At New Orleans, the schoone General Scott, equipped for the Nicaraguan expe-

dition, has been seized by the United States officers All was quiet at Nicaragua at latest accounts, and Col. Walker was receiving reinforcements from California.

Mr. Collector Redfield has notified the United States District Attorney, Mr. McKeon, that of the three Custom House officers implicated in the Northern Light reinforcements to General Walker ' Hall has resigned, Farnsworth has been suspended.

and Creighton removed." The Envoy from Nicaragua.

The official correspondence in reference to the Vaiu declimation regarding the provisions of law for the extradition of fugitives from service, with occasional episodes of frantic effort to obstruct their execution by rot and marder, continued for a brief time, to agitate certain localities. But the irne principle of leaving each State and Territory to regulate its own laws of hoor according to its own sense of right and expediency, had sequired tast hold of the public judgment, to such a degree, that hy common consent, it was observed in the organization of the Territory of Washington. When more recently, it became requisite to organize the Territories of Netrasks and Kansas, it was the nat-ural and legitimate, if not the inevitable, consequence of previous events and legislation, that the same great and sound principle, which had already been applied to Utah and New Mex co, should be applied to them;— that they should stand exempt from the restrictions proposed in the act relative to the State of Missorri. These restrictions were, in the estimation of many elaims of Mr. Parker H. French, representative of Walker's band of fillibusters, to be accredited to our Government as Minister of the present usurped government of Nicaragua, has been published. The correspondeace is honorable to our Administration, and shows that the Executive and Cabinet have a just appreciation of the eircumstances of the pres ent case, and of what constitutes a de facto govern nent-such a government as our nation can prov rly recognize and enter into diplomatic relations with. Mr. French, on his arrival at Washington. addressed Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, request ing an interview previous to laying before our Gov These restrictions were, in the estimation of many houghtful men, null from the beginning, unanthorized erument his eredontials as Minister of the "Su by the constitution, contrary to the treaty stipulations for the cession of Louisiana, and inconsistent with the preme Government" of Nicaragua; and enclosing an

lor the cession of Louisiana, and inconsistent with the equality of the States. They had been stripped of all moral authority, by per-sistent efforts to procure their indirect repeal through contradictory enactments. They had been practically abrogated by the legislation attending the organization of Utah, New Mexico, and Washington. If any vitality remained in them, it would have been taken away, in effect, by the new territorial acts, in the form originally proposed to the Senate at the first reselon of the last Congress. It was many and incensions, as well as patriion will be appealed from. utograph letter from the President of Nicaragna to the President of the United States. Mr. Marcy re plies, that the President of the United States se no reason for establishing diplomatic intercours with the persons who now claim to exercise the po litical power in the State of Nicaragua; those who were chiefly instrumental in suspending or overproposed to the scatter at the first second of the fast Congress. It was manify and lingenious, as well as patri-otic and just, to do this directly and plainly, and thus relieve the statute book of an act, which might be of possible future injury, but of no possible future benefit; and the measure of its repeal was the final consumma-tion and complety meeting of the principle that and the 26th. throwing the former Government of that State, were not citizens belonging to it-nor have those citizen nor any considerable part of them, so far as now tion and complete recognition of the principle, that uo portion of the United States shall nudertake, through known here, freely expressed their approval of, or acquiescence in the present condition of political affairs in Nicaragua; and that until such shall b the case, the President does not deem it proper to

portion of the United States shall nudertake, through assumption of the powers of the general government, to dictate the social institutious of any other portion. The scope and effect of the language of repeal were not left in donht. It was declared, in terms, to be "the time intent and meaning of this act not to legislate sla-very into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it there-from, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the constitution of the United States." receive Mr. French or any one else, as Minister of nia Democrats have recommended Mr. Dallas for the Supreme Government of Nicaragua. The United States District Attorney has addressed a letter to Col. French, which significantly closes, by

informing him that the courtesy extended to him Wednesday. is that of going to Washington, and of returning to the foreign country from whence he elaims to come minister, within a reasonable time. "In the hope that no further complaint will be made against anied by the Directors of the Morris and Essex you, and in tendering to you my hest wishes for your safe return to your own country, I remain &c., &c."

Latest from the Pacific. The steamers George Law and Star of the West have arrived during the week, with intelligence from the Paclific to the 5th ult. The Star of the West brought the first shipment of Nicaragua gold. The two brought about two millions of gold. The Indian war was still raging in Washington and Oregon Territories, and it is likely to continue for some time

come. The hostile tribes in Oregon have stated their determination to fight to the last. Mr. N. K Lovett, formerly a resident of this elty, committed suicide in San Francisco on the 20th ult. The iners were doing a very profitable husiness, with prospect of increased wages.

The fall of Sebastopol was celebrated in Francisco on the 26th ult.

Thanksgiving was celebrated in San Francisco rith unusual attention. The First Presbyterian hurch (Old School) united with the two New School eongregations, and held religious services in he First Congregational Church. The sermon was reached hy Rev. Dr. Anderson, recently from Chiliothe, Ohio, and now the settled pastor of the ormer. Rev. Mr. Cutler preached a Thanksgiving liscourse in the Unitarian church. Bishop Kip and Rev. Mr. Wyatt, each preached in their respective churches, (Episcopal,) "Grace" and "Trinity:" hile Rev. Dr. Scott preached in Calvary Church to

large audience, the Invitation having been pubely given to all sects and creeds, without regard to me or denomination, to unite with them. Rishon Kin onened the course of lectures of th Young Mens' Association, by a lecture on the Myseries of Human Life, and Dr. Scott opened a simi-

ar course for the Mercantile Library Association. Upwards of \$3000 have been contributed by th rious churches to the Protestant Orphan Asylum The anniversary of the San Francisco Bible So iety was held, Nov. 25th. Hon. D. O. Shattuck was e presiding officer, by whom the Scriptures were and prayer offered. The annual discourse was reached by Rev. Dr. Scott, after which a collection was taken up amounting to \$725.

In Peru, the legislature had before them a project

structive. Fires in New-York.

tead of Henry E. Davies. It is thought the deels-

ected that Mr. Cramption would be dismissed.

Judge Dorsey, formerly Chief Justice of

laryland, died al Ellieott's Mills, of paralysis, on

The Legislature of Missouri has adjourned

Chief Justice Taney's health is still low. It

s rumored that he will resign in season to have

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylva-

ine die, without attempting to elect a Senator.

