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and other letters to be addressed to BRADFORD & FIELD, PROPRIETORS Our Correspondence.

RELIGIOUS STATE OF EUROPE. BY AN AMERICAN DIVINE. THE DISSENTERS OF ENGLAND The Presbyterians—The Congregationalists—The Bap-tists—Robert Hall—The Quakers—The Methodists— The Wesleyans, compared with the Methodist Episco-pal Church of the United States—The Methodist Se-

We have, of course, no room to enter into a de tailed account of all the Dissenting bodies in Engand. A few remarks on the principal amongst

ney in Parliament, and remodelied the ecclesiastiof 1643. By Cromwell's assumption of supreme authority, in 1649, their infinence was much diminished, and the power of ordination taken away embly, and entrusted to a committee of thirty-eight persons, of different sects, called Triers (nine of whom were laymen). The Act of Uniformity, after the restoration of Charles II., dea modified Synodical Episcopacy, designed by Archbishop Usher, which they were disposed to accept, was now refused. In 1691, a portion of them formed a coalescence with the Congregational min-

But since the middle of the eighteenth century amongst them, just as they did amongst the Puritans in New-England. Before that time, anti-Trinitarian views were rare irregularities in England. Two Arians suffered death on the stake during the reign of James the First. John Biddle was imprisoned for the same offence in the time of the Commonwealth, and died in prison in 1662. The great Milton, so often claimed by Unitarians, was only a semi-Arian, and this error had no effect npon Presbyterian ministers who openly renounced the doctrine of the Trinity, in 1719, in the West of England, were removed from their charges. But not long afterwards, the tendency in the same direction increased so generally and so imperceptibly that the majority of the ancient Presbyterian chapels and endowments passed over into the hands of Unitarians. This doctrinal change was followed by a change of the form of government in favor of thoughts and words, and kept for some time pulling Congregational Independency. The English Unitarians, like their brethren in New-England and New-York, embody a large proportion of the literary talent, taste and philanthropy of the present age but the number of their congregations, according to

Those Presbyterians who remained true to the standard of the Westminster Assembly were merged either in Congregational churches, or connecte themselves with their Scottish neighbors. For the Established Kirk of Scotland has three Presbydon," belongs to this national Scotch branch. Besides, the Free Church of Scotland and the United

census report, do not exceed 229.

rose during the reign of Elizabeth (1580), and who in the person of Oliver Cromwell, once controlled the Dissenting bodies for position and political in points, with the Presbyterians, although they do you here, Mr. Hall?" He put his finger to his foreprinciple of congregational independency, first prothirty two incarcerations returned to the Established Church: and then far more ably and consistent-New-England, aithough he never saw it. There his congregation found a safe refuge, and became the from the pulpit into the vestry." Although a Calgerm of a great republic, while their friends snifered vinist, he never carried the dectrine of the decrees oppression and persecution in their native land. and exerted the widest infinence in shaping, to a tion, and expostulation. One of his parishioners great extent, the religious, moral and political char- found fault with his preaching on that account, and acter of the New World. "Cromwell could not emphatinally remarked," I believe the doctrine of give a commonwealth to England, but we received rain his pilgrims, Brewster, Bradford and Carver, tion sure." To a lady who was over desirous of to take possession of New-England. These men having his autograph, he wrote on the Album," I ble Address on the Reformed Churches of Enrone and America.) American Puritanism, however, is but rotten frame. For the greater part of his life principle of Presbyterianism. For the Pligrim Fa-and to take enormous doses of laudannm. He died thers, of Plymouth Rock, were soon followed by the settlers of Salem, Boston, Hartford, New-Haven, in body, and yet feeling in spirit, as he shortly as-&c., many of whom were in favor of the Presby-

The English Congregationalists have likewise adopted the principle of association. They founded, come!" He beautifully alindes to his afflictions in a letter to his friend, Mr. Phillips, after a recovery in 1831, the "Congregational Union of England and from a severe attack, "I cannot look back upon Wales," a delegated conference of ministers and the events which have befallen me, without admi ration and gratitude. I am a monument of the goodness and of the severity of God. My snfferings have been extreme, and the kindness of God in inhowever, with legislative authority. By such volunterposing in my behalf nuspeakable. Pray for me tary conferences they think they can obtain the benefits, without the disadvantages of regular ayuods, and to secure unity and effective co-operable afflictions I have undergone may 'work for me ormity. They number at present 3,244 churches modation fpr 1 067,760 persons. They have eight which was founded at Plymonth, in 1752; and snp- nally redeemed from destruction, may be as signally port a Home Missionary, an Irish Evangelical, and employed in that which is alone the true end of under the care and in connection with the said John for heathen missions, amounting to £60,000 or £70,000 annually, are given to the London Mission with the Rev. Mr. Sherman, the successor of the viving denominations which owe their origin to the celebrated original Rowland Hill, in Surrey Chapel, most remarkable and interesting period of English

London, some distance from Blackfriars' Bridge.

mmunity in England, from 1608, when the first persecutions they received, since 1688, the benefit congregation of that creed was formed in London. of the Toleration Act. They form, it is well known, They are not uear as numerous as they are in America, where they made their appearance soon nialism of the Roman and the Anglican communion. after the first settlements of New-England, in the person of Roger Williams, and have grown since, it democratic sect of Protestantism, even to the excluis said, to be the largest denomination. But they sion of the ministry, the sacraments and the differ ian Baptists, many of whom are Unitarians, the New Connection, the Seventh Day Baptists, and they were moved by the Spirit from within. But the Scotch Baptists. By far the largest and the I attended also an ordinary Sunday service, where most respectable branch are the Particular or Calviout together), and five theological institutions, and two most distinguished writers, whom the Baptist present century, John Foster and Robert Hall. | tury the number of their meeting houses in England Baptist principles. They defended the Free Comfple, and, like all men of genius, they ded, and far elevated above de-

nominational bigotry and prejudice.

youd the Atlantic. The Society of Friends has, however, not yet finished its mission, as long as it speaksth," may, perhaps, not be out out of its able to bless the world with such truly Christian tion," and the "Wesleyan Methodist Reformers,"

youd the Atlantic. The Society of Friends has, origin from Wesley, the "New Connection," the has waited long for an appreciation of its latent advantages. They are fast being developed.

Yours, truly, G. H. H.

New-Work Tvangelist.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 40.

the Baptist congregation at Cambridge, the students

of the University laid aside their prejudices against

Dissenters, and went to hear him; and Dr. Manseli

then Master of Trinity College, afterwards Bisher

of Bristol, instead of preventing this irregularity,

in the house of the Lord for ever."

As a preacher, he first disappointed the expecta-

tion. He began in a low voice, with the plainest

the leaves of the Bible, so as to excite nstnrally

the question in a stranger, Can this be the cele-

mountain torrent of deep and pions thoughts

clearly conceived, and most happily expressed.

His strong reasoning faculty entered largely into

pedantie technicalities of logic. Striking fignres,

hands of God for the promotion of his glory.

I heard, in England, many very spicy and charac

The power of his mind is the more surprising, is

we consider that it was imprisoned in an athletic.

sured his family, "Very comfortable-very com-

of the mercies received; and that the inconceiva-

4. The Quakers are the youngest of the four sn

one of their large annual meetings in London, and

Spirit and the emanation of the inner light in unin-

terrnpted silence of nearly two hours. As the Pnri-

Since the Toleration Act they have gradually los

the young generation return, as is the case in our

come skeptics. I am not aware that the movement

grace can fix it in a right aim."

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1855.

WHOLE NO. 1332.

soften them to penitence by his preaching.

' World's should not bribe me back to tread Again life's dreary waste; To see the future overspread

For the New-York Evangelist.

EXTENSION.

Will there be less "joy in heaven," though it

I am a Congregationalist, ex animo. I liko ou

form of church government best; but I pray God

about "mint, annis and cummin." Certainly not,

till I am convinced, that they are trying to get

more than their share. It is too small a matter.

We have both got too much other work to do.

While I heartily seconded our \$50,000 Church

Extension movement, I cannot help rejoicing, that

our "zeal has provoked our brethren to go and

do likewise." I am glad they have resolved to

do twice as much; and am sorry they "make

haste" so slowly in filling up the subscription.

We have always lived on the most friendly terms.

We have co-operated in the support of Home

and Foreign Missions. We have prayed, and

counselled, and rejoiced together at all the Anni-

But now the complaint, in certain quarters is

that our Presbyterian partners are becoming sick

which Mr. Barnes is Chairman, by the Assembly.

lieve them? Are thoy not honest men, and as

there may have been some "fast men" in that

a great while to come.

do good to study these words, " And Jesus moved to save me from entering into any quarrel with

with compassion, put forth his hand and touched our brethren, the New School Presbyterians.

With ali the gloomy past

I began my public life,"

poetry of Cowper:

dace in this connection. He is unquestionably one philanthropists, as Joseph John Gurney and Eliza- are secessions from the main body, which have their f the strongest preachers and ablest writers in the beth Prv. who, had she been a member of the Ro- origin mainly in opposition to the exclusively cleri english language, and his sermons on Modern Infi- man Catholic church, would probably be canonized cal character of the government, and zeal for the llty, Reflection on War, on the death of Princess | as the foundress of an order of the "Biessed Sisters | right of the laity to participate in the spiritual and Charlotte of Wales, will long be admired as master- of Jails." pieces. He was one of those rare men, who, al-5. The Methodisis, have overtaken the older seough living in comparatively obscure stations, cessions from the Church of England, and are more nnmerons than all the other Dissenting bodies put few concessions made to the cengregations in regard make a distinct impression upon their age, far beyoud the limits of the sect with which they were

together. But they are again divided into various providentially connected. When he preached to organizations, which have no connection with each other. The two principal branches are the Wesleyan cerning the doctrine of human freedom and predestination, and the Calvinistic Methodists, who derive their origin from George Whitfield and Lady Hnningdon. The former comprise again the " Original ality and piety, and his regret that he could not attend himself, and enjoy so great a benefit. His tive Methodists," the "Bible Christians" (some enthnsiasm for literature followed him to his old imes called Bryanites, from their founder William age. On reading the essay of the then yonthful O'Bryan, a Wesleyan local preacher), the "Wes-Macaulay on Dante, in the Edinburgh Review, he leyan Association," and the "Wesleyan Methodist esolved, although three score years old, and pros-

trate with disease, to learn the rudiments of Italian in order to enjoy the Divina Comedia of the Tuscan derstood by the term Wesleyans, are far the largpoet, who wandered through the realms of eternal est and most influential. The census accounts of bliss and woe, and whose song sounds like the 1851 assign them 6,579 chapels in England and trnmp of the jndgment-day. His metaphysical Wales, with accommodation for 1,447,580 persons. powers led him to break through the prejudices so Their annual contributions to the cause of foreign common, especially among English Dissenters, missions exceed the snm of half a million of dolagainst every thing connected with the middle lars, and are equal to those of the Episcopal Church ages, and to speak favorably (in his Review of Fos- Missionary Society. In 1839 they celebrated their ter's Essays) on the schoolmen of that period, as centenary and raised £216,000 for the endowment acute in the highest degree, and endned with a of theological institutions in Yorkshire and at Richronderful patience of thinking," whose study is of mend, the purchase of the "Centenary Hall and excellent benefit to the metaphysician, in sharp- Mission Honse" in Bishopsgate street, London, the ening his tools and siding his senteness, though provision of a missionary ship, the discharge of they may fail to enlarge his knowledge" A strik- chapel debts, and the increase of the incomes of ing specimen of his exquisite sense for the beanties their benevolent societies. "They have no more." of the Anglo Saxon tongne is recorded by his friend says one of them; "the enthusiasm of young apostles, commencing the conversion of the world; but and biographer, Dr. Gregory. When in a conversation with him, he used the word felicity several they exhibit the regular activity of men laboring times, Hall asked, "Why do you say felicity, sir? according to the snrest rules, with undoubting an Happiness is a better word, more musical and ticipations of success." Their liberality exceeds genuine English, coming from the Saxon." "Not that of their more numerons brethren in America, more musical, I think, sir." "Yes, more musical; and this financial system works most admirably. and so are words derived from the Saxon generally. Their several funds do not consist in money at in-Listen, sir: 'My heart is smitten and withered like terest, or property yielding a revenne, but arise grass;' there's plaintive music. Listen again, sir: annually from the living church under special regu-Under the shadows of thy wings will I rejoice; lations, each member being required to contribute there's cheerful music." "Yes; but rejoice is at least a penny (two cents) a week, and a shilling "True; but all the rest is Saxon; and (twenty-four cents) a quarter. Besides, there are rejoice is almost ont of thne with the other words. private subscriptions and public collections for each Listen again: 'Thou hast delivered my eyes from fund, at a fixed time in the year. They are emphatitears, my sonl from death, and my feet from fall- cally a missionary church, and every member, from ing: all Saxon, sir, except delivered. I would think the proprietor of a manufactory to the poor collier of the word tear, sir, till I wept. Then again, for and miner, feels it a duty and pleasure to make another noble specimen, and almost all good, old an annual contribution to the conversion of the

Saxon-English: 'Snrely goodness and mercy shall heathen. follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell cnpy a medium position between the Church of England and the other Dissenters, and are much city to a degree that seemed only like a prolongnearer to the former than their brethren in the United States, It is well known that Wesley never contemplated a separation from the mother Church, hnt, like Spener and Francke, in Germany, simply brated Robert Hall? But the disappointment soon a revival of practical Christianity in its bosom, and gave way to rising admiration and delight, as the the formation of a pious ecclesiola in the worldpreacher became animated, and poured forth a mixed ecclesia. His loyalty and attachment to the Established Church was as deep and strong as his the discourse, but the argnmentative train was hronghont the land. He refused to allow his sions and plerced the conscience. A magnificent, and rican war of Independence and the urgent requests gregations. Dr. Cumming, "the pulpit lion of Lon- yet perfectly natural diction captivated the imagi- of his followers, that induced him in 1784 (the same year in which Dr. Seabury, the first bishop of the was seized and agitated by the exponnder of the oracles of God, who, in turn, was wholly absorbed received orders in Scotland), to set apart Dr. Coke in his subject, unconscious of his powers, with no as superintendent, with authority to ordain Mr. other wish but to be an humble instrument in the Asbury to the same office, for the establishment of the Methodist Church in America, whose connecteristic anecdotes of Hall, which circulate amongst by the Revolution. It is true, he ordained also tohis many friends and admirers. When in the lunatic fluence. In doctrine they agree, in all essential asylum, he was asked by a stranger, "What brought to assist him in the administration of the sacra- the commercial metropolis. Westchester and Dutchnot formally subscribe the standards of the West- head, and instantly replied, "What will never bring he did not provide for a regular transmission of yon, sir-too much brain." A preacher, after hav- orders in the Conference, and left a solemn charge to say; for, as regards agricultural products and ing finished a sermon, wished to know his opinion to his people not to separate from the Church. Nor about it. Hall remained silent for some time, no. did the Conference exercise the rite of ordination advance of them. There is not a county in the State wishing to mortify his feelings in the presence of by the imposition of hands until 1837, when the abridged form of ordination to Eider's orders, which thodists, was introduced. Yet, after his death, tho Methodist preachers, although not regularly set apart in the customary manner, soon saw the uccesbeyond the limits of practical wisdom; and, after sity, and were urged by their people to administer, the example of St. Panl, made the most unretions of the ministry. Thus, "the People called stricted use of the language of invitation, exhorta-Methodists" became a separate church in reality. though not in name. But they still continued to revere the Establishment as the bulwark of the naional religion, and willingly contributed their tithes edestination, indeed I do." "And so do I," answered Hall: "I believe you were predestinated to for its snpport, while the Dissenters are rather in enjoy the hospitality of Holland, that he might be a fool, and you have made your calling and electric favor of a separation of Church and State. In 1843, they took, for the first time, a public stand with the Dissepters against the government at the introduc-

> was finally thrown ont of Parliament, and the English Methodism, although animated essentially by the same spirit, differs from American Methodism in several points.

factoring and laboring classes, which placed them

1.) The Wesleyans still use, at least in the large chapels, the morning service of the Church of Eng land. This gives more unity and dignity to their worship, while ou the other side the American sys-

ecording to different circumstances and wants. opal Church of the United States, but in the Legal onference of One Hundred. It derives its author ity from a deed of declaration, executed by John the peaceable fruits of righteousness.' I am often Wesley, in 1784, under the advice of able counsel and enrolled in the High Court of Chancery. This cultural products, I have never seen so great document provides, that after the decease of him-'preachers and exponnders of God's holy word, life, the service of God. But my heart is 'like a Wesley," should exercise the anthority, which he deceitful bow, continually prone to turn aside, so himself possessed, to appoint preachers to the vaby the remainder at the annual Conference. The tesy, and in compliance with the dying request of

Wesley to the Conference. ore aristocratic, the popular element, on the other side, is more diffused in English than in American Methodism, the laymen being allowed an active part

more generally in the singing and public prayers. There is also amongst them, as Dr. Durbin admits less carelessness, and a pervading air of serious ness and strict propriety, and they come nearer npon the whole, to the Apostle's injunction: 'Let phecy and pray in a peculiar trembling voice, as all things be done decently and in order.' In respect to this the American Methodists are now where perhaps the English Wesleyans were forty ing for about a minute in silent prayer.

5.) Their style of preaching is more methodical and elaborate, more calm and staid, but less free bold, energetic and exciting, than that of their brethren in our country. The new measures, pro perly so called, especially the anxious bench and unknown amongst them, and in Europe generally They are an American idiosyncracy, which dates from the time of Jonathan Edwards and Whitfield. 6.) They have less standing and influence lu the society and government of England, than their personal inferiority, but to the more aristocratic structure and settled condition of English society.

secular government of the body. Westley himself exercised an absolute anthority, and the Cenference has not seen fit to popularize its constitution. The to the admission of new, and the expulsion of immoral members in 1797, did not satisfy the Refermers, and the vexed subject was agitated again and again, and will continue to he agitated, until the canse of dissatisfaction be removed. The last and nost fermidable agitation commenced in 1849, in onsequence of certain obnexious pamphlets, called

Fly Sheets," the supposed authors of which were xpelled by the Conference, together with those embers who attended their meetings. The exitement produced by this bold act of hierarchical d'scipline was immense, and has already cost the Old Connection a ioss, by expulsion and withdrawals, of 100,000 members. The "Wesleyan Reformers" still consider themselves Wesleyan Methodists, and demand the restoration of all preachers and members who have been, as they think, illegally expelled. In the meantime, however, they have set np a distinct machinery of Methodism, which, in 1853, numbered 2,000 chapels, as preaching places, and 2,800 preachers.

Correspondence of the N.Y. Evangelist CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

MESSES, EDITORS: The record meeting of the merican Board, at Utica, cannot but have a highly the desirable effort of its placing itself right before us on the ever recurring topic of slavery, as it did, with singular felicity, in the report of the Depntation to the Choctaw Mission, the eminently arnest and spiritnal character of the whole meeting was peculiarly calculated to quicken the zeal of our pastors, and thus to promote amongst us that allesirable result, the contemplation of which occupied so large a part of the time of the meeting-the evival of religion in the hearts of the patrons of the oard. Our pastors very generally attended, and there was also a large representation of the brethren in the churches. Onr cities and villages on the line of the Central Railroad sent many an interested patron and honorary member to participate in the eliberations and communion of that organ'zation they had long been learning to love and venerate i Monthly Concerts, and in the ever welcomed visits of its District Secretary. With their pastors, scores of such went home, not only with enlivened zeal in the work of missions, but with tongues loosed to ommunicate their ardor to their brothren. We rust that many a congregation was made to enjoy, it second hand, at least, some part of the spiritual feast of the week at Utica. This was the case in this ation of the scenes of the proper meeting of the Board. Onr pastors (patronizing the Beard,) all attended the Anniversary, and then came home, and on the Sabbath reported what they had soen and heard of the grace of God in their sister city. In this, they were particularly assisted by Dr. Adamson, formerly missionary of the Scottish Church in Sonth Africa, and Rev. R. J. Jessup, under appoint-

ment by the Board to Syria. and it is hoped, found it a means of permaneut personal benefit. May it prove, indeed, that, like the neeting at the same place, twenty-one years ago, in which the mind of the dovoted, enorgetic Grant was effectually turned to the work of preaching of Christ to the heathen, this may determine in some of our youth a similar choice for the work of life.

Onr Agricultural Anniversary took place last week. The exhibition lasted three days. Onondaga County, in the value of its soil, ranks second wards the end of his life, three of his own preachers in the State, away from the immediate vicinity of ments to those societies, that demanded them. But ess, by the last U. S. census, take precedence in this implements, and home manufactures, it is far in that contains within itself so great a divorsity of the lation is gathered here, and a little intercours toaches ns that each class may promote its own in terests by an intelligent regard to the interests of all other classes. This diversity of population gives to our county fairs a peculiar attractiveness for though agricultural in name, they are wisely made to ombrace overy local interest. Every form of labor finds the Agricultural Society a foster parent Its exhibitions have latterly been so extensive as seriously to suggest the question of their value un less more room could be ob'ained. Onr largest halls want of opportunity of advantageous display. In the line of point aione, our farmers themselves, to say nothing of professed pomologists, could well fill al the span the Society has ever secured for exhibitions. But fruits, and vogetables, and grains, and dairy products, and shrnbs, and flowers, with all the by compulsion under the exclusive instruction of specimens of industry, and handicraft, and machinery not pure Congregationalism; but a compromise ra- he suffered intense pain, which compelled him often the clergy of the Established Church. But this bill and needlework, and artistic skill have had to be crowded into a span that has given rather the idea of a jnmble than an appreciative jndgment of relative value and merit. But the want of room is at lengt very materially remedied.

