New-Dork Evangelist.

For the New-York Evangelist. Dr. Cheever's Letters on the Waldenses.

POLICY OF THE ROMANISTS-PROOFS FROM ROMAN

It is the policy of the Romanists to erect a church wherever the Protestants have one, whether there be Roman Catholics or not to attend the service. They have recently put up a large and very beautipart of the Waldenses, who see every engine put in teen years." readiness to operate against them. The morning of the Sabbath after my arrival, which was the day tinned so nearly all day. The Christians really received this storm as a token of favor from the Lord, for it prevented the town from being filled with clamor and sport through the sacred day, and deprived the Romish ceremonies of much of that lustre and proud show which they might otherwise have worn own modest church in the rain, and listened with devout and trusting hearts to a sermon from their God. It was a festival week for the Romanists, and came, for never before had La Tour been honored the people with the deepest sense of the power and respect and loyalty to his majesty. On this occa- tion of the Bishop of Pignerol." sion, most of the pastors of the Waldenses were pre-

Not a stone's throw from this Romish church a festival, for the amusement of the people, and gaudy pictures of the sufferings and death of Christ were theatre; the whole together was the melancholy of-

sheep wandering on the mountains.

It is easy to see that the aspect of things at present is threatening to the Waldenses, and to an eye that looks on human preparations only, it would seem as if this little flock of the mountains could not escape complete extermination. It is the policy of

for their security.

of the Waldenses are the work of the Romish unto him our praises, and our supplications." Church, and not of the civil government merely, we have proof from Roman Catholic writers them-

thelic, and inhabitant of Piedmont, "even since the prayers. sanguinary persecutions ceased, have always lived under restrictions and been subjected to incapacities, that can scarcely be conceived. They were obliged to abide strictly in their valleys; they could not dwell or acquire property but within certain lim-

ed. But on the restoration of the Sardinian government, though the treaty of Paris of the 31st May, 1814, had declared that in the countries restored or ceded by this treaty, no individual, of whatever class or condition he might be, should be persecuted, and true Kentucky liberality, they dispersed after reli- of God in its history, its promises, its exhortations. noyed or disturbed in person or property, the Vaudois were nevertheless confined within their ancient mination to make it an annual visit. It resulted in limits, and reduced to their former state of servitude, They have recently put up a large and very beautiful church in La Tour, with a religions house of
ful church in La Tour, with a religions house of
the Congress of Vienna,
family of the value of about \$250; several professors
as they will surely affect our characters. Bad sentiments make bad men, while the contemplation of
duct, and is able to punish every deviation from monks attached to it, who are to be employed con- which paid little regard to the welfare of individuals of religion, who had not spoken together for years, timents make bad men, while the contemplation of duct, and is able to punish every stantly in the work of proselyting among the Wal- and small population, but what is still more aston- were brought in contact, and seemed mutually pleasdenses. as a fraternity of missionary priests. The ishing, within sight of England herself, who always ed at an opportunity of making friends, and the pas-King of Sardinia himself contributed largely to the proved herself, especially in Cromwell's time, the tors declared it was the happiest day of their lives. erection of the edifice, and it was on occasion of the protectress of the Vaudois, and who had so fair an ration of this church and monastery, that the occasion to insist that the King of Sardinia, whose King made his visit to La Tour, while I was there. restoration and aggrandizement were principally It was a season of great triumph and prediction on owing to her intervention, should leave them in posthe part of the Romanists, and of sadness on the session of the rights which they had enjoyed for fif-

And now to the allegation sometimes made by Romanists, in order that the shame of such intoler- ed in the hopeful conversion of some seventy or of the Sabbath after my arrival, which was the day when some great ceremony was to take place at the when some great ceremony was to take place at the land management of the sabbath after my arrival, which was the day and management of the sabbath after my arrival, which was the day and of transgressors is hard." We have seen that when some great ceremony was to take place at the leighty souls. The work has been general, extending analogy is against it; the glutton is diseased; the opening of the church, it rained in torrents, and conanswer in the words of the same Roman Catholic writer :- " Are we now to assume," says he, "that this intolerance towards the Vaudois is the effect of a malevolent disposition of the Sardinian government | ment. It seemed as though the powers of darkness | that men can be found living in accordance with itself? By no means. Never was there a milder were shaken, and the whole mass of the population maxims the falseness of which is as manifest as the or more benevolent sovereign than Victor Emanuel, in the eyes of the people. So they gathered to their under whom this system of intolerance and severity resumed its ancient course. The Sardinian government, guided or rather impelled into this course by pastor, on the need of tribulation for the people of the Court of Rome, and by the Jesuits, regards in- their efforts wherever they go. Kentucky seems to tolerance as a duty; and since the influence of the be more highly favored this season with revivals, a great day for all the inhabitants when the King Jesuits has gained great ascendency in Piedmont, than any other portion of our land." this intolerance, instead of being abated, as it has with a visit from the sovereign. There was a grand been alledged, by the march of civilization and the procession, and the church was dedicated with the spirit of the times, is greatly aggravated, and that too most imposing forms, and donbtless in order to strike in spite of the intercession of different Protestant Courts, which interest themselves in favor of the majesty of the Romish religion, the King took his Vaudois. It is not long since eight Protestants of seat in the church behind the Bishop. There was also a review of all the troops of the valley, fine looking soldiers, all, and then a great dinner at Lucerne, had fallen into disuse, but is again put in force. My own rich legacy; my covenant gift from the and in the evening bonfires and illuminations. The This rigorous measure of the Sardinian government God of my salvation, who himself "has abolished "Table" of the Waldensian churches, as it is called, is alledged to have been adopted at the express re- death." (2 Tim. 1: 40.) or council of the Synod, presented a declaration of quisition of the Court of Rome, made at the instiga-

The late sweeping and anti-Christian circular of with which it was intended to win back the lost his liberal policy in the government of the Papal temporary theatre was erected, as a part of the holy of that freedom, without which Italian liberty will the glorious victory of my Redeemer. be nothing but a name, and without which the most O my soul, be thou stirred up with deeper love, conscience. This right is denounced by the present | destruction!" (Hosea 13: 14.) They who would not be taken by the ceremonies in mere compulsory measure, a thing that would not be afflictions, and corruptions, take courage, for "Death no music in the pensive wailings

For the New-York Evangelist. Prayerfulness of Primitive Christians. From the German of Neander, by Rev. Lyman Coleman.

Christians of this period regarded prayer as the Rome to give them no quarter, but either to root sweet and strong aspirations of the soul after that them ont, corrupt them, or subdue them. But God, life-giving Spirit which assimilates the heart of who has been with them in six troubles, can deliver man to itself. The whole life ought, in their estithem in seven. He who has kept them from de- mation, to be but one prolonged, continued prayer, struction while they walked in the midst of the fiery of which the principal burden should be, thanksgivfurnace, can defend them in their present crisis, can | ing for the grace of God in the gift of a Savior, and bring them back from their captivity, and make them supplication for continued supplies of that grace to "an eternal excellency, a joy of many generations." sanctify them wholly unto himself. "The entire There is some hope for them in the fact that the life of the Christian," says Origen, "should be but eyes of the civilized world are watching the policy one continued prayer to God; and each individual of Rome, and it is evidently the desire of Romanists act of devotion should only be a part of this perpeto make men believe that the spirit of persecution tual prayer." Clement, of Alexandria, says: "Prayin their system is greatly quieted and softened .- er is habitual intercourse of the soul with God. Whatever of new evil may be laid upon the churches Whether whispered in secret, where none but God of the Waldenses, cannot now be done in a corner, can hear, or whether only felt in the silent aspirabut will be blazoned on the face of Romanism thro' tions of the soul after him, it is equally heard and the world, and will turn incalculably more to the answered in heaven. There may, indeed, be apinjury of Rome, than it can to the injury of the per- pointed seasons for prayer, but the advanced Chrisseented. It may be hoped that no new movement tian will pray always; ever striving after closer against there will be made in silence, or permitted communion with God." And Cyprian also says :with impunity, and that, notwithstanding any tem- "We that are in Christ Jesus, and walk in true light porary efforts to excite in Italy a new spirit of jeal- under the beams of the Sun of Righteousness, ought ousy and severity, every exhibition of their cause all the day long to be held in a prayerful frame of before the churches will be an additional guaranty mind; and when night succeeds to day, our prayers should not be interrupted; for to them, as the chil-It is said that the King of Sardinia, under whose dren of the light, the night shineth even as the day. government the vaileys of the Waldenses are includ- How can he be in darkness, in whose heart is the ed, sympathizes with the present Pope in his liberal light of life. Or how can the cheerful light fail to designs and efforts; and if so, there may possibly be him to whom Christ is like a sun by day and by a more generous policy pursued towards his Protest- night. Preserved by the grace of God, let us conant subjects. The persecuting system maintained tinually aspire after that which we shall one day thus far, has been attributed to the Church, and not become. Destined soon to enjoy in heaven a cloudto the King; and it has been said that the King of less day, to which no night shall succeed, let us both Sardinia, were it not for the influence of the Rom- night and day continue instant in prayer. There, ish Church, would, from his own impulses, pursue without ceasing, we shall offer unto God our devo- in the age in which it was uttered. The principle no stop. It will be but a moment, and we must go a mild and equitable course. That the sufferings tions; then here on earth let us never fail to offer up is this; our present conduct will not affect our fu- to our long home and leave the mourners to go

selves; and as some might be disposed to say that tions. Three times a day they offered their cus- morrow we die." our authorities in these matters being Protestant, are tomary prayers; at nine, at twelve, and at three Let us now proceed to examine this maxim, with shadows, we shall disappear. We shall take an partial, and therefore not to be relied upon, I shall o'clock. And yet they recognized no law binding berg reiterate in a condensed manner and account of God. The places which now know us will know to extend account of God. The places which now know us will know to extend account of God. The places which now know us will know to extend account of God. here reiterate, in a condensed manner, my account them to stated seasons of prayer. They began and regulation of our conduct. That it is not a safe us no more. Our lands and houses will go into of the oppressive regulations under which the Wal- ended the day with prayer, and gave thanks at every maxim is evident; because denses have to suffer, in the words of a Roman Ca- meal. And when a brother who had enjoyed their tholic nobleman; we shall then be prepared to trace hospitality departed, they commended him to God some of the particulars of their past history .- It in prayer, saying, that "in beholding this brother we should be observed, in reading this extract, that the have seen the Lord himself." All their meetings term Vaudots is that by which the Waldenses are for mutual consultation were opened with prayer; usually followed by independence and respectability. most generally known in all the countries of Europe and in all seasons of distress, under persecution or except England. Their church is styled ordinarily, in prison, they gave themselves unceasingly to pray-The Church of the Vaudois.

The Protestant inhabitants of the Valleys of Piedmont," says the Count Del Pozzo, a Roman Ca
The Church of the Vaudois.

The Protestant inhabitants of the Valleys of Piedmont," says the Count Del Pozzo, a Roman Ca
The Church of the Vaudois.

2. It denies a state of probation. This state of being is one in which all are forming their character and condition for a future world. The maximum the dead their brethren, delivered from their persecutors, as they firmly believed, in answer to their

For the New-York Evangelist.

Donations and Revivals. The following interesting facts connected with the introduction of a favorite New-England custom to its; they were forbidden to have more than a certain the churches of Kentucky, are related by a very denumber of schools, churches, and enclosed cemete- voted and efficient colporteur of the American Tract ries. A Protestant minister could not visit a sick Society. In a recent letter from L. he writes: "I person beyond the fixed limits, unless he were accompanied by a secular Catholic, nor stay then more ligion was at a low ebb. Although there are two than twenty-four hours. In the parish of St. John, Presbyterian and one Methodist church here, not than twenty-four hours. In the parish of St. John, though it contained a great number of Protestants, they were not permitted to have either church or school, and the Protestant minister was not sllowed to pass the night there. Mixed marriages were strictly forbidden. If they went to fairs or markets brought to spend a few hours in social intercourse, in the neighborlog districts, they could have neither it might have the desired effect; and as the practice

wards necessary to provide decent clothing at the commune's expense.

Who were constantly watching your conduct, and held at the houses of the Presbyterian churches, which were near together. Providence to the cause of education?—Ad that you were also informed, at the same time, of the course of conduct which it would be necessary to provide decent clothing at the capacities it meets triennially, (accordance who had power to punish you, it it displeased them; and that you were also informed, at the same time, of the course of conduct which it would be necessary to provide decent clothing at the capacities it meets triennially, (accordance who had power to punish you, it it displeased them; and that you were also informed, at the same time, of the course of conduct which it would be necessary to provide decent clothing at the capacities it meets triennially, (accordance who had power to punish you, it it displeased them; and that you were also informed, at the same time, of the course of conduct which it would be necessary to provide decent clothing at the capacities it meets triennially, (accordance who had power to punish you, it it displeased them; and that you were also informed, at the same time, of the course of conduct which it would be necessary to provide decent clothing at the held at the houses of the pastors of the presbyterian to the inhabitants of Sodom were suddenly to the cause of education?—Add that you were also informed, at the same time, of the course of conduct which it would be necessary to provide decent clothing at the held at the houses of the pastors of the presbyterian to the cause of education?—Add that you were also informed, at the same time, of the course of conduct which it would be necessary to provide decent clothing at the held at the houses of the pastors of the cause of education?—Add that you were also informed to the cause of education?—Add the pastors of the cause of education?—Add the pastors of the pastors of th smiled in giving us a beautiful day, and the people came out almost en masse; after spending a few es that this life is the seed time, eternity the harhours in free social intercourse, and a constant passing from house to house, and partaking of a sumptuous entertainment prepared by the people with gious exercises, mutually gratified, and with a deterthe contribution of articles of consumption for the In visiting among the people afterwards, I was asment the subject of religion was named, the starting tions of the heart, A preparatory work was evidently going on. To complete it, the Lord sent two brethren to us. whose labors as missionaries have resultthe poor, the bond and the free. The meetings were continued for eighteen successive days, in which all who had a mind to the work found ample employ-

were to be brought into the fold of Christ. Those beloved brethren are now holding a meet ing of equal interest in S. with a prospect of equally cheering results. The Lord seems to be blessing

For the New-York Evangelist, Closet Meditations.

"Death is yours." 1 Cor. 3: 22. Is mine? What, that "last enemy," so dreaded by mortal man; that grim inexorable foe, dissolving bearing the wreck of joys, which just before seemed soul and body, from whose stroke none are free, is destined to cloudless skies and placid waters. Such he mine? Yes, precious assurance! Death is mine.

Death is mine ! Oh, glorious consolation! Mine; my conquered enemy. Now it can have no dominion over me. No terrors now, no shudderings, for sent together. In the church the Bishop made an address, in which he spoke of the affectionate love dom, against the Bible, Bible Societies, and religious in the victory of Him "whom I have believed." O of the Church towards the misguided, erring flock tracts, and in fact against all Christians not in the Death, deceitful. wily foe, where is now thy sting? says, even to laughing childhood, "there are storms of the Waldensians, and praised the gentle policy Romish Church, seems strangely inconsistent with Thy barbed pang, thy stern agony, thine excruciating sufferings, thine insupportable pains, what are States. But this latter liberality may be carried far. they? All shadowy, transient, earthly! I mind and not approximate in the least to the permission them not, since over them all, I have the victory, a skiff is gliding. Thoughtless Youth is there, lulled

ferocious bigotry may at any time be renewed, wher- with more exalted praise to that Redeemer, who for pictures of the sumerings and death of Christ were hung up before the stalls, to allure the people. We ever the Romish Church has the power—religious thine own sake, has already conquered death and present, thinks not of an adverse wind or reflux could not help being very vividly impressed with freedom, the right to possess and read the word of the grave, and for thy sake, still proclaims. "O tide. Shuddering, I turned away, for it needeth the resemblance between the theatre and the church, God, and to worship God according to one's own Death, I will be thy plagues; O Grave, I will be thy not a prophetic eye to discern, that ere long, he will

> rest in heaven; soon will he unlock for you yonder gates of bliss, that you may forever bathe in those
>
> ments against him, and soon he is to experience that "there are storms on life's dark waters."
>
> Yonder vessel has cast anchor; Age is reclining that happy throng "which no man can number," near its final resting-place; its "silver cords" to God by his blood." (Rev. 5: 9, 12.)

Yes. Death is mine, and "for me to die is gain." Phil. 1:21.) And when God shall call me to lie lown upon a bed of sickness, with cheerful submission will I endure every ill, and every racking pain, that when all is over, I may sweetly fall asleep in Jesus, and awake satisfied with his likeness. (Ps. 17:15.)

Come then, my weary soul, rejoice! Come won der, and admire, and praise, with triumphant exultaion, the matchless love that has redeemed thee from death, that has ransomed thee from the power of the grave. (Hos. 13: 14.) And when thou shalt have entered the dark stream of Jordan, though its waters be chill, and its waves swell high, forget not the voice of Him who has trodden the way before thee, "Fear not; for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine; when thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; for turned in one hour to withered hay, but the hay can I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Savior." (Is. 43: 1: 2, 3) W. R. B.

For the New-York Evangelist. Short Sermons. By the late Rev. Daniel A. Clark.

"I shall have peace though I walk in the imagination of my This is a maxim which Moses, the inspired servant of God. puts into the mouth of ungodly men.

It is a sentiment as prevalent in the present day as

The gulf of eternity. There is no return; there is ture condition. It disassociates deportment and des- about the streets.

1. It is contrary to all analogy. Human conduct is uniformly productive of results, good or ill, ac-cording to the character of that conduct. There is a powerful principle of reproductiveness in both character and condition. Economy and industry are Intemperance, negligence and dishonesty, by degradation, want and shame.

2. It denies a state of probation. This state of as it alledges that our character here has no relation

to our estate hereafter.
3. The maxim confounds virtue and vice. It con founds them in their results. If the laws of virtue have no sanctions they are mere advice. Thus the flood gates of iniquity are opened on a miserable world, and our standard of character is found in the world, and our standard of character is obtained in words of the Psalmist: "A man was famous according as he had lifted up axes upon the thick trees."

Might makes right.

4. The maxim is at war with men's best interests

reap corruption, but he that soweth to the spirit the spirits of your deceased parents, and that they shall of the spirit reap life everlasting." The word of God in its history, its promises, its exhortations. lightful it would be to go and tell them of your its warnings, its threatenings, goes to say that the wants and sor ows, and feel sure that they listened maxim is a lie.

REMARKS. sacred truth tends to make men holy. We may not

2. The maxim under consideration originates in the Heavenly Father; and why can you not go to him desire of a depraved heart. Men wish that their con- as such, with the same confidence which you would onished to find such a change of feeling; the mo- duct may not affect their destiny. Wishing they exercise in an earthly parent?" assert, and asserting they at length believe. 3. How strange it is that men can be so blinded tear and the trembling lip bespoke the inward emo- as to live in accordance with such a maxim. The falsehood of it is written not only in God's word but on the conscience, and in the experience, and the observation of all men. Consciousness testifies against it. He that does right is happy, while the drunkard destroys himself; the idle are improvident and poor; the vicious are finally is idle deceit ful are found out and detested; the dishonest gain at length the bad reputation they deserve.

Verily it is a proof of the blinding power of sin, sun in the heavens.

Storms on Life's Dark Waters.

Fancy generally sketches her pictures in light: or, at least, so disposes the sunshine and shadow, as to form one harmonious blending, which we love to The pencilings of truth are more deeply and darkly drawn, too frequently, alas I without any cheering ray, save that which the lone star of hope throws out, as a beacon, amid the surround-ing gloom. Thus, again and again, when imagination has been reveling in some scene of repose, on the wide sea of human life, the finishing stroke of stern reality would reveal in the distance a cloud like to a man's hand, or a billow bounding onward, were the musings suggested by that poetically beautiful, but mournfully true sentiment, "there are storms on life's dark waters."

I see Childhood, innocent childhood, beside a font which bears on its bosom a toy ship gently guided in its movements by the influence of a magnet. As he gazes on that, which he would fain believe to be the effects of his own skill, he dreams not of the life's dark waters.' On a lake, where

"The silver light with quivering glance Played o'er the waters' still expanse,"

into forgetfulness by the soft ripplings of the tide that is bearing his fragile bark onward. Yonder vista is the opening to a deeper channel and more the services in the one and in the other. A theatreby the side of the church door, and pictures of the

Pope as one of the woist heresies. With such views

Come, weary soul, tired out with thy burden of
why is thy countenance stern, and thy brow knit Savior and the Virgin as its signs and ornaments! and feelings, any toleration of the Waldenses is a sin and sorrow, with temptations, and trials, and with the indications of rebellious thought? Is there They who would not be taken by the ceremonies in the church, might perhaps by the pantomimes in the permitted at all, if it could be helped. In the preis yours;" your precious legacy, your conquered eneis yours;" your precious legacy, your conquered enedost thou fremble at the lightning's flash, and why sent state of Europe, and of the religious world, it my, your faithful friend. Look no longer upon him art theu silent when the thunders roar? Of what the are; the whole together was the meiancholy offering to the people of a religion of raummery and
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everlasting fountains of joy at the right hand of your there, regardless of the helm that has safely guided God; soon will he usher you into the company of his once stately, but now weather-beaten bark, so (Rev. 7: 9.) that with them, before the great white throne, you may join in that new song, "Worthy is consign all to oblivion. What do the rent sails and seal: and, as a sign, it was never falsified. the Lamb that was slain, who hath redeemed us un-splintered masts tell of? What voice have those creaking beams, and sundering planks? What do the dirge-like sounds of the waves closing over them proclaim? All, all, give back one answer, there are storms on life's dark waters."

