RELIGIOUS.

The friends of this excellent lady need not to be reminded of her virtues by this passing notice, but many who knew her but by name, may be glad thus to learn some of the incidents of her life; a fife deoted to the good of mankind and the honor of the

Sarah Lanman was the second daughter of Deacon Jabez Huntington, of Norwich, Conn.; a town which has had the honor of giving to the work of evangelizing the world, no fewer than seven faithful missionaries. She was born on the 18th of Jane, 1802, and in infancy was dedicated to God in bap At an early age she was the subject of deep period of her departure from home, an active, prominent, and efficient teacher. At the age of 18 ske became a subject of divine grace, and united her self to the people of God. From this period she became a subject of the people of God. gan to live for the single purpose of glorilying His name who had redeemed her by his blood; and to this end, and for the salvation of immortal souls, she concentrated every faculty of an active and en-ergetic mind, and every feeling of an ardent and benevolent heart. Foremost in every plan for doing good; glad, for the sake of others, to exercise selfdenial; at the dwellings of the poor, the bedside of the sick, and in social intercourse, her aim and predominant desire was, to win souls to Christ. To know her was to love her, and to love religion, for in her religion seemed a thing beautiful and to be desired. She rejoiced in God, and the cheering and elevating power of the gospel beamed ever in her animated countenance. No one doubted that she loved God supremely: she loved him in his word, the study of which was her peculiar delight; and she loved him, too, in the works of his hand.

"If in the field she met a smiling flower, To her it whisper'd— God created me."

But her benevolence was not confied to any circum But her benevolence was not confied to any circumscribed sphere; it was boundless as the universe of souls, and she held herself always ready for every good work. When the American Sunday School Union directed its attention to the Valley of the Mississippi, and proposed to send into that field a host of volunteer teachers, Miss Huntington resolved to embark in the holy crusade, and sought the requisite preparation; but Providence pointed out an object at home sufficient to command the deepest sympathy of one, wing always felt, solicitude for the de-

In the town of Montville, which adjoins Norwich is a reservation occupied by a miserable remnant of the once powerful tribe of Mohegan Indians. These children of nature, descended from those who had, of all the New-England tribes, alone been the true and faithful friends of the white man, had lived among Christians and been surrounded by them, no to be instructed and improved; not to be elevated in the scale of being, and taught the way of salvation; but to be abused and trampled on, to be goaded by every indignity, or led by every artifice, more and more rapidly down the broad path of death. Better, far, for them to have dwelt where no sound of Sabbath bell was ever heard, where no Christian

had come to tempt them to ruin,

But a door of escape was opened for them at last
by the mercy of God. Miss Huntington, with a
pious female friend, succeeded in overcoming the
incredulity of the Indians that any whites could care
for their interests, and established a school among them, the sole care of which they assumed, and ir which they alternately acted as teachers. The tuition was given at first only on the Sabbath, and for this purpose those benevolent ladies were in the this purpose those benevical factors were in the habit of going on foot, five nules, to their duties, and of returning in the same way at the close of the afternoon. A class was soon formed, of both adults and children, to receive instruction during the week and Miss Huntington, with a lady of Montville, took up their abode among their pupils, (by turns of a week each,) and sought faithfully, and with many prayers, to win their minds to a love of knowledge

Not satisfied that her charge should remain with out the regular preaching of the gospel, Miss Huntington, among her friends in Norwich, and through the aid of a relative at Washington, as well as by personal application to the then Secretary of War succeeded in procuring sufficient funds from individ uals and from government, to erect a neat and co. venient place of worship, and also a comfortable e situation of the church is beautiful: upon the top of an elevated hill, it is seen for many miles around, and it is hoped it may long remain a monu-ment of a departed saint and an evidence of the ef-

fective power of female benevolence.

Exertions were made to obtain the services of a pious and judicious person, to act as a school-master laboring among the southern Indians, and who had learned to love the red man and desire his welfare This gentleman has now, for several years, been devoted to the interests of his humble flock, and has devoted to the interests of his flumble flock, and has sought faithfully, in every way, to promote their well-being. A tew of their number have given credible evidence of a change of heart; but the tribe is gradually wasting away before the influence of the prisoned cup, constantly presented by their white neighbors, and soon will it literally be said of one of them, "There goes 'the last of the Mohegans."

Mrs. Smith never forgot in her subsequent occu-

pations, her first heathen charge, but to her last days expressed the deepest interest in them. Nor person and her kindness, and they cherish the me

mory of her labors with an Indian's gratitude.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, while on a visit to this country in 1833, became acquainted with Miss Huntington, and invited her to share in the labors which he expected soon to resume in Palestine. And now occurred a struggle in her mind more severe than had ever exercised it. The earnest longings which evangelizing a fallen world, may be judged of fron the following appeal, addressed, at the time of which we speak, to her father.

My Honored and Beloved Parent: I have taken my pen to address you upon a subject, which, in personal conversation, could not, a present, be discussed, either by you or myself wit sufficient composure. It is one so momentous in it nature, that I almost tremble while I write, and would most tenderly and respectfully request you to suspend your judgmeni, and strive to control the strong affection of your heart, until you have deliberately and prayerfully considered the whole matter. You know, my dear lather, that I have long regard. the missionary cause with deep interest; how deep, no being, but the God of missions, has known. My sincerity is now put to the test, and the question is to be decided, whether I will forsake home and country, to dwell, as a laborer, in that land which was "the cradle of Christianity," which those who should be made partakers of the same. Upon the single question, whether I am willing to become a missionary, I have not now to decide—that has been long settled in my own mind—but it ally deepening views which I received, were conaddressed our Auxiliary Society more than three years since; when they assumed a different torm, resulting in more definite plans. Never shall I for for purposes relating to the interests of the Syrian of Holland.

These instructions manifested a noble and generating the first three definite of Holland.

These instructions manifested a noble and generating the first three definite of Holland. get the impressions made upon me by his appeals! seemed pressed down by such a weight of ebligation of a residence there, for two years, as a teache These arrangements were providentially diverted from their original design, and were called into requisition at Mohegan; where were reflected, in miniature some of the lights and shades of more ex to which I look back with feelings of intense and seared interest. The desires which I had cherished were like a smothered flame in my breast, which every missionary meeting and every monthly con-cert seemed to rekindle and cause to rise higher a Savior from his throne. The se-

liberty as then, I would devote myself to the work be immediately terminated; but after a few days ly meeting in Philadelphia. The result of this until after the Sabbath has commenced; or who lers of his salvation to countless multitudes of our RELIGIOUS.

| Fig. 10 | Record of the provided control was injured, I almost reliquished the expectations which I I tad indulged. I was cast, too, into the valley of humilation, when I felt that God regarder to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the desire which promyted him to build a temple to the devite which promyted him to build a temple to the devite which promyted him to build a temple to the devite which promyted him to build a temple to the devite which promyted him to build a temple to the devite which he had a tendency to deep the him to build a temple to the devite which the method, chose one of a purer and more peace to specifically the promyted him to build a temple to the devite which the method him to him had been to a temple to the result. When the fault the promyted him to build he had a tendency to deep the my humilty—it through grace I may give the writes. I hust say, that in many places where I have been the writes. I hust say, that in many places where Had him to him destroy the writes. I hust say, that the writes on which the writes him to him the him had had whom I could not hear with a temple to the result. When the the writes had a present expense of promyted him the him had had he had a way and the result had he had a way and the writes had a tendency to deep the him to hi wished to do, without arrogating to myself any merit for it, as though it were a condescension. I have set her temporal concerns in order, writing out with the first myself under a cloud, but I have not lost my anchor, and my whole spirit was more like that of a little child, than any thing which I had before experienced. I was willing to relinquish the cherished object of my heart, respecting the missionary cause, and to be, and to do, whatever God required, however small it neight appear. In this attitude the important question, new in agitation found me; in a portant question, now in agitation found me; in a better state, I think, to decide coolly and judiciously. me, more desirable than any other upon a foreign like hers, and express the greatest horror of inform soil, with a fellow-laborer whose previous knowledge ing them of their danger, expecting nothing, by

of the spot, and other qualifications, give him a high of the spot, and started the spot, and the subject under consideration, and submit the following views:

When told that my wife knew fully what to expect, and is yet calm and cheerful, they are hardly able to express their surprise, and regard the case as almost unparalleled."

On the 28th of August, Mrs. Smith, in a letter to a dear friend, writes as follows: "How far my discussions which is so interwell, they are hardly able to express their surprise, and regard the case as almost unparalleled."

On the 28th of August, Mrs. Smith, in a letter to a dear friend, writes as follows: "How far my discussions where the following views:—

We believe the organization of the Presbyterian Church surprise, and regard the case as almost unparalleled."

We believe the organization o ribute to your happiness, and to that of my dear mother, and although I had anticipated, with great satisfaction, the privilege of smoothing your declining paths, yet, in the ordinary course of nature, a few years, at most, would terminate those duties. Should years, at most, would terminate those duties. Should leave you for another home, in a foreign clime, I know that I shall suffer intensely, and perhaps often, with an aching heart, and yearnings of tenderest affection towards you; yet I feel impelled to venture upon this, and other reverses, if I may go with your blessing. Will it not afford you consolation, though

it were willing to make even this costly sacrifice, she was united to Mr. Smith on the 21st July, 1833. In September following, commending her friends to the riches of His grace who is not slack in giving, she left them forever, and sailed from Boston to Syria. By the way of Malta and Alexandria, she arrived at Beyroot is January 1834; and there sat down, under the shadow and amid the soul-inspiring associations of lofty Lebanon. Anxious to commence mmediately a course of preparation for efficient labor she applied herself with her accustomed energy and perseverance to surmount the difficulties of the Arabic tongue, and by unremitting attention, she was, at an unusually early period, enabled, in their own language to speak with these around her of a cruci fied Savior.

fied Savior.

Hardly for a moment did Mrs. Smith intermit her efforts to do good; and they were directed to every class of persons around her, and to every individual within the circle of her influence. A favorite among the Frank inhabitants of Beyroot, she endeavored o show them by a holy example, and a kind and heerful department, the beauty and desirableness total pictu: but her

hem the ways of civilized life, of knowledge, of vir essantly. At the earliest period when her know cessanty. At the ledge of the Arabic tongue wes adequate to the performance of a teacher's duties, she es ablished the first female school ever known in Syria; and to this not only were her energies given, but for it, as will afterwards be seen, her valuable life was sacrificed. A boarding school for older females she was very anxious to see in progress, and some steps were taken toward the accomplishment of her desires; taken toward the accomplishment of her desires; but the fulfilment of her plans, Providence has required should be in other hands. The industry of Mrs. Smith was remarkable. One of her rules of action was, never to waste a moment, and to this rule she rigidly adhered, and in accordance with it, the amount of labor which she daily accomplished was very great. Besides attention to the cares of arge family, consisting of several of the missionaries and missionary printers, she had for some time the sole charge of the female school, and was, moreover engaged in a course of systematic visitation, for r engaged in a course of systematic visitation, for re-ligious conversation, among the females of Beyroo and its environs. She was also a faithful correspond ent with a large circle of friends, to whom she ad dressed numerous letters, always characterized

both by beauty and instructiveness.

During the latter part of her life she bestowed much time and care in the preparation of an Arabic much time and care in the preparation of an Arabic grammar in the English language; a book which, if completed, as it probably will be, will greatly facilitate the acquisition, by our missionaries, of the Arabic tongue, as none has hitherto existed except one prepared by the French, the language of which natives. it has, of course, hitherto been necessary inter

tion, it has, of course, altherto been necessary inter-mediately to become acquainted with. But the labors of this devoted woman were destined to be but short; and this she seemed to have anticipated. In a letter written to her friends in Connecticut on the eve of her departure from this country, she expressed the following sentiments.

"I do not forget that the life of a missionary usually short, and that, before I reach the field labor, I may find a watery grave: should I get there my prevailing impression is that I shall live but a few years, and that those few may accomplish but little for the good of those immediately around me: but if only a cup-bearer to him who seeks my aid, by land which was "the cradle of Christianity," which is contiguous to the scenes of our Savior's sufferings, and where he promised peculiar blessings upon first time one of her children to this blessed cause; and our Sabbath school; and particularly my large circle of friends, should feel themselves more identi-

ral hours, in a room with a damp clay floor and walls the importance of sacrifices, to promote the cause of ral hours, in a room with a damp clay floor and walls, she involuntarily fostered the growth of a troublement. Supposing myself unqualified, by education some cough, until the opinion of a physician was seed. pressed, that her lungs were irrecoverably diseased. He thought, however, that her life might be pro fined to labors at home, until that series of perposes reached their climax, at the time when Mr. Temple addressed our Auxiliary Society more than three should accompany her husband in a voyage to Smyr-

The particulars of this disastrous voyage are detion, and sense of past delinquency, that I almost tailed in a highly interesting letter of Mr. Smith's, wished the dust might cover me, and oblivion throw published in the December number of the Missiona yell over my unpardonable indifference. It was an epoch in my christian course, and I consecrated myself, anew, to my Savior's cause, with a hope that I fane, on board a Prussian schooner bound for Smyrwas accepted in so doing. It was not long after this that the Valley of the Mississippi became an object of interest, and to this field I, in heart, deveted myself by regulating my expenses and habits in view of interest, and to this field I, in heart, devoted myself by regulating my expenses and habits, in view it was saved only the crew and passengers, with a quantity of necessary clothing; every Mr. and Mrs. Smith, with many of their valua-

passenger died, before reaching Smyrna, in consequence of his exposure. Deprived of proper food and clothing; obliged, by the fifthy state of the different vessels, in which they prosecuted their way, to remain day and night upon the open dack, with no sufficient covering; and all this for a period of proper than four weeks, it is a matter for superise. cert seemed to rekindle and cause to higher and clothing; obliged, by the filthy state of the dif-and higher. Often had I returned from the concert of prayer completely exhausted with the exercises of my soul, and burning with a desire to lay myself upon the altar of sacrifice, as the only assurance upon the altar of sacrifice, as the only assurance that I was doing all which I could do for the cause that I was doing all which I could do for the cause that I was doing all which I could do for the cause that I was doing all which I could do for the cause that Mrs. Smith, delicate as was her health before which brought a Savior from his throne. The serious that this Shifting the voyage, lived to see its completion condepoch to which I refer was the last anniversary commencing the voyage, lived to see its completion. Commencing the voyage, lived to see its completion. But her Heavenly Father supported her through all, cammess, 1 made, and, after reaching about, 1 counternated ner to reach a quiet place in which to earn a solemn resolution to this effect: That, whened, a solemn resolution to this effect: That, whenever my parents could spare me, if I was as much at riving at Smyrna, that it was feared her life would

Mr. Smith continues: "Her case makes a deep better state, I think, to decide coelly and judiciously, impression upon the gay English inhabitants of this than in those days of greater excitement, to which that in those days of greater excitement, to which the large state, I have alluded. Now a field seems opened before from the sick the truth of their situation, in a case of the spot, and other qualifications, give him a high rank in this department. But I dare not, and shall grave. When told that my wile knew fully what to

have but little further interest. You will wish to know how I feel in view of these solemn circumstances. Death presented himself before me at first, 'suddenly as a thief,' and as 'the King of Terrors,' verifying, fully, the emphatic language of Scripture I had just completed my disastrous vovage, and, in I had just completed my disastrous voyage, and, in addition to my disease, was exhausted with my sufferings at sea. I felt, therefore, that I was called upon to let my mind and body both rest for a few days: I was not competent to think upon spiritual things. But I did not rest: my imagination dwelt with dismay upon the unknown future—the probable increased sufferings of my already weakened body—the pangs of death—the horrors of the dark valley, and the untried scenes of the invisible world. Then the sorrows of my precious husband, who would go lonely back to our pleasant home, and the sadness

Smith to her father, and was one of the last efforts of her mind: "I hope that all my friends may submit with cheerfulness to these dispensations, be weaned from the world, and look to the rest of Heaven. What more proper, more dignified sight; than to see the heirs of glory comparatively unaffected by the adversities of life? If the world sees not this evidence of their first change, what proof can they have, that there is any difference between them? Especially, dear father, do I hope that you, whom God has carried almost to your inheritance above, rising in cheerful confidence from every fresh trial of your faith, will show to all the world the beautiful gight of a Christian in adversity. ight, of a Christian in adversity. I expect to meet ou sooner than I anticipated when I left you, and that we shall soon become joyful associates before the throne of God. And shall we mourn, if we have to drink at the last a bitter cup, that shall make the water of life more sweet and refreshing to us? Oh lovely and holy scenes! the last hours of a Christian. Where, but in the gospel of the Son of God, can principle. ciples be found, thus to sustain and soothe an im-

depths of eternity!"

The history of Mrs. Smith's last hours is beautifully recorded in the letter of Mr. Temple, published in the Observer of the 10th inst. Her precious body

is she enjoying the full fruition of the hopes which

she had cherished—hopes which were based on the faithful promises of God. Her epitaph is written on the hearts of her friends. and with propriety may it be said ; "Go build her monument :- and let it be Firm as the land, but open as the sea.

Low in her grave the strong foundations lie, Yet be the dome expansive as the sky; On chrystal pillars resting from above, Its sole supporters—works of faith and love.

For the New York Observer. LETTERS FROM DR. RAUCH.-No. III. Origin of the German Reformed Church in the United States.

MERCERSBURG, Nov. 25, 1836. To the Rev. Wm. Patton : Dear Sir-There has at all times a friendly connexion, a con nexion of Christian love and interest, existed between the German Reformed and Dutch Reformed mu churches. We see in early times the Dutch exert their influence in establishing churches in Germany, and again we see the learned theologians of the universities at Heidelberg and Marburg leave their native country and go to the Netherlands to fill vacant chairs in their seminaries, or to preach the gospel and spread the reformed doctrines. It is gospel and spread the relormed doctrines. It is true, both these churches had adopted the same symbolical book, the Heidelberg Catechism, but the common interest in the same book would not alone have produced such mutual love and fraternal feeling—this was the work of the Spirit of truth, that unites what otherwise would be separated. With the same tender love now, with the same Christian he same tender love now, with the same Christian resolution of Synoa, passed at the last stated meeting in Albany:

Resolved,—That it be speedily enjoined on the to assist the German Reformed in Europe, they followed them to this country. The state of the German Reformed church in the U.S. was a regular topic of consultation in the U. S. was a regular topic of consultation in their annual Synods, and the less they were able to inform themselves of it to their satisfaction, the more their hearts burnt with love and an anxious desire to hear from their brethren this side the ocean. The Lord listened to their prayers, and when their wishes were most ardent, he roused in Michael Schlatterer a missionary spirit. He a Swiss German a man of learning and rit. He, a Swiss-German, a man of learning and talents, but above all, pious, benevolent, zealous for the glory of God, the cause of Christ and the salvation of perishing sinners, determined to devote his life to the salvation of his brethren in North Amerilife to the salvation Upon the single question, whether I am willing to become a missionary, I have not now to decide—that has been long settled in my own mind—but it involves another, whether I will go in the way which Providence seems now to point out. I could cover many pages in recording the circumstances which have contributed to inspire me with, what I would heppe is, a missionary spirit; but I can only glance at the most promineat, to convince you, that, at the most promineat, to convince you, that, at the selool of Christ, my resolution is not hastily formed. From the first year of my conversion I began to feel importance of sacrifices, to premote the cause of the rand adamp clay floor and walls, in a room with a damp clay floor and walls, in a room with a damp clay floor and walls, in a room with a damp clay floor and walls, in a room with a damp clay floor and walls, in a room with a damp clay floor and walls, in a room with a damp clay floor and walls, in the glory of God, the cause of Christ and the salvation of his brethren in North Americant the glory of God, the cause of Christ and the salvation of his brethren in North Americant the scattered to the subject as carefully documents. Here in the documents of their time would permined to deverte his ther time would permined to determined to determined to determined to determined to the salvation of his brethren in North Americant in the glory of God, the c

felt as tender an interest, as deep love and solicitude for this sister church, as if it were indeed a part of their own. May the two churches ever remain united by the same spirit which induced them to select the same symbolical book and caused them to find

each other always ready for mutual assistance.
When Schlatterer arrived in this country,
found the Dutch church, the Presbyterian, and ony others already organized, but the brethren of his denomination were yet a flock without a shepherd. This contrast excited his patriotic and christian feeling only the more, and with unwearied perseverance he traversed the country, preached to thousands, down whose cheeks tears of joy trickled, both Mr. and Mrs. Smith, with many of their valuable books and papers, and the private journal which Mrs. Smith had kept for many years, being swallowed up by the insatiable deep.