As an experiment, the Society have recently parchased twenty acres of land, just without this city for the purpose of its exhibitions. The ground is most advantageously situated. When fitted up i will be easily accessible from several directions and tem of extemporaneons prayer falls in better with | being swept for about one-third of its boundary by the spirit of religions excitements, and can be shaped the Onondaga creek and being, in the adjacent 2.) The governing power is not in the general stock are of the most desirable kind. An area of body of the ministers, as with the Methodist Epis- about twelve acres is perfectly levci. Here were erected, this year, two spacious tents in which were as necessity or convenience may dictate. Of agricollection of mammoth growths; while, through the agency of the Patent Office, many species of vegiand by the snccessful skill of some of our intelligen cultivators, several new varieties were presented. The attendance from the towns was large, and he ntmost good feeling prevailed. At the close of the exhibition the annual address was delivered by other ministers have no vote, and sit only by conr- J. H. Nye, Esq., now of your city. It was an excellent thing of its kind; franght with sound moral sentiment, and inculcating the home-bred virtnes of

> kitchen and parlor, and rightly characterizing labor as honorable in all, and scarcely honored by any. Will you let me rectify somebody's blunder in my last letter? In speaking of the Oswego River, 1 wished to publish its nnequaled adaptedness for propelling machinery from its being the ontlet of that remarkable system of lakes that distinguished Central New-York; meaning the small lakes lying between Utica and Canandalgna. The types stnltify e, in saying "Northern New-York," and in raising the query whether I had not jumbled the Oswego and the St. Lawrence together. Onr Oswego friends are well pleased to have ns advertise the world of their facilities and their progress, but can hardly thank us

personal industry, whether in the field, or in the

the people of the eastern part of the county are astir, of late, in the project of a new railroad from this city Oswego, of a uniform guage with the Syracuse thus connecting the foot of Lake Ontario, that is the natural depot of all the great lakes, directly with his favorite pursuits, it is quite easy and natural New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washing- for him to charge his failure upon others. The ton. The recent construction of the Lake Simcoe upper lakes to the sea board, that the facility of direct access thither from Oswego is a matter of incalculable importance. Besides, the recent transfer of the Canadian Government to Toronto, stimulates

Religious Reading

"HE PUT FORTH HIS HAND AND TOUCHED HIM." Evangelists Matthew, Mark, and Luke speak of our Lord's healing a leper in one of the ities of Galilco. Great multitudes were fol owing him from place to place to listen to his preaching and to witness his miracles. On a ertain day he was surrounded by throngs of learers, when the assembly was startled by the cry of "Unclean Unclean!" All looked to see whence came the cry, and began to stand away t a distance from an object so dangerous. Jesus lid not move, nor did he command the leper to stand still and not come near him. No doubt he felt repugnance as we do at a thing so loathsome, but this natural feeling was swallowed up n his pity for the sufferer, whom he permits to come close to him and to kneel before him. Jesus might now have healed him, but his compassion was so moved toward him, that in the most tender manner, even as a parent would put his hand on a suffering child, he " put forth his hand AND TOUCHED HIM," then saying, " Be thou eleau.' This act shows our Savior's tenderness and symosthy for the wretched; and well might one Evangelist apply the words of Esaias the prophet Himself took our infirmities and bare our sickesses !" At the same time this gentle, soothing namer conveys a most instructive lesson on the ecret of doing good.

Many very kindly disposed people wonder that heir charities do not seem to soften the hearts f those they relieve, and the difficulty often may be found in their keeping the objects of their kindness off "at arms length." They are willing to contribute money, and to send food, medicine, or clothing to the distressed, but they do not go themselves to earry those things, and bring themselves into a sympathetic contact with the sufferer. They do not do as Christ did to the leper

NEW ENGLAND VIEWS OF CHURCH when "he put forth his hand and TOUCHED HIM." MESSES. EDITORS: I have watched, with in The same thing is observable in the practice of creasing solicitude and alarm, the progress of the eally pious Sabbath school teachers who have discussion which has grown out of the action of poor and outcast children in their classes. Some the New School General Assembly touching seem to repel these outcasts, and others to attract Church Extension, through the agency of the them. The usual explanation of this difference very respectable Committee which was then apis that some persons have by nature such a winpointed. I have no design to argue the exciting ning way that you cannot help loving them, but question between the two parties, on the one side if the "winning way" of such is closely examined or the other; but "thoughts arise in my heart." t will be found largely to consist in the quality which I cannot well refrain from uttering. That assigned to Jesus, our blessed Lord. "He was there is a "leaven" of scctarianism insidiously moved with compassion and put forth his hand working in some high quarters, I am constrained and touched him." There is wonderful power in more than "partly to believe;" and that, if not this quality when possessed by a pastor. Let checked, it will work out disastrous alienations, him go into a house where are sickness and want, between two "households of faith," among whom and if instead of standing aloof with evident signs there should be no strife, but "to provoke one of offence to his taste, and smell, and sight, and another to love and good works," I cannot enterhurrying away as soon as decency will allow, tain a single doubt. he will assist in soothing the sick one, in arranging his bed, in bathing his fevered head, or giving him a drop of water, in a word if he will "put Probably the late meeting was, to the majority of forth his hand and touch him," he will be Home Missionary field, "fall out by the way?" the vast multitude in attendance, the most interest- likely to acquire a power, which will lend weight worked in fire, and divested of the cumbrous and preachers to administer the sacraments, although he log anniversary of the Board they ever attended. to his words as he "preaches the gospel of the Are we not all brethren? Have we not "all one rate denomination, so far as our Church is set them apart by solemn religions services and anthe meetings at Pittsfield and at Hartford doubt her them apart by solemn religions services and anthe meetings at Pittsfield and at Hartford doubt her them apart by solemn religions services and anthe meetings at Pittsfield and at Hartford doubt her them apart by solemn religions services and anthe meetings at Pittsfield and at Hartford doubt her them apart by solemn religions services and anthe meetings at Pittsfield and at Hartford doubt her them apart by solemn religions services and anthem apart by solemn religions services and ant hold them off as if we loathed them, and were afraid to touch them, but if we would do them himself being the chief corner stone?" What good, we must sink our natural repugnance in a cau their jealousies and "evil surmisings" mean? sincere, evident pity for them, in order to win them back to virtue. This was one secret in the | mentable! "Is Christ divided?" Are not both power of Howard. He did not stop outside of these great branches of His church aiming at the the gates, and talk with the wretched prisoners same object?—the salvation of souls; and what with a disinfectant at his nose, but he went into if one should do a little more than the other?

> OLD AGE. BY PROFESSOR SANBORN.

their cells, sat down by them, took their hands,

thus bringing his own kind soul into a warm con-

tact with their souls. No wonder they loved

The Roman poets are peculiarly severe upon old age. They regard it as devoid of comforts. It is not even blessed with that negative enjoyment which consists in the mere exemption from ills and paius. It is not only bereft of pleasure but it is beset with evils. Horace says:

" A thousand ills the aged world snrround Anxious in search of wealth and when 'tis found, Fearful to use what they with fear possess, While doubt and dread their faculties depress. Fond of delay they trust in hope no more, Listless and fearful of the approaching hour; Morose, complaining and with tedious praise Talking the manners of their youthful days; Severe to consure; earnest to advise And with old saws the present age chastiso."

Juvenal is even more bitter. He makes old age physically repulsive as well as morally odious. His description is not only revolting to the sensibilities, but appalling to the imagination. It is not wonderful that a heathen should commit suicide to escape from such complicated ills. Speaking of the bodily infirmities of the aged he says: "With old decrepitndes and endless aches.

Or gape for food like bird whose open bill The parent hen is provident to fill."

In describing the dotage and idiocy of age, the satirist becomes positively ferocious, and seems o tako a malicious pleasure in blackening and torturing the decline of life. Had these poets ever witnessed the suuset of an aged Christian's life, then they might have dipped their peneils in the very lines of heaven to paint, "The chamber where the good man meets his fate.

There was but little in heathen Rome to make Committee. Nobody believed that those men any period of life truly happy; and when the would attempt or sauction anything but the work stormy conflict for wealth and honor was over assigned them in their commission. here was almost nothing for which the man of Who compose that Committee? They are not new men," come lately up. They are men in however, speaking from the promptings of a gentle whom the Christian public have the highest counature and the teachings of an almost Christian fidence, and what do they say in their published philosophy, drew a very beautiful picture of old address? They solemnly and explicitly disclaim age. With a mind truly cultivated and refined, a sny intention of touching upon ground which the man's last days, in his view, are his best days. Old Homo Missionary Society does or can occupy age, with him, is cheerful, hopeful, happy. The with the means afforded it, and under its present memories of the past and the hopes of the future organization. I take them at their word, and yield to the soul unfailing delight. Children and want no bond to hold them. I believe they are friends then become more attached when the failing powers of life most need their aid and were all Congregationalists. Let us wait and solace. Such views accord with the teachings of see what they will do. If they should come inspiration. Still, if we take men as they rise, upon our ground; if they should invade our and estimate them by their own words, the satire rights, then it will be time enough to complain of the poets has a foundation in truth. Most men. and criminate. It is quite time to cultivate that as they advance in years, become morose. They

charity more which "hopeth all things and belose their relish for the pursuits of youth, and lieveth all things," till the contrary is proved. mistake the decay of their own powers for virtue. I hope it will not be inferred, from what has The follies of eraly life seem more sinful because appeared, or may appear, in one or two papers they have no taste for them. All change is deutof New England, that we, here in the strongeleution. All innovations, whether right or wrong, hold of our denomination, are greatly disquiete are offensive. The habits and opinions of the aged seem to themselves to be commendable merely because they are inveterate. Every man who has past the meredian of life, if he will confess the truth, must acknowledge that he is conscious of entertaining, to some extent, such sentiin maintaining what we look upon as our denompassage is brief from misfortune to misanthropy. become fanatical or insane. No man can benefit trench upon our rights. And it is my solemn is treated agree that the demands a great increase in the new order of the world was never made better by railing at it. It seldom grows wiser from the demonstration of its solom grows wiser from the demonstration of this part of the demands a great increase in the new form interest in the part of the demands a great increase in the new form interest in the part of the demands a great increase in the new form interest in the part of the demands a great increase in the new form interest in the part of the demands a great increase in the new form interest in the part of the demands a great increase in the new form interest in the part of the demands a great increase in the new form interest in the part of the demands a great increase in the new form interest in the part of the demands a great increase in the new form interest in the part of the demands a great increase in the new form interest. It is a part of the Military Tract, and for fertility of soil is probably unsurpassed. Its natural advantages and internal improvements are attracting a multitude of new settlers from have so long carried forward our great minimum in this part of the demands a great increase in the new form in the part of the demands a great increase in the demands a great in

lessness of the dove are prescribed as true elc- enterprises, it will be more chargeable to the jealments of a reformer. A Jew was never converted ousies which have been industriously fomeuted by forcing him to eat swine's flesh. The world than anything else. cannot be reformed by denunciation. Some men But it must not be. Our brethren must give

think to break the hard hearts of old transgres- us no occasion to complain of them, nor must we sors, as Hannibal did the rocky barriers of the seek occasion ourselves. Let them do all the Alps, by pouring vinegar on them; but it is very good they can, through the agency of their Comcertain that the man whose temper or theology mittee; the more the better. And let us be has undergone the acetous fermentation will stirred up to outdo them, if possible, in every rather rouse the indignation of his hearers than good word and work. Away with all the influences that are at work to "sow discord among We have a beautiful example of cheerful and happy old age in the biography of Rev. William I am sometimes almost ready to wish, that all Jay, of Bath, England. After laboring in the the denominational names in the Christian church

ministry sixty-two years in the same place, he might be expunged, at least for a season, so that loved his chosen vocation better than when he we might know nothing but Jesus Christ and him crucified in our great mission for the converfirst entered it. His views of life and men became more hopeful as he approached his end. sion of the world; so that we might march Should I be willing," he says, "such as I have shoulder to shoulder under his banner, with ue found it, to go over life again ?" "I have heard emulation, but to strive who shall prove the best many express the sentiment though not the soldiers of the cross. Such is poor human nature, at its best estate, that I don't know as it would be any better; but I pray God to hasten the time when, "in the sacramental host of God's elect," that division will be most honored by all But such language is not for me. I should not the rest which takes the greatest number of cap shrink from the proposal of a repetition. Goodtives from the common enemy, and brings them ness and mercy have followed me all the days of into the light and liberty of the glorious gospel. my life." After enumerating his multiplied en-Of one thing I feel quite sure, that if, notwithjoyments, and ascribing fervent praise to God for standing all our imperfections, we and our brethfor his benefits, he adds: "I do not believe that ren should get to heaven, and meet a great many on this earth misery preponderates over good. I there from the churches which we helped to have a better opinion of markind than I had when plant, the last questions we should expect to hear would be. From which branch of the Church did Here breathes the true spirit o Christ. Such vou come? Were you a Presbyterian, or were you a mau will win souls by his great loving heart, a Congregationalist? Can you tell us whether speaking, in the persuasive accents of kindness, they ever encroached upon one another in their from eloquent lips. Many such preachers have measures for church extension; and if so, who lived, and after they have gone to their rest, their was most to blame? Enough, enough, that we memories have been long cherished by a grateful are all here, where we are no longer Presbyterians nor Congregationalists, but are all one in Christ, and may unite with one heart and one voice in the song of Moses and the Lamb for-Yours truly,

H. HUMPHREY.

For the New-York Evangelist. CHURCH EXTENSION. DDRESS TO THE MINISTERS, RULING ELDERS AND MEMBERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DEAR BRETHREN: Wo have some fears that you may not apprehend the extent of the claims upon our Church Extension Committee. It is intended to systematize all those applications which have been heretofore made to individuals and churches, for assistance in the support of ministers of our Church, whether as pastors, as issionaries engaged in establishing one or more hurches, or as exploring agents itinerating through the limits of a Synod or a State, excep those cases already met by the co operative nissionary societies. It will be readily seen that out interfering with other denominations, we shall be called to extend aid. Every Presby-And why should it be? Why should Cou-terian church and minister has a special claim on gregationalists and Presbyterians, when there is us. We are not a local committee, originated by so much more than we can all do in the vast

Symuod. The entire Church is to look to us, and

The many field "fall out by the way 2" that exploration which is appropriate to a sepa gon. New churches planted in Mome Mission-where the rules of the American Home Missionary Society forbid their acting, will come upon u numbers and involving much expense.

Whoever has imagined that the Assembly i appointing this Committee has undertaken a slight work, has very much misappreheuded the case. It will not do for a Church like ours to loiter behind their brethren in filling this land stimulate you to scctarian ambition, but we do vish that you may be enterprising in that high and holy sense which places Christ and His caus Committee can do depends upon yourselves. We are the almoners of the Church. If your spirit is contracted, so must our appropriation overy appeal made by us, you, dear brethren, will be responsible. A healthful activity is essential to the very existence of a Church like

we could, is, that this is a work belonging to the whole body in common. Every church should do something for it. It is not a want that can b met by a few hundred dollars from a few indi-viduals in the large cities. It is one which will involve the expenditure of thousands, and the means to meet it must be gathered wherever there is a hand to help, or a heart to beat for true religion, or to feel for our brothren scattered through the wilderness. If you will look at the versaries. Yea, and wo will, God helping us, for not iall to supply the means.

We are aware that the peculiar position of ou

Church necessitates, at this time, a large expenditure for other objects. We would be very far from wishing to interfere with these. But, brethren is it not a privilege to labor and to give for Christ of the partnership, and are insidiously seeking to break it up. "We have the proof of it," it is said, " in the appointment of that Committee, of irccdom, and which rises with the greatness of the occasion to meet every responsibility? The weak are crushed by such accumulated responsiiast May, in St. Louis." What sort of proof. It was reiterated by the advocates of the measure, bilites, but the strong bear them un sustained by that they had no intention of warping off from the right arm of the Mightiest, and gain strength the American Homo Missionary Society, nor of by endurance and by exercise. We welcome you to constant toil and generous exertion until th interfering with any of their plans and labors. whole land and the world shall be given to Christ. Their only object, they said, was to do work, and presently, we trust, we shall all be welcomed which that Society cannot do, in some parts of to the faithful laborer's rest and to the victor's the great missionary field. And shall we not be- erown.

As the Committe have, at present, no office who can visit the churches and make personal well entitled to have their word taken as we application to them, we must rely npon the offiabould be in the same circumstances? Be it that cers and members of the churches themselves, and there may have been some "fast men" in that body, who looked farther than the resolution went. So there are fast men in every other body at this day; but I shall be slow in losing my confidence in our brethren who inaugurated the measure. That they meant as they said, they proved on the spot, by their selection of their Committee. Nobody believed that those men Albert Barnes. Thomas Brainerd.

Benjamin J. Wallace. George L. Prentiss, Samuel T. Spear, Jonathan F. Stearus . Spear, John L. Mason. Joseph B. Sheffield,

PRESBYTERY OF SCHUYLER. The Presbytery of Schnyler (III.) sept. 20, i855.

The Presbytery of Schnyler (III.) met at Augusta, on the 11th of September, and was organized by the appointment of Rev. R. K. McOoy, Moderator, and Rev. George F. Davis, Cierk.

examined, and received under its care; and the

formation of two new churches reported by the

committee previously appointed for that purpose. The usual routine of business was speedily trans-Fund was taken up, and the Presbytery assumed an assessment upon itself of its supposed share of the deficiency, and will be prepared to pay it over at the meeting of the Synod in October. The work of Church Extension and Home Missions, within its own borders, also occupied the attention of the Presbytery. This Presbytery

north on the latter river as Nauvoo, containing nearly 4,000 square miles. On this territory are about 20 charches, with an aggregate member-ship of about 1,200, or one to every three square miles. There are ten ministers belonging to this to every body in the Albany Couvention. But distributed, one to 400 square miles of territories are a vast un.

These are earnest and faithful men, and will what in them lies to evangelize this region; but they are too few, and too feebly sustained to meet the wants of this extensive region of

world was never made better by railing at it. It bly, touching this matter, should prove the occaseldom grows wiser from the demonstration of its sion of breaking up the harmony with which we errors. The wisdom of the serpent and the harmony with which we are attracting a multitude of new settlers from have so long carried forward our great missionary before the people of the North, or

the Old World. The opening of the Northern Cross Railroad, from Quincy to Galesburgh, will require undoubtedly the organization of several new congregations during the present year. Bounded by two navigable rivers, intersected by one railroad, already nearly complete, and by others in prospect, containing inexhaustible beds of coal, with a rolling surfree, frequent streams of water, and a soil of unsurpassed fortility, it must soon be filled with a rich and thriving agricultural population. What shall be its moral and religious complexion for all coming time, will depend very much upon the efforts of the next few years. We greatly need help from abroad. We need funds to sustain our churches in their inferiors. infancy. We need religious emigrants to give tone to public sentiment. Especially do we need ministers to gather up the outcasts of Israel, and to take possession of the land in the name of the Lord. Why will not a number of our brethren Lord. Why will not a number of our brethren who are out of employment at the East come to these broad and inviting fields, and "in the name of the Lord set up their banuers." They will be cordially welcomed by the brethren already here

to take part in this ministry."

Toward the close of the session of the Presbytery, some statements were incidentally made concerning the relations of one of the churches under its care, to the Home Missionary Society, which seemed to demand attention. Accordngiy a committee of inquiry and correspondence was appointed.

Aud " last, though not least," it may interest you to know, that the Ecangelist is not only read, but appreciated in this far off region. A resolution was passed unanimously recommending it, and urging its increased circulation, as a help to the ministry, as follows:—

nelp to the ministry, as follows:—

Resolve', That we cordially recommend the NewYork Evangelist to the people under our care, as an
able and faithful religious newspaper, meeting an especial and pressing want in our denomination. The spirit
and tone of the paper under its present anylices is such
that we cannot doubt its infinence will be very beneficial
to the spiritual interests of the families in which it is
read. We therefore desire its increased circulation, and
will endeavor to promote it in our several congregaons."

Resolved, That we request all our pastors to read the bove resolution in their pulpits.

THE OLD SCHOOL BOARD AND THE SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.

The correspondence between the Old School Board of Domestic Missions and the Southern Aid Society, to which we recently referred, has o general an interest and so permanent a value that we are induced to publish it entire. It will be found both piquant and snggestive: NEW HAVEN, July 6th, 1855.

Dear Brother—The Executive Committee of the South-ern Aid Society, after special consultation with those of its members who belong to your body, at its meeting yesterday in the city of New York, passed the following resolution:

resolution:
"That one thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to the Domestic Missionary Board of the Oldschool Presbyterian Church in aid of the missionary operations under their care in the Southern and Southern States, and it consistent with their views of propriety and duty, it is our desire that the sum thus appropriated may be in addition to the amount which they would otherwise dispense in that section of the country."

The New-school churches south of Mason's and Dixon's line, you are aware, are, in general, weaker in themselves and in their sources of supply, than are those of the Oldschool. Most of our funds have consequently been expended upon them. We wish, however, to cherish a managed that with all avangalical churches, and have of the Missiouary organizations of the South.

it is a very small sum that we propose to pass into your hands at this time, we are aware—and even this is not yet collected—still I need not say it will be pleasant to us to know that the overture on our part meets your

Respectfully yours, JOSEPH C. STILES, General Agent. Missien Rooms, Philadelphia, August 14, 1855.

"Resolved. That this Board does hereby respectfully decline to receive the aforesaid donation or accept the proposed Agency; and for the following reasons, viz:

"1. Because, we have no authority to form any connection with any other Society, or to act as the agent of any other association in the distribution of its funds.

"2. Bocause the said Southern Aid Society is founded upou the voluntary principle-is net amenable to any ecclesiastical body, and is therefore irresponsible for its principles and acts to any Clurrch. Warned by our past experience as a Church, of the mischievons interference of voluntary associations in our ecclesiastical affairs, we deem it inexpedient to form any alliance with any missionary society founded upon the voluntary principle.

"3. Because so far as our Branch of the Church of Christ is concerned, there is not, in our judgment, any necessity for any other organizatiou, besides our Board of Missious, for the purpose of aiding our churches in this country. All who desire to assist our churches can contribute directly to the Board of Missions, established contribute directly to the Board of Mission and controlled by our General Assembly.

"4. Because the multiplication, un

organizations and agencies is extrava-tifiable waste of funds that ought t

organizations and agencies is extravagant, and an injustifiable waste of funds that oright to be saved to the canse.

"5 Because, by accepting the proffered donation, we might be regarded as endorsing a Society with whose principles and measures we are not and caunot be fully acquainted, and which might be repugnant to the sentiments and policy of our Church.

"6 Because, by consenting to act as a distribution Agent for the said Society, it might be regarded as furnishing an oceasion for the collection of funds, by that Association, among our people, and thus diminish the resources of our own ecclesiastical Board. For every dollar recolved by us, from that Society, for distribution among our churches, ten would probably be raised from our people, by the Agents of the Southern Aid Society, for the purpose of advancing the interests of other denominations, whose peculiar doctrines and polity are not congculal with our own.

"Resolved further, That while this Board has felt it to be a duty to decline the proffered donation of the Sonthern Aid Society, and frankly to assign our reasons for so doing, we disclaim all unfrien lly feelings towards that or any other Association whose professed object is the evangelization of our country. We heartily bid Godspeed to all who are endeavoring to extend the king-dom of Christ, while we decidedly avoid every entangling alliance with other Societies, and would solemnly protest

NEW YORK, September 18th, 1855.
To the Board of Missions, &c.
DEAR BRETHER, --Having returned to the city after

Aid Society, in its operation, its principle, and even its existence, was in our judgment a response less than courteous.

You say that our principles and measures you do not and cannot know. Why not, brethren? The origin, objects, principles, and measures of our Society have been published to the world again and again, for nearly two years, and have always been accessible to you. If we are true men, where lies the difficulty of your knowing our spirit and work?

