the United States) and rode out to Cerro, a large vil- Rev. Mr. Chidlaw. lage two miles south from the city. In this village and its neighborhood, many wealthy citizens of Havana have their summer residences. One of the most beautiful is that of Count de Villa Nueva, who is at the head of the revenue department of the island, and taste, and magnificently adorned. Such luxuriance Norwich, goes on to say: of vegetation and such richness of verdure I had never seen before. It is peculiar to the tropics.

On our way, we passed the former residence of Gen. Santa Anna, where he cultivated his taste for bloodshed in the cockpit, till he found a wider arena and more valuable stakes, in the plains and mountains of Mexico. Happy had it been for his country, and for ours, if he had continued in his former comparatively honorable and useful vocation.

The chief object of attraction in this neighborhood is the Bishop's garden, which owes its origin to the celebrated Bishop Juan de Espada, the impress of whose energy and munificence is everywhere visible on the island. At a vast expense these grounds were recovered from waste, and were planted with a great variety of tropical trees and shruhs. His menagerie and aviary were stocked with natives of the forests, and his lagoons with numerous representatives of the aquatic tribes. Marble statues, fountains, flowers in perpetual bloom, and in inexhaustible profusion, contributed to render the spot a paradise of beauty. But the noble proprietor was removed by death, and these possessions have passed into less skillful hands. The recent hurricanes have hurried the work of decay, and now the roofless mansion, dismembered trees, broken statues, silent fountains, and a profusion of useless fruits and flowers remain, as monuments of the taste and enterprise of the departed Bishop. A single alligator, sole tenant of his lagoon, survives to shed his crocodile tears over the scene of ruin. This Bishop, unlike most of his predecessors, devoted his energies and fortune to the good of the people. He originated many works of ornament and beneficence, which absorbed his entire income of \$100,000 per annum, so that at his death he had not sufficient property to defray the expenses of his funeral.

Near the grounds just mentioned, is the Botanical garden, founded by Tacon, and where he and succeeding Governors have had their summer residence. It is situated at the extremity of the Camino de Tacon, a noble avenue adorned with statuary, fountains. and shrubbery, and is but one of the many improvements projected by that remarkable man.

Santos-the general cemetery of Hayana, This ground was laid out and consecrated by the Bishop above mentioned, before whose time all the interments were in the vaults of the churches. After this ground was prepared, no burials were allowed within the city limits, and for forty years this area of some 300 feet square, has been the only burial place for a city containing a population of more than 150,000. There are but few vaults, and those belong either to govern ment, religious institutions, or wealthy individuals. A few ovens are now in process of construction, similar to those in the cemeteries of New-Orleans, but almost all the interments are in graves containing each three or four bodies. I was eurious to know how a place of burial, not half as large as those in the smallest country towns in the United States, could be made to accommodate this great city, from which more than 5000 are annually borne to their graves. Accordingly, at the hour when interments usually take place. I repaired to the cemetery, and witnesses one of the most revolting spectacles that can be imagined. The first burial was that of an Englishman, whose funeral was conducted under the direction of the English Consul, with all the decency which the customs of the country allow. His body, dressed in its every-day apparel, and without a coffin, was deposited, without any religious service, in one of the ovens, there to rest (unless the negroes should disturb it to obtain its elothing) until the time for which the oven had been leased, should expire.

Several negroes were employed in preparing graves for the bodies, which were constantly arriving. The ground where they were digging, had been dug over and filled with bodies many times before. Indeed, it was mingled with bones, from many of which the flesh was not yet entirely decayed. They threw up the destroyer a bold disciple. hair, and shoes, and the tattered remains of garments which were thrown aside with the larger bones to be burned. When the exeavation was of sufficient depth-five or six feet-three or four bodies, without regard to age, color or sex, were closely packed into it, and covered with earth. The ground adjoining was then to be opened and filled in the same manner, and so on, till the whole is occupied. Then the same process is repeated. These mouldering remains are scattered to the winds, to make room for other occupants. The remains of more than 200,000 bodies are mingled with the soil of this little enclosure.

It was a shocking spectacle. And as if to render these burial occasions as horrible as possible, a madhouse is built contiguous to the cemetery, so that its inmates, from their grated windows, ean witness every burial; and the maniac's yell, and laugh, and horrid oath, mingling with the sighs of the mourner, constitute a scene, which I believe can hardly be equaled out of hell. The burials for the afternoon had hardly begun, before I was satisfied with seeing, and turned away with disgust and horror.

Now this is professedly a civilized and Christian country; and Catholics are of all men most scrupulous in the performance of all the external rites of the church, and I was amazed at their inattention to the decent burial of their dead. But the fees of the Church are earned at the funeral, and by masses at the churches, and there no ceremony is spared. I have seen at least forty ecclesiastical officials engaged at a funeral, and spending an hour in chanting and mumbling Latin prayers; but when these are over. and the fees are secured, the body of the departed is thrust foully in the earth, with less regard to decency than is due to the carease of a dog. For this abomination there is not the least excuse. There are thousands of unoccupied acres, in the suburbs of the city, which are of little value, and which might give have above cited, with other feathers which are undisturbed repose to the remains of the dead. But the difficulty is, the community are entirely indifferent to the subject. They regard with perfect indifference the remains of their dearest earthly friends, and the spot where they are laid. Yet Spaniards are susceptible of emotion, for they cannot visit the of God rebukes, conseience stings, the faithfully bull-ring or the cock-pit, without being roused to the

New-lock Evangeist.

will become of thee?" The words deeply impressed my mind. I went out and engaged in chopping wood: but with every hlow, the words echoed in my mind. I went out and engaged in chopping such stain upon them! Such persons, however, exceptainly, at times, about that. He had seen flashes on every ewt. of 7s. 7½d."

FOREION CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. A WINTER IN THE WEST INDIES.

Sold one thing more. He had the courage to branch the purpose of being ordained and installed. That I endeavored to forget them, in vain. When I went into the house my mother considerable amount of enough about the clouds of the divine displeasure, to ways been very sturdy beggars, and know how to Woodstock, Townshend, Westminster, Burlington, can visit Cuba with comfort or safety, many parts of it are entirely without rain, and are consequently of it are entirely without rain, and are consequently beauty of summer. In the suburbs of Havana are weeping. I was led by the Holy Spirit to peace in becompelled to make his forlorn and wretehed pilgrim-

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. WELL TRAINED TO BENEVOLENCE.

MR. EDITOR-The March number of the "American Messenger," after speaking of the liberal conis the only Creole who holds any important civil of- tributions to the American Tract Society from the altar in ruins; and then grasp God's gifts to him with fice. His extensive grounds are laid out with much churches of Hartford, New-Haven, New-London and such a gripe that God's precious cause could get none

business; but chiefly hecause the claims of benevoence are understood, and Christian principle is deeprooted and operative. A habit of intelligent giving is formed and fostered, and the results are blessing the world. 'Go ye and do likewise.'"

deep-rooted and operative." and "a habit of intelli- there has been neither rain nor dew. gent giving is formed and fostered." In this are implied several things:

deeply-rooted in it, cannot but be liberal.

2. That benerolence is regarded as a PART OF RE-LIGION. Too many, even of professing Christians, regard the frequent calls of benevolence as intrusive, not to say impertinent. To study the Bihle, pray, attend the sanctuary, and be honest, they regard as essential alike to the existence and evidence of their piety. But their giving is practically regarded as a work of supererogation ;-their property, as something which is their own, which they may either part with or keep at their pleasure! But if we are providence or the prospect of doing good calls for it, it is as inconsistent with Christian character not to closet or the house of God, or to banish the Bible from our reading and thoughts.

3. The HABIT of giving. Not only are we to adnit and feel that we are stewards, and that fidelity to this stewardship is a part and an indispensable part of our religion, but we are to act systematically, shall be benevolent.

habit of acting on it, and they, too, will be liberal.

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. A BOLD DISCIPLE.

The one I have in view had a very strong claim to the adjective I have placed before his name. His it, they shall have it." fellow-disciples could not but be struck with this quality as it was developed in various movements of of them, and my readers will judge whether he has not a claim to the title I have given him.

energy and determination to erect that altar. But he depending on these agents and instrumentalities as That parent may yet rejoice over his prodigal son re carried his point. And there it stood for a consider- though they had power in themselves to produce a claimed. That pastor may yet welcome to Christ able period, an ornament and a blessing in his house. revival, and to change the hearts of the impenitent. those for whom he has prayed and labored in vain able period, an ornament and a blessing in his house.
And I could not see any good reason why it should

revival, and to change the hearts of the impenitent. Those for whom he has prayed and labored in vain ways before our eyes. We travel the same roads, the church ways before our eyes. We travel the same paths, sit at the same paths. not stand till its fall should be coincident with the fall | ple, he is greatly offended, and will blow upon all | may yet receive to her bosom, and be greatly | in the same rooms, ride in the same carriages, and of the builder into the grave. But it fell while he their operations with the blast of his displeasure. strengthenedand prospered thereby, many now known was yet alive. And it was his own hand that laid it God will not give his glory to another. He will not as her bitterest enemics. The wicked live not in vain. in the dust. No mortal arm but his could have done bless those who trust in man, and make flesh their God spares them for a gracious end. Our prayers and it. And it took a bold heart to do it. The word of arm, and whose heart departeth from the living God. efforts may yet prevail to pluck them as brands from when the world is full of the mementos of their

it. And the destruction of this family altar proved the Lord of hosts."

ward every land, and pecuniary contributions are special interest in religion, (as is the case nineteenall the lovers of Christ's kingdom are becoming more doctrinated in all the great fundamental principles of and eover with utter shame the lost spirits of hell. and more prompt, cheerful and self-sacrificing in the the Bible. But when special efforts are made to conuse of these means of turning "the wilderness into the vert sinners from their sins, and to lead them to be garden of the Lord." And when a disciple stands up lieve in the Lord Jesus Christ for pardon and salvaagainst this mode of doing good, he resists one of the tion, those great truths which have a direct and most manifest agencies of carrying on the cause of legitimate tendency to these results, should receive God in our world. If his resistance were earried out the undivided attention of both speakers and hearers. by all other disciples, there would be an end to the At or near the beginning of "a special effort," Chris-

of the Lord."

if he cannot get it anywhere else. 4. He is bold enough to brave the miseries of the manner. backslider. Such instances of courage as those I usually found on the same bird, proclaim the disciple in question a backshider already. Now, if there is anything true from the Scriptures or experience, it is pilgrims are traveling to the eternal world. The voice preached word gives alarm and distress, the surroundhighest pitch of excitement. But though the Dark ing pious example of faithful saints occasions painful

into the house, my mother remarking my appearance, give some uneasy thoughts about a gathering storm. No. III.—RIDES ABOUT HAVANA—BURIAL PLACES.

Havana, Jan. 28th, 1848.

During the winter, the only season when strangers an visit Cuba with comfort or safety many parts.

One of that I was sick and useful necessary thoughts about a gathering storm. Has backslidings had long ago cut him off from all glimpses of the Savior's glory. That ill-treated anything more worthy of a Christian's ambition than such a noble, exalted, and useful character.—

The respected and honored. We know some now. But would to God there were more. When the same in that the Presbytery of Baltimore will, at its spring would to God there were more. The same into the notion remarking my appearance, give some uneasy thoughts about a gathering storm.

Havana, Jan. 28th, 1848.

His backslidings had long ago cut him off from all glimpses of the Savior's glory. That ill-treated anything more worthy of a Christian's ambition than such a noble, exalted, and useful character.—

Rel. Herald.

parched with drought. But the northern shores enjoy occasional showers, and retain the freshness and offered to Gold the first prayer I ever made, with all my heart. My mother had come out after me; and when I arose, she stood at my side that without any 'rod or staff to comfort him,' he would be compelled to make his furlow and wretched pilgrimmany.spots of great interest, especially to travelers just escaped from the frozen North. In company with a Dear children, when you feel troubled ahout your idea would now and then stagger him. But he would party of my fellow-passengers from New-York, I took
my seat in an excellent omnibus, (built of course in
the United States) and excellent omnibus, and then stagger him. But he would
sins, go tell your parents, or teachers, or pious friends.
You tell them when the body is siek: tell them
when the soll is siek. And tell God in prayer.—
of his courage, and boldly overcome even this formidable obstacle to his sinful life.

> Now, if all this does not for once show the boldness of the disciple I am deseribing, what can do it? What intrepidity, firmness, heroism and contempt of danger is implied in the matter now presented. What disciple could lay such a beautiful object as a family of them; and then count the place of the saint's com-"The example of these intelligent, well-trained munion with God beneath his regard; and then hrave churches, ought not to be lost. Why is it that these the hackslider's woes and the backslider's death-bed; four cities give more to this and other causes, than some entire States? Not because of their wealth or ness to make one wonder! ness to make one wonder! · There are only two facts more which I wish to

> 1. There is plenty of such boldness in Zion. Go round about her and see. Ask mourning pastors and That is the secret of their liberal benerolence: they faithful saints for their testimony. Ask the prostrate, are "intelligent and well trained;" "the claims of bleeding cause of Christ in a thousand communities. penevolence are understood;" "Christian principle is Ask the mountains of Zion, where, for a long time,

> 2. Satan is glad of it. These bold disciples do not indeed wear his livery, but then they fight for him. 1. A deep sense of STEWARDSHIP. Christians, all He has been their helper in all their progress towards of us are God's stewards. All we hold is His. On that heroism for which they are distinguished. Their it he has written, "Occupy for me." He that intel- courage is his property, at his service, and is promotligently understands and admits this principle, and is ling his ends. He is glad of the amount of it, and i is no fault of his that every one of the "sacramental host" is not such a hero as I have described.

Reader! Look on this picture of the bold disciple. PASCAL.

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. PROTRACTED MEETINGS.

WHAT MAY PREVENT THEIR SUCCESS. 5. Sometimes these meetings have accomplished nothing, because Christians have not believed that they would accomplish anything. Their unbelief has pastewards, then all we have is God's; and when his ralyzed all their prayers and efforts. If an army goes sure of defeat. They will not show themselves men. give, as it would be to be dishonest, or neglect the One courageous soldier will chase a thousand such How it keeps hope alive in the hearts of Christians, ten thousand to flight. It was a wisc arrangement of the Divine Legislator to direct the fearful and fainthearted to leave the army before going into battle, part of our religion, but we are to act systematically, it be for the church which is about to make a bold frequently, continually, on this principle. We are to act on it till the habit is not only formed, but beact on it till the habit is not only formed, but be- the unbelieving, the timid and the faint-hearted eites within them a growing abhorrence of sin, and been already stated, "that the lungs, at each expiracomes a part of our Christian life. Doing this, we would leave the place during the conflict with the makes them desire and sigh for the perfect holiness Farther north, and near the shore, is the Campos these traits—remember their stewardship—feel that which might otherwise have blessed the church and to the really pious soul. The church is kept in a per minute of aqueous vapor, and increase proved a failure, and put a damper on all future efforts of the kind. I would advise the people of God burden her with griefs, and tears, and pleadings.

This is C. In watering, they will themselves be watered; scat- efforts of the kind. I would advise the people of God burden her with griefs, and tears, and pleadings. tering, they will not only bless, but be blessed; and to put their confidence in the Almighty, and fully get and be saved. the world will rejoice, and God be honored in their believing by the world will rejoice, and God be honored in their believing by the world will rejoice, and God be honored in their believing by the world will rejoice, and God be honored in their believing by the world will rejoice, and God be honored in their believing by the world will rejoice, and God be honored in their believing by the world will rejoice, and God be honored in their believing by the world will rejoice, and God be honored in their communities. The world will rejoice, and God be honored in their believing by the world will rejoice, and God be honored in their believing by the world will rejoice, and to be saved. This is Go. ever they ask in prayer, believing that they receive

6. Protracted meetings have sometimes proved a his. He could do things, and did do things they were pendence on ministers and measures, as if these could perished, the merciful God interposes, and the prodicertain ministers have generally been successful, by abounding grace of God, and the husband is reclaim

iterate his refusal to cast "money into the treasury and for the conviction and conversion of sinners.

CHRISTIAN INTEGRITY.

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. WHEREFORE DO THE WICKED LIVE!

God is angry with the wicked every day. With many of them the day of merciful visitation is already passed, and they are endured only as vessels of wrath fitted for destruction. There is not a sinner living but that deserves to die. There are multitudes treading God's earth to-day that are only a curse to it death to them would be gain to their friends, and the church, and the world. There are millions of sinners on this footstool of mercy who are more guilty than millions who are already shut up in hell. Millions to whom the gospel now daily proffers mercy and life, will certainly continue to reject it till their dying day, if they live to be a hundred years old, so that it were a mercy, it would seem, to them and to the world, to cut short their days and send them to their own place. And yet the wicked live and seem to prosper, and grow old in sin, and fill the world with crime, and defy the God who sustains them in being, while a tried and afflicted church cries, "How long, O Lord, how long?" And wherefore?

As an evidence and illustration of the sun of God's throne, and the unchangeableness of his purposes. So high is he above all creature malice and opposition, and so easy is it for him to carry out his own plans, that he looks, as it were, with incffable and devils, and lets them often act out all their wick- end should be to obtain, at all times, a full supply edness, and live out the measure of their days, and when they can do no more to injure him or his cause, when they can do no more to injure him or his cause, be fully met; the air cells of the lungs filled to their he lets them sink under the burden of their enormous guilt. He rules by principle and not by passion, and s, therefore, not hasty but sure in the visitation of the house, being properly warmed when the weather renders it desirable. The French Chamber of Peers retribution. He will not turn aside to punish men hefore the time has come; he pursues his own chosen ute, or about 700 cubic feet an hour for each indiends in calm majesty and unfaltering step, in spite of vidual. "By experiments made in the English House creature wickedness.

The wicked live to show forth the amazing patience and long-suffering goodness of God. How each much ingratitude, and perversion, and provocation is crowded into the life of a single sinner; and yet milons of such lives are spared year after year, and crowned with goodness by the merciful and patient God. And what an affecting confirmation does it New-York public school-houses, gives ten cubic feet ralyzed all their prayers and efforts. If an army goes into battle expecting to be defeated, they are almost does this thought become in the hand of the Spirit, wholesome state; and it is alledged by Dr. Reid, of Edinburgh, in his valuable work on Ventilation, that when once the sinner is brought under conviction. ordinarily ten cubic feet of fresh air per minute are feminine, imbecile human forms, and two can put and gives them strength to labor and faith to pray for

their salvation. The wicked live as a means of discipline to the people of God. How it tries their faith and patience, and be two hours long, a total change should take place lest they should discourage the valiant. Well would puts their weakness and remaining corruption to the about eight times. That is, there should be a con This is Go

them remember that "the inwrought, fervent prayer guilt, whose only trust on hope and mercy is some of the righteous availeth much," and that "whatso-slender thread unseen by mortal eye; perhaps the tears of a widowed mother shed in secret over her profligate son, or the tender pleadings of a brokenhearted wife in behalf of a drunken or infidel husfailure, because Christians have put too much de- band; and after the hope and effort of all beside have to another during the winter months. too timid and fearful to attempt. I will state some accomplish anything without divine aid. Because gal returns to bless that mother and testify of the the blessing of God, in protracted meetings; and be- ed or brought to acknowledge the truth, and testifies eause certain measures have heen the means of awak- what God has done for such a wretch as he. Oh set up one in his own dwelling. It required no small ening and converting sinners, Christians have got to there is encouragement and strength in this thought powerful rebuke. Even the little children were in chariots and horses, in agents and instruments, but last, the justice of their condemnation may be seen over the grave of his departed friend; to-morrow here amazed when the altar fell. But through all these in the benevolence and power of the Lord Almighty. barriers the disciple broke. It required a strong and They must believe God when he declares, that it is amazing forbearance, and matchless patience and enward every land, and pecuniary contributions are more and special interest in rengion, (as is the case interest in rengion waging against the sin and misery of the world. And isters should see that their people be thoroughly in- the wonder and admiration of heaven, and confound in

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. MR. ADAMS'S PLACE OF WORSHIP. Washington, March 11th, 1848. A slight mistake occurs in your notice of Mr. Adams, touching his place of public worship. It was progress of Christ's kingdom. And in view of such tians should be addressed on their entire dependence not the First, but the Second Presbyterian church, in a fact, that must be a very bold disciple who can re- on the Holy Ghost for a spirit of prayer in believers, which he held a pew from the time of its being built until his death. The former (formerly Mr. Post's)

friends were apparently impenitent at the hour of death. Oh that we had spoken to them as we now of the Lord."

