RELIGIOUS

For the New-York Observer REMINISCENCES OF MORRISON. I send you the promised extracts from letters of Dr. Morrison.

"On board the Trident, off Sandy Hook, } May 13, 1867.

My Dear S—,
I thank you and dear sister S—, for the great kindness and hospitality which you have shown me for the Lord's sake. He will, I trust, though I be the least of all saints, (if one at all,) render into your own bosoms a thousand fold. I wish you his blessing, which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow with it. I pray that he may spare you and give you the desire of your heart. His is an honorable service, but it is also an arduous one. May the Lord Jesus dwell in your heart by faith—be in you, the

Yours, not in the best frame that I ever enjoyed, R. MORRISON. "Jesus omnia sit nobis." [2.]

"At Sea, on board the Trident, Capt. Blakeman, July 21st, 1807. South Lat. 40°, E. Long. 44°.

After leaving the land, I was extremely sick for the space of six or seven days; but passing the torrid zone we had very pleasant weather, and I was strong enough to attend closely to my studies. On coming up to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to this very hour, we have had remarkably boisterous rand disagreeable weather. About a fortnight ago we shipped a sea that had very nearly laid us on our beam ends. The cabin tier and ballast in the hold shifted. The concern was general for a time; however, matters were soon got to rights again, and the ever, matters were soon got to rights again, and the danger, as is usual, was as soon forgotten. . . Dear S—, I would not distegard the operation of the

Canton, Sept. 23d.

We reached Java Head in 91 days. As we passed through the Straits of Sunda, we came to an anchor before a small place called Anjer. The natives of the Island of Java, Malays, came off to us in wonderfully, small bouts—proves—with little trifles of the strain of

at Batavia (which is three or four days' journey from Anjer); holding up his fingers to denote the number, he said, 'Une eglise Hollandaise, une Francaise, une Portuguois, et une Mohammedan.' At Anjer there is a mosque. It is painful, dear S—to reflect that the impositions of the man Mohammed prevail through most of the Malay countries. Among these people is a wide field for missionary exertion, had to them. The harvest is indeed to the man man and the most of the Malay countries and to them. The harvest is indeed to them, when, when will the day a committee the Acts of the Apostles in Chinese that due to the studion I hold. My missionary duties require my whole undivided time. Every other pursuit is contrary to my feelings; and I merely wish the society did not desire me to hold the office which I do. I fong my dear S—, to be able to tell you of the conversion of the keathen. Oh that I were wise to win souls to Christ. Mr. Marshman, at Serampore, has published a book in the Chinese language, it is not enough the man most of the man Mohammed prevail through most of the Malay countries. Among these people is a wide field for missionary exertion, hough it is only at a few places that access can be consequently and a few places that access can be consequently and the day of the conversion of the keathen. Oh that I were wise to win souls to Christ. Mr. Marshman, at Serampore, has published a book in the Chinese language, it is not enough the conversion of the Acts of the Apostles in Chinese due to the studies of the studies have been much interrupted by the due to be solved to the studies of the studies of the studies of the studies of the studies incense and a pure offering presented to the Lord from the rising to the setting sun! Half the circumfrom the rising to the setting still. Han the circumference of the globe, S—, now lies between us. On this farther verge of the eastern continent, and amongst enlightened Chinese, is daily practiced the grossest idolatry. I have only been a fortnight here, grossest idolatry. I have only been a forthight here, and in addition to their offerings of fire, morning and evening, in every house, shop, boat, and huckster shed, I have witnessed four special days of idol worship and the worship of the moon. These external rites do not interfere with the general secular business. On their highest days, (except New Year's day,) the merchants endeavor to 'catch good profit,' and the laboring people work. I am now with Messrs. Milner & Bull; but whether I shall be ed to remain, is very theertain. I would wish to say a thousand little things to you, if I had time to write, or you to read them, but it cannot be.

Farewell. R. M.

[3.] MACAO, Oct. 11, 1809. On the arrival of Capt. Wickes, I was favored with your letter of April 19th, 1809. The statement of what related to your person and family was a source of thanksgiving to our gracious Lord and Master, whose tender compassions are ever exercised about his people, and whose mercy has followed us in a continual stream. If the Lord made m in any manner serviceable to you during my short stay under your roof, to Him be all the praise. The state of my mind at that time was far from being comfortal to but the Lord not unfrequently makes his people most useful, when they suppose that they are hindering rather than furthering the good work.

I rejoice with you in the hope that you have been the instrument of saving your own brother from death. . . . Tell your brother that I glorify God on his behalf. Oh, to know and love the blessed Jesus! to be adopted into the family of the living God! What heart can conceive the honor and happiness? Is my S—'s refuge Christ's grace? It is a sure foundation: the rock of ages. On this, S—, rest foundation: the rock of ages. On this, S—, rests my hope for the remission of my sins and the removal of an accumulated load of guilt that would sink me down to hell. On this also I depend for support and comfort during the remainder of my pilgrimage, for courage in the hour of death, and after that a welcome introduction to our Father's house. . . . My circumstances are considerably changed since you last heard from me. The sum is as follows: In the close of last year, an expedition sent from Bengal for the purpose of garrisoning Macao, occasioned between the English and Chinese a long and troublesome affair. After many unpleasant interruptions at Canton, I was at length obliged to quit it, and go on shipboard at Hoangpu. Thence I came down to Macao, where, the preceding summer, I had providentially obtained an introduction. At Macao I found the family of a believer in our Lord Jesus Christ, Dr. Morton, on his way from Ceylon to England, by the China ships. All hope of entering the Empire seems to be taken away, till some great revolation break down the barriers that so strong-ly oppose it. Moreover, my object is as well, if ly oppose it. Moreover, my object is as well, in not better, served by continuing on the borders of the Empire, or adjacent to it, as by entering the interior. I therefore formed the purpose of endeavoring to make Penang the seat of the mission, and there quietly pursuing the study of the language, as the work before me, viz. the translation of the Scriptures. and the formation of a dictionary and grammar of the Chinese language, is that which will occupy the labor of a long life. My exertions to promulgate the glorious gospel of the blessed God are not those of the diligent preacher, but of the hard student. Thus circumstanced, Miss Morton chose, at my reup the pleasing prospect of returning to her native land, and to take her part with me in our future journey through life on these neathen shores. From that time my beloved Mary applied with success to the Chinese language, till a late indisposition obliged her to desist. . . . My application to the language has been unremitted. I have in the house a regular of the classical books of the Chinese. I have now read to the middle of the third of the celebrated 'Four Books' of the great oracle of this empire, Kung-furts' (Conlucius). These have much that is excellent, and some things erroneous. Taken altogether, they are, of necessity, miserably defective. He appears to have been an able and upright man; rejected, for the most part, the superstitions of the times, but had nothing that could be called religion to supply their place. On the relative duties betwixt man and man, he found himself able to reason and to decide; and on these, his disciples say, he dwelt: respecting the gods he was unable to judge, and thought the insulting to them to again to the gods. When the same experiment, precisely, is tried with men, the world looks on calmly and unmoved. Military teachers bring human beings together by thousands, men who have no quarrel, and gride the gods have gother by thousands, men who have no quarrel, and some string the gods he was unable to judge, and thought the insulting to them to again to the gods. and thought winsulting to them to agitate the ques and thought it insulting to them to agitate the question, and therefore DECLINED IT. All his disciples now affect to despite the two religious sects of Foe and Tao, yet, feeling the defect of the cold system of Kung-fu-tsi, generally practice the rites prescribed by one or both of these sects. They teach that assistance is to be derived from the gods, and hence these gods are sought to, or various occasions, by prayers and offerings. Over amost every Chinese door in Macao is inscribed, "The Rulers of Heaven Send Down Happiness": or, "The five blessed-nesses enter here."

NESSES ENTER HERE." Here again, my dear S—, I must check myself

for unless I were to adopt the plan you suggested to me, (of having printed a number of copies of the same I should find it impossible to gratify my My former papers, which, by appearing in the Magazine, might have given, at an easy rate some information, were, not to excite notice, sur PRESSED BY THE SOCIETY.

In March, this year, I was engaged to fill the office of Chinese translator to the Company. This situation has attached to it the salary of £500 ster. per ann and as its duties all tend to my improvement in the language; as it secures, whilst it continues,

that the Pentagraph was not made use of in the way we supposed it might have been. It has, however, been used occasionally in the usual way. I was also mistaken in my idea of professing to teach the English language. None wish to tearn it, but a few merchants, who acquire from each other the names of commodities, with which acquirement they are perfeetly contented. [4.]

On board the Ship Cumberland, going up to Canton. Oct. 21, 1809.

Dear brother S-. I last evening received your letters by the Trident, a few weeks ago that by the Pacific, which I have alalready announced. Believe me, S—, you have ministered very much to my comfort of mind by your frequent and friendly epistles * * * Some of the good people who write to me grieve me by their manner. They say "write us long letters and tell us every thing; but we are so full of business, or the

than this truth, that 'there is no man who has for-saken father or mother, or brother or sister, for the kingdom of God's sake or the gospel's, but shall receive manifold more in this present life.'

After leaving the land, I was extremely sick for the same and when my other duties permit, will deheat near the same and when my other duties permit, will deheat near the same and when my other duties permit, will design the same affected with most

[5.] Canton, Feb. 3, 1811.

hand of our God in the most minute occurrence; far less, when I am preserved amid the raging, foaming, dashing billows, and the fierce howling tempest. To float twenty-two thousand miles in safety, on a few planks nailed together and called a ship, is a circumstance that should excite the warmest gratitude: the comforts of life, and has granted to me a quiet that she have the comforts of life, and has granted to me a quiet. but ah! what is that, compared to passing safely through this present life, a sea of troubles, and reachthrough this present life, a sea of froubles, and reaching the haven of eternal rest! On the Lord's day, when the weather would permit, I have preached, generally twice to our people on board. They have been attentive, and partial conviction has been carried to the minds of some. Here I stop for the predict of the present life care and health which she once enjoyed. She fears that it will never be; but I Is anything too hard for God?

where I might enjoy the sweets of liberty and religious society. I am under continual dread of the grous society. I'm under continual aread of the arm of the oppressor, and more than that, the natives who assist me are hunted from place to place, and sometimes seized. Forgive the brevity of this. My hand is weary of holding the pen. My health would be better if I could exchange it sometimes for the plough.

Yours affectionately, R. M.

What a picture do these letters present of the toils,

privations, and sufferings, as well as of the magnaninous self-denial, patience, faith, perseverance, and livine supports and consolations of a devoted misionary of the cross. How many of those who have vowed away their all to Jesus Christ, lounge about our churches, seeking their own gain or pleasure, who might, by participating in labors like these, obtain a share in that immortal crown which has rewarded them.

For the New-York Observer.