You except to ns, that we are a "voluntary" enterprise. What superiority have yon, brethren, as ecclesiastical? None in elements,—for if yon are an association of Christians, so we trust are we. None in object—for if you seek to preach the Gospel to the destitute, so do we. None in mode of action,—for if your Society works mediately through a Board of Directors, and directly through a corps of special officers, so does ours. None in the fact of responsibility—for if your officers annually account to those who 'appoint them, so do ours. None in the power of control,—for if the public mind of your Society is sure to direct the agency of its officers, so it is in ours. Where then lies the difference? Here only if your officers report to a body of Christians organized to accomplish all church purposes: ours to a body of Christians organized to accomplish all church purposes: ours to a body of Christians organized to accomplish all church respect? What if other voluntary Societics, in other days, have disturbed your peace: Does this justify a gratuitous asspicion against us? Has not your Church been accustomed to receive Bibles from a voluntary Society for distribution among the destitute? How is it, then, that you have "no authority" to receive contributions from another voluntary Society, for missionary objects under your own direction?

You pronounce our organization so extravagance—a waste of the monios of the church—a costly multiplica—

wed, is not strictly denominational, both in its collections and its distributions? But here, you percive, is a work,—a great and noble work,—that must be done. The missionary contributions of the conservatives of the North not connected with your Body, must be collected! The crying destitutions of the South beyond your bounds, must be supplied! The fraternal, patriotic, and Christian prisciples and sympathies of both these extremes must be and obvious waste of missionary resources, and a seglect of the missionary necessities of our country? But who shall do this work? Clearly brethren, you cannot. And our Bociety, you say, is unnecessary. We ask you now, where is that other organization on earth, the commanding will of whose donors does not cripple it in the distribution of missionary supplies throughout the Kouthern field, and therefore cripple it both in the collection of missionary contributions at the North, and in the ministry of Christian conciliation to either extreme Where is that organization, brethren? Where is it?

We remember too, that the organ of your body took carry care to admonish us of a lower species of extravagance, the lack of a due proportion etween our expenditures and our collections during our first year. On this subject permit us to say, that not a dollar of the contributions of the churches was ever expended by this Society for any other purpose than the support of missionaries; the donations of its executive officer having more than sufficed to defray its current expenses, from the day of its organization. But to remove all possible ground of objection on this head, early in the Boolety's present year (ending next mouth) at rangements were made by which no monies paid into the treasury, from whatever source, should be applied either to the payment of office rent, or in rewarding the services of the Society's officers. The result is, that since the last of February last, our expenses, for all purposes other than the support of missionaries, have scarcely exceeded a monthly average of

reasonably expect ultimate, competent provision:—to bereave masses both of the North and of the South, of these kind, conciliatory suggestions, so peculiarly important in our day, and of necessity so largely involved in all the agencies of our enterprize? May not one common Lord hold all this a serious waste of the most precious energies of his church?

Brethren, we know you to be good men and true, and we therefore the more regret the position you have

Brethren, we know yon to be good men and true, and we therefore the more regret the position yon have taken against our Society. Yet receiving, as we trust, the approbation of our Heavenly Father, and relying upon his guidance and aid, the path of duty is plain be fore us, and we have only to walk in it, regardless of any discouragements which, in an enterprise of doubtful excellence, might cause us to hesitate. But how can we doubt, when every day's development of facts and indications bearing upon our work, adds to our conviction of its importance, and when a large increase of contributions entrusted to our hands, and a manifest blessing upon our humble labors,—like the pillar of cloud and of fire, beckon us forward.

We honor and thank yon, brethren, for all the missionary work you are nobly doing at the South. We honor and thank all other Institutions for all the missionary work which they are as nobly doing at the North. And we hope to see the day when, by a course of patient usefulness and self-denial, amidst misapprehension and reproach if it must be so, all good men shall be constrained to confess that our aim was single, our object excellent, and our success great; when, in short, not only we shall and our sources of the shall of the success great; when, in short, not only we shall and our success great; when, in short, not only we shall

proach if it must be so, all good men shall be constrained to confess that our aim was single, our object excellent, and our success great; when, in short, not only we shall be permitted to labor in the Lord's vineyard without rebuke, but all his people shall be cheered and prospered on every hand, until there springs up everywhere, at the North and at the South, at the East and at the West, the bright Christian hope, that our beloved country is fast becoming the land of Immanuel, a mountain of holiness, and a dwelling-place of rightcousness.

In behalf of the Southern Aid Society,
Your fellow servant in Christ,
JOSEPH C. STILES, Gen. Agt. S. A. Soc.

Aew-Hork Ebangelist. NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1855.

THE EASTERN WAR. The news from the seat of war, which has just startled the world, is an appalling commentary upon the dark and depraved passions of hnma nature. As such, no good man can read it with out a shudder. But this momentous intelligence we believe to be a sign of good as well as evil After a siege which history will immortalize, Sebastopol has at last fallen; and with it is gone a main prop of that prestige which has rendered the name of Russia so long a terror in the East. We are not surprised that this great triumph should have excited a profound sensation in a military point of view, it is no doubt destined to take rank among the most memorable events of the age. It has sealed the annihilation of the Russian naval power in the Black Sea; a power which it cost such immense labor, a century of time, and incalculable gold to build up. This as dead men. alone is a prodigious result; for it was chiefly by means of his vast naval armaments, that the respected to realize his ambitions designs upon Turkey. But the moral effect of the fall It is, we would fain hope, a Providential signal for removing the incubus of Russian infinence, which has so long pressed npon the nations tility to the spirit of political progress and improvement. It is at war with every liberal idea. There is not a free element in Western civilization which it does not regard with an evil eye; as a cigantic blow to Muscovite predominance in affairs of Germany, Denmark, Sweden and other latter assault prove as successful as the former ! The cause of national progress and constitutional

charm by which Russia has so cowed and held tion to generation. them in awe. The hope of some better future will begin to inspire them. Western influences will come among then armed with fresh power. The fruitful ideas of liberty, law, independence and social improvement will take root in their soil. Above all, the Gospel of Christ will again instate itself in those lands hallowed by so many classic or sacred memories,

On this point we cannot do better than cite the

Russia, by intrigue and bribery, has always opposed and defeated. The Orimea, Circassia,
Koordistan, will now, in a short time, be open to
missionary labor, and great changes will follow
through all Western Asia, and to the furthest
limits of the Turkish Empire. God's hand is limits of the Turkish Empire. God's hand is guiding all these events to results far different from those simed at by the Allied Powers. The missionary revivals in our theological seminaries are most cheering. They come in well with the Eastern War. Broad fields will call for the laborers, and the laborers are being prepared for them. The day is breaking over all the East."

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF CHURCHES.

ally known in regard to the relative number and ngth of the different religious den in the United States. Great fear has been expressed at the increase of Oatholics. But on ex-According to their own states

of the South, those masses of conciliatory truth for the hards of which, in part at least, the whole nation, church and state, seemed ready to by into fragments? Was it then an extravagance to set up an institution at the North, whose one only object of aiding in the dispersation of the Gospel at the South, must necessarily, by its every word and work, render it in effect, a peace maker at the South, and the Morth and a peace-maker at the South, and the Morth and state? You tell us what might be done for the South by contributions to your Board, will you please to inform us, brethren, whether you think it probable that your Board would have collected one foliar from all the South your Board would have carried one South? Whether your Board would have carried one South, by Waster your Board, will you only the south by the source on South, by Waster your Board, will you of the nation, North and South, and though the pilgrim is some in measing sentence of conditionary address to oue solitary sentence of conditions? But here, you perceive, is a tions and its distributions? But here, you perceive, is a tions and its distributions? But here, you perceive, is a tions and its distributions? But here, you perceive, is a tions and its distributions? But here, you perceive, is a tions and its distributions? But here, you perceive, is a tions and the distributions of the conservatives of the Morth and South, and the probability of the Mether your Board, with a sound the probability of the Mether your Board, with a perceive, is a tions and its distributions? But here, you perceive, is a tions and its distributions? But here, you perceive, is a tions and the distributions of the conservatives of the Mether your Body, must be collected.

The Morth and South, and the Mether of the Methodist Church. The missionary contributions of the conservatives of the Methodist Church. The Episcopalians are fewer than we had supposed. They are put down at 67,550. The Dutch Re-69,750. The Lntherans mount up to 163,000, though this probably includes the whole number in attendance on their worship, as their own published Report claims but 25,000 communicants. There are 15,000 United Brethren, 16,000 Evangelical Germans, and 6,000 Moravians. The

> Swedenborglan, which is but 3,000. The Methodists and Presbyterians have a largor numbers, yet from the wealth of their great corporations and rich city churches, hold about an equal amount of church property. The Catholics too, though they have but one church to eleven of the Methodists, still from the size and costliness of their Cathedrals and other public institntions, hold more than half as much church

HOW TO SETTLE A POINT OF DUTY. " If thino eye be single, thy whole body shall full of light." To see straight, the first thing s to have a sound, healthy eyo. And so, to judge right, the first thing is to have a good, honest conscience. A heart free from guile, and deceit, and hypocrisy, is a safe guide in most questions of duty. They are all plain to him who wishes to understand. Purity of motive gives clearness to the moral perceptions. A man is not likely to go very far wrong, who always means to do right. He may sometimes err in judgment. He may mistake self-will and obstinacy for an honest con viction of duty. But commonly if he keeps his mind free from any selfish bias, he will see things will be full of light."

But a Christian will not trust solely to his good ntentions. He seeks a light above that of reason and conscience. To keep the organ of vision in healthy state, the eye must be accustomed to clear daylight. Men, who work in mines, far below the surface of the earth, get weak eyes. They come to see best in twilight, like moles and bats. To restore his sight, the miner must come up above ground, and see the sun shining around him. So the devont man daily turns his eye to the Fountain of Light and Truth. He goes to the Bible to be taught of God. Thus his judgment is enlightened to perceive accurately. His moral sensibility is freshened, and the whole tone of his mind is elevated to the mark of Christian duty. that a great variety of pieces are to be found here All these efforts of the mind towards duty are

strengthened by prayer. Nothing helps a man to decide a question right more than to pray over it advantages of the liberal feeling, and catholic and -not to pray with his mind made up-asking God to sanction what he has already done-but to pray with a mind hesitating, and fearful to do wrong. Such prayer purges the mental vision. It haps it may prove to be not the least of this darken the understanding. It soothes the turbulent feelings which urge and push man into wrong A devont man uniformly judges questions more calmly than another, and of course more justly, Besides, in answer to prayer, there is often

poured into the mind a direct illumination of the Holy Spirit. Things dark before Instantly are made clear. A sudden turn is given to the mind. We do not always know whence this new light comes. But the decision which follows is a decision of God rather than of man.

LIGHT IN THE DWELLING. How dreadful was the plague of darkness which God brought upon the land of Egypt! It was like an unlyersal reign of death. Its effect was France and England. As well in a political as in to paralyze the people with terror, and to render them incapable of exertion. "They saw not one another, neither rose any from his place for three days." It was darkness that might be felt. A dense, chilling night air overspread the land, before which the inhabitants shrank and became

But amid this general gloom, here and there a light glimmered through the windows of the poor cabins of the Hebrew slaves. Probably the habitations occupied by the children of Israel were f Sebastopol is likely to be still more important. of the rudest description. They lived perhaps in mnd huts thrown up along the banks of the Nile, where an army of laborers was employed in making brick, or quarrying rock fer the pyramids; or Central Europe. That influence is in deadly hos- they may have lived in caves back among the hills. Yet even in these rocky caverns, or these lowly dwellings of earth, shone a light which beamed not in the palace of the Pharaohs.

Is there not here something very like the po which it would not gladly "crush ont." We hail sition of the Christian Church in all ages? Darkthe destruction of the Crimean stronghold, then, ness has covered the earth, as it covered the land of Egypt. Yet there has always been left among men some religion and virtue—islands of light foreign States. The tremendous assault which amid the dark and roaring ocean of human wickplanted the flag of France upon the heights of edness. While the world has groped in Ignothe Malakoff, was in effect an attack upon that rance and blindness, the children of God have overshadowing and despotic influence. May the always had light in their dwellings. When the prophet Elijah despaired of his country, he was told that there were still seven thousand worfreedom has no hope in central Europe, so long shippers of the true God who were unconquered as Russian absolutism has the first and last word by the prevailing idolatry and wickedness. They were hiding perhaps in caves, or fleeing from peris likely to be so great upon the solid nations of sacred fire of religion been kept in secret places.

secution. But still they lived. So often has the the West, what will it be upon the servile and It has been hidden away amid Alpine valleys, or enfeebled peoples and barbarous tribes of the in Scottish glens. But still it has been kept Orient? No doubt it will go far to break the burning, and has been transmitted from genera

Or we may consider this light in the dwellings than the capacious maw of the Northern Bear of the children of Israel as an emblem of personal and domestic piety. This light was a honsehold gift. It was not a general illumination spreading over all the land of Goshen; but It was a million scattered lights, each radiating like a soft star over the narrow circle of the bondman's home. As such it affords a beautiful type of that lis, or express the orthodoxy of Harriet Martilight and peace which dwell in every good man's house and heart.

For example, every Christian has the light of Truth. The priests of Egypt were celebrated for exchange is no robbery. of science go astray in their moral and religious undertake to construct a system of natural Releading doctrines and precepts of Christianity. hearth stone, cares not to wander after the marsh lights of human speculation. He knows in whom he believes, and all the fancies of giddy men no seem to have governed the selection of these

thousand fire-flies that are ever opening and shut-ting their wings. Again: The Christian has light in his dwelling, because Peace dwells there. Seeing his duty clearly, he goes forward to discharge it without anxiety. Men, whose minds are dark, grope this along the share of the richest doctrinal hymns in because Peace dwells there. Seeing his duty clearly, he goes forward to discharge it without

earth-a darkness which may be felt. The courage of the firmest often gives way at entering ormed are 32,840, and the German Refermed these shadowy regions—this deep, gloomy valley. Happy the man who in this hour can see a light glimmering on Death's Dark River, and hear voice

> of welcome from the other side of Jordan! THE PLYMOUTH COLLECTION.

This is the title of the new hymn and music smallest communion which is given, is the book just issued by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and to the preparation of which it is understood that he has long been devoting great labor. mount of church property than any other de- It is elegantly printed, the music and hymns on cominations, the two being about equal. Noxt the same page, and is very copious. Aiming as it ome the Baptists and Episcopalians. The does to promote the practice of congregational latter, though but a tenth part of the formor in singing, and borne aloft, as it will be, upon the reputation of its compiler, the work has unusual protensions, and will be likely to exert a decided and extensive influence upon the character and tendency of this important part of religious worship. The relation which the music and the hymns that a people sing, hold to their doctrinal views their religious associations and their whole spiritual life, invests such a work as this with very grave importance. We shall be justified in expressing the opinion which a somewhat careful examination of it has produced, at a little greater length than we can usually devote to these

We were very much conciliated towards the work by the good sense and sound views of the preface. Mr. Beecher sets forth the elements of the true congregational tune with remarkable say but little-and but little needs to be said. force and correctness. They are views which we The book professos to be compiled with a view to cannot but hope, will be studied by music com- promote congregational singing. It is, however, posers and compilers; and which, if they had governed the arrangement of the work Itself, such a purpose. It is, in the first place, too large church without being "asked any questions." book consists of two distinct parts-to say nothing of the preface, which is also quite distinct from as they are. "If his eye be single, his whole body the rost of the work—the selection of Hymns, which is the sole work of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; and the choice, composition and arrangement of Tunes, which is the work of Rev. Charles Beecher and Mr. John Zundell-principally the former. The two portions must be noticed sep-

> The collection of hymns is in some respect. very valuable. Mr. Beecher has extended his range of selection quite beyond the ordinary excursions of evangelical compilers of hymn booksfrankly and freely taking what he found to his taste in Catholic, Unitarian, Universalist, Swedenborgian and other collections, and putting all sorts of authors, however far outside of Christian associations, under centribution. The consequence le which can be found in no other collection, calling itself a Christian hymn book. It is one of the unfastidious tastes, which are supposed to distinguish Mr. B's. theological viows, that such a uthor's services to the Chnrch, that the names o Bryant, Chapin, Furness, Willis, Mrs. Hemans, Tom Moore, L. E. L., Longfellow, Mrs. Sawyer Whittier, Festus Bailey, Burns, Miss Martineau and others, shall hereafter take a place by the side of those of Watts, Newton, Cowper, Wesley and Montgomery, as interpreters of Christian experience and the prophets of evangelical truth and loctrine. It is a new idea, but who can tell the uses to which it may be put-especially if carried out in other departments of ethical, theological and spiritual teaching? The effect of a large admixture of compositions of such authors as w have named is certainly novel; and whatever else it may do for it, will give the work distinction

from all others of the kind. It may be doutful, however, whether this ac cession to the ranks of evangelical authorship is not secured at too great a cost. To make room for these, Mr. B. has been compelled to omit a large number of the best hymns in the languagesome that are interwoven in the very fibres of our Christian experience and feeling. It may be prejudice, but we cannot but think that Watts is better writer of hymns than Burns. Byron or Moore; and that a poor exchange is made by ecnring the cold generalities of Bryant, or the decent deism of Chapin, or the mock piety of Tom Moore for such hymns of Watts as the beantiful

revision of the 65th Psalm.
"The praise of Zion waits for thee, or all the versions of the 1st Psalm; or such splendid hymns as those beginning with the fol-

> " My spirit looks to God alone. "Sure there's a righteous God, Nor is religion vain."

"Great God, attend while Zion sings
The joy that from thy presence springs."

"My soul, how lovely is the place To which thy God resorts;" "Glory to thee, my God! this night."

"While my Redeemer's near." "God is our refuge and defence."

"God in his earthly temple lays Foundations for his heavenly praise He likes the tents of Jacob well But still in Zion loves to dwell."

"Come sound his praise abroad, And hymns of glory sing."

"Biess, O my soul, the living God "My soul repeat his praise, Whose mercies are so great,

Whose anger is so slow to rise, So ready to abate."

"Father, I bless thy gentle hand— How kind was thy chastising rod!" "Lo! what an entertaining sight; Are brethren who agree."

"Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace," &c. These are but specimens of the omissions from Watts alone; while scores of other favorite hymns full of evangelical truth and feeling, and associated with the most precious experiences of Christian life, are made to give way for pieces which interpret the pious emotions of N. P. Wilneau. We think that for the purposes of the Christian hymn-book, this is a case that will not come within the range of the proverb, that a fair

extract from a letter of an eminent American Missionary at Constantinople, with which we closed our article on the Eastern War some ten mysteries of their worship, they bowed down to mysteries of their worship, they bowed down to the constantinople with the mysteries of their worship, they bowed down to the constantinople with the mysteries of their worship, they bowed down to the constantinople with the mysteries of their worship, they bowed down to the constantinople with the mysteries of their worship, they bowed down to the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople with the met in all waters brings on the constantinople water wat exen and crocediles! The poor Hebrew was far poetry introduced that were never written for mnwiser than they, for he had the knowledge of the sic, and can never be sung-unless by such alltrue God. So in all ages. It is humiliating to embracing tunes as this book offers. Mrs. Brownour intellectual pride to see how far even men ing, for example, is a fine poet, but she is no song-writer; and neither the beauty of her ideas without the light of revelation. Those who thoughts nor the stateliness of her style can compensate for the absence of the lyrical quality. ligion, are obliged to adopt into their scheme the So with a large number of the pieces here gathered; they were never written for musical purposes, and however excellent their sentiment, But in the pious home shines the full, clear light they are but little better for singing than the ten commandments, or the first chapter of Chronivolume, ever blazing like the fire on his own cles. This is a very great defect of the book: other qualities than their lyrical character, or their capacity for expressing musical ideas, would

> more tempt him to go abroad for light than do the hymns to a great extent. But a more serious evil of this indiscriminate selection from secular authors is its effect upon

worshipers by the following first-lines: "Not to condemn the sons of men, Did Christ the Son of God appear;" "Deep are the wounds which sin has made:" "Tis God, the Spirit, leads
In paths before unknown:" "How helpless guilty nature lies"which occurs the verse-

"Can aught beneath a power divine The stubborn will subdue? "Tis thine, eternal Spirit! thine, To form the heart anew."

"Sure there's a righteous God, Nor is religion vain;" "I saw beyond the tomb
The awful Judge appear;"

"How sad our state by nature is Our sin, how deep its stains—

which is the verse-"To the dear fountain of thy blood, Incarnate God! I fly; Here let me wash my spotted soul From stains of deepest dye."

"When Adam sinned, thro' all his race "Buried in shadows of the night We lie till Christ restores the light." "Vain are the hopes the sons of men On their own works have built;" &c

Whatever of elegance this large class of hymns of which we have noticed only specimens) may ack, they are too closely identified with ovangelitrines is a firmament without stars, or a gospel etic merit can possibly compensate for the absence of this element; and we cannot but feel that here s the unpardonable defect of Mr. Beecher's book. It strikes us that there is a lamentable defiof depravity, of sin, and kindred doctrines. Perhaps Mr. Beecher thinks the hymn book is not the place to teach theology; but it is the place to express the omotions and experiences produced by the evangelical truths which make up our

theology. Of the music of this work we have room of all collections we over saw, the least fitted for ould have made it a treasure to the church. The and too costly. It is a bulky book, containing hymns, and its great cost will be an effectual barrier to the universal circulation which congregational singing requires. The selection of tunes appears to have no reference to singing in masses. The most difficult rhythms, and strango modulaley, Ives, and scores of similar ones. can never duce Bedlam on the grandest scale.

> and expressing religious feeling. If it had been Presbyterian, was appointed. prepared for Christy's Minstrels it could hardly have been more secular in its style or more gross in its associations. There are, in the collection, a dent was supposed to prefer Presbytorianism at ociated for years with rude and as "Bruce's Address;" "Major Andre's Lament;" 'The Indian Philosopher;" "Bunker Hill; Fresh and Strong," and various other continentals, redolent of fife and drum for a half century. For another class, the compiler has resorted to enting, with slight adaptations, such songs

"Happy dreams, love;" "O cast that shadow from thy brow, My dark-eyed love, be glad awhile." "To Greece we give our shining blades." " Home, sweet home," &c., &c.

While for Young America, we have the body But one remove from these depths, is a large class of old camp-meeting, sing-song melodies, which, though not quite profane, are too vuigar for the use of any above the grade of Choctaws and Africans; such as "Blind Bartimeus," 'Happiness," "Amazing Grace," "There is a happy land," "Sigourney," "Dunlap's Creck," to say nothing of the inaccurate and claimsy tines that have kept their place in other collectlons. In which Mr. Beecher indulges himself to also-a matter of prime importance in congregational singing-are very much of the same quality of taste. Cowper's tender and solomn hymn, There is a fountain filled with blood," for example, is set to the rub-a-dnb tune known among this tune ends with the refrain, "O that will be joyful," we have this remarkable combination in the last lines of the hymn alluded to :-

"When this poor, lisping, stammering tongue Lies silent in the grave— O that will be jouful, jouful, jouful, O that will be jouful!"