The privations which the unfortunate passengers endured until they arrived at Smyrna, were protracted and very great; so much so that one male passenger died, before reaching Smyrna, in consequence of the country, preached to variance he traversed the country, preached to variance he traversed the country, preached to variable thousands, down whose cheeks tears of joy trickled, to hear the gospel once more in their native laaguage, and to enjoy the administration of the sacraments in the manner in which their fathers had been accustomed to receive them. The blessing of the Lord rested visibly on the efforts of his faithful the country, preached to variance he traversed the country, with ardor and enthusiasm. Churches were organized, letters were received from all parts of the U.S. to solicit the presence of the new missionary, and whilst all went on to the glory of God's holy

For the New-York Observer. THE SYNOD OF ALBANY TO THE CHURCHES UNDER THEIR CARE.

The Report on the Eldership. The Committee "appointed to enquire whether some means more efficient cannot be devised to promote the spiritual interest of our Churches: to report next meeting," beg leave to report: That they

ion of the Ministry—at the age, standing in society

nabits of intercourse with the people, and opportunities of usefulness of the Eldership, more efficiency and success might be expected.

As there are three kinds of offices in the church,

sith an action towards you; yet free interest to towards you; yet free interest yet in the pangs of death—the horrors of the associated with sorrow, to reflect, that you have one child safely ledged in the tabernacle on high, and another in the outer court of that tabernacle, which missionary ground seems to be. I shall wait your answer with intense anxiety.

We have said that there was a struggle in Missionary respected and valuable friends were in opposite to her wishes. It was said that her appropriate field was at home, in her father's house; both and intense she in the opinions of the sorrows of many respected and valuable friends were in opposite to her wishes. It was said that her appropriate work is to take charge of the church is to her wishes. It was said that her appropriate work is to take charge of the church is to her wishes. It was said that her appropriate work is to take charge of the church is to her wishes. It was said that her appropriate work is to take charge of the church is to her wishes. It was said that her appropriate work is to take charge of the church is to her wishes. It was said that her appropriate work is to take charge of the church is the work of charity in the Church belongs to he the said that the charge of the church is emptored. The part of the toward has become and the morter blind, and another blind, and the untried scenes of the invisible world. Then the sorrows of my precious husband, who would go Our deacons fave little to uo.

Our d Deacons should carry out all the details. Into this Board let the benevolent societies throw all their publications, and from this Board receive all their contributions. This plan, if not in form, yet with various degrees of modification, each Church might

1. Let every Church determine how many Elders are needed to secure her highest interests. This, we conceive, will be determined by the extent and condition of the Church. But there should be no more than as many as are properly qualified. Let the Church be sure to get men of deep piety, good common sense and prudence, with an amiable temper, and then the object will be obtained.

sistant whom he may select.
3. Let each Elder keep a list of members, especi of those belonging to his district; and hold meetings and visit, according to some rule. System is every the mould assumble, snow in three mounts in the mounts and enquire how their souls prosper; ad-

4. Let a full report of the state of each district. be made to the Session, every three months, without fail; that discipline may be kept up and order

5. Let the Pastor, in company with some of the Elders, visit the Church and congregation, on specified days, in such proportion as to go through the whole, if possible, twice each year. The Elders by themselves, should visit together, two and two, in the intervals between the pastoral visits 6. Let the Session hold stated monthly meetings

for prayer, and for the arrangement of business.

Of the practicability of a plan like this, there can be no doubt. The experiment has been made with be no doubt. The experiment has over made when perfect success. The impression is general, that some more efficient means are required, of a permanent character, to build up the church. There is a some more encient means are required, of a permanent character, to build up the church. There is a change in the structure of society—the simplicity of early times is gone by—a spirit of innovation has pervaded all ranks—it has reached the Church. pervaded all ranks—it has reached the Church. There must be a change in our economy corresponding to the change in public sentiment. There must be a sufficient number in every Session, who are willing to devote themselves to the work of serving the Church, in their appropriate sphere, as much as the Minister, or permanent success cantor in the expected.

not be expected.

If the Eldership would direct their attention more especially to the Church, the Pastor would have nore time to devote to the Congregation—to the sick—to the impenitent. The care of the Church is the appropriate duty of the Elders; while it is obthe appropriate duty of the Elders; while it is obviously more suitable for the Minister to deal with those out of Christi, not indeed to the neglect of the flock in the fold.

We would close this Report, by appending the have been guilty of any conduct, which will not bear the flock in the fold.

We would close this Report, by appending the

resolution of Synod, passed at the last stated meet-Eldership of this Synod, to co-operate with their Pastors in congregational visitation and general supervision of the interests of Religion within the hurches, such as the nature of their office, as Rulng Elders of the Presbyterian Church, was origi-ally intended to secure; and that in those Churches which have no Pasters, the Elders take this duty

Assembly have acted on it; yet alter all, the Committee have occasion to lament deeply, that the mittee have occasion to lament deeply, that the descration of the Sabbath still goes on, and increading the ses from year to year. It appears that as our nation sees from year to year. It appears that as our nation the liness which he ought to be.

The main reason why Christians are so much the committee of the lament of the lament reason why christians are so much that in practical holiness which he ought to be. throughout the land, to organize them by appointing elders and deacons, to ascertain what sum each congregation would be willing to contribute for the support of a minister, and having ascertained this o settle himself in real and having ascertained this of the Lord one congregation would be willing to contribute for the support of a minister, and having ascertained this, to settle himself in some one congregation, and give from time to time a report of the ecclesiastical affairs of the German Reformed church to the Synod of Holland.

These instructions manifested a noble and generous spirit; there was no wish to sink the German Reformed church, but they left as tender an interest, as deen love and solicitude. which has been borne against Sabbath breaking, from time to time, is acceptable to the Lord; and that he has owned it as a means of preventing much profanation, and exciting and sustaining a more ten

> speak and act for God, so long as we have occasion o speak and act.
> The Committee would recommend the following resolutions specifically:—
> 1. That we cordially approve the sentiments of the resolutions of the last General Assembly, as ex-

der feeling, and a more consistent practice in our

Churches, and in some portions of the community a

large. And were we but "two witnesses," the Committee would recommend, that we cease not to

pressed in their minutes, on this subject.

2. That in addition to the judgment expressed by the Assembly, in regard to the owning of Stock in Steamboats, Rail-roads, Canal boats, &c., the Synon give it as their judgment, that the owners of such stock, in allowing it to be used to violate the Sabbath, do that which is forbidden in the Fourth Com-

mandment.

3. That further, in addition to the recommendation of General Assembly, Synod recommend to all their Pasters and stated supplies, to preach on the duty of sanctifying the Sabbath, at least once before the next meeting of the General Assembly.

4. That Ministers, or private members of the Church, who embark on Steamboats, or on internal waters, on any part of the Sabbath, or with the ex-

Order for first Monday in January, 1837. The Presbyteries being called on in order, it apeared that the recommendation of the first Monday in January, as a day of public fasting, humiliation, and prayer, has been geen generally attended to by the Churches. The recommendation was renewed for the first Monday in January, 1837.

Order on the neglect of Baptism.

Recolved, That it be enjoined on the several Presyteries under the care of Synod, to take order on ne growing neglect in our Churches, of the baptism

The above Reports and Resolutions adopted by Synod, and ordered to be printed.

A true extract from the Minutes: Session at

Troy, Oct. 13, 1836.

Attest: R. Smith, Stated Clerk. Attest: R. Smith, Stated Clerk.
N. B. The next stated meeting of Synod, will be held at the Presbyterian Church, in Schenectady, on the second Tuesday in October, 1837, at two o'clock, P. M.

For the New-York Observer. PRINCIPLES OF PEACE SOCIETIES.

It is difficult in any department of reform to adopt rinciples or measures that will fully meet the wishes of all. For some we shall go too far, for others act far enough; and few, in this age of extremes, have sufficient wisdom to seize themselves, the walden mean? or candor enough to let others puriously printed volumes of the secred books, from "golden mean," or candor enough to let others pursue it unmolested. The spirit of old Procrusics is abroad. Every one has his model to which all must conform, and woe to him who is either too short or

y taking for our guide the plain letter of the gos el; and others bid us nail our colors at once to the op-mast, and strive to startle the community with the highest and boldest positions we can possibly

Our course, we think, ought to satisfy all the friends of peace, and secure their hearty and zeal-ous co-operation. The principles of the gospel we take for our basis and our guide. Our enterprise we regard as strictly, pre-eminently evangelical; and wish it ever to be prosecuted from such motives, is such a spirit, and with such views, as will meet the ull approbation of the God of truth, and peace, and perfect love. When he tells us that "wars and fightings come from the lusts that war in our members;" when he bids us "love our enemies, and never avenge ourselves, nor resist evil, but over-come it with good;" when we hear him pronouncing his benedictions only on those who cultivate the vir-ues and graces of peace; when we see these pacific ourest era of our religion; we cannot, in view ench considerations, doubt what ground the God

lest untouched the question concerning the lawfulness of self-defence in the extreme case where life must either be taken or lost; but they have never lent their countenance to war, nor represented it adopt with good effect.

In relation to the Eldership, the Committee would submit the following plan of operation, which, with such modifications as every Church may require, with the split of christianity;" most of the site of the control of the societies recently organized in this country avew the same principle in still stronger terms; and all those who have reflected on the subject enough in the ligh of the gospel to take a very active interest in th cause, look upon war as directly repugnant to that gospel which proclaims, for its very motto, Peace on earth, good will to all mankind.

The American Peace Society regards the war-

efforts mainly in spreading before the community sue of the most enormous evils to mankind for two

worlds.

There are some collateral subjects which ought not to be identified with the cause of peace. Its friends are naturally led to inquire whether the gospel allows capital punishments, or the taking of line any circumstances, or the use of force for more purposes even in such cases as the government of a school or a family; but questions like these, though somewhat akin, do not belong to the cause in which we are engaged, and should ever be kept separate it the public mind.

G. C. B. the public mind.

PERSONAL PIETY.

There is need of augmentation in the piety of Christians, in order to convince unbelievers of the truth of Christianity. No new miracles are wanted, no clearer fulfilment of prophecy no more perfect harmony between the different parts of the Bible, no other historical proof. All these things are clear as the light of day. Not a book in the world has one-half the evidence. of its being what it professes to be, as the Bible. Every objection has been met a thousand times, every slander has been refuted, every cavil has been silenced. But notwithstanding all this, great numbers of our countrymen remain unbelievers. Irrational as the thing is they continue to reject that only religion by which they can be saved. On any other subject, which is accompanied with a tenth part of the evidence which blazes around the sacred volume, they would consider it to be a disgrace to their understandings to continue

the eye of your fellow man, be guilty of it no more. Utterly avoid all deceit, dishenesty, equivocation, taking advantage of the ignorance of others, every thing which the most scrupulous integrity would condemn. Every member of the Church of Christ, should recollect that he is the representative of the Lord Jesus Christ, and in his character is to embody his religion. The churches are greatly deficient in this respect. How often is their religion blasphemed, because they do not come up to their standard ed, secause they do not come up to their standard.

The Observance of the Sabbath.

The Committee, to whom was referred the overture from the Presbytery of Albany, report—That they have attended to the subject as carefully as their time would permit, and have read the docutive for the subject as carefully as their time would permit, and have read the docutive for the subject as carefully as their time would permit, and have read the docutive for the subject as carefully as their time would permit, and have read the docutive for the subject as carefully as their time would permit, and have read the docutive for the subject as carefully as their time would permit, and have read the docutive for the subject as carefully as their time would permit, and have read the docutive for the subject as carefully as their time would permit, and have read the docutive for the subject as carefully as their time would permit, and have read the docutive for the subject as carefully as their time would permit, and have read the docutive for the subject as carefully as their time would permit, and have read the docutive for the subject as carefully as their time would permit, and have read the docutive for the subject as carefully as their time would permit. prayer. On this point the most bitter tears of re-pentance should be shed. The Christian's own 1823. They find also, that the General happiness is greatly diminished; he is preparing for have acted on it; yet after all, the Com-

hatred to God. From the nature of our civil insti-tutions, from the boundless freedom of inquiry which exists on almost all subjects, from the number of rival religious denominations, some of them differing and bad passion, and bitter animosity among the different sects. The grand corrective of all these things is eminent holiness. Bring a man near to the Savior and he will bring near to himself all whom the Savior loves. Fill the human soul with love to the Saviol loves. Christ, and there will be no room for angry passions If it be necessary for any Christians to centend in controversy with their fellow Christians, let them first engage in a special season of prayer for them,

and then contend for what they think to be the truth, as they imagine hely angels would.

When shall the whole Church of Christ in this When shall the whole Church of Christ in this country, move on as the Macedodian phalanx did—compact, unbroken, one spirit, and but one, reigning in the dense mass—fidelity to their leader.

We stand on commanding ground. The Christians of other countries are looking to us, as the patriots of other countries look on the patriots of this.

Destitute of eminent piety, we cannot fulfil the great duties which are assigned to us: we cannot answer duties which are assigned to us: We cannot answer the end of our existence in this part of the world, and in this age. Why have we this prominent station in the centre of North America, in a temperate latitude, under pure and healthful skies? Why are we placed in connection with so many half civilized and savage tribes in other parts of the continent? Why such a spirit of adventure and foreign enter-prise in our merchants and seamen? Why such facilities for carrying the lights of learning and Christianity to all other nations; Why all this, but

China.—The annexed edict, which we copy from a late number of the Canton Register, is not only a late number of the Canton Register, is not only a curiosity in itself, but may interpose very serious obstacles in the dissemination of christian truth among the millions of China. Although by the religion of the World of heaven" the edict is supposed by the critical of the Weighter Las we infer from an explanaeditor of the Register (as we infer from an explanatory phrase in the first paragraph) to refer to the religion of the church of Rome, it is not at all probable
that the Chinese Government discriminate between
that and the religion of Protestants. Indeed it is
evident from the allusion to an "English foreign
ship" which "abruptly entered the waters of all the
Provinces and distributed foreign books," that no
such discrimination is made. The distribution referred to was effected by Protestants, and the books
were Protestant books, including however, parts of
the Bible, which is claimed by all denominations of
Christians as the basis of their belief. Christians as the basis of their belief.

EDICT AGAINST TEACHING THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. Lew, acting magistrate of the Nahae district, &c. by imperial appointment, the provincial treasurer, Ah, and the provincial judge, Wang, concerning the strict prohibition of the dissemination and practice of the religion (doctrines) of the lord of heaven, (the religion of the church of Rome,) and to rectify the

vately printed volumes of the sacred books, from which they discourse to the people and delude many; these spread the doctrines and practice, assume too long; for, in one case, he must be stretched, and in the other, cut off, till he squares exactly with the the other, cut on, the strength of the cause of peace could not hope to escape this should be strangled. Those who secretly dissemplied. Some are alraid we shall mar our enterprise this delusive doctrine, in number are not many those without any designation, after trial should be those without any designation, after trial should be strangled. Those who and do not know how to reform, should be banished and delivered over to the *Puhki* officers or to the *Moosoolmen (Huuy Hwuy,)* who are able to keep them under to be slaves. In the 59th year of *Keentung* the Portuguese *Lomatang* clandestinely entered the country, and in conjunction with *Kackewsan, Pihkinkwan*, and others, taught and disseminated the destrine In the Section of the destrine and the destrine of the section of the sectio nated the doctrine. In the 20th year of Keaking, the Portuguese Lanyuewang clandestinely entered the country, and in conjunction with Ejodan and others taught the doctrine. Sooner or later the whole of them were seized, tried, and either stran-gled or expelled. The rest of their coadjutors in spreading the doetrine were successively taken, and also tried and punished according to law. Since these severe measures, this teaching has gradual ues and graces of peace; when we see these pacific ceased. But in the summer of last year, an English toreign ship abruptly entered the waters of all the such considerations, doubt what ground the God of worship and believe in the religion of the lord Jesus peace would require us to take against the custom (Yasoo), which is, from investigations at the seveal successive times, the same as the religion of the Here is no trimming, and no ultraism, but the clear ground of the gospel common to all its consistent believers. On these principles christians are much more agreed in reality than they seem to be; and nothing but a due consideration of the subject in the nothing but a due consideration of the subject in the light of the Bible, is needed to unite them all in deep abhorrence of war as offensive to God.

Few, if any, peace societies have taken ground at variance with these views. They have sometimes left untouched the question concerning the lawfulness of self-defence in the extreme case where life must either be taken or lost; but they have never vent any investigation into their conduct; but if after a search is made, it is found they have receiv ed and retained them, their crime shall be punished with the utmost severity of the law. This is on re The Portuguese religion of the lord of heaven, if

it is allowed to spread in the interior, is a custom—or doctrine—exceedingly injurious to the minds of common sense and prudence, with an amiable temper, and then the object will be obtained.

2. Let each Church be districted; and a district be committed to one Elder, and if necessary an assistant whom he may select.

3. Let each Church be districted; and a district be committed to one Elder, and if necessary an assistant whom he may select.

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4. Let each Church be districted; and a district be committed to one Elder, and if necessary an assistant whom he may select. its countenance to any species of war, but spends its print and disperse books. An active and inquiring efforts mainly in spreading before the community mind applying itself to the study of unreasonable

print and disperse books. An active and inquiring mind applying itself to the study of unreasonable and extraordinary principles, neglects its own peodificall for the its deceived by false doctrines. The period limited for the testing.

The period limited for the testing.

tooks, and escaping from punishment for their crimes, is granted in sincerity to the ignorant people who have been deluded into crime; they are to be pitied. We cannot bear to punish the uninstructed. We particularly enjoin you to renew yourselves and walk the straight path. Besides ordering everywhere the several district magistrates to respectfully obey accordingly, it is right to issue immediately a proclamation, as follows: Ye military peoples beoksellers, and others, make yourselves fully acquainted with the contents thereof. All of ye have ability and strength equal to your duties and situations; all of ye have your own bedies and those of your own lamilies, to care for. The books which you study must be useful; that which you practise must be pure, correct: why should you believe empty fabulous nonsense and discourses without proof, uselessly injuring your bodies and minds; it is from being avaricious and miserly, and eager after petty gain, thus committing self slaughter. After the publication of this proclamation, if all those whe have received and retained foreign books of the religion of the lord of heaven, or practised and disseminated that religion, within the period of half a year deliver to the district officers (their books) and leave the religion, then their crimes will be fergiven. Now cation, those who try can retrace their steps; you should hasten to change your face and change your mind, and with the bitterest regret repent and reform. Do not on any account, "halting between two opinions," delay returning. But if you exceed the allowed period, and again receive and retain any foreign books, and do not deliver these parts. any foreign books, and do not deliver them up, and persevere in practising and spreading the religion

and punished severely.