HOW MEN BECOME SO INDIFFERENT TO WAR. Familiarity with war has made the communit blind to its guilt, and insensible to its horrors. It has spread so far, and continued so long, that we have come to regard it as inevitable; and in most minds it excites less surprise than an earthquake, or a tem pest, a freshet in spring, or a frost in autumn. The great patronize it; the wise applaud it; the pious pray for its success: the patriot exults in its achievements; the world shout its praises; and we rush af-ter them, or suffer ourselves to be borne along by the crowd, without thinking what war really is, and read without emotion of deeds which would in other cir-

cumstances fill us with horror.
Such has been the effect of familiarity with wickedness. How came all Rome to delight in seeing gladiators butcher one another by thousands?—Whence the indifference of Christians themselves to he slave-trade? For ages it excited neither abhor

the pirate, and wonder at the transformation of

ivilized men into demons incarnate.
Mr. Abbot, in one of his popular works, illustrates sometimes, when it starts upon them in some new and unexpected form, while they are entirely blind to far greater enormities which they have themselve assisted to make common. The whole city of Bos assisted to make common. The whole city of Boston was shocked a few mouths since, by the disclosure of a scene of vice and cruelty, which was to the mass of the inhabitants a new and unusual form of sin. It was cock fighting. Cruel unrelenting wretch-

es prepared their victims for the contest, by sawing off their natural spurs, and fastening deadlier ones off their natural spurs, and lastening deadner ones of steel upon the bleeding trunks. Then, having forced the innocent animals to a quarrel, by thrusting their beaks into each other's faces, till they provoked them to anger, they set around to enjoy the mittee adopted some weeks since, the following respectacle of their combat. The whole community was shocked by it; for this was sin in a new and un-

gether by thousands, men who have no quarrel, and would gladly live in peace. They drive them up together, front to front; and having armed them with reapons of torture and death, which nature never furnished, they succeed, half by compulsion, and half by malicious art, in getting the first blow struck, and the first blood flowing, as a means of bringing the angry passions of the combatants into play. This they call getting the men engaged! There is no trouble after this. The work goes on: a work of unutterable horror. The blood, the agony, the thirst, the groans which follow, are nothing. It is the raging fires of hatred, anger, revenge, and furious passion, which nerve every arm, and boil in every ert, and with which thousands upon thousands

And what do mankind say to this? Why, a few Christian moralists leebly remonstrate; but the great lass of men gather around the scene as near as they an get to it, by history and description, and admire he systematic arrangements of the battle, and watch the progress, and maneuvers of the hostile armies, as they would the changes in a game of chess; and were it not for the flying bullet, they would throng around the scene in person. But when it comes to

our in crowds into the presence of their Maker:

There are several forms of error in the sentiments, whether real or pretended, which men sometimes express when urged to become the hearty and open llowers of the Lord Jesus Christ. One of them is know what to do in order to become christians." What! cannot understand the Bible—we don't know what to do in order to become christians." What! cannot understand the Bible? Listen to a few lines from this book. "He that believeth on few lines from this book. "He that believeth on him is not condemned: but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the only begotten Son of God." What can be more intelligible? All that have not received Christ in hearty faith, are condemned for sin, the sentence being "death eternal." But more is evident: it is, not that sinners will be, they are "already condemn-

ed." Who can misapprehend such declarations?
Again: He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned." Any thing doubtful in all this? Suppose it had been written, he that believeth not, neither is bap-tized, may nevertheless be saved. Who would then mistake the sense? True, a good man might sup-pose it an interpolation; but the infidel though nomi-My Dear S—,
Will you accept a few disjointed sentences? I addressed you a letter from Sandy Hook, on my leaving the coast of America. Since that, the good hand of my God and your God, the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, has been perpetually around me. He has, by the Holy Spirit, ministered to me in a good degree of the consolation which is in Christ. When separated from his 'tabernacles,' which are inexpressibly 'amiable,' he has been to me 'a little sanctuary.' Yes, there is nothing more certain than this truth, that 'there is no man who has forsake in the reduced and the reduced in the reduced. Who would then ship is just gong, excuse our not giving you any fews," as if they thought a missionary were an idle of the chose, to write them long letters; but then wendly avocation, who might take time whenever he chose, to write them long letters; but then wendly avocation, and the satisfied with a lew alongoise from them.

I last evening is but we are so full of business, or the chose, to wish is just gong, excuse our not giving you any fews," as if they thought a missionary were an idle constant the mistake the sense? True, a good man might suppose it an interpolation; but the infidel though nominal christians would deem it admirably explicit. The will difficulty as it stands in St. Mark's gospel must be in regard to the word not, a word that any child five years old could well enough interpolation; but the mistake the sense? True, a good man might suppose it an interpolation; but the mistake time whenever he chose, to write them long letters; but then wendly avocation which is in Christ. When sense it an interpolation; but the will chose the sense? True, a good man might suppose it an interpolation; but the will chose in the well wendly avocation will also in the way of the sense of such light in the reduced will a such the wendly as a single flow, when sense it an interpolation; but the will chose in the wendly avocation will be in regard

truth. I perceive the difficulty you feel: you do not know how to be saved without repentance, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ! But tere, again, the diffi-culty is not to find the way of life, as God has set it open, but to find the way of the, as God has set it open, but to find another, which can never be permitted. Am I not dealing succeedy with your own consciences? Search them before God: let the truth come out: you will find it is not so hard to discover the path of life, as to forsake the ways of death.

Generally, I would add, there is light enough in the gospel for the most bewildered and darkened soul; only follow its guidance as far as you can see. If more be wanted, "Ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. Increased contributions needed to sustain the operations of the Board.—No. IV.

who at the course of the cours

has moved onward among them with a steady progress, and the way is fully prepared to bring the whole population under Christian instruction. This is the wish of the Committee. To this work thirty-

is the wish of the Committee. To this work thirtyfive of our brethren and sisters have consecrated
themselves. They are waiting to be sent out. Shall
they go forth? Will the churches send them?
Six missionaries, one physician, and six female
assistant mission in southern India. Of the Tamul
people there are seven or eight millions on the continent adjacent to Ceylon. Their language, their manners and customs, their religious opinions and rites are the same with the people of Jaffina, among whom our brethren have labored for twenty years with such success. All the experience, and the various facilities for operating upon the native mind, acquired by so many years of labor and in so many acquired by so many years of labor and in so many precious revivals of religion, in Ceylon, will there hind a most promising field for their employment in promoting the kingdom of Christ. There the pious young men now in the Semmary at Batticotta, prearing to be preachers of the Gospel, and teachers of Christian schools, will find an ample field of labor and the various productions of the mission press, a

But in order to avail ourselves of these advantages. it is indispensable that a strong reinforcement should be sent to that mission without delay. The brethren be sent to that mission without delay. The brethren already there are importunate in their entreaties for such a reinforcement. Never perhaps among a heathen people, did a fairer field invite the laborer to enter and gather fruit unto life eternal. The laborers are ready to go. The Committee are solicitous to send them. Shall they be sent out? Will the friends of the cause provide the means?

Of the other missionaries who should go out this fall two are destined to Southeastern Alies where

the slave-trade? For any fence nor much attention; and John Newton the commander of a slave ship at the time of his conversion, continued several years in that nefarious traffic without thinking of the inconsistency which seems to us so glaring. In New England a duel would awaken a general burst of indignation, but in some of the southern States hundreds of persons occasionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one casionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one case of the southern States hundreds of persons occasionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one case of the southern States hundreds of persons occasionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one case of the southern States hundreds of persons occasionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one case of the southern States hundreds of persons occasionally throng, as in a recent case, to witness one case of the southern States hundreds of persons occasionally throng as in a recent case, to witness one case of the southern States hundreds of persons occasionally throng as a supplied of the southern States hundreds of persons occasionally throng as a supplied of the southern States hundreds of persons occasionally throng the southern States hundreds of persons occasionally purposes of rapine and blood, and where a simple hearted people wait to receive from us, in the Gosp of Christ, the best compensation for unuterable wrongs heaped upon them by nominal Christians. this point so well, that I cannot refrain from making an extract. "Men see and understand guilt a little from them? Will they refuse to send out those who cheerfully volunteer to brave the sickly clime of Western Africa, that they may bear to its famishing

sons the bread of life?

Others are destined to the island of Scio. And others still to the plains of Oormiah, where an ancient church, long dark and desolate, has lifted her rands in thanksgiving to God, that heralds of glad tidings have come from the far distant west, to dispel her gloom and gladden her heart. Which of these shall be hindered from embarking on their errand of mercy? Will the churches consent to

Resolved, 1. That the Committee have aimed to follow the

Plain indications of Providence, both in their expenditures and in the appointment of additional missionaries; and believing themselves to have been graciously directed in the path of duty, they doubt not but the Lord will stand by them n this emergency, and make it the occasion of giving a new impulse to the missionary cause.

2. That the Committee have confidence in the disposition and ability of the Christian community to sustain the work

of missions to the heathen on a far more extended scale than it is at present; nor have they any apprehension that it Board has reached, and far less that it has exceeded, in appropriate work, the extent to which it may expect to be fully sustained by its patrons throughout the country; and they believe that upon a due representation of the case being made to the churches, the treasury will be relieved from its present embarrassments, and the means provided for sending forth those who have devoted themselves, and who have been appointed and set apart to the service of Christ among 3. That having this confidence, the Committee ere clear

n the belief that it is incumbent on them to go forward in heir preparations for sending forth the missionaries, and assistant missionaries already appointed, within the tim proposed, and also to make other appointments, should suit persons present themselves, to meet the urgent demands of the several missions. Thus the matter stands. The fields are white to

the harvest. From all our missions the brethren are sending across the ocean, to the native land, the

my residence here, and moreove, supports us, and aids the mission, we cannot but look upon it as a gracious dispensation of Providence. * * *

Farewell, my brother. Grace be with you. Yours, in the faith of our Lord Jesus, and in the hope of Post Religion.

P. S. From the above you will be led to perceive the Post Religion.

The day, seems to be felt in our churches. In day, seems to be felt in our churches. They are ready to go out. The the plet of cash, washed with water poured all over the pile of cash, washed with water poured w

ROBERT RALSTON, ESQ.

The following extract is from an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Green, at the recent interment of Robert Ralston, Esq.

His liberality and kindness to the poor and afflicted was a prominent trait in his character. In addition to what he bestowed in strict accordance with our Lord's injunction on the subject of alms-giving, "not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth," there was not a charity in this city (justly noted for its charitable institutions) to which he was not a known and decided friend. Of some he had been the known and decided friend. Of some he had been the projector and founder, and to many he was a liberal and cheerful contributor. Those ornaments and blessings of our city, the Widows' and Orphans' Asylums, of which his excellent lady was the contriver, originator, and patroness, not only received his cordial and joylul concurrence, but without his co-operating aid and influence could never have come into existence. Of the Mariner's Church he was one of the earliest, most active, and most munificent friends; and here, as in other institutions, the chief burden of care and labor in sustaining the establishment, by managing and economizing its funds and extricating it from the embarrassment of debt, rested

on him, till the time of his death.

But his benevolent feelings were not confined to Philadelphia. Did a calamity fall so heavily on any city, or town of the United States, as to call for gen-Once more: "Repent and beneve on the Lord sessus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." You have said: "We do not know what to do in order to become christians?" But you have before heard of this declaration. You are aware that the apostles Paul and Silas thought it sufficiently explicit for a heathen the first, to call on our citizens for their interposition, to mitigate the misery of the afflicted: and not unfrequently, as treasurer of the public contributions, he cheerfully incurred the trouble of superintending their transmission and their proper application.

The patronage of meritorious and promising young men, was a species of benevolence in which he greatly delighted, and greatly excelled, "I have too long overlooked that amiable youth," said he once to myself, in a whisper, when the subject of his remark retired from a company of which we formed a part.

making full proof of the power of the Gospel to bless display, or less a secker of applause, or commendative now a son and a daughter. This is a very lonely situation, dear S—. I have been here these ten years now. I wish I could see it my duty to go the years now. I wish I could see it my duty to go the years now. I wish I could see it my duty to go the years now. I wish I could see it my duty to go the years now. I wish I could see it my duty to go the years now. I wish I could see it my duty to go the years now. I wish I could see it my duty to go the years now in the years plete success of that mission, than merely the spirit-ual welfare of those islanders. It is set forth as a exertions he made. On the contrary, he seemed to be best pleased, if he could hide himself from person-ticals to the world. Its failure would cause many al observation. If the good he had in view wa achieved, he manifested no concern that the achieve known to be ready, if an opening can be found, to pour in upon that people, just emerging from their long dark night, their destructive errors. Hitherto, by the blessing of God, the work of moral renovation and take the whole, without any opposing claim o his part. In a word, a retiring modesty and unal cted diffidence formed a marked feature of his whole

He was one of the small circle of pious and publi spirited individuals in this city who projected and in stituted, in the year 1809, the first Bible Society in the United States; and from which all the rest have germinated. Of this Philadelphia Bible Society he was chosen the Treasurer, and he held the office without other remuneration than the gratification of his own pious feelings, during the remainder of his

THE PENITENT SLAVE.—A traveller, who was rid ing through a forest in Virginia on horseback, think-ing he heard a human voice, rode towards the thicket near, he overheard a voice, though he could discern to object; he only caught the words, "O Lord, lookee down, see poor nigger; him heart as black as skin—dear Lord Jesus came all way down to save poor nigger!"

poor nigger!"