The moral effect of such unhallowed associations cannot but be disastrous, and we regard them as something worse than an evidence of bad taste and musical incompetency.

The book, though possessing, as we are free t admit, many excellencies, and evidently the fruit of great labor and care, strikes ns, nevertheless, as so incongruous with the purposes and tone of the worship of God's house, and so much adapted to clothe the tenderest and most solemn truths of religion with grotesque, frivolous and profane associations, and so false to the demands of music as an art, that we should regard its general circulation as a moral calamity. We regret to be compelled to this conclusion. A work of the kind is vory much needed, and this, no donbt. has been compiled with the best intentions. But t is only another exemplification of what we often see verified, non omnia possumus omnes. Mr. Beccher's ability and genins on the platform is unquestionable; he can "bring down a house" as tumultnously as any man in the country. But he cannot do everything; and we think that in making hymn books he has sailed quite beyond his reckoning.

MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS

The visit of the Massachnsetts Sabbath Sch teachers to this city, last week, was a more pleasant and suggestive event than we had expected. The weather was delightful, and the number of the excursionists very large. Nearly or quite the promised thousand were actually present, furnishing a most agreeable spectacle, and creating a thousand new ties. They arrived on Tucsday morning, and proceeding to the Crystal Palace, partook of the ample refreshments provided for them. At ten o'clock, inmates from some ten of our charitable asylums gathered at the Palace, to the number of nearly two thousand, and arranged in different sections formed a most touching and interesting sight. It was evident that the appearance of order, comfort and benevolent care which they presented struck the visitors with great force. The exercises were simple, but of a been somewhat explained. Still it was below character to disclose the attention and culture which these children are receiving. In the evenwhich these children are receiving. In the evening, a very large meeting was held in the Church of the Puritans, at which Chancellor Ferris prethe doctrinal and Scriptural character of the sided, and a cordial welcome extended to the visitors. The next day was devoted to a visit to the College, the number who became skeptical the municipal charities, under the care of the ten Governors, at the Islands. The variety and inwhich are always up to the mark, the Catholic population of the United States is but 1,334,500, But the Christian advances with a firm step, for the more accurate returns of the census returns returns returns of the census returns returns returns returns returns r terest of the objects to be seen, and the courtesy of the anthorities made this a very pleasant excursion. In the evening of the same day, a spirited meeting was held in Mr. Beecher's church, testalogue before me.

institutions they visited furnished. We trust that permanent good, as well as present gratification, will be the effect of this novel but interest-

> From Our Chicago Associate ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

Your correspondent "B." has seemed to deny my statements respecting the above-named institution, without really denying them. In my letter of July 26th, en which he commented, I simply stated it as a remarkable fact that there was net a minister in the N. S. Prosbyterian connection, in the State of Illineis, who had been graduated at Illinois College since 1837. This he did a rich blessing to the West and to the world. not deny, but went on to make a comparison of the whole number of Presbyterian and Congregational ministers orabraced among the graduates of the Institution for the last eighteen years. In cal truth and the wants of fallen sinful beings, to reply, I stated that the first ten years of the hisbe dispensed with. A hymn-book without doc- tory of the College should be distinguished from the last fifteen. I referred to the fact that about without an atonement. No lyrical grace, nor po- the year 1837 or 1838, the influences in the Coliego becamo more openly and decidedly Congro- &c." When the roll was made out it was found gational than they had been before, and then that forty-one ministers and twelve delegates the new influences to begin distinctly to develop to Synod that some of its members were detained ciency of hymns which dwell upon the perils of their fruits smong the students who entered upon at home by sickness in their own families, or in the wicked, the certainty and terribleness of their course after 1837. This was fair and reasoneternal punishment, the great truths of election, ablo. As "B" complains of my "logic" and "accusations" (of which I offered none), I will once this matter, leaving "logic" and "accusations" to at the present time. Rev. Newton Barrett, of

In respect to the Trustees of the College, the only question of any moment pertains to their known sympathies and decided preferences-not to their outward and nominal relations. If "B. does not understand this, let him read over Presi dont Sturtevant's recent letter about Congregational ministers coming into the Presbyterian Has then the complexion of the Board of the nearly four hundred tunes and fourteen hundred College materially chrnged since 1840? In 1840 nine of the Trustees, including three O. S. men. are known to have professed the Presbyterian system, and two the Congregational polity. Several other nominal Presbyterians in the Board were not known to have any special preference tions are to be found, to say nothing of the gen- on either side. In 1855, the Presbyterians, by eral style of the music, which is anything but preference, are, O. S., one; N. S., four. The simple. Such tunes as Quito, Stoncfield, Klngs- Congregationalists, by known and zealous preference, are, at least, six. Of the last eight Trusbe well sung by a congregation. The number of tees elected, seven are known to be strongly Contunes really fit for the professed purpose of this gregational in their preferences; and the election book is exceedingly limited; while the attempt of the one Presbyterian was, at least for a season to sing the others in a congregation, would repro- earnestly and successfully opposed by a prominent member of the Board. When the last elec But a worse feature than these rhythmic and tion was made, one of the best ministers in the nelodic defects, is the character of the tunes. We | West was proposed; but his election was opposed venture to say that another such medley of vul- on the ground that he was too decided a Presgar, ridiculous and profane music was never before byterian, and a zealous Congregationalist who proposed for the serious business of praising God happens to reside in a place where the church is As to the Professore the case is somewhat diff

ferent from that of the Trustees. The first Presi-

range of associations has been enjoyed; and per- large number of old patriotic songs, convivial and the West. All the rest of the Professors, up to political songs, and other familiar melodies, which 1848, were known to be earnest in their prefernces for Congregationalism. But not much wa amatory words. The reader will find such tunes said by them, in a public way, on the subject until about the Colicge year 1837-1838. After 'Saw ye my hero; saw ye my hero George;" that time the main drift of the influences was de cidedly in one direction. The use of written Creeds and Confessions of Faith, as tests in ordaining ministers and receiving individuals to church-fellowship, was denounced. At least two the repertoire of sentimental young ladies, pre- or three of the Professors avowed the sentiment that all persons who esteem themselves Chris tians should be invited to the Lord's table, with out respect to any judgment of the Church or o the ministry as to their piety.* The common ideas of ministerial ordination were rejected Much was said about "Free Inquiry," in the presence of the young men. In 1839-1840, when the famous song of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." the writer was Tutor in the College, Professor Turner, who has since openly fraternized with Unitarians, expressed lax views on the inspiration of the Scriptures, and pronounced the common doctrine of the Trinlty "an absurdity," alleging, in the hearing of the writer, that according to this doctrine, "God must be a three headed monster." This same Professor was for years the teacher of a Bible class in the College. In 1844,† President Beccher, who dissented from the views of his associates as to several imthe fullest extent. The adaptations of the tunes portant points, withdrew from his post, very much their education for the gospel ministry.

5. Resolved, That Synod recommend to the to the grief of many friends of the College and of evangelical religion, and Prof. Sturtevant was chosen to be his snecessor. In 1847, Professors Turner and Post resigned their professorships In 1848, the Presbyterians, despairing of securing children as "O be joyful." As every verse o the appointment of a Professor from their own Church, did, as "B." says, favor the election of Professor Kendall, knowing him to be sound in the faith, and a lover of good order in ecclesiastical matters, though theoretically and nominally a Congregationalist. In 1849, Prof. Coffin another decided Congregationalist, was appointed. In 1852, Prof. Kendall, who found in the College much to disapprove, resigned his chair. About this time it became apparent that if the policy of appointing only Congregationalists to professorships in the College were persisted in, the great withdraw their patronage entirely. To meet this state of affairs. Prof. Nutting was elected in 1853, and Prof. Sanders ln 1854, both of them in the Presbyterian connection. In 1854, Prof. Crampton, another Congregationalist, was elected. The College has had in all ten Professors, of whom B., and seven Congregationalists.

three have been Presbyterians, including President In looking now for a moment at the results among the students within the last fifteen years, it should be remembered that in the region from which Illinois College chiefly draws its students, Presbyterians are aitogether more numerons than Congregationalists. The whole number of the graduates since 1840, who have entered the ministry of the N. S. Presbyterian church, is five, including one who is known to have been a decided Congregationalist, but who, as I have enlargement. learned since my former writing, was ordained by a Presbytery. The whole number of Congregational ministers from the graduates of the sam period, is ten, including one who left the College only a few weeks before the time for receiving his degree. In my former count I included a licentiate, supposing him to have been ordained also counted on this side one who, as above said, is nominally a Presbyterian. But at the best, the Congregational ministers from the grad-nates of Illinois College, for the last fifteen years, outnumber the Presbyterians two to one. As to ated and advocated it in the Assembly, and speaks, no reliable inferences can be drawn from their present ecclesiastical relations. These are rather temporary and accidental than otherwise in many cases.

The remark in my last letter respecting the skeptlcism in the College was printed by mistake, having been marked for omission in the MS. Had it been designed to retain it, it would have of religion who became skeptical in the College. And I find on further inquiry that of those who were members of churches when they went to between 1840 and 1853 or 1854, was fully as large as I stated it. I am informed also, by one

in Brooklyn, which was enlivened by good speak- who knows all the individuals, that of the graduof Christian labor and philanthropy which the the College as a student, and one as a Tutor, joice to bld them "God speed" in the fulfi ought to be at least as competent to judge of as of this duty. "B." can be. But my object is not to give in-

ferences but facts. I will only add that many of the earlier graduates, and some of the ex-Professors of the College, sympathise very far with the writer's views and feelings in regard to the results which have been here given. I do not " under-rate the good" which the College has done, but deplore the evils which have grown up under its administration. At the same time I rejoice with "B." in its present more hepeful condition. Let it be administered impartially towards both the denominations that are chiefly interested in it, and it may yet prove Chicago, Sept. 24, 1855.

> Correspondence of the N. Y. Evangelist. SYNOD OF WESTERN RESERVE.

The sessions of Synod were hold in Wellington, commencing on the 20th inst. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. A. Newton, from Matt. 5: 13, 14. "Ye are the salt of the carth, counted the graduates from 1840, giving time for from the churches were present. It was known the families of their churches. It is probable that many others were detained by similar reasons. Intermittent fevers may almost be said to be epimore try to state correctly the facts touching demic, throughout the whole bounds of the Synod, Hudson, was chosen Moderator, and Rev. C. J. Pitkin, temporary Clork.

Besides the items of strictly local interest, there vere some of a more general character. Ecclesiastical History of the Reserve.

Such a history has been prepared by Rev. William S. Kennedy, already favorably known as the author of "Messianic Prophecies, and Life of Christ." The design of the work is, in part, by a presentation of facts, to correct the misapprehen-sions of those, who are opposed to the ecclesias-tical polity early adopted by the churches on the Reserve. The pledges given by Synod encourage the author to proceed with the publication of the work presentation of facts, to correct the m

Collegiate and Theological Education. The Synod rejoiced to know that the difficulties, which had for years existed in relation to the Western Reserve College have been happily adjusted; and the hope is revived that that College will yet be what all of us most earnestly desire; and also be the means of training many young men for the gospel ministry. The relation which the Synod has over sustained to the College is intimate and endearing. It was either directly, or indirectly brought into being through the influence of the Presbyteries then in existence and now connected with W.R. Synod. It has received from the same source a great portion of the fos-tering care which has been extended to it. And it will in future, it is believed, depend upon the influence, the prayers, the pecuniary aid, and the sons of the ministers and churches connected with this Synod, more than upon those of any other association. This being the fact, it seems to ns extremely desirable that the Synod take and express a deeper and more permanent interest in the affairs of the College, and in the subject of

The Committee suggest that Synod express its gratification for statements which it has recently received (through President Hitchcock) respecting the general condition of said Co hope that it may still receive from year to year like statements, going more or less minutely into the pecuniary condition of the College—the ne-cessary expense of each student—the number of students in each department, and the proportion, who have the gospel ministry in view; also the state of religion during the year.

With these suggestions the Committee would recommend the adoption of the following reso-

nnflagging interest, by a large congregation.

The subject of Church-erection claimed much The subject of Church-erection claimed much of the attention of the Synod, and the whole amount assessed to this Synod to complete the fund, was pledged upon the spot. If the other Synods of our Church shall raise their respective portions, the hundred thousand dollar Fund will be speedily completed; and this agency, so much needed in the newer fields, will be set in operation adjust the feeble hands of disciples in meaning the feeble hands of the feebl 1. Resolved, That Synod has learned with thanksgiving to God that the difficulties, which existed one year since in relation to the W. R.

2. Resolved, That the recent appointment to the 2. Resolved, That the recent appointment to the Presidency of the College, of the Rev. Henry L. Hitchcock, D.D., meets our entire approbation, and has greatly revived our hopes in the prespective wide usefulness of said College.

3. Resolved, That Synod regard with interest the American of aid College to the steps taken by the Trustees of said College to reorganize the Theological department, and trust that at the earliest opportunity it may be con-

thought and interest from the body. A resolu-tion was passed to endeavor to raise \$50,000 for the "Ingham Collegiate Institute"—a first-class Female seminary at Le Roy, now under the ammated.
4. Resolved, That the subject of Collegiate and care of Synod—\$10,000 of which is to pay off the debt incurred for erecting a new building for Theological Education merits more minute attention, and a deeper interest on the part of the pastors and churches of this Synod, than it has reits accommodation, and the balance to endow some of its Professorships. Rev. Calvin Waterceived for some years past—and that some effi-cient plan shall be adopted to secure the bringing agent of the Institution.

The effort now making to increase the endowments of the Professorships of Auburn Theologiforward of the promising, pious young men of ou hurches; also the necessary pecuniary means

members of our churches and congregations, who have made subscriptions to the W. R. College, to pay both the interest and the principal of said subscriptions as soon as convenient. scriptions as soon as convenient. Church Erection. in Western New-York, is fully endowed, as it is already manned by an able Faculty; and that

Rev. Wm. M. Cheevor addressed the Synod in behalf of the General Assembly respecting the completion of the Church Erection Fund. After the address the roll was cailed, and the members of the ministry and the edifying of the body of of Synod gave pledges, amounting to nearly one half the sum assigned to this Synod. The Tract Society.

In regard to this subject the Syned adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Synod have with great gratification listened to a sermon by Rev. R. S. Cook, one of the Secretaries of the American Tract Society, in which he gave an interesting, though limited eposition of the opinions of the Society; a ships in the College were persisted in, the great position of the opinions of the Society; and body of the Presbyterians in the region would whereas Synod have ever taken a lively interes Society; and in said Society, and have co-operated with it in the great work committed to its hands, and see no sufficient reason now to withhold that co-op

reation; therefore

Resolved, That Synod now declare that its
confidence in said Society is nnshaken, and that it will continue its prayers and contributions believing that the location, circumstances, wisdom and experience of the Society enable it to judge more correctly than we can as to the policy which truth and righteousness call it to pursue i its publishing department. And yet the Synod would rejoice to see the way clearly open by which our publishing Societies might, with inwhich our publishing Societies might, with increasing usefulness act more directly on the subject of slavery.

Church Extension.

Whereas, it is a principle recognized among proper for every denomination to take care of its And, whereas the General Assembly at its

to do its part in the work of evangenzing our country, and filling the world with the saving knowledge of Christ. And while we hope not to be behind our sister denominations in wise, liberal and efficient efforts for the extension of Christ's sessions in St. Lonis, as the gnardian and agent of the churches, which it represents, after mature deliberation, adopted a plan of operation called deliberation, adopted a plan or operation cancer. Church Extension, the sole object of which is to perform a Home Missionary work, which the American Home Missionary Society, according to its established rules cannot perform; therefore 1. Resolved, That this Synod approve of that the pand will do all in its power to aid the object. and efficient efforts for the extension of Christ's kingdom, we shall ever rejoice in their prosperity and success in spreading the gospel; and be ready to co-operate with them in those great catholic institutions, whose design is to spread a common Christianity throughout the world.

What we especially need at the present time is the return of those gracious visitations from on high, when, in all our congregations, souls shall be seen flocking to Christ like clouds, and like doves to their windows. That we may speedily witness such outpourings of the Spirit. plan, and will do all in its power to aid the objec it contemplates.

2. Resolved, That we regard the plan as not in

any respect antagonistic to the Home Missional Society, and that we have in the men, who origin the candidates for the ministry of whom "B." the Committee, who are charged with its execution a guaranty that no such antagonism was ing the attention of large numbers of our youths to the work of the ministry, that the waste places may be supplied with the means of grace, we earnestly solicit the prayers of the people of God throughout the land. atended.
3. Resolved, That we regard the Home Miss

3. Resolved, That we regard the Home Missonary Society, as we have ever done, with the warmest affection. We commend it to the churches as the channel through which they should continue to pour the streams of their benevolence upon the destitute of our own land; and should deprecate as sincerely as any of our Eastern friends any measure, which would cripple its convice on he in any way detrimental to its its energies, or be in any way detrimental to its nterests.
4. Resolved, That the Synod has noticed with

A. Resolved, That the Synod has noticed with pain the intemperate language, and we are constrained to say, the unchristian spirit, which this action of the Assembly has called forth from several Eastern religious papers, which are calculated to produce alienation, and discord between two denominations, that hitherto have been happily mited in plans of the constraint because of the constraints. denominations, that hitherto have been happily united in plans of co-operative benevolence.

5. Resolved, That we regret the haste with which several ecclesiastical bodies in New England, have signified their opposition to this measure; and we believe that if they had allowed themselves more time to take the "sober second thought," they would have seen no cause for alarm.

The Church Extension Countries and the Church Extension Countries of the Philadelphia mittee, for the purpose of comploying Presby-terial litinerant or exploring agents, and affording aid in such the Logan Square Presbyterian church, in Philadelphia and other Presbyterian litinerant or exploring agents, and affording aid in such the Logan Square Presbyterian church, in Philadelphia and other presbyterian times and other presbyterian church, in Philadelphia and other presbyterian litinerant or exploring agents, and affording aid in such the plans of the American Home Missionary Society, has been invited to take charge of the Logan Square Presbyterian church, in Philadelphia and other presbyterian disconnection of the Logan Square Presbyterian church, in Philadelphia and other presbyterian church, in Philadelphia and other presbyterian litinerant or exploring agents, and affording aid in such the Logan Square Presbyterian church, in Philadelphia and other presbyterian church, in Philadelphia and other presbyterian litinerant or exploring agents, and affording aid in such the Logan Square Presbyterian church, in Philadelphia and other presbyterian church, in Philadelphia and other presbyterian litinerant or exploring agents, and affording aid in such the Logan Square Presbyterian church, in Philadelphia and other presbyterian church, in Philadelphia and other presbyter

6. Resolved, That we regard the phrase "In ing. A Conference in reference to Sabbath Schools was also held the next morning at the same place, at which some valuable results were brought ont. The best feeling prevailed throughout all the exercises. Our citizens were glad to extend every attention in their power to such worthy and acceptable guests and they on their part were evil. ceptable guests, and they, on their part, were evidently gratified and instructed with the evidences which the writer, after five years connection with the whole United States; and that we will re-

This Synod view with intense Interest the pro ress of our Assembly in their treatment of the nbject of slavery. We hope and pray that the Committee appointed to report on the constitu-tional power of the Assembly over the subject of slaveholding will be directed by the Spirit of Grace to make the course of duty plain before the next General Assembly, and to facilitate a wise and peaceful disposition of the whole mat-ter. That the Assembly have the constitutional ter. That the Assembly have the constitutional power to act npon lt, may be almost presumed from the nnmerous memorials from Synods and Presbyteries and chnrches, calling for such action, and is strongly implied by the repeated acts of successive Assemblies, declaring it to be a sin, and particularly those who declared it to be an offense which calls for the discipline of the Church

The Synod are clearly of the opinion that all open, and tangible, and palpable sin Is alike cog-nicable by the judicatories of the Church; and however much prudence and forbearance may be called for in the prosecution of discipline, or in the treatment of individuals or branches of the Church which may be implicated, no judicatory whether lower or higher, is at liberty for any canse to connivo at sin, or shrink from a vigila and faithful correction of the ovil.

Temperance. On this subject, Synod reaffirmed the resolu tions passed by the last General Assembly.

Judicial Case. The appeal of the Rev. John Sheldon, from the ecision of the Presbytery of Portage, suspending him from the ministry, was sustained, because of irregularity in the proceedings, and because the recorded testimony was not sufficient to justify their decision. For these reasons, also, the Western Education Society, and the Auburn ase was sont back to the Presbytery for re-ad-

SYNOD OF GENESEE.

The annual meeting of the Synod of Genesc

kingdom of Christ, especially in onr own land; and was listened to for more than an hour, with

tion, aiding the feeblo hands of disciples in many

now destitute and needy community, in erect.

ng houses for the worship of the living God.

The subject of education also elicited much of

bury, late of Victor, was appointed the financial

logical education. We hope to be enabled, ere long, to add that this school of the prophets, which has done so much for the cause of Uhrist

harvest is great and the laborers are few."

and Walsworth and Willey, of California.

Resolutions were passed, recommending that

the sessions of Syned hereafter, ordinarily continue till the Friday noon, after their opening; and that, in addition to the opening and sacra-

nental sermons, a sermon be preached on some

subject previously assigned; and that Thursday evening be devoted to addresses on missions, or

o other devotional exercises; and that the min

isters of Synod, except in special cases, be appointed to supply the various pulpits in the Synod, on the Sabbath following its sessions, by a com-

mittee to whom this duty is to be assigned.

Resolutions were also passed assuming the Synod's portion of the \$12,500, to be paid for

the Presbyterian Honse, and recommending that annual collections be taken to aid the Publica-

After the close of the missionary meeting, on

After the close of the missionary meeting, on Thursday evening, the Synod adjonrned, to meet in the North Presbyterian church, of Buffalo, on the third Tucsday of September next. The members separated, delighted with the harmony and the spirit of Christian enterprise which characterized its proceedings, and impressed with the conviction that our Church, embracing so much

talent, picty and wealth, will heartify endeavor

to do its part in the work of evangelizing our

speedily witness such ontponrings of the Splri bringing multitudes into the kingdom, and turn

For the New-York Evangelist

THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK.

Church Extension.

At the quarterly meeting of the Third Presh

tery of New-York, held at the Mercer street

chnrch. October 1st, the following preamble and

sions at St. Louis, in May, 1855, appointed a committee called 'The Church Extension Com-

resolution were unanimously adopted, viz.:—

"Whereas, the General Assembly, at their se

ion cause.