President Pierce appoint his successor.

the next Presidency.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CHENANGO will meet a ydney Plains on Thready, Jan. 8th, 1856, at 2 P. M., to b bened by a sermon from the Moderntor, Rev. G. T. Ever t. During the seesion of Proshytery, a sermon is expected the "Scripture doctrine of Christian perfection," by Rev. W. Gilbert; and on the "Duty of personal efforts on the art of the whole Church for the conversion of sinners," but of the whole Church for the conversion of sinners, "but the set of the whole Church for the conversion of sinners," but the set of the whole Church for the conversion of sinners, "but the set of the whole Church for the conversion of sinners," but the set of the whole Church for the conversion of sinners, "but the set of the set o Several disastrous fires occurred last week in this city. An office in Spruce street, No. 12, was con-

tev. J. B. Hoyt. As this is the annual meeting, a statistical report, a writ-en narrative of the state of religion, and the Book of Rec-ards are expected from each of the churches connected with Presbytery. W. M. HOYT, Stated Clerk. sumed, with a large amount of pooks in process of inding. Robert Carter & Brothers, publishers of THE PRESBYTERY OF ONTARIO will hold its an eligious works, we are sorry to say, had \$12,000 al meeting at Livonia, on the second Tuesday (8th) of nuary, at 4 o'clock, F. M. J. BARNARD, Stated Clerk. worth of books in Thomson's bindery, all of which fell a prey to the devouring element. Among these

THE PRESBYTERY OF CHEMUNG will hold its were Horne's Introduction to the Bible, Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations, the works of Dr. Brown, of Ed-Inhargh. Jav's works, the works of John Angell were Horne's Introduction to the Bible, Kitto's Daily hburgh, Jay's works, the works of John Angell James, McCosh on the Divine Government, and Dr. Marriages. Chalmers's works. These works were in process of In Morris, Oisego Co., eit the residence of the bride's fa-ther, Dec. 25th, by the Rev. Wm. Doubleder, of Gilberts-ville, Mr. C. D. Boorn, Local Editor of the Milwankie Free Democrat, to Miss Sana M. Bacos. At Syndonville, Dec. 23rd, by the Rev. T. C. Hill, Mr. SYLVESTRA WESSER, of Hartland, Niagara Co., to Mrs. MARTBA MCKINNEY, of the former place. At Springwater, Dec. 24th, by Rev. W. Hunter, Mr. F. W. Fostra, of Scottaburgh, to Miss Lovina Con, youngest danghter of the Same der, by the same Mr. W. Lowmers binding. All were stereotyped, and ns the plates were kept elsewhere, they will be reproduced at once. Carter & Brothers were insured for \$8,000. The total loss, exclusive of the building, is \$42,000 The rear dwelling No. 418 Grand street, occupied

www.W. Tinkler and others, was destroyed by fire : also the house adjoining. Mr. Chas. Mr.Guire. a plumber, who boarded with Mr. T., lost his life Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. Miss ANGELINE D. GAREN, daughter of Re all of Springwater. by suffocation, while attempting to save his trunk. Near Pittstown, New Jersey, Dec. 6th, by Rev. Col Conkling, Mr. James Boss, of Everettstown, to The Supreme Court has decided that Hon, E. Cowles has the right to the office of Judge of that ARIA CATHABINE, youngest daughter of Mr. Abbott Taylor ourt, in the place of Judge Morris, deceased, in-

UDGE KANE UPON PASSMORE WILLIAMSON Near Little York, New-Jersey, Dec. 20th, by the Mr. ABRAUAM S. Young, of Clinton, to Miss Mary eldest daughter of Mr. John Apgar. UDGE KANE UTON FASSMORE WILLIAMSON. Insecreted the profoundest indignation and aisrm. The Publishers believe, therefore, that this amply attested and learly drawn record of what judges have done, will fead he people to see what, if nnchecked, judges may still do. MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, 25 Park Row, New York, or 100 Genesco at, Auburn. In Milford, Conn., Dec. 25th, by Rev. J. Mr. LUTHER A. CLARKE to Miss SARAH M. Milford It is stated that Lord Palmerston has written a private gentleman in Washington that he ex-

In Sandlake, by Rev. P. Barbour, Mr. JOHN MOURTORE t Miss MARQASET DOUD, all of Mechanicaville

Deaths.

In this city, Dec. 16, EUGENE WILLIAM, son of William H and Jane Maria Hall, 2 years, 4 raonths and 20 days. In Colobester, Delaware Co. Dec. 4th, of dropsy of th beart, Mrs. Pursue Parke, widow of Dr. Geo, W. Palge, 74 Mrs. Palge had been, for about 25 years, a consisten member of the Presbyterian elurate of Colehester; an though the summons wave in switch of Colehester; an

r of a Treatise on "Popular Education," and Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan. THIS book affords a lucid explanation of the best modes of themps to the receiverant entron of Coheseter; an hough the summons entre in an unexpected hour, we be leve that she was ready for the exchange of worlds. Sh was though to be slowly recovering from an attack of side ness, which had prostrated her about six weeks before he leach, when suddenly, after n brief but violent paroxysus of path, she breathed her last. seping exact accounts of business transaction whether large or small, and imparts such is a every merchant, mechanic, farmer, elerk or 1 understand. It is important that every ind as every mere ain, she breathed her inst. In Sandiake, Nov. 1st, Mrs. Lucy Axxa, wife of De-lesse Tracy. Mrs. Tracy was a devoted wife, an affectionate mother, eping. hoois such a work as this is almost indispensa

o echools such a work as do is a allocate home easing reason can be assigned why a boy who is taught arith-ic should not be instructed in book-keeping, which to a of budness is one of the most needed applications of hmetic. The advantage of having scholars prepared be they leave school, in some degree for active business bridous to every one; and uo better preparation can be avised as the school of th and a linky was a devoted when, an an entropy and a more morther, a ind weighbor, and a uniform Christian. Having ministeres such to others in their sufferinge, she, in return, required uch ministering unto from them. She was as great and rotracted sufferer. Death was not an unexpected messen er to her and wa tituke not an unexpected messen ating her approaching end as drawing near, she euclingly sing, keeping accounts. This book, prepared by a well-known skilful hand, no

ad her approximate a dying bed, "Jesus can make a dying bed, Feel soft as downy pillows are." at this city. Dec. 10th. JENCEN W. TURER, 48. At the age of 34, he united with a Presbyterian ametient, on profession of his faith. A few y This book, prepared by a vertication of this subject, but neutonets this habit of putting it into satisfactory practice, it explains the theory of debit and credit, and supplies forms and examples which render the modes of keeping ill kinds of accounts perfectly intelligible and simple. Far-mors and mechanics especially, will find much that will be of great advantage to them in this little book. Price 42 cents. Copies sent by mal, postage paid, on re-solved of meleo to the publishers. Bloomfield by the Directors of the road, account and the precision of the state of the present position of the state of the st t of price to the publishers, DANIEL BURGESS & CO., No. 10 July at., New York No. 60 John st., New Our Hinstrated Catalogue sent to any addre

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WRITING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE HIS takes hitherto unoccupied ground, and consist mostly of Exercises in Grammatical forms, being a pra-I mostly of Exercises in Grammatical forms, being a tical application of the principles of Grammar on s plan, to establish a habit of writing correctly. After habit is fixed, the next important stap is Composit Arrangement. This is tanght in a manner entirely giving but one process at a time, so aimplifying the at to render essential ald to the teacher in imparting, reet and systematic method of thinking and writing. aided them in devising and doing good. In his domestic circle he was chinently influential and beloved. His widow and brothers feel, "that, as a husband and brother, he had but few equals," and they find in the memory of his good-ness one of their richest consolations. His inst illness was very short, depriving him of the ability to leave a dying testimony to the religion which so signalized his own char-acter in fife. But such a testimony was not needed to con-firm the hopes of those who knew him. Confiding him to the care of that Redeemer in whom he trusted, his family feet assured that, while for him to live was Christ, to dis railroads, and 539 wounded, in 142 accidents; of teamboat accidents there have been 27, in which LT The Commissioners of Emigration have

From the Christian Register. • "In the book before in Mr. Tower has brought tha stu-d experience of a quartor of a century to bear upon a filtenity, and we think those who use the book will not sappointed in the result." disappointed in the result." From the Yankee Blade. "This is a complete and thorough system of exercises of a new plan, requiring of the appli such continued practic in writing all the various forms of expression that he be comes familiar with the principles of grammar in the oni useful way by practical application, and forms the habit writing correctly." was galn.