Here the horse snorted, and alarmed the prostrate black. He raised himself a little and cried out beseechingly:—"Oh no whippee poor nigger."

Mr. S.—What were you doing? Slave.—Praying to God.
Mr. S.—What for?

Slave.—Me poor nigger; sinner black heart, black

s skin: me come to wood pray God save me.

Mr. S.—Boy, I pray to the same God. Slave.—Do you?

Mr. S.—Yes, and will pray with you.

Slave, (falling flat on his face,)—Oh do Massa and kneel upon poor nigger.

Mr. Smith immediately knelt down, but as will be eadily conceived not *upon* him, but *by his side*; and they both worshipped together Him who mad the face of the earth, and who by one and the sam precious blood will wash away the equally offensiv stain of sin, upon the white man, and the black.—Coa and Hoby's Nar.

A Numerous Family.—A pious gentleman in was engaged in a certain branch of business by which he was rapidly increasing his wealth. When he had made about \$50,000, Rev. Mr. — was, one day conversing with him, and asked if he had not accumulate. lated property enough for his 'amily, and it' he had no now better give up that kind of business? "O," said he, "I have not yet made enough to give each children a single leaf of the catechism." "V inquired the clergyman, "how large is your family "About six hundred millions," was his reply. looks on the whole family of man as his own family and he is laboring for the salvation of them all.—Sabbath School Visiter.

PASSING THROUGH THE FIRE. From the Rev. Ira Tracy, to one of the Editors of the Vermor Chronicie.

Singapore, Feb. 28, 1836.
Eight or nine months ago, I wrote you some account of an idolatrous scene which I had just witnessed—the swinging high in the air on hooks axed in

the flesh of the back, and running iron rods throug the sides. I have this evening witnessed anothe specimen of the cruel reign of Satan, and will giv you some account of it? It has been often describe y others, but to you it may seem more real in con-equence of my having seen it with my own eyes. I was not aware that any thing uncommon was going on till after dioner one of the family came into my room inquiring what it was that was moving along a distant street; I looked out, saw the street crowded with people, and a large car with a canopy &c. not less than twenty feet high being drawn out towards an open field, where I was told the ceremor of passing through the fire was to be performe Wishing to see for once this new form of heathenism. I took my hat and walked to the place. An immense multitude had assembled there, and on my arrival I found that a fire had been burning long enough to reduce a large quantity of wood to coals. The unconsumed brands had been taken out and laid aside. and the remaining coals were glowing with thei hottest heat. Several men were levelling them an preparing them for the ceremony. I stopped a mo-ment at the side next the town, and then passed to the other. As I was going, I observed one of the men who were engaged about the fire so heated that he called for water, a large bucket of which was turned upon his head. A moment after I saw another of them fallen upon the ground—faint from exerting and the heat of burning coals, strongly reminded me of those who approached Nebuchadnezzar's furnace earnest, off-repeated cry, Come over and help us. God is smiling upon our labors abroad, and crowning them with unwonted success. At home, he is inclining the hearts of an uncommon number of his ser-

plunged headlong into the middle of it; then half raising himself he fell again, and before he got through, was awfully burned. But instead of the hand of mercy being extended for his relief, as soon as he had escaped the fire, his heart ess countrymen fell upon him with anger at his failure, and beat him fell upon him with anger at his failure, and beat him so severely that it is sail to be doubtful whether he will recover. Another almost walked through the glowing coals; and others followed, sometimes several at once. In all more than twenty men testified in this way their faithfulness in the service of Satan.

As soon as they were done, water was thrown upon the fire so as to diminish its heat and allow its being approached. The deluded multitude then came forward and took a handful of the coals or ashes and forward and took a handful of the coals or ash on the fire so as to diminish its heat and allow its being approached. The deluded multitude then came forward and took a handful of the coals or ashes and rubbed some of it upon their foreheads (surely a Robums, Edwin Hall. rubbed some of it upon their foreheads (surely a mark of the beast) and other parts of their faces and persons. Among these I observed a man who is tall and degrified in his person, and possessed a considerable degree of intelligence and is now building a house for our mission. It is not merely the uneducated and inferior part of the heathen that believe in the virtues of such nellish ceremonials, but the best among them, also a leave hall the specific of the such as th of such aellish ceremonials, but the best among them, also. I say hellish, for taking the appearance of the multitude, the fire, the torture, the noises and ges-tures, the scene seemed to be a more perfect repre-

ever saw before. As a brother remarked on coming from the place, "it seemed as if they wished to anticipate hell." If you inform others of this, tell them that I stood by, within four or five yards of the fire while all thes things were done; and know positively that there was no deception—they ran through the fire on thei bare feet. And they did it—for what? To please whom? Can any but the devil be pleased with sucl services? And are not they who render them his own children, hastening to be with them in quench-less fire? How then should we labor and pray for their rescue. O let it be with our might.

sentation of the kingdom of Satan than any thing I

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF N. HAMPSHIRE. [From the correspondent of the Salem Landmark-Abridged] The Association assembled at Exeter, on Tuesday

morning, Aug. 30, in the church of Rev. Mr. Smith The introductory sermon was preached by the Rev

ired from a company of which we formed a part. The introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. At the same time, I saw him making a note privately in his memorandum book; and soon I heard of an advantageous employment, which he had obtained for this deserving individual, by which in a few years, he rose to competence and respectability.

Like his Divine Master, "he went about doing good." Wherever he went—on a visit or on a journey—he was constantly looking out, to see what good he could do; and I have known the complete repair of a dilapidated church, which I passed with him on a journey, to be effected by a subscription subject, the importance of cultivating a deep spirit of subject, the importance of cultivating a deep spirit of the Board.—No. IV.

In previous numbers, the attention of the friends of the Board has been invited to the present condition of its treasury; to the fact that more than fifty missionaries and assistant missionaries have been appointed and most of them designated to their stations, and are now waiting to be sent forth; and to the causes of the increased expenditure of the Board coming towards us the control of the friends was presented by Rev. A. P. Tenny, of Concord; subject, the importance of cultivating a deep spirit of which he set on foot in its neighborhood, and headed with a liberal donation. When only taking a ride for the state of religion within the bounds of the Association of Massachusetts and Maine. It may be well here to pointed and most of them designated to their stations, and are now waiting to be sent forth; and to the causes of the increased expenditure of the Board has been invited to the friends with a liberal donation. When only taking a ride for the state of religion within the bounds of the Association of Massachusetts and Maine. It may be well here to pointed and most of them designated to their stations, and repair of a dilapidated church, which I passed with him on a journey, to be effected by a subscription which he set on foot in its neighborhood, and headed with a liberal donation. When only taking a ride for the state of religion within the bounds of the Association of Massachusetts and Maine. It may be well here to pointed and most of them designated to their stations, and the set on foot in its neighborhood, and headed with a liberal donation. When only taking a ride for the carried of religion within the bounds of the Association of Massachusetts and Maine. It may be well here to pointed and most of them designated to their stations, and the set on foot in its neighborhood, and headed with a liberal donation. When only taking a ride for the European control of the Association of the As

It was stated that nearly two thousand pious students were now connected with our colleges. The states, though it was understood that most of these report then went into a profound examination of the importance of directing wisely the miscellaneous Reports were then received from Rev. L. Arm-

eading of the beneficiaries.
In the afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Cutler of Windham, presented some resolutions on the subject of Peace.
The Rev. Mr. Rankin, agent of the Temperance Society of New Hampshire, then presented a series of resolutions on Temperance.

The Rev. Mr. Holt of Portsmouth, addressed the

meeting to great effect upon the subject of Foreign mage, were appointed a committee to prepare a nar-Miesions. Mr. H. appeared as a detegate from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mis-Some of his statements in reference to the expectation of the heathen themselves that christi out, and to do this a great increase of means must be realized.

After this, the New Hampshire Bible Society held its anniversary, the venerable Dr. Church presiding. The report stated that it was the twenty-lifth annirsary of the Society—that there were but five ble Societies older—that it had paid in aid of the Bible cause more than forty-two thousand dollars- then world. hat in consequence of there being no special efforts during the year, the amount received was but about eighteen hundred dollars being less than the last year. The following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That the circulation of the Scriptures among

In the evening, the New Hampshire Sabbath School Union held its anniversary. The report was imperfect, many towns having neglected to make returns. In Raymond, Rockingham county, there has been an interesting revival. Almost all the subjects of it were members of the Sabbath school, and all under twenty-five years of age, three of whom are preparing for the ministry. In Merrimac county here have been thirty hopeful conversions, in Cheshire, thirty-five; in Stafford county, seventy

three. hev. Mr. Bullard, agent of the Massachusett Sabbath School Society, remarked that those Sabbath schools that contained the largest proportion of he church and congregation had been most blessed. In one school, thirty under fourteen years of age, were converted in six months. One Sabbath school contains every member of the society. More than which was accepted, and unanimously adopted as half the converts in recent revivals came from Sabbath Schools.

Narrative of Religion. The following is an abstract of the narrative of the

state of religion.

There are twelve district associations within the bounds of the general association of New Hampshire. These embrace one hundred and forty churches, and fifteen thousand church members. The reports from these bodies are of a mixed character. Most of them report something encouraging; and not a few present lacts of a discouraging nature. We are told that rellgion has declined in many places; that a spirit of worldly mindedness has crept into the churches and thrt the love of many has grown cold. We hear of several churches which are entirely destitute of the preached gospel; of many others that are supplied but a part of the time with the ministry of the word. Death and other causes have removed from our churches reported nearly six hundred members. Though no very extensive and powerful revivals Though no very extensive and powerful revivals have refreshed whole sections of our state, as in some former years, still we have occasion to rejoice that God has not forgotten to be gracious. Nearly every association reports some revivals during the year. Some of these have been of a very interesting character. As the fruits of those revivals mare than twelve hundred have been added to our churches. Among these are a considerable number of youth; others are yet to be received.

The intelligence respecting the Sabbath school and

Bible class is of an unusually cheering character. An increasing interest seems to be manifest in this kind of instruction. In many places within our bounds nearly the whole of our congregations on the Sabbath ure found in the Sabbath school and Bible class; and some of these congregations are quite large. ome of these congregations are quite large.

One association reports the existence of seventeen naternal associations within its bounds, and mennaternal associations within its bounds, and mennaternal associations of a considerable num
7. That we recommend at this fearful crisis, that fervent are proplication, he offered, in the pulpit, at the

ions the hopeful conversion of a considerable num-er of children connected with these associations. The cause of temperance is nowhere supposed to ubracing the safe and wholesome doctrine that

by whatever name it may be called.

Another cheering fact in the history of our churchs, is, that they have very extensively entered into American Tract Society. Immense good may be confidently expected to result from these efforts.

The church must answer! May they look at the last command of Christ, and anticipate the day when they must stand with all their fellow men before his bar, and so decide and act now, that pastors and people may hear from his lips in that day, Well through the fire without much apparent difficulty, and people may hear from his lips in that day, Well through the fire without much apparent difficulty, though their feet must, I think, have been burned more or less, probably some of them badly. Then though their feet must, I think, have been burned more or less, probably some of them badly. Then came one who stumbled at the head of the fire and lunged headlong into the middle of it; then half

For the New-York Observer. GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF

NEW-YORK. The Association held their annual meeting in Brighton, Monroe co. N. Y. on the 25th ult., being the Thursday preceding the last Sabbath in August.

lsaac Barnes, Brighton, Monroe co.