The more deeply they feel this the better. Christians is near the City Hall, and further towards the east or any to the living! Be faithful, be faithful to any to the living! Be faithful to any t direction, for he forsook the meetings for prayer. I with individuals, and they should be made to underhave read of several men who were eminently bold, stand that they may do more in bringing sinners to but they never could reach this point. One of them | Christ in one week during the special effort, than in | Adams's house. Our good and useful hrother, Daniel | wherein no main can work." once said that his "heart panted after God," and any ears of stupidity. If there is no excitement on reliother said, "I will that men pray everywhere—with gious subjects, when the meeting begins, it will be pastor. It flourished under his unction and fidelity. while, we shall know about the other world as much other said, "I will that men pray everywhere—with gious subjects, when the meeting begins, it will be all prayer and supplication." And both these men had faced their bitterest foes like lions, but they had had faced their bitterest foes like lions, but they had ners should be made to feel the obligations which the question of the choice of a successor, the congrenot the courage to forsake meetings for prayer. Such rest upon them to love God with all their heart, and gation was ruptured. Then ensued a succession of meetings are so manifestly agreeable to the will*of their baseness in not doing it. They should be urged pastors and preachers, Messrs. J. N. Campbell, E. D. God, so obviously adapted to our social natures, so to immediate repentance as a bounden duty. All their Smith, Fowler, Wood, Clark, Knox, and perhaps to immediate repentance as a bounder duty. All their refuges of lies should be swept away, and they direct turns his back upon them, he has to pluck up a good deal of convergence to the special place. The very significant west in regard to Dritish west for want of the whole spirit of the gospel, that when a disciple turns his back upon them, he has to pluck up a good deal of convergence to the special place of the special place. The very significant west in regard to Dritish west for west of the suggests a number of refuges of lies should be swept away, and they direct death had become almost extinguished. During his life he generally attended at the Capitol in the morning, wood, Clark, Knox, and perhaps others, until the church at the time of Mr. Adams's death had become almost extinguished. During his life he generally attended at the Capitol in the morning, wood, Clark, Knox, and perhaps others, until the church at the time of Mr. Adams's death had become almost extinguished. During his life he generally attended at the Capitol in the morning, while Congress was in session the rest of the wood, Clark, Knox, and perhaps others, until the church at the time of Mr. Adams's death had become almost extinguished. During his life he generally attended at the Capitol in the morning, while Congress was in session the rest of the wood, Clark, Knox, and perhaps others, until the church at the time of Mr. Adams's death had become almost extinguished. During his life he generally attended at the Capitol in the morning, while Congress was in session the rest of the wood, Clark, Knox, and perhaps others, and perhaps others, until the church at the time of Mr. Adams's death had become almost extinguished. During his life he generally attended at the Capitol in the morning, where the church at the time of Mr. Adams's death had become almost extinguished. The perhaps of the perhaps of the church at the deal of courage to bring the thing to pass. He must fight quite a battle before he can triumph. And the applause of being a bold soldier Satan will give him, as to plainness of speech, and as to earnestness of there he was in his square pew, a little in advance of something like this: Out of 653 sugar estates culti-How noble is this trait of character in a Christian! How is it calculated even more than any other virtue, in these degenerate days to recommend religion! When so many wrongs and frauds, and ter-

respected and honored. We know some now. But that the Presbytery of Baltimore will, at its spring

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. VENTILATE YOUR CHURCHES. NO. 4.

Your Boston correspondent has done a good service in his account of the ventilation of school-houses in that far-famed city. I have not seen the reports to which he alludes as having led to the adoption of an order for ventilating all the school-houses in Boston but doubt not they may be read with profit by all ministers of the gospel and every church-going indi vidual. I am happy to see that your correspondenso fully sustains the views which I have taken of the importance of ventilation both to religion and humanity; "that the religious influence of preaching and prayer meetings would be doubled, if they could always be held in places well ventilated;" and if every congregation in this city would appoint a committee whose duty it should be to investigate this subject in all its length and breadth, inquiring from the proper sources for the information and testimony which now to be had, the result could scarcely fail to be such in regard to their respective churches, as has been reached in the Boston school-houses. I could not let the timely aid of your correspondent pass unnoticed, though it was unexpected, and he is entirely unknown

to me. I hope we shall hear from him again.

Various estimates have been made as to the amoun ontempt on the swelling words and defiance of men of air required for sufficient ventilation. The great that we may be sure to have it fresh and pure of Commons, every day of the session for two years it was found that the air was deteriorated when the supply was less than ten cubic feet per minute for each person, and in sultry weather from twenty to weeks each member was supplied with sixty cubic feet per minute.'

Dr. Griscom, in his report on the ventilation of the per minute as necessary for each pupil to required by each individual. For example, in a ehureh 80 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 40 feet high containing, therefore, 160,000 cubic feet, there may be 1,000 persons; for their supply there would be requirtion, are expelling a fluid, a large per centum of which the temperature." Let us remember also that a single an laboratories, it will require no amount of imthe imagination to conceive the necessity of devising some mode for its removal, and that a large volume of fresh air is constantly needed to meet all the wants of the system. But what must be the condition of the air in many of our overheated churches, where little or no change has taken place during the two or three services; and in some churches it will be founthat the air is not entirely changed from one Sabbath

CHADWICK.

THE DEAD. "But all the dead forgotten lie;

Their memory and their sense are gone. Alike unknowing and unknown!" "How little do we think of the dead! Their dies lie entombed in all our towns, villages, and The lands they cultivated, the ises they built, the works of their hands, are a dine at the same tables, and vet seldom remember that those that once occupied these places are now

Strange that the living should so forget the dead. But the instructions of Providence must not be al-

meditate on the dead.

1. Among such meditations, let us be thankful that Christ, through whom they were begotten again unto a lively hope by His resurrection from the dead!

2. Some of the departed were instrumental in our mother's prayers, or the timely warning of some beloved friend-now in heaven-speak to us in death, of immortality.

"The sweetest of mercies is not to forget." 3. Dreadful as is the thought, it cannot, should not, must not be forgotten, that some of our departed

4. We are ourselves soon to die. while, we shall know about the other world as much

THE WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

gular payer of its rent the year round. (I think it was \$50.) One Sabbath morning after that great snow the right of the pulpit, the sole occupant, and the re- vated in 1832, 140 are now abandoned, which pro- sures of knowledge, which the world stands so much \$50.) One Sabbath morning after that great snow storm in January. 1831, when none ventured out to giversations abound, how does it prove the genuineness and strength of piety to behold one firm in his
uprightness, unswayed by principles of worldly wisdom. Such a one occupies a
prove the hearts of men. The wicked quail before
him. Fraud and world-worship hide their heads in
his presence. Meanness and avarice cower at the Ages are generally supposed to nave passed, these states and habits survive. What shall we say of the civilization which in the 19th century continues to foster them—what shall we say of the religion which sanctions them?

Such a man is indeed on the vote of last year. The returns so far are and on the control of the same shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we sugar. It does not a linguity short shall we sugar that there is any lack of labor, if the planted on the time of his decease, for it has of late been free on the plant shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we sugar. The return short shall we sugar. The return short shall we sugar that there is any lack of labor, if the planted on the time of his decease, for it has of late been free on the plant shall we say of the future sail up the short shall we sugar. The return short shall we sugar that there is any lack of labor, if the planted on the plant shall we sugar. The return short shall we say of the future sail up the short sha foater them—what shall we say of the religion which sanctions them?

D. B. C.

BEHOLD HE PRAYETH.

BUI I am speaking of a bold disciple. And he is bold enough to brave all this. He knows every item this account. He has drank already of each of the sec ups of sorrow, and he knows he shall "wring the last year gave 1034 the other way in the state the sec ups of sorrow, and he knows he shall "wring the last year gave 1034 the other way in the state in the sec ups of sorrow, and he knows he shall "wring proceeds of the rum, averaging at £1.05,887, 14s. 11d. was expended by suffering, and with only pay enough. The report above referred to informs us, that during the last year gave 1034 the other way in the state in the section of the work of last year. The returns so far are will only pay enough. The report above referred to informs us, that during the last year gave 1034 the other way in the state in the set of the sec in Windham \$\int_0\$, 21 towns gave 73 License \$21,05,087,14s. 11d. was expended by suffering, and with other meaning of the term a man of entire man. A man of integrity is according to the soil and part of the term and of the college in the set in this account. He has drank already of each of the work of last year. The returns so far are will only pay enough. The report above referred to informs us, that during the last year is still an integer. He is not a fractional being. Story, will an integer the term and o

ways been very sturdy beggars, and know how to make out a ease. But we helieve there is some truth in their figures. We certainly hope so. If the former slaves are becoming such "independent settlers" that they can do better with their labor than to sell themselves daily into virtual slavery, the prospect of ed in general with the privileges and prerogatives of the pastoral office.

D. dienset of the day may even when all the slaves in this world, black and white, will be "independent settlers." We look on that as a consummation more devoutly to be wished than the cheapness of sugar or the most enormous profits that sugar planters ever dreamed of.—Chronotype.

WHO CARES!

Who cares that millions of heathen will die this

ave no pleasure in the death of the wicked." He so loved the world, that he gave his Son to redeem longer; and an entertainment was given on Saturday tiles, that he should be for salvation unto the ends of to the Congressional Committee, which was not very the earth.

on his cradle in Bethlehem's manger, his midnight vigils in Olivet's shades, his tears and lament over Jerusalem, his agony in Gethsemane, and his anguish on the cross, amidst the convulsions of nature and the hidings of the Father's countenance. Behold how every creature, and his promised perpetual co-opera-tion, also indicate how dear to him is the work of Unitarian ministers. After the cloth was removed,

The Holy Spirit cares. How earnestly and mightidisciples of Christ, whom he has created from

Our missionaries care. Mark their voluntary exile and disruption of the tenderest ties, their conse-cration of all to the work, and their unceasing toils. great privations, worn-out systems, and early graves;

The heathen themselves care. How many, many times have some of them asked for the bread of life only to be turned empty away to perish in their des-

Christians, how much you care remains to be shown by what you do. Will you care enough to look at facts, to read the burning appeals of our brethren who write from the field? Are these read by all our pastors even? Oh! do not turn them away unheard, s you do the impertinent beggar from your door. Will you care enough to offer an humble, earnest

rayer for the perishing millions! God hears prayer. Missionaries rejoice when you pray for them. The heathen are blessed by the sincere prayers of the pioperations demand a more liberal policy, but unless for the unlawful sale of liquors. you care more, these men must remain at home, and ur present plans must be circumscribed .- Mace-

Boston Correspondence. DEATH OF HON. HENRY WHEATON.

very day of the burtal of Jacka States had first prowhen Preside heaton in the steight service of his 5000 are in State prisons. The number dis country. Mr. Wheater was a native of Providence, and a graduate of Brown University in 1800 are in State prisons. The number is yearly fine and the number of State prisons. The number is yearly fine and the number of State prisons. The number is yearly fine and the number of State prisons. The number is yearly fine and the number of State prisons. The number is yearly fine and the number of State prisons. The number is yearly fine and the number of State prisons. The number is yearly fine and the number of the numb the paper, called the "National Advocate," prison at Charlestown. There are 12,000 women in quirer." It supports the present "Courier and Enwas done formerly, but will not be again; but in the esy, learning and dignity, it was deep energy and courtthese respects it was a model paper conducted. In large number of the prisoners are young, often quite of reports contain the ablest record of the best days and connections that is interested in all these! of that high tribunal. In 1827, Mr. Adams sent him to Copenhagen, at which court and that of Berlin he None can say that it will not be sown fate, or that His original appointment is one of many similar friendship cold, all natural affection wither proofs of the discrimination with which Mr. Adams, avenues to proper employment closed, all means stores of learning, accumulated with such unwearied ed under a copyright, and I therefore only copy a industry for twenty years, are buried, and no longer couple of stanzas as a specimen of the talent that is available for the instruction of mankind. And that sometimes blasted by crime: publican jurisprudence, through his instrumentality The very significant news in regard to British West at once immortalizing his name and giving com-

pleteness to our eodes of law, is extinguished and

frustrated. Such is the decree of Him who "doeth all things well." And we must bow in submission.

for we know that it is all right. And yet, I confess

I could easily puzzle myself with inquiries which I

could not answer, as to the why and the wherefore

of such dispensations, when we see such rare trea

LICENSE IN VERMONT.

DISGRACEFUL TERMINATION OF THE FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES.

The solemn public services for Mr. Adams were closed on Saturday, having heen extended, almost in a continuous procession, from Washington city to Quincy, the last resting-place of his honored remains The Congressional Committee of one member from each State of the Union, attended the funeral at the family mansion and the church. It is said by those who had been present at many of the exercises, that who cares that millions of heatinen will die this year, in darkness and guilt, without the means of salvation? This is a solemn and pertinent inquiry. It Quiney. The sermon, by Rev. Mr. Lunt, is very is also an inquiry to which several most significant highly spoken of. But on their return from the clos-God cares. "As I live, saith the Lord God, I ing act, it appears that the constraint of official seriousness had become too burdensome to be borne any And he hath sent him to he a light to the Gen-Jesus cares. How much we may learn as we look creditable to the temperance pretensions of Massanuch he cares that the heathen may not die! His Revere House. The president of the Common Counommand to the church to preach the gospel to cil, Mr. Seaver, presided at table, and grace was said the drinking and carousing began, without restraint, may be seen in the multitude of humble and hap- and was continued till almost break of day, accompanied, it is said, with obscene and scandalous songs. planted, it is said, with obscene and scandalous songs. I am happy to say that neither Gov. Briggs nor bless and energize the feeblest means for the accomplishment of such magnificent results, shows us how much he is concerned for the redemption of the heatheir power. It is said there is to be an attempt to saddle the expense upon the State and city; but I trust there will be at least shame enough among the actors to induce them to pay their own bills. Several resolutely adhere to their duties, though alone and a proper spirit. The Traveller, an excellent paper, which is prospering as it deserves, says:

"The shouts and noise of the mourners were heard through the whole neighborhood. At about 3 o'clock the band played several national airs, winding up with Yankee Doodle, which was understood to be the signal for those who were not afraid of exposure to the night air, to go home. The old song of 'Go to bed Tom, drunk or sober, go to bed Tom,' would possibly have been quite as appropriate a finale to the occasion."

It should be observed that there are no public houses in Boston which are licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, and that therefore the liquors used ous. Will you care enough to give a little more to send them the means of life? Four or five young lation of the law. Both the houses—the Tremont men are ready to be sent out the present year; our and the Revere-are at this time under indictment

HELP FOR DISCHARGED PRISONPAS. I went a few evenings since near a lecture on this subject, by Messrs. Charles and John Spear, Se-

cretaries of the "Prisoner" Friend Society," and editors of a paper creed the "Prisoner's Friend," He stated some portant principles and facts, show-The world of letters will mourn the loss of another He stated some and the duty of doing much more than oright and shining luminary, in the decease of the ing the done by a Christian community to meet Hon. Henry Wheaton, late American Ambassador the peculiar case of discharged prisoners. He estiat Berlin, which took place at Dorchesters, who, mated the number of prisoners confined at any one hese respects it was a model paper conducted. In in jails and houses of correction there are many. A Court of the United States; and his twelve volume spent twenty years of honor and usefulness, until recalled by President Polk. His fidelity as the author-little provision is made, how little the ized representative of his country, is proved by his employed, for the case of the discharged the seven ong continuance under so many administrations. convict who came out of the State prison to, when he was the fountain of public honors, selected hopes of recovering his former position destroyed, men for the public service. But Mr. Wheaton is declared with bitterness that he found a worse prison more widely known as an author than as a minister. outside than within the walls. Our own State em-His fame as a historian and a jurist is co-extensive ploys an agent to look after those who are discharged with civilization and literature. His historical works from the State prison, and he is authorized to expend it. And it took a bold heart to do it. The word of God frowned upon the act. And conscience lifted a loud remonstrance. And a pious wife's tears were a loud remonstrance. And a pious wife's tears were a loud remonstrance. And a pious wife's tears were a loud remonstrance. And a pious wife's tears were a loud remonstrance. And a pious wife's tears were a loud remonstrance. And a pious wife's tears were a loud remonstrance. And a pious wife's tears were a loud remonstrance. And a pious wife's tears were a loud remonstrance. And a pious wife's tears were a loud remonstrance. And a pious wife's tears were a loud remonstrance. And a pious wife's tears were a loud remonstrance in charity and the lost, they must not trust of the burning. There is another reason why the wick-between the flows in and fill the breast to he deforts may yet prevail to pluck them as brands from the living God. In the world is full of the mementos of their on the Northmen, the world is full of the world is full chosen a member of the French Academy, one of the giving them a cheering word if they do well. But his heart is wrung with all the bitterness of anguish most coveted literary honors in the world, there was such a provision, if I correctly understand, is made barriers the disciple broke. It required a strong and stern determination to prostrate them all. But he had stern determination to prostrate them all stern jurisprudence. He was eventually assigned to the from the jail and house of correction. Often these 2. He also had courage enough to resist the calls of complishing much good, because the preaching has punishes with everlasting destruction from his pre-Christian benevolence. The gospel is on the wing tomind unfitted for idleness, he accepted the appoint- ters blighted, by groundless charges of crime, and ment of lecturer on Civil and International Law in no remuneration is made for all these injuries, which Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus the Law School of Harvard College; and a few are perpetuated by the coldness and suspicion which weeks ago, came to Boston with his family, to fulfill still follow them. Mr. Spear, in connection with the duties thus assumed. Great expectations were the philanthropic John Augustus, the benevolent cherished respecting this course of lectures, the first shoemaker in Franklin Avenue, has had a large leading us to Christ. Our father's instructions or of the kind ever delivered in any college in this number of boys under his care, whom they bailed country. Many gentlemen of standing, both in the out for a season under probation. Not long since, profession and of other pursuits, intended to enjoy these hoys were brought into Court, with the testithe privilege of listening to those discourses. But at monials of their good conduct, and were discharged this moment, this distinguished civilian and scholar with nominal fines. Additional interest was given was struck down by disease, his physicians required to the lecture by the choir's performance of a piece him to abandon all thoughts of literary labor for a of music, the words written by William Bradley, year or more, he removed to Dorchester for the sake and the music composed by James M. Bradley, two of quiet and comfort, and art and kindness exhausted brothers, both convicts in the prison at Charlestown. their skill in his behalf, but a rapid decline ensued, It was sung at the celebration of Thanksgiving in

> 1. "Philippi's dark dungeons with anthems are shaken,
> And notes of thanksgiving peal through the night air;
> O! what can such joy in a prison awaken?
> The friends of the Spirit of Jesus are there!
> There angel Mercy paints,
> Mid rising songs of saints,
> The rainbow of Hope on the cloud of despair. 1. "Philippi's dark dungeons with anthems are shaken

"That Spirit of love on the earth still abiding, "That Spiril of love on the earth still abiding,
And soothing adversity, sorrow and pain,
Yow visits the captive, though weak and backsliding,
And raises the fallen to virtue again.
Yes! here the gospel's light
Shall break through the sorrow's night,
And Satan-bound souls be released from 1.5 chain."

I felt deeply interested in the object of the lecture and wished that Christians in every place where them as a call of Providence to them to take the responsibility of looking after the moral welfare and the recovery and happiness of all discharged prisoners. Generally there is a pecuniary advantage to the place connected with the location of a county seat and a prison. Who ought then to take the burden resulting but those who receive the tians to render to them the common benefits of hu-

Manity.

After becoming so much interested in the object of the lecture, I endured a grievous disappointmen The lecturer professed to confine his aims to one single subject—our duty to discharged prisoners. But the affair was wound up with an effort to procure subscribers for the newspaper called the "Prisoner's given to me, I found the paper chiefly filled with pieces against capital punishment, plentifully interlarded with insolent denunciations of the clean. Friend;" and on examining the specimen numbe the chief patrons of the gallows—a la Garrison, and hardly a word about the case of the poor prisoners for whom our sympathies had been excited

New-Work Evangelist

NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1848. GOD'S VOUCHER FOR TRUTH.

A conscience inert is not a conscience dead; yet there is no mistake more common than to suppose

tury were the measure of its sweep. So it may be

that the very indistinctness of the monitions of conscience is because its acts are so rapid and so innumerable that they are not noticed. Yet what a solemn, impressive thought it is, that each of these voices of the inward monitor is recorded our guilt, and the securities for God's justice. They are God's vouchers for so much truth, so much remonstratice delivered to the soul, so much instruct-

ion, so much light, so much mercy, unheeded, wasted, abused. They are God's vouchers, and must be pro- right. duced. Their testimony will be necessary both to sin, and to illustrate the Divine mercy in its pardon. The soul, whether saved or lost, will need to travel over the ground of its past experiences, and examine them one by one; to look at itself at each step of its man being altogether averse from that which is good. striking affirmation of the Savior, that for every idle thereof in the day of judgment. We shall tell how it was uttered, when, where, in what state of mind, how occupied, for what purpose, with what motive, with how much knowledge of good and evil, after how long acquaintance with God and duty, after what merciful interposition, what manifestations of truth, what strivings of the Spirit. All the circumstances of guilt, necessary for a fair judgment of its character, will be needed, and conscience will present them all, faithfully; and its record will be God's voucher for the decisions of that day-to justify his holiness in the case of the lost, and to magnify the unspeakable breadth and beauty of his grace in the

THE PRESBYTERIAN STANDARDS—ARE THEY EXCLUSIVELY OLD SCHOOL!