Seminary, appeared in behalf of those objects, and JAMES SHAW, Permanent Clerk of Synod. resolutions were adopted in reference to them. by Rev. W. W. Newell, of Syracuse; and on Correspondence of the N. Y. Evangelist.

to be held at Havana, on the fourth Tuesday of was held at Brockport, Soptember 18th, and was September, 1856. organized by the choice of Rev. B. G. Riley as Action of Church Extension. Moderator, and Revs. F. F. Ellingwood and L. Resolved, That this Synod cordially approve the W. Billington, as Cierks. Tho meeting was one action of the last General Assembly in organ-izing a system of Church Extension to provide for of unusual interest, and gave cheering Indications of the increasing zeal and efficiency of our branch the ministerial supply of such destitute churches and localities as do not come within the pro-visions of the American Heme Missionary Society of the Church in the great enterprise of extending the Redeemer's kingdom in our own and and that we recomend to our churches to con-tribute to the funds annually necessary to carry out this plan of the Assembly. other lands. It was characterized by the prominence given to devotional exercises and the various schemes of benevolence. Besides the usual On the Presbyterian House and Publications devotional exercises and the communion season. Resolved, That Synod approve the action of the General Assembly in regard to the appointment of the Presbyterian Publication Committee and the purchase of the Presbyterian Honse, and it three sermons were preached-on the Atonement, by the last Moderator, Rev. J. Copeland; on the power of our great High Priest in accomwill assume nine hundred and ninety-six plishing his purposes of mercy, in consequence of his "being made, not after the law of a carnal commandment, but after the power of an ondless mandment, but after the power of an ondless pose a sum equal to ten cents for every member.

2. Resolved, that our churches be required to life." by Rev. J. J. Porter, of Buffalo; and the third on a subject previously assigned, viz., "Reasons for an Intelligent Preference of our own Denomination," by Rev. Joseph R. Page, of Perry.

While all the sampons were listened to with in-

terest, the last was especially interesting, from the Resolved, That this Synod recognize in the fact that it was the first sermon of the kind passage of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of this State, a hopeful symptom of progress in the cause few in the congregation had ever heard a sermon on the distinctive doctrines, polity, spirit and reof Temperance, and we do earnestly recommend, that our churches and congregations increase their sults of Presbyterianism upon education, human freedom, and spiritual religion—showing conexertions to secure the continuance and obserhis converting grace to follow in its wake, and o promote the cause of Christ. It was an able disconrse, evincing much strength and vigor of thought, and a profound conviction that the Caling which heaven can bestow. On Slavery. visnistic faith and representative polity of our Church are admirably adapted to promote the

sembly, and commended to the churches, in the

eport of the Committee, meets our cordial ap-robation; and that we recommend to all the

churches under our care, to take up collections for Church Extension, on the second Sabbath of

By order of the Presbytery.

T. RALSTON SMITH, Clerk.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evangelist

SYNOD OF GENEVA.

The Synod of Geneva met in annual session, at

Geneva, on Tuesday, September 25th, at 4 o'clock,

P.M. Rev. Ira Ingraham was chosen Moderator,

and Rev. R. E. Wilson was appointed Clerk. The

Synod now comprises the Presbyterics of Geneva,

Bath, Chemung, Ithaca, and Pennsylvania. There

was a good number of members in attendance,

though of conrse, the body appeared much smaller

than when nine or ten Presbyteries were included

The leading subject of interest was the com-

pletion of the Church-erection Fund. An ex-

cellent spirit in regard to it prevailed, and very

satisfactory results were attained. The whole

amount of the assessment to the Synod as now

constituted, was secured, either in immediate pay-

ments or ln pledges to pay. Dr. McLane, (one of

the Trustees of the Fund.) warmly expressed his

gratification in view of the action of the Synod

The Synod re-affirmed the sentiments which It

expressed last year, npon the subject of slavery.

It declared its cordial approval of the action of the last General Assembly upon the subject of

statement in regard to the Presbyterian House.

and matters collateral thereto, and sought the

efficient co-operation of the Synod in carrying

Rev. F. Starr, jr., recently appointed agent of the

On Tuesday evening a disconrse was delivered

Wednesday evening, by Rev. Wm. N. McHarg, of

Ithaca. The next annual meeting was appointed

forward the plans of publication contemplated.

Church-extension, as will be seen in the according

Rev. Wm. H. Spencer made an i

A true extract from the minutes.

November next."

within its bounds.

upon the subject.

panying resolutions.

Whereas, it is becoming more apparent, that slavery is aggressive, and that its abettors desire its unlimitted extension, and that this purpose is becoming more fully disclosed, as seen especially in the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, the re-peal of the Missouri Compromise, and the enact-ment of the Nebraska and Kansas Bill; and we have fears of its still further encroache Sonthward and even Northward, therefore Resolved, That this spirit of aggression should e now met with a courage and vigilance equal to that of the enemics of freedom. of our Divine Master; and by unceasing prayer, that this great evil may not only be stayed and removed, but that liberty to the captive may be proclaimed throughout this, and all other lauds.

W. N. McHARG, Stated Clerk. Geneva, Sept. 26, 1855.

Religious Intelligence.

The Thirteenth street Presbyterian church, sltnated between Sixth and Seventh Avennes, is now completed, and will be dedicated by appropriate ervices to the worship of God, on the next Lord's day, 7th Oct. Preaching in the morning by the cal Seminary, and to enlarge its library, was heartily commended to the prayers and liberality of our churches, and of all friends of a sound theoby Rev. Dr. Banvard, of the Baptist Chnrch. Ser. vices, 10t A.M., 8t and 7t P.M.

Rev. Charles K. McHarg is to be installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Irvington, next Wednesday. Rev. Drs. Bnrchard, Hatfield, Prentiss and Campbell are to take part in the exercises. Rev. R. E. Wilson has been dismissed, at his own

it will again be sending forth mea richly furnished, both intellectually and spiritually, for the work Christ. For it is now eminently true " that the request, from the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of Corning. A missionary meeting of much interest, was held on Thursday ovening, at which addresses were made by the Rov. Dr. Adamson, recently of South Africa, and Rev. Messrs. Milis, of Ceylon,

Mr. Albert Mandell was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Utica, pastor of the Presbyerian church of Westernville, on the 25th ult. Ser mon by Rev. E. S. Barnes, of Boonville, from Isaiah 55: 9. Constitutional questions by Rev. W. E. Knox, of Rome. Ordaining and installing prayer, by Rev. S. W. Bruce, of Utics. Charge to the andidate, by Rev. E. E. Williams, of Waterville Charge to the people by Rev. A. H. Corliss, of Hol-

land-Patent. Rev. Frederick Starr, jr., formerly of Weston Mo., from which place he was driven by the fanaticism of the friends of slavery, has been appointed agent of the Western Education Society, and the Auburn Theological Seminary. He purposes to raise one hundred thousand dollars for this institution, and will accomplish it, if it can be done. His address is Canandaigua.

Rev. S. Havnes was dismissed from the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church in Skaveatiles, on the 25th ult., by the Presbytery of Cayuga. Mr. H. took letters to the Presbytery of Champlal We learn from the Cincinnati Herald that the Rev. Dr. Fisher, of that city, has been seriously ill fo the last fortnight, but is now slowly recovering. Rev. C. H. Chester, of Niagara Falls, has reme

to Geneva. Rev. J. A. Woodruff has received and accepted a call to the Brick Presbyterian church, in Conneant, O.

Rev. Willam Lusk has been dismissed from the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church in Batavia. The congregation unanimously adopted a series of resolutions, highly commendatory of the especially noticing his conrage and zeal in advocating the cause of Temperance and other useful reforms of the day, and his untiring efforts in seeking the moral and literary advancement of young me Rev. Darwin Chichester has resigned the pastoral is, Livingston Co, N.Y, where he has labored sno essfully for five years past. Mr. C. had made many warm friends, who deeply regret his departure.

Rev. A. S. Parmele, of Addison, N.Y., has re ceived a call to the Presbyterian church, in Levonia, N.Y. I isosolosidi wili fush ("

Rev. B. O. Springer, of New-Madison, O., has re We are gratified to learn, that the Brick church in Rochester have indicated their appreciation of the services of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Shaw, by increasing his salary to two thonsand dollars per annum. It is a mark of esteem which has been

well earned. Rev. John Patton, Secretary of the Philadelphia

A new Congregational church was dedicated in Nangatuck, Conn., on the 6th ult. Rev. George A. Oviatt has resigned the pastorate

of the Congregational church, in Chicopee, Mass. Rev. Lyman Whiting, of Reading, Mass., has been Rev. P. E. Hall has been dismissed from his

charge in Guilford, Conn., to take charge of the present are embodied. New-Englander. Rev. Daniel H Temple has been invited to take

charge of the Congregational church, in Dixon, Iil. Rev. Wm. Fobes has been called to the Congrevational church in Hooksett, N.H. Rev. Robert Crawford has requested a dismission

from his charge in North Adams, Mass. Rev. John Cunningham was installed pastor the Free Congregational church, in Penn Yan, N.Y., on the 20th ult. Sermon by Rev. T. K. Beecher.

Rev. Dr. Smyth, of Charlestown, has in a great measure regained his health. Rev. Henry I. Coe has been dismissed from the South Presbyterian church, O.S., in Galena, Ill., to

accept the office of Secretary of the Church Extension Committee. Rev. Henry Axtell, of Greens burgh, Ia., has been called to this church. Rev. Dr. Beecher, formerly of the Baptist Recorder has been called to the Baptist church at Saratoga

Religious Summary.

The Raleigh Standard speaks of the prosperor condition of the University of North Carolina There are 324 students in attendance the presen session. The University of Virginia numbered 500 students the last session, and prospects are said to be equally favorable.

Rev. Thomas Pearson, author of the admirable prize essay on Infidelity, republished by the Carters,

. Isaac Bonney, a distinguished member the Providence Conference, died last week.

The annual Protestant Episcopal Convention o the diocese of New-York was in session last week, in this city. The proceedings were devoted almost exclusively to the miscellaneous business of the church, the chief subject of interest brought forward being, to increase the provision for the maintenance of the rural clergy. The Rev. Dr. Potter's address touched strongly upon the advancing prosperity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the decay of Bomanism in the State. A large number of the clergy and lalty attended, and took an active part in the proceedings.

The Cavuga New Era states that fifteen convicts in the Auburn State Prison were baptized las

The Philadelphia Chronicle says that it is strongl intimated, that the celebrated Alexander Campbel will be successor of Dr. Cone in the presidency of

The old parsonage-house of the Brattle street church, in Boston, originally given by will by Mrs Hancock, in 1765, was sold last week at anction for \$43,100. Dr. Lothrop, the pastor, has occupied it for the last twenty-one years.

Sailed on Saturday, Sept 29th, in schooner Emtly for West Africa, to join the Mendl Mission, cop nected with the American Missionary Association Dr. J. Lee, Martha C. Lee, and Miss Sarah G. Mc Intosh. Dr. Lee is a native of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Lee of Norfolk Va. They have resided in In. diana. Miss McIntosh is a native of Maine, has resided in Illineis, and was educated in the Female Department of Knox College. Mrs. Lee, as well as her husband, has a diploma of M.D., being a regularly educated physician.

We learn from an unquestionable source, that the nohole of the snm of \$30,000, recently reported as having been given for the erection of a Theoloical Hall at New-Brnnswick, was the gift of Mrs. Anna Hertzog, of Philadelphia, instead of one third of that amount, as has been published. In addition five acres, near Rutger's College, for this Hall, estimated to be worth \$14,000.

Pennsylvania College, at Gettyaburg, held its an nual commencement last week. Dr. C. F. Shaeffer, Easton, Pa., has been elected Professor of German literature in the College.

Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Salem, Mass., who is now in the fifty-first year of his pastorate, preached in the South Church pulpit, on a late Sabbath, to the aged, from the text, "When I am old and gray headed, O God, forsake me not," The venerable doctor, who claimed the right to address his aged friends with propriety, on the score of being one of them, stated the remarkable fact that in his congregation there were yet living eighty persons who were upwards of sevenly years of age!

Rev. B. M. Smith. D.D., was inaugurated Profes sor of Oriental Literature in the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, on the 12th ult. The direct ors have deferred the election of a fourth professor

The New-Jersey State Temperance Society held meeting at Trenton, last week, which was well attended, and took strong ground in behalf of a Prohibitory Law in that State. They declared themselves satisfied that a reasonable law would be approved by the popular voice, and be enforced without difficulty.

The special meeting of the Trustees of the Epis copal Seminary in this city was held last week, fo the purpose of electing a Professor of Pastoral The ology and Pulpit Eioquence, in place of Professor Haight, resigned. Nine bishops were present, and trustees from eight dioceses out of twenty-eight. The Board was unable to make a choice, and ad-

By the America, we learn that the anticipated jubilee to the venerable and excellent John Angell James, which has been expected, took place in Birmingham. The best feeling and the warmest interest existed; and the speeches and addresses were fall of evidence of the esteem in which the ldng labors of this eminent servant of Christ are

18th, and was opened by a sermon by Rev. E. P. Pratt, of Portsmouth. Rev. J E Vance was chosen Moderator. Resolutions were reported by a Committee on the Assembly's Mlantes, approving the action of the Assembly on Slavery and Church Extension, and also the attempt to produce greater uniformity in the forms of receiving church members, and the use of the Church Psalmist. The says: I rely confidently upon your courage to re-Presbytery pledged its co operation in completing pel ail fature attacks. the Church Erection Fund, and made assessments accordingly upon its churches. The sessions were very harmonious, and three sermons were preached during the time. Presbytery meets in Portsmouth on the first Tuesday of April, 1855.

On Wednesday afternoon, of last week, at five o'clock, the chapel-bell broke the silence of a long year, and the Faculty of Auburn Theological Seminary and twelve students assembled in the chapel for prayer. After prayers, the Professors announced respectively their hours of meeting the several classes for recitation, except Dr. Huntington, who was suddenly called away to attend the funeral of a brother. Other students have since arrived on the ground, and more are expected to enter the · Seminary this fall.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held a the Tract House, on Tuesday, the 28th ult., Mr. O. H. Lee, of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Richard M. Jesup, of the Congregational Church were elected members of the Executive Committee—the former to fill the vacancy casioned by the death of Dr. James C. Bilss. The selection is eminently wise and promising; both of the Industry of All Nations would continue open the gentlemen elected are young, energetic and well-fitted for the duties that will devolve upon them. Mr. Lee is an elder in Rev. Mr. Roosevelt's church, and Treasurer of the Church Erection Com mittee. Mr. Jesup is Superintendent of Sabbath Schools in Dr. Cheever's church. The Committee now consists of Rev. John Knox, D.D.; Rev. David Magie, D.D.; Rev. William R. Williams, D.D.; Rev. William Adams, D.D.: Rev. B. C. Cntler, D.D. Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D.D.; Richard T. Haines M. Allen, T. C. Doremus, Richard J. Fellows, Ger N. Titus, O. E. Wood, William Forrest, Wil ian Winterton, Alfred M. Tredwell, Oliver H. Lee and

An advertisement of "Spratt's Self-Sealing lans," for the preservation of fruit, &c., directs ion to a most convenient and valuable invention. It is ingenious and answers its purpose admirably, and furnishes a mode of preserving fruits, which ere far better and more economical than the old processes. If others experience shall be like mass meeting which proclaimed the independence our own, the purchaser will be thankful for being of the State. It is said that the inhabitants of the sted to them.

Foreign.

The Washington and the America arrived nearly the exciting news of the fall of Sebastopol. The senting the following tickets. The Republic great event, so long looked for is thus described by the London Times, in which all the details known at

On Saturday, the 8th of September, within a few days of the anniversary of the landing of the Allied forces in the Crimea, and 316 days after the opening of the besieging batteries against Sebastopol, on the 17th of October, 1854, a final and victorious assault was made upon the Southern part of the town. Before night the French flag waved in triumph upon the Malakoff Tower, which had fallen before the indomitable courage and perseverence of the assailants, and within a few hours more the Russian garrison had evacuated the Karabelnaya suburb and the sonthern portion of the fortress, after blowing up the magazines and principal works, setting fire to the town in many places, and then

setting fire to the town in many places, and then endeavoring to withdraw by the bridge across the harbor from this terrific scence of dovestation and defeat. So fell Sebastopol.

The catastrophe surpasses in horrible interest all the preceding scenes of this gigantic contest. The columns of the allied armies, combined in a fourfold attack, struggled all day with equal valor

| C. Comstock | C. Comstock | C. Comstock | Comptroller | fold attack, struggled all day with equal valor esistance of the Russians. The second and prin- and Joseph Mitchell for Auditor. cipal assault of the French army was against the The yollow fever is ovidently abating at Norfolk

the siege. the Great Redan, and although we learn that the salient angle of this formidable work was at one mo.

The Committees of the Repu nent carried and occupied by our troops, it must be manded it, and this check in some dogree diminishes the exultation which will be felt in this country at three parties. the triumphant termination of the siege. The French columns on the left also assailed, in the fourth place the Central Battery, but failed to establish themselves in the work. We have no doubt that every man who attacked the defences of Sebastopol on that eventful day fough with the same unaunted gallantry and the same determination to carry the place or to perish in the attempt; and, although the results of these several attacks were unequal, all were animated by the same spirit and tools. contributed to the great result. The first prize of this glorious victory belongs of right to our gallant Allies, the French, since the Malakoff Tower, the key of the main position, fell before the vigor of their assault; but, with that chivalrous feeling which is the noblest bond of men who have fought and carried the rugged defences of Sebastopol deserve

The Russians on their side unquestionably de on more than one point they had the advantage over the besiegers. But it was the conrage of des peration, for this effort was their last. No sooner were the outer works taken, which laid the town and the port at the mercy of the allied forces, than the men-of-war and steamers in the harbor were ali set on fire, blown up, snnk, or destreyed, either hy the fire of the allied batteries or by the orders of the Russian authorities.

distinctions shall sully or lessen their comme

These great events terminate the siege of Sebas topol, properly so called, for the allied armies have achieved within the last three days the grand objects of their enterprise. They have wrested from the whole military power of Russia a fortress which to this, James Neilson, Esq., of New-Brunswick, has she had converted into a place of extraordinary strength and defended with her best troops. They have annihilated the naval power on which she relied to secure her snpremacy in the Euxine, and to establish her anthority from the shores of the Caucasns to the mouths of the Dannbe. But, above all, they have shown the servile and credulons nations of the East that the fanaticism and barbaric absolutism, but those of

liberty and of civilization. The causes of the unexpected evacuation of the of a strategical plan, rather than of an immediate necessity. After the battle of Tchernaya, it hecame evident that the Russians could not hold out long, and it was probably deemed best to retreat before too late.

The slaughter of this great battle is terrible. The total list of killed and wonnded will not fall short of thirty thousand. Among the fallen are four French Generals.

The victory occasioned universal rejoicing England and France. In Paris a Te Deum was celebrated with extraordinary pomp, in the presence of

the Emperor. The other news by these arrivals is quite uni portant. Attempt on the Emperor of France

Another insane attempt has been made against the life of the French Emperor, while the Emperor was proceeding to the Opera, a young man in a ase and grey cap stepped forward, drew a pistol from his pocket, placed the muzzle aimost close to the carriage window, fired, and broke the glass. The Emperor was not in the carriage, and fortunately the pistol did no damage; before the assassin could fire another, he was arrested.

The Pacific also arrived on the 3rd, with news to the 22nd. The Pacific brings the further intelligence that

4,000 cannon, 50,000 balls and immense stores of unpowder were taken possession of hy the Alllesfact which shows that the Russians were com pelled to evacuate. The retreat of the Russians to Perekop was con radicted. It was expected they would be unable

o hold the north of Sebastopol, for want of pro-Nothing decisive was known in regard to the nex nove of the Allies. The Czar Alexander, in an address to his army

And in a letter to the King of Prassia states that he will accept no conditions of peace derogatory to

Russia. The Czar, in company with the three Grand Dukes has signified his intention of proceeding to the

The Turks still hold Kars, having repulsed the Russians of the 7th of August, with considerable oss, the Russians retiring to Erzeroum. No later news from the Baltic has been receive

Austria. The Emperor of Austria had congratulated Que Victoria and Louis Napoleon on the victory of the Allies.

There was more talk about Austrian negotiation The latest was that Austria was willing to undertake the work of mediation at Vienna, and France at

It was reputed that Russia had undertaken the task of mediation between Denmark and the United States on the Sound dues question.

At Paris there was considerable excitement in re gard to the high prices of bread. The Exhibition of until the 25th of November The Empress was progressing favorably.

Portugal. The inauguration of Don Pedro, King of Portugal, was celebrated on the 16th with great enthusiasm. Naples The King of Naples had sent apologies to England

and France for recent insults. Mazzini's revolutionary manifesto to the Neapolitans had been published.

The Star of the West brought news during week from the Pacific to the 5th ult. An unusually

large number of deaths occurred on the passage The approaching election was exciting great inte There are three tickets in the field. A Temperan ominating convention was also to be beld soon The most important news by this arrival is the from jealousy of his attentions to a girl to whom Sir cauguration of the celebrated fillibuster. Col. Kenney as Governor of San Juan del Norte, an independent State just formed. He was chosen at the Isthmus are favorable to this new state of things, other State.

General Intelligence.

The nominating Conventions at Syracuse and at the same time, during the past week, and brought Auburn, last week, completed their work, by pre-

nominated—
Secretary of State. Preston King, of St. Lawrence.
Comptroller James M Cook, present incumbent
Treasurer Alex. B. Williams, of Orleans.
Attorney General. Abijah Mann, jr., of Herkimer.
State Enginer... George Geddes, of Onondaga.
Canal Comm'sioner.D. M. Bissell, of Livingston.
Prison Inspector... Wesley Bailey, of Oneida.
Judges of Appeals Stational R. Wood, of Albany.
Joseph Mullen, of Jefferson. The other tickets are as follows:

HARD SHELL.

Secretary of State. Aaron Ward.

Comptroller ... Thos. B. Mitchell. Lorenzo Burrows.

Treasurer ... Jos. M. Lyons.

Stephen C. Clark

Attorney General Jog'h Sutherland. Stephen B. Cushin State Engineer . John D. Fay. Silss Seymonr. Canal Commis'r. Frederick Follett S. S. Whelan. Prison Inspector. Darius Clark.

Judges Appeals Saml. L. Selden.
John Willard.

Wm. A. Rassell.
W. W. Campbell.
G. C. Comstock.

though with unequal success, against the principal The Whigs of Massachusetts, opposed to the points marked out for the assault. The extreme fusion, have nominated a full ticket, in opposition to right of the French attack was directed against the the Republican ticket: Samuel H. Walley for work called the Little Redan, which was at first Governor; Moses Davenport for Lieut. Governor; carried by the impetuosity of our Allies, though W. J. Davis for Secretary of State; R. A. Chapman they were subsequently driven back by the flerce for Attornoy General; John Sargent for Treasurer

Malake ff, which was carried by storm, and determined by its fall the fate not only of the day, but of deaths on Thursday last, and three up to Friday noon : at Portsmonth twelve deaths-no new cases A third attack was made by the British forces on in either place. The amount sent from New-York The Committees of the Republican, Whig and

American parties in Pennsylvania, have agreed to added that they were subsequently driven out of it withdraw the names of the three candidates of these by the fire of the Russian batteries which comname of Thomas Nicholson as the nominee of all

It is said by a Washington correspondent that the Hon James Buchanan, Minister to England, is about to lead to the altar the widow of the late James K. Polk.