CORRESPONDING MEMIRES.

Licentiate of Oncida Association.—Mr. H. S. Hamilton.
Rochiester Presbytery.—Rev. Messrs. E. D. Andrus, A. G. Hall,
Jonn B. Richardson.

Ontario Presbytery.—Rev. Messrs. Beaufert Ladd, Silas C.
Brown, Wm C. Wisner.

Niagara Presbytery.—Rev. Alvan Ingersoll.
Geneva Presbytery.—Rev. Chauncey Edgy.
Angelica Presbytery.—Rev. Samuel W. May.
New-York City Association.—Rev. Edward Wheeler.
Rev. Moses Chase was chosen Moderator, and opened the meeting with prayer; Rev. Samuel Griswold was chosen Scribe; Rev.
Frederick H. Ayres, Assistant Scribe; and Deacon Isaac Williams, Treasurer.

Thursday, P. M. The associational sermon was

preached by Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong, from Gen. 9: 27, "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem." It was a sermon of much research and thought, and truly worthy of its respected author. By request of Association it is to be published. After divine service the body came to A request was received from the Congregational

church in Portage, Alleghany co., for advice in behalf of themselves and some other churches in their vici-nity, in regard to the question: whether it was advisable for them to form a new congregational asso-ciation or unite with some one already formed, as the nearest was quite distant. This request was committed to Rev. Messrs. Brooks and Knight. Rev. Francis L. Robbins, delegate from Connecticut, was appointed to preach this evening.

The delegates to Foreign bodies were called on to report, and Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong reported that he attended the General Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island, General Association of Mass., and

the General Association of Conn., that he was cor-dially received by those bodies, as the delegate of this Association; that great unity and fraternal affection was manifested in all their deliberations and decisions, and that they severally appointed delegates to this meeting of Association.

No report was received from the delegates sent to the General Association of New Hampshire, General

strong of Ballstown, Saratoga co., in regard to Coll-gregationalism in that vicinity; from the Oneida As-sociation; from the New York Association; from the Western Association, St. Lawrence Cons

tion, and on Friday evening from the Genesee Consociation.

Rev. Messrs. Field, Griswold, Ayres, and Gam-

of the Association, auxiliary to the A. B. C. F. M. was then held. The report which was read by Rev. anity must finally prevail, were of thrilling interest.

Sixty-one missionaries were now waiting to be sent out, and to do this a great increase of means must be realized.

Pindar Field, showed an increase of interest and benefactions the past year. Addresses were made by Rev. Francis L. Robbins, Rev. M. Chase, the Moderator, Mr. Ward, of Rochester, destined by the Board as a missionary to India, and expecting seen to embark for his mission; and Rev. Chauncey Eddy, agent of the Board, who presented very cheer ing facts from several of the foreign missionary staions, and powerfully pressed the wants of the hea

Saturday Morning. The following committees were appointed to examine the credentials and certi-tify the regular standing of ministers and licentiates, who may come to labor within our bound, viz:

Rev. Messrs. Joseph Harrison, John Gibbs, and S. P. Resolved, That the circulation of the Scriptures among Youth is attended with blessings to unborn generations. Resolved, That instead of diminishing our charitable contributions during the year ensuing, we should increase them, and that three thousand dollars should be raised for foreign distribution. Resolved, That the signs of the times make it the duty of the several Bible Societies to fix on some definite period for the supply of the world with the Word of God.

In the evening, the New Hampshire Sabbath of the server of the supply of the world with the Word of God.

Resolved, That the circulation of the Scriptures among Rev. Messrs. Joseph Harrison, John Gabbs, and S. P. Gammage, of New York Association; Sidney Mills, Pindar Field, and William B. Tompkins, of Oneida Association; James H. Monroe, David Spear, and John Covert, of Black River Association; Cryus Comstock, and Samuel L. Herrick, of Essex Association; E. Taylor, Joseph Emery, and Ebecard Raymond, of Association of Western, N. Y.; Samuel Griswold, Ralph Clapp, and D. N. Merritt, of Genessee Consociation; Adolphus Taylor, James Taylor, and George Manly, of St. Lawrence Consociation; Lebbeus Armstrong, for Saratoga co. and vicinity. r Saratoga co. and vicinity.

Rev. S. W. May, agent of the American Bethel Society, addressed the body in behalf of that cause, and presented to view the immense *floating* population on our canals, lakes, and rivers, and the importance of Bethel operations, that they may be supplied with the bread of life. The subject was committed to Rev. Messrs. Merritt, Janes, and May.

Resolved, unanimously, That we propose a correspondence with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, on the same terms as have been formed with the New England Associations, and that delegates be appointed to negotiate such correspondence. Rev. Sidney Mills was appointed to preach the

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the

American Bethel Society, the object of which is to advance the moral and religious interests of boatmen, sailors, and watermen, upon the canals, lakes, and rivers, throughout the inland navigation of the United States, respectfully submit the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the object of this society, believing, that with the smiles of the Lord, it will

prove a rich blessing to this numerous, important but much neglected class of our fellow-men, to the cause of religion in our own land and throughout the world. 2. That we recommend to the churches in our connection

2. That we recommend to the churches in our connection to make liberal contributions annually to the funds of this society; and inasmuch as the treasury is overdrawn, the society in its infancy, and a great work to be accomplished, we earnestly recommend, that vigorous efforts in its behalf be made without delay.

3. That we recommend to the ministers of the gospel in our connection, to preach upon this subject, present its claims before their congregations, and act as agents for this object.

object.

4. That we recommend to the ladies in our congregations ing this important enterprise.

5. That we view with deep regret the desecration of the

Sahbath by many professed Christians, in travelling in our inland waters, running their boats, opening their warenouses, and in other ways violating alike, both the laws of our land and the command of the Lord; and fully believing, that this sin has a sad counteracting influence upon the success of this society, and that, if it shall continue to roll forward its desolating wave over our land, our civil and religious liberties will be overwhelmed in ruin together; we earnestly recom-

mend to this class of professed Christians, that they cease immediately from being partakers in this crying sin.

6. That we recommend to this body to organize a Bethel Society, auxiliary to the American Bethel Society, and that its anniversary be celebrated during the annual meeting of

prayer and supplication be offered, in the pulpit, at the monthly concert, around the family altar, and in the retirebe declining. In many towns it has made decided ment of the closest, that in the midst of deserved wrath, the broggress during the year. Our churches seem to be subjecting the safe and wholesome doctrine that hristians ought to abstain from all intoxicating drink

The committee on alterations of the constitution made a report which was accepted, and after considerable discussion, Rev. Messrs. Field, Chase, and Armstrong, were appointed a committee to draft a new constitution, and present the same at the next annual meeting.

A good degree of interest in the benevolent enter. Saturday afternoon. The following committees

Rev. Messrs. Pindar Field, Sidney Mills, and Francis Janes, in Oneida Association; Rev. Messrs. James H. Monroe, L. A. Wickes, and John Covert, Black River Association; Rev. Messrs. Joseph Harrison, Richard Knight, and S. P. Gammage, New York Association; Rev. Messrs. Samuel Griswold, A. P. Brooks, and D. N. Merritt, Genesee Samuel Griswold, A. F. Brooks, and B. N. Merritt, Genesee Consociation; Rev. Messrs. James Taylor, Adolphus Taylor, and George Manly. St. Lawrence Consociation; Rev. Messrs. E. Taylor, J. S. Emery, and E. Raymond, Association of Western New York; Rev. Messrs. Cyrus Comsteck, S. L. Herrick, and O. P. Minor, Essex Association; Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong, for Saratoga co., and vicinity.

After a short recess, Rev. S. Mills preached from 2 Cor. 2: 16. Saturday evening was spent as a religious conference, in which several prayers and addresses were

Sabbath, August 28. In the morning before preaching a prayer meeting of considerable interest was held; after which the exercises were as follows: Rev. Pindar Field preached before the Association and the congregation of the church in Brighton, from Eph. 6: 12, and Rom. 3: 19. In the afternoon, the Lord's Supper was administered by Rev. Messrs. Lebbeus Armstrong and Pindar Field. At 5 o'clock, Rev. L. Armstrong preached (by request) from 1 Cor. 7: 16. "On female influence." In the evening Roy Evenis Lace preached from Roy 3: 10. 1 Cor. 7:16. "On female influence." In the evening, Rev. Francis Jane preached from Rom. 3:19.

That Sabbath was an high day, one of deep and thrilling interest, and the Association and church in Brighton, it is believed, felt that the Great Head of Zion granted them a refreshing season and blessed privilege, while they were permitted to sit together in heavenly places.

The following delegates to foreign bodies were ap-

pointed: General Association of Conn.-Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong, Rev. Samuel Griswold, primaries; Rev. Sydney Mills, Rev. F. H. Ayres, substitutes.

General Association of Mass.—Rev. Francis Janes, Rev.

Samuel Griswold, primaries; Rev. Sydney Mills, Rev. S. P. Cammage, substitutes.

Evangelical Consociation of R. I.—Rev. Francis Janes, Rev. Samuel Griswold, primaries; Rev. Sydney Mills, Rev John Covert, substitutes.

General Association of N. H.—Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong

Rev. Adolphus Taylor, primaries; Rev. Joseph S. Emery, Rev. J. F. Adams, substitutes. General Conference of Maine.—Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong,

Rev. Adolphus Taylor, primaries; Rev. Ralph Clapp, Rev. J F. Adams, substitutes. General Convention of Vermont.—Rev. Cyrus Comstock,

Rev. S. L. Herrick, primaries; Rev. O. P. Miner, Rev. Fran-General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong, Rev. Pindar Field, primaries; Rev. F. H. Ayres, Rev. Joseph Harrison, substitutes.

Rev. Messrs. L. Armstrong and P. Field, who were last year appointed a committee to visit the city of New-York, to inquire into the expediency of organizing Congregational churches in that city, and to co-operate with the New-York Association, reported that they had made some investigations, and recommended farther effort—whereupon, they were

re-appointed for the same purpose.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each of our minor bodies, to organize a church in every place within their bounds and vicinity where one is needed.

Monday morning, Aug. 29. The following resolutions in relation to the pastoral office were adopted Whereas, the office of pastor is of permanent, divine appointment, and of indispensable importance to the prosper-ous existence of the churches of Christ: and whereas there is a great number of the churches connected with this body, which are not supplied with pasters: and whereas the labors of a settled pastor will ordinarily be far more useful than the labors of a supply, either occasional or permanent, therefore, Resolved, 1. That every vacant church, in connection with us, be earnestly requested to make special efforts the coming year to settle a pastor on the most permanent foundatio they can.

2. That the several consociations and associations be re-

quested to appoint a committee of two pastors, if practicable and one deacen, to visit the destitute churches in their con-nection, to render them whatever assistance and counsel they can towards supplying them with a pastor, and to preach on the importance of a settled ministry; and that the associaof religion.
3. That this preamble and these resolutions be appended

to the Pastoral Letter.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the churches in our connection to observe the first Monday in January, 1837, as a day of fasting and prayer for the conversion of the world. Monday afternoon. The following Boards were appointed for the benevolent societies of the Associa-

tion:

Board of Foreign Missions.—Rev Moses Chase, Clinton, Oneida co; Rev. Pindar Field, Oriskany Falls, do; Rev. Francis Janes, Madison, Madison co; Rev. Wm. B. Tompkins, Lebanon, do.; Rev. Loring Brewster, Winfield, Herkimer co.; Dea. Isaac Williams, Clinton, Oneida co.; Dea. Lucius Spencer, Oriskany Falls, do.; Dea. Horatio Burchard, Marshall, do.; Dea. George T. Taylor, Madison, Madison co.; Willard Welton, Esq., Hamilton, do.; Gould Benedict, Clinton, Oneida co.; Dea. Charles Burr, Winfield, Herkimer co.