Childhood, Youth, Manhood, Age, venture not on the ocean of life without a heavenly pilot, a sacred compass, an anchor cast within the veil, and a pass-port to the haven of rest beyond, for there are orms on life's dark waters."

The Gulf of Eternity. How little do the gay and busy multitudes of

remendous and bottomless gulf of eternity, nor how Dr. Griffin once discoursed to his hearers concerning it after the following manner:

"We see that our youthful joys were orning: we see them withered ere 'tis nightwithered to be green no more. The grass can be on our early joys and say, They are "as a dream when one awaketh." How short was the vision, and whither has it fled? We were just preparing to live, but now we have awoke and found that we have nothing to do but to prepare to die. For what has happened to the joys of life will shortly happen to life itself. "In the morning it flourisheth and groweth up, in the evening it is cut down and withereth" in the grave. We have already past the greater part of life's comforts: every hour is car-We cannot be younger shall soon be dead; and on a dying bed we shall feel And having passed the short day of dreams and other hands. Strangers, will occupy our substance and walk over our graves without were buried there. Our names will be forgotten on The world will go on as before. will arise and set as usual. Mirth and diversion will be as brisk as ever. None will take thought of our pleasures or pains, while we shall be either mounting the regions of life and soaring high in salvation, or shricking to the ear of hell and sinking in the pit that has no bottom.

A Hannted World.

This is a solemn world. Invisible and intelligent eepless spectators and witnesses of human conduct. Yet how little think the gay and the thoughtless, who dance along life's pathway in the daylight or at the midnight hour, how many invisible eyes portant truth is from the saiuted Dr. Payson, in an

address to the young: "Suppose, my young friends, that, in traveling palace. Upon entering it, you perceive, in every apartment proofs of the agency of some living perdishonoring of his law.

And if you should be told, that the palace came
6. The maxim is unreasonable. God cares for there by chance, and that all the movements you

vest. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap, for he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh

And if you were further informed, that these were to you with sympathy and compassion !- I tell you, my young friends, this world is haunted, if I may them. And can you recollect that such a Being is unfrequently judge men's characters when we know | constantly noticing your conduct, and still persis disobeying his commands? God is also you

The Freeman's Oath.

We transfer to our colums the following from the Vermont Chronicle. We like this idea of appealing to the conscience in matters relating to the publie good. And in this matter of the license ques tion, they who vote to sell liquid fire to destroy the bodies and souls of men, ought to take as they must, and te made to feel as they will, sooner or later, the terrible responsibility which they assume. This &c. &c. article will do good, perhaps, in other latitudes besides Vermont.

In view of the important crisis, which will occu on the 1st Tuesday of March, it is desirable to call the attention of the voters to the oath. which they took when they were admitted to the privileges of eemen. It is as follows :-

"You solemnly swear, that whenever you give your vote or suffrage touching any matter that con-cerns the State of Vermont, you will do it so as in cerns the State of vermon, you will do it so as in your conscience you shall judge will most conduce to the best good of the same, as established by the Constitution, without fear or favor of any man."

It is required by this oath that every freeman consider what will be the probable influence f the votes that he gives, and in his conscience judge what will most conduce to the best good of

Such is the responsibility under which every man who comes to the polls to vote on the license question, must act. And where is the freeman, who knows so little of the terrible evils which result rom the traffick in intoxicating drinks, or who has so little reflected on the consequences of extending this traffick to all who wish to engage in it, that he can in his conscience judge that it will most conduce to the best good of the State to vote for "License?" Can a measure conduce to the good of the State, which will greatly multiply the sources of suffering and sorrow; which will place new temptations in the way of the intemperate; which will carry poverty, abuse and wretchedness into many an otherwise happy family; which will swell the number of paupers, increase the dark catalogue of crimes, and add new victims to the list, already numerous of those who are hastening to a drunkard's grave? Let then every freeman, in view of the sol f his cath, act in this matter, not under the influice of prejudice, of interest or of appetite, but according to the dictates of conscience. Let every one look, as his oath requires him to look, at the good of the State. Would all do this, there could, would seem, be but one opinion. The voice of Vermont would be uttered in one united, universal shout, " No License.

The Infant in Heaven.

by a distracted mother when her babe is taken away rom her-when all the converse it ever had with the world amounted to the gaze upon it of a few the world amounted to the gaze upon it of a few dawn of fell enjoyment; and ere it reached perhaps and by what processes judicial trials could ever the lisp of infancy, it, all unconscious of death, had to wrestle through a period of sickness with its power, and at length to be overcome by it. Oh! it little knew what an interest it had created in that we all know that it has generally exercised, three home where it was so passing a visitant—nor, when carried to its early grave, what a tide of emotion it cial, admonitory and executive. 1. As a judicatory would raise among the few acquaintances it left behind it! On it, too, baptism was impressed as a was no positive unbelief in its bosom; no resistance definitely prescribed. 2. As an advisory council, it yet put forth to the truth; no love at all for the dark- could "give advice and instruction in all cases sub ness rather than the light; nor had it yet fallen into mitted, &c."-had "the power of reproving, warnthat great condemnation which will attach itself to all that perish because of unbelief, that their deeds are evil. It is interesting to know that God insti- or immorality in practice, &c.;" and "in general of tuted circumcision for the infant children of the Jews, and at least suffered baprism for the infant ners, and the promotion of charity, truth and holichildren of those who profess Christianity. Should the child die in infancy, the use of baptism, as a sign, has never been thwarted by it; and may we that the use of baptism as a seal remains in all its entireness; that He, who sanctioned the affixing of earth's inhabitants realize, as they sail down the it to a babe, will fulfill upon it the whole expression of time that they are rapidly nearing the the known disposition of our great Forerunner, the ponding with foreign churches, &c." Also, of prolove that he manifested to children on earth, how soon they will plunge into its measureless realms. he suffered them to approach his person and layishing endearment and kinduess upon them in the streets of Jerusalem, told his disciples, that the presence and company of such as these in heaven formed one ingredient of the joy that was set before him; tell us if Christianity does not throw a pleasing radiance around an infant's tomb? and should any parent who hears us, feel softened by the touching remembrance of a light that twinkled a few short months under his roof, and at the end of its little otherwise. period expired, we cannot think that we venture too ar, when we say, that he has only to persevere in the faith, and in the following of the gospel, and that very light will again shine upon him in heaven. The blossom which withered here upon its stalk, has been transplanted there to a place of endurance; and there it will then gladden that eye which now which there was no appeal" on earth. In the weeps out the agony of an affection that has been wounded; and in the name of Him who, if on earth, would have wept along with them, do we bid all believers present, to sorrow not even as others their intrinsic moral value and their application to which have no hope, but to take comfort in the thought of that country where there is no sorrow and no separation.

Oh! when a mother meets on high,
The babe she lost in infancy;
Hath she not then for pains and fears,
The day of woe, the watchful night,
For all her sorrow, all her tears,
An over-payment of delight?

The Common School

will be quickened into life. Here talent, that would ested, or by the Synod itself. The cause might not The sun otherwise become torpid from inaction, will be have been a new one; it might have been tried and placed upon the course of indefinite improvement. Here, the rough and uncultivated, arrested by the was one which would not have come to the Assemcharms of knowledge, and allured by the accents of kindness, will lay aside their harshness, and assume have come before it, but by the motion of the Asthe manners of refinement and good breeding. From sembly itself; one which the Assembly alone insti-hence the lessons of knowledge and the habits of tuted, or commenced, so far as its own possible conorder will be carried to many a family, and they will stitutional action was concerned. The first section there awaken a whole circle to a higher and purer life. In a word, take the five hundred children. life. In a word, take the five hundred children, the mode of procedure; and here alone is found the whom this building will accommodate, and suppose definite power for the exercise of original jurisdicspirits move along all the paths of men, and are the them destitute of the knowledge, the discipline and the manners, which this school will confer; trace their course through life in all its vicissitudes, and with the Assembly the highest conceivab observe the station which each of them must occu- of judicial power and prefogative; the power py; and then, suppose these five hundred children abued with the knowledge which you here are ceedings," in some cases, simply on a review of the are upon them. The following illustration and imprepared to give, and the habits which you intend by the property in the same upon them. The following illustration and imprepared to give, and the habits which you intend other cases the Assembly had appealed. In serve the stations which you have qualified them to occupy; and you have the measure of good which, year after year, you are accomplishing by the extablishment of these means of instruction. Look at through a wilderness, a spacious garden should burst tablishment of these means of instruction. Look at upon your view, in the midst of which is a splendid the money that it costs. You can calculate it to a original and final. It could institute a trial and single cent, both the principal investment and the interest which it would yield. But can you estimate the intellectual service, and moral advantages in the interest which it would yield. But can you estimate the intellectual service, and moral advantages in the interest which it would yield. sanctions. It cannot be that he is indifferent to the they were produced by some intelligent agent? think of it. You would not think it worth while to dishonoring of his law.

And if you should be told, that the palace came sinile at a man, who should say, Pawtucket is ruined, smile at a man, who should say, Pawtucket is rulned, and especially those which apply to the three kinds for it has lost a sum equal to that which all its of jurisdiction first named, he would not have init might have the desired effect; and as the practice houses, shops or rooms in these places. Whatever means of education have cost. But suppose that sum has purchased were caused by no power whatever, you means of education have cost. But suppose that sum has purchased were caused by no power what sum has

For the New-York Evangelist

American Home Missionary Society. It having been found necessary, in order to obtain a full exhibition of the operations the American Home Missionary Society in its Annual Report, in season to make them the most available, to request the missionaries of the Society to make their statistical returns on the 1st of March. instead of April, as heretofore, the missionaries o the various Auxiliaries, as well as those who hold a direct relation to the Parent Society, will confer a favor by forwarding their reports-made up this year for eleven months, from April 1st, 1846, to March 1st, 1847-at as early a date as practicable. The leading particulars to be noticed are the fol-

1. Name of the church, town, county and State, with the post-office address of the missionary. 2. Number of hopeful conversions.
3. Number added to the church by profession.

Number added to the church by letter. 5. Number of Sabbath school and Bible class

6. Number of volumes in Sabbath school library

Number of Temperance subscribers. 8. Contributions to benevolent objects.
9. Other interesting particulars; such as the eretion or completion of church edifices, number young men preparing for the ministry, organizatio

MILTON BADGER, Sec's. CHARLES HALL. New-York, Feb. 18th, 1847.

For the New-York Evangelist Has the General Assembly Judicial Power REPLY TO REV. MR. CAMPBELL.

The position taken in this article is, that the Asembly is in judicial concerns merely an Advisory Council; having no authoritative jurisdiction over the Synods, to justify it in instituting or prosecuting judicial trials and issuing mandatory decrees. It is in no sense a judicial court, or judicatory of the church, clothed with power to execute its decisions. Since the Constitution was amended in 1840, the Synods are in all cases the supreme judicial courts ia the church. I expressed some views on this subject in the Evangelist of Oct. 22. I had not then seen or heard an argument on the other side. The Rev. A. W. Campbell has recently published

one, which I propose to examine. To "simplify and adjust the point in hand," it is ecessary to state the provisions of the old Constitution with more discrimination than Mr. C. has done. We should clearly understand what were the powers of the General Assembly; the nature and objects of its jurisdiction over the Synods, and the whole church; and the various forms in which it might be exercised.

All will agree with Mr. C. that the Assembly could never exercise "sovereignty," or "legislative power." I cheerfully say, I do not think the Assembly of 1846 designed to assert " any extra-constitutional, or original legislative, power." That they did not assert something like that, through error in judgment, is a point to be proved.

The powers and duties of the Assembly are principally laid down in the Form of Government, chap. XII. sections 4, 5 and 6. The other places referred This affords, we think, something more than a the general provisions of these sections. Chapter VII. of the Discipline prescribes the four "various ubious glimpse into the question that is often put before" the Assembly; and it is the only part of the

Here we find that the Assembly has had, and -the supreme judicial court-it had jurisdiction in certain judicial cases, to be exercised in a manner ing, or bearing testlmony against error in doctrine, It "eonstituted the bond of union, peace, corresnot be permitted to indulge a hope so pleasing, as pondence, and mutual confidence, among all our churches." It had "the power of erecting new Synods, when judged necessary; of superintending the concerns of the whole church;" and " of corresposing to the Presbyteries amendments to the Constitution, with that of receiving and declaring the result of the votes upon them. By implication this 6th section gave the Assembly power to incor porate amendments into the Constitution; and the Presbyteries have acquiesced in the corresponding practice of the Assembly, confiding that it would do the work fully and fairly, according to the true intenand meaning of the overtures adopted, and not

The jurisdiction of the Assembly in its first and third forms-as a judicatory and a general superintendent in the church, was authoritative. Its executive proceedings were by authority. Its judicial decisions, as it was the highest court, were "author-itative, ultimate, final," "the last resort, beyond second form of jurisdiction, its advice and admoni-tions had authority and force only by the wisdom, the numbers, and the station of the members, with the state of the church.

Another distinction must here be made. As a Another distinction must here be made. As a judicatory, taking cognizance of judicial trials and decisions, the Assembly had both appellate and original jurisdiction. It was a court of appeal, of "ultimate appeal," before which causes might be carried from Synods, (in some instances from a lower court) by "appeal" technically so called, by "reference," or by "complaint." Not otherwise. giving, were postage fixed at the uniform rate of one These causes the Assembly could review and determine by authority. It had also original juris-How delightful an object of contemplation is the diction. It could originate a process for a trial, of ommon school when faithfully and zealously conits own motion; try and decide a cause not brought ucted. Here the slumbering germs of intellect before it from a Synod, either by any party interbly as a court of appeals; one which would never sembly itself; one which the Assembly alone instition, in judicial matters, by the Assembly.

with the Assembly the highest conceivable exercise

the State. It is made clearly, by the use of other terms, in the Presbyterian book. It is not always held in view sufficiently by commissioners and others. If Mr. C. had kept this distinction in view,

ing to the terms of the second amendment) and does a great amount of business, retaining its former functions which had not been taken away by the

first amendment.
All admit, also, that appellate jurisdiction in judicial cases is taken from the Assembly and given to Synods. With this construction the practice of the subsequent Assemblies corresponds. In 1843 and ubsequent Assemblies corresponds. In 1843 and 846, no "judicial committee" was appointed; no appeals in any form were heard; none were offered suppose. The question remains, whether, according to the amendments, the Assembly retains or ginal jurisdiction in judicial cases, or whether all ultimate judicial authority now rests with the Sy-nods. I hold that the amendments of 1840 superseded, annulled, and repealed the provisions of the first section of Discipline, chap. VII. so far as they relate to the control of the Assembly over the Synods in judicial cases; in other words, that they took from the Assembly all mandatory judicial tomer all convenced in initial states. power, all corresponding jurisdiction, both original power, all corresponding jurisdiction, both original and appellate. In the Graham case, the Assembly of 1846 acted on Mr. Campbell's construction of the amendments, and assumed the power given by the aforesaid section as if it were still in force. The inquiry before us is now narrowed to this single power in the amendments take away from the oint: Do the amendments take away from the Assembly original jurisdiction over the Synods, in judicial cases? With the Synod of Cincinnati, I

naintain that they do. With the Assembly of 1946, Mr. C. maintains that they do not.

Look again at the language of the overtures, which are now part of the Constitution—"1. Shall the Constitution be so amended as to limit the ower of the General Assembly, and make the Syods in all cases the courts of ultimate appeal, and final authoritative jurisdiction; and the General Assembly an Advisory Council for all the churches? 2 Shall the Constitution be so amended as to require the General Assembly to hold its sessions. triennially, as a bond of union between the church-es, retaining its present functions with the excep-tions specified in the first overture?" This is con-

stitutional law since 1840. The language of these amendments seems to me to sustain my views conclusively. It will be con-ceded, that the first amendment relates exclusively to judicial and admonitory powers, and not to ex-ecutive; for, otherwise, the Assembly is deprived of executive functions, and is no longer the general superintending body-which no one imagines.

Leave out the words, "and final authoritative jurisdiction," and the amendment transfers ultimate appellate jurisdiction to the Synods, as explicitly and fully as language need to do. Mr. C. seems to regard these words as being added to give either explanation or force to the preceding words. But if they were designed to refer to the same thing, they are worse than useless, for they exceedingly obscure the sense, and mislead the whole church. When to the words—"make the Synods in all cases the courts of ultimate appeal," it is added, "and final authoritative jurisdiction." the reader inevitably supposes that something in addition to "courts of appeal" is intended; something distinct from them; some other judicial power or jurisdiction which the Assembly had possessed. It so, the additional provision can relate to nothing else than that original urisdiction which the Assembly formerly had under

the section concerning "Review and Control."

The terms of the phrase in question are perfectly adapted to the purpose I have supposed;—to take from the Assembly this original jurisdiction—original, and yet in the hands of the Assembly, final. That authoritative control involved the very highest judicial jurisdiction over the Synods. It was authoritative. It was final. Is it conceivable that this power would not have been distinctly excepted, if the intention had been to reserve it to the Assembly; that it would have been left obscurely reserved amendment? Above all, if it had been intended to to by Mr. C. make no additional grant of power, but reserve this power to the Assembly, would terms so contain specifications entirely in agreement with distinctly embracing it have been employed, in such intimate connection with those which take other

judicial powers away?

And make "the Assembly an Advisory Council ways in which a [judicial] cause might be brought for all the churches." An advisory body is not an authoritative one. It cannot institute the total of causes not submitted to it; cannot cite other bodies before it for trial; cannot issue mandates. This phrase is very explicit, and corroborates my construction of the control of t struction of the other clause. The Assembly is not made "an Advisory Council" in judicial matters, it it retains, in any such matters, "final authoritative it retains, in any such matters, "final authorisative jurisdiction" over the Synods. But it is made an Advisory Council, in express contradistinction from

a body which has "authoritative jurisdiction." Can language be more decisive? Mr. C. will have it, that the Assembly must sill be "clothed with the powers of an Advisory Coun-cil;" a "judicatory clothed constitutionally with ample powers to execute" judicial decisions. His assumption is a contradiction in terms. His argument in proof of this assumption will be noticed another place.

It is worthy of remark, that the Assembly was not "made an Advisory Council" by this amend-ment for the first time. It has always had the ness, through all the churches under its care." 3. functions of one, without bearing the specific name; as we have seen in treating of the second form of its jurisdiction. It now takes the admonitory character and office more extensively; in judic ial matters, exclusively so. For the Synods, not the As-sembly, are made "in all cases the courts of ultimate appeal," and in all cases (so the grammatical construction requires) of "final authoritative jurisdiction;" while the Assembly has nothing to do with indicial action in the other courts, but to give opinions or advice, possibly interpretations of con tional law without authority to enforce them. If the Synods have the supreme jurisdiction, they must of necessity be conclusive interpreters of the law for themselves. They may reverence and weigh the opinions of the "advisory" body; but they are not bound by them, and their own sanction alone can

give them authority.

The way is now prepared to examine Mr. C.'s arguments and proofs with good understanding. I will advert to his remarks in their order next week.

For the New-York Evangelist Cheap Postage.

It is well understood by those familiar with the subject, that the grand obstacle to placing our mail privileges on the same footing with those of England, is the monopoly of franking letters and electioneering papers and documents, especially by the younger members of Congress, as the surest means of perpetuating themselves and friends in office. For there is not a man in the nation, except those now holding at their disposal this monopoly, that would not join in the general jubilee of thanksor two cents a letter, even though, for some years, it might oceasion some tax on the national treasury.

Under our present post-office law, members of Congress frank letters and electioneering papers throughout the year. And during their sessions at Washington, they frank just as many documents and volumes as at the public expense they choose to print and send to the thousands of influential constituents whom they think it important thus to conciliate in reference to a new election. Some of these documents or volumes weigh several pounds each; and editions of from ten to fifty thousand copies are frequently ordered for such distribution.

According to a sta'ement of Postmaster Wickliffe, to the Senate, in 1844, npwards of four millions of franked documents, weighing many tons daily, were sent out from Washington in three weeks. And the average amount has doubtless increased since.