Now how in this world below, on which the splendid heaven sheds its transforming and vivifying light and heat, can depraved discourses be permitted to flow? O ye fortunate people, you now live happily in a state of peace and quietness; you should adhere to the correct worship and straight path, and reject and extirpate deprayed and corrupt doctrines, with out cabals and combinations, without selfish de

will be able to drink harmony and aut virtue; and you will all be the virtuous people of an abundant ane flourishing age. We, the sze officers, indeed most assuredly hope it. Do not oppose. A special

Taoukwang, 16th year, 4th moon, 7th day. (21st

DEATH-BED OF AN AGED BELIEVER.-There is not a more subline and interesting spectacle than the death-bed of an aged and consistent believer. It is indescribably interesting to listen to his last conver-sations, and to mark the heavenly expression of his countenance; it is unatterably grand to observe with The main reason why Christians are so much divided in this country, is want of eminent piety. A man, who lives entirely devoted to God, lives in a purer atmosphere than other men. Holiness is as inconsistent with hatred to man as it is with hatred to God. From the nature of our civil institute of the following the followin The light of Christian experience and character, reflected by the venerable saint as he approaches the close of his career, seems to throw back a hallowed radiance upon all its preceding stages; a hope full of immortality triumphs over every doubt and puts to flight every fearful apprehension, whereby his soul may have been aforetime beclouded, his enjoyments interrupted, or his usefulness in any measure counteracted; the felt presence of a divine Redeemer gives energy and animation to his voice, imparts a more than mortal lustre to his eye, and gilds the chamber where he languishes with the glories of a better world; in proportion as he nears the

the chamber where he languishes with the glories of a better world; in proportion as he nears the moment of departure, his moral greatness becomes increasingly apparent, evidence that all is well with him, for eternity grows brighter and brighter, the spirit of the gospel expands and diffuses itself through all the faculties and affections of his mind, so as it has never done before; and a conviction of the divinity of his principles, the safety of his state, and the grandeur of his prospects, gets to be more and more absorbing; till, at length, every hystander feels himself to be quite on the verge of heaven; or says to his neighbor. 'Mark the perfect man, and behold his neighbor, 'Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace;" or ejaculates the fervent prayer, 'Let me die the death the righteous, and let my last end be like his.'

SEEK NOT GREAT THINGS.—It was a most pithy and pertinent saying of an ancient saint, God kath net cast man out of paradise, for him to find another paradise in this world.' No, my hearers, it eannet be expected; it is but a child's dream, that we can ever have all things go well with us on earth. Look about among our brethren and neighbors. Observe their continual distresses, bereavements, reverses. Mark the accumulated misseries of the race. Behold

the multitudinous wail of yearning human want. Consider how the Lord, sooner or later, bringeth evil upon all flesh, and causeth the days of darkness to roll round upon each in its turn. And who art thou, that thou shouldst expect, or even desire, to escape the common wee? Who art thou, that the candle of the Lord should never go out upon thy dwelling; and the elements of nature, and the whole machinery of human events should conspire to minister to thy single wants, and work thy private exal-tation? For thyself, shall all the stars shed down sweet influences, and the earth, untasked, yield her rich increase? Shall the stormy sea smooth its mighty crest before the pathway of thy puny bark? Shall the crest before the pathway of thy pully bark; Shaif the blessed curse of toil, and the wholesome law of human discipline, be annulled for thy privilege?—Wouldest thou alone have rest, when all the world is hard at work? Wouldest thou alone live safe from cares, pains and reverses, when thousands are falling at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand,

SYNOD OF GAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

The recent sessions of this Synod commenced at Milledgeville, Geo. on the 24th, and were closed on the 29th of November. The following resolutions on the prominent subjects which agitate the Presbyterian Church were unanimously adopted.

1. On the subject of Missions, Resolved 1, That the Church, by the very ele-ments of her Constitution, is a Missionary Society that it is enjoined upon her as a duty to impart to others the blessings which she herself has received—that the Great Head of the Church has constituted her the appropriate channel through which the light of the Gospel is to be diffused among the nations of the earth, and that her organization is such as to embody her strength and call forth her resources and bring them to bear to the best advantage

upon the world's conversion to God.

Resolved 2, That the refusal of the last General Assembly to engage in the work of Fereign Missions, under all the circumstances of the case, was an outrage upon the feelings of those Churches which prefer an ecclesiastical to a voluntary organization and highly dishonorable, as it was in violation of what is the city society to aid the distribution in the city, and is to act and save according to the laws of the mind,

very properly termed, good faith.

Resolved 3, That this Synod approve of the principles upon which the Western Foreign Missionary Society is founded, and rejoice in its prospects of great and extensive usefulness, and would have regarded it as a propitious event had it been transferred on the terms of the compact to the management of the General Assembly, so that our whole Church might have engaged in the work of Foreign Mis-

Resolved 4, That we commend this subject to the consideration of the next General Assembly, with the assurance that as a Synod we hold ourselves ready to co-operate with them in this good work ready to co-operate with them in this good work whenever they shall effect such an organization as the minority of the last Assembly labored in vain to procure.

To eight destribution, and one had not the city, and work in its design, must be prompted by causes which the recurrence of the country were invited in its design, must be prompted by causes which the resulting the country were invited in its design, must be prompted by causes which the resulting the country were invited in its design, must be prompted by causes which the

several Presbyteries to which they belong, and that no existing relation with any other Board impairs, in the slightest degree, our privilege or our authority as an ecclesiastical body.

ence which, under all the circumstances of the case

Resolved 2. That this work belongs to the public. and as efforts have been made to palm it upon the world as a true exposition of Presbyterlan doctrines, 468,000 tracts distributed. we as a Synod feel it a duty which we owe to our Churches, to our standards, to our character, and to truth, to avow our solemn conviction that it contains radical errors on essential points of Christian doctrine—and such errors as are sufficient to exclude all those who hold them, from our communion.

Resolved 3, That as the progress of error is most usually silent and furtive in its incipiancy, and till it acquires such power as to inspire confidence of success in its abectors, we as as a Synod and as individuals will guard with vigilance the doctrines of each other and of candidates for the ministry, not with the eye of suspicion and of jealousy, but in the spirit of brotherly love, and of love to the truth as by Rev. Messrs. McLane and Williams, of this city,

On Anti-Slavery Petitions and Memorials. Resolved, 1. That as the relation of master and ave is a civil and a domestic institution, it is one Resolved, 2. That the Presbyteries constituting hitherto been done mostly by comparatively few in- it is that direction and application of talents which of such a writer, in its present extended and ma this Synod, be requested to instruct their Delegates to the next General Assembly to vote upon no procivil institution, upon which the judicatories of the

4. Convention on the state of the Church. Resolved, That in view of the errors in doctrine and discipline which extensively prevail in the Presbyterian church, it becomes the solemn and imperative duty of all our judicatories to bear a decided unyield ing testimony in favor of the truth, and to take effec-Resolved, lurther, That should the Presbyteries composing this Synod, think it advisable that a convention be called, to be composed of delegates from orthodox Presbyteries and minorities of Presbytestate of the church, and to take such measures in the premises as they may think proper and expeditions. The state of the report, and exclaimed, influence. I am per the premises as they may think proper and expeditions. ent, they have the sanctions of this Synod to do so.

5. Western Foreign Missionary Society.

of the Presbyterian church. Resolved, further, That we wish this Board every success, and earnestly hope that it will, ere long, become the Board, not of the Western Synod merely, but of the Presbyterian church.

any of our churches or members who may conscien-

as the Southern Board of Foreign Missions is in its present organization perfectly independent, as it regards the distribution of its funds, and as it regards the soul dwelt with rapture upon light introduced the supervision of the judicatories over its Mission-into the darkened understanding; the voice of prayaries-since it is wholly ecclesiastical inits organiza- er and the song of Moses and the Lamb heard in aries—since it is wholly ecclesiastical in its organization and mode of operations—and since it has never been interfered with in any way by its Executive Committee, the A. B. C. F. M. in the exercise of its preferences and plans—since it is pledged to Missionaries from among ourselves, who are Presbyte-rians, who have gone forth with our assurances of support, and who are now located in fields of great importance, and of heavy expense, and who have most been interfered with in any way by its Executive committee, the A. B. C. F. M. in the exercise of its preferences and plans—since it is pledged to Missionaries from among ourselves, who are Presbyte-rians, who have gone forth with our assurances of support, and who are now located in fields of great importance, and of heavy expense, and who have most please of the society was held towards God drawn on many a youthful heart. He followed the undying soul of each of the 336 individuals reported as hopefully born into the kingdom of Christ, as they ascended up, washed and sanctified, with prayer by the Rev. Charles S. Porter, of this to mingle in his external praise; and in conclusion, and who are now located in fields of great importance, and of heavy expense, and who have any thought and the many a lowly dwelling; the lines of virtue and piety towards God drawn on many a youthful heart. He followed the undying soul of each of the 336 individuals reported as hopefully born into the kingdom of Christ, as they ascended up, washed and sanctified, to mingle in his external praise; and in conclusion, produced the specific produced the sp not been consulted on this subject, and whose support demands an amount greater than we can raise, and which the A. B. C. F. M. is engaged to see met—and since it is not yet absolutely certain that the whole South may not be required to act independently in this cause—this Synod do not think it ex- names of such men as Harlan Page shall be ranked,

A CURIOSITY.-We copy from the New Orleans Observer the following account of a singular moral phenomenon which has recently appeared in that city.

A petition has, we perceive by the papers, been presented A petition has, we perceive by the papers, occur presented by certain members of the congregation of the Presbyterian church on Lafayette Square to the council of the Second Manicipality praying very humbly that they may be allowed to ring or toll the bell of the church at any time not later than 8 o'clock, P. M. to give notice of public worship, which petition was referred to the proper committee. Before the council finally acted upon the said petition, a counter petition was preparted and presented to the same council negring yery.

In support was prepared and presented to the same council, urging very ously their reasons why the previous pet and in a day or country like this, is, we presume unparalle ed. That our remarks may not appear extravagant or even exaggerated, we give the following extract verbatim as it appears in the official paper of the municipality.

"To the Honorable the Recorder and Aldermen of the

Second Municipality.

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents,
That they are inhabitants of said municipality, residing in
the vicinity of Lafayette Square—that they are opposed to
your honorable body granting any permission to ringing bells
after sundown, except for the indispensable purpose of giving

ers apprehend that such would ultimately be the consequence here if they become common. Our city has heretofore been remarkable for its great order and quiet at might, over any other city in the Union, and petitioners are of opinion that no encouragement should be given to a change of habits in this regard."

THE OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1836

and crowds of mourners go about the streets?—
Wouldest thou find a flowery highway to happiness, and a rosy path of duty, when better men are earning their peace by the sweat of their brow; and even ing their peace by the sweat of their brow; and even in the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday even in the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday even in the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday even in the streets?—
The tenth annual meeting of this society was need in the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday even in the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday even in the streets?—
In the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday even in the street aumber could conveniently share in the thoughtless in the world of fashion, and with a line thoughtless in the world of fashion and with a line thoughtless in the world of fashion and world of fashion and world of fashion and world of fashion and world of fash ing their peace by the sweat of their prow; and even smile and sing, while they press on under their heavier bardens, at the Lord's command? Wouldest thou, like the Scribe, be seeking thus, great things for thyself? It is vain; it is ignoble; it is unrighted the most?—Seemon by Chandler Rob-base.

The stated by the ministry. The students have and take it meekly; to bow the head and rejoice to suffer shame for Jesus; this is a service that no fortistic the soul; to meet the scorn and taunts of ridicule, and in not a few instances, of turning the thoughts the soul; to meet the scorn and taunts of ridicule, and in not a few instances, of turning the soul; to meet the soul; giving and prayer. Their meetings at the lecture the soul; to meet the scorn and taunts of ridicule, and in not a few instances, of turning the thoughts sults of their labors. Two persons who addressed the value and the danger of the soul inspires.

the meeting spoke of their religious experience, and acknowledged that they had formerly been infidels, fidel meetings at Tammany Hall,) but through the a growing love for the souls of men, will sustain the intercourse with ministers and others, to promote (one of them had been accustomed to attend the inefforts of the tract visiters they were now permitted mind amid all the tribulations which lie in the path. the leading object of the society. At least 30 have to hope in the mercy of God, and to labor for the The tract missionary looks to the end and there he been induced by such means to study for the minissalvation of others.

the evening, the Tabernacle was filled to overflow- warning will be indicated not only by the joys of the addressed by the Rev. N. E. Johnson, of this city, ing. Zechariah Lewis, Esq. took the chair, and the redeemed, but also by the despair of the lost. He is in support of the following resolution: exercises were introduced with music by the choir, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Knox.

The report of the treasurer was then read by Alfred Edwards, Esq., from which it appeared that then be no reproaches heard, that he stood the fiery the receipts of the Society during the year were trial of cruel revilings, and met the world's laugh \$9.182 40.

The report of the Female Branch was read, by Rev. O. Eastman, from which it appeared that their receipts between April 15th, 1835, and Dec. 19, 1836, were \$3,927 50, of which \$1,661 66, was paid to \$2,265 84 to the American Tract Society for Foreign distribution. The report stated further, that \$7,861 37, has been received from societies in other parts of sponds to kindness. Self respect is soothed by the the country during the year ending April 15th, 1836, regard which personal faithfulness betokens. And and that the whole sum received by the Parent society from ladies in the city and country, during the the work of Foreign Mis- year ending April 15th, 1836, was \$11,591 65. It was fer to the concern you manifest. Conscience pleads also stated that the societies of the city, at a meeting for you, and when face meets face, when the misheld on the 28th ult., had resolved to attempt to raise, previous to April 15, 1837, \$4,000, one half for seeking the everlasting welfare of its inmates, they

The annual report of the city society was read by Missions is now an Ecclesiastical organization—that its Missionaries are under the jurisdiction of the published, will be perused with much interest and Society. 4. Visiters. 5. Need of more visiters. 6. affectionate solicitude inquired of him the state of st., or the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. A. D.

> four Tract missionaries, for different periods, during the year 1836, who have labored 171 months, equal to the constant labors of 14 missionaries, directing

1,159 Bibles supplied to destitute families. 5.345 Testaments given to children.

2,948 children gathered into Sabbath schools. 271 persons gathered into Bible c'asses. 1,116 persons persuaded to attend church. ,779 Temperance pledges obtained.

1,708 District prayer meetings held.
336 persons reported as hopefully converted, of which at least two-thirds have united with Evangelical churches, and most of the remaining one-third

give evidence of piety. t is revealed in the word of God, as our standards Kirk, of Albany, and Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, does not rejoice that we may sometimes be met part useful advise and suggestions to the youth of of Newark, N. J. The audience listened with deep in the path of worldliness by him who dares to tell her own sex, than the author of the volume before its inwates. Let not your visits be confined to the interest till a quarter past 10 o'clock, giving no sign of impatience. It was stated, in the course of the pleasure, to be faithful to our eternal interests. education of young ladies; and is besides an accoman expense or 'pr,000' per findfini, and mat in had

dividuals; the appeal is now made to the public, position in relation to the institution of domestic sla- and we hope it will be met promptly by our benevovery, unless it be in favor of the truth, that it is a lent citizens. We are confident that all who were present at the meeting, will esteem it a privilege.

efforts. The time was, he said, when this effort met efforts. The time was, he said, when this effort met not only the opposition of the Infidel, but the cold ages thereafter, he will begin to learn of the heights deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. There are no doubt not only the opposition of the Infidel, but the cold deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. There are no doubt not only the opposition of the Infidel, but the cold deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. There are no doubt not only the opposition of the Infidel, but the cold deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. There are no doubt not only the opposition of the Infidel, but the cold deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. Indeed we know of no writer more deep devotion. not only the opposition of the Infidel, but the cold ages thereafter, he will begin to learn of the many of the professed disciples of indifference of many of the professed disciples of those who have done good to souls. He has furnish-those who have done good to souls. He has furnish-those who have done good to souls. He has furnish-those who have done good to souls. He has furnish-those who have done good to souls. He has furnish-those who have done good to souls. He has furnish-those who have done good to souls. He has furnish-those who have done good to souls. He has furnish-those who have done good to souls. the approbation, the sympathies and prayers of every tual measures to separate, as speedily as possible, from the communion of the church, all who are disaffected towards our standards of dectrine and polity. the approbation, the sympathies and prayers of every benevolent heart. Its beneficial influence was seen affected towards our standards of dectrine and polity. had "gone forth weeping" amid the desolations of gifts of the Spirit. Sir, we are bound to engage in the city, and now, at the close of this harvest, they come again "rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with ries, clothed with full powers to deliberate on the them." He then proceeded to recapitulate the cheer- only invite but demand such consecration of personal sleep. "What an amount of moral influence has been excited upon the mind of this city! What joys have religion and its high duties, and thus we are often cousness." At length, his vigor failed. The staff new recruits will certainly be furnished for this terbeen awakened, what hopes excited; what aspiraappalled by terrors which our own fancies have cretions after a higher and better life created! We have a garayate difficulties often where the way. The committee appointed to take into consideration a letter from the Western Foreign Missionary lions after a higher and better life created! We have a ded. We aggravate difficulties often where the way Society, reported the following resolutions, which no arithmetic sufficient to calculate the extent of is smooth, predict harsh repulses where we would no arithmetic sufficient to calculate the extent of is smooth, predict harsh repulses where we would this influence; no imagination bold enough to trace it out in all its channels passing as it will from mind to friends expect us to be faithful to them. Their sur-of his early years, whose

nation, rank, or complexion, it regards each indivi- dous issues of eternal things. Granted that there dual as a brother of the human family, claiming the are trials. It is just such discipline as is needed to And be it further Resolved, That this Board is same high origin, and seeks to raise him to the eterfully recommended to the confidence and support of nal joys of heaven. The results just reported gave ter, as is indispensable for the cultivation of a visual confidence and support of nal joys of heaven. some indication of the degree to which that object gorous piety. How else shall we cherish the stern Missions; and that this Board be instructed to for- had been gained. Who could select a solitary item virtues of self-denial, holy fortitude and triumphward the contributions of the churches according to of those results, that he would erase? Should the ant faith. These conflicts lead us to the only refuge their designation, whether to the Western, or the A. B. C. F. M. Resolved, That this Synod instruct the Southern gathered from the streets into Sabbath schools, and Board of Foreign Missions to communicate with the listening to the story of Jesus' dying love, be driven Synod of Tennessee at its next meeting, and with its from their teachers and sent back to their ignorance speeches of the Rev. Messrs. Williams and Kirk. missionaries now in the field, that in case of the organization of a General Assembly's Board of Missions, this Synod may be prepared to enter into it their cups? Or shall they who have been washed deferred till next week.] without any further delay.

It is at the same time Resolved, That inasmuch in a Savior's blood, be thrust back into the pollu-

His soul dwelt with rapture upon light introduced anticipated the speedy coming of the day when the whole church of God shall be enlisted with all her energies in such labors; when character shall be estimated in proportion to its usefulness, and the pedient, at present, to alter the relations of the by the universal voice, with the most distinguished S. B. F. M.

benefactors of mankind. The Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN of Newark, N. J. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the success which has attended Tract visitation and prayerful personal effort for the salvation of men, should incite all to a faithful discharge of this duty, till the influence of every hristian shall be individually felt for Christ, and the fier of salvation through his blood shall be affectionately tendered to all in this city who live estranged

spoke nearly as follows:

a very efficient agency can hardly need proof or ar- John I. Owen. The daily sessions of this school are gument after the report of your labors, that has two, one in the forenoon and the other in the evebeen read. I need not say it is the most powerful, for this would be an enthusiastic preference. It is which a considerable number of young men have not before the pulpit, but it ranges by its side as an availed themselves-for those to study a part of the nuxiliary of kindred spirit and blessedness. It enlarges the influence of the pulpit. It is a consecratruth. Nay, it aids every other good enterprise. It ers in study. It also gives opportunity to those who

casts his hopes. He knows the hour will come. when every anxious thought, and every faithful assured that when the trump of God shall awaken the dead of all generations, whatever wailings of anguish may break from the opening tombs, there will

with the meek firmness of a stedfast heart. When we consider the constitution of the soul, as God has endowed it, with all its sympathies, we can not be surprised at the result of such means. True, he is sovereign in all this, but his sovereign pleasure and the dictates of the soundest philosophy. There is a chord in the bosom even of the vile, that realthough the thoughtless and profane may scorn the message and hate the counsel, they must and do desionary of mercy enters the abode of the wretched,

A case, not long since, in your own state happily exhibits the power of this agency. An aged culprit 2. The case of Mr. Barnes.