Board of Home Missions.—Rev. Samuel Griswold, Prattsburg, Steuben co.; Rev. Ralph Clapp, Greece, Monroe co.; Rev. D. N. Merrit, Marion, Wayne co.; Rev. A. P. Brooks, Fairport, Monroe co.; Rev. Elijah Wollage, Pulteney, Steuben co.; Deacon Thomas Blossom, Brighton, Monroe co.; Dea. Gershom Dunham, Fairport, do.; David Eddy, Esq., Marion, Wayne co.; Oringh Stone, Brighton, Monroe co.; Dea. John Ward, bergen, Genessee co.; Dea. Silas Walker, Greece Monroe co.; M. L. Angle Henrichte.

Dea. John Ward, bergen, Genessee co.; Dca. Silas Walker, Greece, Monroe co.; M. L. Angle, Henrietta, do. Board of Education.—Rev. Sydney Mills, Smyrna, Chenango co.; Rev. Isaac F. Adams, Columbus, do.; Rev. F. M. Ayres; Rev. Wm. B. Tompkins, Lebanon, Madison co.; Rev. E. D. Malthie, Buffale, Erie co.; Dea. Isaac Foot, Smyrna, Chenango co.; Dea. David Diekey, Columbus, do.; Dea. John Foote, Hamilton, Madison co.; Dea. Ezra Campbell, Lebanon, do.; Dea. David Carrier, Hamilton, do.; Dea. Philip Tompkins, Madison, Madison co.; Dea. Allen Kingsbury, Cazenovia, do.

rry, Cazenovia, do. Resolved, That all the churches, to whom the Pastoral Letter shall be sent, be requested to have the same publicly

read on the Sabbath.

Resolved, That in view of the great and Heaven-daring sin of Sabbath-breaking in this land, we recommend to all the ministers of this Association to preach on the importance of the strict observance of the Sabbath; and that we decidedby disapprove of ministers travelling on the Sabbath for the purpose of exchange.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Association, it is

the duty of licentiates and ministers to seek, as far as possi-ble, to become pastors instead of laboring as stated supplies, and to endeavor to persuade the churches to have settled

Attended to the anniversary of the Education Board. No report was presented. The following resolution, moved by Rev. Moses Chase, and second-ed by Rev. Sydney Mills, was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That as knowledge is increasing and infidelity fast gaining ground in this land, it is all important that tims body use efficient means to encourage and assist pious, promising, and indigent young men, in obtaining a thorough

Rev. Messrs. S. Griswold, F. H. Ayres, Pindar Field, and E. D. Maltbie, were appointed a commit-tee to procure and superintend the printing of the The Sabbath having been found by the Association

to be a day of very deep interest, and as some of the members had previously left, and others were absent in neighboring congregations, the following resolu-tion was adopted for the purpose of securing in future a more full attendance on that day of the meeting: Whereas it is expected that this Association will continue its annual sessions till after the Sabbath, and on that day attend the observance of the Lord's supper, therefore, Resolved, That we earnestly solicit all the members and

delegates to attend, prepared to remain during the Sabbath, and till the close of the session.

Monday evening. The delegates from the Genesee Consociation presented, in behalf of that body, resoutions on the subject of moral reform, which were

The anniversary of the Board of Home Missions was attended, and after prayer by Rev. A. Ingersoll, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the claims of Home Missions are imperious
on the Christian public; that many and great are the wants

The following resolution was also unanimously Resolved, That the command of Jesus Christ, 'Go ye into

all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature, is no less obligatory or important in regard to this country than it Resolutions on Slavery. After singing and prayer, the following resolutions on slavery, moved by Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong and seconded by Rev. Samuel Griswold, were unani-

Reselved, 1. That slavery is a sin of such magnitude that nothing but the power which is necessary to convert the world can exterminate the slaveholding principle from the oppressor's heart, break his rod, and make him willing to let

the oppressed go free.

2. That it is the duty of christians to pray for the exercise 2. That it is the daty of christians to pray for the exercise of that power in behalf of the colered population of this country, that they may be speedily emancipated by the voluntary act of their oppressive masters, aided in their emigration to the land of their fathers, if they wish to go, that they may be devoted to the enjoyment of the civil and religious rights and privileges, which appertain to independent nations of the earth, or if they choose to remain in this land, where they have been keen and appressed that they may be alwayed.

have been born and oppressed, that they may be elevated i Rev. Francis Janes:

of our holy religion to co-operate with our brethren who are laboring by truth and motive, and prayer, to effect the immediate abolition of slavery in these United States.

Resolved, That we recommend to the churches in our connexion to observe the fourth Monday in November next a day of fasting and prayer, that God may bring to a speedy termination the sin and evil of slavery in our land.

These resolutions were sustained by appropriate and animating addresses, and the occasion of deep and heartfelt interest. Prayer by Rev. Pin-

Rev. Samuel Griswold, Prattsburgh, Steuben co.; Rev. Ralph Clapp, Greece, Monroe co.; Rev. A. P. Brooks, Fairport, do.; Deacons Thomas Elossom, Brig iton, do.; Sam'l. Drake, Greece, do.; M. L. Angle, Henriett, do.

In presenting a report on the state of religion within our bounds, this General Association would acknowledge the kind hand of the Lord, which has been political rights. They were animated for a long extended to our churches during the past year. As a body we are yet in our infancy, and our operations in the enterprises of Christian benevolence have not yet become perfectly systematic nor entire. In these respects, however, a manifest improvement has been made during the year. The churches connected with this body, it should be remarked, are scattered over a large extent of territory, and to a great extent, are weak and inefficient. Very many of them are destitute of a pastor, or even a stated or occasional supply. Still, according to reports received, there is a great degree of harmony prevailing in nearly all of them. Some of them have experienced severe trial it is true, but have found these trials to subserve their good, and they are now begining to experience better days. Discouragement is turned nto hope, and sorrow into joy and prosperity. Diviions have been healed, and growing conviction of the mportance of the settled ministry among them i

Cheering revivals have been experienced in many of the churches in our connection; and in other churches where revivals cannot be said to have been experienced, instances of conversion, and addition t he churches have not been unfrequent. In Oneida Association, pleasing revivals have been experienced in the churches in Madison, Stockbridge, Smyrna, Oriskany Falls, and Richfield, and in some others

which have been less extensive. Genesee Consociation also report some pleasing in stances of divine favor within their bounds. Marion, Fairport, Parma and Greece, Le Roy and Bergen, and Stafford, are mentioned as having been specially favored of the Lord, with the gracious influences on Spirit. In the Association of Western New-York ome revivals have been experienced. Indeed in al ne Associations and Consociations connected with is, have been experienced to some extent, during e past year, the reviving influences of the Spirit of he Lord. Feeble churches have been encouraged nd strengthened, sinners have been hopefully conerted and brought to the foot of the cross, and som undreds have been added to the churches within ur bounds.

Pastors have been settled during the year in vacan hurches; the cause of missions is gaining a stronger old on the affections, and the calls to aid it are more readily and liberally met: an unusual interest in the education of young men of piety and talents for the ministry is manifest; and all the various objects of Christian benevolence are securing increased attentions.

on, and more liberal contribution.

The cause of temperance, on the principle of abstinence from all that can intoxicate is evidently gain-ng ground. New societies have been formed where none before existed, and additions have been made to others. The evils of Sabbath desecration are seen and felt, and deplored, and the voices of the heralds of salvation are lifted on the heights of Zion, in solemn admonition and warning, and the claims of Jehovah in his law on this subject are urged with new zeal and energy. Nor in humble prayer to God are the oppressed lorgotten or neglected.

From the delegates of the General Association o Connecticut, we learn that several revivals of reli gion have been experienced during the year within their bounds. The cheering intelligence they have given, as well as the counsels they have imparted to us, have added no little interest to our meeting. We love to greet our brethren from the land of our pilorin forbars and expensible to been from their their countries. grim fathers, and especially to hear from their line the wonders of God's grace on their churches. With no ordinary emotion do we reciprocate the truly fra-ternal kindness which they have manifested towards this infant association; and we still hope to be pro-fitted by their counsels, their presence, and their prayers. From them we learn, also, important and interesting particulars from other ecclesiastical bolies with whom they are in correspondence. Still, however, we are presented with the alarming fact, that while the churches are in a state of peace and harmony, revivals the past year have, in these bodies, tions and consociations be requested to report to the next been less numerous than in former years. This General Association next year in their narrative of the state alarming fact calls loudly upon us for deep humiliation before God.

In the midst of all the evils of profanity, Sabbathbreaking, licentiousness, intemperance, and heaven-daring wickedness, with which we are surrounded, we cannot but be greatly encouraged and strength-ened, by the evident marks of favor, and improveened, by the evident marks of lavor, and improve-ment, and indications of good, which are presented from every quarter on our borders. Spiritual blessings have been experienced, and the cause of our Redeemer is evidently advancing. We would say to the feeble churches in our connection, take courage, 'they that wait on the Lord shall renew astical laws to be promulgated, which were princitheir strength—they shall mount up on wings as eagles—they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint.'

The resolutions on moral reform were taken up, amended, and adopted, as follows: 1. Resolved, That we take measures to obtain a man to

American Peace Society; and in co-operation with that body, earnestly recommend to every minister in our connexion to preach on the subject of Peace at least once a year, and

take contributions for the benefit of that society, where it is expedient. In preparing the above abstract, the writer has endeavored to condense it as much as possible, and has therefore generally omitted the commitments and liscussions and other formalities, which were regu-arly observed, and has, in some instances presented in one uninterrupted view, subjects, which occupied several distinct periods, in their discussion and de-

The whole meeting was one of much interest, harmony, and manifestation of fraternal affection. Since the last annual meeting of the Association, several Congregational churches have been organized and others have united with the body, and the cause of Congregationalism has gained much ground and energy, for which we would thank the Head of the ergy, for which we would thank the fread of the church. Still this body is in its infancy; comparatively weak and inefficient; and much apathy has been manifested by it and by other Congegational churches and ministers, who are not yet connected It is earnestly desired, that such ministers and churches may come torward without delay, and the General Association at its annual meeting, or with any of the minor bodies of which it is composed the latter method is deemed preferable, as it is ex-pected, that the General Association will eventually ciations and consociations which are, or may be, con-

ongregational churches and form associations where t is deemed necessary, will cheerfully correspond with any ministers and churches, who desire to beome connected with the association or its constituent

with which, we would give our God speed to all and at last separation ensued. the distinctive and essential doctrines of the gospel, we still feel ourselves bound to maintain and defend and advance as far as possible, those doctrines and usages of Congegationalism, which we have honestwe embraced, and which are in our view most in acordance with the word of God.

on the Christian public; that many and great are the wants of feeble churches, and to provide for their wants, the prayers and charities of this Association, according to our abilities, are pledged.

The fellowing resolution was also unanimously o'clock, A. M.

Those Associations or Consociations connected with this body, which did not furnish at the late meeting a full statistical report of their churches, are urgently requested to send the same without de lay to the subscriber at Prattsburgh, Steuhen co.

THE OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1836.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.—The American Board of Commissionsers for Foreign Missions held their annual meeting in Hartford on Wednesday of the present week. Our reporter left this city in season to be present, and our readers may expect

The letter from our French correspondent on the tains intelligence which is new to us, and we presume will be new to most of our readers. We were Moved by Mr. H. S. Hamilton, and seconded by not aware that the orthodox in these ancient Dutch Majesty a firm and effectual protection. churches were so few in number, or that the offi-Resolved, That this association feel bound by the principles cers of the government had departed so far from the true faith. The disposition manifested by those who ed on the 11th December 1835, a circular in which it call themselves "liberal Christians" to persecute Moved by Rev. David Slie, and seconded by Rev. their orthodox brethren is not new. This trait is characteristic of the sect, wherever it has obtained the ascendancy.