A company of gentleman in Rochester, have contracted for the labor of the convicts in the Kingston (C. W.) Penitentiary, for a term of five years. They

(C. W.) Penitentiary, for a term of five years. They are to omploy them in the manufacture of edge-tools.

The unfortunate girl, Mary Freeman, who has been on trial in the court at Hartford for taking letters from the post-office with alleged inteut to obstruct their delivery, has been discharged. Her crime consisted in taking four letters directed to her employer, Mrs. Reed, from the office, keeping them a few hours, and pulling the stamps off on account of the pictures.

The monument in honor of General Jackson and commemoration of the battle of New-Orleans, is a comm conquered together, the names of all those who them a few hours, and pulling the stamps off on

to stand side hy side on one page, and no invidious fended the place with the utmost determination, and hy the Americans in the conflict which it will com-

the neighboring States and towns. A card is issued by twenty-five prominent me chants of Philadelphia, many of whom do not sym-

pathize with Passmore Williamson upon the slavery question, testifying to his entire trnthfulness and Powers now paramount in the world are not those of npright character, and expressing a belief that he s entirely incapable of evasion or equivocation, under any circumstances. Gen. Harney has signalized his advent into the Southern forts elicit a good deal of speculation. The | Sloux country by a gallant and complete victory

general impresson seems to be that it was the result over a large band of hostile Indians encamped at Sandhills, on the north fork of the Platte. The U.S. troops numbered 450 men and the engagement which began at an early hour in the morning lasted for several hours. The Indians had seventy or eighty men killed and fifty women and children taken prisoners. On the part of Gen. Harney's details are not at hand, but it is estimated that the force, only five or six were killed, and as many wounded. It is thought the Indians will not risk another general engagement.

In the Delaware County Conrt, O., a jury ha awarded \$3,000 damages to a Mr. Terry, of Ashley, against the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad Company, for injury sustained by his wife. President Pierce, accompanied by Glancy Jones

and Sidney Webster, arrived at Harrisburg, last reek. In the afternoon they visited the grounds of the Pennsylvania State Fair. The anniversary of the "Jerry Rescne" was celebrated at Syracuse, on the 1st, Gerrit Smith pre

siding J. A. Landwher who was shot in Greenwich stree New-York, last week, is dead. The assailant in

secured. The Morse and House telegraph lines between New-York and Washington have been raising their prices to an enormous extent. Fortunately there

are improvements ready to be patented which will put an end to these monopolies. A great crash took place at Albany last Monday by the falling in of one span of the bridge on the canal basin, where a large crowd had gathered to witness a conflagration. Over a hundred person

were pitched into the water, but fortunately, no lives were lost, though many bruises were received. An address to the people of the United States has been put forth by a committee of a Pro-Slavery Convention in Missouri, the burthen of which is the

sin of Northern emigration to Kansas, and the beauty of slavery. This outcry looks as if Northern influence was beginning to be felt. A contested will case, for the sum of \$1,000.00 worth of property (now in the possion of the Roman

Catholics) and growing out of the H-nev estate was on trial in Brooklyn last week, and is not yet One man has been fined \$20 and costs, in New Haven, for cruelty to a horse, and another, for cru-

elty to animals, has been sent to jail for 30 days, in addition to fines. The Newport News, a paper published in Kentucky, opposite to Ohio, at the suggestion of some prominent slaveholders in Kentucky, proposes that a convention be held in Frankfort to adopt a plan

for the gradual abolition of slavery in that State. The total valuation of Boston this year, is two hundred and forty million three hundred and fortynine thousand two hundred doilars, showing an increase over the valuation last year of fifteen million

three hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars. Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Altoona, came in collision on the 19th. A fire man, named Wilhelm, jumped off the engine and was killed. No one else was hurt.

Joe, slave to Charles Corling, of Petersburg, Va. has been sentenced to be hung on the 26th October for attempted outrage on the person of Madar Dassonville, near the former place, John Hutchins, who stands charged with robbins the U.S. mail, while acting as carrier between

Patrick, C.H., and Pittsvlvania, has been arrested Mr. Fillmore has declined the honor of a Doctor ate of Laws from the University of Oxford, on the ground that he had never received a University College education. A melancholy and fatal accident, occurred latel

in the town of Monroe, Ct., by the use of fire-arms A son of C. Staples, Esq., having his hands and arms A German employed in the Eagle Factory, Glas enbury, by the name of Jacob Kellogg, was murdered last evening by Andrew Sin, another German

was attached. In attempting to escape, Sin himself There are eighteen newspapers in Minnesota, which will compare favorably with those in any

PRESBYTERIAN PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

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At Brooklyn, on Tnesday evening, October 2nd, in the lymouth church, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. THEODORE TILTON to Miss ELIZABETH M RICHARDS, all f Brooklyn. of Brooklyn.

At Chittenange, N.Y., on the morning of the 26th of September, by Rev. S. P. W. Hastings, Mr. A. W. Blynto Miss Amelia Cadwell, all of Chittenango.

At Ridgeberry, Orange Co., N.Y., Sept. 26th, by Rev. C. S. Arms, Mr. Moses D. Stivers to Miss Mary E. Stewart, denghter of Mr. Lewis Stewart, all of Ridgeberry.

Marriages.

At Anburn, N.Y., on the 18th instant, by Rev. H. ... Velson, John Nelson Murpock, Esq., of Red-Win Nelson, John Nelson Murdock, Esq., of Red-Wing Minnesota, to Miss Cynthia Anna Baldwin, of Au burn. Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. Calvin S Howland, of McLean, N.Y., to Miss Many Jane Ashry, of Locke, N.Y. or Locke, N.Y.

Also, on the 6th inst., by the same, Rev. Milton Waldo
of New-Orleans, La, to Miss Maria L. Hardenbergh

of Auburn.

At Hornby, N. Y., Sept. 20th, by Rev. Wm. R. Downs of Orango, N. Y., Mr. Alfred Rolleson to Miss Mark Knowlfon, both of Hornby.

Also, at Monterey, Sept. 20th, by the same, Mr. Henri Barrer to Miss Mary Augusta Fulkerson, all of Monterey, N. Y. f Auburn. Monterey, N. Y.
In Urbana, N. Y., September 27th, by Rev. S. Mill Day, Mr. Charless D. Stewalt, of Tecumseh, Michigan to Miss Rozilla Read, of the former place.

to Miss KCZILLA KEAD, of the former place.
At Summer Hill, N.Y., Sept. 27th, by Rev. W. G
Hubbard, Mr Leroy A. Dinale to Miss Willielmin.
A., only daughter of R. C. Ralls, Esq.
At the parsonage in Ararat, Susquehanna Co., Penn.
Sept. 26th, by Rev. O. W. Norton, Mr. Freeman P Sept. 26th, by Rev. O. W. Norton, Mr. Fre Whitney to Miss Sarah Hine, both of Gibson.

Deaths.

In the city of New-York, Sept. 27th ult., after a pai ful sickness, Mrs. Evelyne M. Honr, wife of Perry V Hunt, Eq. Se strikingly illustrated in her life and death we the graces of the Spirit, that a brief notice is due to he

The monument in honor of General Jackson and commemoration of the battle of New-Orleans, is shortly to be commenced at that city. It will be located on the battle ground, near the line occupied by the Americans in the conflict which it will commemorate, and close to the house that was General Jackson's head quarters.

The statement that the fatal accident on the Stonington Railroad was occasioned by the wilful displacement of a rail, is not borne out by the report of the Commissioners, who "are forced to the conclusion that the accident was occasioned by a want of repairs on the road."

A great masonic parade took place in Philadelphia lat; week, to dedicate a new hall. About

phia la week, to dedicate a new hall. About 4,000 members of the order were in the procession, exclusive of the numerous bands. Delegations were present from the Grand Lodges of Massachnsetts, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, South Carolina and Illinois, and from a number of subordinate lodges in

At Shelbarne, Mass, Sept. 17th, Rev. THEOPHILI PACKARD, D.D., in his S7th year. He was born in North Bridgwater, of the same Stat was ordained at Shelburne, Febrnary 20, 1799, and retained his pastoral connection with the same people till his death. During his ministry about 400 were added to his church, and he instructed in Theology thirty-one students who became ministers of the gospel. For many years he served as a Trustee of Williams and Amherst Colleges, and was twice elected to serve as a member of the State Legislature. On the 20th of February, 1849, he preached his Semi-Centennial sermon, which was published. In the conres of his ministry, seventeen young men from the town acquired a Collegiate education, and nine from his church and society entered the gospel ministry. Its survived all who were members of his church is the survived all who were members of his church nine from his church and society entered the gospel ministry. He survived all who were members of his church at his ordination; and of the present population of the town (it being probably about 1500;) only about sixty were then living in it.

In 1823, Dr. Psckard's son of the same name, was settled as a colleague with him, and continued in this connection about twenty-five years, and then removed to Lyme, Ohio, and is now about locating in Mount Pleas-

He had been sorely sick for eight months, and for several weeks had suffered severely. Patience, peace and hope possessed his mind to a good degree. In a firm reliance npon the merits of a crucified Redeemer, he cas himself confidently and joyfully upon the mercy of his Heavenly Father, and at last passed away without a groan or struggle. His companiou, in her 90th year, and ive of his eight children survive him.

At Brenden, Vt, on Tuesday morning, 25th inst., i lo'clock, Mr. Samuel Mills Conant, aged 34 year and 10 months.

At Spring Valley, Wis, Sept. 10th, CLARA E, elde laughter of George and Harriet A. Frary, aged 3 At Spring Valley, Sept. 2nd, Roserta A., the eldes

and on September 16th, Flora, the youngest daughter J. Alden end Marietta Frary, aged respectively ears and 1 year 6 months. At Bethel, Conn, September 11th, at the residence ais father, of typhus fever, after nn illness ef twellays, Thee II. BENJAMIN, a member of the Senior Clus of the Union Theological Seminary.

The Senior Class of the Union Seminary, heving hea

The Senior Class of the Union Seminary, heving heard of this bereavement, met, September 20th, to express heir sense of the lose, and their sympathy with the monraing relatives A Committee having been appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, the following were presented, adopted, and ordered to be published:

Whereas, Tho all wise God has removed one of our number, Theo. H. Benjamin, from this stage of preparation for labor to that of rest above; and whereas our departed classmate, while commanding our respect by his pre-eminent talents and acquirements, likewise endeared himself to each of us by his meek and kindly spirit; Therefore, pirit; Therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of Theo. H. Benjamin

Accorded, that is the decades of I need. It. Denya ach of us has lost a valued friend; the Senior Classinion Theological Seminary one of its most prominembers, literature one of its most successful following the church of God on earth, one of her devoted: we humbly bow in sumbission before Him who "doe all things well," believing that our friend has only pass n before, to learn higher lessons, enjoy feirer sci

dorn a brighter sphere than any to which even he could ver heve attained on earth. Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely symnathize

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with the parents, the brothers, the sisters, and all of the meny who monrn him as a friend departed, or weep for him as a loved one passed from their sight, we would commend them to the God of all-consolation, inviting them to trust the sure word of prophecy, and to look forward to a blessed re-union where sickness and death are ward to a meser to forever unknown.

Resolved, That this expression of our respect for our departed classmate and of sympathy with the bereaved, be forwarded to the parents and pastor of the deceased.

James B. Bonar,

Committee. ALONZO BROWN, J. CLEMENT FRENCH,

J. CLEMENT FRENCH,)

At Bristol, Ind., September 2ist, after a short illness, Mr. JAMES N. WELLER, aged 72 years.

Mr. W. was born at Stamford, Conn., and passed the years of childhood and youth at Kinlerhook, N. Y., but the most of his life was spent at Wayne, Stenhen Co., N. Y., for agricultural pursuits. He was hopefully converted, early in life, and for more then half a century was a consistent, devoted member of the church of Christ He had a noble mind which he had taken care to store with nseful knowledge; and when by reason of old age and bodily infirmities, he was unfitted for business, his time was spent mainly, in the careful and prayerful study of the Bible in the original Greek and Hebrew.

He was a men of few words, and was retiring and nobthe was a men of few words, and was retiring and nnob-trusive in his manner; hut his plety was acknowledged by those who knew him best, to be of no ordinary char-acter. His humility and patience, especially during his last sickness, were traits which secured him the confi-dence and esteem of ail who knew him.

THE HOUSTON ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

THE MAGDALEN SOCIETY will hold their monthly meeting on Tnesday, October 9th, at No. 61 Amity st, at 11 o'clock A. M. The attendance of the Managers is

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—Ine true Principle of Life, Growth and Strength to the Church, as related to the Evangelization of Cities, will be the subject of a dis-course by Rev. S. W. Baller, on next Sabbath evening, October 7th, in the Chapel of the Sixth street Preshy-terian church, two doors east of the Second Avenne. All interested are respectfully invited to attend. Public worship every Sahbath at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P.M. THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will

meet, by adjournment, in the Session Room of the Mercer et. Presbyterian chuich, on Monday next, Oct. Sth, at 9½ o'clock A.M.

Reports from the churches on the State of Religion, will be the order of the day.

By order of the Presbytery.

T. RALSTON SMITH. Clerk.

MISSIONARY CONVENTION AND ORDINA-TION.—A Missionary Convention will be heid at Mon-trose, Penn., to commence on Wednesday, October 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M., and to continne through Thursday. The ordination of Henry H. Jessnp, will take place on Wednesday, P. M. Mr. Jessup is under appointment of A. B. C. F. M., to the Syrian Mission. The ordination sermon will be preached by S. H. Cox, D. D., and the charge given by Rev. George H. Wood. Several return-ed Missionaries will be present. A meeting of much in-terest is anticipated. The friends of Missions are invited to attend.

to attend. H. A. RILEY.

THE SYNOD OF PEORIA will-meet in the Presbyterian church in Rock Island, the second Wednesday of October, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRA M. WEED, Stated Clerk. THE FOURTH PRESBYTERY of Now-York will open its next stated meeting in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church, on Monday, October Sth, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Moderator. Business sessions on Tnesday, in the Lecture Room at 9½ o'clock A. M. Church records yill be reviewed.

THOMAS H. SKINNER, Jr., Stated Clerk.

THE SYNOD OF WABASH will meet at Attica or the 3rd Thursday (18th) of October, at 3 o'clock P. M. Vacant churches are specially niged to send delegates.
F. S. McCABE, Stated Clerk. PRESBYTERY OF BELVIDERE.—The next stated neeting will be held at Freeport, on Monday, the Sth etober, et 2 o'clock P. M. ALFRED EDDY, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF KEOKUK will hold its

next stated meeting at Steady-Run in Keckuk Co., or Wednesday, the 10th of October, at 7 o'clock P. M. G. C. BEAMAN, Stated Clerk. THE SYNOD OF IOWA will meet at Fort Des Moines, on the third Thursday of October, at 2 o'clock, P. M. E. D. HOLT, Stated Clerk. THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the Prosbytory october 1 ith, at 6; o'clock P. M.

MILTON BRADLEY, Stated Clerk.

SYNOD OF ONONDAGA .- At the moeting of the SYNOD OF ONONDAYA.—At the moeting of the General Assembly of 1855, in the city of St. Louis, in May last, the Presbyteries of Onendaga, Cayuga, Cortland and Troga, were erected into a new Synod, to be celled the "Synod of Onendaga;" and it was ordered, That the first meeting of the Synod be held at Cortland-ville, N. Y., on the second Tucsday of October, 1855, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to be opened with a sermon by the Rev. LEVI PARSONS, or in case of his failure, by the oldest member present.

EDWIN F. HATFIELD. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Stated Clerk of General Assembly

The members of Synod, and other gentlemen who wi Room, to direct them to places of entertainment. The trains of Cars most convenient as to time, loa Syracuse at 11 A.M.—and Binghampton at 21 P.M. H. R. DUNHAM, Pastor of Presb. Church, Cortland Village.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERY OF PHILADEL-PHIA will hold its next stated meeting in the Clinton street church, on Monday preceding the third Tuesday in October (15th) at 7½ o'clock P. M.
CHARLES BROWN, Stated Clerk. Philadelphia, Sept. 4th, 1855. THE SYNOD OF WEST PENNSYLVANIA wil

hold its next stated meeting at Minersville, on the third Thursday of October next, at 7 o'clock P. M. G. A. LYON, Stated Clerk. THE SYNOD OF ALBANY will meet at Keeseville on the second Tuesday (9th) in October, at 7 c'clock P. M. A. BURDMAN LAMBERT, Stated Clerk. These wishing to attend the meeting at Keeseville can have passage on the Lake, by paying fare one way, or at half price either way. The regular line boats leave Whitehall at 10 A.M., and 9 P.M. Fare from Whitehall and Port Kent (the landing for Keeseville) and back no exceeding \$1.25. Cars leave Albany for Whitehall at 5 P.M.

THE SYNOD OF SUSQUEHANNA will open third annual meeting at the Preebyterian church in Cherry Valley, on the second Thursday, the 11th day of October, at 2 o'clock P.M. Ministers and Elders desiring to attend this meeting, are requested to give notice, by mail, to Rev. John G Hall, of Cherry Valley; as, in this way, more exac provision can be made for their entertainment. D. TORREY, Stated Clerk. Deihi, Sept. 6th, 1855.

PRESBYTERY OF DETROIT.-The semi-annual PRESENTERY OF DETROIT.—The semi-annal meeting of the Presbytery of Detroit will be held at Lapeer, on the 9th of October, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Members will notice the change in the time of the meeting—from the second Tuesday of September to the second Tuesday in October.

By order of Presbytery,

R. R. KELLOGG, Stated Clerk.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Synod of Peoria will be opened in the Second Presbyterian church of Rock Island, Ill, on the second Wednesday in October next, at 7 o'clock P. M. I. M. WEED, Stated Clerk. Chicago, Ill., Sent. 13tl PRESBYTERY OF GALENA .- The semi-annual meeting of the Presbytery of Galena will be held in the Second Presbyterian church in Rock Island, on Tuesday, the 9th of Ootober next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The meeting is called one day earlier than that to which the Presbytery adjourned, for the reason that the meeting of Synod has been put forward one day.

S. G. SPEES, Stated Clerk. THE SYNOD OF NEW YORK AND NEW TERSES Will meet in the First Presbyterian church in the city of Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, October 16th, at 7 o'clock P. M., and will be opened with a sermon by the Moderator, the Rev. Jorl Parker, D.D., of the city of New-York.

During the sessions of the Synod, a sormon will be becaused by the Rev. Havey R. Saure, D.D., Professor

n the Union Theological Seminary, or by his alternate, the Rev. Samuel T. Spear, D.D., of Brooklyn, on the folthe Rev. Samure T. Sprar, D.D., of Brooklyn, on the following subject assigned by the Synod, namely: "The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures."

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated; end "the daily sessions of the Synod will be opened with devotional exercises to be continued at least three-fourths of an hour."

All whe may desire to unite with the Synod in these services, are assured of a cordial welcome

The particular attention of the Stated Clerks of the several Presbyteries is called to the IV., V., and X. Standing Rules of the Synod, appended to the printed

several Presoyteries is called to the IV., V., and A Standing Rules of the Synod, appended to the printer Minutes. The Rolls they will please to forward to the subscriber, at "No. 44 Bible House, Astor Place, New York city."

JOHN N. LEWIS, Stated Clerk. N. B.—The members of the Synod may jeave the Ticket Office, foot of Cortlandt st. New-York, at either of the following hours, namely—3, 3½, 4, 5½, 5, 5½—and on their arrival at the Market street station, in Newark they are requested to proceed to the Lecture Room of the First Church, where a Committee will be in attend-ance, from 3 o'clock, for the purpose of assigning them to the families whose hospitalities they will enjoy during the Sessions.

journed meeting of the Board of Directors of the Galena Theological Seminary will be held in the Second Preshyterian church, Rock Island, on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at 2 o'clock P.M. As the Directors are aware of the new and peculiar circumstances under which this notice is issued, and of the necessity of adjusting themselves to these circumstances, it is hoped there will be a general attendance of the Board.

S. G. SPEES, Sec'y Galena, Angust 23, 1855. BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY .- The a nal session at this Institution commences on Thursday, October 18. This may be an accommodation to a class of students whose engagements prevent their entering npon professional studies earlier in the season. The Faculty of the Seminary is now full:—Prof. Pond in the Departof the Seminary is now full:—Prof. Pond in the Department of Ecclesiastical History; Prof. Shephard in that of Homiletics and Pastoral Duties; Prof Smith in that of Sacred Literature; and Prof. Harris in that of Systematic Theology. The Library consists of between nine and ten thousand volumes. The rooms are furnished. This Seminary is, to a great extent, a charitable one, and is equally open to Protestants of all denominations. There is no charge for instruction, room rent, or use of Library; and by an arrangement, partly gratnitons, board (including washing) is furnished at American Education Society receive S0 dollars a year.
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ENOCH POND, Clerk of the Faculty.
Bangor, Sept. 1, 1855.

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only one of all that ever dwelt on earth had more immediate, constant and perfect access to the author of all being, than was possible to the constitution of a mere creature."—[Christian Observer.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, Publisher ARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER

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ry. Almost exclusively composed of the works of Ame-ican anthors and artists, it pays its contributors some wenty-ave inflated dollars and the month for, that this enormons onthay does not prevent it rom being remnnerative to its publishers. It is, therefore, a happy circumstance, that it aims at the highest tandard of literature and the purest of morals in all its

standard of literature and the purest of morals in all its pages.—[N.Y. Observer.

Each month it gladdens us and our honsehold, to say nothing of the neighbors who enjoy it with us. Twenty-five cents huys it—the cheapest, richest, and most lasting inxury for the money that we know. Three dollars seinxury for the money that we know. Three dollars secures it for one year: and whet three dollars ever went so far? Pnt the same amount in clothes, eating, drinking, farniture, and how much of a substantial thing is obtained? If ideas, facts, and seutiments, have a monetary value; ebove ail, if the humor that refreshes, the pleasantries that bring a gentle smile, and brighten the passage of a truth to your brain; and the happy combination of the real and the imaginative, without which no one can live a life above the animal, are to be put into the scale opposite to dollars and cents, then you may be certain, that if Harper were three or four times as dear, it would amply repay its price. I is a Magazine-mot a book, not a scientific periodical, nor yet a supplier of light gossip and chatty anecdotes—hut a Magazine that takes every form of interesting, dignified, and attractive literature in its grasp.—Southern Times.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booasel iters, Agents, or from the publishers at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-Five Cents a Number. The Semi-Annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers noiformly bound, at Twenty-Five cents each. Ten Volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratnitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine They will alse supply Clubs, of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Five Dollars a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS, ares it for one year: and what three dollars ever wen the market is a trifle higher.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—Rev. E. SEYMOUR. Principal. The eighteenth Semi-Annual
Session of this Institution for Boys, will commence ou
Monday, November 5th, and continue five months.
It is situated within two hours's ride of New-York, via Monday, November 5th, and continue five months.