We had c ccasion to remark, not long since, "that the dispute between the two parties in theology [Old School and New School] is not merely a dispute as to the meaning of the Bible, but still more a dispute the meaning of the standards;" and we added a old measure' of the 'Old School' party to represent the samfession of Faith as being clearly and wholly on their side." The Presbyterian of the West affects great surping at the remark. It says: "This, we confess, is news to We have been somewhat intimately acquainted we were been

controversy; and we have never before ithis whole there was any controversy between the Old and that Schools concerning the meaning of the Confession of

We have no leisure, at this present writing, to hunt up documents: but we will venture to say that in the and in the trial of Dr. Beecher, that if the Presbyterian of the West will take and trouble to read over the arguments in defense of those two brethren as reported in the newspapers of the time, the editor will find that even then there was " controversy between the Old and New Schools concerning the meaning of the Confesion of Faith as to doctrine." But just now it suit the convenience of that paper to be very green. A cordingly it proceeds: "We have known sor thing of the condition."

"We have known sor thing of the condition."

"Which party has a insisted adoption of the star fide. Which partie ? on a strict adoption substance of documents on an adoption manner in which the Confession of

As for be adopted, the only question has been Faith, the manner of adoption prescribed in the when of Government is sufficient. The 'New School' ologians have generally insisted that it is enough for any man to receive and adopt the Confession "as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures." This is the adopting formula as prescribed in "the standards" of the American Presbyterian Church. Many of the "Old School" partisans have regarded this as insufficient. They want something "more strict" than this. They insist that the man who adopts the Confession of Faith in the terms which 'the standards' prescribe, shall be understood as meaning a great deal more than he says. They insist that the adopting formula shall be understood as meaning just the same with that Scotch formula which the framers of the Constitution of the American Presbyterian Church deliberately rejected. They insist that every minister and every elder shall adopt not only the Confession of Faith whole and entire. verbatim et literatim, but also the tradition of the elders as to the meaning of it. In this matter, surely. the "New School" party have followed the letter of "the standards." Now, in so doing, have they admitted at all that their position is latitudinarian?" They honestly believe that the American formula is better than the Scotch. As for the phrase "substance of doctrine," it was used a few years since hy some Congregationalists in New-England, in a controversy o their own with some of their Congregational brethren; but we are not aware that it has been a familiar phrase with Presbyterians of any school, or

The Presbyterian of the West proposes another question, on which it wishes for light from us. It

of any shade of opinion.

"To which school do those men belong, who have said that they only adopted the facts, not the philoso-

Who those men are we do not know. Of course we cannot tell to what school they belong. And yet perhaps, we may give our Western brother some light on the point which he seems to be driving at. To receive the Confession as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Scriptures, is one thing; and but 61 remain. The church has been blessed with to hold the metaphysical and mental philosophy of the men who framed that Confession, is another the men who framed that Confession, is another thing. The Confession itself contains very little philosophy; and yet to some extent its definitions and explanations of doctrine are affected by the philosoexplanations, therefore, are to be interpreted not in the light of the philosophy now taught at Princeton, the light of the philosophy now taught at Princeton, this city, and one on the banks of the Bosphorus." phy of the men who framed it. Those definitions and universities on this side of the Atlantic, but in the light of that philosophy which had descended to the divines of the Westminster Assembly from the schoolmen of the Middle Ages. So far as the philosophy of the men who framed the Confession is the philosophy of the Confession also, the "Old School" ologians depart from it at least as widely as those of the "New School."

But there remains another question. The Presbyterian of the West asks us:

"Who has ventured to charge the Old School with departure from the doctrines of our standards?"

Perhaps this question is sufficiently answered al ready. If our recollections do not deceive us, both Dr. Beecher and Mr. Barnes, in defending themselves, had occasion to show, and did show, that their accusers had misconstrued the Confession of Faith, and so had departed from the standards. The "New School" divines, it is true, have never undertaken to silence, or excommunicate, or otherwise to exscind their "Old School" brethren as heretics; and the reaon is, they believe there is "a more excellent way"

rom the standards, we will help him to some specimens hastily selected. 1. The Confession teaches that under the provi-

dence of God all things come to pass "according to the nature of second causes, either necessarily, freely or contingently." The "Old School" theology, as we understand, denies this. It holds that all things come to pass by one kind of causation only; that acts called free, in common parlance, do yet come to pass ne cessarily; and that contingency is an absurdity. 2. The Confession teaches that the sinfulness

any sinful creature "proceedeth only from the creaso. Its monitions may be unheeded, but that proves ture, and not from God." But the "Old School" not that they are unuttered. A wheel composed of theology teaches that every human being since Adam numerous spokes may revolve with such rapidity as is created a sinner; and that his sinfulness being anto appear to stand still; yet each revolution is as terior to all action, choice, or emotion of his own, proreally made in a distinct interval of time, as if a cenappointment of God, by the efficacy of which sin i inherent in the constitution of his being.

3. The Confession teaches that "God hath endu ed the will of man with that natural liberty that it is neither forced, nor by any absolute necessity of nature determined, to good or evil." The "Old School" against us, and will re-appear as God's witnesses of theology teaches that the will of man is forced, and by an absolute necessity of nature determined to evil. Such is our understanding of the "Old School" doctrine on this point. Such is the popular understanding. If we are wrong, let our interrogator set us

4. The Confession makes man's inability to good vindicate the Divine justice in the punishment of an entirely moral inability. Its language is, that man, by his fall into a state of sin, hath wholly lost all ability of will to any spiritual good accompanying salvation;" and accordingly it asserts that "a natural history; to judge calmly, slowly of what was done and dead in sin, is not able," &c. But this the "Old so rapidly, heedlessly, insensibly. God will take us School" theology regards as a deadly heresy. It holds and stand by us as the wheel slowly retraces its re- as essential to orthodoxy, that man has not only lost volutions, so that each one shall be seen and under- all ability of will, but has suffered such a curtailment stood. As much as this is clearly implied in that of his constitutional powers as makes it physically impossible for him to repent or turn to God. And it word that men shall speak they shall give account is for the sake of this deviation of their own from the plain teaching of the Confession, more than for any other one doctrine or opinion, that the "Old School' partisans have rent the church asunder. We will proceed no further at present.

REVIVAL IN YALE COLLEGE. - The numerous lege, that the work of grace is still moving on with silent power among the students, some twenty to twenty-five of whom are indulging hopes of acceptance with God. "It is most strikingly shown to be the work of God." We bespeak an earnest prayer from every friend of the college, and from every parent who has a son within its walls, that the work may be increased in power and extent among these outhful minds.

A letter from Jacksonville, Ill. gives the names of uite a number of very prominent men in that place who are subjects of the revival now in progress there. The writer says-" The revival is still in progress-but the College [Illinois College] does not yet fall before the 'rushing wind,' as we hope to see. A few of the students in the beginning were subjects of the work, and are gaining strength, and all appeared for a few days thoughtful."

The us, shore is the like good work advancing."

"We are happy to learn West says:— Templeton, or roy, Ohio, that the crus-presence of the Lord. He says, Truly, a hessed manifestation of his resence I have not verted is so great, (for our congression is small our because of the extent of the work comp scarcely any number; for, blessed be God work. We may aleft who are not subjects a congregation of profesmost say now that wof converts is not certainly The nurve not yet been received into the known, as 1e good work, brother T. states, has not churchanned to his church."

The Presbyterian Herald publishes a letter, giving an account of a revival of religion in Auxvausse, Missouri, in which there have been forty-four converts, and others are deeply serious.

Rev. W. W. Robertson writes to the same naper -" I have just concluded a meeting in my Concord church. Twenty-five were added on examination." The Herald of Religious Liberty at St. Louis

"The friends of Christian education will be gratified to know that a revival of religion has been in progress in the Monticello (Ill.) Female Seminary or some months past, which has left but very few of he young ladies there collected unimpressed by Divine truth. The large proportion of them are at present entertaining the hope of having passed from death unto life. It is somewhat remarkable that this wakening of feeling resulted from no special effort o produce it. They have not at present even a resident clergyman. It is attributable, under God, imply to the fidelity of the teachers and friends of he institution, and has been carried forward, as it commenced, without any interruption of the usual ourse of studies."

This institution, located four miles from the city of Alton, in Illinois, was founded in 1838, and founded in prayer. It has in repeated instances been blessed with the effusions of the Spirit. During the first four years of its existence, not a term passed without more or less hopeful conversions. It is now under the instruction and guidance of an able and devoted corps of female teachers, and is indeed a ountain of blessed nower.

A VENERABLE MINISTRY.

Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, Ct., preached, a few Sabbaths since, his Thirtieth Anniversary Sermon to the First Church of that city, which, though it has been in existence more than two centuries, has never yet dismissed, a pastor. Dr. H.'s sermon on this interesting occasion, founded on 2 Cor. 4:13, is spoken of as a touching and most impressive performance, replete with the emotions of tenderness and solemnity, which a review of so long and so useful a ministry as his could not fail to awaken. Among the items of history which the sermon em braced, Dr. H. remarked, as the Herald states, that "at the time of his settlement, the city had grown om 4,000 to over 11,000 inhabitants. The number of church members then bore the propo 2 to 10 of the whole population—now it is 3 to 10. Of near 400 members in the church at that time, munion, which, with the 64 older members, make the total number now in the church 583. Of the Committee of twenty appointed to give him a call but two are left, and of the Council of twenty who assisted at his ordination, but eight are now living. He has attended over 500 funerals, and of the many

DEATH OF DR. STEARNS.

It was announced last week that this venerable and highly esteemed physician had contracted dangerous form of erysipelas, by contact of a finger slightly wounded with a person sick of that disease We regret to say he has since deceased. The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society at a meeting March 20th, unanimously adopted the following minutes, viz.:

This Committee are called to record the bereaving dis This Committee are called to record the bereaving dispensation of Divine Providence, by which a respected and beloved member of the Committee, Dr. John Stearns, was, on the 18th inst., removed by death at the age of nearly 78 years. He was a native of Wilbraham, Mass., and graduated at Yale College in 1789. About the year 1811, he was elected to the Senate of the State of New-York, and a member of the Council of Appointment; he was an early President of the State Medical Society, and of the Academy of Medicales, and for more than twenty years early President of the State Medical Society, and of the Academy of Medicine; and for more than twenty years was a member of the vestry of the church of which the late amented chairman of this Committee, the Rev. Dr. Milvor, was rector, and was his family physician and confiding friend. He was a respected citizen, a devoted practioner endeared to a large circle, and a consistent Chrisian, retaining the exercise of his nowers and cut down in

of dealing with errors of that sort. It is not likely that truth or piety would be promoted by bulls of excision against all wrongheaded traditionists who misunderstand the very traditions which they make the most of, and whose actual belief, as exhibited in their worship and their preaching, is after all not half so bad as might be inferred from their professions.

But as our Western interrogator seems to think it quite impossible for "Old School" men to deviate from the standards, we will help him to some specillables ne uttered, with great to him, were, "My-pre-

ous—Captain. The surviving members of the committee would be admonished to increased natury and preparation, individually, for the coming of their Lord.

"Resolved, That a copy of the above minutes be transmitted to the bereaved widow and children of deceased, tendering to them an expression of the deep sympathy of this committee; and that the committee will attend the funeral of Dr. Stearns to-morrow afternoon."

THE SIAM MISSIONARIES AND PERFEC-

ration of himself and Mr. Caswell from the American Board, on account of their sentiments respecting ntire sanctification, will be misunderstood to affirm of them more than is true. Dr. Bradley's views he expresses as follows:

"Through Christ strengthening them, God's peo- specting it. le may hope to do all that God their Savior comnands and entreats them to do-all that He requires He has taught them to ask Him for daily grace to do, believing that they receive." He says also, "that if God does really require his people to do, and purpose, and pledge, and pray, as above stated, then it follows from the sternest necessity, that they are bound to entertain the hope of fulfilling those urposes and pledges, and to hope that God is both able and willing to grant the very spiritual blessings which He has taught them to ask of Him each day. While they are thus authorized to hope for the all-sufficient grace of Christ, and for heavenly wisdom to supply day by day every lack, and may enjoy, continually, the blessedness of a conscience void of offense towards God, and towards man,' and may hope that their hearts are pure in His sight, yet they

nay not be able to affirm that they are sinless." This phraseology we are quite familiar with, and have learned how to understand it. Its identity with the dialect of Oberlin is sufficiently clear to render the action of the Prudential Committee in dissolving the connection, perfectly plain.

THE VIRGIN AND THE COLPORTEURS.

St. Liguori, in concluding his exposition and defense of the Council of Trent, offers the following invocation to the Virgin:

"O, great mother of God, Mary, thou art the uni versal protectress of all; behold the havoc which hell ntakes and is making every day among souls, by scat tering numberless errors against the faith by means of so many poisoned books, which are unfortunately spread even over these Catholic kingdoms; ah, for nercy's sake, pray to thy God, who loves thee so tenderly, pray to him to apply a remedy to this great friends of this venerated institution will rejoice to learn, as we do by a letter from an officer in the colleges thy Son, who delights in granting all thy pe-

> St. Liguori was Bishop of St. Agatha, and founder of "the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer." As this devout petition was uttered during the pon- for two years where one dollar is promptly remitted ormation of Bible and Tract Societies, the evil com- themselves of the offer. plained of has greatly increased, and the circulation of noxious books, even in Catholic countries, has been systematized by the Colporteur organization - the esumption is either that Mary is not "all-powerful" with her Son, or that the thing desired is neither according to his will nor to her's. Such is the dilemma into which these "poisoned books" have brought the Holy Catholic faith!

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.

A quiet and good-looking audience, not so large as should have been, celebrated the third anniversary "We learn that a revival also exists in Springfield, of this very useful Association last Thursday evenand that in Winchester and some other places ing, at Stuyvesant Institute. The principal matters of interest were the remarks of Judge Edmonds, who speaks on this subject always from a full heart, the annual report, and a speech by Mr. Foulke, of Philadelphia. From the rerect is appeared that during the ole time of its existence, the amount received om contributions had been \$14.000; the receints of ng various expenditures, there now remained a balance of \$1.14. The total receipts of the female department from all sources-contributions, gifts to the Home, &c .- were \$1,894.83, and the expenditures \$1,784.21, leaving a balance of \$109.82 in the trea-

Mr. Foulke spoke with great fluency and eloquence of language, but in a manner so utterly frigid as to excite but little interest.

Rev. Mr. Parker followed, but his remarks we did not hear. The good which this benevolent Society accomplishes is so great, and the field it occupies so very needy, that it deserves a far more cordial and general sympathy than it gets.

INSTALLATIONS.

Rev. Dr. Lansing was installed pastor of the Conregational church on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening last. An excellent sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Tabernacle, and all the exercises were interesting. This young church starts on its career with very promising auspices. It is the fourth church of that denomination n Brooklyn. Rev. Mr. Eustis, formerly of Woburn, Mass. was

installed over the Chapel street church in New-Haven, last week. The introductory services were conlucted by Rev. Mr. Hart, of Fair Haven. The sernon was preached by the former pastor of the church. Rev. Mr. Thompson, now of the Broadway Tabernacle, from 2 Cor. 4:13. The consecrating prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Woolsey, President of Yale College. The charge to the pastor was given by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, and possessed some characteristics which should be generally imitated in this service. It was far from being a mere repetition of the first epistle to Timothy, or a mere textual exhortation under the three stereotyped heads, "take heed to thyself," "take heed to thy doctrine," "take heed to thy ninistry." It was a lucid, brief and pertinent delineation of the character, the duties, and the responsibilities of a pastor, in the form of a personal address. It fully recognized too, the power of the church in the

act of ordination. The fellowship of the churches was happily and cordially expressed by Rev. Mr. Strong, pastor of one of the New-Haven churches. Rev. Mr. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, addressed the church in behalf of the council, in a few judicious and impressive remarks. The services, which were attended throughout by a very large congregation, were concluded with the benediction by the pastor. Rev. Mr. Love is about to be installed over the Howe street church in New-Haven. This church has been extricated by the liberality of the good people of New-Haven, from its difficulties, and is now in a very encouraging state.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A decided advance on the facilities for female education has been made in a new institution, erecting by Henry Spigler, Esq. for Rev. Gorham D. Abbott. near Dr. Cheever's church. It is to be constructed on an amply commodious scale, so as to afford the The Opposition fiercely assailed the Government means of as extensive and diversified instruction as is the members of which, particularly Guizot and Du imparted in our higher institutions for the other sex. There is no room to doubt that it will be a well conlucted and most useful institution

MUSICAL CONCERTS.

The Hutchinsons give their last concert this evening. They have never sung better, nor given more course we must hear them again on their return from the South as their is Ahhv's last trin. any more speeches; the Opposition members rose and left their seats, and the Chambers broke up in conthe South-especially as this is Abby's last trip. Messrs. Bradbury & Nash repeat their delightful uvenile concert, which was so enthusiastically received, at the Tabernacle, next Wednesday evening. The former one was attended by an immense audi-

ence, and this will be equally well received. Mr. Meiggs, of the American Musical Institute, has been for some time preparing to bring out a cantata which has a high reputation, by Schumann, Paradise and the Peri, founded on Moore's beautiful poem. It is now advertised for April 4th, and will undoubtedly eared to a large circle, and a consistent contains is now advertised for April 4th, and will undoubtedly meeting. Large additions were made to the troops of usefulness. One of the founders of the American contains and arrangements made by which 70,000 meeting.

DEATH OF MR. RAYMOND.

true. The American Missionary Society, to which he was attached, has received particulars of his sickness and death, which occurred at Sierra Leone, Nov. brief, has been one of singular fidelity and success. He first returned with the captives of the Amistad; and since his residence in Africa, has not only done for the suppression of slavery, war, and intemperance. He secured the respect of the natives to an unusual degree; one instance of which is related as follows:

At the commencement of the war which has been some years raging all around the mission, Mr Dr. Bradley fears that our brief notice of the sep- Raymond, knowing that many would flee to the mission for safety against being taken captive and sold as slaves, made a law that no man should be "tied" (as a slave) in the mission town, and that no man hould be carried through the place tied. Up to the time of his death, this law bad been observed and enforced; war men, head men, and even the kings, re-

FAST DAYS .- The Governors both of Massachusetts and of Connecticut have set apart Friday, April them to purpose sincerely, and to pledge themselves setts and of Connecticut have set apart Friday, April solemnly before Him that they will do—and all that 21st, as the day for the time-honored and most Puritanic Fast-an institution which has both the venerableness of antiquity, and the stronger considerations of sound reason and pure religion to recommend it to the faithful observance of Christians. Would that Fast days might keep pace with Thanksgivings.

> BIBLICAL REPOSITORY .- The April number s nearly out. Its interest and value may be judged compose it. These are: 1. The Influence of Christianity upon Civil and Religious Liberty, by Rev. logy. by Rev. Dr. Duffield; 3. Romanism and Barbarism, in a Review of Dr. Bushnell's Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Tappan; 4. Republican Tendencies of the by Prof. Sanborn, Dartmouth Conege; o. The Dar by Prof. Sanborn, Dartmouth College; 6. The Life tification by Works; 8. Chalmers, by Prof. Lewis; and exhibiting unequivocal tokens of gathering hostility. Municipal Guards, on horseback and on foot, Repository that there are articles of great utility and nament worth in the present number.

NATIONAL PREACHER.—The March number the National Preacher contains two sermons: one by Dr. Bethune, of the Dutch church, Philadelphia, urging with great simplicity and clearness the docably illustrating the doctrine of "Divine Providence," rom certain historical facts. They will both be read clearing the streets. with interest. We perceive the new editor has made a liberal offer to all our home missionaries to send it

Dr. Cox will preach on the doctrine or election in Dr. Cheever's church next Sabbath evening.

HOME MISSIONARIES.

We take pleasure in republishing the following note from Rev. Dr. Badger. We are glad to learn that a goodly number have already availed themselves of the offer.

The attention of the missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society is invited to the following

to the number of one hundred, who shall remit to you the other two dollars by the 1st of April next which they will be able to obtain your valuable Quarterly at a reduction of one dollar. If you will forward the Repository to such missionaries as com-

Yours truly, New-York, Jan. 10th, 1818. MILTON BADGER. P. S. On account of the great distance of many of the Home Missionaries from New-York, and for their convenience, the time of the two dollar subscription has been kindly extended to the first of June.