RELIGIOUS STATE OF HOLLAND.

[From our Correspondent.]

BOLBEC, (Lower Seine,) 4th July, 1836. The religious history of Holland is remarkable in Tuesday morning, Aug. 30. Prayer by Rev. habitants of that country embraced with ardor the Ralph Clapp. The following Board of the Bethel doctrines of the Reformation, which promised them Society were appointed: abitants of that country embraced with ardor the two-fold freedom, namely, liberty of conscience and political independence. In the name of the gos

cause they regarded it as the firmest bulwark of their time with a living and ardent piety, and gave to other of salvation.

of life, of serious habits, and patriarchal manners. They were obliged to toil, struggling against the encroachments of the sea and the barrenness of their soil; and busy men are, generally, more religious than those who live in idleness and ease. The Dutch combined a happy mixture of the studious tastes of Germany and the active habits of England. This explains why the Christian religion took deep root in Holland, and preserved until the eighteenth century a preponderating influence. The decrees of the amous Synod of Dort, (which I do not pretend to eelings of piety which prevailed at the time when his Synod met. Seventy years afterwards, when thousands of French protestants were thrown into Holland by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, they found there much religious life, and rejoiced that their steps were directed towards that hospitable country. In the eighteenth century most of the tains many Catholics. writings of our infidel philosophers were printed in Holland. From the presses of Amsterdam and the Hague, were issued the works of Voltaire, Rouson in the gospel road, while sceptical opinions were a sort of Synod which opened its sessions on the 2d making advances all around them. But there was in the Protestant churches in Hol-

land a germ of corruption which slowly developed itself, gaining ground, however, every day, and at last invading almost all consciences. I speak of Arninianism. God forbid that I should speak severely against the first founders of this sect! Such men as Arminius, Episcopius, Grotius, and Barnevelt, de. serve the respect of members of all christian comnunions. They may have imbibed errors in doctrine and perhaps they carried too far the pretensions of human reason in explaining mysteries where it is wise to receive humbly the declarations of the word of God. If Arminianism had always remained with n the limits prescribed by Arminius and his friends t could not justly have been reproached with having been a source of corruption to Holland. Unhappily the Arminians soon passed over the bounds their leaders had respected. They abandoned the doctrines of justification by faith and of grace, after rejecting the dogmas of predestination and election; they gradually approached Socinianism, and some of them even adopted the infidel opinions of the rationalists of Germany.

At the time that Arminianism degenerated, it had a great many followers. The majority of professors, pastors and laymen were Arminian. This retrograde movement was seconded by the wars of the French revolution, and by the domination of Bonaparte in Holland. The soldiers and public functionaries who came from France, brought among the Dutch their impious principles, and in spite of the resistance opposed by the naturally serious character of this people to the progress of infidelity, deep wounds were inflicted on religion.

When the house of Orange resumed the reins of government in Holland, the Protestant church was in a deplorable condition. King William of Orange manifested a great respect for religion; he practised with exemplary regularity the duties of religion; but it is allowable to believe that he was influenced in this respect more by political considerations than by feelings of personal piety. He aimed to satisfy the wishes of all religious sects; he caused new ecclesipally favorable to Arminians, and was intent especially on restoring the forms of religion.

Such was the state of the church in Holland, when the revolution of Belgium burst forth in the month of November. The misfortunes which affected the abor the ensuing year, in the cause of Moral Reform in this king and his people exerted a good influence on the

was displayed, as in the sixteenth century, upon the land, in France, in Germany, in Holland, everyplace to the calculations of worldly politics.

separation in the church of Holland. Two pastors, Messrs. de Cocke and Scholte lest that church, the to attain this end. past year, with a number of their fellow-citizens, and constituted a separate congregation. Since then, five other pastors have followed their example. The following is the account I have received of this important event.

The ancient discipline of the church of Holland was changed in 1816 under the direction of a majority of Arminian pastors. The general and provincial Synods established, by authority of the king, new forms in the liturgy and other new ecclesiastical and churches may come forward without delay, and lend their efficient co-operation and prayers to that cause, which is dear to their hearts and to this body. Ministers and churches can unite directly with ted in several points, important principles of faith. and asked leave to conform to the discipline estab. lished in 1618 by the Synod of Dort. But, the general and perhaps soon, become a representative body, and provincial synods, far from answering favorably consisting merely of delegates from the minor assothese requests, threatened Messrs. de Cock and Scholte with being deposed, if they did not follow The committees appointed to look up independent entirely the new ritual instituted in 1816. This discussion, founded apparently on questions of discipline, really originated in a difference of doctrinal ppinions. The Arminian or rather Socinian pastors, While we would stand far aloof from sectarian bigotry and proselytism; while as Congregationalists we would ever cherish the sacred principle of Christian liberty, to live and let live, in accordance

> Messrs. de Cock and Scholte, with other chrisians, immediately made an address to the king, askng his protection and the privilege of exercising full liberty of worship. They say in this document:

" As the political constitution of our country guarantees to all religious communions equal liberty in the public exercise of their worship, we cannot doubt that the same liberty will be granted to us. We hope so the more, because we do not wish to introduce novelties into the church, but to serve God according to the laws and regulations observed by by R. Wilkinson. our ancestors, when they sacrificed their lives and property under the guidance of the illustrious predebroperty under the guidance of the musicious prede-cessor of Your Majesty, that they might shake off the Spanish yoke and the authority of the pope. We will remain faithful unto death to our king, as did our fathers; but we are not able to fulfil our great peaceably and tranquilly in the practice of piety; but we cannot and ought not to submit to the commandtents of men, which are contrary to the Word of tod. This word forbids us also to have constant judge suitable, without troubling the congregations. For ourselves, we claim no other right than that of returning to the ancient discipline of the church of Holland, and we hope to show always that those who go in this way, will be firm supporters of the throne of Your Majesty, in the midst of political storms. * * * Our love for the house of Orange is deeply rooted in our hearts; but with this love we unite an inviolable attachment to the principles of

This moderate and humble request did not obtain the good reception it deserved. The cabinet publishis said, that his Majesty had seen with great displeasure the intention manifested by some persons of quitting the Reformed church and establishing separate congregations, which would be a source of disputes and sad controversies, a trouble to families and an injury to the education of children. The king therefore made no promise to protect these new assemblies, and he warned dissenters not to hold arious respects. In the sixteenth century, the into law. Orders were given to the king's attorneys and to the police officers to watch these separatists, and make them conform to the wishes of the govern-

were appointed to investigate the state of independent Congregational churches, and to form Associathe bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the bounds of the body was presented and adopted:
the body was presented to show the remark to the body was presented to show the remark to the body was presented to The following narrative of the state of religion in | minion, and succeeded finally in placing themselves | the French code the article by which every regular | attempted to show their influence on a minister's philological | circumstances would permit to the views of the societies sanction of the civil authority. This article was en. was regarded as a most happy introduction to his new de- means of subsistence. My plan, which thus far in its operathe principal separatists were cited before three sparkling brilliancy, while it was not deficient in intellectual account with every individual, and, having ascertained as protestant nations the example of zeal for the truths | courts of justice. Several celebrated lawyers pleaded the cause of these new victims of religious intoler-The character of this people contributed also to ance, and maintained that the article of the penal keep up in their bosoms the power of the gospel. The code could not apply to religious meetings, because the constitution guarantees to all citizens liberty of Dutch were formerly simple and frugal in their mode worship. In two courts, sentence was passed agreeably to the will of the government, and the meetings. of dissenters were forbidden under penalty of imprisonment and fine. But at Amsterdam, the court rendered, on the 21st of April last, a wholly different judgment, by which it recognized that dissenters had he is publicly recognized by one of the trustees as duly inthe right of meeting together and serving God according to the old discipline, under the protection of

In general, public opinion was favorable to the cause of the dissenters, and there was seen with deep approve in every point,) are a striking proof of the emotion an old man of seventy years sommoned before the tribunal at Amsterdam, because he had uttered a prayer in a meeting. When this old man was acquitted with the other accused, the numerous audience showed a strong sympathy for them. At Utrecht alone violence was committed against the separatists, and it must be added that this city con-

While the trial was going on, Messrs. de Cock and Scholte, and several other pastors were deposed by the national synods, and declared unworthy hereseau, Helvetius, and Diderot; but the Dutch sent us after of performing ecclesiastical functions. All this poison without tasting it themselves. Few of these deposed pastors assembled with double the them read these bad books, and they continued to go number of elders, at Amsterdam, and there formed

of March last, and continued ten days. They published a new declaration to the king, in which is the following passage.

"Before we separated, we were called obscure orthodox, Dortists, &c. which proves that the neologists knew well that we had adopted the doctrines of the old Reformed church. But now, that we are separated, our adversaries no longer regard us as adherents to the old Reformed church, and pretend that we form a new sect!*** But we declare sincerely that we have not established, and do not wish o establish a new communion."

The last accounts I have received respecting the religious state of Holland are, that king William and his council are not at all disposed to grant religious iberty to dissenters, and that they wish, on the contrary, to employ new means to hinder the progress of separation. It is difficult to foresee what will be the issue of these debates; for on the one hand, the dissenters are firm, full of zeal, disposed to make every sacrifice required by fidelity to God; and on the other hand, the king of Holland is of an obstinate disposition, and is confirmed in his tenacity by the bad counsel of the protestant ecclesiastics by whom he is surrounded. Alas! Holland will perhaps witness similar persecutions to those which have afflicted the christians of the canton of Vaud, and the prisons will be opened yet again to receive the faithful servants of the Lord!

A reflection presents itself to my mind, as I close ince the most enlightened and devoted men contended for the principle of liberty of worship, and yet this principle has not thus far obtained a complete and decisive victory! Every day the question recurs, sometimes in one country and sometimes in another, and among protestants as well as among Roman catholics. But, whence comes it, that the principle of liberty of worship finds it so hard to triumph? Several causes, no doubt, may be pointed out to explain this moral phenomenon. But the principal cause, it seems to me, of the continual atempts against religious liberty, is the union of thurch and state. The reformers established the emporal prince as the chief or bishop of the church: inde mali labes. We must not blame the reformers; they yielded to the necessity of circumstances; for they needed the support of the political powsions to the temporal authorities. But there is no doubt that this subordination of the church to the

dikes and ramparts of Holland. But there was no where, the political authority has opposed obstacles longer the same vital religion; the hearts of men to the free exercise of dissenting worship, and it is corrupted by a semi-socinianism, were not capable asked often with pain, if all the blood which has been of the same devotedness, and soon enthusiasm gave shed for the sacred cause of religious liberty has not run in vain. Oh! when will the time come, when Some souls, however, received permanent good will the day appear, in which conscience and worimpressions, and hence has resulted an important ship shall be really free? Great revolutions and frightful catastrophes must perhaps occur, in order

> The United States of America give to Europe, in separated religious matters from civil matters, and country has its government which does not interfere government which does not meddle with the affairs f state. You have acquired by this means a liberty of conscience and of worship which is unknown to us. We often look to America, and ask of God to give us the same independence, the same rights in things which concern religion. Your ecclesiastical organization is not, it is true, exempt from all abuse. and what human institution is there that can boast of being so? But there are more advantages and fewer inconveniences in your religious rules than in ours, and French christians will hail with joy the day when the church shall be declared independent

of the state. Accept, &c. G. DE F. ANNIVERSARIES AT ANDOVER.