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"I have made a characteristic in the second second

"JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemlat "

substance in its composition that would prove fujurious to the constitution. "JAn B K SHLTON, M.D., Chemiat " Is a stubborn fact, therefore, that this Remedy is des-tined not only to relieve the human family from malarious disease, but to do an equality good work by preventing the taking of either medicines which do harm. The emitse absence of any baueful ingredient makes this Remedy, not more valuable as a Cure, than it is as a pre-sent. The astronaution of the medicine is a start of the same any baueful ingredient makes this remedy not more valuable as a Cure, than it is as a pre-sent of the medicine be taken in advance. This is while the inserve by the timely use of this preventing, and protest themselves by the timely use of this preventing, and protest themselves by the timely use of this preventing, and protest themselves by the timely use of this preventing, and protest themselves by the timely use of this preventing, and protest themselves by the timely use of this preventing, and protest themselves by the timely use of this preventing, and protest themselves by the timely use of this preventing, and protest themselves by the timely use of this preventing, and protest themselves by the timely use of this preventing, and protest themselves by the timely use of this preventing. Full directions and evelope the to be an inserve. The directions and excompany each addition is modering the thing of general use is a moder to dear of Castor OI, the object of which is to eleanse the stomach and frae the object of which is to eleanse them in stepping to be the antidote will be arrively obtarmet. Montants on or more bottles of the Cure into shallow wanted actively obtar and presented the theory of is, after the strangeneous or encluded over the dregoing the shallow remeases and into the medicine, and also the attra water the vapor raising from the medicine, and also the attra the transe of one or more bottles of the Cure into shallow water the vapor the this moder of is, after

glass, and on the outsido wrapper is the name o cine (the coppright of which is secured) and the of the proprietor. These precautions are slopy vent counterfeits and imitations. red) and tha s gnature vent counterfeits and imitations. The RELIANCE FOR ITS SUCCESS IS EXTINGLY CTOR IT ACTUAL MERITS wherever introduced and used. These will actual manifest

ared and sold by the proprietor, JAMES A. BHODES, Providence, R.L.

WHOLSSALS AGENTS-A. P. Clark, 57 John street, New York, and sold by all Druggist. Philadelphia, T. T. Cal ender: Baltimore, E. H. Etabler & Co.; Detroit, Highy 4 lender; Baltimore, E. H. Bullet, M. Dick .so.; Chicago, Barclay Hrothers; Mi & Batton; New Orleans, d. Wright & Co.; Whaton, and sold by the principal Drug; the Un ted States, Canadas, &s.

NO JURY-NO APPEAL From the Pnritan Recorder. "Exercises are here given in all the grammatical forms that the learner may by practice ecoupter the habit of wri-ting correctly. After he has attained accuracy of expres-sion he is introduced to a systematic arrangement in com-position, which, by taking up only one thing at a time, will impart order and accuracy in his modes of thought." From the New-York Observer. "The plan and axcention of this little book are admirable It is designed for the young learner, as an introduction into the art of "writing compositions," and does not deal it rules-which, generally serve only to unden the memory with a neless weight-but begins at once with entertaining examples and exercises. There is a better way of learning than 'by heart'-it is learning by juractice; and this is th mode of teaching which the asperienced authors of the it wolune propose. We give no new book a warner velocor HILDRETH'S ATROCIOUS JUDGES

these shores. This year is the first that has shown any diminution. Another curious fact is, that for merly the Irish emigration largely exceeded the German; now the German greatly exceeds the Irish which has fallen to a inconsiderable figure. Hon. Joseph B. Wells, of Chicago, Attorney eneral of Illinois, died last week at the Asto

House in this city. Nicholas Devereux, a prominent citizen, an one of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum die 1 at Utica on the 29th, aged 67 years. Com. Charles Stewart's health has been a mpaired by an accident some months ago, that he is said to be still confined to his house.

The returns to the Secretary of State of the products of the Industry of Boston, for the yea ending June 1. 1855, state that the total value of manufactures, &c., is eight millions five hur dred most talk to him. Mother w stalleb baseneds

176 persons have been killed and 107 wounded;

13,000,000 of property has been destroyed by fire

made their annual statement of the number of eml-

grants arrived at this port for the last seven years.

During that period 1,946,298 emigrants landed or

aud 119 lives lost.

It was expected that Gov. Clark's Message the Legislature of New-York would be sent in The Newark and Bloomfield Railroad was pened last week by an excursion-trip to East comfield by the Directors of the road, accom-



THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST, JAN. 3, 1856

The H. D. Ebangelist.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHNTRAL ANDREDA ; particularly the Sistes of and San Balvador; their Geography, Topogra-nate, Population, Resources, Productions, &c., Popular Intercosanic Railway. By E. G. Egnier Brothers. Svo. pp. 208. A valuable geographical memoir by Mr. Squie

sich no man living is probably better prepare ther some brief and statistical remarks on Central America in general, the work enters into a detailed sketch of Honduras and of San Salvador, giving a r view of their geography, political condition, ary and everything relating to them, derived from the best sources, and confirmed in great part by personal observations. A long description of the used route for a new railroad through this region, is included, which makes great promises. The work is valuable for its facts, and highly cred-Itable to the industry, good taste and learning of its author. It is amply illustrated with maps and drawings.

THE SACRED PLAINE. By J. H. Headley. Buffale : Wanzer McKin & Co. 12ma pp. 240.

This is the first fruit of the junior branch of the Headley family, of which our worthy Secretary State is the older and better known member. By its title, subject, style, and dedication, lt challenges comparison with the well-known "Sacred Moun tains"-and certainly bears a strong family resem blance to that work. It is a description of the plain of Holy Land, with their Scriptural, scenic and historic associations, draped in as gorgeous and romantic garb as possible. There are passages of great beauty and elegance, intermingled with others which will perhaps win a harsher epithet. There is promise however, of unquestionable power, which as more felt.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE. By Harriot K. Hunt, M.D. Boston J. P. Jewett & Co. 12mo. pp. 41g.

We suppose this book will be curiously looked for on, where the anthor's eccentricities and worth are understood. It is a marvellously frank, unaffected narrative of the writer's life, opinions studies and observations, told in discursive, In coherent way, like that which we doubt not, the talkative author exemplifies in her conversation She is to be commended for her energy and courage in inaugurating the profession of female physicians. She has overcome public prejudice, illustrated the benefit, dignity and moral effect of such a profession, and set in motion a reform that will prove an incalculable blessing. The disclosures which her book makes on this point, are interesting and instructive. The general drift of her gosslp will be amusing to those to whom It is not tiresome. There are religious outgivings scattered along through the volume that are worse than tiresome. These however, will beharmless to all not predisposed to be injured by

Twn BIBLE History of PRAYER, with prastical Reflections-By Charles A. Goodrich. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co-12mo, pp. 384.