The British Parliament, after being loaded with petitions. yield up their franking privilege, since which, the heavy burdens of franking being removed. the annual income to the government from the mail over expenses, has exceeded four million of dollars ; though letters are carried throughout the kingdom for a penny, and newspapers for nothing, and both are delivered to individuals at their door without charge. The new post-office bill, now before Con gress, among other very offensive features, carrying out the principle of " high postage for the people and no postage for the rulers," ordains that there shall be paid after the 1st of July next:

or jurisdiction first named, he would not have involved his main question in so much obscurity.

What changes in the jurisdiction of the Assembly have the amendments of 1840 made? Beyond controversy, it retains its original power and jurisdiction in the second and third forms. It has its admending the second and third forms. It has its admending and executive powers. It has its admending the second and third forms. It has its admending the second and third forms. It has its admending the second and third forms. It has its admending the second and third forms. It has its admending the second and third forms. It has its admending the second and third forms. It has its admending the second and third forms. It has its admending the second and third forms. based themselves, ries many desiros his sing and principles, the reliant of their

office of publication, and all handbills or circulars, printed or lithographed, shall pay postage of three cents, to be paid when deposited in any post-office, to be conveyed through the mails. And the franking privilege of the members of the houses of Congress, in respect to letters addressed to them, shall be the same as it is in respect to letters written by them, and conveyed in the mail; and their right to frank documents, printed by order of either House frank documents, printed by order of either House found this documents, printed by order of either House ongress, shall continue as long as their privi-

ble members" on the largest scale, throughout the year, and at the same time increasing the perplexities and burdens of others! Unless numerous pe-titions are sent in, it will doubtless be the policy of those who are not above such selfishness, to pass the bill, without much discussion, near the close of the session, which occurs the 1st of March. And if intelligent citizens are not aroused to solemn remonstrance, by such barefaced efforts to deprive them of equal rights and privileges, they will deserve still heavier taxation of postage,
The following form has been proposed as suitable

to be at once copied and circulated for signatures in every ward and village:

FORM OF PETITION "To the Honorable Senate and House of Represent Congress assembled: "The undersigned respectfully request that you will reduce letter postage throughout the nation to two cents, and that of newspapers in due proportion, and abolish the franking privilege."

New-York Evangelist. NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1847.

The Men the Age wants.

"The poor man, who, from the situation in which God has placed him, is obliged to spend his time in the discharge of some mental onice, as he repeats from dawning day till setting sun the ceaseless round real and great, as that which has characterized the hough no human eye may regard him, no human tongue may appland him, he may be as acceptable in the sight of God. The man in the ordinary situich in other situations would have made him a Paul or an Apollos, a Howard or a Schwartz. We do not mean to say that faith makes noisy men; it does not undertake to furnish every man with the equisites of speech and action which are adapted to the forum or the senate; it does not make men who will act without occasion of action, or who will act in discordance with the occasion; but makes men who will do what God calls them to do, promptly, faithfully, and unremittingly. And such are not mere semblances or effigies, but men of energy in the true sense of the terms."

We have taken this from the last admirable work of Professor Upham, on The Life of Faith, a work which every Christian that is earnestly breathing after holiness, and wishing to quit himself like a man and be strong, would do well to read. These are the men the church in this day greatly wants, both in the ministry and in her private walks of usefulness-men of true energy founded on faith, 'who fully, and unremittingly,' and we might add, modestly and without noise-men like the virtuous lady Milton celebrates.

"That wisely shun the broad way and the green, And with those few are eminently seen, That labor up the hill of heavenly truth—"

" As ever in their great Taskmaster's eye." The church is wealthy that has such a minister. The neighborhood is rich, that has in it such a Christian. The family is blessed that has but one such member. Devils, angels and men, watch him with interest. God Almighty walks with him, goes before him, and blesses his doings. He winneth souls here, and enters into glory hereafter: he rests from his labors, and his works do follow him.

A Living Moral Iceberg. The loss of religious feeling is a sad calamity. If it cannot be retrieved by repentance, it is a tremendous catastrophe. It is the loss of all that is valuable in existence. It is the loss of heaven. It is the loss of the soul. The subject of it is a sad spectacle to men and to angels. "I can't feel, I wish I could," said a man once who had outlived the grand and glorious motives of the gospel, and grieved away, perhaps forever, the blessed influences of the Holy Spirit. "I have lost the power of feeling, and my heart won't feel." What a spectacle is such a man! He is a living moral iceberg. He is "past feeling," as the Bible expresses it. His heart is frozen up against all the benign and heavenly influences which exert their life-giving power on others around him. double-locked his heart against the truths of God's shall such a person, thus unholy and profane, be per-Such an one may be an infidel who has barred and word, and who has closed his eyes to the radiant mitted to partake at the altar? Shall we open the of the Churchman, and hope he will not fail to anbeams of the Sun of Righteousness. shining in celestial splendor. He loves darkness rather than very holiest mysteries? Surely, every truly conscilight, because his deeds are evil. What a fearful destiny awaits such an one! And are these moving moral icebergs, who are past feeling, few in number Look around, then, on those upon whom the gospel exerts no apparent influence, who remain unmoved, and unaffected, and who are floating along the stream of time like icebergs on the ocean, and as insensible to the wondrous facts of redemption as those cold and frozen masses. The hearts of thousands throb with emotions of joyful hope on earth, and heaven's ternal arches ring with the songs of redemption om ransomed spirits before the throne, but these frozen moral icebergs are emotionless and feel not. What a sensation of pity and of horror would be

excited to see a fellow-man cold, stiff, frozen, and dead to all the kindlier feelings and sensibilities of ors upon his daring self-devotion, she would even our nature, yet moving about day by day among the | censure him, and the majority of her bishops would living crowds around him. And yet are there not probably treat him as badly as they treated that purethose who, from some cause or other, have no feeling, and take no interest in those things which most stir and move the heart of God and all holy beings an one outlived the motives of the gospel? Has he conformity to the spirit of an irreligious age. lived through revivals only to resist the truth and the Holy Spirit, and become the more insensible and frozen? Such cases, where they exist, are affecting spectacles to the minister of Christ who watches for souls, and to the observant and praying Christian who desirea their salvation. In the case of such, says an able writer, "All the invitations of the gospel have lost their unction, and all the assumble of the such that their power, and his conscience have lost their power, and his conscience the pullding in the church."

"Tske another instance in the organization of our vestries—of the number required by law in this diocese, rarely can more than a third part in many of our parishes be found who are religious men. So far, indeed, in many instances, are they from being communicants, that they have not recipious westries—of the number required by law in this diocese, rarely can more than a third part in many of our parishes be found who are religious men. So far, indeed, in many instances, are they from being communicants, that they have not recipious men. So far, indeed, in many instances, are they from being communicants, that they have not recipious men. So far, indeed, in many instances, are they from being communicants, that they have not recipious men. So far, indeed, in many instances, are they from being communicants, that they have not recipious men. So far, indeed, in many instances, are they from being communicants, that they have not recipious men. So far, indeed, in many instances, are they from being communicants, that they have not recipious men. So far, indeed, in many instances, are they from being communicants, that they have not recipious men. So far, indeed, in many instances, are they from being communicants, that they have not recipious men. So far, indeed, in many instances, are they from being communicants, that they have not recipious men. So far, indeed, in many instances, are they from being communicants, that they have not recipious men. So far, indeed, in many instances, are they lived through revivals only to resist the truth and rances have lost their power, and his conscience then awakes to the dread fact that he cannot be renewed." In this awful case, have the influences of the Holy Spirit been withdrawn from the gospel?

No. The gospel has undergone no change. The means of grace have lost nothing. The influences of the Holy Spirit have not quitted the word, though this frozen, hardened sinner does not find them there. They are, in honest verity, atill there, and he might have found them; but they would not enter into combinations which he desired—just as if a man would wish to elicit fire by striking steel, or flint against an iceberg. He really wishes for fire, and there is fire truly present in the flint, but it will not combine with the iceberg. In a northern latitude a newed." In this awful case, have the influences of

ons, and does despite to the Spi-

Years ago, in reading a biography, we found this nony borne to the faithfulness of one who had entered into the joy of his Lord-that he was a good man in bad times. It impressed us strongly. It led us to think of the few who are such, and to ask serionaly whether any others are good men at all. about what? Is it about the question-" What shall we do to be saved?" The professors of religion are busy. We do not learn that their time is unoccupied, or that their minds are torpid, or their feelings unexcited. But what occupies and excites them? We need not answer for all. Some there are who are good men in bad times, and they are the men in whom the Savior takes delight—the men in whom the world might well rejoice.

It is a time now to know one's self. When the public zeal runs high, we are borne along, and do not know how much of our warmth would endure a chilly atmosphere; but we can learn this now. And if men would now seek to learn it-if they would, in this day of waxing cold, ask, each one for himself, " how do I endure ?" these bad times would be salutary times to many a soul that needs to know itself, and that must better know itself, before it will ever truly know the Savior.

A good man in bad times-who covets the dis tinction? There is no rush to bewilder and excite. One can now show that he acts with a deliberate purpose. He can understand himself, and others the discharge of some menial office, as he repeats can understand him. And not only so, but there is opportunity now to render a peculiar service to the of his labors, may exhibit an energy of purpose as Redeemer's cause. Sometimes the question has been-who will go with a glad multitude to serve devoted missionaries in heathen lands. And the Lord? It is otherwise now. The call is of a different character. Who will be an earnest and faithful disciple when multitudes are absorbed in worldliness? Who will be a light in the midst of ations of life, with neither poverty on the one hand darkness? Who will watch and pray, when many nor riches on the other, but who as a man and a ci- who once prayed have shown that they do not "altizen, as the head of a family and as a member of ways call upon God?" Who will be sure to be the church, is called upon, every hour, to respond to found in the "thin meeting?" Who will speak of some new claim of trial or of duty, and who in meet-salvation when "the whole talk" is of the world? ing these claims is summoned continually to the Who will try to warn and arouse men, when the exercise of reason, of faith, and of patience, may remultitude who once took part in such efforts do so ally possess and exhibit all those requisites of charno more? Such is the call to be answered now. Is it not a time in which to render a peculiar service, an honorable, a glorious service to our Master?

A High Churchman's Conscience.

of the principles which they all profess to hold.

-by which he means that she does not fearlessly and uncompromisingly carry out her own principles, | tionaries, is a serious one; and it is one that may | cies are worth considering. but is sadly conformed to this world; for the age to arise in respect to the funeral of a much higher which he represents her as adapting itself is in his functionary than a vestryman. How shall they be mation which may be of general interest. He tells esteem "an irreligious age." The root of his diffi- buried? This is the question about which the cor- that when he was charged, in 1839, "by the supreme culties on this subject seems to be that "the church," respondent of the Churchman is in perplexity. He authority of the church," with his episcopal office, carrying the kingdom of God within them, and do- with all her arrogance in theory, does yet in prac- wants to be informed what course a clergyman, the number of his clergy was less than fifty. They ing noiselessly, without pretense or show, the work | tice recognize the sufficiency of baptism administer- | called to officiate at the funeral of such a church | have since increased to a hundred and twenty. The ed by ministers of Christ, whom her bishops have functionary, should adopt: not ordained, or, as he calls it, of "lay baptism." But "If the church has so far accommodated herself their number, but have become larger in themselves,

let him speak for himself: "Take as an instance the fact, that by our general practice, the validity of lay baptism is admitted to be an open question. Should a clergyman refuse to administer the holy communion to a Presbyterian, how would the act be regarded by a majority of our bishops? Do I speak too confidently when I say, that such clergymen would in all probability be cen-sured, perhaps suspended?"

alarming degree of degeneracy and corruption in all, outwardly and inwardly, visibly and spiritually doors wide, and admit the "profanum vulgus" to the swer it. entious priest must answer, No, no; let me die by the hands of the 'dissenters,' rather than be guilty of such a sacrilege. And yet the "general practice" of the church is in opposition to her theory. Where is the priest that dares refuse to administer the body and blood of Christ to a Presbyterian? And if such an one should be found—a very Abdiel, " among the faithless faithful only he"-would the church cheer him for his courage? Would she bestow honors and dignities upon his fidelity? Would she speak to him from the whirlwind of some Convention, "Come up higher," and give him a seat in her House of Peers? Alas! the church has adapted herself to the spirit of an irreligious age; and she is so far conformed to this world, that instead of bestowing hon-

minded, excellent man, Bishop Onderdonk. But this is not all. The conscientious and perplexed missionary has much more to say in illustrain the universe. What is the cause of it? Has such tion of the corruption of "the Church" and her

"Take another instance in the organization of our in building up the church."

serior found them; but they would not enter into combinations which he desired—justs as if as the parish and to combinations which he desired—just as a fired to the parish and to combinations which he desired—just as a fired—just and the possibility with the properties of the parish and the colors, depends upon these unregonerate and suggested them. Of the parish and the discose, depends upon these unregonerate and suggested them. Of the parish and the discose, depends upon these unregonerate and suggested them. Of the parish and the possibility with the possibility wit

ing up the Church?

Here we approach what seems to be the writer's

own wav. should not be committed to the earth like a beast, without any rites of sepulture. But the Church expressly forbids her service to be used. And in forbidding her service, does she not also forbid her minister to officiate? It is not, I presume, supposed

Bishop Hughes' Pastoral Letter. that the words possess any particular force, unless spoken by one to whom, by the imposition of hands n ordination, she has given authority to speak them. It is evident, then, that without the services of a lawfully ordained clergyman there can be no christian burial. Looking then strictly at this matter in the light of the Church's directions, it seems very clear that an unbaptized man, whether a vestryman

palidity connecting itself with the interment of a God, and the appointment of the Holy Apostolic dead body. "It is not supposed," says our author, See, Bishop of New-York, to the Rev. Clergy and that the words possess any force, unless spoken Laity of the Diocese, Health and Benediction." It by one to whom, by the imposition of her hands in strikes us that this backing up the Divine commisordination, she [the church] has given authority to sion by the Pope's endorsement, is hardly apostolic speak them." And from this he infers "that with- Paul never referred to any such derivation of Epis out the services of a lawfully ordained clergyman copal power, but on the contrary disclaimed it.there can be no Christian burial." What, then, is "Paul, an apostle, not of men, neither by man, but 'Christian burial?" What is the "peculiar force" by Jesus Christ and God the Father." The style which the words of the burial service possess when of the salutation, too, is rather monarchical to demorecited over a dead body by a priest duly ordained ? cratic ears. This Roman Catholic pastor informs Do they assuage or extinguish the fires of purgatory? his flock that he has been set over them, not by their Do they unlock the prison of despair? Do they suffrages, but by the appointment of a priest in the open the gates of paradise? Do they in any man- city of Rome. They have had no voice in the selecner affect the condition of the dead ? Some distinct tion of their pastor, and have not the slightest coninformation on this point, from the learned editor of trol over his movements. His responsibility is not the Churchman, or from some other respectable at all to them, but entirely to one Padre Mastai, an quarter, might be edifying. But whatever may be Italian priest, who has the appointment of all the the "peculiar force" in question, the will of the Roman Catholic pastors throughout the world. It A late number of the "Churchman" contains a Church seems plain. The burial service requires seems to us that this is a tremendous power to be ommunication purporting to come from an El isco- the presence of a "minister," and it "is not to be vested in the hands of any one man, and a great depalian missionary in Washington county, who, "re- used for any unbaptized adult," whether vestryman gradation of the people also. mote from clerical connsel," is vexing his zealous or not, whether churchman or "dissenter." Nay. soul, day by day, with the inconsistencies, the cow- if baptism by the ministers of non-Episcopal church- he is not backward to exercise. As the Pope's pleniardice, and the corruption of the church in which he es is only lay-baptism, and if lay-baptism is—as by potentiary in things spiritual, he prescribes and dis a minister. The writer of the letter seems to be the High Church theory it must be-just no bap- rects without consultation with his people or with conscientious man, and altogether desirous of car- tism at all, the burial service ought never to be read his priests. The Bishop tells the clergy and laity of rying out in all his practice the principles which he over any man not baptized by an episcopally or- the diocese that he wants money for a particular has received by tradition from his church fathers. dained minister-not even though that dead man purpose, and then adds: "We direct, therefore, that But it grieves him to see that the bishops, the infe- has been himself a bishop. Many such bishops

> Church clergyman, in regard to the interment of the mortal remains of such unbaptized church func- into his own hands. These anti-republican tenden-

—if she has received their means and laid them on her altar—if she has seen them present in her courts -would she stand by and quietly see them interred by a schismatic or a heretic? She could not, you will justly say, bury such men as Christians, but would she not say that they should at least be decently committed to the dust, and would she not consider the service of her own minister as essential to such decent interment? How far, then, in such from New-York, at an expense of more than \$100, say, gentle reader, does not this indicate a most cases, might an individual exercise his discretion?" the church?" The very corner stone of the high of a deceased vestryman, or churchwarden, were able buildings, &c. at the same place, at a cost of church system is that baptism is regeneration, and compelled to send for a Presbyterian or Baptist min- nearly \$40,000; and "houses of religious and enthat none but a priest-duly authorized and authen- ister, in order to have some religious service at his lightened training have been established for the eduticated as such by Episcopal ordination—can regene- funeral. It seems unreasonable to impute such fa- cation of our female children." rate. From this it follows, irresistibly, that any pre- tuity to the church. She cannot be willing to have service with the "peculiar force" which it has when tified-and incapable of seeing the kingdom of God. surely nothing can be done "decently" unless a sin upon him, and with the additional guilt of pre- it discretionary with the minister to use some other tending to be a Christian when he has not been re- form ? May he invent a form to please himselfgenerated by the priest-shall such a pastor, living, provided it shall not be extempore-a form which preover, in the open sin of membership in a schis- shall recognize the vast distinction between Episcomatic body which pretends to be a church when it palian and Presbyterian baptism, and which shall is not in subjection to the bishop of the diocese- be "decent interment" without being "Christian

The East and the West.

The Rev. Dr. BEMAN of Troy, was invited to deliver a discourse before the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, at its last annual meeting in Springfield, Mass. We have just published the discourse in the March number of the National Preacher. It is in our hospitals, the children sent to the Long Island head and the heart of its author. The friends of to trades, and the girls at domestic service in Prothis Society both East and West of the mountains, testant families. "Thousands of beauteous buds," are under no small obligations to Dr. Beman for his he admits, "are thus nipped and blasted before our able advocacy of their cause. The great West eyes;" and he declares his apprehension, that unless with its teeming millions is a theme of mighty greater efforts are made, "hundreds and thousands relationship between the East and the West: The West is our brother-land. Our position,

geographical and political, and our relationship, by blood and religious ties, clearly indicate our duty, and urge us forward to its performance. And we man Reform movement in this city. must not be "disobedient" to this hardly less than beavenly vision." The hand of God is in these arrangements. He has placed us where we stand, surrounded with our capabilities, and our kindred should seem to indicate the response, "Am I my brother's keeper?" I am constrained to reply, yes, you are your "brother's keeper." God has ed you with this oversight, and there is no escape an Italian priest. How entire a dereliction of principle does this atate of facts exhibit. Not more than one in three care of the West, whatever of anxiety, time or mo-

tion of the Church, particularly in reference to the rance of Congregational usages, the Chronicle for Christ Jesus." matter last mentioned, that "those of the clergy once, at least, we are constrained to say, is out of nant. Men are busy, animated, enthusiastic, but who desire in all cases to act on strict principle, are its reckoning. We cannot deny our New-England sometimes very much embarrassed with this stern origin, nor our Puritan ancestry, however unworthy rubric. "Especially are their feelings often brought we may be of the rich inheritance. We must eninto severe conflict with their judgment," when lighten our brethren of the Chronicle on this point. the field of their labor happens to be "where the We were born and educated in good old New-Engdoctrines of the Church are but little known and less land, in the land of steady habits, and in the bosom appreciated." But he shall state the difficulty in his of its Congregational churches. We are of the tribe of Connecticut, a Yankee of the Yankees, "An unbaptized vestryman who has been liberal and feel a warm glow of attachment to the "univer-"An unpapized vestryman who has been horsal in his contributions, and a tolerably regular altendant on the services of the church, dies. The Rector of the Parish, or the Missionary of the Station, is of course desired to officiate at the funeral. It will, I suppose be readily admitted that such a man should not be committed to the earth like a heart

Bishop Hughes' Pastoral Letter.

The return of the season of Lent has given occation to the Catholic Bishop of New-York, to address a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese. t is issued in a pamplet of sixteen pages, octavo, and has been sent to us with the publisher's respects. It is entitled, therefore, to a respectful notice.