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Circulars containing terms, references and other infor mation, may be obtained of Messrs R. Hoe & Co, No. 29 and 31 Gold street, New-York, or on application to the 'rincipal. Bloomfield, N. J., Sept. 24, 1855.

NEW-YORK LUNG INSTITUTE, No. 6 BOND street, New-York, under the Medical of GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M.D. Established for the exclusive Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, by the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors.

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tered by means of a fine sponge, moistened with the liquid to be inhaled, and placed in a small glass globe, with an elastic tube attached, and the air drawn through

liquid to be inhaled, and placed in a small glass globe, with an elastic tube attached, and the air drawn through the sponge enters the Lungs at the natural temperature, charged with the vapor need. The Inhaler is convenient, and the method differs widely from the old plan of inhaling medicines from het water, which was years since thrown aside by its advocates, as worthless.

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No. 8

Commercial and Monetary Matters. The demand for money has materially increased since our last, and rates of interest have consequently ad vanced. Leans on cali are made at 7 a 8 per cent, and in some instances 9 per cent where the necessities of the rowers are great. There is an increased demand fer oreantile accommodation, while the stock operators continue to be the principle borrowers. Discounts range from 7 a 10 per cent. In Foreign Exchange there has been a fair business transacted in bills on Paris at 5.12 while sterling bills have been dull at 1.09 a 1.09 .. The Stock Market has ruled very heavy during the week, and prices for most all kinds have meterially de-

clined. The calling in of demand loans has thrown a large quantity of cash stock on the merket. At the close the market shows a little more firmness for some descrip Freights have advanced during the week with larg engagements for England and the Continent; but the

high rates insisted upon has materially checked transac tions, and the masket closed quiet. By the arrivals of steamers from Enrope at Boston and this port we have a week's later advices. The commercial news is not of a very favorable nature. The stringency in the London money market, and the advance in the rate of interest more then ocunterbalanced any favorable effect that that the fall of Sebastopol might

have had By the arrival of the steamer Star of the West at this ort we have intelligence from San Francisco down to the 5th inst. The steamer brought \$1,033,427 in gold besides considerable in the hands of the passengers .-The San Francisco markets were steady and business good. The miners centinue to have good success. The specie export for the week was only \$35,400 direct from this port, while about \$500,000 went from this city

which took out \$556,314. The import of Foreign Merchandise into New York for the week, was in \$3,145,459 Against \$3,339,795 for the same week in Sept. 1854. The Export of Merchandise to Foreign Ports from

lew-York for the week, was in

express to Boston, for shipment by the Cunard steamer,

\$1,113,192 Against \$347,857 for the same week in Sept. 1854. There has been a fair demand for Flour during the reek, and prices have undergone no very great change. The supply is growing larger, but the demand appears to keep up with the receipts. The closing quotations are for common to good State at \$7 a\$7; extra State at \$87½a\$3½; common to good Ohlo, Indianaand Michigan at \$7½a\$7½; extra Genesee at \$9a10½; Canadian at \$8 289; and Southern at \$812810 per barrei. Rye Fiou has advanced, with sales at \$5\a7 per harrel.

The Wheat market has ruled firm, with a good export ismand. The closing retes are at\$1.70a\$1,72 for Spring Western Red; \$1.80a\$i 92 for Winter do. 1 \$1.90a\$1.95 onthern Red; \$2.10 for Genesce; and \$2 02 for White Canadian, per bashei. Rye is more abundant, and the price is hardly as firm. Sales at \$1.14a\$1.18, per bushel. Barley is firmly held at \$1.35a\$1.18, per bushel. Corn uss declined, closing at 85c. for Western mixed | Yellor at 90c.; and Sonthern White, which is very scarce, at \$1.02a\$1.04, per bash. Oats have improved. We quote sales at 42a47e. per bushel. Mess Pork has advanced in price, and Prime has de-

211 per barrel. Beef has not varied much in price. We quote seles at \$111a\$12 for Prime; \$13a\$14 for Mess; \$161a\$17 for Chicago repacked per barrel. Lard is firm at 11\$a12c. per 1b. Butter is selling at 15a18c. for Ohio, and 19a2?c.for State, per lh. Cheese is plenty and dull at 9a10c. per lb.

Ashes have advanced a little. We quote Pearls a \$64, and \$64 for Pets. The Sngar market has recovered a portion of the deline in price noticed last week, with more doing.
In Coffee there has not been a great deal doing, but

clined. The closing sales for Mess \$22#; and Prime at

Sept. 29th, present a very large decrease of Loans, Speie, and Deposits. The following is the statement: Deposits 76,818,159 As compared with the statement on Sept. 22nd, shows Gain in Circulation of

The loss of Specie is much greater than was expect

The specie reserve has not stood as low for more than s

The Official City Bank Averages for the week ending

The balance in the Sub-Treasury the week ending Sept. 29th, was \$7,189,677.

The balances subject to draft in all the depositories of the United States Treasury at the close of September, monn's to \$21.769,241. SHIPPING IN THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

26 Ocean Steamers—131 Ships—76 Barks—84 Brig —383 Schooners, colliers, lumbermen, &c. Total, 700.

XUM

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. By Bayard Taylor. Bayard Taylor was born to be a traveler. From a boy he was animated with a passionate enriosity to see strange countries and races of men; and while a very young man, he took his pack on his ahoulder, and commenced, like Goldsmith, to make the tonr of Europe on foot. Since then, he has spent years in traveling in different parts of the orld—in his last voyage, having passed around the globe. And nobody knows better how to travel and to enj y it to the ntmost. Together with a fine, poetic temperament, which invests every land that he visits with a romantic charm, and which gives litt'e from the vexations and discomforts of travel. gressive life. In this respect he resembles the celebrated Ledyard. Nothing comes amiss to him. He takes lightly every annovance and fatigne. When gliding over the around him-yet no sooner does to come in sight of new coast, or of a great mountain or river, or spot ntertaining of travelers. He has a quick eye to of the Shekinah? see all that is to be seen, and his descriptions are true are they, that his Books of Travel might be taken as gnide books for others. For that purpose they are far the best in onr knowledge. The present volume is the third, which is the fruit of his voyage around the globe, made two years age, following his Journey to Cen'ral Afri a and the Lands of the Saracen. It is of absorbing interest, as it treats of lands far remote, and but little known. Japan was almost an nnknown empire, and the late expedition was therefore like a voyage of discovery Mr. Taylor was a guest on board the flag-ship of Commodore Perry, when the U. S. squadron visited Japan; and had a rare opportunity to see that land of marvel and mystery. We commend his descriptions to onr readers, wishing them to share the pleasure we have found in the pages of this delight ful book. (G. P. Pntnam & Co.)

DRUMMOND ON THE PARABLES. "The Parabolic teachings of Christ, or the Engravings of the New Testament" is the title of an nnique series of led tures on the Parables, by Rev. D. T K. Drummond of Edinburgh. They are very thorough in exegeti cal criticism, broad and snggestive in scope, and eloquent in style. They point out the truths the paribles teach, and are particularly graphic in depicting the scenery of the parables, and in setting forth thei marvelous artistic beanty and wisdom. They diffe in aim very much from Trench, but will be found replete with solid truth, and with that earnest, evan gelical appreciation which harmonizes with the deyout reader's purpose in perusing the Bible. (R Carter & Bros.)

LETTERS TO A YOUNG PHYSICIAN, inst entering npon Practice, by James Jackson, M.D. LL.D. Bos ton—a most wise, fatherly, sensible and useful book the cream of a long life, a laborious and distin guished practice, and of a wisdom not often brought into business. The letters relate to the proper treatment of difficult, though common diseases, and which tax the common sense and manly characte of the practitioner as much as his medical know ledge. There is a great deal of sense in the work and though to onr fast generation it may be a little slow in some points, (not quite believing in clairvoyance, e. g.) it cannot but be useful to medical me and to all who have to do with disease and suffering (Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. N.Y.: J. C. Derby.)

LIFE OF CURRAN. A very full and most entertaining biography of the great Irish orator has been compiled by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie. It is based on woven all the facts and points of Davis' Life, Philips' Recollections and other sketches of Corren The editor has added many notes of his own, so that, ratorical powers, his legal career, his exciting his tory, and his brilliant associations, is furnished. It presents one of the most extraordinary men of his own or of any age, and one whose name is his toric. A most striking portrait accompanies the work, which is an intense embodiment of the Irish

M. Schele de Vere, is a series of gracefully written essays, suggested by natural objects and scenes which combine scientific information, poetic feeling and expression, and moral suggestion. The anthor though a Dane, writes with elegance, and contrives to introduce into his description a great deal of val-

shall get through with the recent works of fictio which have issued from the press. Those we have before us are all works of unusual pretension and we donbt not, of great merit and of high moral aim. We will mention the following with the expression of a purpose to recur to them at another time for more definite characterization

Mr. Derby's fruitful press publishes "Isora's Sheldon, Lamport & Co., " Aspiration, an antob

ography of Girlhood." Mason Brothers, "The Rag-Picker, or Bound an Bnnce & Brother, two works by Marion James

"Ethel, or the Double Error," and "The Elder J. P. Jewett and Co., "Cora and the Doctor." J. B. Peterson & Co., "The Jealons Wife," and Confessions of a Pretty Woman," by Miss Pardoe We shall not dismiss these works without notice

but in default of present ability to examine then announce in this way, their appearance.

For the N.Y. Evangelist. A THOUGHT ON PREACHING.

"I do not like sneh sermons," said a young Christian to me the other day.

"But why do you not like them?" "Because I do not think they do the good," was the reply.

"What kind of sermons do you think do th most good?" I asked. "Those that press home on the heart som

thing that one ought to do." Upon this a long conversation followed, and probably with no better results than a mere waste of words in idle objections on the one side, and bootless argument on the other.

And why? Simply because under the mistaken method of the age, that the thoughtful and earnest spirit had become too fully prepossessed with the prevalent prejudice in favor of what is termed "practical preaching," or in other words and that, "to those who love him, all things shall declaiming on specific duties, to either perceive or acknowledge the truth.

Now the simple truth of the case is, that mere exhortation is as profitless as mere argument. The husk is as worthless as the cob. Preach upon specific duties as long as you will, and as carnestly as you will, you may yet fail of producing the best results.

Were men possessed of uncorrupted natures it would be different. To know would then suffice. The one question, "What wilt thou have purple blood venous. But each of these two double hearts has its own sets of arteries and me to do?" and the one answer, "This is the way, walk ye in it," would be enough. In that case it would do to dwell mainly upon the separ-

personal and practical obligation to do them. But with fallen and depraved natures, we are bold to say, it is not so. Such natures are in far greater need of disposition than knowledge. And so great is the need of it that there must be something pressing more heavily upon the depraved heart, and striking deeper into its core than the mere perception of specific duty, or the mere sense of specific obligation. You must specific duties as their great antecedent, which which pervades them as their divine animus. You and the feeling of each specific duty

being and its power. The sinner never truly bows his will in genuine repentance except both when, and as the true idea of God rises up in his soul as a commanding power and presence. Nor does the Christian grow in holiness any faster than that same idea grows within his soul, as an ndwelling, and pervading, and predominant prin-

That is it ;-that is the great illuminating and mpelling power in the human soul-that alone the idea of God! It is the great reflector which flings down into the benighted mind a foreshining light from the white throne. It is the fine refractor which brings to view the magnitude and mightiness of the unseen. It is that subtle and scorching, that genial and glowing principle which traces out, and shines upon, and warms within lofinite zest to a life of wandering and adventure, he every possible germ of goodness in finite being unites an imperturbable good nature, which suffers and awakens it into pure, and perfect and pro-

If then we would most profoundly move the human heart; if we would secure the most thorough change in its disposition; if we would fix endless wastes of the desert or the sea, he sits often it the most steadfastly in faith and obedience, like a dreamy Oriental, hardly conscious of what is ought we not to make the Divine character in its immensity and glory the great theme of our famed in history, than his eye is awake and his preaching? Ought it not to be our predominant famed in history, than his eye is awake and his mind excited with the scene or the story. As a writer, he is the most accurate as well as the most

We fear that here is the first secret of our daguerrectypes of foreign cities and countries. So failure as preachers of the word. We are ever that when a man trusts in any measure to self, looking on man, rather than toward God. We he falls from grace and from Christ. Work is are ever proclaiming what man ought to be, rather than what God is. We are ever leading man not mix them. All the merit is Christ's! The than what God is. We are ever leading man into the presence of his duty, instead of bringing look to Christ for all! him face to face with his God.

For the New-York Evangelist. WHEN I AM OLD. Who'll care for me, when I am old, And withered grown, and gray; When youth's clear light has left mine eye, And I'm no longer gay?

When I am old, and roses long Have faded from my cheek, Whe then will listen to my veice Who'll answer when I speak?

Near at my side to stay?

Who then will list to hear my step

Ah! who will leve me when I'm old: When friends of youth are fled; When cherished hearts, that leved me well, Are numbered with the dead? When I am old, ah! who will choose

Or miss me when away? Who, who will cheer me when I'm old. Should I in sorrow sigh? On whose fond bosom can I lean

When I am called to die? When I am dead, alas! who'll mourn That I'm no longer here? Who then will care to shed o'er me Affections silent tear. Then let me die when I am yonng

Before I'm old and gray; Oh! I would die before I've grown So weary of life's way. Let me not know what 'tis to lose The friends of youth's bright day; Oh! let me die when some will mourn

That I have passed away. PARTICULAR PROVIDENCES.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE. How hard it is to realize that God does really notice, and not only notice, but order all events, both small and great.

In remarkable and important occurrences, we Curran's son's Memoir; and into this are inter- can readily see the hands of an over-ruling Providence; but in all the ten thousand trivial and things into ridicule, so that he seemed continually ing around us, how very hard to recognize the wisdom which foreordains. And is it really true that every one of the hardly noticed and scemingly accidental gratifications-every one of the numberless disappointments and vexations that we find in our daily way, is sent from God?

Is it true that there is as really a design in the failure or success of our most trifling plans and efforts, as in the failure or success of those on which we have staked our every hope of hap-

So we are taught to believe. And truly, if not even a sparrow can fall without the notice of our Father-if the very hairs of our heads are all numbered by him, we may well believe that he guides our every step, and that he never for a moment forgets us.

When we find our most cherished plans failing, our dearest wishes thwarted, our most earnest prayers apparently unheeded and unheardwhen all our efforts, perchance bravely and longwhen all our efforts, perchance bravely and long-continued, to obtain some ends of almost vital on a plea that he did not like the odor of the mportance to our welfare, have been put forth in vain-when we have struggled, and striven, and turned, like a down-trodden worm, this way and that for relief, but found it not-when all seems dark before us, and on either hand, and when the light that is above us is also darkened, the feeling of one tried and tempted soul is-" It cannot be that these things are by the will or through the

power of God." But the thought is wrong. Though we cannot see the guiding hand—though we feel forsaken and forgotten, even of Him who made us, he is with us still.

No matter how thick the gloom about is, it is but one sight it darkens, not his-though we walk in a way we know not, and through places where his voice does not reach us, his arm is beneath us, his finger marks our way, and if we do not waver, if we stand firmly to our trust in him, the things which we know not now, we shall know hereafter. Doubtless it will appear, when we see by the light which never fadeth, that the very circumstances, which seemed to have been the result of a blind and baneful chance, have in many cases, been ordered with a direct view to our welfare and safety. Even now, looking backward over the lapse of years, how many such cases can we number! Events which once seemed to us as unspeakably disastrous, or vexatiously annoying, and which seemed altogether accidental, are now seen to have been of God, and of the greatest advantage to us.

Oh, that we mightever see with a clear vision oh, that we might ever realize that in all events both small and great, is the providence of God work together for good."

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust him for his grace; Behind a frowning providence He hides a smiling face."

MAN'S HEART AND ITS MACHINERY Man has two hearts, and each of these double; so that he may be said to have four hearts. Two of these are for bright, red blood and two are for purple or dark blood. It is usual in books to call red blood arterial, and the veins; and the arteries of the one are always filled with red, and the arteries of the other with being purple, and the veins of the purple being red; for if the blood goes ont red it comes back purple, and if it goes out purple it come back red. It always goes out red from the heart on the left side, and comes in purple to the heart on the right side; and it always goes out purple from the heart on the right side, and comes in red to the heart on the left side. And thus it makes its everlasting round, being converted from purpl to red by passing through the lungs. It is a wonderful piece of mechanism; a steam engine is clumsy affair compared to it. Each h ing and returning series of vessels, infinitely rous and ramified; and the blood is force through them in such a way that it must go for ward, and cannot return, except by going round valves that open only one way and shut the other; and therefore, were the blood to make an effort to return, the valves would close imme diately and stop it. The elastic nature of the blood-vessels, also, is such that they squeeze the nd obligation. You must bring forth, and lay blood in undulations or pulsations along, clesing upon, and drive home those great central principles of divine truth, in which, and from which

THE PRAYING MOTHER. We believe it is Richard Cecil, who records the

following as his experience:-"Nothing used to impress upon my mind s strong the reality and excellence of religion, as my mother's counsels and prayers. Frequently she retired with her children to a private room; and after she had read the Bible with us, and given us some good instruction and advice, she head. The medal was bestowed on him amid kneeled down with us and offered a prayer general coloration. kneeled down with us and offered a prayer, which, for apparent earnestness and fervor, I have at such times. It would have been impossible. ly since. Those prayers and counsels, time will a happy day it was! never efface from my memory. They form, as it were, a part of my very constitution."

"CHRIST IS ALL." Not something, but "all." Some men make gods of their own; some make Christs of their own, and some make half-Christs. They make Christs, half-Christs, which is still more common of their repentances, and good doings, and goo all they can, and then bring in the Saviour," as they call him, to do the rest. Oh that men, living men and dying men, would learn robe of salvation is not patchwork. Oh, sinner,

SCOTLAND'S DEBT TO JOHN KNOX Honor to all the brave and true; everlasting honor to brave old Knox, one of the truest of the true! that in the moment when he and his cause, amid civil broils, convulsion and confusion, were still but struggling for life, he sent the school-mater forth to all corners and said, "Let the people be taught;" this is but one, and indeed an inevitable and comparatively inconsiderable item in his great message to men. This great message Knox did deliver with a man's voice and strength, and found a people to believe him. The Scotch character originates in many circumstances; first of all, in the Saxon stuff there was to work on; but next, and beyond all else except that, in the Presbyterian gospel of John Knox: -Thomas Carlyle.

FOUR GOOD HABITS. There were four habits a wise and good man earnestly recommended in his counsels, and also by his own example, and which he considered esentially necessary for the management of temporal concerns: these are Punctuality, Accuracy, Steadiness, and Dispatch. Without the first of these, time is wasted; without the second, mistakes the most hurtful to our own credit and interest and that of others may be committed; without the fourth, opportunities of great advan-tantage are lost which it is impossible to recall.

EDUCATION IS FORTUNE. "Give your children fortune without education, and at least one half of the number will go down to the tomb of oblivion—perhaps to ruin. live them education, and they will be a fortune to themselves and country. It is an inheritance worth more than gold—for it buys true honor—they can never spend nor lose it, and through life it proves a friend—in death a consolation.

NOT ASHAMED OF RIDICULE. I shall never forget a lesson which I received when quite a young lad, at an academy in B——. Among my school-fellows were Hartly and Jem-They were somewhat older than myself, and Hartley was a new scholar, and little was known

of him among the boys. One morning as we were on our way to school, he was seen driving a cow along the road toward a neighboring field A group of boys, among whom was Jemson, met lim as he was passing. The opportunity was not to be lost by Jemson. "Halloa!" he exclaimed; "what's the price of milk? I say, Jonathan, what do you fodder on? What will you take for all the gold on her horns? Boys, if you want to see the latest Paris style, look at those boots? Hartly, waving his hand at us with a pleasan mile, and driving the cow to the field, took down the bars of a rail-fence, saw her safely in the en closure, and then putting up the bars, came and entered the school with the rest of us. After school in the afternoon he let out the cow, and day, for two or three weeks, he went through the

The boys of —— Academy were nearly all the sons of wealthy parents, and some of them, among whom was Jeinson, were dunces enough to look lown with a sort of disdain upon a scholar who had to drive a cow. The sneers and icers of Jem barn, refused to sit next to Hartly. Occasionally he would inquire after the cow's health, pronounce

ing the word "ke-ow," after the manner of some of the country people.

With admirable good nature did Hartly bear all these silly attempts to wound and annoy him. I do not remember that he was even once be trayed into a look or word of angry retaliation. "I suppose, Hartly," said Jemson, one day, "I suppose your lady means to make a milkman of after you rinse them-that's all!" The boys laughed, and Hartly, not in the least mortified, replied, "Never fear; if ever I should rise to be a milkman, I'll give good measure and good

public exhibition, at which a number of ladies and gentlemen from other cities were present. Prizes were awarded by the Principal of our Academy and both Hartly and Jemson received a creditab number; for, in respect to scholarship, these two were about equal. After the ceremony of distribution the Principal remarked that there was one prize, consisting of a medal, which was rarely awarded, not so much on account of its great cost as because the instances were rare which its bestowal proper. It was the prize for heroism. The last boy who received one was young Manners, who, three years ago, rescued the blind girl from drowning.

The Principal then said that, with the permis

sion of the company, he would relate a short story. Not long since, some scholars were flying a kite in the street, just as a poor looy on horseback rode by on his way to mill. The horse took fright and threw the boy, injuring him so badly that he was carried home, and confined some weeks to his bed. Of the scholars who had un tentionally caused the disaster, none followed to learn the fate of the wounded boy. There wa one scholar who had witnessed the accident from a distance, but stayed to render services.

This scholar soon learned that the wounde

boy was the grandson of a poor widow, whose sole support consisted in selling the milk of a fine cow of which she was the owner Alas! and her grandson, on whom she depended to drive the cow to pasture, was now on his back, helpless. "Never mind, good woman," said the cholar, "I can drive your cow!" With blessings and thanks, the old woman accepted his offer But his kindness did not stop here. Money was wanted to get articles from the apothccary. "I have money that my mother sent ne to buy a pair of boots with; but I can do without them for a while." "O no," said the old woman, "can't consent to that; but here is a pair of cow purple blood. The veins, in like manner, of each are in inverse order—the veins of the red heart us what they cost, we should get along nicely. us what they cost, we should get along nicely. The scholar bought the boots, clumsy as they were, and has worn them np to this time.