A new edition of a very suggestive and indiclou work. It is a brief exposition of, and practical spir-itual comment upon the instances of prayer recorded in the Scriptures. We admire the earnest, unaffected piety of the work, and the high estimate it places upon prayer. No one can read it without a stronger conviction both of the duty and the efficacy and irreverent persons, her silent example had a of prayer; the examples it details serve to strengthen faith, remove fears, and to stimulate to a more faithful use of this cardinal means of grace. We have no hand with her at last. doubt of the admirable moral effect of the work, and wish it could engage the serious study of all

THE COMMUNICS SASSATE. By Nehemish Adams, D.D. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co. 12mo. pp. 208.

able participation ln lt. Dr. Adams never did a which was beautiful even to those who did not better thing. Simple, yet presenting in clearest and most suggestive form, the deepest truths of Christianity : touching and pathetic in spirit, and full of tenderness, they beautifully harmonize with the

this lively evidence of our adoption into his family. That many do lose this simple heartfelt reli-gion is quite certain. They pass years in a state of doubt and partial darkness; and when called to exchange worlds, they feel unprepared. Death

That many do lose this simple neartiert rea-gion is quite certain. They pass years in a state of doubt and partial darkness; and when called to exchange worlds, they feel unprepared. Death has not lost its sting. They shrink back, and beg for time to complete their preparation. Dear reader, do you, to-day enjoy that sweet, humbling, joyous consciousness of your interest, in Christ which eight out he rectare? in the end. humbling, joyous consciousness of your in in Christ, which giveth you the victory?

For the New-York Ev "SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD "

achieved. Anna had no more idea of, than if she It has been well said that religious are the flower, religious deeds the fruit of Christianity. Of what worth in the heavenly kingdom is the tree that bears no fruit ? Christ himself has told us that it is utterly worthless. Penitence, faith and adoration are beautiful blossoms, but unless they ripen into charity, self-sacrifice and earnest, constant labor, they are like all may lest her her utter inability to open her lips other profitless blossoms and will fade with the should be discovered. When at home she ad-

summer. First must be the flower of love to mitted that, so slight was her knowledge of Christ, but afterwards the fruit of labor for modern literature, she could distinguish the Christ. "By their fruits ye shall know them." works of but two noted authors; and to what Many think that because they are young, or nation their fame belonged was more than she poor, or in some way unfortunately situated, they could imagine. As for the immortal names of are not required to be working Christians. They the past she scarcely knew them-much less have made a great mistake; there are no idle what they represented. A vast region of beauty Christians, no drones in the true Church of Christ. was shut out from her by the dull screen of We can all do something, and that something ignorance. must be done.

"When I left Madame S., I thought I knew all that was necessary to be learned," said Anna. A Sabbath school teacher once read the histo ry of the woman of Bethany, contained in the But I see well I am only versed in etiquette and fashion. I am ready for the tutor, father." fourteenth chapter of Mark, to an intelligent young pupil. When she read the eighth verse, Two years afterwards, Mr. Ward wrote from the volumes roll out, will become more effective and Mary looked up with an anxious expression and Europe, "Anna is eye, ear and tongue for me, or rather, she is my interpreter, not only of language but of objects which she wonderfully exalts from

"Do you think He will say that of me?" "You know better than I" said the teacher; you must ask your own conscience. Be sure that He will say it only to those who have earned

"I have thought that if I loved Christ, it was nough," said Mary. .

"A great many deceive themselves with the ame thought," said the faithful teacher. But if we really love Christ we devote the work of our lives to Him. If we love an earthly friend, we do not think of him at some stated time, a few pected just such a denouement, aro at a loss to minutes in the morning or evening, and then give our whole thoughts to others through the goes bustling about the house in her checked day ; so if we love Christ it is not merely on the Sabbath day, but our whole lives prove to Him our devotion."

said

"I am but a child. I can do but little," thought Mary, but instantly her heart made answer "I will do what I can." This became the ruling principle of her life; and she was soon surprised

to see how much even she could do. Our ca pacity always increases with our desire for useulness.

Maggie is obdurate. At school Mary's influence was always giveu or the right; her gentle words of admonition neighbors in extending the pupilage of young fell like seed into many a fresh heart,-good seed ladies, when their education is more practical which bore fruit in after years, that she knew and when the rich literature of the world not of. At home in a large family of thoughtless opened to them in a manner yet unknown in minaries, there will not be so many band-boxed voice which often sunk deeper than words have daughters, labelled "educated," sent home to ever reached. More than one walked hand in nazed parents.

Besides all this, her little deeds of charity kept her own heart alive with love, and made many thankful that she had lived to bless them. When she could not give money, she never lost anity : The Conserve Sharth. By Nehemin Agains, D.D. Boston: J.P. Jeweit & Co. The opp. 308 A series of reflections or meditations on the Lord's Supper, and kindred themes, aiming to awaken suitable emotions and affections, for a profit-and affliction with a submission and cheerfulness an opportunity of giving a kind word or an en-

feel her motive. She did not live to do any great work, but ty; touching and pathetic in spirit, and full bess, they beautifully harmonize with the dinance they relate to. Some of the medi-heavenly vineyard? With clearer intelligence heavenly wineyard? The medi-heavenly wine the ministers for the transformation in 1816 contains a notice of

brought tears, she was ready to laugh with him in the end. Anna attended the reception. Many celeb-ities may be beneficial to all.²⁷ The first competition on this foundation took place in 1854-5, when the prizes were adjudged to a treatise entitled "An Essay on the Existbrought tears, she was ready to laugh with him rities were present, but she knew only that one was tall, another short, one wore curls, the others Lawrence Brown, Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen; and one entitled, "Records of Cre-ation," by the Rev. John Bird Sumner, now Archbishop of Canterbury. The second compe-tition occurred tast year. It had been advertised puffs, that some looked refined, and some as uncouth as a pearl-oyster. What these people had

had lived in another planet. The names of a few had flashed to her on the wings of gossip, or had deen dimly transmitted as traditionary from a schoolmate. Two novelists alone had any inter- of them, the judges decided that there were three est for her. Happening to be in a group who were discussing the merits of a popular work from an English pon, she made her escape in dis-mer let her her witten inability to open her line

THEISM AND PANTHEISM.