The first matter noticeable of the letter, is the cha-We cannot but pause here to admire the idea of racter of the salutation :- "John, by the grace of

The power, thus committed to John of New-York, - a public collection, for this purpose, shall be and the wisdom to store up for the coming of the ior clergy, and the laity seem determined to blink there have been; and some, it is believed, are still taken up on the third Sunday of Lent, in all the evil day." He adds, "By a calculation recently some of the most obvious and important applications among the living. What shall be done at their churches of the diocese." The money of the faith- made, it is clearly proved, that if all the grain now union of late, his Bishop's right to take the matter

The Bishop gives his flock some statistical inforcongregations have not only more than doubled

At the period of his installation, "there was not either a seminary for the education of candidates for the holy ministry, or a college, or a religious house growing Catholic population." In the mean time, a college has been established at Fordham, a few miles In brief, it would be a bad business if the family a theological seminary has been instituted with suit-

Towards the defraying of the expenses of the col tended baptism by any other hands is null and void, them buried "decently" in some way, even though lege and seminary, he acknowledges the receipt of and that the recipients of such baptism are one and they may not enjoy the full benefit of the burial less than \$40,000. and an unspecified amount of contributions from European friends, "through the unregenerate-out of the church, unforgiven, unjus- spoken by one of her own ordained ministers, and Society for the Propagation of the Faith." The college, we are informed, is to be under the control Shall such a person, with all the filth of his original minister of the church officiates. Has she then left of the order of Jesuits, who are in favor with the Bishop. "We deem it an evidence," he says, "of Almighty God's approval, that a numerous, learned, pious, and zealous community of the illustrious Society of Jesus, should have been found willing to take charge of it permanently. That distinguished Society has furnished the best teachers, both in secular and sacred knowledge, that the church has ever known. The world has furnished no other body of men to be compared with them; hence the world's jealousy in their regard." Why, then, did Ganganelli, in 1773, abolish the order, by the famous brief " Dominus ac Redemtor noster?

The Bishop, notwithstanding all these advances manifests no small alarm at the prospect of a numerous defection from "Holy Mother." He is concerned for the paupers in our alms-houses, the sick a forcible and eloquent production, and worthy the Farms, or Protestant Asylums, the boys bound out magnitude in its prospective interests. We were of these children will be lost." Indeed! Then the struck with the following illustration of the intimate gain is not all on one side; Protestantism is gaining its "thousands" of accessions in these days of Popish encroachment. We do not undertake to reconcile this language with the declarations made by himself a few weeks since, in reference to the Ger-

The burdens of the diocese have become, at length, too great for the physical endurance of a single pastor. We should think so, too. Such pastoral charges were unknown in the primitive days of the church and has bound us together by the cords of country and consanguinity, that we may bless and be blessed. I can almost hear his voice, in providence, saying, "Where is thy brother?" Thy Western brother? And if one in the spirit of Cain, should answer, or even the beatings of his selfish heart consulted in this matter. They may be cut in twain about the weather that reply a providence is the response. "Am I my and quartered, but not a word must they reply. The whole affair is entirely dependent upon the will of

We cannot but notice, in conclusion, a very re markable omission in this "Pastoral Letter." It contrasis strangely with the "Pastoral Letter" of his Holiness, the Pope, so recently addressed " to all the patriarchs, primates, arch bishops, and bishops of the Catholic Church," and, of course, among the others. to "John, Bishop of New-York." The Pope concludes his letter with the following injunctions:

" And that the most merciful God may more readi

chief perplexity. In the rubric prefixed to "the are obliged to the Vermont Chronicle for its courte- Bishop talks just like any Protestant, when he says ers of St. Francis in Louisville, Ky. order for the burial of the dead," the Church has our reply to our article on "the Ordination of Minisdistinctly and authentically declared her intention ters." We would copy the reply but for a disinclidistinctly and authentically declared her intention ters." We would copy the reply but for a disincliconcerning the use of that formulary. "It is to be nation to prolong the discussion. The Chronicle is be a matter of rejoicing, indeed, if the Catholics of Mr. Smith, pastor of the Brainerd church, lately it in such a manner that they are part and parcel of noted," says she, "that the office ensuing is not to of opinion, that if we, as Editors of the Evangelist America were to discard all such antiquated notions preached an impressive and useful discourse on be used for any unbaptized adults, or who die ex- had "been born and reared among Congregational of prayer as are put forth in the Pope's letter, and communicate, or who have laid violent hands upon churches," we should not have made the statements believe, as Bishop Hughes seems to do, that there is vorably received by those who heard it. The excelthemselves." But such is the laxity and corrup- we did. Whatever may be our knowledge or igno- but "one Mediator between God and man, the msn

Opinions of Slavery at the South.

We have received a letter from a clergyman in ne of the most remote and inaccessible of the slave States, whose well known name, if we were permitted to publish it, would add weight and impressiveness to what he says, which we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of presenting to those who are waiting for the dawn of right feelings and views on this subject at the South. That there is an under-current of feeling at the South such as this letter iscloses, is as unquestionable as it is cheering: "You know the self-will of despotism, and the

forlorn hope of a poor disciple of Chris, in endea-voring to turn it from its current. We may talk of Turkish despotism as we please, it is not more die tatorial, obstinate, zealous and tyrannical, than the despotism of free, enlightened, Christian Slavery!! Disguise it as you will, it is a monster. Some ver good deluded men, (and I too, once,) have apologizdefor it; but after all, it is, and was, and ever will be, a sin condemned by God, abhorred by saints, and shunned by holy men. The circumstances of my family seem to require that I should remain South, though sometimes I almost resolve to leave this region, for fear the smothered heaving volcano may break forth, and bury in ruin this otherwise lovely land. But there are some bright streaks of hope. The influences of religion are gaining ground and as they gain ground masters treat their servants better in dress, and grant them more Christian pri-vileges. And this is not all: owners begin to fee that slavery is a sin. A few wicked men, (slaveolders,) have said to me at different times, that they did not see what business Christians had to come here and buy plantations and negroes, intimat consistency between religion and slavery. They ustify themselves in slavery, because they do not profess to obey the Bible. They say a man cannot do to others as he would that they should do to him. and hold slaves. But in them this is only one among all their other sins. Strange reasoning, but quite a logical as the reasoning of professors of religion, in excusing and justifying their continuance in sin.— One thing is evident—the sin of slavery is felt more and more. This should encourage Christians to pray with fresh earnestness and strength, that God may pour out upon us a spirit of judgment-a spirit ning, that that evil may be speedily removed.

FATHER MATHEW AND THE FAMINE. - For the onor of temperance, the tetotalers of Ireland are in a great measure exempt from the scourge. In peech at Lisgood, Father Mathew said

"Thousands upon thousands now pine in want and woe, because they did not take my advice; to them the horrors of famine and the evils of blight are aggravated, while tens of thousands of those who listened to me and adopted my advice, are now safe from hunger and privation, because they had the virtue to surrender a filthy, sensual gratification, nd child in the land. The man or woman who drinks, drinks the food of the starv-

This is a striking fact, which will bear to be considered. It contains volumes of argument for total

Dealing with Cavilers.

A company of infidels not long since challenged Bible carried to the meeting a plain, serious Tract, to him in reading it to the company. This conduct for himself, but to make known the truth. In dealing with such as oppose themselves, great responsibility is incurred. He who takes such an occasion much with Universalists, informs us that his usual method is to occupy as much of the time as possible in reading passages of Scripture, thus presenting them not with human argumentation, but with the word of God. A subduing influence is thus to be hoped for. But we are not unfrequently pained at hearing debates, especially in public conveyances, hotels, &c. in which it seems to us that the advocates of the Bible speak with a want of wisdom and humility which must be unhappy in its influence on of slavery in this State, by a vote of 12 yeas to 8 the opposers, and on all concerned in the discussion. A simple and unambitious presentation of the great truths of the Bible, in their own majesty and power, is a safe method for all. The weak are thus strong. and the undisciplined judicious and wise.

NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN THE CITY .-We rejoice to learn that a "City Temperance Society" is about to be organized on Christian principles, and that committees or delegates have already been appointed from sixty or seventy of the leading and nfluential churches and congregations of the various religious denominations in the city, to form said organization; the plan meeting with great favor from our most intelligent and devoted pasters and laymen, as far as it has been submitted.

The Temperance reformation emanated from Christians. It was through their prayers and advocacy, their labors and self-denial, and their investigations, that the evils of intemperance were first exposed and made known; and the remedy discovered and applied, till its benign principles obtained ascendency in the public mind, and thousands and millions in our own and other lands, were rescued and saved from the drunkard's grave and the drunkard's doom. And although Christians in the city, at present, too generally stand aloof from active organized efforts to promote the cause, we are confident the cause still lives in the affections of Christians, and that they can be induced again to unite their energies with increased power and effect. And we believe this contemplated organization furnishes such an one. We therefore cordially commend it to the prayers and co-operation of the Christian com- their relative strength in this Union, and what it

Popish Movements.

New Church.-A Roman Catholic church-edi-Trinity church in New-York is built. It will seat Trinity church in New-York is built. It will seat 1500 persons. At the dedication by Bishop Hughes, more than one hundred were confirmed, of whom eight are said to have been converts from other de-

QUITE BROTHERLY .- The United States Catholic Magazine is accustomed to use, at times, lan-

use they tend to do this, he becomes maddened, religions fitness for the office; but with reference to and strong than a settled, sedentary ministry. There saints of heaven." Not a word, however, can we find children." They say that the poorest children are slavery. But this is entirely error their wealth, their influence in society, and their must be something wrong in the mode of preaching, in the "Pastoral Letter" which recognizes any other welcome with open arms and receive every attenrit of grace. He is thus transformed into a moving unregenerate and irreligious desire to assist in build- we conjecture, or there would be no such mortality. intercessor with the Father than our Lord Jesus tion. Such is Rome's policy in America. She the free States who are willing to identify them Christ. Not a syllable is said about having recourse aims to educate the masses from infancy. We see selves with the slave interest is exceedingly small. OUR KNOWLENGE OF CONGREGATIONALISM .--- We to the Virgin, or any other saint whatever. The that a similar school has been opened by the Broth- and is diminishing every day. The general, and

> lence of the discourse, and the importance of the snbject, have induced a number of the young people of the congregation to request its repetition. Mr. Smith has accordingly consented to repeat it next Sabbath evening, at his church in Rivington street. We do not doubt that a large audience will be attracted to hear it, and that it will both edify and

PASTORAL RESIGNATION .- We learn from the Presbyterian Herald that the Rev. Nathan H. Hall, for twenty years pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Lexington, Ky., has resigned his pastoral charge. The reason is not given. It is said that he will labor for a season as an evangelist, and that possibly such may be his permanent employment.

CHAPLAIN AT WEST POINT .- We are informed hat Rev. M. Sprole, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Washington City, has received and accepted the appointment to the chaplaincy at the first of March, and that if no freshets should occur West Point Military Academy. This is a flattering testimonial of the estimation in which he is held as a man and a preacher by the Government at Washington. We trust he will be eminently useful in this new field of his labors.

Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1847. The Wail of Ireland.

A very large and spirited Meeting was held on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., at the Chinese Museum, to devise means and raise money for the famishing thousands who are sending forth their imploring cries for aid. The Mayor of the city presided, assisted by the usual number of officers selected on similar occasions. Able and eloquent addresses were delivered by Messrs. Binney, Chandler, Page, McMichael, and others. It was a meeting very unlike those which are often convened for political purposes. There was no noisy demonstration of applause, no tumult of excitement, but a deep and pervading sympathy in behalf of suffering humanity. Mr. Binney's remarks were peculiarly pertinent and impressive. He said-they must shut their ears who would not have a knowledge of the details of suffering. The winds of the Atlantic will be freighted for months to come. No calamity so great had ever visited the civilized world, and he of the extent, in order that they might be enabled to measure the effort necessary to afford relief.

Never were a people so blessed with abundance -an abundance so diffused-as ourselves. There is not a man, not a dog, from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of Mexico, who has not three meals a day, if he has appetite to eat them; and even personal misconduct does not avail to cause a denrivation. ful must be forthcoming, whether they will or not. converted into poison, were devoted to its natural balf a meal a day, to divide with his wife and chil-His first and comprehensive complaint is that the

The difficulty, then, to a conscientious High No upstart priest must question, as in another comand legitimate use, it would afford a meal to every dren—and the dog, the faithful guardian and companion, is drowned and buried, that his master may not have another appeal of hunger to satisfy.

Large subscriptions were promptly made to meet

this dreadful emergency, and they have been much is honorable to human nature, and will result in renot help wishing that many of these persons, who are liberal and enthusiastic in their efforts for their neighors to a debate. One of the friends of the the relief of the poor, could hear with equal interest the cry of perishing millions for the "bread of life." Many of them would not give a dollar to convey to him in reading it to the company. This conduct ess and the shadow of death. The riches of reto sin and Satan, is, alas! in their estimation, a thing of very trivial concern. We rejoice in the zea manifested to save thousands from the horrors of starvation. Let the rich give of their abundance. to make a fierce exhibition of himself as a disputant, and the poor of their poverty, for this humane ob will be likely to do more harm than good. But he ject. But we would have men enlarge their views, who mildly brings forward Bible truth, and occupies the attention as much as possible in that way, may well as temporal wants. It is kind and humane preach to great purpose in such conversations. All and Christian, to feed the hungry and clothe the ambition to make a conquest, for one's own honor, is naked. and alleviate the thousand ills which "flesh to be put away. A friend who is called to converse is heir to;" but it is more kind and benevolent to instruct the ignorant, reclaim the vicious, and save those who are perishing in sin.

> WELL DONE DELAWARE-Slavery to be abolished in Delaware. - The following letter from Wilming. ton, announces a most gratifying and honorable occurrence, in which we are sure every right minded man will rejoice:

The House of Representatives of this State, on Friday last, passed an act for the gradual abelition

This result is truly gratifying to the views of the people of Delaware. Slavery is and has been the great drawback which has weighed us down beneath that level to which we, as a people, are justly enti-tled; but this decisive vote foretells that our Legislature have at heart the true interest of the agricul-Sussex county. I hope and trust that the Senate may prove herself, at this time, worthy of its constituency. If she does, the door of emancipation will be open, and ere long, the people of the adjoin-States will follow her noble example

Mr. Calhoun and the Slavery Question. The late speech of this distinguished Senator on he "vexed question," will attract attention in all parts of our great confederacy. It evinces in every

part deep solicitude and painful apprehension in view of what he regards an unrighteous warfare upon the "domestic institutions" of the South. The vasily important object to which it is consecrated. view of what he regards an unrighteous warfare honorable Senator does not hesitate to express his full conviction that a momentous crisis is approaching, and is near at hand. The great questions respecting the tariff and free trade which have agitated the nation, are, in his esteem, as nothing compared with the indications manifested on the part of the free States to prevent the farther extension of slavery. He goes into an estimate of the relative strength of the North and the South, and expresses the deepest concern if the "mad spirit of abolitionism" cannot be checked in its onward strides. Hear what "There is no mistaking the signs of the times; and it is high time that the Southern States, the

slaveholding States, should inquire what is now will be if this determination should be carried into effect hereafter. Sir, already we are in a minority -l use the word "we" for brevity sake-already we are in a minority in the other House, in the electoral college, and, I may say, in every depart-New Church.—A Roman Catholic church-edifice has recently been completed in Paterson, N. J.

It is 113 feet in length, and 60 feet in breadth, of churchen from the same quarry as that of which slaveholding, counting Delaware, which is doubtful, two descriptions of States, in the other House of Congress, and in the electoral college. There are 228 Representatives, including Iowa, which is already represented there. Of these, 138 are from the non-slaveholding States, and 90 are from what are called the slave States, giving a majority in the aggregate to the former of 48. In the electoral college there are 168 votes belonging to the non-slavehold-

sufficiently alarming to those who have fondly He anticipated some striking, and it may be radical dreamed that slavery is to be perpetnated as a wise changes, in the structure of English society by copal church, received minor orders, at the hands of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, on the 2d of February. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. Hewitt of Connecticut.

A New Orders—The brothers of St. Patrick people the treasures of divine mercy."

Hewitt of Connecticut.

Now, as a faithful son of "Holy Mother," the

A New Order.—The brothers of St. Patrick,

ry. They have vainly imagined that the opposition of the funds, and to make reports of the state of

almost universal conviction is, that slavery is op-REV. MR. SMITH'S SERMON ON DANCING.—Rev. and must be subver ed. The abuses of the avistem preached an impressive and useful discourse on the thing, and can never be so separated from it so dancing and vain amusements, which was very fa-

support of good men.

The ways of Providence are mysterious and me velons. The very means which were devised and intended to enlarge the boundary and consolidate the system of slavery, so that it should be able to resist all future attacks for its overthrow, are likely to become the chief instrumentalities of its subversion. It begins to be conceded that the nefario war against Mexico would not have been enter upon had it not been with the hope and expectation that the interests of the slave States would be promoted thereby. And now the prospect is, that by grasping at so much, they will lose everything. A heathen poet uttered truth when he said,

"Quem Deus vult perdere, priusquam dementil."

OPENING OF OUR CANALS.—We learn that in con equence of the great anxiety manifested to learn the time when the navigation will commence upon the public improvements of this State, the Harris burg Intelligencer made inquiry at the proper quarters, and learns that the Canal Commissioners are making every exertion to open the canals by the to produce breaches, they are confident that the several lines will be in order for transportation from the 1st to the 10th of March, certainly not later than the last mentioned day.

LICENSE LAW IN DELAWARE.—In addition to the good news respecting slavery from Delaware, we are informed that the bill referring the "License question" to the people has become a law-also the law abolishing slavery in this State has passed the popular branch of the Legislature by a vote of 13 to We regret that our informant fears its fate is doubtful in the Senate.

MISSIGNARY TO HAYTI.-The Baptist friends of missions in England have recently sent a new missionary to this interesting and much neglected region. A Mr. W. H. Webley, son of a Baptist minister of Bradford, has recently been ordained for the purpose. The field is one of unusual promise and as needy as any the snn shines upon.

> Boston. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1847.

Education in Massachusetts. We have here, in the "Old Bay State," better

than one hundred and seventy-seven thousand children and youth, between the ages of four and sixdesired briefly to place before his auditors an idea teen. And we are trying to make something of them. For this purpose we have a piece of moral and intellectual mechanism, called a Common School System, the main elements of which our Puritan fathers furnished for us; but we have been adding a wheel here, and spring there, as we saw they were wanted, till we are now so comfortable in the consciousness of the value of the system, that we challenge the world to show us a better.

Ten years ago, our school houses were in marked contrast with what they are now. Many of them were anything but "a good fit," as a tailor would Great numbers of them were badly constructed poorly ventilated, and the inhabitants dwelt alternately in the frigid or the torrid zone; seldom in increased since the meeting. Philadelphia will respond with commendable liberality to this urgent and imperative case. We rejoice that it is so. It walls—broken panes of glass—rickety floors; many a shingle had flew to parts unknown, and many a lieving a vast amount of distress. But we could clap-board had gone after the fugitives, but had not returned. Tales for the grave and the gay might be got up out of materials furnished by the Bay State school houses as they were. But ten years has witnessed an important alteration. The Secretary of the Board of Education devoted one of his reports to the subject of school edifices, and the power of the logic of that document was not lost upon the people. Within the succeeding five years following the report, near seven hundred thousand dollars were expended in the repair and erection of school houses. And there has been a yearly ex-penditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars

for the same object since.

Within that period, there has been quite an important change in regard to those employed in instruction. It has come to be ascertained among us that females are admirably adapted to the office of Common school instructors. And our young men are fast leaving the field to them. In 1837, there were thirty-five hundred and ninety-one female teachers employed in the State. But in 1845-6, the number had increased to forty-nine hundred and ninety-seven. Nearly twice as many females as males are now employed. "A man may keep a difficult school by means of authority and physical force; a woman can do it only by dignity of charac-ter, affection, and such a superiority in attainment as is too conspicuous to be questioned." We are well satisfied with the change, believing that, while a vast amount of money is saved by the difference

in wages, there is nothing lost in the efficiency of he Common school system in their honds.

Our Normal schools are a prominent and most portant feature in our educational system. They have been, at last, placed upon a permanent foundation. By private munificence and State funds com-bined, we have edifices of great value at Westfield, Bridgewater and West Newton; the two first admitting males and females, the last, females only. These institutions have already sent forth a great number of teachers of our Common schools, who are giving the most satisfactory evidence of the value of those Normal institutions, and contributing

o settle the public mind in their favor. Teachers Institutes have been held in six different parts of the State during the past year. A large number of young men and young women have vailed themselves of the ten days' instruction which the Institutes have afforded them, and there is decisive evidence that this system is operating happily in advancing the cause of education.
We have an ample School Fund, amounting now

It has already accomplished immense good, and has the prospect of rolling an immense tide of blessings down through coming generations.

The eminence which the Massachusetts School

System has gained by the wisdom in which it has been founded, and by the energy and success with attention of the friends of education in other States The Secretary of the Board of Education finds his labors greatly augmented in answering the numer-ous inquiries which flow from varions quarters for information concerning the principles and working of our system. Not long since, he received on the same day letters from Nova Scotia, Virginia and Wisconsin, each requesting such detailed views of our system, as should guide a legislation on the snb ject of education.