[From our Correspondent.] Messrs. Editors,—The exercises at the anniversary of our forbade the preaching of the fundamental doctrines of Theological Seminary, and of the several associations connected with it, have just closed. The class that has now finished their course was, at its entrance, smaller than any class that has entered the seminary for a long time. Suffering only the diminution that is usual in every class, they would of course be quite small at the termination of their course. The present class numbered only twelve on the schedule of performances—a smaller number than has been graduated for many years.

The first exercises of the week were orations, on Monday evening, before the Porter Rhetorical Society, by members of the Senior class, as follows: The Bible a model of sacred eloquence, by George Waters; Importance of Religious Education, by N. Beach; Emotion as contributing to sacred

On Tuesday afternoon, there were delivered before the same society, an address, by Prof. Haddock, of Dartmouth College, and a poem, by Rev. E. S. Porter, of your city. Both of these performances were well received, and were worthy of the reputation of their authors. The subject of uties except as our fathers did, by adherence to the rue faith. We desire, pastors and flocks, to live elaborate, original, and profound, evincing mature scholarship and a commendable improvement of the advantages afforded him by his official station. In the evening, an address was delivered before the Society of Inquiry, respecting quarrels with ecclesiastical authorities. Now, if we separate, the synods can take all the measures they for the World's Conversion. The Order of Exercises on Wednesday was as follows:

Forenoon.—Prayer by Prof. Stuart.

1. Interpretation of Rev. v. 10, J. B. Hadley, Wenham.

2. Remarks on Rom. i. 20, C. F. Muzzy, Athens, Pa. 3. On what ground has the apostolic origin of the Apocaspece been called in question? R. Carver, Taunton.

4. The Bible, a necessary instrument in building up God's
partial engine. P. Belding. Amberrat.

ritual empire, P. Belding, Amherst.

5. Efficacy of the death of Christ, D. Mansfield, Lynneld.

6. Necessity of Regeneration, L. R. Eastman, Montague.

7. Doctrine of the Saints' Perseverance, R. Wilkinson,

S. Duty of Perseverance, L. Brigham, Marlborough.

9. Persecution, S. J. Abbott, Andover.

10. Reaction of Error, G. Waters, Chesterfield.

11. Study of Ecclesiastical History a preventive of error, N. Beach, Mendham, N. J. 12. Origin of Mohammedism, E. W. Harrington, New AFTERNOON.—Prayer by President Humphrey.

1. Inauguration of the Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, with 2. Inaugural Address by the Professor of Sacred Rhetoric. 3. Inauguration of the President, with the appropriate so-4. Address to the Senior Class by the President. Prayer

ability. Dr. Edwards, late Secretary of the American Temperance Society, was inaugurated President. His address to the class who were about leaving the seminary, was appropriate, and marked by that simplicity and godly sincerity by which he is so eminently distinguished. The "appropriate solemnities" of inauguration are brief but significant. On the present occasion, one of the trustees read that portion of the statutes of the seminary pertaining to the official duties of the candidate. The candidate then read the confession of faith prescribed for the professors by the founders of the institution, and signed it before the congregation. Upon this, ducted inte office.

The closing exercise of the week was a discourse, in the vening, by President Lord, of Dartmouth College, before the alumni of the institution. The preachers chosen for next year, are, Prof. Fitch, of Yale College, first preacher, and Rev. Edward W. Hooker, of Bennington, Vt. second preacher. The interest of the literary and religious community in this seminary, so far as shown by their crowded attendance

upon its anniversary, was never greater; and certainly its prospects were never more encouraging. Yours, &c.

THE NEW YORK COLONY IN LIBERIA.

The following encouraging letter, just received by the managers of the New York City Colonization Society, from Mr. Buchanan, the governor, has been put into our hands for publication. It will be read with interest by all the friends of the colony.

BASSA COVE, 10th July, 1836. To the Board of Managers of the Y. M. C. Society of Pa., and the New York City Colonization Society.

Gentlemen-In the providence of God I have been prevent ed from communicating so fully, or so frequently, with regard to your affairs in this country, as I have desired. My April espatches were written at a time of very poor health, and were of course, brief and unconnected; and since that time whenever I have heard of vessels sailing from any part of the coast for America, I have either been too ill to write, o the difficulty of communicating with the vessel has prevented my doing so. One of the most important objects of my mis sion, after the establishment of the government was the purchase of the remaining part of the Cove. Once in possessio of that place, we could do more injury to the nefarious slave traffic than in any other location probably on the coast. The immediate destruction of an extensive slave mart, which though lately (on account of our proximity) more under cover than formerly, is still open for the export of its miserable victims, would be of the first consequence. Besides this there are many ways in which the vicinity of a settlement like ours, though insignificant in point of physical power, is highly detrimental to the slave trade. In the first place we supply the natives with a more regular, convenient, and profitable trade, by opening a ready market for their camwood, oil and ivory, and all the productions of their farms, and by affording constant labor to a great number of them for which they receive all the articles of comfort or luxury which they require from foreigners. In the second place, by manifesting a determined hostility to the slave trade, th neighboring kings, who are always anxious for our friendship are obliged, at least in appearance, to abandon the trade an set their faces against it; so that even when their profession are not sincere, much embarrassment is thrown in the way his letter. Three centuries have already passed of the trade by the concealed operations to which it is sub iected.

> Again, our position gives us great facilities for collecting information, and co-operating efficiently with men of war

sent upon the coast for the suppression of the trade. While upon the subject of the acquisition of territory, allow me again to repeat my former suggestions of the vital im portance to your colony of the tract of land belonging to the A. C. Society, lying along the St. John's and Benson's rivers. This indeed is indispensable to the extension of our settlements inland, while to the present owners it is of little, o rather perhaps of no use whatever. A few farms, it is true, have been laid off for the Edina people, but with that portion of it we need not interfere. In an excursion which I took up the St. John's, some time since, I was much pleased with the appearance of the land, the excellence of the soil, and the variety and luxuriance of its native productions. Stretching away to the eastward, beyond the boundaries of this purchase, is a magnificent country, finely elevated, and rich in er to break the despotism of Rome, and they could all the resources of agriculture. I have seen but little of it not obtain this support but by making large conces- as the extent of my jaunt was not above 14 or 15 miles; but from what I saw, I am prepared to credit the unvarying testimony of the traders, and others with whom I have conking and his people exerted a good influence on the state.

2. That we take measures to raise, the present year, the sum of one thousand dollars for the cause.

3. That the man and the money so obtained be placed under the direction of the American Moral Reform Society.

4. That Rev. Ralph Clapp, Greece, Monroe co., Rev. A. P. Brooks, Fairport, Monroe co., and Deacon Thomas Blossom, Brighten, Monroe co., and Deacon Thomas Blossom, Brighten, Monroe co. be a committee to carry these resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the object of the American Peace Society; and in co-operation with that body.

king and his people exerted a good influence on the religious sentiments of the country. From all quarters, and the sum of one thousand dollars for the cause.

2. That the man and the money so obtained be placed under the direction of the American Moral Reform Society.

4. That Rev. Ralph Clapp, Greece, Monroe co., and Deacon Thomas Blossom, Brighten, Monroe co., and Deacon Thomas Blossom, Brighten, Monroe co. be a committee to carry these resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the object of the American Peace Society; and in co-operation with that body.

In the take measures to raise, the present year, the cligious sentiments of the country. From all quarters of the principle of liberty of worship. Kings and governors do not readily abandon the private ters, the Dutch raised supplicating hands to God, Kings and governors do not readily abandon the private ters, the Dutch raised supplicating hands to God, Kings and governors do not readily abandon the private ters, the Dutch raised supplicating hands to God, Kings and governors do not readily abandon the private ters, the Dutch raised supplied in the salurity of its any streams of the policy of the salurity of its any streams of the policy of the private ters, the Dutch raised supplied in the private form the salurity of zivil power has hindered for a long time the esta- versed, to its great superiority over any land lying along the

and northward as far as Grand Cape Mount. Very small quantities, comparatively, of this vast treasure reach the coast at present, owing to the want of enterprise among the natives, and the difficulty of transportation, added to the op pressive exactions of the frontier tribes upon the "backwoodsmen," when they pass through their towns to the beach.

I would recommend very earnestly that your attention be turned, in part at least, to this region of country, though I would not advise the abandonment of the present policy, of occupying successive points along the seaboard, as circumstances may permit. Your object is mainly agricultural and the district I have been describing possesses obvious advanthis respect, a useful and noble example. You have tages for that purpose over any lying on the sea shore. In the mean time, it appears to me an object of primary importthe christian from the citizen. You have drawn a ance to open a read through to the mountains. By this strong line of division between the two powers. The means a fund of wealth now inaccessible and useless to all the world, would flow into the colony; our relations would in the affairs of the church, and the church has its be extended, and an extensive intercourse with the interior tribes be opened up, productive every way of the happiest results. The road might commence ten miles from this place, at the head of boat navigation-so that about twenty miles, or probably less, would be the required extent of the road. I have no doubt that, were proper representations made to the kings of the intervening country, they would be easily induced to render considerable assistance in the construction of such a road.

What I have here said of the country lying back and beyond the A. C. S.'s purchase, it will be seen, adds greatly to the importance of that tract to us. In my former letter I spoke of the impossibility of finding eligible mill seats in this country-I am not sure, since a personal examination, but one might be got at the rapids of the St. John about ten or twelve miles from here. Considerable expense however would be necessary to build a substantial dam, say \$2,000 or \$3,000. Good mills of some kind are of the last importance to the colony.

On the subject of trade I can only reiterate the suggestion of my former communication. I am more and more perthe hospital, jail and office. suaded that a well regulated commercial establishment in the hands of the societies is absolutely essential to the permanent prosperity of the colony. Besides, without such an establishment the operations of the societies could not be carried on except at a ruinous expenditure. There is no circulating medium in this country except goods, or in the language of the natives, " trade." Hence every one to a certain extent must be a trader; for the navive, who will give a day's labor or a certain quantity of cassada or rice for a bar of tobacco or cloth, turns from your proferred silver to seek another purchaser who can give him at once the articles he wants without the trouble of two trades for it. The missionary who comes to Africa determined not to trade in any way, is soon obliged to convert his cash into more marketable commodities or starve. There is another peculiarity in the African's ideas of trade. He always requires particular articles correspondent, according to his notions of comparative value, to the excellence of the one he has to sell-for in-On the subject of emigrants, I wish especially to call your stance, should he carry a calabash of palm oil and an ivory

is willing to be paid in coarse cloth or common brads, &c. but for the ivory, unless you can give him beautiful brads or some other "fine trade," he will carry it to another market. Hence the necessity of a well filled store of goods properly selected. One word by way of explanation. What I have said of the universal necessity of trading may appear inconsistent with our established regulations on that subject. But I have made a distinction between the buying of those things necessary for domestic consumption and the purchase of articles for the purpose of selling again for profit; allowing all the colonists the former privilege, and only permitting the latter under the sanction of a license to the regular merchant. I am happy to say, that the irregular, gambling spirit of petty trading which has gone so near to ruin the old colony does not exist among our people-although some who joined

The gentleman inaugurated professor, is Rev. Edwards A. ly upon the societies for the means of support, even for a Park, recently Professor of Moral Philosophy in Amherst single day. In this state of things I saw an absolute neces-College, who succeeds Dr. Skinner as Bartlett Professor of sity of furnishing supplies for an indefinite period unless we pel, and under the banner of protestantism, they combatted for fifteen years against the Spanish do
It should be known, in order to comprehend what combatted for fifteen years against the Spanish do
Sacred Rhetoric. His address was on the Importance of should abandon the people to actual starvation. It only reagreement shall be for a term of not less than two years, and
Metaphysics to a Minister. After defining metaphysics, he mained then to adopt a system as nearly conformable as the shall bind the colonist to provide at all times clothes for such

forced against the meetings of Dutch dissenters, and partment. It was characterized throughout by the most tion, I think has justified its adoption, was this: to open an near as possible the circumstances of each, to make such advances of provisions, &c. as were indispensable for present subsistence and their comfortable establishment upon their own lots; to charge in their accounts every thing advanced, promising reasonable time for payment-and affording the means of payment by providing work at all times for them to do. The advantages of this plan-were first to prevent the habit of indolent dependence induced by the assurance of gratuitous support for any length of time-to encourage the industrious to cheerful exertion by timely aid, and the prospect of ability to make a proper return for such assistance; o excite the indolent to industrious effort by the hope of reward and the fear of losing the aid necessary for existence (which it was declared should not be continued to the idle and to secure to all, what in the nature of the case was be yond their reach if unassisted, but what is indispensable in this country to health and comfortable exertion, viz. good shelters from the weather, and lots of their own to occupy and cultivate.