Resolved I, That the refusal of the last General Assembly to adopt the resolutions that were introduced by Dr. Miller, touching "Barnes' Notes on the Romans" has led to the inference, that in their judgement, they contained nothing radically erroneous—an inference false in point of foot, but an inference which under all the circumstances of the case.

Society. 4. Visiters. 5. Need of more visiters. 6. The unhappy man instantly burst into tears. So peculiar was his agitation, that the man of God was struck with it, and sought the cause of such strong emotion. Sir, said he, it is the first time in forty years that I have heard the language of kinders will bear in round that ness, and it overwhelms me. He had passed through scenes of awful transgression, and had hardened his heart; he had met unmoved the rigers of imprisonment; he had gone through the trial and endured the penalty; he had heard iron bolts driven, and his eye never faltered nor a nerve gave way; but when penetrated his heart, and brought down that proud 259 pp." spirit that never had quailed before.

> not this effective instrumentali y be greatly enous allurement in ambition and pleasure, and fashion, to quench any serious feeling and desire, who With all its trials. I doubt not it brings a space

he who bestowed them designed. them, further, to withdraw from the Assembly should that body take any action which, in their opinion, asserts the right of legislation upon that subject.

The success which had attended the Control of the strike their harps together in the new song of praise intellectual wealth of the author. to the Lamb that was slain, then, and for endless ed a new chapter on christian faithfulness. Every follower of Christ should study his life, should tread closely in his footsteps, should covet such blessed this work. Every dictate of duty, and every senti-

were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Synod do heartily approve of the Western Foreign Missionary Society; and particularly as it is an ecclesiastical organization, conducted by the judicatories and through the sessions down to the judgment day."

In arithmetic summetted to catenate the extent to the arithmetic summet to the arithmetic summet. Sir, our irreligious friends expect us to be faithful to them. Their surmits and arithmetic summet with respectful attention. Sir, our irreligious friends expect us to be faithful to them. Their surmits and arithmetic summet. where we may gain grace to suffer and faith to pre

[We have no room at present for a notice of the

The collection and subscription amounted to

For the New-York Observer.

N. Y. YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ponding Secretary, the Rev. Asa D. Smith. From this document it appeared that the society had collected, during the past year, \$1,831 31. The Board of Managers have made it their chief aim, however, exists under certain limitations, in almost every of Managers have made it their chief aim, however, to increase the number of candidates for the Christian ministry. To this they have been led by the! desire to keep before the society a specific and integrative; since with us, there are neither entailed resting object; by the conviction that though funds are greatly needed, men are needed more; and by the belief that there are many pious young men in this city, in many respects peculiarly fitted for the ministry, who ought to become preachers of the gospel, and over whom this society has special facilities for exerting an influence.

In accordance with these views, a Classical school was established, some time ago, for the benefit of In support of this resolution Mr. Frelinghuysen indigent young men in the city, desirous of studying for the ministry. It has been from the beginning That the plan of tract distribution and visitation is and still is under the immediate care of the Rev. ning. This arrangement affords opportunity-of time who either cannot be released for the present from engagements to labor during the day, or who ed pioneer; it opens the way, and fills the way with wish, before seeking such release, to try their pow-

cheerful fireside darkened, the most brilliant prospects blighted, the garden of peace and plenty transformed into a desolation and a Golgotha. Listen to the multitudinous wait of yearning human want. Consides how the Lord.

Consides how the Lord.

Other denominations of Christians find time to serve their trials of the morning; that more freshly than even the parent, she is long the day, some at daylight in the morning; that more freshly than even the parent, she is long the day some at daylight in the morning; that more freshly than even the parent, she is long the day some at daylight in the morning; that more freshly than even the parent, she is long the day some at daylight in the morning; their cause.

The eye of God is upon those engaged in this there have been, from the Village ch. 3; Central that more freshly than even the parent, she is long the day some at daylight in the morning; their cause.

The eye of God is upon those engaged in this there have been, from the Village ch. 3; Central that more freshly than even the parent, she is long the day some at daylight in the morning; their cause.

The eye of God is upon those engaged in this there have been, from the Village ch. 3; Central that more freshly than even the parent, she is long the day some at daylight in the morning; their cause.

The eye of God is upon those engaged in this there have been, from the Village ch. 3; Central that more freshly than even the parent, she is long the day some at daylight in the morning; their cause.

The eye of God is upon those engaged in this there have been, from the village ch. 3; Central that more freshly than even the parent, she is long that the constant of the c cause with peculiar complacency; for their trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Would deem it a lost bless
loss of a people. It is well known that at the choose to put their dissoluteness under a cloak, and petitioners apprehend that such would ultimately be the consequence of a service has passed away. Would deem it a lost bless
loss of their trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Would deem it a lost bless
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loss of trial of the service of the trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service has passed away. Men the trial of the service that the trial of the service that the trial of the service of the trial of the s promise in the great plans of public beneficence, that byterian ch. 4; Dey-st. ch. 12; Rutgers-st. ch. 4; go down into the vale of years, among sweet and promise in the great plans of public beneficence, that by terrain ch. 4; Dey'st. ch. 12; Rurgers-st. ch. 4; cherished remembrances. In proportion to her intended of the service has passed away. Men Third Free ch. 3; Garden-st. ch. 1; Second Free terest in their affections, will be her power to im-(Christian men, I mean,) would deem it a lost bless-ch. 4; Madison-st. ch. 2; Presbyterian churches in prove their characters, and to allure them by the ing, if the occasion did not meet them, for pouring the country, 2; Baptist ch. Stanton-st. 1; Baptist into the treasure house of God. So these public ch. in the country, 1; Lutheran ch. 1; Methodist conventions, where the pulse of Christian sympathy Episcopal chhs. 3. Of the whole number, 17 have, s warmed by fellowship and feeling, where the law from various causes, relinquished their studies, 4 of of kindness reigns, where face answers to face, and them on the advice of the Principal; 7 have tempoprayer mingles with prayer, and heart, with heart, rarily suspended their studies; 6 have been dismisswhy instead of a cross it is a jubilee. It is one of ed to schools in the country; 13 have entered colthe heavenly places that gladdened the Apostles' lege; and 22 are now in the school. The Board reheart, and rejoices every heart now that loves Zion. commend the continued support of the school, and The tenth annual meeting of this society was held But to go alone into the bypaths of sin; to approach the most strenuous efforts to fill it with students. in the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday eve- the thoughtless in the world of fashion, and with a Twice the present number could conveniently share

But the rewards become the enterprise. A just more private ways they have done much for the atsense of the momentous interests at hazard; an estainment of the same end. The Principal has also tablished faith in the retribution that awaits us; and continued to make effort, by preaching and private

After the reading of the report, the meeting was

Resolved, That the state of the world renders it a most important duty to search out young men of suitable character, and induce them to study for the Christian ministry. The following resolution was then offered and ad-

vocated by the Rev. Ansel D. Eddy, of Newark: Resolved. That since it is the revealed will of God, that the chief instrumentality in the conversion of the world shall be the preached gospel, it is the imperious duty of all pious young men at once to consider and decide the question, whether they are not required of God to devote themselves to the min-

The Rev. Dr. Patron addressed the meeting in support of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the fact, that there are nearly ten thousand young men in our various seminaries of learning pursuing a thorough course of classical study, and that not more than two thousand of them are professedly pious, should lead to earnest prayer and professedly pious, should lead to the professed pious, should lead to the professed pr

The last speaker was the Hon. THEODORE FRE-LINGHUYSEN, who offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the exigencies of the present time n be met only by a ministry of high qualifications,

The several addresses were deeply interesting. A infidelity of the heart can neither change nor control. strong impression was evidently made in favor of the great object of this society, and especially in refeence to the claims of the ministry on young men. profit by the friends of the Redeemer. It speaks on in one of your prisons, who was suffering for his Notice was given, that any who should wish to make the following topics: 1. Ward missions. 2. Libra- crimes, was one Sabbath morning approached by inquiries respecting the Classical school, might call ries. 3. Co-operation with the Young Men's Bible the missionary. He sat down by his side, and with on the Principal, the Rev. Mr. Owen, 183 Orchard-

The meeting was closed with the benediction, by

FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY .- Our christian readers will bear in mind that the first Monday in January is the day appointed by the General Assembly ary is the day appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, as a day of special perate, 1,516; doubtful, 1,908; intemperate, 11,171. prayer for the conversion of the world.

Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies .-Letters to Young Ladies by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. the sound of christian sympathy fell on his ear, it Third edition: New York; Harper and Brothers;

This edition contains so much new matter that it larged in its numbers and influence. With so education, domestic employments, health and dress, such of distraction in business, so much of danger- manners and accomplishments, and the culture of the social, moral, and religious duties.

Perhaps no living writer is better calculated to imus the truth, and, at the price of our scorn or dis-us. She has herself been practically engaged in the pleasure, to be faithful to our eternal interests, education of young ladies; and is besides an accom-of the rich. I could give you sketches of what you hehed woman and a devout christian.

tured form, cannot fail to excite high expectations; Think you, sir, that Harlan Page ever knew aregret and we venture to predict that such expectations because of his toils in this blessed service? It was will not, in the present case, be disappointed. The Philadelphia, or Boston, and pursue the inquiries.

I would follow this subject further but fear I should the glory of his life, it was the joy of his dying hour; volume is replete with fine sentiments, beautifully delineated. The style, though rich in poetic imagery, is plain, precise, and simple. Historical and ry, is plain, precise, and simple. Historical and this branch of the subject, perhaps you may be led to look into other particulars which I am sure you have

nis contemporaries had gone to rest. By the fire-side of his only son, he sat in peaceful dignity, and

It was attempted by the repetition of his own filial gratitude had taken every form and effice of af-fection: "I have no son." The tender epithet by fection: "I have no son." The tender epithet by which he had designated his favorite grandchild was He then dwelt upon the high and noble objects of the society. Surmounting all prejudices of denomi-face of our fellow-men to the reality and the tremen-group of friends who surrounced his bed, there was one time results and the tremen-group of friends who surrounced his bed, there was one who speke of the Redeemer of man. The aged suddenly raised himself upon his pillow. His eye kindled, as when from the pulpit, in the vigor of hi days, he had addressed an audience whom he loved. "I remember that Savior. Yes—I do remember the

> In speaking of the sisterly virtues, the author says: That class of duties, which rest on the basis of the nearest affinities, it would seem, might easily be per-ormed. Nature, in pouring the blood from the same ountain, gives bond for their faithful discharge. Those who were nurtured on the same breast, and ocked in the same cradle, who side by side took their rst tottering steps, who together shared paternal derness, admonition, and prayer, ought to form a and of the firmest and fondest alliance. Clustered ike nearls upon the same thread, each should live in the reflected light and beauty of the other. Twined nd woven together, in the very elements of their existence, the cordage should resist every shock save the stroke of the spoiler. Encompassed and girded by the holiest sympathies, whatever may be pressure or the enmity of the world, they should stand as the Macedonian phalanx, or still more im-penetrable, as that Christian brotherhood, which is be unbroken and perfected in heaven.

the station of the eldest sister in a family, are thus abstinence. Now, so far as your book has influence. beautifully delineated: Most of our incitements to sisterly effort, will apply

with peculiar force to the oldest daughter of the family. The right of primegeniture, though not family. household. It does not, indeed, as in some other countries, transmit a double portion of the paternal inheritance, or a sounding title, or a royal prero estates, nor orders of nobility, nor menarchical suc-cession. But Nature herself, gives preeminence to ld the young man, he was a father, will never be rgotten-though that voice was but the wail of the eblest infant. The little hand, whose touch first ndled in a mother's heart, an emotion not to be ed by language, an aspiration of ecstasy, never fore breathed or imagined, will be leaned on i versity or widowhood with peculiar trust-and balm-cup which it offers, will be taken with nplacency, even to hoary hairs. There will often be found lingering in the parental bosom, some mix-ture of that partial tenderness, with which a dying patriarch styled his first-born, notwithstanding his prominent faults, the "excellency of dignity and the excellency of power." Admitting, therefore, that priority of birth implies

me degree of precedence, not in power, or wealth it in influence over the affections of the domestic cle, it should be the earnest inquiry of all thus ituated, how they may accomplish the greates mount of good. The station of the eldest sister has

Her influence upon brothers, is often eminently py. Of a young man, who evinced high moral prin-ciple, with rich and refined sensibilities, unusually leveloped, it was once said by an admiring stranger, I will venture to predict that he had a good sister, and that she was older than himself."

widely extended country. It will prove a welcome practice of the law, to cultivate habits of diligence and study, visitant in the cottage of poverty, and form a rich and to aspire after an exalted degree of moral excellence. gem in the libraries of wealth.

The mechanical execution of the work is in excellent taste, and reflects great credit on the enterpri-

For the New-York Observer.

To the Author of " Protestant Jesuitism": Having observed that you disbelieve and treat ightly the statements put forth by the promoters of what is called "the Temperance reformation," viz. that there are 300,000 drunkards in the States, and that 30,000 die annually, from the use of intoxicating drinks," I take the liberty to offer to your consideration the facts on this subject in the own in which I reside, and some brief estimates ounded thereon.

The town referred to is situate in New England, and centains 2,000 inhabitants. It is distinguished for its wealth, stability, love of order, attention to education, and religious advautages. There is no store or shop in the town, licensed to sell intoxicaing drinks, and the taverns are more than ordinarily respectable. In this town, there are at this time more than rivry individuals whom none could hesitate to call drunkards. The are well known as such, and bear the marks of intemperance either in their persons or houses, or both. Now, so far as my acquaintance extends, (and it is by no means limited,) I am well convinced that this is a smaller number than is usually found in a population of 2,000 persons. But assuming this to be the average number, and estimating the population at 14,000,000, and we have amongst us 350,000 drunkards.

Again: there have died in this town, during the ast year, five persons from intemperance, viz. two oung men, of delirium tremens; one man, who. after drinking to excess, endeavored to return home, out fell, and was found frozen to death in the morn-ng; another man, who drank to such excess that the became a mass of cerruption, was carried to the poor-house, where he died a miserable death; and the fifth, a woman, of middle age, who lived a life of intemperance, inflicted on her family all the conseinter quent evils, and died in the greatest distress.

Observe, I have mentioned no doubtful cases.
The direct, indisputable cause of the death of these persons was intoxicating drink. And what is the result, at the same rate, for the United States? No less than the appaling number of 35,000!!

Now I cannot resist the conviction, that you have ever taken the trouble to examine the evidences pon which the received statistical tables of intemerance are founded. I ask not that you believe my talement, for it is anonymous. But there are ta-les and estimates, the authority of which cannot be questioned. "Chipman's report" is of this number. This "Jesuit" became so impressed with the importance of authentic facts on this subject, that he lest his family in 1833, and with a self-denial, perseverance, and intelligence worthy of all praise, and which entitle him to the name of "a Howard," visited, personally, every jail and poor-house in the 52 counties of the State of New York; examined the inmates and the records, and obtained certificates from the officers of all but two of these establishments, and this is the sum total, viz. In the almshouses, 9,574 persons .- Temperate, 850; do A gentleman of Geneva, than whom there is none more highly esteemed for his correctness and integrity, procured, at his own expense, a census of the counties of Yates, Seneca, and five towns in Cayuga county, (and these are in the garden of New York,) and the result was, that one person in 27 was addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks; this would make 555,000 in the United States. I might own or district in the country, even the most favorice that the means of intoxication are not to be pass from house to house, and learn the history of would find, for "as face answers to face in the

to see for yourself, and when you have completed the round, you will find that the half can hardly be If you should still want more facts, visit the ntellectual wealth of the auth r. misunderstood and therefore misrepresented. Far The volume breathes throughout the spirit of be it from me to claim infallibility for the promotion

Among those who serve at God's altar, was one who had faithfully discharged through a long life, the holy duties of his vocation. He lingered after his contemporaries had gone to rest. By the fireday, and have not a doubt that from 30,000 to 50,000 the children of another generation loved his silver of their friends and countrymen are yearly hustened ment of regard for our friends and fellowmen, not locks. In that quiet recess, memory was fulled to to eternity with the accumulated sins of the drunk-The names of even familiar things, and the ard upon their souls; and that from 300,000 to 500,000 images held most indelible, laded as a dream. Still are suffering the evils of drunkenness in this life, and he lived on—cheered by that reverence which is due are passing on to the drunkard's grave; and that so tering host. Consider, moreover, that the remedy, to those who understand it, seems perfectly simple and efficient. They believe that alcohol in all its forms will create and perpetuate these evils—that alcohol in every form is, to say the least, unnecessary for persons in health—that abstinence from alcohol, constitutes perfect safety from drunkenness; and that this abstinence, and this alone, can, as if by and that this abstinence, and this alone, can, as if by magic, rescue the drunkard from the maelstrom in which he is whirling on to destruction and restore patriot's prayer: "Oh! save my country, Heaven!" him to himself, to his friends, and to the world Allow me to say one word more. Your book is highly commended by the leading secular journals of

the day, and will be extensively read. Its influence for good or for evil, eternity alone can reveal. It may not, however, be wrong to indulge in a supposition on the subject. Will its influence be such as to induce any individual now using intoxicating drinks to give up such use? I think not. Will it not rather confirm and encourage them in such use? think it will. And of those who use these drieks temperately, do not some of all ranks become intemperate? Unquestionably they do. Then if these nny of knowing in eternity that some poor immortals have perished in their drunkenness in consequence of your influence. Again-Is not your book calculated in some degree

at least, to impair the influence and usefulness of Temperance associations? I think it is. Now Temperance associations, and the principles they have adopted, have been instrumental in placing many with the tears or stained with the blood of our fellow citi hundred thousands of individuals out of the reach of intemperance; for so long as they abstain from intoxicating drinks, they can never become intemperate; and whoever uses such drinks is liable to become so. Temperance associations have also been he means of reforming a great many drunkards, The important and responsible duties attached to Not one, however, has been reformed, except by total if I rightly understand its tenor, no more individuals can be placed on the ground of perfect safety in respect to intemperance, and no more drunkards can be reformed. FACTS.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE.-We learn from the December number of this magazine that the present editors having gradually become engaged in other avocations which render it inconvenient for them to continue the charge of the work have transferred it to the editorial care of Prof. E. A. Andrews, of Boston, who has been, in fact, for some months, associathe first-born, who promotes the parent, at once, to the climax of enjoyment and of duty, and wakes those springs of undtterable affection, which nothing but the ice of death can seal. The voice, which first procure as their successor one so well qualified for the station ted with the Messrs. Abbott in superintending the publicaprocure as their successor one so well qualified for the station as Professor Andrews.

> We learn from the Charleston Observer that the Rev. Charles Colsock Jones has accepted the Professorship o Church History and Polity, in the Theological Seminary of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, at Columbia, S. C., and will enter upon the duties of the office as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

For the New-York Observer. AN OMISSION SUPPLIED.

Messrs. Editors-A few days after the Synod of North Carolina had closed its recent sessions in this place, I sent you, for publication in the New York Observer, a transcript of their act, on the state of the church. Appended to that act was a list of those members who voted for it, embracing all that were in the house at the time of its adoption. I have just ascertained that, by some unfortunate oversight of mine, which accurred is the hurry of transcribing. I would the the slarm of fire.