The following comparison of the effect of ideal antheism as a belief, with that of Christian theism, from "Bayne's Christian Life," is adnirable both as to thought and style :--

Ye make the great All a machine, say th pantheists, a dead piece of very superior mechan ism; the tree Igdrasil of the old Norsemen was better than that; to look on the universe as god like and god, how infinitely better is that? Let us consider. One mighty tide of force filling immensity, its waves, galaxies and systems, its foam sparkling with worlds, one immeasurable cean of life, swelling in endless billows through nmensity at its own vast, vague will; such at once the universe and the god of pantheism The pantheist is himself one little conscious drop in the boundless tide, in the all-embracing in finite. In the branching of the stars, this in-finite rushes out; in the little flower at your feet, it lives. In all the embodying of the commonplace to intense interest. I am more thought in the rearing of nations and politics, in the building of towered cities, in the warring and trading of men—it finds a dim garment; in than repaid for my efforts to strike off the shackles of her fashionable education. My Anna

snackies of her institution e education. My Anna is no longer a mero parlor ornament." When fresh from the polishing strokes of Madame S., Anna was the type of a host of grad-institution of the source of the sou uated young ladies. Wholly unfitted for the tona, the thunder-brows of Thor, the dawn smile society of cultivated minds, they fall into the of Balder-it is more clearly seen; the beauty from age to age in the statue of Phidias, the smile that gladdens the eyes of many generamore congenial ranks of the card-playing, dancing community, while their parents who never exions on the perfect lip and in the pure eye of a Madonna by Raphael—is its very self. You may look at it; you may, by effort of thought, endeavor to evolve it within you; but the drop know how it all came about. The good mother apron, wondering why she cannot induce her holds no converse with the ocean, the great rolldaughter to share the burden of her cares ining sea hears not the little ripple on its shore you can hold no converse or communion with stead of forever stitching elaborate collars, and your God ; your highest bliss is to cease indiworking up costly laces; and the aged grandvidually to be, to sink into unconscious, ever-lasting trance. What, now, do we behold, when mother sees with painful solicitude that the fine knit, woolen stockings, upon which she plied her we turn with unsandalled foot, to look upon the universe and the God of Christianity? An imfencing needles in the winter-evenings, are tossed aside with ridicule by Maggie, who wears thin nensity, to the bounds of which, urge them never so wildly, the steeds of thought shall never silk or elocked cotton instead. But they all ierce, thronged with ordered myriads of worlds, Il willed into existence and ever upheld by a shake their heads and wonder to no purpose. Being, of whom tongue cannot speak or mind onceive, but who lit the torch of reason, who When we copy the example of our English

hears the voice of man, and whose attributes are limly mirrored in the human soul. Endeavor o embrace the universe in the conception; let hought take to it the wings of imagination, and magination open the oceanic eye of contempla-iou; view this illimitable whole. Then conceive God infinitely above it; filling it all with His light, as the sun fills with its light the dewdrop; as distinct from it as the sun is from the dew-drop; to whom the countless worlds of immmensity are as the primary particles of water people."

composing the dew-drop are to the sun. Then add this thought: that He, around whose throne The following is the origin of the celebrated Burnett Prizes for treaties in defence of Christithe morning stars forever sing, to whom anthems of praiso from all the star-choirs of immensity go ning on eternally from galaxy to galaxy, he the evening hymn of praise in the Christian home, the lowly melody in the Christian heart, the sigh of the kneeling child; and, when th public competition, for the encouragement of writings on the sublect of the present treatise. little task of his morning sojourn on earth is over, will draw up the Christian, as the sun He expressly requests that his name may not be mentioned in the public announcements of the draws up the dew-drop, to rest on the bosom of infinite Love. Such is the universe, and such is the God of the Christian, in what faint and feelba words can we image the couception. Is the uni-

speak from the way she looks at me sometimes, but she does not know how to begin. You are the first person that has ever said one word to me about my soul."

evening. The three boys were in George's room. "Is it only because that you are afraid to die The two elder were reading. Eddy was looking that you wish to be a Christian ? Would you, do at pictures in George's magazine. Pretty soon Julius A. Fay's Boarding School for Boys, you think wish it if you were sure of getting well he came to his mother, and laid his book upon again ?" her table. In a moment he raised his eyes to

"I cannot tell, I think sometimes I should, but hers, and inquired : this makes me afraid to try lest my motives " Do I disturb you, mother ?" "Not at all," she replied. should be wrong. I have heard often of people thinking they had become Christians when they Occasionally he asked questions about the pic tures, and Mrs. Leslie herself became so much were very ill, and after getting well, were just as worldly and wicked as before." interested, that she laid down her pen, and read

"But have you made no effort : have you not to him. This delighted him, for he cannot read prayed to God to help you in this extremity ?" ranidly himself in any book more difficult than "Since I have been ill ? yes, I have prayed, Susy's Six Birthdays," Oh how I have prayed :- but He does not hear "I am going to bed now," said Eddy. He then me. What can I do more? I feel as if God is losed the book, and seated himself for a few so angry with me for forgetting Him when I minutes in his mother's lap. He put his arms thought I could do without Him, that now He around her neck, and gave her such a loving em-

will not hear me." "Well, Ellie dear, Christ is our refuge, if you feel that you are a sinner and need his salvation, come to Him; He has promised to receive and forgive all that come to him. You feel that you

are a sinner, do vou not ?" one ever loses anything by politeness. Even There was no answer, she hid her face in he little children are great gainers when they treat hands.

others with courtesy. Eddy's mother loved him more than ever that evening, and kissed him "Are you not willing, dearest Ellie, that should speak to you on this subject?" gently with increasing affection, when she bade him inquired Mrs. Maxwell. 'good night." He was very happy too, for he "O ves" she replied weeping, "but I cann ad been mindful of his mother's convenience. nderstand you." True politeness is benevolence in small things. "Cannot understand me, why dear Ellie?" If Eddy had been selfish he would not have

"You seem to think I know something of religion, but I know nothing. If you would only talk to me as I know you talked to your own children when they were very little, or rather as you would talk to a poor ignorant child who has never heard of God or of the Bible, I think I might understand something."

erself?"

way to Christ."

vour pastor ? "

now ? "

sooner than any one."

I have drawn the curtain, and now, as I always "I will try, dear, but now you have talked do before closing the shutters, lean my head up hough and must rest, or your mother will think on the window sill, and talk a while with the I have done you harm; I will endeavor to come shadows It is so lovely an hour to me, this bed-tim in again to-morrow. Meanwhile think of this

verse, and she wrote upon a slip of paper, "God hour, when the stars half clouded, half shining so loved the world," &e. twinkle and glitter away there, on the dark bo As Mrs. Maxwell passed down stairs, she found som of the night, and seem to me like the dear the mother of Ellie watching for her. Drawing eyes of loved ones who are far away. her aside, she said oagerly :--And hark, I hear a glimmering of music m

"Would she allow you to talk to her about there, but then, I fear it's all fancy, unless it be that the tree whisperings and air melodies begin "Yes gladly ; she is very anxious to learn the among the stars and float down to earth on

viewless pinions. "I hoped much from your visit," said the Then, when the moon is out, I sit longer a mother; "I thought she would listen to you the window, for she is so like a fairy thing to me, flinging her shower of silver light across the "But, my dear friend, why do you not speak waving tree branches and bending flower cups. to your child yourself? Will you let her go and then, weaving a wayy shadow out of floatdown to the grave without striving to lead her ing vines and swaving willows.

to that Savior whom you love? Are you doing Sorrowfully, the kind moon looks down upor right to commit this task to any one, even to me, and then, the tears start into my eyes, and I know my soul is gazing far into the witching "I know I am wrong, but I cannot ; I never chambers of the past; and sweet memories of spoke to her when she was in health, and now cherished loves and long forgotten friendships my lips seemed sealed. I would give worlds if float in and out among the moonbeams, and

could speak to her; for my heart is breaking whisper to me from the breezes. And somewith anxiety for her soul. Mr. N-comes times the robin that sleeps in the roso tree just often and talks to her; she listens but never re- under the casement, forgets that it is night, and plies. All he says is good, but you know he has nestling among the sleeping buds, warbles a soft to faculty of winning the confidence of young

muse here, the ericket, and all his tiny insect-"But you, my dear friend, must shake off this playmates, hum drowsily and plaintively among restraint or it will prove bitter food for memory the clover-blossoms and dew-drenched grass, tellin the future. You surely talked and prayed ing me in confidence all their loves and privawith her when a mere child, why not do it cies, as their bright eyes see me gazing on them by the light of the stars.