Will the New York Observer, the Puritan, Recorder, Christian Observer, and others friendly to Home Missionaries, please copy this notice? MILTON BADGER.

Foreign News by the Cambria. REVOLUTION IN FRANCE—FALL OF LOUIS

PHILIPPE, AND THE MINISTRY_INSTI-

TUTION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERN-The intelligence brought by the Cambria is of an order to astound all political speculations, and to excite the most painful apprehensions of a recurrence of those scenes of violence and blood, with which the name of France has become historically associated. A revolution was in progress in France; Louis Philippe had abandoned his throne, and long before this, doubtless a refugee in some foreign land. The fatal destiny of his race pursues him. He ends life

as he began it-an exile. His throne has fallen in utter ruin, laid prostrate as by an earthquake, overwhelmed as by the outbreak of an irresistible volcano. The Monarchy of the lot the number of 3000, about the Place des Petits solicitude in every thoughtful mind. Europe was Barricades, established by national acclamation, and fortified during seventeen years by every art of policy, has fallen before one of the most unexpected outbreaks of popular frenzy that ever agitated the mind and armed the hands of a great nation. The pro- of the Government troops, and were foremost among gress of the revolution bears so many traces of resem- the reformers. blance to the initiatory events of the revolutions of 1789 and of 1830, that we are forced to forebode future intelligence of a most sanguinary character.

The grave importance of these results renders it ecessary to go back and recite some of the causes

which have led to them. iberal institutions, has been for a long time, more or one of those dramatic scenes, so peculiarly French less openly, using his utmost power to prevent the took place. A large body of young workmen moving spread of liberal sentiments in his kingdom. At one there stationed. As to the provocation, the accounts time, feasting Mr. Cobden as the champion of free trade; at another he has used every art of intimida- in a few feet of the Colo tion and of flattery to suppress meetings held for with a pistol; others that a gun accidentally fired, wounded the leg of the Colonel's horse, and that supliberal purposes. To avoid the letter of the law which forbade unauthorized political meetings, the their pieces upon the mass. Some also say that fifty friends of Reform, particularly of the Chambers, have were killed by the fire, while others speak of six of been accustomed to meet at large dinners, the after seven. But whatever be the truth, it is certain that part of which were devoted to speeches on political subjects. These Reform banquets had become so frequent, and were exciting so strong an influence, that the Government determined on their suppression. Accordingly, in his last address from the throne, the King alluded to them in the expression, "the agitation that hostile and blind passions fer ment." This unlucky phrase was unnoticed at first; but it has since cost the King his throne. When the ministerial address in reply was proposed. it was seen at once that Reform banquets were aimed at in the obnoxious passage. From this moment the debates of the Deputies assumed a violent tone. chatel, replied with equal spirit. The debate waxed more violent, till at length, on the 9th of February, Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, nounced the Reform banquets illegal, and anounced the decision of the Cabinet that no mo should be allowed. On this, Odillon Barrot, the distinguished liberalist, exclaimed to the Minister, "You are worse than Polignac and Perronet!" A scene of the greatest uproar instantly ensued; the Ministerial universal pleasure, than on their present visit. Of ists, who were in the majority, refused to listen to

> The amendment to the address, proposing to strike out the offensive phrase, was, after a violent struggle, defeated by a majority of 43. When the address was presented to the King, the entire Opposition absented themselves. The King's reply determined the Opposition to bring the question of the legality of the Reform banquets to a test; and it was resolved to appoint one to be held in Paris on the 2°th of Feb. notwithstanding the prohibition of the Government. From this moment the Government began to make formidable preparations to suppress the proposed

ago, of the decease of Rev. Wm. Raymond, Mission- tion. So formidable were these preparations, and so by Odillon Barrot, announcing that Louis Pull

would be insanity." The Opposition, however, showed no signs of weak- land, but it is not certain. 26th. Mr. Raymond's career as a missionary, though resolution at this critical moment. It was resolved to hold the anticipated banquet at the house of one of it, and seizing the throne, carried it in triumph the Deputies, in the Champs Elysees, and the Oppo- through the streets, singing the Marseillaise. and since his residence in Africa, has not only done great good among the interesting people to whom he

> which of course only had the effect to confirm the was inevitable. purposes of the Reformers. Government, however, went on adding to its military preparations, ordering paixhan guns, field-pieces, shells, rockets, and grape- where the catastrophe of all transpired. About three shot, to be brought from the fortresses in the country. Indicate the Deputies were present, and the Na-The Opposition were further stimulated by the tional Guards and the populace filled the house to sympathy of other cities. The most respectable inhabitants of Rouen, Amiens, Angers, and Caen, forin, leading her little son, the Count of Paris, accomin, leading her little son, the Count of Paris, accomwarded addresses to the Opposition Deputies, approving their attitude, and urging them to go forward.n the 18th, a formal acceptance of the invitation to

> attend and join in the demonstration. On Sunday all was quiet, and it seemed that the Government was about to relent. It was given out that not less than 10,000 National Guards would be her two sons. n attendance upon the proposed banquet. This vacillation precipitated the resolution.

On Monday, at 10 o'clock, the members of the committee of the banquet met at the house of Odillon Barrot; about 25 deputies and several prominent editors among them. It was here resolved to ques tion the Government again as to its intentions respecting it. The meeting of the Chambers that day was st exciting one; but during it Guizot and Duof by the titles and authorship of the articles which | chatel resolutely announced their determination to suppress the banquet at all hazards; and at the adment of the Chambers, all Paris was in a fer-Placards were stuck up in every nook and Dr. Baird; 2. Review of Vol. II. of Finney's Theojustifying its procedures; but they were as quickly torn down by the populace. Counter proclamations were issued by the Reformers, affirming their right to meet on such occasions as was proposed, and ex-Bible, by Rev. Dr. Pond, 5. Aids to Classical Study, citing the people against the oppression of the Gov-

bert H. Guernsey. We can assure the readers of the were patrolling the city; still there was no attack.-At noon, the populace had gathered together in vast erowds. A procession of laboring persons, attired in blouses, arrived at the Place de Madelcine, and halted before the hotel where the Opposition were holding a meeting. Soon a regiment of infantry, accompanied by a magistrate wearing the tri-colored sash drew up in front of the hotel, commanding the crowd to disperse. The procession peaceably disbanded; but the crowd kept on increasing at a formidable rate. trine of "evangelical submission." and the other by Regiment after regiment now began to gather, and Dr. Fisher, of the Dutch church in this city, very on the populace refusing to disperse, the dragoons rushed upon them, and after a struggle, succeeded in

While this was going on the neighborhood of the Madeleine, a gathering not less numerous was crowding round the Chamber of Deputies. The troops me upon them also, and the crowd retired, singing tificate of Clement XIV.—since which time, by the formation of Bible and Tract Societics, the evil com-Regiments were posted at all the principal places, and Paris presented the aspect of a city

in a siege.

These demonstrations were repeated several times in a short period, each increasing in violence During that scene of confusion, the Chambers met. The deepest gloom prevailed. None of the Oppo cre present. Guizot, on entering, was greeted with rece demonstrations of hostility, at which he was evidently disturbed. At three o'clock, Odillon Barrot, together with a committee of the Reformers, entered, and ascending the tribune, read a formal im-peachment of the Ministry, signed by 53 deputies. was respectfully received, and early attention to it

As evening advanced, the state of the city became dividual, to pay one dollar on each subscription to the Biblical Repository for 1848, made by the missionaries of the American Home Missionary S ground unless some great evil he at hand. Loud eries of "Vive la Garde National," and singing of the Marsellaise, became fearfully frequent. Gun shops were forcibly entered and arms distributed. At a hour the King visited the troops in the streets. cries. Duranted with all manner of revolutionary in the evening, some blood was shed; how much. accounts differ.

The next day, matters took a more serious aspect. Early the streets were filled with troops; but this did not prevent the assembling of the people. Everywhere there were unmistakeable signs of revolution The National Guards, who held the destinies of Paris in their hands, had from the outset manifested a narked reluctance to oppose the people; and in seve-Guards, to protect the populace. This morning, the National Guard of the 2nd arrondissement, to the number of about 500 or 600, assembled at an early our in the Rue Lepelletier, opposite the Opera. It was at first supposed that their intentions were hos-tile to the people, but the latter soon acquired a conviction that they were animated with the same seniments as the immense majority of the population. Their motto was, "Reform, and the dismissal of M. Guizot." When the intentions of the citizen soldiers became known, an immense crowd assembled before of opinion may exist between us relative to the expediency and nature of reform, but we are unani-

This was a signal for the defection of the whole solved to march on the Tuilleries if the demand was surprise. denied. After this they openly opposed the violence

The defection of the National Guards seemed decide the question. It produced a profound impres sion; and the Ministry, on hearing of it, instantly sent in their resignations. The King promptly formed another, with Count Mole at its head. The news of the resignation spread like wildfire; but the revolt had gone too far to be thus appeased. of the people was not at all diminished by the dis-The French King, while pretending to admire all missal of the Ministry. About midnight of that day, vary. Some say that a young man walked up withposing an attack was intended, the troops discharg the dead bodies were gathered into carts, and that with torches the multitude carried them away-a terrible funeral procession! What a scene! there, all in dire uproar, with her streets fortified and watch-fires gleaming from the public places, and that stern, dark mass, lighted by flickering torches, conducting those bloody corpses, and singing-

"Mourir pour la patrie, C'est le plus beau sort le plus digne d'envie."* To such music they move along the Bonlevards: ey reach the office of the National newspaper, the leading Republican journal. There they halt, and as one man cry for vengeance on the assassins. Tears even are not wanting as they behold their laughtered brothers, and call for arms to take redress. During the whole night the people were busy erecting barricades in the principal streets, and these were guarded by armed men. Encounters and bloodshed

were not unfrequent.

Count Mole refused to form a new Ministry. The King sent for M. Thiers in the night, and he undertook to form a new Cabinet, on condition that he might be joined by Odillon Barrot. In the morning, clamations announcing the appointment of the Thiers Ministry were posted up, but were indignantly torn down by the mob, who now began to demand a republican government.

The crisis came on Thursday. Gen. Lamoriciere, a well-known liberal, was appointed commander of the National Guards by the new Cabinet. The people were exasperated by the slaughter of their fellow-citizens the night before. In the morning the ap-pearance of the city was frightful. The people had vented their fury on the balustrades of the Rue Basse du Rampart, opposite M. Guizot's. The hotel was turned into an hospital for the wounded and the dead. and the people, dipping their fingers in the blood of the slain, had written along the walls, "A mort Gui-

zot"-death to Guizot! The people, supported by the National Guard. * To die for one's country is the noblest and most envia-

or 80,000 men could be instantly summoned. A fine rushed upon the Tuilleries; and the King formally ab-The rumor which reached this country a few weeks

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The rumor which reached th ary to the Mendi people in Africa, turns out to be too complete was the arrangements of the fortresses, that was king no longer. He and his family immediate a writer for the London Times, at that period, said: ly departed, in private carriages, to Neuilly, and soon "An insurrection in the face of such preparations after proceeded to Eu, where he remained at the last advices. It was rumored that he had gone to Eng-

The populace, now in possession of the Tuilleries, threw the furniture out of the windows and burned directly ministered, but has exerted a good influence ties seemed to be firm; but after that, there were some cipal Guards having by this time become infected signs of wavering on the part of the Government, with the popular spirit, and seen that a revolution

While these exciting scenes were going on with panied by two sons of the king, Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier. The young Count de Paris entered first, led by one

the banquet by ninety-three members of the Cham- of the members of the House. He penetrated with bers, was published, and it was announced that the National Guards of Orleans, Arras, Metz, &c., would with officers and soldiers of the National Guard. His presence produced a lively impression on the assem bly. Almost immediately afterwards, the Duchess The greatest agitation and uproar prevailed, and

when silence was restored, M. Dupin announced to the assembly that the King had abdicated in favor of his grandson, and conferred the regency on the Duchess of Orleans. A voice from the public galery-" It is too late."

An indescribable scene of tumult ensued. A nur r of Deputies collected round the Duchess and her children, and the Dukes of Nemours and Montpen-National Guards also rallied round the royal

M. Marie then ascended the tribune-his voice was drowned by deafening crics. When silence was restored, M. Marie said, that in the critical situation in which the capital was placed, it was urgently necessary to adopt some measures calculated to calm the lation. Shall we proclaim the Duke de Nemours the Duchess of Orleans regent? M. Cremicux, who followed, was of opinion to upold the new Government.

M. Genoude thought that an appeal ought to be addressed to the people. M. Odillon Barrot next ascended the tribune, and advocated the rights of the Duchess d'Orleans. M. Larochejaquelin supported the appeal to the people. M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rolin insisted on the necessity of appointing a Provisional Government. M. Sauzet here put on his hat, and concluded the sitting. The princes retired, followed by all the members of the center, those of the left alone remaining in the hall. The insurgent then called, or rather carried, M. Dupont de l'Eure to the presidential chair. The tribune and all the seats were occupied by the people and the National Guards, and the names of the following members of he Provisional Government were proclaimed: M. LEDRU ROLIN, M. GARNIER PAGES.

M. LAMARTINE. M. CREMIEUX. M. MARIE. This list was received with cries of " Vive la Reblique," and the assembly then adjourned to the Hotel de Ville, to instal the Provisional Government. The first act of the new Provisional Government was the publication of the following Proclamation in

PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE. A retrograde and oligarchical Government has been over-

A retrograde and oligarchical Government has been overthrown by the heroism of the people of Paris.

The Government has fled, leaving after it a trace of blood
which precludes for ever its return.

The blood of the people has flowed as in July; tut this
time the generous blood shall not be deceived. It has achieved a national and popular Government, in accord with the
rights, the progress, and the will of this great and generous

He by his conscience." The Pope will neither be a
radical in politics nor a liberal in religion.

Matters go on swimmingly between His Holiness
and the Sultan. At the grand audience given to the
nuncio at the Porte, rich presents were produced for
the Sultan, viz: a Trajan column of gilded bronze,
forty feet in hight; a statue of St. Paul, with pedes-A Provisional Government sprung by acclamation and

tarily with the care of the dependence of the lattice, is composed of—MM. Dupont (de l'Eure), Lamartine, mieux, Arago (of the Institute), Ledru Rolin, Garnier ces, and Marie. The Government has for Secretaries—MM. Armand Marrast, Louis Blanc, and Ferdinand Floor

The Government has for Secretaries—M.M. All.

The Government has for Secretaries—M.M. All.

Tast, Louis Blanc, and Ferdinand Flocon.

These citizens have not hesitated one instant in accepting the patriotic mission imposed upon them by urgency. When blood flows, when the capital of France is on fire, the commission of the Provisional Government is derived the commission of the Provisional Government is derived. France will understand it, and will afford it the concurrence of patriotism. Under the popular government proclaimed by the Provisional Government, every citizen is a magis-

given to France; prepare yourselves, by order and by confidence in yourselves, for the powerful institutions which the a twice allowate Modifice 10. Yourselves, ing the ratification of the French people, which is to be im-

mg the ratification of the French people, which is to consulted.

The unity of the nation formed henceforth of all the classes of the nation which compose it.

The government of the nation by itself.

Liberty, equality, and fraternity for principles.

The people for motto and mot d'ordre.

Such is the Democratic Government which France owes to borself and from which our efforts should be insured. The Count de Paris is therefore nominally king, ral instances detachments had openly taken sides against the troops of the line and the Municipal But this is only temporary. What the conclusion is Guards, to protect the populace. This morning, the subsequently issued by the Provisional Government: "In the name of the French People: It is Interdicted to he members of the Ex-Chamber of Peers to meet." It would seem from this that the abolition of the Chamber of Peers, and with it the forms of monarchy, had already been determined on. Order and tran-

guillity were immediately restored, and all things went on as if nothing had happened. Such is a very meager sketch of one of the most extraordinary political occurrences of modern times. Vive la Garde Nationale!" "Vive la So great a revolution accomplished in so brief a space, the latter cry was loudly repeated by and with so little bloodshed and violence, and so named Lola Montez. This intimacy so much the them, crying, "Vive la Garde Nationale!" "Vive la Reforme!" The latter cry was loudly repeated by the National Guards, the officers joining in it and quickly subsiding into peace and order, was never flourishing their swords. Both then fraternized, and a guard having stepped forward, said, "A difference deration, and the troops had but little disposition to

nous in condemning Guizot. Down with Guizot!" of revolution be confined by the borders of France? ilar or more violent scenes in other countries? These olicitude in every thoughtful mind. Europe was Peres, and their officers having held a council, agreed never so ripe for revolution as now; and if this out-

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. EVANGELIST.

Marseilles, Feb. 19th, 1848. A late mail brings us important news from Sardinia. The King has granted his people a constitution, which secures to them new and valuable privi-

The preamble affords us a commentary on the political state of Italy, which may stand as authority arch! What a disgrace to royalty! against the Morning Post and other Tory papers of London in their deprecations of the spirit and aims of the Italians:

CHARLES ALBERT by the grace of God King of Sardinia, of Chypre and of Jerusalem, etc.

The people, whom by the will of Divine Provi ence we governed for seventeen years with paternal love, have

Country.

We find comforting proof of this growing union in the of the administration, and of initiating them into the dis-cussion of public affairs.

Now that the age demands still greater things, conform able to the progress which shows itself in Italy, we de hesitate to give to our people the highest proofs of our fidence in their loyalty and good sense.

hee in their royany and good sense.

The political institutions which will complete the reforms ady granted by us, having been calmly prepared, are remained in our purposes, and we shall endeavor to solidate their advantages in the way most suitable for e country.

At the present time, however, it is our good pleasure to

The basis contains fourteen articles, of which it may be enough to say that they are in keeping with the one great idea of a deliberative assembly interventhe particular character of this or that man, but rather ing between the King and the people. There will the natural tendency of celibacy, imposed upon the be a Chamber of Peers appointed for life by the priests. King, and a Chamber of Deputies elected by the

people: the same as in France. The first and second articles, however, possess the chief interest for the religious public. Art. I. "The Catholic, Apostolic and Roman re ing to certain laws."

certain laws."

cast, but any defensive treatise on their part, however Christian, is vehemently suppressed. It was only upon the remonstrance of Protestant ambassadors that a donation of books for the churches and schools of the Waldenses, made by the Foreign Evangelical Society, was suffered after long detention to be sent up into the mountains, and even then not until they were well sifted by the servants of the priesthood.

A valuable history of the Vaudois by Antoine Monastin, formerly one of the pastors in the valleys, has recently been published by the Book Society of Toulouse. Their history is indeed an old theme. but their spirit cannot be too often considered. Their haracteristics as missionaries, drawn out with peculiar care in this work, afford ample matter for a timely review.

Close upon these announcements from Sardinia. ome the tidings that the Duke of Tuscany will give his people also a constitution and a representative government. He has made known the constitution romised to his people—it is more liberal than that given by the King of Naples. There are to be two Chambers-one to be called the Senate, of which the pembers are to be elected for life; the other, the Council General, of which the members are elected. The sixth article has the following curious proviso: The liberty of commerce and industry shall be the ndamental principle of the economical law of the State." Another clause says: "The law of mortmain is preserved and extended to the whole of the Grand Duchy." All religions are tolerated.

The promised constitution of the King of Naples is now published. It is similar to that of the French; but its religious intolerance is even more severe than the pre-existing laws. It exhibits a revived hatred to Protestantism: the following is the article upon he subject:Art. III. "The only religion of the State shall

always be the Christian, Catholic, Apostolic, Roman religion; and the exercise of no other worship shall ever be tolerated." The Sicilians still continue in arms. They have cleared the island completely of the Neopolitan troops, established a provisionary government, and demand a vice-royalty with the constitution of 1812:

the Neapolitan constitution they thus far refuse to The Pope has recently published a proclamation to allay public fear as to any foreign invasion, which he declares to be impossible now. He has also carried his reforms still further in deposing three ecclesiastical Ministers, and secularizing their offices. The departments of war, justice, police and com-merce are now in the hands of laymen; and from all accounts, of men in high popularity. The move-ments in Sicily, Naples and Sardinia, produced a strong excitement at Rome. A public demonstration took place, in which all the houses of the Corso were

decorated with flags and tapestry, and the city was illuminated at night. More than this, the Pope has been hard pressed by some of his more impatient subjects to grant them a nstitution, which he has some misgivings about doing. The population is greatly agitated. A popular demonstration took place in the evening of the 11th. The people, excited by the announcement of the proclamation of constitutions in other Italian States, proceeded to the Quirinal with tri-colored flags, to demand of Pius IX. new and more extensive concessions. The Pope presented himself at his bal-cony, and bestowed his benediction on the crowd, but said to have positively refused to introduce into the Pontifical Government radical "modifications reprov ed by his conscience." The Pope will neither be a

forty feet in hight; a statue of St. Paul, with pedestal, all of solid gold; a breakfast table in Mosaic; regency from the voice of the people, and the deputies of the departments in the sitting of the 24th, is invested momentarily with the care of the organizing and exsuring the ince the elevation of Pius IX.