The Annual Report of the Secretary which has

just been presented to our Legislature, is an exceedsents a mass of facts and sustains a course of reasenis a mass of facts and sustains a course of rea-soning which cannot be pernsed by the friends of education without great profit. It will be specially valuable to those abroad who are interested in know-ing how far Massachusetts has carried legislation on this subject, as it gives an extended view of, and able commentary upon, all the legal enactments it

Help for Ireland.

Our community is thoroughly roused in the matter of assisting the Irish in their famine and woe. A very large, and a very interesting (in a sad way) meeting was held on Thursday eveng last, the purpose of which was to organize a plan to do something worthy of our reputation as a benevolent city. if not adequate to the urgent demand. The citizens enter cordially into the matter; a large and efficient committee has been appointed. Eloquent speeches were made by Hon. Edward Everett and Dr. Howe. Mr. Everett's remarks were weighty and impressive.

nnication was made by an intelligent int to the Evening Traveller, which contains striking facts respecting the foreign grain t, particularly in reference to Ireland.

with favor. If successful, it will add another leaf to the chaplet which gratitude and charity are candidate. weaving for the brow of John Augustus-the drunkard's friend, par excellence.

THE JUVENILE CONCERT.—The concert given by Mr. Bradbury, with his five hundred young singers, greatly surpassed all previous displays of the kind, and attracted a crowded house. The Tabernacle was beaunfully adorated, and the appearance of so large a number of children, clad in uniform, and wearing appropriate garlands, struck the immense audience with a charming surprise. The music churches, and that he receives a fee of £150 per churches, and that he receives a fee of £150 per church syndholism £75 000. He also has had therewas also very tasteful and pleasing, and was peraccent seldom surpassed by older and more disci- on an average, £250 a year. plined singers, and evincing the admirable skill by RUMOR OF MORE LORN BISHOPS.—There is which it would be difficult to tell what was the most sible that such a scheme originates with the Whig children, the taseteful music, or the appropriate accessories by which the entertainment was set off We are glad that Mr. B. is to repeat it on Wednes- G. Spencer, brother of Earl Spencer, has joined the day evening next; and cannot doubt that his effort of the rare cases where merit and success go to-

Dr. Cox. The ability and eloquence of the Lecturer, and the nature of the subject will secure as we trust, a large assembly at the Tabernacle. Dr. Cox volunteers his services in a characteristic and praiseworthy manner, and at some inconvenience to himself, to aid a worthy church in this city. We hope loring, of the ship Eliza Warwick, who, with two of his men, was killed at the wheel while the ship it will be necessary to go early in order to obtain a was scudding. good seat.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. Fifteen days later-European News to Feb. 4th. The political intelligence is of no great interest.

The great articles of export from this country tended to a decline in price, which had already been experienced to a considerable extent in bread stuffs, and business generally was dull. The principal matters before Parliament are the entire remission of the Corn duty, the suspension

of the Navigation Laws, and the proposed admis-sion of the use of Sugar into breweries and distil-

RELIEF OF IRELAND-Measures are now before Parliament for the relief of the Irish poor, which evince a thorough sympathy, and a just sense of the fear-ful calamity which has befallen the nation. They are these, viz:—the opening of the ports for corn and all cereal food until the month of September next, and the suspension of the navigation laws.— Acts to prohibit the distillation of grain, and to favor the use of sugar and molasses for that purpose, at low duties, were passing through both houses.— Next to these measures come the Prime Minister's gigantic projects for the relief and permanent improvement of Ireland, at a cost of thirty millions sterling. Lord John Russell's plans meet general favor. Money is to be advanced for seed for the Loans will be made to such of the Irish landlords as wish to improve their waste lands; or the lands will be bought by government at a fixed The land so purchased will be resold in day. small lots, for the purpose of creating a yeoman pro-prietory, whose social position will fill up the ex-isting void between the peasant and the present landlords. Drainage is to be extensively carried out. These are the permanent measures.— The temporary projects of relief are a new Poor elief committees to administer funds, and end the distribution of food without exactsuperintend the distribution of food without exacting work in return; giving out-door relief at the poor houses to the aged and infirm paupers; and other measures calculated to mitigate the severity of the present visitation. Further schemes are announced as being in preparation. Probably some political identification between the institutions of England and Ireland, without interfering with the The Irish landlords have twenty-two years to repay at a small interest, whatever sums they require from the Government, and half only of sent expense incurred in the productive works is to be borne by them; the other half is to be borne by the nation generally. The temporary outlays, it appears, will be at least seven millions sterling; the ultimate drain will probably reach two or three times that amount.

THE FAMINE.—The only items of news from and relate to the dreadful famine, which is indeed terrible. The following is a single instance among ndreds which are recorded.

From the Rev. Samuel Stock, Rector and Vicar of Kilcommon, County of Maye.

A day ago I entered a miserable cabin, dug out of the bog; a poor woman sat propped against the wall inside; the stench was intolerable, and on my complaining of it the mother pointed to a sort of square bed in one corner; it contained the putrid—the absolutely melted away remains of her eldest son. On incurrent when he is the state of the absolutely melted away remains of her eldest son. On inquiry why she did not bury it, she assigned two reasons; first, she had not strength to go out and acquaint the neighbors; next, she waited till her other child would die, and they might bury both together. I examined the place where it lay; the sight was awful; the poor child lay there, unable even to cry, so exhansted and so far gone no after effort could save it. It is since dead—it died this day. Here is one case in many this day. Here is one case in many.

SCOTLAND .- Accounts from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland continue distressing. The Scottish nobility and gentry are extending relief with princely liberality. In all the churches of the three kingdoms collections were taken up by request of Her Msjesty, for the poor of Ireland and Scotland. and. Immense sums were contributed.

FAMINE ON THE CONTINENT.-From all Ger many there are accounts of distress, occasioned by the high price of food. Families are preparing to come to America in hundreds. The trial of 250 Poles for the revolt at Cracow, was soon to begin. Accounts from Prussia are almost as distressing as those from Ireland. In the manufacturing districts, particularly, the destitution is alarming. Robberies are of common and frequent occurrence.

continuance of Sabbath breaking; and it is generally a cost to the Company for which they get no recompense here, and stand no very good chance for one they will like hereafter. Why may not all railroads stop on the Lord's day?

A STATE ASYLUM FOR INBERIATES.—Last week, the joint standing committee on public charitable institutions of the Legislature, gave a hearing to the institutions of the Legislature, gave a hearing to the institution for the reformation of the observance of the Sabbath. He says: "I will be remembered that he observance of the Sabbath appears to be getting involved in politics. It will be remembered that Sir Culling Eardley Smith was run as a candidate for Parliament against Mr. Macaulay, and defeated. He announced himself ready for the next against the extension of slavery.

A STATE ASYLUM FOR INBERIATES.—Last week, the joint standing committee on public charitable institutions of the Legislature, gave a hearing to the joint standing committee on public charitable institution for the reformation of inquiry as to his opinions. He frankly replied that he was not in favor of enforcing by law the observance of the Sabbath. He says: "I will be remembered the measures proposed by the Legislatures of the Union—what it would be the carried into laws. Whether springing from fanaticism, from a feeling hostile to slavery, or intended as a means to gain political power, he denounced the movement against the extension of slavery.

The necessity of such an establishment is admitted to slavery or intended as a means to gain political power, he denounced the movement against the extension of slavery.

Mr. Calhoun argued the right of Congress to extend the right of Congress to extend the observance of the Sabbath against the extension of slavery.

Mr. Calhoun argued the right of Congress to extend the right of constitution is federated. He announced himself ready for the next of the on-slaveholding States be carried into laws.

Whether springing from fanaticism, from a feeling hould the measures proposed b inebriates. Representations, tending to show that houses of correction do not answer the purpose, were made by Dr. Channing, Moses Grant, Mr. Turner, of the Common Council, Mr. John Augustus and Mr. Brown, of Hawley, who introduced in the House the order of inquiry. Another hearing must avow my present coining, that to feel the sabbath. He says: "I will the whole system was based upon justice, and perfect equality among all the members of the confederacy. The public domain, he said, is the common property of the United States; of the States united. It is not right for a majority of partners, out-number thing to enforce it. Religious liberty is with me a part of my religion; and desiring unfeignedly to hold myself open to conviction if I am wrong, I must avow my present coining that to forbid Sab. will be had. The project seems to be regarded bath trains by law would be inconsistent with reli-

> BRITISH CONCERT OF PRAYER. - We notice in ou reign periodicals, a call addressed by the Rev. James Haldane Stewart, of Godstone, Surrey, to the churches of Great Britain, to unite, on the first day last ten years.

was also very tasteful and pleasing, and was performed with an accuracy of time, intonation and by the disposal of 500 livings, each of them worth

pleasing—the sweet and gnileless simplicity of the Cabinet, or that anything so insane is contemplated ernment measure.

POPERY IN THE CHURCH .- The Hon, and Rev. day evening next; and cannot doubt that his effort to please will be as successful as hitherto. It is one Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Spencer will be he did not wish to entrapany one; it was due to his employed as a missionary in England,

DISASTERS AT SEA.—Captain Rathbone, of the packet ship Columbia, his first and second mates. LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the notice in another column of the two lectures on Astronomy, to be given by

The recent accounts which have reached us from

passage.

To the above we have to add the death of Capt.

FRANCE-France is not without its fears of famine. There are accounts of more disturbances. and likewise of the threatened famine. The French Government, however, are taking active measures to avert the impending calamity. The Chambers have passed a bill providing that until September next, the lowest duty shall be levied on the importa The Cambria arrived on Saturday afternoon.—
tion of all descriptions of food, grains, vegetables and live stock. The duty thus becomes almost nominal, for it does not exceed 25 or 30 centimes per hectolitre and per head. This will, it is hoped, have the effect of causing large supplies of food to arrive from the United States, Russia, and Turkey. In the Chamber of Peers, M. Guizot has made a great speech in defense of his course on the Spanish mar-

> NEW POPISH BISHOP .- The Bishop of Oregon lately nominated by the Pope, is now at Havre, waiting to take his departure for his destination.— He is accompanied by several priests, monks, and

> SPAIN.-Spain is becoming more tranquil, and the Government has declared that no military expeditions against the Spanish-American Republics shall be permitted. This is a finishing blow at Flores' contemplated expedition against Ecuador.

RUSSIA AND THE POLES .- Russia is concentrating troops on the Polish frontier for some unknown purpose. The trial of the Poles, concerned in the events of Cracow, will shortly commence, and, from the number of prisoners—about 250—will, it is be-lieved, occupy three or four months.

ITALY .- The celebrated Gonfalonieri is dead; and his interment has taken place at Milan, with Irish landlords as wish to improve their waste lands; or the lands will be bought by government at a fixed price. In cases, however, where the landlords will neither improve or sell, powers will be taken by the Government to buy at a valuation. For the reclassions of criminal justice, and continues to manifest the same liberal opinions as on his election. The love Government to buy at a valuation. For the reclamation of waste lands a million sterling is to be adoft the people towards him appears to increase every

> THE SULTAN AND THE POPE.-Shekib Effend is to take Rome on his way to Vienna, in order, in the name of the Sultan, the head of the Mohammedan religion, to congratulate the new Pope, the head of Catholicism, on his accession to the Papal throne. This is the first time any compliment, official or other, has ever passed between these great representatives of creeds so hostile to each other. Swenen.-Several prisons have been built in this

Regular steam communication will, on the 1st of May next, be established between England and The Government has determined on abclishing slavery in the island of St. Bartholomew, the only colony it possesses in the West Indies. A sum of £2000 is to be devoted annually until the freedom of all the slaves shall be re-purchased.

Overland Mail.-The overland mail for India had arrived, but brought no news of interest. DEPARTURE OF TOM THUMB FOR AMERICA.

This astonishing and clever little portege takes his departure for Boston in the Cambria to day. He is accompanied by his protector, Mr. Barnum, and his parents. In taking our leave of this miniature hero, we would briefly glance at his unparalleled success since his arrival in Europe. He has appeared before more crowned heads than any person living—that is to say, any person in the exhibition line,

He has been absent in America between three

and four years, and weighs no more now than the day he left his native shore; but his intellectual fa-

Twenty-Ninth Congress.

ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE SECOND SESSION. In the Senate.

RIGHTS OF ALIENS .- The Vice-President pr ented the petition of John A. Barry, a subject of Queen Victoria and plaintiff in the celebrated Barry case, praying the extension of appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Conrt, so as to meet his case.

the other States of the Union—what it would be, should the measures proposed by the Legislatures of the non-slaveholding States be carried into laws.

The eloquent Senator said that one of the resolu-tions offered in the House of Representatives was at his suggestion: a resolution offering the line of the "Missouri Compromise" as a substitute for Wilnot's Proviso. It was rejected by an over-

whelming majority.

He proceeded to say that he had done with comcomises. He wanted no more of them. The outh had always lost by them: always would. "Upon compromise I cannot rely any longer; upon the Constitution I can rely. Compromise is of tran-sient character: it is but an act of Congress. The constitution endures with our political existence, nd is above the reach of Congress."

Mr. C. concluded by offering a series of reso utions, viz: 1. That the territories of the United States are joint and common property of all the States.—2. That Congress, as the agent of all the States, has no right to make any law by which they shall be deprived of full and equal right to any territory acquired or to be acquired.—3. That any law which would deprive the citizens of any State from emigrating with their property into any territory of the United States, would be in derogation of this perfect equality, and in violation of the Constitution, which these youthful performers have been trained and developed, under Mr. Bradbury's care. The whole scene was a kind of fairy enchantment, in the House of Lords. It can hardly be possition of the Constitution, and tend to subvert the Union.—4. That the imposition of any condition upon a State, in order to its seats in the House of Lords. It can hardly be possition of the Constitution, and tend to subvert the Union.—4. That the imposition of any condition upon a State, in order to its seats in the House of Lords. It can hardly be possition of the Constitution, and tend to subvert the Union,—4. That the imposition of any condition upon a State, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States, would be in derogation of this arms the United States are the admission into the Union, other than that its Constitution shall be republican, would be a direct violation of the Constitution, and conflict with the principles on which our system rests.

Mr. Houston also spoke in favor of the war. Mr. Benton evidently viewed Mr. C.'s proposition with distrust and alarm, and Mr. Calhoun, seeing Mr. constituents and to the South that there should be an expression of opinion from the South on this sub-Mr. Badger spoke against the war. NAVY APPROPRIATION.—The Navy Appropria-tion bill has been under discussion, but without re-

In the House. Wisconsin .- A bill for certain internal improve-

nents in Wisconsin, was discussed, amended and finally postponed. VIRGINIA ON THE WAR.-Mr. Dromocole sented a series of resolutions from the Virginia Lerislature, in favor of the war, and tendering thanks to President Polk, for the unwavering and dignified rse he had pursued with regard to our Mexican troubles.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.-Mr. Ashman of Mass. presented a series of resolutions inquiring the par-ticulars of the expenses of the war thus far. GEN. TAYLOR.—The House amended the resolution of the Senate, thanking Gen. Taylor for the capture of Monterey; by thanking almost every Major General, Brigadier General or Colonel engaged in that action.

General Intelligence.

LATE FROM MEXICO.-Papers from Havana the 6th instant, have been received by an arrival as Charleston. They furnish later intelligence from Mexico, brought to Havana by the British mail steamer, which left Vera Cruz early this month.— Santa Anna was still at San Luis with 22,000 men. Gen. Taylor was said to have left his recent position and passed to Victoria with 6,000 men, supposed to be on his march to Tampico. The clergy had refused to contribute the eight millions of which Government had attempted to raise upon church property. The clergy were much excited Orleans, 240 for New York, and 34 for Savannah. The number church property. The clergy were much excited Orleans, 240 for New-York, and 34 for Savannah. The number against Santa Anna, and were endeavoring to get of versels which sailed for the East Indies, was 293; for the up a pronunciamento against the whole Cabinet and Santa Anna, and reported that they had resigned.— Great jealousies exist between the different Mexican Generals, and much confusion and disorganization in the Government and the country. The Vera Cruz garrison consisted of three thousand troops who were much dispirited, daily expecting an attack from the Americans. It is said that on the 2d of February there were only 1000 men in the Castle, badly supplied with provisions, and the best informed thought that all the resistance which they could offer would be comparatively feeble. Many vessels laden with valuable cargoes had run the blockade and entered different ports of Mexico. A large French ship, with a valuable cargo, was captured, after being once warned off.

THE CASE OF FREEMAN,—There seems little probability of Freeman's ever being tried again. We nnderstand that Judge Whiting, who is now holding a Chancery Court here, has seen him, and declares it as his opinion that he is not in a condition to be tried, and that he will not try him. As nobody else can, as things now stand, he will not probably be tried at all. We learn also that Justice Payne, who Sweden has protested against the annihilation of Cracow. Its protest, it is said, has created more pain to the three absolutist governments than those of England and France. fied to that fact. We have not learned what steps will now be taken in relation to him.—Auburn Daily

POVERTY AND AVARICE.-A woman named Betsy Rich, lately came to her death in a miserable hovel up town, by her clothes catching fire. She was apparently in such a desperate condition, that her neighbors were called npon to pay the expenses of the funeral, when a certain drawer was examined and found to contain a bond and mortgage for \$2 800; a Savings Bank book where stood \$100 to her credit; and also about \$40 in gold and silver .-And this is a specimen of the miserly impostors who infest the city. It is understood that this woman has left a daughter who is married. but of whom no recent trace has been found. It is hoped that she may be enabled to claim and receive her mother's property, which is worth about \$3000 in ready cash.

THE ACCIDENTS OF LIFE .- Some thirty years ago, the sister of a lady of Washington was married in New-London, Ct., and after a short time took her departure for the South. Years rolled round with-ont any tidings of her, but the impression remained and nor years, and weigns no more now man more now more now more now man more now man more now more now man the nore now more now man more now more now man more now more now more now man more now more now man more now more now man more now man more now more now more now more now man more now man that the was in Alexandria, D. C., where in fact the ded on the Od Colony Railers on the many tidings of her, but the impression remained the place where it lay; the dead of the Od Colony Railers now more no

ral weighs but 15 pounds, it follows that he has re- rather cool; but the reader can easily suppose how ceived 178 times his own weight in gold! In silver cordial, how welcome, how deeply affecting, the the weight would be 46,875 pounds, and would make 3.125 silver statues of the General, of the same weight as himself.—European Times. other. On comparing notes together, and mentioning circum-tances which could only be known to them, they became convinced that they were sisters. They had been living within a mile of each other for six years without knowing it; their families had

met, and had to some extent, become intimate; and yet they were unacquainted with the fact of being family connections.— Washington Aurora. DEXTER, THE SCULPTOR, is busily engaged in his studio at Cambridge. Among his unfinished works is a full length statue of a Backwoodsman, and of this the Transcript gives the following description:

This is a colossal statue of an American citizen as he goes forth into the Western wilds, to subdue before him the difficulties of his new life; and both the physical and moral successions. marke, parcicularly in reference to Ireland.

During previous years, the importation of grain into England from Ireliand, has been upwards of 3,000,000 quarters; the importation of grain into England from Ireliand, has been upwards of 3,000,000 quarters; the importation of grain of \$3,000,000 quarters; that is a grief each of \$0,000,000 quarters; have great and the particularly interesting of the each of England of \$0,000,000 quarters; have great and great the early of the each of England of \$0,000,000 quarters; have great and great the early of the each of the each of England of \$0,000,000 quarters; have great and great the each of England of \$0,000,000 quarters; have great and great the early of the each of England of \$0,000,000 quarters; have great the early of the early of the each of England of \$0,000,000 quarters; have great the early of the early of the each of the each of England of \$0,000,000 quarters; have great the early of the early of the each of the each of the each of England of

of improvement, and the effect has gone forth to be of use to others—but that which yet remains is vast, and the aid of the Government, not only in sustain-ing establishments for the acclimation of plants here but in obtaining them abroad and bringing them home, is absolutely necessary .- North American.

ANTI-WAR MEETING .- A meeting of the citizens of Boston opposed to the war with Mexico, was held at the Tremont Temple on Monday evening, to take into consideration the expediency of drawing the United States troops from Mexico, and of memorializing Congress to bring the war to a speedy termination. Dea. Samuel Greeley was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. George Merrill Secretary. A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the of the meeting, who subsequently reported a list which viewed the Mexican war with "deep sorrow and disgust." The resolutions were spoken to by Rev. C. Brooks, Rev. Mr. Burton, Rev. Theo Parker, Rev. Mr. Waterston. Dea. Grant, Mr. C. F. Adams, Mr. Trask and others, and were finally laid on the table, to be taken up at the adjourned meet-ing to be held at Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening, and the meeting adjourned.