Ist. Ou the general principle of morals and correct police.
Your petitioners have nothing to say why persons may not meet at any hour of the meet at any h

CHANCELLOR KENT'S ADDRESS .- "An address delivered before the Law Association of the city of New York, Oct. 21, 1836, by the Hon. James Kent, New York, G. & C. Carvill

& Co. 1836, pp. 39." This excellent address, delivered before an association of law students and junior members of the bar in this city, possesses all the attractiveness and beauty which characterize the productions of its venerable author. It is distinguished not only for its pure and classic style; its generous and patriotic sentiments; its happy and instructive allusions to the We cordially commend this work to general atten- illustrious persons who laid the foundations of our state govion. It ought to be an inmate in every house; it ernment; but also for the strong inducements it présents to should be read and studied by every daughter of our the young men of our country, engaged in the study and

At the beginning of this address the author bestows the following beautiful and merited eulogium on the legal science and profession: "We cannot be mistaken, when we attach the utmost im-

portance to the cultivation of our municipal law. The eleva-tion, comprehensiveness, and grandeur of the science of law, in the enlarged sense to which Hooker and Montesquieu in the enlarged sense to which Hooker and Montesquieu have alluded, as being a necessary relation springing from the nature of things, or, to which all things in heaven and earth do homage, must impress cultivated minds with awe and reverence. But to speak of law in its more subordinate sense, and in reference to man in his political and social relations, the importance of a just and accurate knowledge of his rights and duties, cannot be too highly estimated. * * The responsibilities attached to the profession and practice of the law, are of the most momentous character. Its members, by their vocation, ought to be fitted for the great duties of life, and they may be said to be ex officio natural guardians of the laws, and to stand sentinels over the constitutions and liberties of the country. I know of no duty, next to the worliberties of the country. I know of no duty, next to the worship and obedience which we owe to our Father which are in Heaven, that is more imperative in its requisitions, and more delingtful in its performance, than that which the municipal law of the land requires from its various professors." It is gratifying to see this eminent jurist and father of the bar of this state, bear his decided testimony, and caution the rising members of the bar, against the tendencies of the times to divert the legal profession from its proper purposes,

and degrade it from its honorable eminence. "We live in a period of uncommon excitement. The spirit of the age is restless, presumptuous and revolutionary. The rapidly increasing appetite for wealth,—the inordinate taste for luxury, which it engenders,—the vehement spirit of speculation, and the selfish emulation which it creates,—the utation, and the seinsh emulation which it creates,—the growing contempt for slow and moderate gains,—the ardent thirst for pleasure and amusement,—the diminishing reverence for the wisdom of the past,—the disregard of the lessons of experience, the authority of magistracy, and the venerable institutions of ancestral policy,—are so many bad symptoms of a ciseased state of the public mind. It will receive a most determined personarance and frames at the property of the public mind. quire a most determined perseverance and firmness of pur pose, and the most devoted zeal in the rising members of the bar, to resist the contagion, and pursue triumphantly the rewards and honors of professional reputation. They must be constantly on their guard against an intemperate avidity for wealth, or too engrossing a love of pleasure, or listening rematurely, and with too ready an ear, to the dangerous seduction of political ambition.'

The remarks contained in the following extract on the absolute necessity of severe study and labor in order to attain eminence and success in the legal profession are very just and opportune; and they will apply with peculiar appropriateness to those who are preparing to preach the gospel. It must, however, be admitted, that though we live in an age distinguished for a cheap, rapid, and marvellous diffusion of the lighter kinds of literature, and of deep and splendid investigations and improvements in the physical sciences and in the mechanic arts, there is not any rail-road way to the heights and recesses of juridical science. The lottiest at-tainments and the brightest fame in jurisprudence, can only be attained now, as formerly, by study, intense, persevering

After giving a brief sketch of the origin and progress of the English Common Law, which is the basis of our municipal code, the Ex-Chancellor alludes to the distinguished patriots and statesmen, who were instrumental in establishing our constitution and government. The traits and peculiarities of Samuel Jones, Richard Harrison, Egbert Benson, Alexander Hamilton, John Lawrence, Aaron Burr, Brockholst Livingston, and Robert Troup are described with great accuracy and candor. And what gives peculiar interest to the description, is the fact that the writer was personally acquainted with these individuals, and an ear and eye witness to the scenes he describes. His graphic account of the forensic contests between Alexander Hamilton, and Changellor Livingston, and Gouverneur Morris, will afford delight With such exalted motives to urge us, why shall is in fact to be regarded as a new work. It contains of this effective instrumentally be greatly engaged in its numbers and influence. With so description of the speeches and decide on synch of distraction in business, so much of distraction in business, so much of distraction in business, so much of degree and decide on question, viz. personal examination. Go to any the adoption of the Federal Constitution, cannot fail to inforts of that devoted champion of liberty, at the Convention held at Poughkeepsie in 1783, to deliberate and decide on terest every American, and furnishes an example of zeal and self-denial worthy of the imitation of every friend of liberty had; and, with some individual entitled to confidence, and religion. I could not read this part of the address with out admiring the noble spirit of the American patriot, and lifting up an ardent prayer to God, that the fathers and leaders of the church of Christ in our land might, at this crisis manifest a like spirit of self-denial and devotion for the com-

Alluding to the Convention at Poughkeepsie, the author

remarks: "I then resided in that village, and was enabled and indueed to attend the Convention as a spectator, daily and steadily during the entire six weeks of its session, and I was steadily during the entire six weeks of its session, and I was of course an eye and ear witness to every thing of a public nature that was said or done. The Convention was composed of 65 members, and not one of them remains a survivor at this day. That bright and golden age of the Republic may now be numbered "with the years beyond the flood," and I am left in comparative solitude to recall and enjoy the applicating vision."

We must refer those who love to trace the character of the founders of our commonwealth as pourtrayed by one who knew, saw, and heard, to the pamphlet itself; but we cannot forbear extracting Chancellor Kent's description of Hamilton's opening speech before the Convention.

enchanting vision.

zens.'

"In his opening speech, Mr. Hamilton preliminarily observed, that it was of the utmost importance that the convention should be strongly impressed with a conviction of the necessity of the union of the States. If they could be entirely satisfied with that great truth, their minds would then be prepared to admit the necessity of a government of similar organization and powers with the scheme of the one before them, to uphold and preserve that union. It was like the case of the dectrine of the immortality of the soul, and doubts on that great subject were one great cause, he said, of modern infidelity; for if men could be thoroughly con-vinced that they had within them immaterial and immor-tal spirits, their minds would be prepared for the ready reception of christian truth. After pointing out the radical defects of confederation, and vindicating the popular basis of the proposed system, he declared his most serious conviction, that the latter was a wise and genuine specimen of a a representative republic; and he hoped and trusted that we should find in it an effectual cure for our actual distresses, and that it would prove an empant his science.

The concluding pages of this address contain an elequent description of the efforts of Hamilton, and his associates on that memorable occasion. The soul of that man must be dead to every noble feeling, who can read that description and not admire the sublime spirit of patrictism and true devotion to the cause of liberty which led the members of that convention to sacrifice their prejudices and party feelings for their country's good; and if the reader be a follower of Christ, his desire and fervent prayer will be, that the same generous and self-denying spirit may be given to those good men, who are striving to secure the spiritual liberty of the things are true, you may have the unspeakable ago- whole human race. The fathers of our Republic yielded to their convictions and the dictates of their conscience. "We come not here," said Mr. Jay, "to carry points or gain party triumphs. We ought not to expect it, or wish it. We were without a national government, and on the eve of an untried era. Every thing demanded moderation and conceswith the tears, or stained with the blood of our fellow-citi

Under the influence of such sentiments, "twelve members

came over from the anti-federal side of the house, and they

were sufficient to constitute the majority which uncondi-

tionally ratified the constitution. I have always considered that the members who made this memorable and unbough sacrifice of error, prejudice, and party discipline, on the altar of patriotism and their country's welfare, as entitled to the highest commendation. It was quite an heroic effort, to quit such a leader as Governor Clinton, though was to follow their own convictions," These illustrious patriots did not yield to their private interests or party prejudices, but cheerfully surrendered them and sacrificed them "on the altar of patriotism, and their country's welfare." Ought not the friends of Christ, and especially those whom God has called to minister to his people, and to help and direct them in their efforts to evangelize the world, to sacrifice their party prejudices and sectarian interests on the altar of Christianity and the church's welfare. Does not the cause of Christ deserve and demand a costlier sacrifice than the cause of political freedom? If love of country produce such excellent fruits, ought not the love of Christ to produce fruits far more beautiful and lovely? Oh, hat the ministry of our holy religion and the members of the church of Christ in our land, may, at this critical juncture, make such a sacrifice as will meet with the approbation of Heaven. If it was an heroic effort on the part of the ounders of our commonwealth to quit their beloved leaders, and follow their own convictions; will not the effort be equally praiseworthy in the sight of God and man, on the part of the officers and members of the commonwealth of Israel, if they should leave their human leaders, and follow Christ, and their own enlightened convictions of duty? Unil such sacrifices and efforts are made, we cannot expect the righteousness of Jerusalem to go forth as brightness, and he salvation thereof as a lamp that hurneth

The address of Judge Kent which we have thus briefly

EW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

address them until near 4 o'clock, when the Senate ad

Tuesday Dec. 20th.—Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Benton, and continued until the hour of adjournment, when Mr. Webster obtained the floor, and on his motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Coal Duty.

Monday Dec. 19th.—Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial of 8000 citizens of New York, chiefly of the upper wards, and poor mets, praying the repeal of the duty on foreign

Mr. Harper, of Pa. said that the revenues of the country were fully adequate to its supply with this essential article, after a very little time. Until the year 1834, there was no sale for the quantity of ead produced by Pennsylvania. Two hundred thousand tons laid over in that year for want of purchasers. Since that time the demand had increased in an extraordinary degree; but it could be met, after

httle time.

Mr. Reed remarked that the repeal of the duty might, by paralyzing the production of coal, operate still further to increase the price of the article.

Mr. Denny said he was convinced that the memorials in favor of the repeal of the duty on coal did not proceed spontaneously from the people of the Northern cities, but from the agents of the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton mines—from the lessees of the Dake of York. There were many facts to be considered in relation to this subject which were not before the Committee of Finance, and which could not be nue.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs. Cideon

Lee, Ingersoil, Cambreleng, and Boon took part, the subject was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Abolition.

Mr. Davis of Indiana, offered a resolution directing that all abolition recommands hereafter presented shall be laid on the table, without reading.

Mr. Reed, said this would create more excitement than the usual course of proceeding.

Mr. Calhoun, of Mass. moved to lay the resolution on the

table. Agreed to without a count.

[A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says "Not one abeliation memorial or petition has been presented to the House this session." Election of Chaptain. Tuesday, Dec. 20.—The House proceeded to the election

On the second ballot, there were for the Rev. Mr. Slicer, 64; Comstock, 93; Balch, 7; Elliott, 2; Noble, 16; Snowdon, 3; scattering, 4: blank, 5; Harrison, 5: 199; necessary to a choice, 100. On the second ballot, there were for the Rev. Mr. Slicer, 4; Comstock, 93; Balch, 7; Elliott, 2; Noble, 16; Snow-on, 3; scattering, 4: blank, 5; Harrison, 5: 199; necessaty to a choice, 100.

On the start of postage on periodical pathphase may be advantageously regulated apon the same principles as those suggested for newspapers, and reduced to the lowest rate which will pay for their transportation. If a preference be given to any thing, it should be to works on agriculture, science, and the mechanic arise; but the principle is helicyed to be a good one in relation to the mails, that every thing shall are the principle is those suggested for newspapers, and reduced to the lowest rate which will pay for their transportation. If a preference be given to any thing, it should be to works on agriculture, science, and the mechanic arise; but the principle is a those suggested for newspapers, and reduced to the lowest rate which will pay for their transportation. If a preference be given to any thing, it should be to works on agriculture, science, and the mechanic arise; but the principle is a those suggested for newspapers, and reduced to the lowest rate which will pay for their transportation. If a preference be given to any thing, it should be to works on agriculture, science, and the mechanic arise; but the principle is a those suggested for newspapers, and reduced to the lowest rate which will pay for their transportation.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Post Office Department, ?

December 5, 1836.

To the President of the United States:
Sin: In his report of last year, the undersigned stated the post reads of the United States to be about 112,774 miles in extent, and the annual transportation of the mails upon them equal to about 25,869,486 miles.

On the first July last, the post roads were about 118,265 miles are appearanced the annual transportation of the state of the post roads were about 118,265 miles are appearanced the annual transportation of the post roads. miles in extent, and the annual transportation of the mails was at the rate of 27,578,620 miles, viz:

On horses and in sulkies, 8,191,504 In stages, In steamboats and railroad cars, 1,878,296

Within the quarter ending 30th September last, improvements were ordered on old mail routes, increasing the rate of annual transportation 375,824 miles, 306,592 miles, of which Of the routes established at the last session of Congress, 912 miles have been put under contract, adding 140,000 miles of annual transportation.

An express mail has been started during the last month, from Philadelphia to Mobile, a distance of 1,230 miles, adding to the rate of annual transportation 895 440 miles, at the rate of annual transportation at this time is little shert of twenty nine million miles.

Of the new routes 30,557 miles remain to be put in opera-

tion, which will add to the annual service 3,487,788 miles.

* * * * * * * *

The number of post offices in the United States on the 1st July, 1835, was 10,770; on the 1st July, 1836, it was 11,091; and on the 1st instant, 11,100.

During the year ending the 30th June last, 666 post offices were astablished. 345 discontinued, and there were 1844. were established, 345 discontinued, and there were 1844

were established, 340 discontinued, and there were 1844 changes of post masters.

The number of post offices will be greatly increased the coming year, in consequence of the great extension of mail routes.

The accruing revenue of the department for the year ending

the 39th of June last, according to statements from the Auditor's office, was as follows, viz:

From letter postages \$3,010,249, 43 newspapers and pamphlets 376 217 13

Estimated for deficient returns * Total \$3,398 455 19

The engagements and liabilities of the department for the same year, were as follows. viz: For transportation of the mails \$1,638 051 76 compensation of postmasters ship, steamboat, and way letters 26,470 76 wrapping paper office furniture advertising 22,596 43 nail bags blanks mail locks and keys, and stamps mail depredations and special agents elerks for offices

Total \$2,755,623 76 Excess of revenue over engagements and \$642,831 43

476,227 60 dollars; but the revenue was 105,763 19 dollars more than the estimate, and the expenditure 60,841 24 dollars less, which accounts for the difference. The revenue of the last exceeds that of the preceding year 8404,878 53, equal to thirteen and a half per cent, increase.

The general condition of the department on the 1st of July last, is shown by statements from the Auditor's office to have

In the report of last year the excess was estimated a

Due to the Depart-

miscellaneous Estimated for claims not presented

ment prior 1st July, 1835, Deduct for bad and \$602,482 40 131,227 36 doubtful debts \$471,155 0 Due to the department for the year ending 30th June, 1836 Cash in bank, 1st July, 1836 Due from the Treasury for extra 590.111 51

Estimated for deficient returns Total available means

\$1,284,625 82 Due from the department accruing prior to 1st July, 1835 \$76,542 93
Accruing within the year ending 30th June last 546,240 88
Estimate of claims not presented, say 20,000 00

Balance in favor of department

The suspended claims, a part of which has been paid, are The suspended claims, a part of which has been paid, are not included in these statements.

Of the old debts there was paid out of the revenue of the year ending 30th June last, the sum of \$466,376.

As anticipated in the last report, the bank debt was paid off in April last. The cash in bank has since rapidly accumulated, and on the lat November last was \$550,000. Declaring and on the lat November last was \$553,721 lt. The ducting all outstanding warrants, it was \$503,721 11. The sum of \$83,278 has been paid to Messia. Stockton and Stokes on the award of the Solicitor of the Treasury, but notwith standing this payment, and a great extension of mail service, it is estimated that the cash in bank will exceed \$600,000

before the first day of May next.

every friend of our country, and our religion, and especially of those who add to the patriot's prayer: "Oh, sare my country, Haven" the christian's supplication: "Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach."

R. S. For the New York Observer.

For the New York Observer.

PHENIX HIGH SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUTH.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends of education generally, that they have under their rear of the of education generally, that they have under their pool that the number of offices directed to retain than they can High School, in which they size are a High School, in which they despote the first minute of offices are a High School, in which they despote the first minute of the context of the specially of the more and the patriots of the special way to the engineer in which would state their net income in every direction, which would submises and correspondence in every direction, which would state the rear left of post offices, yielding and in the details a more extended education the body of the unfortunate Alar crushed to detail the compensation of post misters and other clar-pool that the unfortunate File of the shart and the kelsor of the space and prosperity. But should expend the summer of the compensation of post misters and correspondence are members of the New Hampshire Legisla-mode of the characters, which the engineer in every direction, which would submises and correspondence are members of the New Hampshire Legisla much enhanced the space and prosperity. But should extend the compensation of post misters and other characters are post of the engineer in every direction, which would much enhanced the sentence of the detuction, the weekly of the unfortunate File of the engineer in every fere and pros

enable the post masters at the large offices to carry on their business. The propriety of placing gold coins sent by mail on the same fosting as bank notes, is singgested.

Great changes have taken place in the newspaper business of the country since the present ratios of postage were established. Newspapers have not only increased in number, but many of them have grown to an inordinate size. Postage, however, is the same, whether the newspaper be great or small. If not carried over 100 miles and out of the State where printed, it is I cent; if out of the State and over 100 miles, I 1-2 cents. The policy of reducing the rates of postage on newspapers generally, is doubted. They constitute, in weight, probably 2-3 of the mails, are in many parts, of the country difficult of transportation, and produce numberless, failures. These considerations would be of no moment if it were really necessary that large quantities of newspapers should be transported from one end of the Union to the other, as means of instructing and enlightening the public mind; but that office can be as well performed by the local presses as by newspapers from a distance. To reduce the postage on newspapers below the actual cost of carrying them, would be to tax the correspondence of the country generally for the benefit of the large newspaper establishments in the principal cities, to the injury of all the distant and country presses. Sinch a measure is not believed to be ments in the principal cities, to the injury of all the distant and country presses. Such a measure is not believed to be consistent with sound principle or good policy. It is not sound principle to tax the business of one portion of the people for the benefit of another portion; it is not good policy to aid the large city establishments in monopolizing the newspaper circulation, to the exclusion of the local and the newspaper circulation, to the exclusion of the local an country presses. But there is justice and good policy in graduating the postage on newspapers according to the size and weight of the matter to be conveyed. The

1 SITC DICECTIT! AIR .		
R	lates of Postage.	The state of the s
	Carried not over	Carried over 200
	200 miles nor	miles, and out
sensed his on specific is	out of the state.	of the state.
Containing 550 square		
inches or under,	1-2 cent.	1 cent.
Containing 929 square		A STATE OF THE STA
inches and over 550,	1	11-2
Containing over 920		

If these rates were reduced one half it would not materially diminish the means of the Department, provided the entire newspaper postage were paid in advance. So great an innovation would probably be inexpedient; but where editors will pay in advance the postage of their whole impression

of a Chapiain.

On the first bailot, there were for the Rev. Mr. Slicer, 32;
Harrison, 18; Comstock, 72; Balch, 11; Elliott, 10; Snowdon, 14; Noble, 26; Hamilton, 1; Mrs. Anne Royall, 1;
Hen. Aaron Vanderpool, of New-York, 5; blank, 6: 196
votes: 99 necessary to a choice.

Single newspapers are now extensively used, inrough various devices and conventional signs, to answer the purpose of letters, and evade the payment of postage. It would devek this abuse if they were in all cases subjected to double postage, to be paid in advance.

The rates of postage on periodical pamphlets may be advanced by the same principles as those

pavits own way. Fugitive pamphlets may with propriety be subjected to double postage, always paid in advance.

The proposed revision of postages, if taken as a whole, would reduce the income of the department from two to three hundred thousand dollars below its estimated expenditures;

nundred thousand dollars below its estimated expenditures; but the surplus on hand will sustain it until the regular increase of revenue will cover the difference.