The Romans who know how to honor Paul are at Malta, preparing a gift for the million in a translation of the New Testament. These Romans are Dr. Achilli, formerly Professor of Theology in Rome; Dr. Desanctiss, Curate of the Madelaine in Rome and Theological Professor of the Inquisition; Dr. sionary from Rome to Syria and Mt Leononi, m Carmel; Rev. F. Saccaress and Rev. V. Crespi missionaries from Rome to Switzerland, and Re-G. Cerioni, Secretary of the Bishop of Alexandria, i. e. such were these men formerly; they now call selves ministers of the New Italian Church. In a letter at hand, Dr. Achilli says: " We always com mence our labors by prayer, and carefully weigh very word. We have finished the gospel of Mat-thew. and are now in Mark." These brethren are furnished with the best ancient and modern versions of the New Testament. They hope to complete their work some time next summer, and to send the MS. to America to be printed. "Pray for us," he further writes, "that the Lord will strengthen us to continue in the difficult career into which He himelf has drawn us; and make our brethren in America pray for us." Other good tidings from the same ource are herewith communicated to the Forcign Evangelical Society—very good tidings, we think.

EXTSACT FROM A LETTER FROM REV. MR. ROUSSELL. BAVARIA-EXPULSION OF LOLA MONTEZ.

Paris, Feb. 20th, 1848. Everything at present seems to combine against the old powers, based upon privilege and prejudice. have two instances to record. The Old King of Bavaria was recently seized with a shameful passion named Lola Montez. This intimacy, so much the more criminal, as the king is married, led to a rupture with the Jesuit ministers; or at least it has been the pretext of it in such a way that this female What is to be the end of all this? Will the flames finding herself involved in the liberal cause, was tole-This cry was echoed by the multitude, and by none in the present state of affairs in Italy, Austria, Gerwith more force than by the well-dressed men who is many, Ireland, Greece, and even Russia, will not the erty marches on trumphantly by its own impulse, impulse sent forth by this movement re-produce sim- public opinion pronounces against the scandal of a danseuse becoming a countess, and the favorite of a married king. Several students of the University of Munich having taken the colors of that female, as if to depute their Colonel to the King to demand of him reform and the dismissal of the Cabinet, and reduced a sympathetic thrill in many other countries, it would be the occasion of no just the students were aroused to indignation, and attackthe students were aroused to indignation, and attacked the first party. The soldiery joined in the melee; the house of Lola Montez was assaulted, and the king REFORM IN SARDINIA, TUSCANY, NAPLES himself received a blow from a stone upon his arm He was inclined to suspend the University course for a year, but met with so lively an opposition from the people, that he was compelled to promise to re-open the course the next day, and as the excitement inleges. The enthusiasm with which it is received, This was not all. The expulsion of the obnoxious and the festivities consequent, we leave for other pens female from the city was demanded and obtained. Lola Montez departed in haste, under an escort of the police, never to return. What indignity for a mon-

But I have a still more disgraceful disclosure make for the Roman clergy, and their institutions in France. Next to the Roman clergy, there exists in France a religious order, called the Brothers of the louse, has been discovered the corpse of a young girl of fourteen years of age, assassinated and violated, who, the evening before, had entered the establishment of the order, and no one was able to prove she good sense with which our subjects have received those last reforms, which, in our desire for their happiness, we granted them, to the end of improving the different branches of the administration, and of initiating them into the disment to bring them to trial. Before the Court approach bundreds of witnesses for and against them, had ever left it again. For eight months justice has and up to the present time everything concurs to prove not only that the guilty man is one of the reli gious fraternity, but also that all of them are guilty of dissimulation, of false witness, and of suborning for false testimony. At the trial, the tortuous spirit of Catholicism disclosed itself; several witnesses, even declare that after availing ourselves of the advice of our Ministers and of the principal counselors of the Crown, we have resolved and decided to adopt the following basis for a undamental statute establishing in the State a complete system of representative government."

those of the order, have been detained by the tribunal as suspected of false witness; the whole population of Toulouse is enraged with the fraternity, and I doubt not this series of shameful revelations will contribute those of the order, have been detained by the tribunal not this series of shameful revelations will contribute to open the eyes of Frenchmen to their Roman clergy because we discover in these crimes not the result of

BRITISH NEWS.

The news from other parts of Europe, though interesting in itself, is quite tame after the preceding. PARLIAMENT.-In Parliament, some highly imporigion is the only religion of the State. Other forms tant measures have been under consideration. The of worship already existing shall be tolerated accord- Jewish Disabilities Bill, i.e. civil freedom to the Jews, has passed the House of Commons. The bill for Art. II. "The press shall be free, but subject to creating diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome has passed the House of Lords, after receiving, at the Hitherto the laws of the press, and respecting the motion of the Duke of Wellington, an important introduction of books from abroad, have been exces- modification, that the Pope should not be recognized sively severe, and most perseveringly enforced by the as the head of the Church, but as the civil ruler of jealous clergy in their own favor. The most abusive the States of the Church, and to be officially address-

ed as Sovereign Prince, and not Sovereign Pontiff. spoken of as a forensic effort. Other members par-It is also provided that no ecclesiastic shall represent the Court of Rome in England.

Lord Palmerston made a declaration which gave much satisfaction, as it quiets all immediate appre- be abated. The speech, for some cause, produced a hension of a European war. The Austrian Cabinet | violent excitement had declared to the British Cabinet that it would not interfere with the political ameliorations of which Italy was the scene. This conclusion was arrived at by Prince Metternich, it is folerably clear, after a most unmistakable hint from Lord Palmerston, that condolence and respect for the memory of the deceasany such interference would meet with the strongest displeasure from the Cabinet, of which he is a

The Marquis of Granby was leader of the protectoo liberal; but it appears that he has declined the honor, and the post is therefore still vacant.

upon a movement which appears to have aroused a prodigious feeling, and which may cost them their ness against the bill. places. They purpose, instead of abolishing the unequal and odious Income Tax, as was promised, to ncrease it considerably, and for an indefinite period. Congress! Many of the leading Whigs rose at once against it,

at the present exciting moment.

An interesting debate also occurred on a Supplemade a very eloquent speech, denouncing coercive

been no Archbishop of Westminster appointed.

Another exciting topic in the House of Lords was introduced by the Bishop of Exeter, moving to abolish the penalties of præmunire in certain cases where thority that it is the intention of the government to a dean and chapter refuses to elect an appointed bishop, after a conge d'elire from the Crown. The Bishop expressed no wish to interfere with the supremacy of the Crown in the Church, but desired hat there might be lodged somewhere in the Church a power to reject a nominee who was improper. The Lord Chancellor insisted that to place a veto power affaires is to be sent to the Papal Court. in the hands of the dean and chapter, or even the Archbishop, would be virtually to annull the power of the Crown to appoint bishops. The debate was quite warm, but no decision was reached. Of course this has grown out of the Hampden controversy.

Dr. John Bird Sumner, so well known by his expository and practical religious writings, is to be the on the best choice that could have been made for the Sumner is brother to Dr. Charles Sumner, Bishop | but will be soon recovered. of Winchester, and succeeded Dr. Bloomfield at Che ter: he will precede him at Lambeth. Who will ucceed Dr. Sumner is a point of scarcely less interest and importance than the choice of the Primate. Now that Lord John is in for it with the Puseyites, he will probably consult his own purposes. Manchester Courier says that it is probable teristic enthusiasm.

that Dr. Hampden will be placed in the see of Chester, instead of Hereford, chiefly on account of the hostility of the Dean. IRELAND.

There are terrible accounts of famine in Ireland. In one week there were positively twenty deaths from starvation in Mayo; and this is but a specimen of the alarming state of things. The Galway Vin- enough in sentiment. dicator states that one hundred deaths have taken

none being found to give them burial.

have been committed to prison for stealing a filly, down as Potter & Stanford's shoe store. The loss will be which they were found cating.

The Longford correspondent of the Freeman says:

The Longford correspondent of the Freeman says:

Society is fast being resolved into its original ele
Gregg, A. & A. Tuel, Anson Wyman, J. F. Morris, (insured ments in almost every part of the country. Owing to the progress of famine, many are reduced to the had no existence, and when society had no organiza-

up in custody of the police, charged with the crime of having stolen a few turnips!"

Extra.

Succ A female child was arrested for having in her posected she had stolen.

The jail of Longford is filled to excess with famine

victims, who have been committed to take their trial for the stealing of cabbages, turnips, &c. Fever and dysentery prevail in the jail to an alarming extent. A priest named Nolan has been suspended for altar Killaloe. Crime still continues to be frightfully prevalent.

into a new difficulty with the Opposition. Attempts are about to be made to induce Prussia to recognize the succession of the heirs of the young Duchess of Montpensier, whose situation, just now, attracts at-

PORTUGAL.-The Cabrals are in full power again, and none of the promises extorted from the Queen by the late insurrection are redeemed. Lord Palmerston has signified his disappointment at this, and the note occasioned some excitement at Lisbon. SWITZERLAND .- The Swiss are settling up the difficulties of the late war. The monks of St. Bernard.

for whom so much sympathy was asked, have been

rebuked by the government of Turin for their con-

Egypt.-Mehemet Ali is seriously indisposed. It is said that the dissolution of his Highness was hourly expected.

The Sea Witch arrived here last week from Canprobable course of the British government. A peremptory demand had been made by Sir

THE CHINESE MURDERS:

John Davis for the murderers of the six English merchants, and a surrender of the bodies of the victims. The bodies were, one after another, brought to the English factories within the specified time, covered with wounds, giving evidence that the outrage was committed by a large number.

t was officially announced that four of the criminals were executed, and the assurance was given that others are undergoing examination, and will suffer the severest punishment. The Chinesc were anxious that some other place should be fixed upon, and it is said proposed the execution ground below Canton; but Sir John Davis resolved that the expiation should be made and the example set where the crime had been committed, and in the presence of persons deputed by himself, and as many of the foreign community as chose to attend. There was a e number of Chinese soldiers and people in attendance, but no opposition was offered. What final deceased, in Ann street, and finding the door partly open. Strafford, Belknap, measures of retribution the British authorities may resolve on, are unknown.

The Chirtieth Congress.

SENATE. Mr. Webster's Speech .- Though the seal of secresy has not been removed from the action of the Senate on the Treaty, it seems to have sufficiently transpired. The speech of Mr. Webster is sketched by the letter writers as confidently as if it had been heard. Mr. Webster is understood to have opposed the Treaty, on account of its false recital. Mr. Trist was not the appointed Commissioner of the United States. He also opposed the fifth article, which fixes the houseast was the houseast and went to a customer with a sign board and brought it back again, because he could not get paid for it, and had left the store shortly before the murder was discovered. It also appeared that the prisoner had expressed diasatisfaction towards Neil for not paying him his wages, and remarked to an acquaintance that if a boss in Philadelphia, which had been the prisoner's former place of residence, refused to pay his workmen, that they would thrash him. In the afternoon of the day of the murder, the prisoner's former place of residence, refused to pay his workmen, that they would thrash him. In the afternoon of the day of the murder, the prisoner's former place of residence, refused to pay his workmen, that they would thrash him. In the afternoon of the day of the murder, the prisoner's former place of residence, refused to pay his workmen, that they would thrash him. In the afternoon of the day of the murder, the prisoner's former place of residence, refused to pay his workmen, that they would thrash him. In the afternoon of the day of the murder, the prisoner's former place of residence, refused to pay his workmen, that they would thrash him. In the afternoon of the day of the murder, the prisoner's former place of residence, refused to pay his workmen, that they would thrash him. In the afternoon of the day of the murder, the prisoner's former place of residence, refused to pay his workmen, that they would thrash him. In the afternoon of the day of the murder, the prisoner's former place of residence, refused to pay his workmen, that they would thrash him located the pay him his wages, and the problem of Mr. O. C. Forsyth, N

onnected with him. -Mr. Douglass' bill for organizing this

took in the debate.

The Choctaw School.—Mr. Sawyer, of O., made

an attack upon Col. Johnson's Choctaw school, alledging that it was a piece of fraud which ought to olent excitement—perhaps for its truth.

Death of Mr. Holley.—Mr. Washington Hunt, in a feeling and eloquent address, announced the death of his colleague, Hon. John M. Holley, late a mem-

ber of the House from the State of New-York. He concluded by moving the customary resolutions of ed, which were unanimously passed. HOUSE.

Printing .- A spirited debate sprung up on a mo tionist party in the House of Commons, in the place of Lord George Bentinck, who appeared to be a little of the Commissioner of Patents, which would cost of the Commissioner of Patents, which would cost not less than \$40,000. Several members participated and to remedy the evil, the Ministry have ventured in the negative. On the final passage of the bill, Mr.

Franking.-Mr. Badger reported a bill to extend the franking privilege now enjoyed by members of ongress! No action on it yet.

Mission to Rome.—Mr. Atherton proposed to make and were joined, of course, by the opposition. Something will be likely to grow out of this, particularly stead of a charge des affaires, as proposed by Mr. Benton. An attempt was made to whole provision by Mr. Hannegan, but it did not

mentary Catholic Relief Bill, in which Mr. Sheil succeed. Mr. Hale made an earnest speech in opposition to the whole thing. He contended that the measures of all kinds, in support of, or in opposition measure was to pander to Catholic prejudices, and to, religion. There were many statutes now exist- to fish for Catholic votes in the approaching political ing against Jesuits, but still Jesuits were plenty enough in England. It was stated in this debate, Mr. Foote replied with equal warmth, which pro that the announcement that a Romish hierarchy had been created for England was untrue. There has tween the two Senators. Mr. Benton's amendment

> appoint Gen. Shields Ambassador to Rome, if the House bill before the Senate, making provision for the same, should pass.
>
> The attempts to strike out the appropriations for this mission has failed at last. The bill passed the Senate; and if the House concur, a charge des

General Intelligence.

Railroad Accident and Loss of Life. The locome THE NEW ARCHBISHOP .- The Bishop of Chester, tive, tender, and baggage car of the 9 o'clock passenger train for Philadelphia ran off the drawbridge at Newark on Tuesday morning, and were precipitated into the river. A fireman or engineer of the steamer Raritan (recently burn new Primate-" the worst appointment that could ed) was carried over with the tender, and was instantly have been made," says the Tory Post; the most dis- killed-his neck and most of his ribs being broken by the tasteful, undoubtedly, to the Romanizing party; and fall. Two others, engineers of the locomotive, are missing. on that account, it was doubted whether the Gov- They are young men, 17 or 18 years of age. The Southern ernment would have firmness enough to venture up- mail was also carried over, but was soon recovered, although thoroughly soaked, and sent forward. The cars. true interests of the Church. The appointment does | with a single exception, are uninjured. The engine, tender the highest credit to Lord John Russell. Dr. Bird and baggage cars have entirely disappeared in the stream,

> Sympathy Meeting .- The news of the French revolu tion has awakened a lively excitement among the foreigners and adopted citizens of New-York. On Saturday evening, a large meeting of Frenchmen was held, at which the hope of France becoming a republic was expressed with charac

On Tuesday evening, a still larger meeting of foreigners of all nations was held at the Shakspeare Hotel. The princlpal part of the audience was composed of Irishmen. A series of resolutions was introduced by Michael O'Conner, Esq. sympathizing with the French in their resistance of oppression. They also formed themselves into a fixed organization for the purpose of effecting the redemption of Ireland. The speeches were animated in manner and bold

Terrible Fire in Penn Yau. - A fire occurred in Pen place in the local poor-house, jail and hospitals during the week. At Koundstonc, in Connemara, four, five and six bodies have lain over ground for days, recess and variety store of Henry Bradley, Jr. The flames The body of spread with great rapidity, and it was found impossible to one old man was devoured by dogs. Four persons stay them until they had enveloped the whole block as far ending, Dr. H. R. Foote, F. Sherman, Dr. Gerow, M. ion. At Killucan (county Westmoath) petty ses- the actual losses are mostly covered by insurance, yet the sions, on last Saturday, eight persons were brought fire is a great calamity to our village.- [Yates County Whig

Successor to Mr. Adams .- The Hon. Horace Man was nominated a candidate for Congress in the 8th District session a small head of cabbage, which it was sus- of Massachusetts, in the place of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, deceased.

Epps, the Supposed Murderer of Mulr .- This ind vidual was charged with the murder of Muir, about four miles from Petersburgh, Va., two years ago. Epps was resident there with a family and large property. Mult held unciations, by his Bishop, Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of his note for a sum of moncy which Epps could easily have U.S. Senator for Louisiana, who was one of the defendants paid. According to the report, he invited Muir to go with him on a hunting excursion, and as is believed, took this SPAIN .- The Queen is better. Narvaez has fallen opportunity to kill Muir, for no other known reason than to avoid the payment of the note. The body was buried in the woods, and the murder was unknown for a considers

the woods, and the murder was unknown for a considerable time, Epps not then being auspected nor the absence of Muir accounted for.

Subsequently the body was found, but Epps had made his escape. He caused it to be announced that he himseli was dead, in consequence of which he was not pursued immediately. Meantime he was traveling under the assumed name of Judge Shelby. Under this name he went to Texas, about a year ago, and stopped at Austin for about six months. While here, his identity with Epps appears to have been detected, and information to this effect was sent to Virginia. Upon proper evidence, the Governor of that State made a requisition for him upon the Governor of Texas, which was given in charge to a suitable person, who has for some time back been on the search. Epps having some intimation of his danger, left Austin last October, and it was not till very lately that his whereabout was discovered, near the Falls of the Brazos. He was brought to Austin last Friday and was lodged in jall, secured in irons. Epps has his family, plantation and nearly one hundred bear to sea still in the vicinity of Petershyen. The above in Epps has his family, plantation and nearly one hundred negroes still in the vicinity of Petersburgh. The above in-

The New City Charter .- A new Charter has been de made. At the time of her leaving all was quiet at Aldermen to be elected for two years; at the first election present assion of Congress. Canton, though much anxiety existed respecting the after the passage of the act, the members to be elected half for one and half for two years, and subsequently one half

> Mondsy in January thereafter.
>
> There are to be nine "departments;"—police, finance, street, repairs and supplies, streets and lamps, Croton aqueduct, city inspector, alms house, and law—with bureaus. The principal alteration made by the proposed charter is in the alms house department, substituting for one commissioner three, who shall be elected by the people, hold office for three years and receive a salary. The heads of departments also to be elected by the people very three years.
>
> These annear to be the principal points of difference be-These appear to be the principal points of difference be tween the present and the proposed charters. The election of the aldermen for two years, and the holding over of one half each year, are the principal features.

Acquittal of Dunlap .- The trial of Andrew Dunlap for the murder of Alexander H. Neil on the 24th of October last, which occupied the court for the last four days, terminated last Friday afternoon. The prisoner, who is a young man about twenty years old, was in the employment of the deceased, who was a aign painter. In the morning of the 24th of October a person called at the store of the he went in and saw Neil lying on the floor in a room off the store, covered with blood. The man immediately gave Hillsboro' the alarm, and a surgeon was sent for, who found Neil still alive, but senseless and almost dead. On examining him his scull was found to have been fractured, and an iron bar was found in the room having fresh blood and human hair on it. And this was doubtless the instrument with which the murder had been effected. On further inquiry it was ascertained that the prisoner had been in the store that morning, and went to a customer with a sign board and

new territory, has been read twice.

Paul Jones.—The two Houses have agreed respecting the bill for the relief of Paul Jones's heirs, and it only waits the President's signature to become on Monday, under the Influence of chloroform, administer- ever, and may yet be caught. Mr. Forsyth offera \$500 for

sum, with six per cent. interest, and any excess of interest naid on the contract, to be applied to the discharge of so and one or two others. much of the principal debt at the time of payment.

Speaker of the Canada Legislature. - The Hon. A. N. Morin, Reformer, was elected Speaker, over Sir Allan Me-Nab, Tory, of the Canadian Parliament, 54 to 19. The Reorm majority in the House of Assembly is about 36.

Serious Accident to Major Van Buren.-We learn that Major Van Buren, eldest son of the Ex-President, and for many years an officer in the United States Army, met with a serious accident last week, by the fall of his horse on the Avenue, striking his head and producing a contusion, from the effects of which he lay for more than an hour in the road insensible. He had returned a week or two since The budget shows a great deficiency of revenue; in it. Nothing has been done on it. Another print- from the army on sick leave, after participating in all the actions from Vera Cruz to the capital, as aid-de-eamp to Gen. Scott, and prior to his arrival as a member of the staff of Gen. Taylor, from the commencement of the war. He physician, when the accident occurred, and still lies in an extremely critical state.