RUMSELLERS' JUBILEE.—The Massachusetts Ca aract of the 16th inst. has a long article about what it terms " our statistical report of the last Rumsellers' Jubilee." It states that this late jubilee for the County of Worcester passed off more quietly than usual, for the reason that the tee-totalers had became somewhat wearied and discouraged in their efforts to make the rumsellers feel the penalties of violated with their efforts to stave off the prosecutions with trial in a single instance—and both the friends and the foes of sobriety and law were comparatively great license case at Washington.

The Cataract gives a catalogue of the Liquor Cases, from which it appears that on the docket of the last term, there were 159 old cases and 35 new cases—making 194 in the whole:—that of these 194 cases, 155 have been disposed of either by plea, or by verdict of "guilty," and have been either paid at this, or have been contidued for sentence and payment at a future term of the Court-that only 39 cases, (only 4 more than the new entries.) are continued for trial-on plea of "guilty," at the next term-that on 20 only of these 194 cases the sum of \$869.02 was, at the last term, as fines and costs. paid into the public treasury from the pockets of aw-violating rumsellers, and that the remaining 174 cases, if the fines and costs will average \$60 in each (as we think they will, and more too), will ultimately our into the public coffers-if the District Attorne nsists upon, and the rum sympathizers do not object to it—the round sum of \$10,500; a sum which, increased by the said \$860.02 thus paid in at the last term, would not only pay to the State Treasury that item of "\$3,885.33" in the County Treasurer's annual report, as a charge to the county for " one third cost of criminal prosecutions," but it would nearly pay the annual expense of all the criminal prosecutions of the county, including both those for the crime of rumselling, and those for all other crimes, of which the crime of rumselling is so constantly and so copiously productive.

Summary.

Commerce of Liverpool .- The whole number of essels from Liverpool, in 1846, was 4087, the eggregate bur then of which was 1,365,406 tons. Of this number, 670 sailed for the United States, viz. 7 for Apalachicols, 21 for Baltimore West Coast of South America, 98; for Quebec, 246; for New-Brnnswick, 144; for Italy and Sicily, 200; and for Jamaica, 44. Literary Libel Suit .- Mr. Edgar A. Poe lately brought a libel suit against the Evening Mirror, and recover-

\$225 and 6 cents costs." A Fool and his Money soon Parted .- A sea-faring man of Belfast. Me. has been verifying the old proverb. He went to n house of bad repute in Boston, foolishly displayed his money and was robbed of \$1100 in bank bills, \$100 in gold, and a gol watch, whilst in a state of intoxication.

U. S. Senator from Kentucky.-The Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Whig, was on the 12th inst. on the 29th balloting, elected to the Sennte of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. He succeeds Morehend, of the same politics. The votes on the final balloting stood as follows, viz. Underwood 83, (Metcalfe (W.) 15, M'Afee, (Dem.) 39. On the day previous to the election, the Whigs agreed to drop the can-didate having the fewest votes, until an election should be effected. This accounts for the large vote received by Underwo as above.

Wealth of Philadelphia, City and County.-The total value of the real and personal property of the city and county, as returned to the State government, was \$131,075,646. Manufacture of Lead .- The sum total of the lead used by mnnufactories in St. Louis, amounted last year to two and a half millions of pounds, or nearly 36,000 pigs.

Cheap Postage.—The Journal of Commerce says We know not when or where the experiment of comparative freedom was ever more successful than in Grent Britain under the cheap postage system. The result is that the annual income nent from the mail service, over all expenses, exceed to governi our millions of dollars, elthough letters are carried throughon the kingdom for a penny, in advance, and newspapers for no thing, and both are delivered to individuals at their

Reduction of Tolls on the Canal .- We understand says the Argus, that it is not the intention of the Canal Board to make any reduction in the present rate of tolls on hreadstuffs, subject to the same toll as that paid on wheat or flour, to wit: 4 mills per 1000 pounds per mile. Herenster, the toll on corn meal is to he 3 mills per 1000 pounds per mile, the same rate that is now charged on corn. A New Trick .- Gov. Henderson, it is said, ha

addressed a letter to President Polk, protesting against the establishment of a territorial government in Santa Fe, by the United States, unless with the express understanding that Texas, at her earliest convenience, shall extend her jurisdiction over that terri-

Mr. Pakenham's Liberality. - We are sorry to be obliged to correct a mistake about Mr. Pakesham's having subscribed \$20,000 to the Irish Rel'ef Fund. He has given £100. cy's secrets, had no means of making the statement with more | cil, by a vote of 7 to 6.

A Cotton Gin for Russia .- The Emperor of Rus-

ays that a gentleman in the interior of this State has recently given \$1000 to the American Tract Society. How many in this city might "do likewise," without inconvenience to themselves. and with large benefit to others? Recent contributions from

Hartford amount te \$1650, and from New-Heven to \$1200. Methodist Mission to China .- The General Misonary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in conunction with the Board of Menegers, heving provided for the appointment of two missionaries for China, the Bishop in charge f foreign missions has selected for this important field the Re-Moses C. White, of the New-York Conference, and Rev. J. D. Collins of the Michigan Conference. They will probably sail in

Suicide from Love .- A young woman by the ame of Richley, committed suicide at Ashhury Warren, N. J. n Saturday week. It appears that she was engaged to be married to a gentleman; but afterwards was more intimate with another. For this her intended husband refused to have anything further to do with her, which so worried her that she hurrie herself into eternity by jumping into a mill pond.

Baptists in the United States .- There are in the United States 7883 regular Baptist churches, with 5751 ordain ed ministers, 1085 licensed preachers, and 655.536 communicants. Including the Anti-Mission, Seventh-Day, Free-Wil Baptists, &c. there are 13,623 churches, 8287 ordained minister and 1,000,719 communicants. The regular Baptists have 14 co leges, 8 theological schools, 20 weekly religious newspapers, 11 monthly, and 3 quarterly periodicals.

Colonization Society.-The total receipts of the American Colonization Society during the year 1846, were \$39,

Advancing Backwards - While Pennsylvania i endeavoring to put a stop to gaming, Virginia seems disposed to increase the facilities for it. The Legislature has removed the trictions that have so long existed upon the use of hilliard ta bles in that State. The law-has always been rigidly enforced the only tables in the State openly existing, it is said, having been at the White Sulphur Springs, and at Fortress Monroe, military station of the US.

Increase of Pauperism in New-York .- It appears that the expenses of the New-York Alms-House have increased most enormously during the past four years. In 1842, the salaries of the officers amounted to \$37,945.55, and in 1846 they were \$52,723.86. In 1842 the expense of ale, wine, &c. was \$276.88, last year they were \$3340.54. The expenses of 1846 will reach about \$360,000, as bills have been paid in January which were contracted previously. Abolition of Slavery .- The government of Uru-

guey, South America, have abolished slavery throughout that republic. The owners of slaves are to be reimbursed at the public expense. The model republic, "the land of the free and the me of the brave," will probably be the last on the list to de astice to the colored man. Sheep Poisoned by the Ivy .- A flock of about 100 heep were poisoned to death in Whateley, Mass. the other day,

Premiums for Art .- The American Institute New-York, at its last Fair, expended in medals, premiums, silver cups and books, upwards of \$3000. They were wisely given as rewards for excellence in inventions, manufactures, and the

by eating poison ivy. They were an extra lot worth about \$4

Shocking Insanity.-Mrs. Machelfresch, of Ross ville, Ohio, murdered two of her own children, while in a state years of age, end the other a child of nine months.

The Papers of Major Andre.-Mrs. Sarah Under wood, of this city, is now in Washing'on, having in her possespers found upon the person of Major Andre, when arrested as n spy, during the revolutionary war.

long and costly pleas of "unconstitutionality," drew in their "horns," and plead guilty without going to half years o'd) of the editor of the Binghamton Courier, broke A Noble Little Fellow .- The little son (six and a through the ice on the flat recently overflowed by a freshet. While struggling in the water, and clinging to the crumbling quiescent with the prospect of soon getting the de- ice, his cries were heard by a lad named Edward Hilton, but cision of the United States Supreme Court in the 12 years of age, who hastened to the spot, saying as he was approaching the almost exhausted boy, "I expect I shall get water proving not beyond his depth, nithough several feet deeper between him and the shore, he succeeded in supporting his little charge till assistance was procured, and both were rescued from their perilous situation.

Child Burned to Death .- A child about four years of age, belonging to Thomas M'Clarney, in Birmingham, Conn. was hurned to denth by its clothes taking fire last week, in th absence of its mother

Gov. Thomas in Trouble Again .- Francis Thomas, the eccentric Ex Governor of Maryland, has preferred be fore the Maryland Legislature some very serious charges against Judge John C. Le Grande, of Bultimore. Among other things, e charges the Judge with stealing from his trunk a paper of

ter, and ordered the Village Trustees to send it to Albany to receive the sanction of the Legislature.

Col. Webb .- Brig. Gen. James Watson Webb, we are just informed, has been appointed to the command of the volunteer regiment which sailed hence for Tampico some few

License Question in Pennsylvania.—A vote on sequestion of "License" or "No License," in Warren counte question of "License" or "No License," in Warren counter of John Ayres, Esq. of Troy. the question of "License" or "No License," in Warren county, was taken on the 9th inst. and so far as heard from, the ownships, with one exception, (Pinegrove.) have voted for "No License" by large majorities.

Capital of Michigan.—The Michigan House of epresentatives, on the 12th inst. passed to a third reading a children bill to locate the capital of that State at Lansing, Ingham co. Slaveholding Justice .- A negro slave was recenttried at Thibodenux, La. by two Justices of the Peace and en slaveholders, and condemned to be hung, for resisting and striking with a spade the overseer, who was endeavoring to

Careless Use of Fire-Arms .- A promising youth, bout eighteen years of age, the son of D. B. Turner, of Huntsville, Tennessee, was shot while crossing Mill Creek, on Satrday of last week, on horseback, by the accidental discharge of a gun which he himself was carrying.

The Winter Down East .- The Bangor Whig and ourier says: 16 We learn that the snow in the woods has settled down to a good working depth, and that the lumbermer nre doing a large business. The number of moose and deer killed in the woods this winter is very large, and one man lately killed thirteen deer just for their skins, worth twenty-five cents each, leaving the carcases in the woods. This is barbarous, decidedly. Our traveling agent in Aroostook co. may hring home n dozen carcases.'

Death of Distinguished Ci.izens .- Mr. John D. Keese, who died resently in this city, was the last but two of

Edstrom, aged about forty years, came to her death last week in Soston, in a very singular manner. She went out upon a shed with a basket of wet clothes, for the purpose of hanging them out to dry. She was discovered lying on her back on the shed, with the basket of clothes resting on her chest. Life was extinc t is supposed she was stunned by a fall, and that the weight of the basket of clothes prevented her from recovering her breath. Trinity Church Window-Evangelical Explana

ion.-A writer in the New-Haven Herald furnishes an explana tion of the symbols so often connected with the represen of the evangelists - Matthew with a child, Luke hy an ox, Mark hy a lion, and John by an eagle, which may be correct for aught we know. Luks, in his gospel, writes more at large of the Snvior's birth, which was in a stable, represented by the ox; Mark enlarges on his temptation in the wilderness, typically figured by a lion; Matthew tells of his childhood; and Joha dwells on the sublime truths of revelation, lofty as the esgle's flight.

Planking up the Documents .- It is stated in a letter that a day or two since thirty feet of petitions were presented to the New-York Legislature from Monroe co. asking for the esblishment of plank roads.

Fatal Railroad Accident.-Michael Lysaght was found dead on the Old Colony Railroad, near Neponeet, last week. He is supposed to have been knocked from the 11 o'clock freight train from Boston, of which he was a brakeman, while

Perpetual Imprisonment in Wisconsin. - A bill has passed the Assembly of the Wisconsin Legislature, to substiscribed \$20,000 to the Irish Rel'ef Fund. He has given £100. tute perpetual imprisonment for cepital punishment in that State.

We published the story as stated, and not being in his Excellen. The same bill has been ordered to a third reading in the Coun-

Horribly Brutal.-A wealthy man here, says the St. Louis Gazette, has a b. y named "Reuben," almost white, whom he has caused to be branded in the face with the words Winship & Johnson, of Morgan county, Georgia, one of their first class cotton gins. The Augusta Chronicle says this is a novel article of expect to Puriode of the Puriode

object of the Autocrat.

Guarding against Pauperism.—Petitions have been presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying that those who bring paupers into the State shall be responsible for their support. An increase of the capitation tax is also asked for.

A Good Example.—The Commercial Advertiser

Aid for Scotland.—It does not appear to be forgotten that the suffering in the Highlands of Scotland is almost as great as in Ireland. Charles W. Dundas—a warm-hearted so for forming a Presbyterian congregation in that section of the capitation to be forwarded on the opening of the canal or sooner.

Melancholy Accident near Norwich, Conn.—A. H

Allen, aged 16, lately broke through the ice of the mill-pond at Ledyard. His mother, and an elder brother aged 18, 1an to his aid, but also fell in. Mr. Joseph Morgan hastened to rescue them, and succeeded in saving the mother and her eldest son, who were much exheusted. Amos was taken out dead.

A Recreant State .- Resolutions were offered in the Senate of the State of Illinois, instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to require as an express and tal condition to the acquisition of eny territory by the United States, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for erime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted. The resolutions were rejected, ayes 17, nays 21.

Sick Senators .- Mr. Speight, of Mississippi, and Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, continue very low, and their recovery may be considered doubtful.

Another Steamboat Disaster .- On Tuesday of last week, the steemboats Newton and California came in collision on the Ohio river, near Guyandette, Western Virginia, which caused the Celifornia almost immediately to sink, and six lives were lost, together with nearly everything on board.

Dreadful Tragedy .- At Upper Mahantongo, on Tuesday morning of last week, Mrs. Snyder, wife of Daniel Snyder (who had been until 'ately confined in the alms-house in Pottsville, Pa. as a Innatic, but who, it was thought, had recov ered her reason,) rose before daylight, and with an axe inflicted several wounds on her husband's head, which caused his death

Shocking .- A mulatto man in Cincinnati, on the 17th inst. put his head into a huckster's wagon, when quick as lightning, without even n warning growl, a dog sprang at the man and seized him by the nose and month, and despite every effort of his to get the dog loose, he clung on and gnawed unt he had taken part of the man's nose, and all the upper lipentire ly off! The men fainted.

Anti-Stavery in New-Hampshire.-Hon. John P. Hale, we see, is to speak in nine places in New-Hampshire in the course of a week. George Barstow has also nine engagements previous to the election; Lewis Clarke nine, Mi Clarke nine, end Henry Bihb twelve. The three last, we are inormed, were formerly slaves.

Gas in Trenton. Trenton, N. J. is to be lighted with gas, a company having been chartered for that purpose hy the Legislature. The capital stock is to be \$100,000-shares \$20 each.

Accident and Wonderful Escape.-A few days since, a young son of Mr. C. Burtis, of Rochester, narrow y escaped being dashed to pieces. He was sliding down the railing of the stairs at the Irving House, and had just started from the fourth story, when he lost his balance, and pitched head fore most over the railing, falling the entire hight of the building, to the first floor, and rema-kable as it may seem, received no bodily injury. The aperture through which he passed between the railings, from one story to the other, was not over two feet. In his descent, he struck a large hanging lamp, carrying it down with him, which probably broke his fall.

One of the War Items .- The following sums were expended at two national armories during the last fiscal year:— Harper's Ferry, \$235,713; Springfield, \$214,324; which includes

meterials, \$338,460; repairs, \$111,477. Accident in the Mines .- On Friday afternoon of last week, as some of the miners who were employed in Spencer's mine, at Pottsville, were proving the air with their lamps the foul air ignited, when a most terrific explosion took place killing six men, and dangerously injuring the seventh, who it is not expected will survive

Free Trade in War .- A petition has been presented to the Lagislature of New-York, from Col. A. Jones, of Rochester, to let out the Mexican war on contract; the petitioner sion, end intending to make a public exhibition of the original agreeing to give bonds to close it for \$2,000,000. This is not so ahtedly Col. A. Jones could do the job much more good change to put the whole business of war into the hands of

New Church in Norwalk .- The sum of \$6000 has been subscribed for the erection of a new Congregational church

in Norwalk, Conn. Hudson River Railroad .- On Monday last the entire capital stock of the proposed Hudson River Railroad to in there with you, but never mind." He did get in; but the Albany was taken up-\$3,000,000-thus securing the charter and the completion of the work. It is a matter of no little gratu lation among business men, that so great and useful an enter prise has been secured.

OFreleginatical

Mr. Augustus W. Cowles, late of the Union Theological Se-Mr. Augustus W. Cowles, late of the Union Theological Seminary in New-York, was ordnined to the work of the gospel ministry, and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Brockport, N.Y. on the 16 h inst. hy the Presbytery of Rochester. The mederator, Rev. L. W. Billington, of Scotsville, presided and put the constitutional questions; sermon hy Rev. William Hogarth, of Geneva, from 1 Cor. 4: 20; charge to the pastor by Rev. J. Copelnud, of Holley; charge to the people by Rev. M. J. Hickok, of Rochester.

the utmost value to him as a part of his means of defense in his libel suit with Col. Benton. The Baltimore papers view the whole thing in the light of a broad farce.

Syracuse a City.—The citizens of Syracuse assembled on the 17th inst. and finally agreed upon n city charter, and ordered the Village Trustees to send it to Albanv to

Marriages.

In this city, on Sunday 21st inst. at All Seists' church. by Rev. Mr. Eigenhrodt, Mr. George Douglass, of this city, to Miss Cornelin Wheeler, of Bethel, Ct.

Deaths.

At Allegheny City, on Saturday 13th inst the Rev. Dr. John Black, in the 35th year of his ege, lenving a wife and several children.

At Williamsburgh, L. I. on Saturday 20th inst. of erysipelas, Fanny, youngest daughter of J. C. Gandar, aged 2 years and 3 months. [Connecticut papers please copy.]

At Orarge, Delaware co. O. on Wednesday Jan. 20th, Panl Ferson, formerly of New-Boston, N.H. aged 61 years.

After a short illness, at Joliet, Ill. on the 4th inst. in the hope of n bleased immortality, Mrs. Eliza Bennet Taylor, wife of Rev. Hutchins Taylor, pastor of the Congregational church in that village, in the 53rd year of her age.

vi lage, in the 53rd year of her age.

At Perrysburg, O. on Monday 8th inst. Mr. James Manning Hall, aged 39 years.

The deceased was one of our most active, industrious and successful merchants. As n man—a friend—a citizen—he was highly esteemed by the people of this portion of the Mannee Vulley He was n member of the Presbyterian church, and n past-officer of the Masonic Lodge in this pince. His foneral was numerously attended on the 10th inst. and his body escorted to the grave and buried in form by his masonic brethren.

WOTICE.—The American Protestant Society will hold the next Concert of Prayer for the Conversion of Romanists, in the Reformed Dutch church in Bleecker street, concer of Amos, next Subbath evening at 7 o'cleck. Ministers and Christians of all denominations, and Reman Catholics, are invited to attend. Facts will be stated and addresses made to awaken a deeper interest in the conversion of deluded men.

H. NORTON, Cor. Sec. A.P.S.

CARD.-The Mariner's Family Industrial Soci-Take Mather's Fainly Industrial Societies fourteen brothers and sistars. He was an elder of the Dutch Reformed church, and earnestly devoted to the good of his fellow-men. Gen. Beekman M. Van Buren, who died recently at his residence, on Staten Island, at the age of 78, was also an elder in the same church. He was Msjor General in the militia, and the oldest officer in commission in the United States.

Death by a Busket of Clothes.—Mrs. James G.

CARD.—The Mather's Fainly Industrial Societies of an order for \$50 on a mercantile house in this city, payable in merchandise, from S. Wullistron & Co. East Hampton, Mass. The ladies who manyed the entering of this Institution assure the berevolent donor, that the blessing of many widows and fatherless children will rest upon him or his kind remembrance of their necessities, while they enrestly hope his example will stimulate many others to "do likewise."

Now-York, Feb. 16th, 1847.

NOTICE.—The monthly prayer-meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Association will be held at the Missionary Rooms, 150 Nassan street, on Monday March 1st, at 44 o'clock P.M.

It is expected that one of the Secretaries from Boston will be present. The friends of missions are invited to attend A. MERWIN, Rec. Secretary.

NOTICE .- Sunday Schools 25 and 38, attached

to the Madison street Presbyterian church, corner of Gouverneur street, will hold exercises consisting of Singing, &c. in suid church, on Sunday next, commencing at 3 o'clock P.M. Addresses may be expected by the pastor (Rev. D. T. Bsgg) and Rev. O. B. Bidwell. The public generally are respectfully invited to

NOTICE.—The Mercer street church, in connection with the City Mission Association of the Thard and Fourth Presbyteries, have established public worship on the corner of the Sixth Avenue and 26th street, under the ministry of Rev. Geo. H. Hastings, with reference to gathering a Presbyterian church in that section of the city. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock A.M. and 2 P.M. Presching every Sabbath afternoon at 3‡ o'clock, and in the evening at 7. NOTICE.—Rev. Asa D. Smith will, by particu

lar request, repeat his discourse "On Christians' engaging in the fashionable amusement of Dancing," in the Brainerd Pres-byterian charch, Rivington street near Orchard, Sabbath even-ing next, 28th inst. at 7½ o'clock. NOTICE.—The public speaking by members of the Senior Class of the Union Theological Seminary, post-poned on Monday evening on account of the weather, will take place Friday evening 26th inst. at † past 7 o'clock, in the Chapel of the Seminary, No. 9 University Place. The friends of theological education are invited to attend.