The franking privilege has been so far extended, and is by many so unscrupulously used, as to constitute an abuse which requires correction. Some who possess it do not hesitate to cover the correspondence of their friends and neighbors with their franks in direct contravention of the law. A wilful violation by postmasters, when made known to the department, is punished by instant removal from office; but public officers of higher dignity, though more criminal, can-not be reached by the same authority: Violations of law in this respect, by those who are under pre-eminent obligations to set examples of obedience to its precepts, are believed to be diminishing, and there is ground to hope that they will

An amendment of the law is necessary in reference to the mode of making contracts with railroad companies. The law preseribing the manner of making mail contracts generally, presupposes the existence of competition in bidding, and is adapted to the existing state of things on all routes where imode of making contracts with rainroad companies. Lie lawly preserping the manner of making and contracts generally preserposes the existence of competition in biddings and is adopted to the cast done, one of the persons belonging to the office (Mr. present) the casting and the castin

rnews from New-York in less than half the time it has heretofore occupied in the transit. The editors will have the advantage of being the original dispensers of the news to their
subscribers; and the people will obtain it through their own
papers, without postage, five or six days sooner than it can
each them in the New-York papers, with postage. The
editors and the people along the whole route, and to the right
and left, participate in the the same advantages in a greater
or less degree. On the other hand, the circulation in the
south of newspapers from the principal cities of the north
will undoubtedly be diminished. This injury is more than
counterbalanced by the benefits secured to the local establishments; and if it were not, it is not to be brought into
competition with the advantages of an earlier transmission
and dissemination of commercial and other intelligence. No
measure should be taken with a view to injure the great city measure should be taken with a view to injure the great city establishments; but it would be unreasonable and unjust in the Department to withhold information from the people of the south, because it cannot carry, with equal expedition, the cumbrous sheets from the northern newspaper presses. It is, and doubtless will continue to be the policy of the Department not to send the news with less expedition; but

"Five vessels of war sailed some time ago to blockade "Five vessels of war sailed some time ago to blockade the ports of the eastern (Lorenzo's) district, and a strong expedition of about 5,000 men, with a corresponding train of artillery, is ready to embark. Four hundred cavalry left this place ten days ago, and have by this time probably reached Puerto Principe, so that Lorenzo will find himself shortly in an awkward predicament, besieged both by land and sea.

"The two regiments quartered at St. Jago, we are informed, are opposed to each other, that of Leon being in favor of the maintenance of order and submission to the Captain General, and that of Catalonia in favor of Lorenzo.

General, and that of Catalonia in favor of Lorenzo. "Lorenzo has armed the white and pardo (mulatto) militia, some volunteers, (the greater part forced,) and he has finally had recourse to the blacks, having armed about four hundred."

The latest intelligence from the disturbed district ls brought

by the Hunter, Capt. Bonney, arrived at Charleston from St. Jago de Cuba, Nov. 24th, and Barracoa, Dec. 2d. The commandants of both those places were firm in their determination to support the constitution of 1812. Capt. B. was not allowed to take any plaintains on board at Barracoa, as it was alleged they might be wanted for the militia, should they be called into active service. Twenty sail of American and foreign vessels, mostly with provisions, arrived at St. Jago, during the four or five days which the Hunter lay in that port. The three thousand troops sent from Havana had arrived at Principe, in the centre of the island.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

gociate a loan of five minions, at 10 per cent, redeemade in 30 years on the basis of the public lands—200 millions of acres.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 10th instant alleges, "from high authority," that the Texian government intends to enter a formal complaint to that of the United States, against the practice pursued by American citzens, of introducing slaves into the Texian retritory, in American reseals, but not from the United States—in other words, the slave trade under the American flag. And, moreover, that the Texian envoy at Washington will be instructed to ask for government that a United States vessel of war be ordered to government that a United States vessel of war be ordered to government that a United States vessel of war be ordered to the total control of the Sabine, to prevent slaves from being landed there, on the territory of the United States, and immediately transferred to that of Texas, the United States, and immediately transferred to that of Texas, and immediately transferred to the total control of the United States of Introducing slaves into the Texian officers and soldiers to be entitled to a Bank Share of 50 dollars and 100 dollars when the Road Share, to be scaled the South Western Rail Road Share, to be scaled the South Western Rail Road Share, to be scaled the South Western Rail Road Share, to be scaled the South Western Rail Road Share, to be scaled the South Western Rail Road Share, to be scaled the South Western Rail Road Share, to be scaled the South Western Rail Road Share, to be scaled the South Western Rail Road Share, to be scaled the South Western Rail Road Share, to be scaled the South Western Rail Road Share, to be scaled the South Western Rail Road Share, to be scaled the South Western Rail Road Share, to be scaled the South Western Rail Road Share. The Bank is to be called the South Western Rail Road Share, to be scaled the South Western Rail Road Share. The Bank is to be called the South Western Rail Road Share. The Bank is to be called the South Western Rail Ro It is also alleged that the Texian Congress will pass a law

probiniting the introduction of any slaves but those born within the United States.

DOMESTIC.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AND PATENT OFFICE IN ASHES:

—It is with no ordinary regret that we perform the duty of announcing the destruction, by fire, of the building in the entral part of this city, which has for many years been oc-upied by the General Post Office, the Patent Office, and the City Post Office, with an important part of the contents of hose buildings, including the entire contents of the two

latter.
This calamity, great as it is, has long been feared by those old residents of Washington who knew the combustible nature of the building, (the floors being all of wood, and some of them not even counter-sealed,) and the custom of stowing fuel, not only coal but wood, in the vaults underneath the first floor. The calamity has come at last, and affords he second demonstra ion, within four years, of the utter ab-

the second demonstra ion, within four years, of the utter absurdity and improvidence of the structures to which the public archives, records, and government accounts, have been hitherto for the most part confided.

The first alarm of fire was given by Mr. Crown, a messenger, who usually sleeps in the room connected with the City Post Office, (the Postmäster's own room.) The clerks had been at work, assorting the mails, until half-past two o'cleck, when one of the persons belonging to the office (Mr. langdale) passed out of the east door, and along the whole

nicates with New Orleans in half the usual time; all enterprises are expedited; the whole intervening country and the
Valley of the Mississippi will feel the impulse.

The editors and people of New-Orleans will receive the
rnews from New-York in less than half the time it has heretoinvestors need to the value of the property at stake, and the sources for the supply of water for the engines are limited in their
extent, as well as precarious. We trust that the lesson we
have just received will not be lost on those who have it in

cluding letters received by other mails for distribution by those mails,) except the Warrenton, Va. and Port Tobacco, Md. mails, had been sent off before the fire occurred. All the mails received the preceding evening and in the night, for delivery at his place, were destroyed, including, of course, all the letters for members of Congress, different officers of the Government (and editors.) The transmission of mails from this place will not, we understand, be for a moment interrupted by this eatastrophe.—Ibid.

the cumbrous sheets from the northern newspaper presses.
It is, and dougtless will continue to be the policy of the perturbation.
Department not to send the news with less expedition; but to bring the whole mail to the speed of the express as fast as it can secure continuous rail road or steam-boat transportation.
The undersigned confidently believes it will be found expedient within the coming year to start express mails from Washington city along the route of the national road to St. Louisville, and Cincinnafi, to connect above with the great eastern and when about to leave it, the chief engineer ordered one of the firemen to see if the boiler was supplied with water. In a few minutes after, the engineer saw the firemen on deek, and supposing that he had been looking at the boiler, and had seen looking at the boiler, and had returned on deck, the engineer presses, different officers of the transmission of mails from the Governor; and Henry Bailey, Altonney General.

John Y. Mason (a representative in Congress from Virginal, has been elected by a unanimous vote in both branches from the route of that State, to be a Judge of its General Court, vice J. F. May, resigned.

At Jamaica, L. I. on Sunday morning last, a fire broke out in the new hotel of Wm. Hunter, on the corner of the boat. The Telegraph had been that morning at Tarrytown, and when about to leave it, the chief engineer ordered one of the firemen to see if the boiler was supplied with water. In a few minutes after, the engineer ordered one of the firemen on deek, the firemen on deek, the engineer presses.

mentation by Great II. Make they deepen in question districts the policy of the second of the second

brought them.

Counsel for the United States, the District Attorney Mr.

Price and Mr. Jay; for the defendant Mr. Morrel, junr. and
Mr. Staples.—J. of Com.

Balize, H.

The Ol

Granger

Johnson.

There

Mr. Staples.—J. of Com.

New Coin.—We saw yesterday, for the first time one of the new dollars coined at the Mint, and also one of the new half dollars. The latter is very well got up, and is a pretty coin. The dellar, onthe contrary, looks more like a medal than a coin,—one side being perfectly smooth except a meagre border-work, and an antique figure in the centre, which the Globe tells us is "a full length, figure of Liberty, seated on a rock, with the classic emblem of the pilcus or liberty-cap surmounting a spear held in the left hand." The American eagle on the wing, while over the field are placed irregularly twenty-six stars, representing the twenty-six States in the Union, including Michigan, which will soon be admitted. This coin is objectionable on account of the faintness of the outlines, which will soon be effaced by the wear and tear incident to circulation. No dollars have been before issued at our Mint since 1805.—J. of Com.

Duty on Spirits. - During the last week 2,600 bushels of bushel. Almost all the rye which has been imported in such great quantities during the last twelve monts, has gone to the distillery. Most of our domestic supplies have gone the distillery. Most of our domestic supplies have gone the distillery and so has also a training the last twelve monts, has gone to the distillery. Most of our domestic supplies have gone the distillery and so has also a training the last tweether and the last tweether months are considered. Mr. Lathrop, the paster.

On the 24th of Nov. the Rev. Samuel Manning was installed paster of the church and congregation of Masonville, Del. co. N. Y. the same way, and so has also a very large proportion of the Indian corn. Thus the bread stuffs which are imported to supply the deficiency of our own crops, are snatched away and transformed into aggravations of the distress which

to leave the territory of the United States forthwith. The mayor then sent the two Mexicans to New Orleans whence they would embark in the first vessel for Tampico. They stated at New-Orleans that there was very little probability of other prisoners escaping as they were fast dying off from siekness and want of medical aid.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—The Natchez Herald of a late date says:

On Monday, morning there was a discrete date says:

If Germany 5, Sweden 2, Spain I, Unknown I. BLOODY AFFRAX.—The Natchez Herald of a late date says:

"On Monday morning there was a diagracefully revolting spectacle of butchery exhibited at the corner of Main and Pearl streets in this city, the actors in which were three young men from the north. A quarrel had originated the evening before from a dispute on the trifling question whether paper bullets were used in a certain bloodless duel near Washington city. The adverse parties armed on Monday morning and made our usually peaceful streets a scene of gore. Public sentiment was outraged and insulted by such a reckless disregard of charaeter, and the danger to peaceable citizens, from the use of pistols, sword canes and Bowie knives in a crowded and bustling street, and the feelings of abhorrence, excited by the exhibition of ungovernable and vindictive passion has resulted in a public meeting, the details of which we give below. The character of Mississippin for frequent scenes of violence and bloodshed has not been earned by her native citizens. A gentleman of the highest intelligence and respectability, who has been acquainted with the city of Natchez for the last thirty-five years, twenty of which he has been a resident, cannot remember but three duels in which the parties were native Mississipians.

It is well for the young men concerned in the affray, that there will probably be no loss of life, although one was borne apparently lifeless from the pavement, where he had rolled in his blood, and another was carried away shockingly cut up with a Bowie knife.

The object of the meeting referred to was to arouse and

ment on liberal terms, have undertaken to convey the mails in a manner, and at a price highly satisfactory. The Petersburg and Roanoke Company have evinced a like disposition, as have some others.

To render the department measurably independent of the railroads, and accomplish other important results, an express mail has been started on the great mail line between New Y ork and New Orleans, it is merged in the great mail carried in railroad cars and steamboats. The great mail is twelve days and seventeen hours, according to contract, in going from New York to Mobile, and five days seventeen hours going from New York to Mobile, and five days and seventeen hours going from New York to Mobile, and five days and seventeen hours going from New York to Mobile,

SUMMARY,

The Hudson River is now closed for some distance below Albany. Steam-boats still run as far up as Poughkeepsie.

The U.S. store-ship Relief, Lieut. Thomas A. Dornin, commander, of the South Sea Exploring Expedition, arrived at Norfolk on Friday, in the rapid passage of 13 hours from the Delaware.

Letters from New Orleans mention the failure of Messrs. Fiernan, Cadytt & Co. for a large sum -said to be not less

than a midion of dollars.

The Legislature of Indiana has chosen Oliver H. Smith, as Senator in Congress, in the place of Governor Hendricks, the present incumbent, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next. The Globe claims Mr. Smith as a Van Buren man.
Col. P. M. Butler has been chosen Governor of South

Carolina by the Legislature of that State, now in session; William Dubose, Lieutenant Governor; and Henry Bailey,

There have been 13 deaths by small pox lately in Maysville, Ky. By the last accounts the disease was abating.

Installation.—On the 30th of Nov. the Rev. Sylvester Eaten was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Poughkeepsie, by the Presbytery of North River. The Rev. Mr. Van Vrankin, of the Dutch church, offered the introductory prayer; Rev. Mr. Prime preached the sermon; Rev. Mr. Johnson gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Ostrom gave the charge to the people On the 7th inst. the Rev. L. E. Lathrop (late of Salisbury, Conn. was installed pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church of Auburn N. Y. by the Presbytery of Cayuga. Sermon, from 2 Tim. iv. 5 by Rev. Seth Smith, of Geneva; the installation service by Rev. Dr. Mills, of the Theological Seminary, who presided on the occa-

MARRIED.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Letters from Mexico, dated Nov. 9th, state that within a fortnight preceding that date, 4,000 infantry and cavalry, well equipped, marched from that capital for Texas. Gen. Brave was appointed to the command. A strong maritime force was also in preparation.

The Texian army, 1500 strong, was still encamped near the La Baca and Guadaloupe rivers. Parties of cavalry were busily employed driving in all the cattle, through the country over which the Mexicans must appreach.

The Texian Congress has authorized the President to negaciate a loan of five millions, at 10 per cent. redeemable in 30 years on the basis of the public lands—200 millions of acres.

Another Mammoth in Prospect.—In the Legislature of South Carolina Dec. 7th, a bill was reported conferring banking privileges on the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, which was read a first time and ordered to be \$6,000,000, with power to increase the same to \$9,000,000, the La Baca and Guadaloupe rivers. Parties of cavalry were busily employed driving in all the cattle, through the country over which the Mexicans must appreach.

The Texian Congress has authorized the President to negaciate a loan of five millions, at 10 per cent. redeemable in 30 years on the basis of the public lands—200 millions of acres.

The Road Company to be increase the same to \$9,000,000, with power to increase the same to \$9,000,000 when it increased to \$12,000,000 when it increased to \$12,000,000, with power to be company to be increased to \$12,000,000, by opening the books again; and if this city.

The Texian Congress has authorized the President to negaciate a loan of five millions, at 10 per cent. redeemable in that amount be raised, each Stockholder to be entitled to a Bank Share of 50 dollars for each Rail Road Share, to be gram, ef Sunderland, Mass. to Miss Lydia, oungest daughter of Catherine Wilson; on the 17th, Mr. Wm. Hunter, to Miss Edita, Mooring, all of this city.

Catherine Wilson; on the 17th, Mr. Wm. Hunter, to Miss Edita in Sheffield, on the

The City Inspector reports the death of 144 persons during the reck ending on the 17th inst. Consumption 28, convulsions 9 ever scarlet 21, inflammation of the chest 7, do. of the lungs 10,

NOTICES TOTALES.

A Card.—The faculty of the Hudson River Seminary grate anly acknowledge the receipt of scholarships for the institution from the following persons: George Bouglas, Esq. of Flushing; samuel Boyd, Esq. of Brooklyn; Mrs. S. P. Smith, and Mrs. R. Green, of New York; and from Dea. Zepheniah Platt, Albany. A Challeship is Cell which emitted those who new the amount to cholarship is \$110, which entitles those who pay the amount to be privilege of keeping one pupil in the Seminary, who will have leans of aiding in his support equal to three months teaching at that without interrupting his studies. Stockport, Dec. 10, 1836.

by The monthly concert of prayer for the "tract effort" will be held at the Rev. Mr. Williams's church, in Amity street; Rev. Mr. Mines's church, in Laight street; Rev. Mr. Smith's church, in Rivington street; 4th Free church, in Catharine street, and at the Rev. Mr. McLane's church, corner of Madison and Grand sts. on Monday evening, the 26th inst. at 7 o'clock.

T3 The Treasurer of the "Female Liberia School Society" acknowledge the receipt of \$52 25, from Dr. Mathews' congregation, through Mrs. Cobb—\$50 of which to constitute Dr. Mathews and the Rev. Mr. Hutton life members of the said Society.

PT3—The monthly meeting of the "Marine Temperance Society of the port of New York" will be held on Monday evening, the 26th lost, at 70'clock, in the Mariners' church, Roosevelt st. Masters, mates, and seamen, and the friends of the cause, are invited to attend, and hear the testimeny of men from among their own class in favor of Temperance.

SAMUEL BROWN, Secretary.

The New York Exemining Committee of the Preshyterian Education Society will meet on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the rooms of the Society, No. 116 Nassau st.

WM. PATTON, Sec'ry. TF Preaching at the Tabernacle.—The Broadway Tabernacle with beopen for religious services every evening the present and ensuing week, except Saturday evening. Preaching mostly by Mr. Finney and Pres. Mahan. There will be prayer meetings in the lecture room, every evening, at 6 o'clock.

Dec 22, 1836.

Sermon to Young Men.—A sermon will be preached to-morrow evening, in the Middle Dutch church, by the Rev. Mr. Dwight, on "the duties and responsibilities of Christian young men at the present day".

lwight, on "the duties and responsible of the present day."

After the sermen, a collection will be taken up in aid of the Young Men's Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church.'

Services to commence at 7 o'clock. Ladies' Fair. - The ladies of the Reformed Dutch church in Market street, will offer for sale, on Monday afternoon and evening, (Nov. 26) at the spacious carpet store of Messis. J § J. H. Sackett, No. 76 hast Broadway, a superh assortment of useful and fancy articles, comprising almost every variety of taste and elegance. As the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to benevolent objects, it is hoped the attention of the liberal and benevolent will be secured on the occasion. Donations also will be gratefully received.

ceived.

***S**—O. Willcox, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Education Society—Office No. 114 Nassau street—acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, viz —Central Presb ch mon con Nov. \$23 (2); A Edwards, extra effort, 100; R L Nevins 100, Miss C B Patton 25; Miss Ives 1; mon con col Dec. 19 72—\$258 74. Newark, Dr J S Condit 75; Brick ch. II Holden, Esq 37 50; Western Reserve Brance, by Rev E Phelps 200; Lansingburgh, Mrs L F Cuyler, balance, to constitute for son, T L Cuyler, a life mem of this Soc 10; Spring St ch. collection, by S P Halliday 76 23, Brainerd ch. A C Demarett, ns. sub 500; West ch. Tracy & Gould, to constitute G M Teacy a life director of Presb Ed Soc 100. Western Ed Soc for H H Seely's note, due at Geneva, 23d inst. exchange off, 147 75; received by J Seymour, Tr. 300; Cong ch. Jamestown, in part to constitute Rev E Taylor life member 3—\$450 75. Refunded by a former beneficiary 39; Laight is to hec'd by Mr Pruder 150 56, Brooklyn, 3d Presb ch by Mr Halsted, in part col. for this year and last 59 32. Bleeck or st ch. Rev Mr Patton 101 62; J Aspinwall 20; C Palmer 5—\$126 62. Donation from J H Taylor, to constitute himself a director for life 100. Bowery ch. by Rev Mr Patton 20 St; W& J Bull 5—\$25 81. Brooklyn, 1st ch. by D Wesson, Tr. col in ch. 86 19, A Van Sinderen, Esq. 75, E B Wesson 50c. J Millard \$5, Mis Austin 15, G W Brinckerhoff, 5 J Conever 2, J F Richards 1, J Stephens, Jr. 2 A Wright 3, W R Dwight 2, G S Howland 25, G Hall 5, J B Hill 5, J C Mallory 5, E D Hurlbut 10, 8 Crocheron 10, T Hale and lady 7, J W Spencer 5—\$238 69. Total, \$2,488 27.

W Spencer 5—3228 69. Total, \$2,488 27.