Sudden Death .- Col. W. F. P. Taylor died suddenly on Saturday week, at the Western Hotel in Buffalo. He was or many years one of the most active and enterprising men the place, and his death has produced a deep and painful shock to a large circle of friends. Editorial Appointment .- T. Hart Hyatt, Esq. late ed-

ltor of the New-York Globe, has been appointed Consul to Tangier, Morocco. He was before appointed to Belfast, but declined, preferring, on account of his health, to reside on the Mediterranean. Expulsion of Students .- About twenty students were

Lima, Pa. Their offense was the initiation of a pedlar into the mysteries of Odd Feilowship-a farce of course. Colonization Resources .- The receipts of the American Colonization Society last month amounted to \$4469-which appears to be an important gain. A vessel will be despatched from Baltimore for the new republic on the 15th of April.

and another from Savannah during the same month.

Death in the Street.-Mr. Hamilton Davidson, for a number of years a highly esteemed citizen, and a merchant on Long Wharf, Boston, fell in Kneeland atrect, last week, and almost immediately expired.

Stability of Office. - County tressurers appear to be : eculiarly fortunate class of officeholders in Massachusetts. When once a man gets firmly seated in his office, all opposition vanishes. In Plymouth county, the returns in a num ber of towns show but one vote against the present incumbent of the office, Wm. R. Sever, Esq. In other counties the vote is of a similar character. In Essex county we do not suppose it possible, says the Boston Whig, to elect another reasurer, so long as the present able one, Wm. F. Wada Esq. survives.

Remarkable Case. The Catskill Recorder mentions very remarkable case of dropsy in Coxsackie, the patient aving at that time underwent the operation of tapping forly-five times. Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact, that the same patient is still alive, and in very good general health. He has now unnergone the operation 108 times, the quantity of water taken averaging three gallons at each operation, making an aggregate of 324 gallons, or 2592 pounds, and notwithstanding this, he is at present able fire, intently reading his Bible. to walk about town and transact his business

Untiring Philanthrony .- Miss Dix, the philanthronist s now on a visit to New-Orleans. She recently made an | ly Springs to Bolivar, left Holley on the night of the 21st xamination of the penltentiary at Baton Rouge, and has since petitioned the Legislature of Louisiana to adopt some measures for the moral and intellectual improvement of its

Expenses of Massachusetts Paupers .- By a docuent recently published by order of the Senate, it appears that \$555,428.80 was paid from the Massachusetts treasury for the support of lunatics and State paupers, from 1838 to 1847, inclusive. More than four-fifths of this large amount was for taking care of foreign paupers, over one-half of

of Jacob Fries, who died in Bucks co. Pa. a week or two ince of hydrophobia, is seriously affected with that horrible nalady. This child and another were bitten at the same

time the father was-all of them by the same dog. Mrs. Gaines' Estate .- An estate of twenty million least, comes to Mrs. Gaines by the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court. It lies in nine different States, and its absolute value, without reference to mesne profits for 35 years, was estimated three years ago at 33 millions. Msking allowance for liberal compromises, Mrs. G. lt is said vill not realize less than twenty millions. Gen. Downs to a bill filed by Mrs. G. concedes that the recent decision settles her claims conclusively .- Newark Adv.

The Merican Commission. - The correspondent of the Phlladelphia North American says that the appointment of Minister to Mexico was declined by Hon, Louis MeLane before it was conferred on Mr. Sevier. Justice in Illinois .- Partisl returns from the south pa

of the State are favorable to the adoption of the new Con stitution. Also in favor of the three mill tax, and the exclu sion of free negroes from the State. Capital Indictment against Joseph Jewell .-- Th

Municipal Court of Boston have found an indictment agains Joseph Jewell, charging an assault, for which the penalty is death, on Elizabeth Lynch, a little lame girl in Boston. Prayers in the Pennsylvania Legislature .- For the irst time in the history of Pennsylvania, prayers have been regularly offered this session in the Legislature of that State

Clergymen of various denominations officiate alternately. Another Member of Congress Dead .- We regret to state that Hon. John M. Holley, member of Congress from Seneca and Wayne counties, in this State, died at Jackson ville. Florida, on the evening of the 8th inst, probably from the rupture of a blood vessel. He was at the dinner table cided on by the Common Council, and is to be submitted on that day, as usual. His widow and son left Jacksonto the people at the election in April. As passed by the ville on the 10th for the North, having the remains of the de two boards of the Common Council the act provides for a ceased in charge. Mr. Holley, we understand, went South ton in seventy-seven days—the shortest passage ever Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistants as now, the for the benefit of his health, soon after the opening of the

Sympathy for Yucatan .- Permission has been give for the shipment of arma and ammunition from the ports of the number annually; the charter elections to be held on the same day in November as the general election for the State, and the successful candidates to take office on the first Monday in January thereafter.

Indiana. Indiana.

> More Doctors .- The annual commencement of the Medical Department of Transvlvania University, Ky. was held at Lexington, on the 3rd inst. Fifty young doctors were made out of one hundred and fifty-seven students who were in attendance during the session just closed. Death of a Philosopher .- The National Intelligence

> of Monday announces the death in Washington, on Saturday last, of Dr. Thomas P. Jones, formerly Superintenden of the Patent Office, and editor of the Franklin Journal of Philadelphia, aged 75 years.

> New-Hampshire Election .- The Boston Atlas of Saturday has returns from cleven-twelfths of the State, showing the following result;

> Rockingham, 273 40i Ii7 188 27,642 29,304 The remaining towns will probably add 1,000 to Williams'

States. He also opposed the fifth article, which fixes the boundary, and brings in New Mexico, and the inith article, which provides for the admission of this population into the Union. The change made in the ninth article on the matter of religious rights, was also strongly advocated by Mr. Webster. He also strongly re-asserted his hostility to the admission of slavery into any new territory that might be acquired. The speech is spoken of as masterly.

Commissioners.—Mr. Sevier was unanimously confirmed as Commissioner to Mexico, and resigned his accordingly. Mr. Clifford, Attorney-General. which had been melted down and buried in the ashes. The Death from Hydrophobia.—Mr. John Tarman, a reai-dent at the village of Ellicott's Mills, died about 2 o'clock ceeded in effecting their escape. They are suspected, howthleves got wind of the approach of the police, and suc-

their apprehension. Piremen's Riots in Rallimore. There Iwas an alarm ten by his own dog, which immediately disappeared, and of fire in Baltimore on Monday last, which was the occaten by his own dog, which immediately disappeared, and has not been seen alnee. Mr. Asbury Lilly was bitten by peace notwithstanding, the Senate has passed the ten regiment bill, yeas 29, nays 19—a strictly party vote, except Mr. Hale and Mr. Calhoun, who voted in job was attempted by Mr. Cobb, who moved to print 10,000 extra copies of the abstracts of the provision contracts, &c.

Order of the day.—The regular business has been the message of the President refusing to give information relative to Mr. Slidell's instructions while in Maxico. Mr. Root made a speech, which is highly respected.—(Baltimore Sun,

Usury Laws in Ohio. - An act of the last session of Classinates of John Quincy Adams. - The following . Proviso Meeting. - A meeting was held at Indiana. the General Assembly of Ohlo provides, that on money consurvive their honored college associate: Judge Putnam, of polis, Ia. on the 3rd inst. without distinction of party, for tracts for a greater rate of interest than six per cent. the Salem; Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boxford; Hon. Leonard White, the purpose of expressing its views with regard to the exracts for a greater rate of interest than six per cent. the Salem; Kev. Dr. Eaton, of Boxford, 1200. However, and the purpose of expressing its views with regard to the contract for the excess shall be void. In suits upon such of Haverhill, all of Mass.; slso, Rev. Abiel Abbot, D.D. of tension of slavery over free soil. The resolutions declared, without reserve, in the church, on Monday evening the 17th contract for the excess shall be void. In solid upon such of the church, an of Mass, such as that as free sons of a free soil, and a free government, they of April, at 8 o'clock. The church is free from any encum-

India Rubber Railroad Springs. -- An invention has unalterable opposition to extending the blighting curse of been made in Boston, consisting of springs and wheels for slavery over one foot of soil now free. railway cars, in which India rubber is chiefly used for the Horrtble Tragedy.-The steamer J. J. Hardin arrived springs and about the wheels. It does away, to a great extent, with the jar which is generally inseparable from a were four Spaniards from Santa Fe passengers on the Harquick motion of the cars, and substitutes a elight bounding din, and that when just above Rochport, one of the Spanmotion which is not disagreeable.

sble source, that several thousand English families, members of the Mormon church, will arrive at New-Orleans during this spring, on their way to join the settlement form- have belonged to the murdered man. They were all three ed in the Great Salt Lake Valley. An agent of the Mormon taken ashore at Rochport, examined before a Justice, and church has been sent to New-Orleans to provide passages dismissed for want of evidence.-[St. Louis Union, 10th. was resorting to horseback exercise, under the advice of his son. In addition, several other large parties are expected given to the press by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the son Their numbers are as extraordinary as their movements and | works, relating to the last half-century purposes are absurd .- St. Louis Rep.

that a lad about thirteen years of age, named Whitney, died n that village under circumstances which led to the belief that his death was caused by brutal treatment. According to the verdict of the Coroner's jury, he came to his death by expelled last week from the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at

to the verdict of the Coroner's jury, he came to his death by injuries inflicted some three or four weeks since by persona unknown.

Horrit Depravity.—A man named Aaron McMillan, living in Saline county, Illinois, and his three sons, went to the house of a neighbor named Logston, a lainst whom they had become incensed, because his dog had attacked and mutilated McMillan's cow, and deliberate shot him, after which they beat in his skull with the bar el of the gun. The son of the deceased attempted to interfer, when he was severely beaten with clubs. The gullty parties were arrested.

Distressing Death.—Lydia Blszier, sged 15 years, a daughter of Mr. Blazier of Bernards, Somerset co. N.J. was distanced to the work of the gospel ministry, and installed on the work of the gospel ministry, and installed on the work of the gospel ministry, and installed on the work of the gospel ministry, and installed pastor over the First Presbytery of Albany. Rev. T. S. Wickes, of Ballston, presided and mutilated McMillan's cow, and deliberate should be a stored by the pastor over the First Presbytery of Albany. Rev. T. S. Wickes, of Ballston, presided and mutilated McMillan's cow, and deliberate should be a stored by Rev. L. S. Parker, of West Brookfield; benediction by the pastor.

**Rev. Robert P. Stanton, a graduate of the New-Haven Theological Seminary, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and installed one of Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and installed pastor over the First Presbytery of Albany. Rev. T. S. Wickes, of Ballston, presided and mutilated the work of the gospel ministry, and installed pastor over the First Presbytery of Albany. Rev. T. S. Wickes, of Ballston, presided and Mr. Thomas Miliand the work of the gospel ministry, and installed pastor over the First Pastor.

daughter of Mr. Blazier of Bernards, Somerset co. N.J. was so seriously burned on Tuesday week, that she died the same day. She had retired to a bed on the floor near the stove, and about 4 o'clock in the morning the family, who were in the same room, were aroused by her screams, her clothes having taken fire from the stove. She rushed out of the door, when the wind caused the flames to spread over her whole body, burning her almost to a crisp. Her screams caused her to inhale the flames, which expedited her death.

—[Morris Jerseyman. Morris Jerseyman.

Frightful Deed of a Lunatic .- At Maysville, Ky. last week, a Mrs. Evans having left her child asleep in a cradle for a few moments, a lunatic named Reed, who was reading the Bible near, took up the child, placed it on a board, and deliberately chopped off its head with a broad axe. After the deed was done, Reed walked to the kitchen and called the attention of the servant woman to the horrid spectacle, who instantly ran to a neighbor's and gave the alarm. who instantly ran to a neighbor's and gave the alarm.—
When the house was reached, Reed was again sitting by the fire, intently reading his Bible.

At Fabius, N.Y. on the 15th last, by Rev. Chas. Jerome, Mr. WILLIAM WATSON JEROME, of Pompey, N.Y. to Miss ELLEN C. GASTON, of the former place.

Rum .1gain .- Benjamin F. Gordon, driver of the Ripley stage, and former contractor of the stage line from Holly Springs to Bolivar, left Holley on the night of the 21st ult. so much Intoxicated as scarcely to be able to keep his seat on the box. The next morning he was found dead, about four miles from the Holly Springs, lying under the wife of Mr. John James, and daughter of Mr. William Hall, about four miles from the Holly Springs, lying under the wheels of the coach. It is thought that he had fallen asleep, wheels of the coach. It is thought that he had fallen asleep, and was jolted off of the box under the wheels of the stage, and suffocated in the mud.

Death by the Wayside.—In Wilbraham, Mass. last

veek, a young man named Ervin Calkins, aged 17, was found dead by the side of the road, near the house of his uncle, with whom he resided. He attended singing-school the

Mrs. Fiske extended upon the floor, with all her clothes burned off, save a part of a shoe and stocking. Everything not certainly known how her clothes caught fire, but it is and Ch is not certainly known how her clothes caught fire, but it is a feared that Intemperance was an agent io the matter. At Jamaics Plains has week, a woman named Glover, between 40 and 50 years of age, was burned to death. Mrs. Glover was housekeeper for Mr. Martin Lewis, a marketman, and was in the habit of rising early to get breakfast for him. On the morning of the casualty, Mr. L. on going into the kitchen, found it full of smoke, and Mrs. Glover extended upon the floor. She was burnt in so dreadful a manner that she survived but a short time. She is represented to have been a fine woman, of good habits, and the accident is supposed to have been caused by her clothes taking fire at the stove.

the dwelling house of Samuel Allen was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst, and two of his children burned to death. He was absent on a drunken frolic, and his wife with one or two of the other children were badly injured in making of April, at 7 o'clock P.M. Sessional records are expected.

JNO. M. BISHOP, Stated Clerk.

Gen. Pierce Resigns .- Gen. Pierce, of New-Hamphire, has realgned his commission in the army, and resumd the practice of the law.

Freedom and a Fit-Out.-The Cincinnati Chroniel otices the arrival there from Augusta, Ga. of a colored woman and her twelve children, recently set free by the will of her master, a wealthy old gentleman of that place. The wo nan was his favorite servant, and besides giving her and her children their freedom, he has also bequeathed them between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

Dissolution of the Union. - The Boston Post of Saturday, states that on the previous day the petitioners for a Dissolution of the Union of these States," were heard before the Judiciary Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, num ladies and gentlemen being spectators. Mr. Wendell Phillips spoke for two hours, with great ability, as the Post informs us, and was followed by Mr. Garrison, before whose emarks the audience (the Committee excepted) melted

An English, not a Yankee Trick .- The last number of Bohn's Standard Library," published in London, conains a translation of Goethe's famous Auto-Biography, the Dichtung and Wahrheit," which is sald on the title-page to be translated by John Oxenford. Now the truth is, that Mr. Oxenford's book is stolen word for word, almost, from the American translation, made by Mr. Godwin and some of his friends, and published by Mesers. Wiley & Putnam. The only difference in the two works consists in the change of a word or phrase here and there, and the occasional re construction of a sentence. But the books are substantially the same, even to the few foot notes written by the American translators.-[Eve. Post.

Southern Civilization .- A young gentleman named R. L. Taliaferro, was recently stabbed by Dr. James W. Hopkins, of Livingston, Va. and died of the wounds received a few days thereafter. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict wae ' willful murder.' Dr. Hopkins had not been arrested. An outrageous murder was committed about three miles from Weldon, N. C. on the evening of the 11th inst. by a free negro named John Brown, en the body of James Smith, a very worthy young white man. Brown has made

New Invention .- A cast steel factory is projected a Jersey City, to pursue the process recently invented by Mr. Joseph Dixon. The peculiarities of this process, as we are informed, are the use of the black lead crucible of the inventor's own make, and anthracite coal instead of coke, which is used exclusively in Europe, with clay crucibles. Mr. Dixon has also succeeded in making pure iron in masses of any magnitude, a result never before effected. This new metal will be of great utility in the arts.

Imprisonment for Debt .- The bill to abolish imprison less than \$8,000. A part of the articles have since been recovered in New York, and some three pounds of gold which had been melted down and heart it is a substance as follows: "Any person who shall have been fined, and ia imprisoned for non-payment of such fine, each day's imprisonment of such person shall liquidate \$3 of fines so im nosed.11

Illinois Canal Soon Completed .- The Chicago papers give notice that the Illinois Cansl la completed, and that water will be in it through its whole length, for boata, at

the opening of navigation this spring.

An Alledged Staver.—The barque Laurens, of Sag Harbor, captured Jan. 24th, a few miles outside of Rio, by the U.S. schooner Onkahye, on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, arrived here last week. The esptain (Littlefield) and cook of the Laurens came home in her, but the crew, 12 in number, were brought to Norfolk in the Onkalrye. The Laurens cleared at Rio Janeiro for Batavla, but when taken was believed to be bound to the Coast of Africa for slavee. She had on board \$20,000 in specie, and 54,000 gallons of water.

O'clock P.M. And rea American Bethel Society will hold their annual meeting at the city of Utica, on Wednesday April 5th. The meeting at the city of Utica, on Wednesday April 5th. The meeting for business a will be at 3 o'clock P.M. and the exercises peculiar to the Anniversary in the evening at 7 o'clock.

On Tuesday evening April 4th, a sermon introductory to these Anniversary services, will be preached by Rev. James B. Shaw, ef Rochester.

All who feel interested in the moral condition of our waternen, are invited to attend.

By order of the Executive Committee.

TIMOTHY STILLMAN, Cor. Sec.

Buffalo, March 1st, 1848.

ington; Rev. Dr. Packsrd, formerly of Chelmsford, Mass.; made the cause their own, and in the majesty and strength brance, and by a resolution of the society, the ground rent of justice, of truth and right, proclaimed to the world their is fixed at ten per cent. upon their original valuation.

iards was found in his berth with his throat cut, and a English Mormon Emigrants.—We learn from a reli-

for the emigrants on boats to this city, as fast as they ar- Works of John Quincy Adams .- It is announced that rive. It is calculated that from eight to ten thousand souls, the posthumous works of Mr. Adams, which will make from England alone, will join the emigrating party this sea- some fifteen or twenty large octavo volumes, will soon be from other quarters of Europe. A party of several thou-sands will leave the encampment at "Winter Quarters," revised them for publication, and has by his will appropriathis spring, as early as the grass on the plains will permit. ted a eum of money to defray the expense of printing, &c. It is estimated that there are now upwards of twelve thou- Among the unpublished writings of Mr. Adams is a new sand souls in the vicinity of this encampment. At least half version of the Psalms in Meter, a translation of Wieland's of these Mormons will set out for their new residence this Oberon, and several minor poems; but the chief portion of spring, and their places will be supplied by new comers. his MSS. consists of historical, biographical and poetical

Hydrophobia.-Mr. George Coleman, of Philadelphia, Suspected Murder .- The Hallowell (Me.) Gazette says died on Saturday last from the bite of a rabid dog.

----Ecclesiastical.

Mr. THOMAS WILSON, late of Andover Theological Semi-

Marriages.

Deaths.

of Saybrook, Conn.

In Baltimore, on Sabbath morning 6th inst. Mr. SIMEON SMITH, of this city, son of the Rev. Dr. Smith, of

was for taking care of foreign paupers, over one-half of whom were Irish.

Falal Accident.—While an Irishman named Thomas Carle, was on Thursday last digging for a foundation in this city, a partition wall fell upon him, injuring him so badly that he died in the afternoon.

Gov. Several's Eulogy.—The eulogy upon the life and character of John Quiney Adams, which, as we have previously announced, is to be delivered by the Hon. W. H. Seward, before the Legislature of this State, will be pronounced on the 30th inst.

Another Case of Hudronkobia.—One of the children

diagraph over one-half of whom were Irish.

Cle, with whom he resided. He attended singing-school the evening previous, where he drank somewhat freely, though not enough to produce absolute intoxication. Between 9 and 10 o'clock he parted with an associate near where his dead body was found, and must have fallen to rise no more in a moment afterwards.

Wemen Burned to Death.—A woman named Fisk, was burned to death in Waltham, Mass. last week. She had been living as housekeeper with a womsn named Gayle, 50 years of age. About noon on Wednesday, Mrs. Gayle, who was in bed, imagined that she heard a strange noise in the kitchen, which being continued, she went out, and found

another Case of Hudronkobia.—One of the children Durham, Conn.

The deceased was extensively known in this city and Mrs. Fiske extended upon the floor, with all her clothes burned off, save a part of a shoe and stocking. Everything was done to alleviate the horrible agonies of the unfortunate woman, who lingered until the next day, when she died. It is not certainly known how her clothes caught fire, but It is

Winchendon, Mass. was arrested and examined last week trick the state of the state dministering arsenic. The friends of the deceased had sus-could see God." He spoke of his entrance into heaven and administering arsenic. The friends of the deceased had suspicions of poisoning at the time of her death, and recent developments greatly increased these auspicions. The body was kept in a tomb, and continued in a remarkable attate of preservation. The remains of the stomach and bowels were brought to Boston a few weeks since, and a chemical analysis was made by Prof. Webster, at the Medical College, who obtained four or five grains of arsenic.