"There was my mistake," said the mother in Then out from the smooth meadow where the tones of anguish. "I neglected my duty when snow-white lambs fleck the grass, their comes

t would have been easy, and now it is too hard." the voice of the bubble-bells, singing out their We need not follow the fading Ellie to her peals at the marriage of the bold river, and gengrave, on which we humbly hope the beams of the streamlet.

THIS valuable periodical, now in its Twenty fourth Year has ever maintained a deservediy high rank in the do the Sun of Righteousness shone with no uncer-Then, for a moment, the soft music melts

Rev. T. D. P. Stone's Family School,

For the New York Evangelist.

THE POLITE CHILD.

Mrs. Leslie was writing at her table. It was

brace that I fear her collar did not look quite so

Eddy and talk with him, because he had been so

truly polite in inquiring if he disturbed her. No

feared he should disturb his mother, but would

EVENING MUSINGS.

For the New-York Eve

ANNA H.

have thought only of his own pleasure.

Mrs. Leslie was particularly happy to hold

mooth afterward, as it did before.

A T Norwich Town, Conn., provides facilities for safe A Christian Education, and preparation for College and for Business, which are unsurpassed in this country. Board and Tuition, Silo in advance, per term of 22 weeks, from the first Wednesdays of May and November. B. W. MERRIAM & CO., 342 Broadway, and B. W. MERRIAM, 130 Chatham street (Stora), established 1339-13t*

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J. UMBER limited to Twenty. Pupils are prepared for College or for Business. Board and Thitton (including

N UMBER limited to Twenty. Further are produced in College or for Basiness, Board and Tution (including French), \$250 per annum. Lessons in German, Music and Drawing, extra. Under the tution of a companionable uative Teacher, who resides in the family, the French is made a spoken language. The German is also pursued upon a similar plan. Circulars and further information can be obtained of Rev. H. M. Field, of the Erangelist; Rev. F. G. Clark, 112 West Twity-second street; or of T. F. Richards, Esq., 36 Vesey street. 1340-290:

North Granville Female Seminary.

ECOND Session of 14 weeks begins January 2, 185 MR. AND MRS. HIRAM ORCUTT, PRINCIPALS.

MR. AND MRS. HIRAM ORCUTT, Partocreas. Location pleasant, heaithy, and easily accessible by rail road; accommodation excellent for 100 boarding scholarr All expenses for board and tultion in primary branches \$170 per acholastic year. Pupis are not only thorough instructed in the solid and ornamental branches necessar for an accomplished education, but are bronght under the influence of a well-regulated Christian family and schoo are governed, treated with pareutal care and kindness i health and sickness, and protected from all foreign an injurious influences. The School is now in necessful ope-ation, having opened with some 75 pupis. Application should be made to HIRAM ORCUTT, North Granvill New York. 1344 31*

WASHINGTON HASBROUCK'S English and Classical Boarding School

For BOYS, at Yonkers, New-York

For BOYS, at Yonkers, New-York. THE Winter Term will commence on Monday, No ber 5th. Connected with the School are Gymnas Baths, &c. For further partleulars and Circulars, epp either of the following patrons of the School: J. H. Jennings, East River Bank, New-York city. F. Foster, 239 Broad st. – R. P. Getty, 361 West at, Jas. Scyrmser, 98 Wall st. – J. Nicolaon, 93 Liberty J. L. Redfield, 18 Water st. – J. Bylandt, 6 East 11th at. William Radford, 202 West street. Yonkers, Oct. 4th, 1855. 1332-1

Auburn Female Seminary and Collegiate INSTITUTE.

THE Winter Session of this Institution will begin Dec 5th, in oue of the most magnificent edifices devoted t Femsle Education in this country, under the direction of treive Professors and Teachers. Every appointment is liberal. Windows furnished with blinds, water on every floor, and gas-lights throughout th building. Arrangeacents for ventilation unsurpassed. A syperienced Nurse, residing in the Institution, has care of the sick. the sick. Normal Students admitted free of tuition in all branche including Music, Ornamentals, and Languages. For Rooms or Circulars, address Z. M. SMITH, A.M., Principal. Auburn, N.Y., Oct. 19th, 1855.

sous in their line, boin Foreign and Lonnestic, at the low-scip possible prices. Faper made to order any size or weight. Liberal advances made on consignment of Paper, Paper Makers' Stock, and other Merohandise. The bighest market prices paid in cash for all kinds of Rags, et their Rag Warehouse, No. 270 Water street. August 2, 1855.

Church Decoration.

Churches all the attention of Societies to an excellent improvement in material for painting walls in Freeco. The material has been extensively used in the decorration of Churches, and has given the utmost satisfaction in every instance where it has been used. It is a sure preventive squart leaks from the root, and can be washed in the most thorough manner, without producing the least particle of discoloration. This method of decorating Churches is far superior to water colors-the old mode-costs but a mere trifde more, and is warranted to be imperiahable. Presone contemplating using Freeco decorations (the most beautiful of all) would do well, if they consider dura-bility an object, to inspect specimens of this work before one washere. We have blane in all etyles, and at all

Fairbanks' Scales.

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INSANITY IN ROMISH CONVENTS.

Mr. Seymour has stated on the authority of an official visitor of the Romish convents, that one half of the nuns die raving mad before they reach the age of twenty-five. It is not otherwise with their unhappy sisters of Tuscany. A gentleman, whose veracity and means of information are unquestionable, informs me that in one of the best managed convents in Florence, three girls have died in the course of the last year—screaming, foam-ing, cursing the system to which their youth had been offered up. Hitherto considerable facilities have been offered by the Tuscan law for the tem porary return of the nuns to their families, in cases where the certificate of the family physician Butthe had pronounced such retworn necessary. But the law is constantly evaded or defied by the superiors of the convents. They hold at bay relatives, medical advisers, bishops, and even conceal or disregard the orders which they receive from Rome. In the Papal, as in all other despotisms, the delegated tyranny often defies its head, and effectually escapes from the control by which in. theory it is curbed.

HEART RELIGION.