Disse Talbot; Agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Office corner of Nassau street and Brick church chapel—acknowledges the following donations:—From Mount Pleasant, Pa. mon con \$18; Montgomery, Orange co. NY. Presb ch mon con \$275; Dutchess co. NY. N Holbrook 12; Bloomfield, NJ. Presb ch (in part) 125; N Jersey, E &tiles 15; Wilkesbarre, Pa. Presb ch mon con 26; Syracuse, NY. Presb ch 168 71; Perry, Genessee ce. NY. Ist Presb ch 126 11; Somerville, NJ. Mrs J Vroom 12; Glen's Falls, NY. Presb ch 126; Hudson, NY. Pr. ch mon con 15; Southampton, LI. Presb ch mon con 29 50; Morrisown, NJ. Juv Assoc 25; Plainfield, NJ. Presb ch (in part) 115; West Point, NY. Mrs S B Ford 2; Bethlehem, Orange co. NY. Pr. ch 35 24; Durhsm, Greene co. NY. Fen Cent \$0c. 33; New London, Conn. M B Osborn 50; Princeton, NJ. Fem Mis 80c 60; Franklin co. Yl. Mis Assoc 189 55; Westford, NY. Cong ch mon con 15; Fairfield co. Conn. (Eastern Dist.) Mis Soc. S Sterling, Esq. Tr. 82 72; Centreville, Greene co. NY. Presb ch mon con 1 87; Matteawan, NY. Presb ch indiv. 92 19, mon con 10; Lansingburgh, NY. 1st Presb ch mon con 32 12; Vernon, Oneida co. Presb ch mon con 10; Cohocton, NY. mon con 18; Gluson, Pa. 1st Presb ch mon con 10; Cohocton, NY. mon con 18; Gluson, Pa. 1st Presb ch 50; Chittenden co. Vt. Mis Assoc 45 93; Chester and Mt. Olive, NJ. united chs. 50 07; Caldwell, NJ. Presb ch 19 76; Brie, Pa Dr T J Kellogg 5; Newark, NJ. afriend 650, mon con 32 Presb ch mon con 16 (9; Carmel, NY. a widow 1, two girls 50c; Greenwich, Conn. 2d Cong ch mon con 64 53, cel 134; Moravia, NY. Cong ch 10; Paterson, NJ. 1st Presb ch 60; Malden, NY. Presb ch mon con 16; Spencer, Tloga co. NY. Cong ch 12 12; Farmington, Conn. a friend to missions 50; Sullivan, co. NY. indiv. 3, Bridgetown, NJ. Le Q C Ellmer 14; Sa vannah, Ga. Mrs M C McQueen 25; Tenn. Mrs Rev Dr Chapman, by Rev J F Halsey 20; Columbus, Chenango co. NY. Cong ch mon con 20, Hud. vannah, Ga. Mrs M C McQueen 25; Tenn. Mrs Rev Dr Chapman, by Rev J F Halsey 29; Columbus, Chenango co. NY. Cong ch mon can 20, do do ladies 10; Stillwater, NJ. Presb ch non con 20; Hudson, NY. Ladies' Mis Assoc 1st Prosb ch 68; Jamestown, NY. Cong ch m. c. 20; Troy, NY. 2d Pr. ch 274 71, 2d Pc Mis Assoc 400; Lorraine, NY. 1st Cong ch. by Rev J Leavitt 10; Westheld, NJ. Pr. ch 141 48; Rye, NY. mon con 3.7; Princeten, NJ. 2 Voorhees 40; Middlesex co. Conn. Mis Assoc 615 23; Morristown, NJ. Mrs C B Ardan 100; Babylon, NY. Presb ch 20 30; Jacksonville, Ill. Cong ch mon con 44 31; Newark, NJ 3d Presb ch a bal. 2 50 by Hon T Frelinghuysen, Tr. Orange, NJ. Presb ch mon con 16; Fairfield co's Conn. (Western Dist.) Aux Mis Soc. M Marvin, Esq. Tr. 1,744 22. New York, Dec. 20, 1836.

COFFRE.

LUMBERS.

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erie. The Oriental Annual-Lives of the Mogul Emperors- by the Lev H. Caunter, illustrated by engravings from drawings by Wm. Daniell.

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Art. I. Gauses of the Present Deciension of Religion. By Rev.
Murray, Elizabethtown, N. J. rney on the Sabbath. By Rev. John R. Adams, II. Shepard and Adams on Infant Baptism. By Rev.

ohn A. Albro, Cambridge, Mass.

IV. Review of De Lamarine.

V. Importance of a Learned Order. By Prof. C. S. Henry, Bris-VI. Mail Reform Societies.
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POETRY.

THE DAY AFTER JUDGMENT. The days and years of time are fied.
Sun, moon, and stars have showe their last,
The earth and sea gave up their dead,
Then vanished at the archangel's blast:
All secret things have been revealed,
Judgment is past, the sentence sealed,
And man to all eterxity
What he is now henceforth must be,

From Adam to his youngest he'r, Not one escaped that muster-roll; Each, as if he alone were there, Stood up, and won or lost his soul; These from the Judge's presence go Down to everlasting wo; Vengeance has barred the gates of hell, The seenes within no tongue can tell.

But lo! far off the righteous pass
To glory from the king's right hand; In silence on the sea of glass,

Heaven's numbers without number stand,
While he who bore the cross lays down His priestly robe and victor erown: The mediatorial reign complete, All things are put beneath his feet.

Then every eye in Him shall see,
(While thrones and powers before him fall,)
The fulness of the Detty,
Where God himself is all in all: Oh how eternity shall ring
While the first note the ransomed sing?
While in that strain all voices blend,

Which once begun shall never end. In that unutterable seng,
Shall I employ immortal breath?
Or with the wicked berne along,
For ever die "the second death?" Jesus, my life, my light, thou art; Thy word is in my mouth, my heart; Lord, I believe,—my spirit save From sinking lower than the grave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the New York Observer. DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR.-No. XXXIX. In a day or two after the British Association adjourned, I left Dublin for Belfast, through Droghe da, Dunleer, Dundalk, Newry, Hillsboro, and Lisburn. The distance is seventy-six Irish miles, being about five and a half to seven, English measure. The road would be thought extremely fine in any part of the United States, though less perfect than the great thoroughfares on the opposite side of St. George's Channel. The surface is undulating, but not hilly; and with two or three exceptions of no great extent, quite free from stone. The soil, for the most part, appears to be good, and in some places very rich; but the cultivation is very far behind that of England and some parts of Scotland. I am convinced that, taking the whole distance from Dublin to Belfast, as far as the eye can reach, on both sides of the road, the land is capable of sustaining double the population that is now subsisted

Drogheda. This is an old town, 24 miles from Dublin, lying at the head of a short arm of the sea, which puts up from the bay of the same name, and containing, I should think, from fifteen to twenty thousand inhabitants. I found it the most forlorn-looking place, that I had ever seen. There are very few decent build. ings of any description, in the town. The best I saw were the grog shops. It might, one would suppose, be a place of considerable trade; and certainly a fifth part of the enterprise which we find in our own towns of the same size, would make the people comfortable at least. But there it lies in the value of the same size in the value of the comfortable, at least. But there it lies, in the valley, like a dead lake, green and slimy with stagnatery, like a dead lake, green and slimy with stagnatery like a dead lake, green and slimy with stagnatery like a dead lake, green and slimy with stagnatery like a dead lake, green and slimy with stagnatery like a dead lake, green and slimy with stagnatery like a dead lake, green and slimy with stagnatery like a dead lake, green and slimy with stagnatery like a dead lake, green and slimy with stagnatery like a dead lake, green and slimy with stagnatery like a dead lake, green and slimy with stagnatery like a dead lake, green and slimy with stagnatery like a dead lake and lake a dead lake a dead lake and lake a dead la They came out upon us like the musquetoes, in a hot day, from their ambushes in a salt marsh; and a more ragged, dirty, famine-stricken, and clamorous used an appeal will be heard. Let it then be made. army of lazaroni, it would, I presume, be difficult to army of lazaroni, it would, i presume, be difficult to find in Naples itself. If you had a few pence to spare the only way was to threw them among your besiegers, and while they were scrambling for them, to retreat as well as you could. While some of the passangers were taking such refreshments as I could of passangers were taking such refreshments as I could of passangers and crime. The fruit of intemperance is small over the first of the support of passangers were taking such refreshments as I could only way was to threw them among your besides the interest of the support the only way was to threw them among your besides to the interest of the same interest of the support of passangers were taking such refreshments as I could be supported to the land, speak out loud and clear, until it effects its object. But distillation, it is said, is the interest of the same of the support passengers were taking such refreshments as I could not abide, I hastily turned three or four corners to see the town. The houses every where told the same sad tale of poverty and decay. Children and pigs were going in and comisg out at the same door, like the most intimate accurate as a such as seeming to know any other etiquette but that which consisting not of boards, but of earth, is commonly foot or two lower than the street, and I noticed the same thing in several other places, so that when it rains, I could see nething to prevent the water from pouring in drowning out the biped and quadruped It fills the world with the materiel of discord, crime, rent-payers altogether. Multitudes of able-bodied men I saw sauntering about in tatters and idleness; but as for the hum of business, and what we should eall moderate indications of industry, if they exist in Dregheda. I was not so fortunate as to find them. Dregheda, I was not so fortunate as to find them. It made my heart ache to witness so many unequiveeal tokens of the deepest wretchedness, and to refleet that even there I was looking at the bright side

of this so the month I

when Great Britain laid her paltry tax upon tea,

the bay, is not more than half as large as Drogheda, but resembles it so much in every other respect, from distilled liquers, or the fires will never be put that I shall not trespass upon the time of your read-out. We see no relief but in the entire prevalence ers with any additional remarks. Two things for which our countrymen are somewhat distinguished, the love of money and of doing good, might induce a

santly situated, on one of the Lough Neagh canals, near its junction with Caringlord Bay, and has a thriving appearance. Many of the buildings are large and in good taste, as well as the grounds around them. The manufacture of linen and cotton goods is carried on here to a considerable extent and with read and his fatheriess children. And when the rulers of the land hear the cry of the needy—let them remember it is not from the God of heaven, but from the distillery and the licensed tavern. Let the whole with read and his ruler of line and the rulers of distillery and the poison be banking from every. Belfast.

We reached this northern capital of the Scotch-Irish late in the afternoon. The Rev. James Carlile, by whom I had been repeatedly and most cordially invited to visit Belfast, met me at the inn, and ordered my baggage at ence to his own house. He is a native of Ireland, and though I had never met him before, I could not have been more heartily welhim before, I could not have been more heartily welcomed if he had been my ewn brother. Belfast is a handsene and flourishing tewn of about 50,000 inhabitants. The streets are wide and well-paved. The houses are built of brick. Many of them are lofty and make a fine appearance. It is situated in the county of Antrim, near where the river Lagan emptier itself into an arm of the sea, and from its size and opulence, and the enterprizing spirit of its inhabitants, has become the capital of Ulster and the habitants, has become the capital of Ulster and the spring of a plant of early maturity seeks to become emporium of its trade. The estuary or frith at the head of which it stands, is called Belfast Lough. It is about 15 miles long, and at the entrance, half as is about 15 miles long, and at the entrance, half as is about 15 miles leng, and at the entrance, half as broad. The channel, for four miles after you leave the docks, is very circuitous, and at low water the flats are bare to a great distance from the town.

When the tide is full, vessels bring about thirteen feet of water up to the wharf.

feet of water up to the wharf.

The growth of Belfast, compared with other towns in Ireland, has been very rapid. In 1758 its population was below 9,000—in 1824 it amounted to mere than 37,000. It carries on an extensive foreign that in South America the wheat crop was ripened in ninety days from the period of sowing, and stated that about Hudson's Bay this period was only sevently days. He suggested the probable advantage that trade, which is fast increasing from year to year; might arise from importing seed from the latter and should the general peace of Europe and Ameriea be continued, I see nothing that is likely to risa be continued, I see nothing that is likely to check its growth. In 1824 the port duties amounted to more than a million and a half of dollars. It is now the second port for trade in Ireland. Dublin has greater advantages, and will always, probably, hold the first rank; but as Beltast has more manufactures, it seems in a fair way to gain upon the capital, at least for some time to come. It is connected with the subject of the acceleration of the growth of seeds, Professor Henslow mentioned results of experiments which he had tried upon seeds of a species of Acacia, sent by Sir John Herschell from the Cape of Good Hope, with directions that they should be steeped in boiling water the before they were sown. Some of these were kept at the boiling temperature 7.9, and 16 minutes respectively. nected with the county of Down, by a remarkable

bridge of twenty-one arches. The public buildings of most note, are St. Anne's

church, St. George's church, the new Roman Catholie chapel, the Poer-house, Fever hospital, Exchange, Commercial buildings, White Linen Hall Custom-house, College, and Barracks. Besides these, there are several dissenting chapels and meeting-houses. None of these buildings are very splendid, when compared with the magnificent pubwith whatever is worthy of his attention, in a foreign their exportation in a state fitted for germination. It was a state fitted for germination and the state fitted for germination a rouble. If he is not so disposed, let him, for his health and credit's sake, by all means, stay at home; for who that goes grumbling and chafing along, as if nothing was fit to be seen, or tasted, or endured,

can hope to procure either? The College, or Academical Institution, as the Establishment would chuse to have it called, was pen of the Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles Ely in letters to the built by subscription, in 1810. It stands on a handsome green, at the west end of the town. It is an elegant and spacious brick edifice, adorned with hewn stone. It has given a new impulse to classical education in the north of Ireland, and promises to extend its benign influence over all that part of the

island. Belfast is the principal mart of the fine Irish linens; and they are manufactured here on a large a dreadful one, when sixty passengers for hours scale. The bleach-fields are very extensive and were washed with swelling waves and expected a scale. The bleach-fields are very extensive, and appear, on the declivity of the hills, just back of the town, like well-defined tracts of virgin snow, lying in the midst of ripening harvests, and pastures of the richest verdure. Large quantities of cotton goods are also manufactured in this town.

The mountains which sweep round majestically west and north of Belfast, present a fine range of grand and beautiful scenery. They are not more than two miles off, and the highest point, which is ealled Devis, is 1,550 feet above the level of the bay. It might not improperly be called Napoleon's Profile. Whether I should have noticed the resemblance, if my attention had not been drawn to it, I cannot tell; and I do not know, therefore, how much I was indebted to imagination for the striking outline. But I am sure that when once it is pointed out, no one can help seeing the renowned exile of St. Helena reclining upon his back and looking up to the heavens.

Yours sincerely.

For the New York Observer HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, City and County, assembled in pursuance of a town meeting, publicly called, at the State House, on Monday evening, November 14, 1835, the following, among other resolutions, was adopted: Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting every dis-

Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting every distiller and farmer in the state of Pennsylvania ought to patronise the object for which we have assembled; and, therefore we respectfully recommend they will not use, or purchase, or sell for consumption, in any distillery in this state, any merchantable grain, for the ensuing three To this resolution it is believed every good citi-

To this resolution it is believed every good citizen, every friend of the poor, will cheerfully respond. In Paris, bread is two cents a pound; in London, three; in America, the greatest graingrowing country in the world, six. Meats are proportionably high. True, there has been a failure in the crops. Yet there is no lack of grain. But where is it? It is wickedly destroyed, 100,000 bushels of corn and rye, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, are, in that county alone, monthly distilled into Whiskey. One hundred thousand bushels a month! enough to make 20,000 barrels of flour, or 240,000 a year; and to furnish bread to a flour, or 240,000 a year; and to furnish bread to a population of a million.

From Pitkin's Statistics of the United States, we

learn, that in the year 1810, between five and six millions bushels of corn and rye were distilled in the United States. But in the growth of the country, the business since has nearly doubled—though it has been checked by the Temperance reformation. But are five or six millions bushels of grain now destroy ed by these terrible engines the whiskey distilleries?

tion. When we drove up to the inn, if inn it can be called it seemed as if the town was full of heggars Let the voice of suffering and sympathising humanity, through the length and breadth of the land,

And two thirds of this, (say the records of cou jails, and almshouses,) may be charged to intemp

5,400,000

Of crime

Distillation, unless it be for mechanical and medipoverty, madness, and death. If it was now up

of Ireland. If such is the state of things, thought I, on the east side, what must it be on the west?

Dundalk, which lies twenty miles further north, that they would not drink her tea. But what was her tax upon tea compared with the tax which disconnected the stream of the stream tillers are laying upon bread? A mere nothing. There must be an universal and total abstinence of temperance principles. To every patriot and philanthropist—every man, woman and child, we say then, 'Stop drinking the burning poison. Banish it from your houses. Banish it from your shops.

years in such a place, but I can hardly think of the person among them who would not leok upon it as an immense sacrifice of feeling and comfort.

The sight of Newry, which lies a few miles further on towards Belfast, was truly refreshing. It is pleasantly situated, on one of the Lough Neagh canals, near its junction with Caringtond Parks.

Banish I from your fields. Never give it, and never the steward. Reversity it, and never the steward. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it, and never the steward. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the steward. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the steward. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. The steam met him and covered his mouth, face and the suppose it. imposes a new tax upon him to sustain his family and to support the pauper and the criminal. When land be roused; let the poison be banished from every family and work-shop; let the fires be put out—then

tish Association in Bristol, Mr. O. Webb Hall read a communication 'On the Acceleration of the Growth of Wheat.' He called the attention of the meeting

views; but this gentleman stated, that he had found the boiling temperature 7, 9, and 16 minutos respec-tively, and had yet germinated very readily in the open border; while those which had not been steeped did not vegetate. It was suggested that these facts might lead to heneficial results, by showing agriculturists that they may possibly be able to steep various seeds in water sufficiently heated to destroy certain inner or insects known to be destroy. destroy certain fungi or insects known to be destructive to them, without injuring the vital principle of the seed itself. Mr. Hope mentioned a practice common in some parts of Spain, of baking corn to a certain function of the seed itself. degrees or upwards, for the purpose of destroying an insect by which it was liable to be attacked. Dr. Richardson mentioned that the seeds sold in China to the Burnous and the seeds sold in China to the Burnous and the seeds sold in China to the Burnous and the seeds sold in China to the Burnous and the seeds sold in China to the Burnous and the seeds sold in China to the Burnous and the seeds sold in China to the Burnous and the seeds sold in China to the Burnous and the seeds sold in China to the see

vegetating.

SAD STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

boiler near Cincinnation the 17th ult. is from the C. McGuire, of Fredericksburgh, Va., we find the editor of the Philadelphia Observer. Ohio River, Steamboat Robert Emmet, November 18, 1836.

November 18, 1836. 5
Dear Brother,—Your friend, the writer, trusts, that he is not a Jonah in his travels, and yet from much travelling and the will of heaven he has to tell of some sad disasters. Formerly I could say, "a night I have been in the deep," in reference to the stranding of the steamboat "Connecticut," in the time of a hurricane, and then I thought the scene a dreadful one, when sixty passengers for hours. were washed with swelling waves and expected a watery grave; but none of them were lost. On the 18th inst. I was roused from slumber on board the steamboat Flora, lying at a wood vard about thirty miles below Cincinnati. We had come in her from St. Louis in Missouri, in a pleasant passage of nearly five days, and had been highly gratified with the neatness of the boat, good fare, agreeable fellow passengers, the kind attentions of her captain and good order among his crew. We listened on the evening of the 16th to some sacred airs played by Mr. Benjamin Myrick, of Charlestown, Mass. on the German flute, while several joined their vocal praise to his instrumental music; and all had gone to res. o his instrumental music; and all had gone to resum expectation of being in Cincinnati the next morning. But a noise appalling awoke me at five o'clock A. M. and I said within myself, "the boiler has burst." Instantly it occurred to my mind that the danger from flying portions of iron was gone with the sound, and that inhaling the steam was the worst thing subsequently to be dreaded. Holding my breath, I arose from my berth with the intention of seeking my wife and children in their state-room which was situated almost twenty feet aft of the place where I had slept, but the steam prevented my transpagning any thing hat itself and from seeing any thing but itself, and a sense of suf ocation drove me back to my berth, and the window n it which I opened, and thrust my head out to take an inhalation. Again I attempted to pass through the cabin, but met with the same powerful aerform resistance. Then I plunged through the casement, and forcing open the side door of the cabin, opened the opposite door, when a current of air gave imme the opposite door, when a current of air gave immediate relief. Passing around the guard to the stateroom window I found my wife and two children gone, but soon found the latter in the ladies' cabin, and the former calling aloud for me near the berth in which I had reposed. Thanks to our guardian God, we were all alive and sound, while twenty of our fellow passengers had been scalded, or wounded with broken glass. In the fright, two had jumped into the river and been taken up by the vaw.

with broken glass. In the right, two had jumped into the river and been taken up by the yawl.