Well, when it was discovered by other boys o

the Academy that our scholar was in the habit of driving a cow, he was assailed with laughter and ridicule. His cow-hide boots in particular were made matter of mirth. But he kept on cheerfully and bravely, day after day, never shunning observation, and driving the widow's cow, and wearing his thick boots, contented in the thought that he was doing right, caring not for all the jeers and sneers that could be uttered. He never undertook to explain why he drove cow; for he was not inclined to make a vaunt of charitable motives, and, furthermore, in his heart he had no sympathy with the false pride that could look with ridicule on any useful employ-ment. It was by mere accident that his course of kindness and self-denial was yesterday discov

ered by his teacher.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to you. Was there not true heroism in this boy's conduct? Nay, master Hartly, do not slink out of sight behind the black board! You are not afraid of ridicule, you must not be afraid of praise. Come forth, come forth, master Edward James Hartly, and let us see your honest face!

As Hartly, with blushing cheeks, made his appearance, what a round of applause, in which the whole company joined, spoke the general appro-bation of his conduct! The ladies stood upon benehes and waved their handkerchiefs. The old men wiped the gathering moisture from the cor-ners of their eyes and clapped their hands. Those elumsy boots on Hartly's feet seemed prouder

which for apparent can be seasons were also conclude. He was heartily ashamed of his ill-ways pleasant to us; and sometimes we looked natured raillery, and after we were dismissed, he forward to them with impatience. My mother seemed to me then almost an angel; her landated his band to Hartly, making a handsome apology for guage, her manner, the very expression of her his past ill-manners. "Think no more of it, old guage, her manner, the very expression of her his past ill-manners. "Think no more of it, old countenance, indicating great nearness to the fellow," said Hartly, with delightful cordiality; throne of grace. I could not have shown levity "let us all go and have a ramble in the woods before we break up for vacation." The boys, one and all followed Jemson's example; and then I felt then it was a great blessing to have a pray-ing mother; and I have felt it much more sensi-we set forth with huzzas into the woods. What

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The proprietor begs to caution the public against using any washes to the hair which contain a large proportion of alcohol. They destroy the unctuous product of the oll-glands. The oil of the unctuous substance is the agent which prevents the evaporation or congelation of the water of the scarf skin, which would cause it to become parched and fall off, and leave the sensitive skin exposed. It is to the use of these washes, which are so general in America, that the majority of persons may assensed in America, that the majority of persons may assensed. exposed. It is to the use of these wasnes, which are so general in America, that the majority of persons may ascribe the cause of premature baldness, grey hair, and other diseases, of the scalp. Washes should never be used to the hair except for the purpose of cleaning it, and then let the hair be thoroughly dried with a napkin. Persons who use the Pomade regularly will find no use for the fine-tooth comb, as it will entirely prevent any unhealthy accumulation of dandruff, and keep the skin and hair clean and healthy.

TESTIMONY OF MADAME GRISI. "Mr. J. H. Thompson—Dear Sir: In answer to yours of to-day I beg to say I have used the Pomade Optime' yon forwarded to me. I am much pleased with it. In ny opinion, it is the most agreeable and beneficial arti-le I have ever met with for the hair. I cannot say to much in its praise. You may depend on my recom-ROE LOCKWOOD & SON,
American and Foreign Bookstore and School-Book
331-3t Depository, No. 11 Broadway.

Metropolitan Hotel, Dec. 9th, 1854."

CERTIFICATE OF DR. CHILTON.

"Being acquainted with the composition of the 'Pomade Optime,' manufactured by Mr. J. H. Thompson, I can state that the article is well calculated to improve the growth and appearance of the Hair.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D. Chemist.

NAW. York, Lyne 8, 1854." New-York, June 8, 1854." Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle; family

jars \$3.

Upon receipt of \$1, post-paid, the amount in either size will be forwarded by express to any part of the United States. All orders to be addressed to

J. H. THOMPSON, 6 Warren st. New-York. J. H. THOMPSON'S INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE. This dye is, without any exception, the best ever mannfactured; nothing sold in America or Europe of any other make will bear the least comparison with it. The proprietor publicly guaranties that it will dye red or grey hair to any shade of brown or black in one minute, and hair to any shade of brown or black in one minute, and that so long as the hair remains upon the head it will not fade or change color. It differs from all other dyes in its effect upon the fibres of the hair, as instead of making the hair harsh, it renders the most stubborn pliant and tractable. It is beautifully scented with violet, and will not stain the skin. The following is the CERTIFICATE OF DR. CHILTON

CERTIFICATE OF DIG. CHILITON.

"Maving examined the Hair Dye prepared by Mr. J.
H. Thompson, I can recommend it as being properly prepared and well calculated to answer the purpose for which it is intended.

Lawre R. Grundon, M. D. Chemist. which it is intended.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D. Chemist.

New-York Jnne, 8, 1854."

This certificate from a scientific gentleman so well known as Dr. Chilton, renders the publication of any other certificates unnecessary, as it is a sufficient guaranty of the convincement of the article.

enuineness of the article. Sold wholesale and retail, by J. H. THOMPSON, 6 Warren st. New-York. Price \$1 and \$2 per case. Sent by express to any part of the United States. Solid wholesale by C. H. King, 192 Broadway; Rushton & Clark, Broadway. Retail by Rushton, 417 Broadway, corner of Canal st.; J. Meakim, 497 Broadway; J. Coddington, 715 Broadway; C. S. Belding, 91 Eighth Avenue; Gabandin & Condie, 166 Eighth Avenue; W. B. Freeman, 204 Ninth Avenue, and 42 Third Avenue; Avenue; Gabandin & Condie, 166 Eighth Avenue; W. B. Froeman, 204 Ninth Avenue, and 42 Third Avenue; Mrs. Hayes, 175 Fulton st. Brooklyn; Dickerson, Atlantic st. Brooklyn; Smith, Court st. Brooklyn; and at all the principal drug stores in the United States. Country merchants, npon application by post, will receive a trade circular, containing list of prices, terms, &c. Wholesale Agents—F. C. Wells & Co. 115 Franklin treet; Wm. S. Dunham, 496 Broadway, New-York, March, 1855.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR REterious substances! An unfailing Restorers and Preserver
of the Hair and Sight. It is not a dye! The Hair and
Whiskers, however grey, are restored to and preserved
in their Original Life Color! By its use Wigs, Spectacles and Grey Hairs will soon become extinct.
This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used
for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished
and wealthy persons in the land, who had previously for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons in the land, who had previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success; not only losing the money which they had expended therefor, but seriously injuring their hair and health.

It is entirely different from other preparations for the hair, which are composed of deleterious articles such as lead, lime, caustic, Spanish files, copperas and oil of vitriol; which are said to cause hair to grow on the palms of the hands, but which, in reality, either greatly injure the health of those who use them, or send them to an untimely grave.

untimely grave.

The Restorer is easily applied, and will not stain the finest linen. Its effect is sure in every Instance, if applied according to the directions.

The Restorer nsed with the Xylobalsamnun, not only cleanses the hair, but inclines it to ourl, giving it a soft lossy and natural appearance.

When applying this preparation, a little soft water of Kylobalsamena can be nsed with it. Fat, oil, marrow and alcohol, do serions injury to the head and hair, and should the week. not be used.

The Restorer will strengthen and preserve the Sight, and remove and prevent Dizzinezs, Headache, Sourf, Dandruff, Scald Head, or any Ernption of the Skin, and all Unnatural Perspiration of the head.

It prevents the falling of the hair, and cures baldness

when not hereditary, and by invigorating the skin, muscles nerves, blood-vessels, and the roots of the hair, will gradn nerves, blood-vessels, and the roots of the hair, will gradually but soon change the grey locks and cause the young hair to grow in the original life color.

When once restored, by applying it a few times at intervals of three months, you will not have a grey hair if you should attain the age of one hundred years.

When used for baldness, you must take off your wig, scratch, olded silk or anything which will cause a return o the insensible perspiration to the head.

Persons sending orders for the World's Hair Restorer must state the color of their hair, whether dark or light as st state the color of their hair, whether dark or light, a it has been thoroughly proved by long experience that the ingredients which will restore light hair will not have any effect on black. It is a certain cure for catarrh in the

No. 1 is for dark hair, and is composed of nine different articles; No. 2 is for light hair, and is composed of seven different articles, each having a tendency to restore naturals loss. r young or old, and is essential to use with No. 1 or No. 2.

It will be found on trial to be an indispensable article for the toilet.

The World's Hair Restorer and Xylobalsamum requirements of the control of the c

to puffing, as after giving them a fair trial, all are sure to recommend them to their friends.

The Restorer, No. 1 and 2, is put up in large flint bottles, at only \$1.50 per bottle. One is generally enough for a year. The Xylobalsamum, or dressing for the hair, No. 3, at 37 1-2 cents per bottle; thus coming within the means of all persons. No such preparation has ever before been offered to the public. The great demand for it
is productive of many worthless imitations, and shows that
its worth is dnly appreciated. None gennine except
"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 Proone
street, New-York," is blown on the bottles, and her
signature is on the directions, and on ontside wrappers. ingnature is on the directions, and on ontside wrappers.

For sale by Hegeman, Clark & Co. under the Irving and St. Nicholas Hotels, and No. 165 Broadway; Rushton's, Canal and Broadway, and Astor House; C. H. Ring, Broadway and John street. Boston: Madam Demarest, Central Court and Washington street. Philadelphia: F. M. Thompson, 112 Ridge Avenne; Durand & Tourietot, 184 Chesnut street. And by Druggists and Perfumers generally, throughout the United States, Cuba. Canada, and London, Eng. Principal Depot, Laboratory, and Mannfactory, No. 355 Broome street. corner of Elizabeth, New-York.

COAL.—S. E. CLARK would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to receive and execute all orders for Coal, from the mest approved velns, suitably prepared for the Grate, Range, Stove and Furnace. Yard 227 and 229 Thompson street.

June 20th 1855.

TAIRBANKS' SCALES, adapted to every required operation of weighing, and to every branch of business' Railroad Track and Depot Scales. Hay and Coal Scales set in any part of the country, by experimenced workmen. Also, Platform and Counter Scales of every description. These Scales have been long that the control of the country AIRBANKS' SOALES, adapted to every required operation of weighing, and to every branch of business' Railroad Track and Depot Scales. Hay and Coal Scales set in any part of the country, by experienced workmen. Also, Platform and Connter Scales for every description. These Scales have been long known and severely tested; and their well-established repntation for accuracy, gives them a elaim to be regarded as a universal standard.

For sale by

FAIRBANKS & CO.

189 Broadway, New-York.

Feb. 6th, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.-LIGHT NEWYON & BRADBURY's, No. 421 Broome street, near Broadway, mannfacture and keep on hand Pianos which, for volume, richness, and purity of tone, delicacy of touch, and adaptedness to all climates, are unrivaled of touch, and adaptedness to all climates, are unrivaled.
As an unquestionable acknowledgment of the superiority
of our instruments, we have been awarded the First
Preminm (Gold Medal) at the Fair of the American
Institute of 1853; also the First Preminm at the World's
Fair (Crystal Palace.) As we are making more Pianos
than any house in the United States, we can snpply all
orders with promptness and dispatch. 1324-52t* ILY GORDON, THE YOUNG HOUSE-

KEEPER.—By Cousin Kate, Anthor of 'Margaret 'ecil,' 'Set About It at Once,' &c., &c. 1 vol. 16mo, Jecil, 'Set About It at Once, '&c., &c. It vol. 10mo, 871 pages. 75 cents; cloth, glit, \$1.

'This is a charming little story, designed to expose the errors to which young housekeepers are most liable, and to point out the rocks npon which their demestic happiness is so often wrecked for the want of a little experience and judicious instruction. The mothers of America could not do a better thing with the same amount of money, than to present their daughters with a cony of

ica could not do a better thing with the same ameunt of money, than to present their daughters with a copy of Lily Gorden.— Poet.

'The knowledge of human nature, the influence on the happiness of the family which is exerted by incidents of an apparently trifling character, the amount of good which may be done by order and system, o ren where the means are limited, are lessons here set forth in the most striking manner, while the consequences that follow from the neglect of these principles are shewn in a manner so impressive and clear, that the most casual reader is likely to be impressed.—[Christian Observer.

Published by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
663 Breadway.

For either of the above prices, remitted in stamps of therwise, a copy will be sent by mail prepaid. September 27, 1855.

we will locate warrants or make investments in land in the name of the party farnishing the funds, vithout charge, whenever they will give us a bend to deed as the land any time within five years on our repaying the purchase mency, and TWRNTY-FIVE per cent. a year interest for the use of the same—thus securing to them a safe investment and a large per centage.

For Circulars and further particulars, uddress

TRACY & FARNHAM,

We are permitted to refer to the following gentle nen, for many of whom we have made investment Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York. Strachan & Scott,

Strachan & Scott,

Ely, Clapp & Bowen,

Hope, Graydon & Co.,

H. Robinson & Co.,

Dwight Woodbury, Esq.,

Augustas L. Brown, Esq,

Henry C. Porter, Esq,

Samuel W. Putnam, Esq., Brooklyn.

E. W. Leavenworth, Albany.

C. H. Doolittle, Utica.

Daniel Pratt, Syracuse, C. H. Doolittle, Utica. Daniel Pratt, Syracuse. William F. Allen, Oswego George C. Seelye, Esq., Geneva. F. E. Cannon, D.D.,

Henry L. Fish, Esq, Rochester. Charles E. Clarko, Esq, Buffalo. Sept. 21st, 1855. 1330-13t# MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE
INSTITUTE, 218 Fourth street, on Washington
Square, (entrance 158 Macdougal street,) opens its thirteenth academic year on Monday, the 10th of September.
The Junior, Middle and Senior Departments occupy three
stories of the building, erected by the Principal, for the
accommodation of this Institution. The rooms for reciaccommodation of this Institution. The rooms for recitation are large, pleasant and numerous. Pupils are received from seven years of age and upwards, to the number of 200; and the instruction provided is in the proportion of 20 pupils to the teacher. They are allewed daily exercise in the open air of the Park, and instructed by able Professors in all the branches required for business, or Collego, including a knowledge of Natural Science, French, German, and Spanish; Commercial Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Civil Engineering and Surveying; together with the Arts of Drawing and Painting. The Juvenile classes are under the special surveying; together with the Arts of Drawing and Painting. The Juvenile classes are under the special surveying; together with the Arts of Drawing and Painting. The Juvenile classes are under the special surveying; together with the Principals. New punils receive private and individual instruction when neces-sary to fit them for entering to advantage the classes of which they are to be members.

The Bible is read at the beginning of each day, and

The Bible is read at the beginning of each day, and while nothing sectarian is taught, reverence for things sacred is expected of all; and much encouragement is given for the cultivation of pure morals, and gentlemanly manners. It is known in all the departments of the School that no pupil who is addicted to profanity or vulgarity of language can retain his membership an honr after the Principals are aware of his immoral habits. Personal neatness and neatness in tho use of writing materials, books, desks and rooms, are also required of avery pupil of this lastitution. very pupil of this Institution.

Personal interviews with the Principals, and Cata-Personal interviews with the Frincipals, and Causlognes centaining the names of pupils, plans of instrucion, regulations, terms, &c. may be had after September
lst, at the Rooms of the Institute. Catalogues may also
be obtained at Appleton's Bookstore, Broadway.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

August 30, 1855.

D'ORSAY'S WATER-PROOF FRESCO.-CHURCH DECORATION.—We would call the attention of Committees, who are about building or repairing Churches, &c., to this important Invontion for the interior decoration of Churches, Halls, and Public the interior decoration of Churches, Halls, and Public Buildings. This composition is no longer an experiment, but has been successfully used by the Inventor in some of the finest churches in the States and Canadas; and it has performed its peculiar duties, and to the satisfaction of societies, of resisting damps and leaks from the roof in every instance; thereby saving the painting, which, if executed in the old mode, would have been utterly destroyed. By the use of this composition the painting is in no peril from leaks from without; nor can it be defaced with scrubbing-brush and water applied in copious quantities. The Inventor is willing to decorate any audience-room in the country in the highest style of art. pains to examine nearly 200 Churches which have been painted in Fresco in the different States, in four years, and found an average of nine in ten defaced in less than a year after completion. This was occasioned by leaks from the roof and sides, and this fact induced the Inventor to experiment with various substances, until he obtained a cheap and durable material for painting walls in Fresco—particularly where rich Mouldings, Columns, Ornaments, &c., are desired on a flat surface. This work can now be executed for less than one half the same would cost in plaster, which has a strong, glaring light, and is exceedingly painful to the eye. Societies who are and is exceedingly painful to the eye. Societies who are building or contemplating altering their Churches would do well to examine this Water-Proof Fresco, as it is do well to examine this Water-Proof Fresco, as it is warranted to last as long as the building stands, without repair, always looking fresh as when painted.

The Inventor, from an experience of twelve years in church-decoration, has become pretty well identified with the Church; and, from his long experience and knowledge of its wants in Architecture, Ventilation, Modeling, &c., is prepared to execute the work in a far superior style to any other artist in the country, having plans in every style and all prices, which will be forwarded to any church desiring them.

The above is the only place in the United States

P HODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE; or ANYHOTE TO MALARIA.—For the Prevent ionand Cure of Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease which have a common origin in Malaria or Miasma.

This is a Natural Autidote which will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time from one day to twenty. years, so that they need never to have another chill, by years, so that they need never to have another chill, by continuing in ness according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

The one or two bottless will answer for ordinary cases; some may require more. Directions printed in Gorman, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price one dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R.I.

PROOF OF SAFETY. I have made a chemical examination of 'Rhodes' 'I have made a chemical valentation of 'Anodes' fever and Agne Cure,' or 'Antidote to Malaria,' and lave tested it for Arsenic, Merenry, Quinline and Strychine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor lave I found any substance in its composition that would EVIDENCE OF MERIT.

certainly stopped the Ague in every one who has need it and six of the cases were of long standing. My sister who has had it for five or six years back, and could neve who has had it for five or six years uses, and that only as long get it stopped, except by Quinine, and that only as long as she would take it, is now, I think, entirely enred be C. R. McGinty,

or Anti-Periodics or medicines of any kind, the virtue or which is owing to such poisonous drngs. The most the can do is to 'break the chills' for a short time, while the ean do is to 'break the chills' for a short time, while they are sure to cause constitutional maladies that cease only with life. Remember that the only Fever and Agneremedy that is harmless as well as sure, is Rhedes' Fever and Ague Cure.

GEO. H. BATES,

Wholesale Agent, 133 Water-st.

And for saie by C. H. Ring, C. V-Clickener & Co., F. C.
Wells & Co., Brooklyn, Mrs. M. Hayes, and druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

August 2, 1855.

A LGER INSTITUTE—An English and Classical Boarding Seminary for Boys, at South Corn-

all, Conn. The Winter term will commence on the lat of Novem Rev. IRA PETTIBONE, A.M. Principals. REFERENCES.

REFERENCES.

New-York—John C. Brigham, D.D.; J. J. Owen, D.D.; E.F. Hatfield, D.D.; A. E. Campbell, D.D.; Rev. F. C. Woodworth; Thomas Denny, Esq.; D. C. Lansing, D.D., Brooklyn; Rev. E. R. Beadle, Hartford, Ct.; Alexander Mocklyn; Rev. E. R. Beadle, Rev. Beadle, Rev. E. R. Beadle, Rev. E. R. Beadle, Rev. E. Macklin, D. D., Philadelphia; N. S. S. Beman, D. D., Troy; James G. Hamner, D. D., and Rev. S. Guitoau, Baltimere; Rev. Edward Taylor, Lansingburgh; Benjamin Marshall, Esq., Troy; Rev. Joseph Eldridge, Norfolk, Conn.; B. S. Walcott, Esq., and W. D. Walcott, Esq., New-York Mills.

DELAWARE WATER GAP CLASSICAL school Easton. Rev. H. S. Howell, Principal. This Institution for Boys is located in the midst of beantiful and sublime mountain seenery, and enjoys the advantage of pure mountain air.

The buildings have been erected by the Principal, and fitted ny with a view to afford the best accommodations for the principal of the principal and fitted ny with a view to afford the best accommodations. fitted no with a view to afford the best accommodations for a family boarding school.

The academic year is divided into two Terms, of five months each, commencing on the first day of May and November. Vacations in April and October.

For Circulars, containing terms and other partienlars, address the Principal, Delaware Water Gap, Monroe Cc., Pennsylvania.

References—Edward Robinson, D.D., LLD.; Asa D. Smith, D.D.; Rev. D. B. Coe; Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.; Lucius Hart. Esq.: Henry Beers, Esq.

Lucius Hart, Esq; Henry Beers, Esq. Sept. 20th, 1865. 1330-13t TRENCH PORCELAIN FROM AUCTION. White do. de. do. Fancy de. do. Green Spring do. do. Tota a-Teta Sets.
Fancy Chamber Sets.
Best White Stone do,
Fancy Chamber Sets.
Fancy China Candlesticks.

Glass&China ColegneBottle Fancy China Candlesticks. Wedgewood Ware. Parian Figures. Behemian Glass. The Old Blue Canton China, per set or piece. Many of the above goods were bought at Auction, and are now offered at rery low prices. An examination of our stock is selicited, and we feel the patterns and styles will be found desirable, and the prices low.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, 447 Broadway, between Grand and Hews

NORTH GRANVILLE FEMALE SEMINA-RY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Orcutt, Principals.
First Session opens September 5.
The large and commodious building is now completed, and the rooms for the family of the Principal and one hundred boarding scholars, neatly and tastefully furn'shed. The location of the school is pleasant, healthy and easily accessible by railread; accommodations excellent; board of teachers experienced and efficient; expenses moderate. Every facility will be enjoyed necessary to secure a thorough, extensive and finished education, and every effort made to render this a safe and happy home for young ladies.

A. Nork Wholesale Prices Carrent (Corrected carefully every week for the N.Y. Evangelist.

Duties payable in cash. Goods stored to be sold at public anction at the end of one year. The ton lu all cases to be Duty 20 % cont. ad val. Duty 5 We cent. ad val. *
B.Ayres, 20 G23 B do 23 G
R. Grande, 20 G23 B do 23 G CANDLES.
Duty 80 % cent. ad val.
perm, Kast. & city % b. — @35
Do. Pat. Judd& Macy 42 @45 dould, Tallow. Duty 30 W cent. poolOrrel, chal. HONEY.
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Juba (duty paid) Wgal 74 @7'
Do (in bond)...... OCOA.

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St. Domingo (in bond) - G2—
Duty free when imported from place of greath. Duty 30 P cent. ad val Duty 30 P cent. ad val.

ine.brand) ···· MOLASSES.
Duty 30 P cent. ad va
ew-Orleane, P gallou 36

Olive in casks Fgal. 1.20 Gl.s. PROVISIONS

BALT.
Duty 30 Weent, ad va Duty 55 W cent ad SEEDS.

Bgs, No. 1 98 BUGARS.
Duty: all kinds Rawand Refined 30 Weent. ad val. PLOUR AND MEAL. Duty 20 P ceut. ad val.

Duty: in American