Nothing in the world will answer a man's pur-pose when he comes down to a death-bed, but neartfelt religion: a clear witness of the Spirit;

and larger capacity, she now ministors for Christ his life and character. He was a Merchant here. On her death bed she often repeated the words spoken of the woman of Bethany, and backing back at her faw mans of Christian life looking back at her few years of Christian me regretted that she had not done more, yet was the deenly grateful that the privilege of doing a showed, not only by posthumous benevolence, of the avanues are found in men who have

Even in her last hour she was not idle, but with tenderest messages to abseut friehds, be-

ought them to live and labor for God. Who can doubt that the words which inspired her to a life of usefulness and holiness, greeted her with a new meaning full of joy and triumph, done what she could," the mourners said as they heavenly heights, Christ said and angels echoed She hath done what she could."

For the New-York Evangelist THREE VEARS LOST.

"Anna, count your change. Mistakes ofen occur," said a practical business man to his daughter, who was preparing to return home after a final course of study in an expensive city board-

"Is it right ?" persisted the vigilent economist. Anna was not certain for she had not estimated the full cost of her purchase. The fractions of yards and of shillings were too puzzling a sum for mental ciphering, and she did not think it worth her while to trouble herself.

"How is that Anna? Didn't you study the higher mathematics, algebra, geometry, to the black-board with figures, and come off victor ?" "But that was quite different, father," suggested the embarrassed girl.

"Oh no ! I see ! Learning flourished in the air like a wriggling kite. We'll bring it down, and not let it fly till, like Franklin's, it serves a good purpose," laughed he, goodnaturedly, but with he full intention of drilling his "finished" daughter.

A few weeks afterwards, a French gentleman having business connections with Mr. Ward. mondents would have dealt as liberally with im if his bargain had proved unfavorable, his lined with the family. Anna's proficiency in

the language was at once tested. She acquitted creelf without fault, so long as only the viands, the weather, and her sojourn with Madame S., were discussed, but, beyond this, Anna could not ummon courage to go. She blundered and blushed till the polite guest, with many compliments upon her success, returned to the use of her own language.

"Indeed, it is vastly different," replied she to her father's rallying remarks afterwards. "It is

one thing to chat with school-girls, who slip in English words when they cannot supply the French, and who never talk of anything beyond text books, drollery and gossip, but quite another affair to sustain a conversation with an accomplished Frenchman."

"Is not Madame S. an accomplished French woman? And did I not pay her a round thou considerations independent of Revelation; and farther, in considering these doctrines confirmed sand a year to make a thorough scholar of you' Humbug! I find you have learned well, only to make a distinction between French and American embroidery, between Paris hats and home made copies, between a good Merrimack and

stand as follows: "That there is a Being, all-powerful, wi e French calico morning dresss. I desire you to be what your grandmother was before you-a and good, by whem everything exists; and par-time American woman, not ashamed to patronize ticularly to obviate difficulties regarding the ticularly to obviate difficulties regarding the Wisdom and Goodness of the Deity; and this, in true American woman, not ashamed to patronize home manufactures. When yon accompany me the first place, from considerations independent of written Revelation; and, in the second place, to Paris, it must be to know the French-not to

pose when he comes down to a death-bed, but heartfelt religion: a clear witness of the Spirit, a full assurance that the Redeemer liveth. Job had the right experience to suffer and die by-"I know that my Redeemer liveth." "I cannot attend this reception, mother," said abe, one day, of an expected gathering of literati at the house of an aunt who was a woman of my orthless, and he counts it as dross. "How careful we ought to be while engaged in the busy cares of life, that we lose not this heart-falt religion, this personal interest in Christ,"

For the Nes-York Evangelist.

THE DYING GIRL.

day. The rays of the setting sun were streaming in at the window where sat a Christian lady with one who, she knew, must soon pass away from which examples are found in men who have been sordid and selfish, but much more in the world. The invalid gazed upon the glorious sky, conduct of his life, that he had a clear uttering expressions of rapture as new lines of view of the practical character of true religion and hoped, by conformity to the great law of love to God and man, to be fitted for a better beauty revealed themselves in the brilliant West. While the spirit of Mrs. Maxwell feasted on the existence hereafter. Though without family of his own, he felt bound to transmit to his heirs beauty before her, her eyes turned sadly on the Christ. This ought not so to be. Christian parfortune equal to that which he had inherited. His gains in trade he devoted in his lifetime and young, and gifted being at her side, who she ent, would you wear the soul of your own child feared had not learned to look through all this in your crown in heaven? 'take him early to by his will, to charitable purposes. The estate beauty to Him who had spread out the heavens; rom which the premiums and other bequest and as she thought how soon that sonl which are paid, was set apart by him with this inten beamed from her eves with such earnest luster. must appear in His presence, she longed to speak

tion in 1674, ten years before his death, and when he was only forty-five years of age. Dur-ing his lifetime, numbers of aged and sick poor to her of God in Christ. ere dependent lupon his beneficence; and he "See," said the young enthusiast, "the sur

HESPER.

ORIGIN OF THE BURNETT PRIZES.

eft a sum of money in charge of the synod of has quite disappeared, and look at that beautiful Aberdeen for the support of bedridden and diseased persons. He also provided for the extensea-green tint; there, far to the South; how I sion of vaccination (then inoculation) in Aber do love that color."

deen; for the support of a chaplin for poor per-sons in the jail; for the comfortable maintenance "It is indeed beautiful," replied her friend sons in the jail; for the comfortable maintenance of pauper lunatics, and for whatever appeared to him to be, at that time, the most urgent wants of the municipal institutions of Aberdeen. He thus proved by his piety, his integrity, and his did you ever think Ellie, that such a sunset seems almost to give one a glimpse into Heav en ? "

"How unkind you are thus to dash my pleas charity, that he was actuated by the spirit of practical Christianity. Although apparently living a life of practical Christianity, this in so ure with gloomy thoughts;" she exclaimed passionately, and the bright, glad look vanished from her face in a moment.

many respects estimable man yet stands aloof from the Church of Christ—he did not, indeed. " Dear Ellie, believe me," said Mrs. Maxwell, have communion with any denomination of Chris 'I would only seek to increase it; there is no tians. The reason is on record in his own words gloom in Heaven, no darkness. O, how I wish viz., "I have not been able to join in publiworship, as I could not declare a conviction of the whole of what is professed." What were his that you could look forward to it with the pleasure that this sunset has painted on your face." difficulties, we are not informed : but it is stated "I wish I could, but that is impossible. I am that it is evident from other passages, written not a Christian, and I know not how to become at the same time, that he sincerely believed the chief Christian doctrines, and was deeply affected one."