The steamboat Mountaineer soon came along side of the Flora and towed her up to Cincinnati. Of the order of events from five o'clock until noon I can order of events from five o'clock until noon I can scarcely tell you any thing, except that I could not get time to put on my clothes before ten o'clock, in consequence of the numerous scalded faces, hands, arms, teet, necks, and legs, to be bathed in brandy and water, the only remedy on board, except the occasional ministration of laudanum. Two thirds of the people on board, including all above and below, were unburt, but not all men have sufficient presence of mind in such circumstances, and sufficient expewere unhurt, but not all men have sufficient presence of mind in such circumstances, and sufficient experience to be useful surgeons and nurses. My wife and myself had before been sadly trained, by the loss of a dearschild which you may remember was burned to death. What could be done for the sufferers was done, but oh! how slight the relief which can be given those whose skin hangs like white ribbers from done, but oh! how slight the relief which can be given to those, whose skin hangs like white ribbons from half their external surface, and whose threats and organs of respiration have been all scalded at once! Five gentlemen were considerably scalded, or seriously, but not dangerously wounded in one hand. Mr. Thomas was burned in the back of his neck and both hands. Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D. and two other persons were scalded in their faces and both hands. So were two youths of the name of Turner. A Mr. Allen from Mass. was wounded in one haed, and in one of his hips. His brother, besides suffering injury from glass, was severely scalded in his lace, hands, throat and lungs.

Mr. Shepherd, an interesting young gentleman, returning from Illinois, lost the skin of both hands, and of a part of his face, but worse than all, inhaled the scalding air, so that in my judgment his recovery must be very doubtful.

Mr. Samuel Donnelly of Washington in Mesh

nust be very doubtful.

Mr. Samuel Donnelly of Washington, in Wash-Mr. Samuel Donnelly of Washington, in Washington county, Pa. called me to him and said, "Do you think I am dangerously hurt; are my signs bad." Poor man! I at first thought he had suffered only in his hands, but on further examination, I discovered that no skin adhered to him below he loins. He was uncommonly patient and resigned. My wile extracted with her fingers the whole skin of the roof of his

mouth, at once.
Mr. McLaughlin from Columbianna county, Ohio, was scalded in an equal manner, and died soon after he was landed at Cincinnati. After the accident ne was landed at Olicinnath. After the accident happened, he called me to him, and begged that I would pray for him, for soul and body, but especially for the former, for said he "I can't live."

Philadelphia, Dec. 12. Returning from the horders of the grave, near which I have been confined for twenty days past, I resume my narrative through the hand of an amanuensis. M. McLaughlin has left a widow and a large family of children to lament his untimely death. Mr. Myrick appears to have been an amiable and pious man. On the evening preceding his death he played among other airs, "Courage, Disconsolate, Coronation, and Watchmen tell us of the night." Soon after he was scalded, I found him in his berth and bathed him. He said, "I can't live—I must die." He had slept in the captain's state-room near the boilers, and was so scalded as to remove most of the skin of his face, and all the skin and nails of his hands and feet. He and all the skin and nails of his hands and feet. He and all the skin and nails of his hands and feet. He suffered most, however, in his throat and longs, and from the first was scarcely able to swallow any thing. I said to him "There is neither hope nor help for you, but in the mercy of God through our Lord Jesus Christ." He replied, "I know it," and having committed to me all his worlely effects, and desired that I would have him buried, he folded his bladding hands upon his breast in bleeding hands upon his breast in prayer. In this bleeding hands upon ms oreast in prayer. In this exercise he seemed to continue, resigning his soul to Jasus, until without a struggle or groan, he breathed his last. Moses, a waiter in the cabin, aroused from sleep by the noise, thought he had slept too long,

family and werk-shop; let the fires be put out—then drunkenness will cease, and there will be bread enough and to spare.

Principles of Vegetation—Wheat.—At the British Association in Bristol, Mr. O. Webb Hall read a communication 'On the Acceleration of the Constitution of the gospel, and assured him that there is mercy with God, that he may be feared, and that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. I thought the two eggs that the world to save sinners. "I know it, Sir," said he, "and for the first time after, seeing but one, I watched with redoubled attention, and what was my astonishment, when after having seen the two hirds for award after having seen the two distance of six or seven paces. There were at first of the constant of the constant

I have had a pious mother and sister," said he, "to pray for me; but I would not heed them; and now I find that all my seeming morality was no mo-

rality in God's sight."

"True," I answered, "there is no real morality without true piety towards God; but I must think that God has sent this calamity on you, and is now overruling it in his mercy in answer to the prayers of your pieus friends.

many short prayers to the throne of grace.

After his removal from the hoat to the hospishould be sent for to pray with him. Before I knew of this request however, I called and found him mamerits. When he had finished his will, he begged all present to take notice, that he had been a great so much as reconciliation to God by Jesus Christ. He entreated all to pray for him, and when I had concluded an address to the throne of grace, he beeighteenth of November, and found him in the same frame of mind, supported by hope in God. The pa-pers have since informed us that he has been called away to his eternal home. He was evidently a man of strong sound intellect; and who can tell but that this steam boat disaster was appointed for his ever-

The two young men by the name of Turner, were The two young men by the name of Turner, were accompanied by their sister, who escaped all harm, not long ago their father had died on a journey, and a few weeks since their mother had been buried at New Madrid. They were seeking a new home among their relatives near Steubenville, in Ohio.

Mr. Fisher, of Salem, in Kentucky, was among the greatest sufferers. What has been or will be the issue in relation to him and several other of our

WASHINGTON'S VIEWS OF PROFANE SWEARING. In an interesting volume just published by the The following graphic account of the scene on Harpers of this city, entitled "The religious opiboard the steamboat Flora, after the bursting of her nions and character of Washington," by the Rev. E.

following extracts from Washington's orders to the army, showing his views of the fashionable military In June, 1757, whilst at Fort Cumberland, the folowing orders were issued by the commander: "Colonel Washington has observed that the men of hi

egiment are very profane and reprobate. He takes this op-ortunity to inform them of his great displeasure at such ractices, and assures them that if they do not leave them ff, they shall be severely punished. The officers are de-ired, if they hear any man swear, or make use of an oath or xecration, to order the offender twenty-five lashes immediately, without a court-martial. For the second offence he will be more severely punished."

The day after General Washington took command f the American army, under the authority of Con-ress, he issued orders to the troops, of which the tellowing is an extract:

"The General most earnestly requires and expects a due observance of those articles of war, established for the government of the army, which forbid profane cursing, swearing and drunkenness. And in like manner he requires and expects of all officers and soldiers, not engaged on actual duty, a punctual attendance on divine service," &c. On the 26th of February, 1776, the following orders were issued.

"All officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, are positively forbid playing at cards or other games of chance. At this time of public distress, men may find enough to do n the service of their God and their country, without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality." In the orderly book, under date August 30, 1776, we find the following:

"The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and "The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice here-tofore little known in an American er.ny, is growing into fashion; he hopes the officers will, by example as well as inflaence, endeavor to check it; and that both they and the men will reflect, that we can have little hope of the blessing of heaven on our arms, if we insult it by our impiety and folly; added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any templation, that every man of saves and character the results. any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it." In a circular to the brigadier-generals, dated 26th

of May, 1777, are the following instructions: "Let vice and immorality of every kind be discouraged as much as possible in your brigade; and, as a chaplain is allowed to each regiment, see that the men regularly attendivine worship. Gaming of every kind is expressly forbidlivine worship. Gaming of every kind is expressly forbid len, as being the foundation of evil, and the cause of man, t brave and gallant officer's ruin. Games of exercise for musement, may not only be permitted but encouraged."*

*As an evidence of Washington's disposition to encourage

*As an evidence of Washington's disposition to encourage among his troops innocent diversions instead of vicious ones, the following anecdote may not be unacceptable:

'In the year 1758, a command of about five hundred men had been detached from the main army to a post on the bank of the Hudson, above Fort Lee, at what is now called, we believe, 'the Pallisadoes.' Soon after, General Washington, accompanied by his staff, visited the command. After the usual parade and salute, the troops stacked arms; and several of the officers and men amused themselves with efforts to cast stones from the high bluff, (which to the eye appeared almost perpendicular,) into the river; but no one was able to effect it. Washington, sitting on his charger, and witnessing the sport, smiled at the ineffectual attempts, dismounted, gave his sword to his servant, searched for a stone, and finding a suitable one, took two or three quick steps, and give

WASHINGTON'S VIEWS OF WAR. We find the following sentiments in a letter writ-ten to Arthur Young, Esq. of Great Britain, some years after the war; its date is Mount Vernon, Dec.

"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; insemuch that I can no where find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind, is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the wain-glory which can be acquired from ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquests. The design of this observation is only to show how much, as a member of human society, I feel myself obliged by your labors to render respectable and advantageous, an employment which is more congenial to the natural dispositions of mankind than any other."

In another letter, written about the same time, he "How pitiful, in the eye of reason and religion, is that false ambition which desolates the world with fire and sword for the purposes of conquest and fame, compared to the milder virtues of making our neighbors and our fellow-men as happy as their frail conditions and perishable natures will permit them to be."

MARTIN LUTHER .- The following notice of the in mortal Reformer, Martin Luther, is from a London Magazine for 1831:

Magazine for 1831: Luther was particularly attached to the 46th ssalm; when tidings were communicated of any event, apparently disastrous to the church, then

er, and his music, and many of his hymns still hold a distinguished place in the protestant psalmody of the continent. That noble hymn and tune of his— "Great God, what do I hear and see,"

has been long introduced here, and it will be sung with solems rapture by the faithful, "looking for the coming of the Son of Man," in all sanctuaries, until the "vision, which is yet for an appointed time," come, when the perfected church shall join in higher anthems of the blessed. The prevailing aracter in Luther's mind was strength-full of no le, daring, and magnanimous resolve-bis has been aptly said were "half battles."

"High deeds, O Germans, we expect from you." CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF THE NIGHTINGALE.

French paper which we lately received, contains an interesting fact, illustrating the sagacity of the Nightingale. M. de Nervaux, in a letter dated at the face, left arm, right groin, feet and ankles. He committed to me his pocket-book and keys, and insisted on knowing the worst of his case. I told him that there were four persons worse scalded than himself. He manifested a great dread of being disfigured and maimed, if he should recover. "Oh, sir," said he, "If I were but prepared to die, I should be thrown myself overboard in anguish and despair, but was prevented."

So far as practicable, while both. aint Cosmes, has communicated to the Academy hrown myself overboard in anguish and despair, at was prevented."

So far as practicable, while bathing him, and opetwo, the water having then risen to within about one inch from the nest. I thought the two eggs that were missing had been submerged; but an hour after, seeing but one, I watched with redoubled have begun to pray to God to be merciful to me a sinner." I told him that he could not offer a more suitable prayer; and that God, when thus addressed in sincerity is ever ready to hear.

"But," said he, "I have long slighted all God's entreaties, and abused his mercies."

"Alas," I answered him, "we have all done the same in times past, but God is slow to anger, and ready to torgive."

"I have had a nigus mether and size in time in st time after, seeing but one, I watched with redoubled attention, and what was my astonishment, when after having seen the two birds fly away from the set skimming the ground, I found that the last egg had disappeared. The birds directed their flight towards the most elevated part of my enclosure; and on visiting the place where they alighted, I found the four eggs in a new nest, about fifty paces distant from the first. A new egg was afterwards laid, and the brood succeeded very well." laid, and the brood succeeded very well."

> ago to have heard a young minister who was settled in a small obscure town, preach a sermon at an association meeting, which was rickly adorned with the graces of finished composition, he was afterwards asked by a senior brother, whether he preaches such asked by a senior brother, whether he preaches such sermons at home; and having answered in the affirmative. "And how many of your people," it was said, "do you suppose can understand you?" "About five or six," he replied. The avowal produced as might be expected, among men of piety and experience a mixed emotion of grief and indigand experience a mixed emotion of grief and indig-dation. Nor can we conceive of a more gross and revolting inconsistency, than that of a Christian pastor and teacher pleasing himself and a few fond and awful responsibilty, spend his time, his strength, s. C. Hall. sing for literary honors, when the souls of his charge are many of them rushing, unprepared, into eternity. Oh, shameful prostitution of the noblest func-

STARTING CHILDREN IN THE WORLD.—Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his children a start in the world, as it is called. Set-ting a young man affect with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim—ten chances to one he will your child a sound education, and you have his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made have given him what will be of more value than wealth of the Indies. You have given him a 'start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earl

lic edifices of Edinburgh, Dublin, and many other opulent towns in the United Kingdom. They will have means be overlooked, however, by the inquisitive traveller; and if he is disposed to be pleased sold in the many other interesting the purpose of destroying their vitality, as the jealingury. Had I strength I might enlarge, but at present can only say, "In the midst of life; we are in In the war of 1812, Marblehead, whose population had not MARSINHEAD.—In the war with France under the colonial government, in 1755, the Marblehead men performed a very important part—their services were invaluable, and their dis-

the close of the war, in 1815, 500 of her sons were liberated from Dartmoor prison.

This patriotic town has furnished many eminent men.

Among its distinguished citizens were the venerable Dr. Hol-yoke, the father of American physicians, Chief Justice Sew-Massachusetts, who was one of the first and ablest all of Massachusetts, who was one of the first and ablest members of Congress under President Washington's administration; Vice President Gerry, one of the signers of the declaration of independence; Judge Story of the Supreme Court of the United States; Col. Lee, attached to General Washington's family during the revolutionary war, afterwards collector of Salem; William Reed, a distinguished commercial representative to Cangress during President Jefferson's administration, the family of Hoopers, eminent merchants, and others.—N. Y. Gaz.

STATISTICS OF CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati contains at present between thirty and forty thousand inhabitants, and in oc;nt of neatness and taste in the architecture of public and private edifices is not surpassed by any city of the same povale edifices is not surpassed by any city of the same po-lation in America. It contain five banks, with an aggre-te capital of five millions, six hundred thousand dellars; ir insurance companies and two agencies; two medical lleges; a law school; thirty churches, several of them coneges; a law school; thirty churches, several of them very beautiful, eighteen common schools, the school houses nearly all new, spacious, and well finished—attended by about two thousand five hundred children above six years of age, at an average cost for tuition of eight dollars per annum; numerous classical and elementary academies; water works, with reservoirs for 16,000,000 gallons, and twenty-four miles of large purps laid in the air for the destribution. our miles of large pipes laid in the city for the distribution

Salaries in Texas.—The Texian Congress adjourned on the 1st December to the 1st of April.

Salaries of Officers of the Texian Cabinet—Fixed by Con-

Sam'l. Houston President,
M. B. Lamar, Vice President,
S. F. Austin, Secretary of State,
T. J. Rusk, Secretary of War,
R. L. Fisher, Secretary of Navy,
Tho's, Collinsworth, Att'y Gen.
Jno. R. Lopes Par M.

Jno. R. Jones, Pay Master General, no fixed Salary.

GOLD REGION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Featherston-haugh, the United States Geologist, has recently returned from a tour through the gold region. This visit, we are infermed, is preparatory to a more minute and extended investigation into the Geology of this interesting section of our country, which Mr. F. is about to institute under the auspices of the General Government. Mr. Featherston-haugh is favorably known throughout the Union as an experienced Geologist, and as a gentleman of high integrity. We are therefore entitled to expect from him an interesting, intelligible, and authentic account of the mineral treasures of telligible, and authentic account of the mineral treasures o the gold region. During his recent tour, Mr. F. visited several gold mines now in operation in Virginia and North Carolina, and he has expressed himself highly gratified with the prospects which several of these mines hold out to the proprietors. One mine is at present paying 15 per cent. per annum on the capital invested, and we are assured there are mines about to be worked by companies recently formed, which promise much larger returns.—N. Y. New Era.

Novel Planing Machine. - Yankee invention has pu NOVEL PLANING MACHINE.—Yankse invention has put into operation several machines for hammering stone, but we believe has not yet attempted to plane it. In England, however, the experiment has been successfully tried, and a machine lately exhibited in London, which planed rough masses of rough masses of rock as if they had been pieces of timber. The machine is described as a complex, but perfect in its construction, and works beautifully. The moving part weighs two tons, and may be compared to a vast hand have the treatment of the property of the propert part weighs two tons, and may be compared to a vast hand plane, twenty-one feet in length, traversing beds of stons with as much ease, apparently, as the tool in the grasp of the hands of a carpenter.—During the last summer, there were six of these machines at work, which planed upwards of 170,000 feet of pavement; and the whole number of the machines were propelled by one steam-engine of six horse power, which, besides, worked two inclined planes, up one of which the stones were dragged from the quarry to the machine.—Boston Tran.

ATIONAL CHURCH HARMONY—Containing tunes calculted for public worship, Anthems and select pieces for Fasts, Phanksgivings, Christmas, Missionary Meetings, Ordinations, Dedications, Anniversaries, &c. &c. &c. By N. D. Geuld. New sterethous, Anniversels, ype edition, enlarged.
The publishers have been induced, in consequence of the very beral patronage bestowed upon this work, to add to it fourteen ages of new Music, in addition to the former supplement, without

ages of new misse, in addition to the fermer supplement, what it crease of price.

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The new plan adopted for this work, of placing the full harmony The new plan adopted for this work, of placing the full harmony in the Bass and Treble staff, in small notes, has been highly comnended, and will readily be acknowledged of important advantage all those who play the Organ and Piano Forte.

The conciseness and clearness of the rudiments—the adaptation fadditional words to the common tunes, to give variety, and present the schelar frem learning Time, Accent, Tune, words, &c. by one too, must also be an advantage perceived by every teacher indehorister.

assic of a different character.

As the work is stereotyped, the public will not be perplexed by onstant changes, as none will be made, except the addition of ones, which all can have.

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FEMALE SEMINARY AT JAMAICA, L. I.—The writer of thi I begs leave to express to the public his high regard for the i stitution above named. It is under the care of Miss Mary Hann and has been conducted a number of years with a high degree.

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Rev. Mr. Dwight, Messrs. Adrian Van Sinderen, Joseph Howard, Samuel Putnasa, F. T. Peet, Theodore Eames, Esq. Theodore Dwight, Esse.

tis, who writes a plain hand, and has some acquaintence with keeping accounts, may find employment by applying at this office.

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generally read, or that its readers are "past leeing." We are confident in saying, no modern production can expeed this in point of utility.

From Zion's Herald.

Among all the books which have tallen into our kands te notice, we have never feit our inability to do justice to any of them, to such an extent, as to the one now before us. It exhibits the writer as a man of superior intellectual power, and glitted with talents which, if rightly applied and heeded, may yet be destined to move the moral world. Although the work is of a most soul stirring character, yet it exhibits the writer as perfectly composed himself, his method of writing being equally removed from bombast on one hand, and tameness or the other.

The reason why so many millions of our fellow men are perishing for lack of knowledge, is from the love of money among Christian nations. This book aims a tremendous blow at the root of this evil. Read it, Christian brother, that your own heart may be expanded; then, if you have a rich neighbor, lend it him, whether he be an avaricious man or not, and let your prayers accompany the loan, that God would make it the instrument of unlocking his heart, and then the purse will easily epen.

From the Southern Religious Telegraph.

Its appearance is highly seasonable. Its title may appear repulsive to some members of the church. Mammon! Who is willing to be recegnized as a disciple of Mammon! The power and spirit in which it is written, the noble thoughts of the writer, nebly expressed, will commend it to their attention, and they will read and admire it, even if they deoide that they will not repent.

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