Auchd Tragedy.—In Oppenheim, Herklmer co. N. Y.

The dwelling house of Samuel Allen was destroyed by fire

NOTICE.-The Presbytery of Salem will hold NOTICE.-The Presbytery of Montrose will hold

their next stated meeting at Montrose, on Tuesday the 11th of April next, at 2 o'clock P.M. A. MILLER, Stated Clerk. Harford, Pa. March 14th, 1848. NOTICE.-The Fourth Presbytery of New-York will meet on Tuesday April 4th, at 7½ o'clock P.M. in the Carmine street church, and be opened with a sermon by the moderator. Licentiates are expected to report themselves. ERSKINE MASON, Stated Clerk.

NOTICE .- The next stated meeting of the Presbytery of Brooklyn will be opened with a sermon by the moderator, Rev. Alfred Ketcham, on Wednesday April 5th, at 7½ o'elock P.M. in the South Presbyterian church. t 19 o'clock P.M. in the South Presoyterian entiren.

The sessions for business will commence at 9½ o'clock

M. on the following day, in the lecture room of the First

Presbyterlan church.

W. B. LEWIS, Stated Clerk. resbyterlan-church. W. B. LEV Brooklyn, March 18th, 1848.

NOTICE .- The annual meeting of the N.Y. Sunday School Union will be held in the meeting house of the First Baptist church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. on Wednesday evening April 5th, at 7½ o'clock.

First Baptist church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. on Wednesday evening April 5th, at 73 o'clock.

Superintendents will please hand in their annual reports immediately.

JOHN GRAY, EDWARD EARLL, Committee.
J. C. MEEKS,

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Foreign Missionary Society of New-York and Brooklyn will be held in the First Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Cox's) Henry street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening 29th inst. at 73 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Condict of Newark, Rev. S. H. Calhoun of the Syrian Mission, and others.

A. MERWIN, Rec. Sec.

A. MERWIN, Rec. Sec.

A. MERWIN, Rec. Sec.

The Rev. Mr. STILES, of Richmond, Va. will reach in the Mercer street church next Sabbath morning, t 10½ o'clock. Mr. Stiles will preach again in the evening t the same place, at 7 o'clock. NOTICE.-There will be public speaking, by

embers of the Senior Class of Union Theological Semi-iry, in the Chapel of the Seminary, No. 9 University Place, Monday evening 27th inst. at 74 o'clock. NOTICE.—The Third Presbytery of New-York will meet at the 13th street Presbyterian church (Mr. Burchard's) on Tuesday April 4th, at 7½ o'clock P.M. and be opened with a sermon on "the Sovereignty of God" by the moderator, Rev. William Patton, D.D.

EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Stated Clerk. NOTICE.—The Congregational Association of N.

York and Brooklyn will meet at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Tuesday the 4th of April next, at 10 o'clock A.M. Rev. I. N. Sprague is appointed preacher, and Rev. Mr. Stoutenburgh alternate.

AMZI CAMP, Register.

New-York, March 14th, 1948. NOTICE.—A Series of Discourses on the Passage om Natural to Revealed Theology, by Rev. Dr. Cheferer, n Sabbath evenings, are in course of delivery in the church fthe Puritans. Young men especially are invited to attend. ervices commence at 4 past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.-The St. Lawrence Association will hold its next regular meeting in Hermon, at the house of the Rev. Andros Bachelor, on the last Tuesday in March, at 5 o'clock P.M. B. B. CUTLER, Register.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—The unsold pews in this church, on the corner of Union Square and For further particulars inquire of the Sexton. The churc

will be open all the day of sale. By order of the Trustees. March 22nd, 1848.

1848. TROY & MICHIGAN LAKE BOAT LINE. (Cargo of each boat fully insured.)

A boat of this Line, on and after the opening of navigation, will at all times be in readiness as heretofore, (at the head of Middle Pler, Coentles Slip) for the reception of freight and passengers, leaving daily for Buffalo without reshipment, and will forward to all the different places on the Western Lakes, Rivers and Canals,

[Sabbaths excepted on the Eric Canal,] in connection with Charles M. Reed's Line of Steamboats on the Lakes.

Niagara, Louisiana and Madison....Upper Lakes. Queen City and Missouri Lake Erie. propellers and sail vessels to all ports on the Lakes Families moving West, will find it to their adv take a boat of this Line direct for Buffalo, thereby avoid the a boat of this Line direct for Bullaio, thereby avoiding the inconvenience of any change.

Arrangements are made at all the places of transhipmen or receiving and forwarding goods to the place of destination.

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nost eminent divines of the Free Church of Scotland. 3
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8vo. \$3.50. Published by

ROBERT CARTER, 58 Canal street.

March 20th, 1848.

DARISH PSALMODY. A collection of Psalm AMISIT FSALWODY. A collection of Psalms and Hymns for public worship, containing Dr. Watts' versification of the Psalms of David enter, (unaltered and unabridged, except in the few Instances of allusion to the British Nation and Government), a large portion of Dr. Watts' Hymns; and Psalms and Hymns by other Authors, Selected and Original. To which are added the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the Shorter Catechism. and the Shorter Catechism.

** This book has been highly recommended by the

lesiastical bodies.
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by B. Perkins & Co.; and by booksellers generally.
Published by HENRY PERKINS, 142 Chestnut st., Philadelphia March 24th, 1848.

DIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.—A complete assortment of American Field and Garden Seeds, of all nds, principally grown and put up expressly for our estab-

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Miss-

es Sedowick will, on the 1st of May, remove their Boarding and Day School from No. 42 West Washington Place to 325 Ninth street. A few more young ladies can be accommodated.

March 20. 939—4t* CAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. South Wil-L'AMILI SCHOOL FOR DOI'S. South Williamstown, Berkshire co. Mass. B. F. Mills, and J. A. Mills, A. B. Associate Principals.

The summer aession of this Institution will commence on the first Wednesday in May next, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars furnished upon application.

South Williamstown, Mar. 20. 1848. 939—8t*

FAMILY SCHOOL, Suffield, Ct. Rev. D. HEM-

NOTICE.—The Anniversary of the Mariner's Family Industrial Society will be held at the Mariner's church, Roosevelt street, on Tuesday 28th inst. at 3 o'clock P.M. Subscribers and all friendly to the cause are respectfully invited to attend. It is requested that all subscriptions due will be paid at that time.

The summer term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Aoril 17th, and continue without intermission till the last of June. Young ladies from abroad are received into the family of Rev. John S. C. Abbott. There is no seaton of the year more pleasant to be passed in the city, or son of the year more pleasant to be passed in the city, or son of the year more pleasant to be passed in the city, or son of the year more pleasant to be passed in the city, or son of the year more pleasant to be passed in the city, or son of the year more pleasant to be passed in the city, or son of the year more pleasant to be passed in the city, or son of the year more pleasant to be passed in the city, or son of the year more pleasant to be passed in the city, or son of the year more pleasant to be passed in the city, or son of the year more pleasant to be passed in the city. son of the year more pleasant to be passed in the city, or more favorable for vialting the innumerable objects of interest with which the city and its vicinity abounds, than the months of May and June. The Institution will be removed on the 1st of May to 49 Bleecker street, a few doors east of Broadway.

March 20. 939—4t*

CHURCH BELLS AND TOWN CLOCKS. An experi ace of more than twenty-five years, has given to subscriber an opportunity of obtaining the best form for bells, the various combination of metals, the degree of heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and melodious tones.

Church, Factory, and Steamboat Bells constantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of Bells, of any number, furnished to order. Those of Trinity church, New-York, were completed at this foundry, also the Fire Bells, which are the largest ever cast in this country. For several years past the highest premiums have been awarded by the New-York State Fairs and American Institute. State Fairs and American Institute.
Four hundred and thirty-two bells were cast and sold at his foundry the past year, averaging 550 pounds each. Improved Cast Iron Yokes are stached to his Bells, and

Improved Cast Iron Yokes are strached to his Bells, and an avoids the disagreable effect produced by the clapper resting on the bell. The hangings complete can be furnished if required, including yoke, frame and wheel.

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939—271* REV. J. P. THOMPSON AND DR. ORVILLE DEWEY. The April No. of Holden's Dollar Magazine is now ready. It contains a sketch of each of the abovenamed eminent clergymen, with extracts from their most popular sermons. Also, a Critique on William Cullen Brypopular sermons. popular sermons. Also, a Critique on William Cuien Bry ant, (the first of a series of papers upon all our distinguish ant, (the first of a series of papers upon all our distinguish aranas.) "The Mission of Novellettes," en article pecu lially acceptable to the opposers of trashy "yellow-covere lially acceptable to the opposers of trashy" yellow-covere lially acceptable to the opposers of trashy "yellow-covere scrans.) "The Mission of Novellettes," an article peculially acceptable to the opposers of trashy "tyellow-covered liarly acceptable to the opposers of trashy "tyelow covered views which are Reviews;" "Topica of the Month," together with Tales, Sketches, Transistions, &c. forming 64 pages of most excellent reading matter. Single copies 121 pages of most excellent reading matter. Office 103 Nassau street, up stairs.

March 20. 939—2tis*

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ian Soldier.

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March 21st, 1848. ESSRS. BRADBURY & NASH S Second Juvenile Musical Festival—The subscribers would respectfully announce to their (riends and the public generally, that they will give their second Jurenile Musical Entertainment at the Broadway Taternacle, on Wednesday evening March 29th, 1848, by a Select Choir of about Seven Hundred Young Singers in uniform dresses. The Musica to be performed is much of it new, and has been selected with meeting and the second selected. be performed is much of the principal Music and it like to great care.

Tickets 25 cents each, for sale at the principal Music and 3 sokstores, and at the ticket office on the evening of the 2 concert. Performance to commence at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ past 7 o'clock. No postponement.

E. G. BRADBURY.

March 20. 939-1t*

F. H. NASH.

This flook has been highly recommended by the Third Presbytery of Pittsburgh:—The Presbytery of Pittsburgh:—The Wilmington Presbytery:—The Presbytery of Eethlehem:—The Clinton Presbytery:—The Newtown Presbytery:—The Lexington Presbytery:—By the Synods of Pennsylvania, of Western Pennsylvania, and other Ecter of the Presbytery of Pennsylvania, of Western Pennsylvania, and other Ecter of the Pitts of Pitts OPINIONS OF THE PRESS "Columbian Magazine for April, 1848.—The number for April has made its appearance, and a magnificent number it is too—containing seventeen original articlea, from the pens of the most popular magazine writers of the day, four splendid illustrations, and two pages of new nusic. Mr. Taylor, the enterprising publisher, appears desirate on the pens of the choicest vehicles of popular reading, as well as the most tastefully embellished work published. This being the case, the question will soon arise, or who takes

tion into the churches of Western New York, as we know it is extensively elsewhere." Maltay Geeston, Pastor of the church at Rushville, N. Y.

James Richards,
Pastor of the church at Penn Yan, N. Y.

For sale in New-York by M. W. Dodd; in Rochester,
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March 20. 939—4t*

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses Sed Surve, will, on the 1st of May, remove their recently and the Crinedl. 12mo.

Muthusultations. By Melanethon W. Jacobus. Vol. I. With Illustrations. By Melanethon W. Jacobus. Vol. I. With Illustrations. By Melanethon W. Jacobus. Vol. I. With Illustrations. By Melanethon W. Jacobus. Vol. I. Muthus. Jemo. 91.00. A Journey Through the Region of Fulfiled Prophecy. By the Rev. D. Abecl. late Missionary to China. By the Rev. G. R. Williamson, with portrait, 12mo. \$1.00. Germany, England and Scottland, or Recollections of Swiss Minister. By J. H. Merle D'Aubigne. 12mo. 51.00. Summer's Exposition of Matthew and Mark. 12mo. Summer's Exposition of Matthew and Mark. 12mo. The Convent; a Narrative founded on Fact. By Miss McCrinedl. 12mo. Morell's History of Speculative Philosophy in the Ninetenth Century. Svo. \$3.00. Just published by Svo. \$3.00. Just published by ROBERT CARTER, 58 Canal street.

March 20th, 1848. THE VARIATIONS OF POPERY; by Rev. SAMUEL EDGAR, D. D. of Ireland, with an Appendix by Rev. John N. McLeon, D.D. of New-York. First American from the latest London edition. Revised, corrected, and enlarged by the author. corrected, and enlarged by the author.

This work is to be published in four numbers, making a volume of between 600 and 700 large octavo pages, printed from new type and on superfine paper. First number is now-ready; the second will be issued in April, the third in May, and the fourth in June.

Since we first announced the work for publication, we have received letters from a large number of influential clergymen, urging 15 to extend the liberal offer to the 1st of June—also, to make the same offer to the people from a conviction that an unlimited number of copies would be called for. The encouragement we have stready received from

and furnished in a bound volume, at a price con with books of the same size and merit. with books of the same size and merit.

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The public will take notice, that we have no traveling agents for this work, nor can we alford to employ any at the present price of it. ORGAN FOR SALE.—A beautiful Chamber, or Olarge Parlor Organ, with three stops, and an Octa and Fifth of Pedals, voiced loud—sufficient for a sm church, or a lecture room—with a mahogany case, made by Jardine, cost \$500, is offered for \$300. Inquire of

distinction, for \$1. provided the money is mailed, post paid by the 1st of June, when it will be completed in numbers

GEO. W. TAGGART, 15 Fulton st. N.Y. March 15th, 1849. MISSIONARY MAPS.—Agents Wanted.—
A number of active, business men, with good address, are wanted, as Traveling Agents, to sell Missionary Maps. To such liberal terms will be offered. Address the March 8, 1848.

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O. B. BIDWELL. DERMANENT BOARD.—Two gentlemen with their wives, or two single gentlemen can be accommoted with spacious and pleasant rooms, with bed-rooms joining, and board for the year from the 1st of May, in a small family where there are few boarders and no children, near Fifth Avenue, below Union Square. Applicants are desired to inquire at the office of the Evangelist, for particulars and references.

March 15. 938—tf

New-Pork Cattle Market. For the week ending Monday, March 20th, 1848. At market 1013 Beef Cattle; 80 Cowa and Calves; and

1000 Sheep and Lambs.

Paters. Beef Catt'e have come more freely into the market, and holders have reduced the prices of the better quali-ties nearly \$1 per cwt. Good retailing cattle are now at rom \$6.50 to 88 per cwt.; but even at these rates it would appear buyers have evinced no desire to operate beyond heir immediate wants, as quite a large number remain over ansold, say about 400. 40 head were taken for shipment to the Bermuda market. 650 Southern—the remainder East ern and New-York State cattle. Cows and Calves-Sales at from \$15 to \$25 a \$50, as in

Sheep and Lambs begin gradually to come into market ore freely, but with a demand hardly commensurate with the supplies on hand, prices show a corresponding decline. Sales at from \$2.25 to \$3.50 a \$5.50. 100 left over. Hay and Straw-There was a large attendance of country wagona at the scales to-day. The supplies comprise

uality. Lowest average quoted last week was \$20. All sold.

New-Jersey, Long Island and Westchester. Prices range from 70 to 80c. per cwt. Straw is, selling at former rates,

XUM

New-York Evangelist.

CORRESPONDED. CE OF THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. THOUGHT'S AND THINGS AT THE WEST. Cincinnati, March 2nd, 1848.

D'AUBIGNE AT FAULT. was no reason in fact for prolonging the conference." "As Luther was of an intractable and imperious disold Jesuit and malignant slanderer of Luther and the and reverently left his card upon the altar and de-Reformation, Louis Maimbourg, whom Seckendorf parted. here quotes for the very purpose of refuting hint, as he does in an elaborate note immediately following.

accompanied with a voluminous commentary by ed, and then I felt encouraged; for there is a state of way of confutation, which is closely printed in small | feeling coming up that may at length be used as a Roman letter. D'Aubigne makes his quetation from means of spiritual good to France. Lib. II. sec. 17 of the translation of Maimbourg's work, and not from anything which Seckendorf has said. Luther's "great apologist" never talked in that style respecting the object of his admiration. The very sentiment which D'Aubigne here as cribes to Seckendorf, is criticised and refuted by Seckendorf in his note on the passage. His words are: " Ferum denique et imperiosum ingenium absque calumnia Luthero objici nequit, etc. that is, "It can

not without calumny be objected to Luther that he

was of an intractable and imperious disposition," etc.

It may be useful, from time to time, to point out the

mistakes and errors which occur in popular works of

wide circulation; for those are just the kind of mis-

takes, which, uncorrected, do most mischief.

A HIGH-HANNED DEED. The Legislature of Kentucky have just done a deed of surprising injustice and oppression. The Western Baptist Education Society, the members of which are mainly in Southern Ohio, have been laboring for years to found and endow in this vicinity a theological institution of a high order. They purehased ground in Covington, opposite Cincinnati obtained a charter from the Kentucky Legislature, and after years of hard work, have put up their buildings, endowed their professorships, gathered a property of about \$160,000, and got their school well under way, with Rev. Dr. Patterson, late of Providence, R.I. at the head. It was feared that a North ern faculty and Ohio trustees might not always be quite orthodox on the subject of slavery, though as yet the boards of instruction and government had been far enough from being aggressive on that subiect. Representations were secretly made to the Legislature: and to the amazement of teachers and trustees, they all at once found that their charter had | The Convent; a Narrative founded on Fact. By R. Mac been amended by legislative enactment, sixteen new members added to their board, and elections of men residing out of the State hereafter peremptorily prohibited. Thus the institution has been taken completely out of the hands of those who founded and endowed it; and its usefulness crippled if not entirely destroyed, for everybody knows that a slaveholding

It is just such things as these which discourage me so in respect to Protestant educational institutions at the West as compared with Catholie. The Catholics get their money very easily, put up their institutions with but little difficulty, and then they are permanent-and they have nothing to do but go anead. The Protestants with infinite labor and trouble collect their money, wear out two or three of their best men to get an institution established; and then some fellow-Protestants, moved by some local or sectarian jealousy, make an assault upon them and destroy all that has been done. So it was with Lane Seminary. As soon as it was well established, a violent effort was made, by brethren of the same faith, to destroy it; for if the Old School had got it, with Alleghany Seminary on one side and New Albany on the other, they could have done nothing with it. These dissensions have always been the bane of Protestantism, and given Rome all the advantage over them. Till the piety of Protestantism becomes equal to its freedom, it will always present a weak side to Romanism wherever Romanism is strong. Jerome says that the church was originally organized without bishops, but on account of schisms bishops became necessary; that is, as I nnderstand it, when there was no longer gospel grace enough in the church to keep the peace, the evil was remedied by depriving the church of her gospel liberty. I must confess that I am sometimes afraid of just such a result here in this Western country; and who will dare say, if it comes from such a cause. that it is not a righteous retribution?

labor and money have been wasted, and a

mising enterprise blighted.