"Do you wish it. Ellie ? "

with a sense of their importance. He was a man, there can be no doubt, of very sensitive consci-entiousness. "This is shown," we read, "by s well-authenticated tradition, that when a mer-"Wish it ?" said she earnestly : "Oh how I wish it! But I am afraid it is too late. I have lived without any thought of God, or love to Him." I cantile adventure turned out more profitabl than he considered fair and just in proportion to his outlay, he frequently insisted on sharing his unexpected profits with those from whom he had purchased. When asked if he thought his corhave had every blessing, every joy that this world ean give, but I never once thought of feeling grateful to Him; and now I know that I am dying without any hope of that heaven of which you love to think."

reply was, With the conduct of others I have Her mother rose and left the room. thing to do. It is my duty to regulate my "Poor mamma" said she, sighing ; "she canno own by the rules of equity, as they appear t bear to hear use speak so : she did not suppose that I thought myself so ill. They all talk as if I Among the bequests of this philanthropic gen-

eman, was one of a sum of not less than sixwould soon be well, but they do not deceive me teen hundred ponnds to be applied every forty years to the foundation of two premiums,their looks belie their words, but I feel here, putting her hand to her breast, "which tells me three-fourths thereof to be given to the person that I am fast passing away." who shall write and lav before the jude ointed as he directs, the treatise which shall b

"And yet so calm, Ellie ?"

udged by them next in merit to the former he subject to be upon the evidence "Yes, calm, but it is the calmness of despair: "That there is a Being all-powerful, wise, and ood, by whom everything exists; and as the ower of the Deity is easily shown, in pointing have wept and trembled in the view of death since I first became a prisoner in this room : but that is past."

power of the Dery is easily shown, in pointing out the considerations particularly, by which notwithstanding the pains we are often subject to, we may hope and trust in the goodness of the Deity, both in this state and in the reasonable "What do you mean by saving that you never hought of God? You have read the Bible and attended religious worship : did all this never bring Him to your thoughts?"

tation of a future one; and in taking notice of the comforts arising to mankind from these "I have attended church regularly, but I have read the Bible very little for the last few years;

my mind has been so filled with dreams and fanthe blessed Jesus as sent by God. eies that there was left no room for thoughts of It appears that a codicil was added to the will the year of his death, which somewhat altered God. Often in church I was dreaming over some the form of the Thesis; it directed that it might book that had interested me, and I came away

up with dress and folly; but what was 1 better than they?"

"Not much indeed, but did not you

to Paris, it must be to know the French—not to ape them. So now we'll have a new tutor who knows how to sift the grain from the chaff." Anna, who had been complimented above her schoolmates, was astoniahed at her own image in the mirror sounflinching held before her. Though pained at first by the exposure, her good sense rallied, and she acquiesed in her father's determi-nation to herio to herio

talked to me; I cannot understand him, and I

tain light. The single purpose of this, no fancy away in the distance, quietly, gently, and so, in sketch, is to impress upon Christian mothers the the peaceful quietness, my musings merge into a importance of winning the confidence of their dream, a strange medium between a night and children in early years, and by keeping up unre- day dream, and all the rude and harsher strings It was the closing hour of a beautiful October served communication on this subject, being the within my soul's harp are still, and I list only to counsellors and guides of their own loved ones a sweet strain of heavenly harmony, while the in the way of holiness. Often the minister in his fair and beautiful Earth looks out before me concern for some youthful inquirer feels chilled like a paradise.

these present scenes to the realities of another by the knowledge that the Christian parents are But dew-drons weep among my own tears utterly unacquainted with the workings of their and a new voice startles me. It is the midnight A CCTMULATED Fund, \$2,125,262,14. Losses Paid, \$1, 228,162,64. Dividends Paid, \$626,022,44. Perfect secu child's mind, and therefore are not laboring with bell that tolleth at the burial of yesterday. Se him; though they may be praying that God I bury my thoughts in the same tomb, and shut and strict economy are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. would bless his efforts to bring their child to ting out the fairy world that sleeps under the GERTRUDE. moonbcams, I sleep myself.

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Remember us poor children, When round your gladdened hearth The voices of your darling ones Are mingled is their mirth; When from the biazing cheerful fire The rays are dancing fair, Upon their healthful, rosy cheeks, J CHICKERING'S unrivated in antu music. J. CHICKERING'S unrivated Planos; Bennet & Co.'s and a fine assortment of all kinds of Masieal Instruments, Music, &c., are now offered by the subscriber at very low prices. Second-hand Planos, from \$50 to \$150; and New ones, from \$175 to \$600-all fully warranted. Those who desire the parest toned and best made Planos in the United States, are invited to call and examine those made by J. Chickering, of Boston. A. P. H10GHNS, I342-21t 200 Broadway. That never have known care.

your eloset; pray with him, and encourage him

to pray with you; speak often and tenderly of

Remember us poor children

Within your happy homes, Thiuk on the orphan little ones.

Jesus; lovingly and hopefully of heaven; and

Remember us poor ebildren-Our checks are pale and thin. And early traces there appear Of sorrow, not of sin. The brightness of our souiful eyes Is often dimmed with tears; Though life with us is in its Spring, The Winter chills our years

Remember us poor childrenour garments, scant and thin Let every sharp and bitter blast Of icy Winter Ini Our frozen feet, in frost and snow Bleed, faitering as they tread-No ciothes to shield us from the cold.

And oft, alas! no bread. Remember na poor children-You little ones, and dear, Tho smile within yonr mother's arm Ohi wipe the orphan's tear.

temember us poor children, And share with us His lova, And mey you, with the ransomed one Sing near his throns above. For the New York Evangelist

leacy of touch, and adaptedness to all climates, are uni-valed. As an unquestionable acknowledgment of the supe-riority of our lustruments, we have been awarded the First Premium (Gold Medal) at the Fair of the American Insti-tute of 1853; also the First Premium at the World's Fair (Crystel Paísce). As we are making more Planes than any house in the United States, we can supply all orders with promptness and dispatch. 1324-521* "NETTIE'S ASLEEP!" 'Hush! Nettie's asleep !" The noisy voice

vere hushed ; little feet pressed the carpet more JUST received, by the brig Wave-Spirit, direct from the Icaboe Islands, a cargo of this Superior Gnano (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship Sharspeare, in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excel-lent order, and will be sold in lots to snit purchasers. Sam-ples and Analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Farmers who cannot remove what they desire, may have it remain ou storage until April 1st, at 18 3-4 cents per ton, per month, which includes insurance. Trice \$40 per ton of 2,000 lbs. A. LONGETT, Agent, 1344-13t 34 Cliff st., cor. of Fulton, New-York. cently, and curious eyes ventured a peep at the fairy sleeper. "How pretty !" was whispered by

the youthful gazers. Yes, Nettie did look pretty ! One little hand half-hidden from sight, nestled lovingly among the dark curls on the pillow, while from beneath the slightly-parted eherry lips, peeped small, without having heard anything that was said. I pearly teeth. A rosy hue mantling each cheek despised my young companions who were taken gave a finishing touch to the picture. A faith, simple and trusting, might be read in every line of the countenance. Ah, Nettie ! may the Good Shepherd's watchful eye ever guard thee, and

guide thee safe to the haven of rest ! "Beautiful in-life-more beautiful in death !" Thus spake the destroying angel, and the brittle thread, which bound that fragile flower to earth,

was broken, and a child-angel was added to the number of the ransomed above. Nettie's asleep ! A slumber which knoweth no waking has closed her eyes, and sealed her

lips. But she is happy ! The pinioned dove, freed from earth, has only flown to her homein heaven !

We miss Nettie, and mourn her loss, but nplain not :

"For Jesus hath called her, Bhe rests in his arms ; Free new from all sickness, Free pew from all harms."

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