NOTICE .- Rev. ERSKINE MASON, D.D. wil preach in the Bleecker street church, next Sabbath evening 28th mst. at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Religious History of France NOTICE .- A series of Sabbath evening dis

ourses will be delivered in the Eighth street church by the astor, (Rev. W. R. Chapman) upon the following subjects—commencing Subbath evening Feb. 21st, at 7½ o'clock.

1. The entire sincludess of man.

2. The character of Christ.

3. The atonement.

4. The influence of the Holy Spirit.

5. The great change—its nature.

6. The great change—its evidences.

NOTICE.-Rev. SAMUEL I. PRI in the Allen street Presbyterian church (Rev. Mr. (Sabbath evening 28th inst at 7 e'clock in the course upon the Life of Christ. Subject.—The Resurrection Charch will take part in the exercises, in connec Choir, under the direction of their talented teacher, Owing to the illness of Rev. Dr. Hutton. the sera subject assigned to him, (viz. The Trial and Deat has been postponed till Sabbath evening March church, on Washington Square.

NOTICE.—The City Mission Association of the

A VALUABLE BOOK for every Student of the Bible. New Bible Cyclop.mya completed—In two thick volumes, royal octavo, price \$7.50, beautifully printed and illustrated, and substantially bound.

Mark H. Newman & Co. 199 Broadway, N. York, have just published a

ublished a Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature. By John Kitto, D.D. F.S.A. Cc. Assisted by numerous able Scholars and Divines, British, Continental and American, whose initials are affixed to their respective contributions.

"This Cyclopadia surpasses every Biblical Dictionary which has preceded it, and leaves nothing to be desired in such a work "In seven persons and the property of the series of the series, and physical science of the Bible."—
Horne's Introduction to the Cruical Study of the Scriptures, mint English edition, vol. v. p. 437.

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BAKER & SCRIBNER, 145 Nassau street and AKER & SCKIBNEK, 145 Passau street as 26 Park Row, publish the following valuable works—
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portion of the Word of Life."—Genesee Evangense.

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145 Nassau st. and 36 Park Row. Feb. 24th, 1846 ECTURES ON ASTRONOMY .- Rev. S. H. EUTURES ON ASTRUNOMY,—Kev. S. H.
Cox, D.D will deliver at the Broadway Tsbernacle, on
Tuesday ovenings March 2nd and 9th, two Lectures on Astronomy, with particular reference to the recently discovered Planet, accompanied with suitable illustrations and diagrams. The
avails to be appropriated wholly to a benevolent object.

The Lectures will commence at ½ part 7 o'clock. Tickets 25
cents each, may be had at the books ores of M. H. Newman &
Co. 199 Broadway; and Roe Leckwood, 411 Broadway; also at
the door.

Feb 24th, 1847. TUVENILE ORATORIO!-The second time

FLORA'S FESTIVAL, wilt be repeated by particular request, by a select and well-tr ed choir of Five Hundred Young Masters and Misses, under or color of Five Fundred x oung Masters and Misses, under the oirection of Mr. Bradhury.

The house will be decorated and the singers dressed in a manner corresponding with the evening's entertainment; and it is perhaps needless to say that neither pains nor expense wil be spared to render Flora's Festival on exhibition worthy the liberal

perhaps needless to say that neither pains nor expense will be spared to render Flora's Festival en exhibition worthy the liberal patronage that has heretofore been given to his efforts in this department of musical labor.

Tickets 50 cts. each, fer sale at the principal Music and Bookstores, and at the ticket office on the evening of the Cohoert. Children under twelve years of age paccompanied hy parents or guardians. In half price.

Doors open at a past 6. Entertainment to commence at a past 7 cclock.

W. B. BRABBURY.

Feb. 24th. 1847. Feb. 24th, 1847. THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE of Foreign Li

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE of Foreign Literature.—The scope and character of this Periodical are
indicated by its title. Its contents will be composed of choice
and attractive selections from the whole field of European periodical literature; and will furnish in the course of the year, unabridged, all thearti: "sof the leading journals of the Old World,
that are adapted to the tastes and wants of American readers.
Taking thus, only the best articles of the best periodicals, the
excellences of all will be obtained without the deficiencies of either: and while the reader will be in possession of every article
of any interest or value, he will not be compelled to purchase or
to read the forewester any object of stricker of local interest of are any interest or value, he will not be compelled to purcha read the far greater number of articles of local interest, o ical or personal discussion, which the European journals in. A selection from the choice writers of a large numb ele periodicals must of course surpass, in literary merit e, however excellent.

TRMS—\$6.00 per year; or if paid strictly in advance, \$5.00. Superior Embellishments will also accompany the work, sected from the best schools of European art, and engraved in r. Sartain's best style.

w. H. BIDWELL, Editor and Pronrietor Jan. 12th, 1847. BIBLICAL REPOSITORY—Conducted by Rev. W. H. Bibwell.—With the commencement of the New Volume of this long-established Quarterly, the proprietor ontemplates some changes, which it is believed will add to its value and interest. The work will be somewhat enlarged, and a greater prominence given to subjects in the department of Saed Philology and Biblical Literature, than has latterly characterized it. The conductor is encouraged to expect the co-operaion and assistance of several of the most learned, popular and practiced writers in the several departments of Theology, Sacred and Classical Literature, and it is his intention to spare no

efforts to conform the work, in all respects, as nearly to the wants and tastes e clergymen and scholars, as the resources of ou *** Subscriptions may be remitted to the office of the New

fork Evangelist. Terms \$3 per year. Address the Editor of the Bihlical Repository.

Clergymen or others, who will send the names of three new cribers to the New-York Evangelist, with the pay for one year, shall receive the current volume of the Repository as r compensation. This offer will enable some pastors, perhaps, to ocure this valuable work with but little trouble, and withou

expense to themselves, who might otherwise feel unable to pos BOOK FOR EVERY CHRISTIAN .- The A. Christian's Instructors. Containing a Summary Explanation and Defense of the Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion, by Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D.D. Pastor of the First Prespetrian church, Anburn, M.Y. Third edition, revised and enlarged. pp. 336, large 12mo.

The third edition of Rev. Dr. Hopkins' valuable Manual of Christian Doctrines and Duties, being called for by the wants and condition of the Christian church, the publishers most earn-cat'y solicit the aid of clergymen and lay Christians, in the circulation of this most excellent work.

culation of this most excellent work.

Attention is invited to the following notice of the work by the Rev. Dr. Beecher, President of Lane Seminary: Rev. Dr. Beecher, President of Lane Seminary:

"I have read with attention and pleasure the concise, accurate and just exposition of the doctrines and duties of the Bible, by Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D.D.

It is in style plain, chaste, familiar, dignified, conciliating, and yet argumentative, convincing and scriptural. It is adapted to the exigenoies of families, churches, Sabbath schools and Bible classes, and I am not sequainted with any epitomized view that is in my judgment equal to it. I therefore commend it cheerfully to pastors and churches, and Sabbath schools and Bible classes, and to all who amid endless misrepresentations may desire to know, what the real doctrines and duties of the Bible are.

LYMAN BEECHER.

Lane Seminary, March 20, 1845.

The work is also highly recommended by Rev. Drs. Hickok and Dickinson, Auburn Theological Seminary; Rev. Luther Halsey, D.D. Perth Amboy; Rev. S. H. Cox, D.D. Brooslyn): Rev. Wm. Putton, D.D. New-York; Rev. Drs. Cleveland and Stowe, Cincinanti; Rev. Prof. Allen, Lane Seminary, &c. &c.

The work is got up in beauful style, large type, and sold at the low price of 75 cents. A liberal discount made to clergyn en, Subbath school teachers and others, where a quantity is taken.

ONFERENCE HYMNS-Adapted to Relig

CONFERENCE HYMNS—Adapted to Religuous Conferences and Meetings for Prayer; to which is added a selection of favorite and appropriate tunes By Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D.D. late Pastor of the First Preshyterian church, Auburn, N.Y.

The attention of churches is respectfully invited to this neat and excellent collection of Hymns, which, for the use indicated by its title, is believed to be in advance of may now hefore the public. The book contains a large variety of Hymns arranged under their appropriate subjects, which from their evotional and public worship Added to these src nearly a hundred Tunes in different neatres—plain, simple devotional medoirs, yet free from anything that can give offense to the cultivated ear.

The work contains 309 pages, and forms a convenient pocket volume. It is printed on good paper, is nestly and substantially bound in leather, and afforded at the low price of \$4 per dozen.
Published and for sale by J. C. Drarn & Co. Auburn, N.Y. also for sale by Mark H. Nixwman & Co. New-York.

Copies, for examination, can be had at either of the above places.

Feb. 9th, 1847. A CLERGYMAN, who has received a regular Collegiate and Theological education, and has had experience in teaching, before and since entering the ministry, desire a situation as a Teacher in an Academy, or he would, with snit able encouragement, establish a schoo where one is needed Good recommendations and references given as to character and qualifications. Please address [post-paid] R.C.C. Tinmouth, Vt. Feb. 1st, 1847. CLERGYMAN, who has received a regular R. BANNING'S BODY BRACE-For the

DR. BANNING'S BODY BRACE—For the relief of weakness of the voice, lungs, heart, spinal, nervons fema's and digestive system—including dyspepsia, constipation, piles, drooping and distortion so common to children and young addes, also bleeding at the lungs. Is a perfect substitute for the cornet and constraining shoulder brace, with none of their pernicious tendencies. Unlike all others, it acts by supporting the small of the back, making it the fulcrum, and by bytems flexibly the whole internal pile of organs. Reference given to many distinguished clergymen, who have been rescued from superannation, from deblity and broachitis. Pamphlets and book 'Common Sense,' giving information, can be had at the office, 423 Broadway. A lady in attendance on ladies.

Nov. 17th, 1846.

New-Pork Cattle Market. Monday, Feb. 22, 1847.

At market 890 Beef Cattle; 100 Cows and Calves; and 1200

neep and Lamba. Patess. Beef Cattle-The market is dull, owing to the inclenency of the weather, and we notice n slight fall in prices since our last report. Sales were made at \$5.75@\$S, and some extra ave been sold at \$9. 250 head left over.

Cows and Calves—There is no change in prices in the market for the past week, worthy of notice. Sales were made at prices ranging from \$15 to \$29, and \$33, according to quality. 20 head left over.

Sheep and Lambs—No change. Sales have been made at \$3, \$3.50 and \$5. the following with the first book story below by the state of the stat

New-York Evangelist.

Letters from the Sandwich Islands. We publish the following translated letters from certain Sandwich Islands Christians, for the infornation of those individuals in Hallowell and Roxary, and the congregation of Rev. Mr. Noble, of city, who generously contributed toward the herein acknowledged. Information has been also received of the arrival at the Islands of the bell given by the Allen-street Presbyterian church in his city, to the church in Kan, Hawaii. It had not,

however, been transmitted to the station when the ships sailed that have brought the late news. In a

letter accompanying these letters, the Rev. Mr. Bond, pastor of the church in Kohala, says: Kehala, Haronii, June 18th, 1846.

Aloha oe e kuu hoahanau pokii, A blessed ringng did that bell make in our ears when it first came hand several weeks since; God bless you for adding it, and for all your good wishes to us ward tyressed. It came like a thunder clap upon uscertified me completely, so that my hair fairly god on end for joy. It was a matter of great wonatood on end for joy. It was a matter of great wonderment to our people, who wanted it strung directly up to the plate of the lanai and set a going!
They could hardly bear the idea that it should lie idle
a single Sabbath. Be sure "Kiwa's" name will
ong ring in the ears of this people, and ever be
sappily associated with the call to "go up to the
ouse of the Lord."
The

ouse of the Lord."

The people, i. e. our people, en masse, send a paring aloka to you. It came out heartly from ing aloha to you. It came out hearily from whole congregation—" with a will," as Jack s. "E aloha ku ia ia." "Aole paha!" They eated "na kiwa mai!" "Aole paha!" Curily enough I was saying only the evening before had intelligence of its arrival, "Well, I have led hard the year past, and we have a good house which to worship God; well furnished too for in which to worship God; well furnished too for convenience and comfort. If we only had a bell, I should regard ourselves most happy, and my largest desires would be filled." But I had no idea of taking any effort to procure a bell. We had no teans. Our house for the bell is nearly up as far means. Our house for the bell is hearly up as far as the stone work is to be carried. I design to put a frame of eight or ten feet high upon that, making the whole about forty feet in hight. This, we hope, will soon be completed. How I wish you could call in and see us a moment—you would be strangely puzzled in looking for that old shanty of a meeting house of the country would be strangely puzzled in looking for that old shanty of a meeting house of the country which we do not shant to be strangely puzzled in looking for that old shanty of a meeting house of the country which we have the country when the country we have the country which we have the country which we have the country when the country we have the country which we have the country when the country which we have the country when the country we have the country which we have ing-house which used to be. On the pretty knoll just mauka (inland) of that, now stands our nice new house, with a very comfortable lanai, making a great alteration in the aspect of Iole nei, I assure on this island, and of but very few on either of the other islands—onr's is well floored throughout, and well filled with comfortable seats of an uniform length. Besides, the pulpit is quite neat, though it is my own handywork—a square platform eight feet square, with a neat railing all around it. Within it is a sillered table and a comfortable seates whilst pillared table and a comfortable settee, whilst ont stands a handsome communion table, likewise of one pillar with foot, and in the makai (seaward) Hilo corner stands a nice comfortable new for wife and little ones, between which and the onlpit, facing the side of the latter, are the seats for my boys, domestics, etc. All these articles are of handsome koa, and make a very respectable appearance. You can hardly imagine the joy of my heart slave to exhausting toil, besides seeking the amount

the Kanakas, I think you would be somewhat gar-rnlous. My school of boys still goes on. I am the only Professor in it now. Most of the boys in it school in Hilo, or teachers in our public schools quire great popularity. nere in Kohala nei. 'They all send love.

special interest at the present moment anywhere on the islands. We get on as usual here. Seven added to our church at our last communion. One hundred or more come to imi i ka pono, (the inquiry meeting) and a few will probably be admitted next

communion also.

Beyond question, we are diminishing as to population here on Hawaii nei, as on all the islands. Our decrease I believe to be chiefly owing to emi-gration to Oahu and Maui. It is astounding to witor wife and children, and generally seeking new ones in the places whither they go. It is a ruinous busi-

Kohala, Hawan, April 22nd, 1846.

Love to you. Kiwa. This is my thought of love to you. I declare it to you on this white paper and with this black ink, that it may be carried on the wing of the wind. Great love to you in whom is the Spirit of God. This is what I know of you.

Non have given us a hell for our meaning hours. These are some also who have assisted us in building our house—the King, whose is the king-dom, gave only \$60—and the Governor of this

This is within the control of this are given by the control of the control of this are given by the control of the c

to us some of the wonderful things done in your land. My thought is finished.

By me, a pupil of E. Bond's when you were here PAHIA.

Kohala, Hawasi, April 22nd, 1846.
Great love to you, Kiwa, our father in the truth.
Love and blessing to you because of your love to
us and your great kindness. Because also of your
stirring up the brethren in the United States to that is wanting to our new meeting-house in

bell) and in hearing its voice—a strange voice! Ended now are the old things. The horn (shell, with which they formerly called to meeting) is nothing now! for here is the bell! Concerning the bell my word is done. Here is this new thought. I declare it to you.

Blessed are we in having obtained a new meeting-house! It is an excellent house! It has a floor of boards, nice windows and is full of good seats. All our wants are now supplied in this house.

Here is this new thought too. We have a singing school here in Kohala now—there are a great many pupils. By and by, perhaps, we shall understand this good work. If the pupils are attentive they will know well. That's done.

This too is another thought. The brethren are awaking. A great many now attend meetings are

awaking. A great many now attend meetings on the Sabbath and on other days. Some who had fallen into this sin and that sin, have returned again. This is my very last thought to you. Love and peace be to you in the Lord Jesus. I remember yan iu my prayers to God for you, because of ill-ness in your body which I have seen with my eyes, and because of our meeting here in Kohala. And I praise God too that he has given both to us and to a great many. I, with respect,

Love to you, Kiwa, our brother in the grace of Glod and our Lord Jesns Christ. Much love to you because of your good connsel to us in the work of the Lord. Great is my love to you because I heard sends love to you, brethren of Kohala." "He says he shall not forget you who live here." "He has annt us a bell. There it is in Kawaihae."

Then this was my thought to you. Thon art sweet honey to my mind—cool, refreshing water from far among the hills.

There were thoney to my mind—cool, refreshing water from far among the hills. Some of them have gone astray and forsaken the good way of God.

This too. Our meeting-house is finished. We sit in it. It is filled with very good seats. It has Kohala, Hawaii, April, 1846.

Where men and women, hand in hand-As God the work divine hath planned-Walk forth a free, a glorious band! Oh, there! oh! there the sacred strand! Oh! there the True, the Holy Land! Yes! there the True, the Holy Land! Where sovereign reigns fraternity— Where good is God and love is free— Where sisters, hrothers, all shall be: There is the land, where'er the strand,

Which is the True, the Holy Land! Notices of New Publications.

THE HOLY LAND.

(In imitation of the well-known German ". Father-Land.")

BY GOODWIN BARMEY.

Where is the True, the Holy Land?

Is it on mountains of Palestine?
Is it where Mecca's minarets shine?

1s it where Ganges flows divine?

Not there, not there, that sacred strand;

Where, then, the True, the Holy Land?

Is it where Delphian lanrels glow?
Is it where Rome's fair myrtles blow?

Is it where Erin's shamrocks grow?

Where, then, the True, the Holy Land?

'Tis there, 'tis there, that sacred strand-

'Tis there the True, the Holy Land!

Where Mary doth the better part-Where Mary resteth in Christ's Heart-

Where, Mary, thou with Jesus art;

Oh, there! oh, there! on any strand-Oh! there the True, the Holy Land

Oh! there the True, the Holy Land,

That is the True, the Holy Land,

Where love is law—and freedom right; Where truth is day—and error night;

Not there alone the Holy Land!

Not there the True, the Holy Land!

AMERICAN HISTORY. By Marcius Willson. M. H. Newman Co. pp. 672. 8vo. A very complete and concise history of our country from its discovery. It is divided into three parts -the first embracing the history of the Aborigines, together with a full sketch of the Indian antiquities; the second and largest, the history of the United in having a good house of worship. My inmost soul was sick of that dirt and vermin and lack of order inseparable from that old hog-sty in which we used to meet, and I have made myself a very genous expendients, designed to help the reader to of \$1600 with which to pay the bills incurred in building during the year past. At least one-third calities described, which, we should suppose, would of the sum was the most economical savings of our render the work very valuable for the young. It has a copious marginal analysis, by which a kind of runaslary—for this very purpose consecrated and hoarded. You know everything is enormously expensive here, else I should go on to do more. The lumber, very ordinary, costs \$80 per M l a pela aku. The prospect from the house is surpassingly beautiful. About it is a nice green yard of 160 feet square. Thich as soon as possible I design to have square, which as soon as possible I design to have set with our hardiest trees. hala, hau, &c. quantum sufficit. I shall weary you with items on this and that, but if you had lived a year and a half without neatly placed in the corner, which afford the necesa single fraternal interview with any brethren but sary key to the text without trouble. Other engravmuch ingenuity, and the work will undoubtedly

Of our religious state I wish I could say some-hing more cheering. So far as I know, there is no pecial interest at the present moment anywhere on he islands. We get on as usual here. Seven

Dr. Tschudi undertook his travels for scientific purposes, and was led in pursuit of them to a more thorough exploration of this wild and almost un known country, than any that has ever been made by an European. Besides the cities and scenery of the coast, he visited the Western Sierra. the Cordilleras, explored the recesses of the Eastern slope of ness the hundreds that are continually going from ns—leaving lands and in most cases either husband His mode of traveling, his leisurely progress, his German industry and patience, and his singularly ness, and unless government check this roaming spirit by a salutary law, and indirectly coerce the for observation. The work is, therefore, full of no acute and attentive mind, gave him the best facilities people to remain upon their lands and engage in some sort of productive labor, no power on earth can prevent the speedy extinction of the race. of the people, the peculiarities, the grandeur of the scenery, the whole physical structure and condition

briding our house—the King, whose is the king, whose is the king, whose is the king, gave only \$60—and the Governor of this is alsand gave only \$40, and the members of the church have given only their nine pence and their twenty-five cents! But your present is a bell! That is like—how many dollars? Therefore my love-for you has burst forth, and I have thought to write to you. Great indeed is your love for us!