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT EDUCATION I see by the New-York Observer, that the Presbyterian Herald and the Ohio Observer have somehow got the impression that some zealous friends of Protestant education have asserted or intimated that the Catholic schools in the West educate better than the Protestant. I have never heard such a thing said or intimated by any friend of Protestant education, but directly the reverse. Even Miss Beecher's address, which has been the text for so much comment, so far from asserting the superiority of Catholic education, most emphatically asserts its inferiority. Her words are these:

"I have taken pains to acquaint myself with the character of Catholic schools, their books, modes of instruction and prices, and in no respect can they elaim to surpass ours, while in many particulars they are far behind the improvements of the age. Their schools generally are as expensive as similar Protheir unintellectual modes of instruction, remind one of the dark ages from which they have come down. How, then, can she be said to affirm the superiority

of Catholie teaching? And if she has not done this,

The thing which has been asserted is not inferior ity of education, but this, namely, that the Catholic institutions at the West are generally more richly endowed, more permanent, more imposing than the Protestant, with larger numbers of teachers, with a more abundant supply of the materiel, more showy in all respects, and consequently more largely patronized, especially by the rich and fashionable-and all this is most unquestionably true. Who that knows anything of the state of education at the West will pretend to deny it? It has formerly been true to a still greater extent than it is now; for, thank God, some Protestants have at length been roused by the combined influence of love and fear, to establish permanent institutions of their own, as the Methodists and Presbyterians in Cincinnati. But who would have prepared himself for the battle if no alarm had been sounded, or the sound had been an uncertain one? All exaggeration should be carefully avoided-the truth and nothing but the truth should be spoken-and if possible to get at it, the whole truth should be told. I am sincerely grateful to the Presbyterian Herald for all the statistics it has furnished; I hope it will keep on in this good work-I will do my best to help according to my means and opportunities—though in all estimates of the kind, especially when an illegible manuscript must be sent to a dis tant press, there will be, unavoidably, some typonot typographical. We should be charitable towards in every twenty-five of their active and talented each other's mistakes, and approximate towards the truth as near and as fast as we can; for none of us have any interest in deceiving or being deceived.

certainly would be blasphemous; but was it necessarily so there? The state of the public mind in France in respect to Christianity is most curious. Infidel reformers begin to have quite a respect for the New Testament and for Jesus Christ. A society of them has even printed an edition of the New day, I noticed an error which I think ought to be day, I noticed an error which I think ought to be corrected. In Vol. IV. pp. 98, 99, speaking of the conference at Marburg, D'Aubigne says: "There conference at pectful-and if the infidels of France will look away from their church to the New Testament, from their position," says even his great apologist Seckendorf, clergy to Jesus Christ, there is yet hope even for the "he did not cease from calling upon the Swiss to submit simply to his opinions." In a foot-note he submit simply to his opinions." In a foot-note he submit simply to his opinions." gives the Latin words, Lutherus vero, ut erat fero et not been to church for some time, at length felt movgives the Latin words, Liunei as the reference, Seck. p. ed in conscience to attend. When he arrived at 136. Now this is not the language of Seckendorf at church, he found that it was not the time of service; all. These are the accusations of that foul-mouthed but that his visit might not be lost, he very politely

The truth seems to be that the French progressires, infidels as they are, do really feel the pressure The oversight is the more singular, because the text of spiritual as well as physical want and suffering. is so pointed as to make the matter perfectly plain. They have a sort of indefinite notion of Jesus Christ It only shows that the best of men need watching, as the friend of the poor, the helper of the suffering, especially when they write in a hurry. Seckendorf's a philanthropic reformer, and they begin to turn whole work, it may be well to mention, is simply a their eyes towards him; and the New Testament is whole work, it may be well to mention, is simply a translation of the first three books of Maimbourg's coming in as it were by the back door. For my own Harvard in his 18th year.

He began the study of the law in the office of Mr. History of Lutheranism, which is printed in Italics, part, I at first felt shocked by the story I have relat-

NOVANGLUS OCCIDENTALIS.

THE YEARS. The years roll on, the years roll on; And shadows now stretch o'er the lawn, Whereon the sunlight fell at morn-The morn of mortal life; And dusky hours to me have come Life's landscape now looks drear and dumb

And quench'd the light, and ceased the hum. With which my way was rife I now look backward on the path Whereon I've walk'd 'mid wrong and wrath; I look, and see how much it hath

Of bitterness to tell: But life's hard lessons must be learn'd; By goading care is wisdom earn'd-Then upward let the eve be turn'd, And all earth's seenes are well!

On roll the years, the swift, still years; And as they pass, how feeling sears-How dryeth up the fount of tears-Emotion's fires grow dim; This pulse of life not long can last And as the years go hurrying past, The blooms of life are earthward cast And wither'd heart and limb.

The years, the years sublimely roll. Unfurling, like a letter'd scroll! Look on! and garner in thy soul The treasures of their lore; It is God's writing there we see; Oh! read with deep intensity; Its truth shall with thy spirit be When years shall roll no more

Notices of New Publications.

[Hogg's Weekly Instructor

Crindell. Authoress of the School Girl in France. R. Carter.

This work resembles in spirit, aim and style, the ttle volume so well known to the reading public, the School Girl in France. It is an earnest, and we the wiles which are practiced in Catholie schools to inveigle the faith of Protestant pupils. If any warning capitly he first part with Protestant pupils. If any warning capitly he first part with Protestant pupils. theological institution, with slaveholding trustees and ing eould be effectual with Protestant parents against dies being sisters of the late Gov. Clinton, and who teachers, can never prosper. Thus, all this time and the employment of Jesuit teachers where no earthly had been previously married to Samuel and Barridge reason for it exists, it would seem that the harrowing truths and illustrations of this volume would supply it.

Mr. Maxwell writes in an agreeable, perspicus style, and has exhibited a good degree of industry in collecting the facts which form the groundwork of his descriptions. The observations of a traveler rapidly coursing through a country, especially when seore. that country is but ill-understood, are always to be candor and intelligence to appreciate it. The reader's conception of the personages, scenery, life, manners, resources and economy of the Russian empire,

A fine octavo volume of about 450 pages has been ssued by this enterprising house, presenting a catalogue of unwards of twelve thousand of the most important works in the various departments of knowledge in all modern languages, together with the editions, dates, places of publication, &c. The lists of works in the different departments are not in very good proportion-some being quite meager, and others piler was more at home in church and Puscyite literature than anywhere else. The German books too. are meagerly noticed; but with all these drawbacks
Albany for the effectual protection of home manufactures by Congress laws. He supported Mr. Adams reaching down to the present time, it is in some respects superior to any other work we know of. The tudent and the lover of books will find it a most

agreeable companion of the library.

This new edition is somewhat improved and en larged, and is printed in very fair style. It is a work clear and concise in its statement of principles, its paradigms ingenious and copious, its arrangement very convenient, and in all the qualities that form a good practical grammar, it bears the marks of good sense, thorough scholarship, and great accuracy.

A LIFE IN EARNEST ENCOURAGED, in a Conrse of Lectur 10 Young Men. By Rev. C. Billings Smith, A.M. Nev Haven: Horace Day.

The titles of the several lectures of which this handsome volume is composed, are these: True manliness; labor; home; claims of the times; politics; elements of success; self-reliance; and religion. There are broad and comprehensive views of life, and many wholesome truths disclosed in the lectures.—

They are composed in a spirited style, which someall that pertained to take an active interest in
all that pertained to the public welfare; and, like his times becomes turgid and extravagant, but often imbues the sentiments of the writer with a glow and an energy which is quite attractive. We should expect a healthful effect from their perusal by the young.

Entertainments. With Explanatory Notes by E. Lane, Esq. Harper and Brothers.

A splendid edition of this famous work has be begun in numbers-twelve of which will complete it-at 25 cents each. It is to be illustrated by some six hundred wood cuts from designs by eminent artists, neatly engraved, adorning almost every page, and adding unspeakably to the interest of the work. So fine an issue of these tales was never before made in this country. Of the tales themselves, their merits and character are too well known to need remark. As pictures of oriental life, mythology, superstitions, instructive and interesting beyond all comparison; while the eagerness with which, for generations, they have been devoured, attests their essential poetry and their great aptitude to excite and gratify the imagin-Quincy Adams, had he been elected to a second have been devoured, attests their essential poetry and

The United Brethren or Moravians in Great Briin every twenty-five of their active and talented members being sent out as missionaries. They have a missionaries in the three Danish West India Islands, having under their instruction 9570 negroes; in Jamaica they have 35 missionaries, instructing who had become deaf from sickness when two years ands, having under their instruction 9570 negroes; in Jamaica they have 35 missionaries, instructing 13,782 negroes; in Antigua, 27 missionaries, and and a half old, we inquired if she could recollect anyunder their care 10,022 negroes; in St. Kitt's 10 thing of sounds or words. It occurred to us that

health of Jesus Christ, which was instantly concurred in with enthusiastic cheering. Out of France this certainly would be blasphemous; but was it necessarily would be blasphemous; but was it necessari ong the Hottentots and Tambookies and Fingoes. number of missionaries 282; converts 64,268.

AMBROSE SPENCER.

a distinguished place in the esteem and affections of the people of the State of New-York, and was for many years actively engaged in the public service legislative, executive, and judicial. Few men reived more unequivocal tokens of the approbatio of the wise and good—and it would be impossible to name any one connected with the polities of this State, who was more unsparingly and systematically traduced, slandered and libeled, than Ambrose

His birth-place was Salisbury, Connecticut, the corner town of the State, adjoining Massachusetts and New-York (Dutchess County). Peter B. Por-ter, Myron Holley, Orville D. Holley, and Elisha ttlesey of Ohio, were natives of Salisbury. Judge Spencer, and his brother Philip, graduated at Harvard University in July 1783, when the for

mer, who was born on the 13th of December, 1765. was but 17 years and 6 months old. Their father, a mechanic and farmer, in very moderate circumstances, sent them to Yale College in 1779. Young Spencer must have possessed first-rate talents and een a very diligent student, to obtain the honors of

John Canfield of Sharon, Connecticut, whose daughter, Laura, he married, when in his 19th year. In 1786 he was appointed Clerk of the city of Hudson. and in 1793 elected to the Assembly of this State by Columbia County. He acted with the Federal party, was sent by them to the Senate in 1795, and again elected a Senator in 1797. He was also a member of the Council of Appointment, whose duty it was to select fit candidates for public offices in the State. That year, however, he left the Federalists, who were then in the zenith of their power, and united with De Witt Clinton to promote the elec-tion of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency. It is said that he demurred to the Alien and Sedition Laws: but he that as it may be united himself with the Republicans, and faithfully acted with them du-

ring the last half century of his eventful life. When they obtained power in the Assembly, in 1800, De Witt Clinton, Ambrose Speacer, and two others, were chosen a Council of Appointment, and had the patronage of the State at their disposal. In 1801, Mr. Spencer became Attorney General, when only 37 years of age; and in 1804 was placed on the bench of the Supremc Court. In 1819 he was appointed Chief Justice of the State.

As a Judge, he became a member of the Council

of Revision, whose duty it was to revise, and state any objections they had to any bill that had passed the Senate and Assembly. In May, 1807, Judge Spencer's first wife, Mrs. Laura Spencer, the thor of John C. and Capt. Ambrose Spencer, died at Albany, after a lingering illness, in the 40th year of She was an excellent, amiable, and highly accomplished lady.

"Her natural disposition," says the Albany Gazette "was uniformly mild and pleasant—her piety in-viting and unaffected—her whole deportment, in public and private, commendable and exemplary To her afflieted family slie has left an example of consolation and instruction; and to her fellow professors of the household of faith, a strong and encouraging testimony of the value and efficacy of a crucified Christ. Being enabled hy the grace of God to receive him as her Lord and Savior, she was not ashamed of him in the circle in which she moved She bore a practical testimony to his unutterable preciousness, adorning her profession with a gospe walk and conversation. In her distressing sickness, which was a consumption of the lungs, she sought to glorify God by her patience under His rod, and submission to His will. Having fled to the Redeem-

er of sinners in the time of her health, she was not forsaken by Him in her sickness and death." On the 12th of Dec. 1807, Judge S. was married are bound to believe, faithful and candid exposure of by Rev. Dr. Knight, in this city, to Mrs. Mary Nor

> In 1812, Judge Spencer, who had aided Mr. Jefferson's election in 1801, heartily supported Mr. Madison and the war, and united with Gov. Tompkins in a strenuous effort to defeat the passage of the bill recharter the subscribers of the first U. S. Bank, capital, under the title of the Bank of America.— Ever ardent, persevering, and firm of purpose, his sterling honesty and love of truth and justice shone conspicuous through a life prolonged beyond four-

regard the defeat of Madison in November, 1812, as taken with allowances; yet there is evidence here, on a condemnation of the war in which the nation had, every page, of a disposition to ascertain the truth, and as he thought, most righteously engaged, and that it would be destructive of the unity of sentiment that pervaded and was essential to the Republican party. Therefore was it that he separated himself for a tir from his highly gifted brother-in-law and friend, De however well read he may be, will be apt to acquire enlargement, clearness and precision from these entertaining and well-composed sketches.

Tom his nighty gitted blother-linear and then, be Witt Clinton. He had the highest regard for Gen. John Armstrong, upheld him as War Sceretary, and warmly vindicated his reputation after his death. In 1821, Judge S. represented Albany in the Contutional Convention, and in 1818 was associated with Peter J. Monroe, to report improvements to our Equity system. His propositions, made 28 years since, have, in many essential particulars, been re-

cently adopted.
On the 1st of Feb. 1825, the Assembly of this State States, 77 to 45, he having lost the Chief Justiceship by reason of his age, 60 years—but the nomination was defeated in the Senate. He wrote a friend that iberal support to Mr. Adams' administration-that he was pleased at his election, and considered him a

great and good man. In 1827 he was a delegate to a convention held at for re-election in 1828, and attended a State Convention in his favor as a delegate. He was that year elected to Congress for Albany County. In 1831 he was a delegate to a convention to nominate Mr. Clay for the Presidency, and steadily supported that dis-

tinguished statesman to the day of his death. After retiring from the Supreme Court, in 1823, he soon exchanged the profession of the law for that of agriculture, and personally superintended the cul-tivation of a farm near Albany, the citizens of which hose him once or twice as their mayor. Like Clay, Marshall, Adams, and Wirt, he gave a determined and uncompromising opposition to the systematic plunder and wanton oppression of the Cherokee In-dians, but "cupidity and violence triumphed over a nelpless people, and drove them from their native land to a distant wilderness," as it is proposed to drive

the free men of color of Virginia, in the Governor of that State's last annual message. After the death of Mrs. Spencer, the Judge, the in his 74th year, retired to the quiet village of Lyons, in Wayne County, where he spent the last nine years of his life in preparing for the great change from time to eternity which has at length taken place. He became an active member of the Episcopal church, expressed his firm belief in the great truths of Chritianity, and bowed himself with reverence and hubefore the Creator, Preserver, and bountiful Benefactor of the Universe. Until last fall his step was firm and elastic, and his regular and temperate habits of life were rewarded with uninterrupted good friend Mr. Adams, closed a well-spent life, his dying aspirations being a prayer for the peace and prosperity antry which he had so long, so use

fully, and so faithfully served.—Tribune.

We were struck, the other day, in looking at a work called the Lives of the Presidents, with a few curious coincidences of numbers which relate to the line of five Presidents, beginning and ending with an Adams. Here is a table, for instance, of the periods.

in which they were born and went out of office John Adams, Thomas Jefferson James Madison, James Monroe, John Quiney Adams, Now it will be seen by this that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor Adams; Madison eight after his predecessor Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison, and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe. Another curious fact to e observed is, that Adams was just sixty-six years old when he retired; Jefferson was sixty-six; Maditerm, would have been sixty-six. Adams, Jefferson and Monroe all died on the 4th of July.—New-York

A MOTHER'S VOICE.

I see by one of our foreign journals that at a recent reform dinner in France, the health of the King was proposed but it was received in ominous silence, no one responded to it. Some one proposed the labrador, 30 missionaries and 1167 Esquimaux; Institution of sounds or words. It occurred to us that there might have been at least one sound which might be remembered even from that tender age, and with an engraving of the place, may be obtained at the might be remembered even from that tender age, and with an engraving of the place, may be obtained at the might be remembered even from that tender age, and we required to us that there might have been at least one sound which might be remembered even from that tender age, and we required to us that there might have been at least one sound which might be remembered even from that tender age, and we ventured to inquire whether she had no remembered even from that tender age, and we ventured to inquire whether she had no remembered even from that tender age, and we ventured to inquire whether she had no remembered even from that tender age, and we required to us that there might have been at least one sound which might be remembered even from that tender age, and we required to us that there might have been at least one sound which might be remembered even from that tender age, and we required to us that the comforts and place, may be obtained at the work of sounds or words. It occurred to us that there might have been at least one sound which might be remembered even from that tender age, and with an engraving of the place, may be obtained at the work of sounds or words. It occurred to us that there are 10,022 negroes; in St. Kitt's 10 under their care 10,022 negroes; in St. Kitt's 10 under their care 10,022 negroes; in St. Kitt's 10 under their care 10,022 negroes; in St. Kitt's 10 under their care 10,022 negroes; in St. Kitt's 10 under their care 10,022 negroes; in St. Kitt's 10 under their care 10,022 negroes; in St. Kitt's 10 under their care 10,022 negroes; in

negroes; in South Africa, 47 missionaries, laboring and feeling clusters around such a fact! In all her memory there is but one sound, and that is her mo-They are about to establish missions, also, in the ther's voice. For years she has dwelt in a silence Caffre country, South Africa, among the Indians on the Musquito Shore, and in New Holland. Total still lingered in her heart. There they can never die; and if her life should be prolonged to threescore years and ten, o'er the long and silent track of her life, the memory of that voice will come, in loveliness and beauty, reviving the soul of weary old age with the This eminent citizen and learned civilian occupied fresh lovely sounds of her cradle hours."

Darents & Children's Department.

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. LITTLE NIBBLE AND THE TRAP.

A FABLE. SY WM. OLAND BOURNE.

A dear little mouse
Was once looking around,
And thought that a house—
Just the thing—she had found; So airy and gay With its framework of wire, In it she could stay

And no other require

To Nibble she ran, Out of breath with the news-"Come, quick as you can!
For your chance you may lose!"
"What ails you, my dear?"
The wise mother said;
"A house for us both,
Full of cheese and of bread!"

So Nibble went out Where her little one flew, But cautious about
Many glances she threw; Shall we hurry right in? Stop! stop! silly mouse

For your death you may win "Tis ready for use, With a door in the side-Bread and cheese lying loose.
We want nothing beside!"
And little Nib went Running up to the door, So much was she bent On possessing the store.

But Old Nibble cried,
With a squesk loud and clear,
"Come back to my side
Little Nibble my dear!
If you should go in
You can never come out,
Till Puss shall begin
To run hungry about

To run hungry about. "A fine-looking trap To cstch such as you, But you never could nsp If you went the door through You could not lie down
'Mid the food scattered there,

For your prison would frown On the richest of fare." Young Nibble looked sad When her mother thus spoke. But soon she was glad,
And the silence she broke—
And she said, "Now will I Learn a lesson to-day— Everywhere I will rry Out of danger to stay." New-York, Feb. 14th, 1848.

BE IN EARNEST.

Sonhy Davis was a pretty little girl about eight ears of age. She attended Sabbath School, and had for a teacher an amiable young lady who was fond of children. Miss Adams took a great deal of pains with Sophy and tried faithfully to induce her to learn her lessons and keep up with her class. Sometimes she would explain them to her on a week day, and try to excite her interest, and offer her little ewards. She labored more with her than with all the rest of the class, but notwithstanding this, Sophy was always behind hand. She either would not learn her lesson at all, or she would have but a part

Her mother was faithful also; she would call her n at such a time every Saturday afternoon and give her her Bible. Sophy would generally sit down on the board step in the front entry where it was still, and think she was going to learn very fast. She about something else, about her dolls and her play, and then read another verse, and then fall into a 3 o'clock. deep study about some new dress which she meant to

nothing. Oa the Sabbath morning the superintendent took Sophy and led her into another class, where were little girls much younger than herself, and who had to cominit but three verses. She felt very much mortified, and told her mother of it in tears "My dear Sophy," said her mother, "I will tell

you what you must do. Ascertain what the lessons are in Miss Adams' class, and go to work in earnest are in Miss Adams' class, and go to work in earnest and learn them, then they will not put you back, if they see you can keep up. Sophy followed her mother's good advice. The next Saturday afternoon she took her Bible and began to study "in earnest," as her mother said. That alternoon she attended to nothing else. She let her dolls, and her work, and her play, and her dress all go, and learned the six verses thoroughly. She did this for two or three Sabbaths in succession, and then the superintendent with a smile led her back again to Miss Adams' class, who was very glad to receive her.

Sophy has not since been behind hand. She has discovered that she could learn, and that all she needed was to be in earnest about her lessons. From

needed was to be in earnest about her lessons. From this time she rose rapidly, and soon went into higher classes still. She became also more interested in her Thus Sophy found out a valuable secret, that to

a thing well, we must be in earnest about it; and to be interested in it, we must do it well.

SEEK RELIGION WHILE YOUNG.

Let no one think, that there is greater difficulty becoming a Christian in childhood, than there is at a later period in life. There is much less. If any one wanted a tree in front of his house, would he go and dig and transplant a great tree, with a tall heavy trunk, wide-spreading branches, and great roots run-ning deep into the ground? He might possibly do but it would be a work of great difficulty, and the tree would not be very likely to live. He would rather choose a young tree, which would be easily and safely transplanted. In like manner, the difficulty of becoming religious increases as one grows

had been a disciple of Christ for half a century. Conversing with a friend, she said, 'Tell all the children that an old woman, who is just on the borders of eternity, is very much grieved that she did not begin to love the Savior when she was a child. Tell them, youth is the time to serve the Lord.'-

WANTED-The owner of a small tin trunk, re-VV eeived by Express from Boston, in January last, and irrected "Miss H. M. Wallen, New-York city, care of A. Ierwin." Apply at the Missionary Rooms of the A.B.C.

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marks in his preface: "This Manual of Natural Philosophy claims no higher merit than that of being a republication of the popular treatise of Dr. Comstock, of Hartford, U.S. enlarged, and to a certain extent, remodeled. His colleague feels a peculiar pleasure in the sssociation of his own name with that of an author who has earned a well-merited reputation in the pursuit of physical science." The publishers understand that the work has been translated into German for the use of the public schools in Prussia.

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