Our meeting-house is finished. It is thatched with ki leaf on the roof. It is filled with seats, and most of it is floored with boards—a little remains. That is done.

This also I declare to you. There is tronble in the done.

This also I declare to you. There is tronble in the church. Some of the brethren have been drinking sour potato and smoking tobacco. By and by perhaps, the punishment of God will fall upon us of Kohala if we do not run into Him for shelter. The people of Kona and Kau were guilty of this sin before, and God is punishing them. There is a great famine there, and after years or months perhaps so it will be glad to know what there, and after years or months perhaps so it will be glad to know what there, and after years or months perhaps so it will be glad to know when there was no wolf, that nobody

This also I declare to you. There is tronble in the planations, and perhaps is to be considered as complete and able a defense of that theory as any work in the same produced more fright, and enjoyed more rapture, than would suffice for half a dozen common lives. This habit is attended with many inconvenies. It deprives you of the intelligible use of strong expressions, when you need them. If you use them in left the time, nobody understands or believes you when you use them in earnest. You are in the same predicament with the boy who cried 'wolf' so often when there was no wolf, that nobody 'understands or believes you when you use them in earnest. You are in the same predicament with the boy who cried 'wolf' so often when there was no wolf, that nobody 'understands or believes you when you use them in earnest. You are in the same predicament with the boy who cried 'wolf' so often when there was no wolf, that nobody there, and after years or months perhaps so it will be here. The beginning of this evil was with the land officers. This it is that I declare to you. Tell the words of the wo fession for the reasonable price at which their excel- have a reflex influence upon our characters. Exaglent medical works are published.

We are very happy in having received it (i. e. the climb of the chasm between the Old and who have utterly lost their reputation for veracity, solely through this habit of overstained and extraord to the old things. The kery (chell and extraord to the old things. The kery (chell and extraord to the old things. The kery (chell and extraord to the old things.) texts, with a copious index to the notes. The whole work is one of profound erudition and great value; piety and learning are united.

Strayagant this habit of overstrained and extrayagant this habit of verstrained and extrayagant this habi

> TEMPERANCE MANUAL By Justia Edwards, D.D. American Tract Society.
>
> A brief but most excellent book on this vital subject. It presents in calm and impressive language the effects of alcohol, the means of removing intemperance, the sin of the traffick, and other matters connected with the subject. Its kind spirit, and its at Keeseville, Jan. 19th, 1847. invincible argument will commend it to every reader. RELIGIOUS EMBLESS. By Wm. Holmes and John W. Barber. M. W. Dodd.

This is a very ingenious device to attract attention to religious instruction, and to imprint it upon the mind. It consists of a number of engravings which symbolize some great truth, and these are accompanied with explanations and spiritual lessons. The work is written in a plain, pungent manner, dealing faithfull with the accompanied with the constitution of the night in vain amusements and idle you blessings for our bodies and our souls—to us a tacher and the Sabbath, His word and good things often teach a lesson of momentous importance, and

Paurities and Pasionical.

The "Columbian Magazine," edited by Mr. Inman and Mr. West, for March, is unusually interesting and able. Besides a variety of gracefully written light reading, there is a graphic sketch of an adventure in the country, by Wm. Oland Bourne.

The "Columbian Magazine," edited by Mr. Inman and Mr. West, for March, is unusually interesting and able. Besides a variety of gracefully written light reading, there is a graphic sketch of an adventure in the country, by Wm. Oland Bourne which have received in the manner in which such parties are generally conducted, not only a sinful waste of time and money, but as giving a sanction to the whole range of vain amusements and fashionable modes of dissipation, which tend to promote in our youth extravagance in dress, a disrelish for the honest business avocations of life, and an increased opposition to the sober and self-department and money, but as giving a sanction to the whole range of vain amusements and fashionable modes of dissipation, which tend to promote in our youth extravagance in dress, a disrelish for the honest business avocations of life, and an increased opposition to the sober and self-department and money, but as giving a sanction to the whole range of vain amusements and fashionable modes of dissipation, which tend to promote in our youth extravagance in dress, a disrelish for the honest business avocations of life, and an increased opposition to the sober and self-department and money, but as giving a sanction to the whole goodness?

'And if we love him, how shall we act?'

The Scriptures say, If we love him we shall be active to make to God for all this goodness?' which has great merit.

a floor, too, which is complete—only one quarter remains—that will soon be fast indeed.

This is one. Great is the love of E. Bond to you, and to the brethren all in the land of his birth.

This is another. Some of the pupils from Lahainaluna have fallen into sin. Those who have been enlightened are diminishing here in Kohala because they love sin. They pursue no business.

But my wish to you, our dear brother, is that you pray for the brethren of Kohala.

Great is my love to our teacher. He tells us to pray to God for the brethren who have gone astray.

But the thought of this company is bad. They have drunk and are intexicated with sin.

For you, O Kiwa, love, and for the Lord Jesns Christ. Amen. sketch of the Marquis of Montrose, is very able and full of information. Another article, the Stuarts in example, in all things showing themselves patterns Christ. Amen.
This hasty thought to you is finished.
By me, your dear friend in the Lord,
H. Kallihalapia. Italy, is also good; and still others likewise.

No. 2 of the "Christian Observatory," edited by "Young American's Magazine," edited by George

W. Light, is the title of a small monthly magazine. designed to promote self-culture and sound instruction in an entertaining way. It is neatly printed, and the first number contains several first rate articles, original and selected.

No. 18 of Harpers' Pictorial History of England is published-a work which proves better as it ad-

> For the New-York Evangelist. Miss Elizabeth T. Read.

Miss Elizabeth T. Read, daughter of Dr. Alexander Read, of New-Bedford, Mass, was a member of the Institution of Messrs, Abbott, at 412 Houstonn street. While in her usual health, she was attacked by the prevailing influenza a few weeks ago, and after a sickness of but a few days, suddenly and very unexpectedly died. She was sixteen years of age. and possessed unusual personal attractions, a mind of great activity and refinement, and very remarkable amiability and loveliness of character. We have, however, every reason to hope that she was abundantly prepared for her departure. The Sabbath before her sickness, she composed the following hymn, which was one of her first attempts at poetic composition. This hymn was sung by her weeping schoolmates at her funeral.

SARBATH EVE. 'Tis Sabbath eve and all is still. Hashed is the passing throng; O Lord, our hearts with praises fill,

And tune our lips to song. Lord! all the wrong we've done to-day In mercy now forgive, And teach our sinful hearts to pray

That we may better live. That we a happy band may meet Around onr Father's throne, In that bright world at Jesua' feet

That we may join those songs of praise Which throughout heaven swell, And ever through long endless days With thee and angels dwell.

Her death produced a very deep impression through out the Institution, for she was an universal favorite. The following lines were written after her death, by one of her youthful schoolmates. The allusion to the song "He doeth all things well," is in reference to the fact that it was a special favorite with her, and one of the last songs she sung upon earth.

> That she has passed away, And mounted on exulting wing To realma of endless day 'Tis sad to part with one so young With one so hright and fair; But vet 'tis sweet to think that she Hss met her Savior there.

Why should we weep for Lizzie,

For oh! there's nought but happiness In that bright heavenly home, And there no farewell tear is shed, And sor owa never come. And will she not watch over us-

Look on us when we pray; Be with us night and day? Does it not seem in the "noon of night." When the stara are bright above,

Breathing of heaven'y love? When all, when all is still around, Save the rustling of the trees, I hear, I hear melodious tones, That are borne upon the breeze And as the aweet and tones come or

And steal upon my ear. I hear the aonga that Lizzie sung, The ones I loved to hear. I think I hear the swell

"He doeth all things well." Then should we weep for Lizzie, That her spirit thus has flown, When we think that she is hovering near

To guide us to our home? May we not hops to meet her In that land where all are bleat, Where the wicked cease from troubling

EXTRAVAGANT LANGUAGE.

There is an untasteful practice which is a crying sin among young ladies-I mean the use of exaggerated speech makes one careless of the truth. The habit of using words without regard to their CLARKER'S COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES. Parts 12 to 16.

Lane & Tippett, New-York.

This valuable commentary is still issued in parts, beautifully printed on clear paper, in fine style. The sixteenth part finishes the Old Testament, and contains an important epitome of Jewish bistory from the time of Nehemiah and Malachi to the birth of the time of Nehemiah and Malachi to the birth of the time of Nehemiah and Malachi to the birth of the time of Nehemiah and Malachi to the birth of the sixteenth part finishes the Old and the time of Nehemiah and Malachi to the birth of the parts of the literal truth is important to be told. You can never trust the testimony of one who in common conversation is indifferent to the import, and regardless of the power, of words. I am acquainted with persons, whose representations of facts always need translation and correction, and who have utterly lost their reputation for veracity, -Address of A. P. Peabody.

For the New-York Evangelist Ecclesiastical Action.

PRESBYTERY OF CHAMPLAIN. An abstract from the Minutes of Presbytery, held

"Presbytery viewing with alarm the extent to which professing Christians are becoming conformed to the world, feel it a duty to speak plainly to our churches on this sutject, and especially with regard

to vain and fashionable amusements.

"We therefore earnestly and solemnly enjoin it conversation, without prayer or any other acknow-ledgment of God. The whole influence of such con-

often teach a lesson of momentous importance, and in the most impressive manner. For young readers we should think it invaluable.

The Wychrydra, or Eagland in the F. steenth Century. By Mrs. Col. Mackay. R. Carter.

An engaging and instructive tale of the times when the Reformation had its true origin in England. The character of the Lollards, their tenets, faith, endurance, are finely depicted; true to the history of the times, it conveys in its familiar pictures a great deal of information of one of those forming periods, a knowledge of which is essential to any just conception of English history.

Medical of Jare Taylor.

Two additional yolumes of the works of Jane Taylor, now publishing by Mr. Carter.

oconversation, without prayer or any other acknowledgment of God. The whole influence of such conduct, in the judgment of God. The whole influence of such conduct, in the judgment of Presbytery, is to destroy the marked scriptural separation that should be kept up, between the church and the world; and to cause religion to be lightly esteemed, by all who are destricted of its power.

"We also enjoin it upon our churches to discipline promptly and efficiently, any of their members who countenance it by their attendance; whether the dancing be to the sound of the violin, or piano, or any other instrument; and whether the place of many other instrument; and whether the place of any other instrument; and whether the place of the dancing be a public ball-room or a private parlor.

"And we would inquire of Christian parents, whether it be not inconsistent with their obligations to their impenitent children, and a violation of the covenant vows made to God and the church, when they gave them np in baptism, to suffer them, while number their control, to attend dancing schools and dancing parties? And to Christian heads of families we say, that we consider the giving of large

to the sober and self-denying restraints and duties of which has great merit.

Messrs. Scott & Co. have issued the December number of the London Quarterly Review. There are several articles of rare interest in it—the first, a churches to bear their timely and decided testimony

of good works."

Resolved, That the above be sent to the N.Y. Ob-Rev. A. W. McClure, Boston, has appeared. It bids server and the N.Y. Evangelist for publication, and read to our congregations on the Sabbath.

Davin Dobie, Stated Clerk.

GENEVA PRESBYTERY.

Resolutions of the Geneva Presbytery on the subect of Christian benevolence: 1. Resolved, That it is the duty of pastors and stated supplies, affectionately to urge upon their respective congregations the duty of contributing to the various objects of Christian benevolence. 2. Resolved, That it be recommended to every ession within our bounds to adopt some system of

benevolent operation, which shall, if possible, reach every member of the church, inducing each to give something annually to the various approved objects of Christian benevolence. Resolved, That the Stated Clerk transmit a copy f the above resolutions to the New-York Evangelist for publication.

Attest. THOMAS LOUNSBURY, Stated Clerk. PRESBYTERY OF CORTLAND. MR. Enitor: By a vote of the Presbytery of Cortland, I am directed to send you the following

action of that body for publication: At a meeting of the Presbytery of Cortland at Cortlandville, Feb. Sth, 1847, the Presbytery after having deliberately considered the following over-tures of the General Assembly: 1st, shall appellate quire the General Assembly to hold its sessions annually instead of triennially-nearly unanimous y resolved that said overtures be answered in negative. E. B. FANCHER, Stated Clerk. McGrawville, Feb. 18th, 1847.

Names of Satan in the Bible, DELINEATING HIS MALICIOUS POWER, CHARACTER

AND CONDUCT. This chief of the fallen, rebel angels—cast out of either the tempting and destructive power he is permitted to exercise in the world, the subtle maliciousness of his character, or the rebellious and abominable wickedness of his conduct with men.

The names by which he is called are, Satan, Ser-The names by which he is called are, Satan, Serpent, Devil, Fallen Angel, Augel of the Bottomless the Pit, Prince of the Power of the Air, Prince of the World, Prince of Darkness, a Roaring Lion, an Adversary, Beelzebub, Belial, Accuser, Deceiver, Liar, Dragon, Levisthan, Lucifer, Old Serpent, Mudderer, Tormentor, the God of this World, Abaddon and Apollyon—a destroyer of the souls and happiness of men.

happiness of men.
This is he, the Old Serpent, Satan, the Devil, who is permitted by the Supreme Ruler of the universe to have great rule and power in the world; who beguiled the mother of mankind; who, in the day of Job, when asked by the Lord, on the occasion of his presenting himself before the Lord with the sons of God, whence he came, answered the Lord, and said: "From going to and fro in the earth Lord, and said : " From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it." The same who tempted our Savior forty days in the wilderness, the same who filled the heart of Ananias to lie to the Holy Ghost: and the same deceiver who entered into Judas Iscariot, the betrayer of our Lord.

Behold what evil this fallen angel, Satan, the Devil, the malignant enemy of God and man, has different physicians, and when the total loss of sight was apprehended. Dr. Francis's preparation has effected a perfect cure."

S. Francis, The More and Product of Mrs. Gott, a member of my chur h, has a child who has been afflicted with diseased eyes for nearly two years—a different physicians, and when the total loss of sight was apprehended. Dr. Francis's preparation has effected a perfect cure."

S. Francis, The More and Product of Mrs. Gott, a member of my chur h, has a child who has been afflicted with diseased eyes for nearly two years—a different physicians, and when the total loss of sight was apprehended. Dr. Francis's preparation has effected a perfect cure." ness, the same who filled the heart of Ananias to lie done in the world! And he is now, at all times, and in all places, by all manner of artful devices and subtle designs, seeking to delude, to devour and destroy the souls of men, especially the Church of the living God, and the faithful in the Lord. Yes, this is the malicious adversary with whom all Christiaus have to struggle. To his unwearied, diabolical machinations and insidious assaults we are all of us and the faithful in the Lord. We still in the Lord. Yes, this is the malicious adversary with whom all Christiaus have to struggle. To his unwearied, diabolical machinations and insidious assaults we are all of us and the faithful in the Lord. We still in the Lord in the living God, and the faithful in the Lord. Yes, this is the malicious adversary with whom all Christiaus have to struggle. To his unwearied, diabolical machinations and insidious assaults we are all of us against the following the faithful in the Lord in the living God, and the faithful in the Lord. Yes, this is the malicious adversary with whom all Christiaus have to struggle. To his unwearied, diabolical machinations and insidious assaults we are all of us against the following the faithful in the Lord in constantly exposed. And whither can we fly for help and succor, for relief and safety from this deadly tached to but to Leve. foe, but to Jesus, our superior King, a stronger and greater than he, who in the forty days' temptation overcame and drove him from him, saying, "Get thee hence, Satan;" who vanquished him in dying case of the eye, and highly recommend him as a safe and skillful case of the eye, and highly recommend him as a safe and skillful case. foe, but to Jesus, our superior King, a stronger and for us, and triumphed over him in rising again from the dead; who has graciously promised to all that truly believe on him, that as he overcame Satan, with all his wiles, so surely shall they who trust in him overcome and triumph in him too? Confiding in the promise of the great Captain of our salvation. attracted by his victorious, loving power, and in the subdued spirit of his all-conquering grace, through the influence of the Holy Ghost, we would say with the sacred poet:

"O let us fly, to Jesus fly. Whose powerful arm can save;
Then shall our hopes ascend on high,
And triumph o'er the grave."

[Chr. Intelligencer.

with others of their own age, whose language and conduct is immoral or profane. The minds of youth often suffer more injury in one day or one week under the influence of bad associates, than parental instructions and counsels and prayers can repair in a year. Indeed, injuries are often done in this way which are irreparable. The seeds of evit habits or evil principles are thus sown in the virgin soil, 100 Mas at a reasonable price, by application to the editor, No. 120 Massau street, New-York, and can be sent to any part of the country. which spring up in after years and bring forth a prolific crop of mischief and sorrow and ruin. Let all parents, then, be watchful over the companions of their children, and let boys especially, who are much exposed, read the following hints. There are seven classes of company to be avoided: 1. Those who ridicule their parents, or disobey

their commands.

2. Those who scoff at religion.

3. Those who use profane or filthy language.

4. Those who are unfaithful, play truant, and

Pray, look at this rose, mother, it's so very pretty,' said a curly-headed little fellow, who had just come in from the garden.

'It is indeed beautiful, my dear, and its sweet

You remember how very kind aunt Harriet was to you when she was here on a visit, and how very fond you were of her; and you remember how displeased you were when Samuel Leggett spoke ill of her. Now, God has done much more for you than aunt Harriet, or even your parents, and if you are willing to obey our commands, that is, to do as we tell you, how much more willingly ought you to obey God, who gave you life and friends, and all the blessings you enjoy.'

'How can I obey God's commandments, mother?

'First, by loving him more than any one else; more than father or mother, brother or aunt; more than any one or auything in the world. You must love God with all your heart, because he made you, love God with all your heart because he made you, love God with all your heart because he made you, love God with all your heart because he made you, love God with all your heart because he made you, love God with all your heart because he made you, love God with all your heart because he made you, love God with all your heart because he made you, love God with all your hea 'You remember how very kind aunt Harriet was

than any one or auything in the world. You must love God with all your heart, because he made you, and wishes to make you happy; and if you thus love him and perform all his commands, he will take you to heaven, where you will be happy forever!

Young Lanies.-The day-dreams of life often turn into sober and stern realities. It is a matter of fact business to live in this world, and encounter all its trials and deep responsibilities. The bright and sunny morning often becomes overcast and cloudy. sunny morning often becomes overcast and cloudy. Trials and sorrows will come. The wisest and best way is to prepare early to meet them with fortitude and calmness, and trust in God. Young ladies in making preparations for life, should keep their eye on the objects for which they are to live, and make their preparations accordingly. If it be merely to flutter in the sunshine like a butterfly, let them spend their time in painting their wings, but if they are to grapple with the realities of life, let them are to grapple with the realities of life, let them spend childhood and youth in acquiring that education, which will fit them for the scenes before them.

cies of Aurora Borealis, which regularly appears, between the north-east and east, like a luminous and the modern graph of the second of the se rainbow, with numbers of columns of light radiating from it. Beneath the arch is a darkness, through powers be restored to the General Assembly so far as it respects ministers: 2nd, shall the Form of Government, chap. 12 section 6, be so altered as to re-This chief of the fallen, rebel angels—cast out of heaven, with his impious band, because of pride, and arrogance, and rebellion against God and his government—is called by several different names in the Holy Bible. These various names delineate either the terminant of the transfer of the fallen and the several different names in the Holy Bible. These various names delineate either the terminant of the fallen and the several different names in the transfer of the fallen and the several different names in the fallen and the fallen are several different names in the several different names in the fallen are several different names in the several different names in the fallen are passing by. Every animal is struck with terror, even the dogs of the hunters are several different names in the fallen are passing by. Every animal is struck with terror, even the dogs of the hunters are several different names in the fallen are passing by. Every animal is struck with terror, even the dogs of the hunters are several different names in the fallen are passing by. Every animal is struck with terror, even the dogs of the hunters are several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the fallen are passing by the several different names in the several different names

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waste their time in idleness.

5. Those that are of a quarrelsome temper, and are apt to get into difficulty with others.

6. Those who are addicted to lying and stealing.

7. Those who are of a cruel disposition, who take pleasure in torturing and maiming animals and insects, robbing birds of their young, etc.

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Pray, look at this rose, mother, it's so very pretty,' said a curly-headed little fellow, who had just come in from the garden.

'It is indeed beautiful, my dear, and its sweet seent delightful. Can you tell me, George, who gave the rose its rich color and pleasing perfume?' The little fellow looked up in his mother's face and answered, 'God.'

'Yes, George, God made all the flowers of the garden, and the trees of the orchard. Do you know why he made them?'

'No, mother; pray tell me.'

'Yo, George, God my tell me.'

'Yo, George, God my tell me.'

'Ye green and pleasing perfume?'

'Ye green and pleasing perfume

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