At first, the idea of paying, in any way, for "rations's when a whole ship load had been sent expressly for their use, was to the people one of intolerable oppression. But now, I am glad to say, this unworthy feeling has given place to a general spirit of manly independence—all see and acknowledge the reasonableness of the course pursued towards them-and many I believe are anxious, should Providence favor them, to make some return to the societies over and above the payment of their debts-for the great benefit received.

Though exposed a great deal to inconveniences, and irregularities of living in the earlier days of the settlement the general health of the people has been uniformly good. Many came here in rather poor health, and some in a really alarmng condition from bad wounds on the feet and legs, but these have all recovered, or are in a fair way. Not a single DEATH has occurred thus far.

The state of things, unexampled, I believe in Africa, is attributable partly to the early establishment of each family in its own comfortable habitation, and partly no doubt to the

excellence of the location, which in point of salubrity certainly is second to none on this part of the coast. In this connexion I may remark that the people are as far as I, can liscover (and I take great pains to make myself acquaint with the views and feelings of all) pleased with their situation, satisfied with the laws and regulations of the colony, and truly grateful, gentlemen, to you for the liberal bounty and paternal care with which you have followed and sustain! ed them through all the vicissitudes to which they have been exposed in this country. Our village, though so recently covered with a dense forest,

presents a cheering picture of industry, neatness, and order. The well cultivated gardens, full of various vegetation impart an idea of comfort and independence, while the broad smooth streets shaded here and there by the graceful palm, with its long feathery leaves, throws over the whole an air of pictursque beauty that is quite delightful.

We have lost much by not having a compass, as the farms might have been laid off, and some of them occupied long since, but for the want of this indispensable article. Dr. Skinner was kind enough to assist us with his in laying out the town, but at that time could not spare it for laying off the farms.

I procured some cotton seed lately from Mr. Benedict, an Monrovia, and some also from Dr. Skinner, but neither lot appears to be good for any thing. As some of our citizens ntend turning their attention to the cultivation of this valuable staple when they get their farms, I hope a supply of good seed may be early sent, and sugar cane also. The other kinds of seed needed from America, are first, all kinds of garden seeds as heretofore-corn, some Irish potatoes, and, for an experiment, I would recommend to have some buck wheat rye, summer wheat, and barley sent, also a variety of graslips, which I am sure would do well here. Great care shoul be taken to secure the seeds, or they will be of no use. We re ceived a small lot from the ladies of Wilmington, (together with a valuable donation of other things,) in the best order of any we have had. They were put up in bottles and closely

I should have laid off a public farm ere this, but for the want of a compass, and have had it occupied, as I have agreed with Jonas Humphreys to take charge of it. As it will now be the business of my successor to complete the necessary arrangements, I need say nothing more on this subject. I have got six head of cattle as the nucleus of the farm stock, two of which, a pair of bullocks, are in the yoke at work daily. This is the first successful effort to work the African cattle in Liberia.

Around the Agency house is about two acres of land, which I have got into rice and garden vegetables, beside a quantity of coffee, Papaw, Pine apple, Plantain and banana

Nearly 150 town lots are cleared for the use of future en poor quality of the seed and some other causes it is not doing very well. With all my efforts I could not get the work of building houses on these lots under way until after the rainy season had fully set in, when all out-door work goes forward very slowly; consequently but few houses are furnished, not more than ten or eleven in all. I have taken great pains to get men for this work, having applied frequently to the neighboring kings to send me people, but though they always promise, they nearly always have disappointed me. In fact their authority is scarcely sufficient to get their indolent fellows to work in the rain. I shall continue to strain every nerve to get a sufficient number of snug habitations ready before the arrival of your expedition, which if not sent before the receipt of this, I think may be safely started without far-ther delays. We are greatly in want of a fferent kinds of supplies, a list of which will accompany this. I only mention on that list those things, which we are in immediate need of. In regard to lumber, I find that I must retract what I said in my letters from the cape, and beg you to send a large supply of boards, plank, scantling and joists. The representations made to me at Monrovia entirely misled me. The great lapor of getting lumber from the woods, frequently from a long distance, by hand, and the few persons here who choose to follow this occupation, readers it impossible to procure a tithe of what we need in our operations.

The public buildings which I have erected are the agency house (unfinished,) the Colonial store, and a boat and gun house, the two latter unfinished. Besides these I took the responsibility of advancing to the Baptist Missionaries, Messrs Mylen and Crocker, the means of erecting a church in our village, agreeing to wait upon them until the money could be raised in America to discharge the debt. The amount will be somewhere about \$300. In the mean time we are to occupy the house for a school and other public purposes

until we get a building of our own. Beside these houses there are still wanting an office and apothecary's shop in one building; one for a jail and court house, a hospital, school house and a permanent stone store and wharf. Some of these I would advise to be commenced as early in the ensuing dry season as possible, particularly

I would beg to call your attention again to the subject of our relations with the old colony. The decided course which I felt bound to adopt in the earlier per od of my administra tion has prevented the recurrence of any of the vexatious questions of disputed jurisdiction which for a time threatened serious difficulty to us all. I am happy to say that Dr. Skin; ner, in a recent conversation, though differing in opinion on the subject of our relations, fully justified all that I had done, and informed me that he had written to the board at Washington, that with my instructions he should have felt it his duty to have taken the same course which I had pursued. But though our intercourse is at present of the most amiable character, I feel anxious that measures may be taken to settle the bounds of authority on both sides at an early day, 28 the only means of preserving mutual good feeling between the two colonies, and of ensuring the successful progress of your now happy little republic.

attention again to the business of selection, if it can be done. tooth to market—for the oil, which is a common article, he Do not, I pray you, send widows with large familie nor indeed women in any condition, who have no male potector. They are only burdens to society, and excessively emarrassing ones too-and in the nature of things, must be ourdensome for a long time. I wish a few bales of cotton ould be sent to give employment to the females now necessally idle. Cards and wheels we have in abundance, but no cotton. Among other money-saving machines I must not forget a seine, our river abounding as it does with excellen fish, might afford the means of lessening your expenditures for provisions to a great extent. It should be about 150 yards long, and 6

> or 7 deep. Since my last, I have added to our judicial code the follows ing enactments which, op being published, called forth the unanimous approbation of the people:

does not exist among our people—although some who joined us from there came strongly imbued with it. All seem determined to bend their attention closely to agriculture, satisfied that this is the only medium through which their ultimate interests and the permanent prosperity of the colony can be secured.

I am not sure whether I have already stated to you in what manner I have carried out your views in relation to the issue of rations and other pecuniary assistance to the emigrants. When I came here I found the condition of the people bad, every way—but my object now is only to speak of one point. They were poor—many had lost their all in their unhappy flight after the dreadful massacre, and except a few of the Savannah expedition, all were dependent entirely upon the societies for the means of support, even for a Art. 16. Persons Laving the colony, without the consent of

Art. 19. Any colonist receiving a native youth into his family for the purpose of education or service, after the 12th June inst., shall enter into articles of agreement before a ma-

among us. Again, other persons of a speculating disposition, foreseeing the rapid anvancement of the place, wished to possess themselves of lots for the purpose merely of making money. These were willing to do the original settling duties, but were not willing to bind themselves to live upon their lots. Thus it appeared to me that something was needed to bind the holder of a lot to continuous occupancy, in order to secure permanent settlers. The objects of the two last articles are too obvious to require any explanation.

would recommend an addition to your medical corps which certainly in this country ought to be strong. Should you succeed in making an arrangement to keep Dr. McDowal, (which, by the way, will depend upon yourselves, as he prefers a connection with you,) there ought still besides to be one other at least, who could assume the direction of affairs in that department in case of the head physician's sudden death or sickness. I have engaged Mr. Moore as assistant physician, for the ensuing year, at \$400, he boarding himself, and have paid his last year's salary. The only other salaried persons here are the store keeper, Mr. Benson, a person admirably qualified to do business with the natives, \$350; and a young lad on trial in the store.

I must not forget to inform you that we commemorated the anniversary of the massacre on the tenth of June. Business of all kinds was suspended at 12 o'clock, and at three we formed a procession in front of the colonial store, and walked to the Baptist church, where we had interesting and impressive sermon from Mr. Mylon, followed by appropriate remarks from Mr. Barton and Mr. Davis. In the evening we had a solemn and affecting prayer meeting.

Bob Grey, our friend and faithful ally, during that time of terror and death, was invited, with his neighbors, the kings and princes, to be present. He came early in the morning syrrounded with royalty, and staid with us all day, attending church and walking in procession. It was a proud day for Bob, whom I took particular pains to honor in the presence of the rest-placing him at the head of the table when their majesties dined, and giving him the head of the royal column in the procession. In church, too, I placed him conspicuously near myself, where he sat through the long "palaver"

On the 4th of July I gave the citizens a public dinner which was much enjoyed, and many patriotic toasts were drank in good lemonade, to the future glory of our young nation, and in a spirit of kind recollection to the honor of their native

The many cares and multiform duties at all times pressing upon the agent, renders it in my opinion, indispensable that he should have a secretary who might also perform the duties of book keeper.

This is probably the last communication I shall make to you, until I shall be able to appear before you in person, 1 intend going home with Mr. Hanson in about six weeks should the expedition not arrive before that time.

With the kindest regard for the personal welfare of each of you, and the warmest wishes for the prosperity of your little Colony, I am with great respect and consideration,

Your Obt. Servt. THOS. D. BUCHANAN, Com. &c. P. S. Dr. Mc Dowal's health is quite poor.

WESTERN LIBERALITY.-Five gentlemen in Peoria Illinois, have recently subscribed \$1,000, to aid the American Tract Society in perpetuating and extending the circulation of their Standard Evangelical Volumes. The letter, announcing the above subscription, says:

"The object which you present is one of immense importance, and especially at this time, when there is so much light reading and superficial thinking in our favored country. I do rejoice that the American Tract Society is endeavoring to supply every family in the United States with the evangelical and rich instructions contained in the works of Baxter, Dodinstructions contained in the works of Baxter and Baxter dridge, Flavel, Payson, and other kindred spirits. A few such subscriptions are greatly needed by the society at the present time.

For the New York Observer.

Messrs. Editors,-Though you very properly object to any extended controversy, on the subject of my last communica-tion, yet as you have permitted "one of the editors of the Temperance Recorder" to gainsay "Plain Truth," and "blink the question" at issue between us, you will allow me, I hope a brief rejoinder. This is due to the cause of truth, especiall nefit of plain men the eighth resolution of the late Conven-tion," and with this request I proceed to comply.

This eighth resolution, after enumerating the various phy-

as a beverage," declares that "it does not appear to us to be right that men should so use it, or furnish it to be so used by others." Such plain and cautious language would not need an "expounder," were it not necessary to rescue it from the

phraseology, "it does not appear to us to be right," was adopted by the *committee*, who expected to get it through the Convention in this form. The wisdom of those who inthe Convention in this form. The wisdom of those who insisted upon the word "prevailing" being prefixed, to qualify the "use," which the Convention did not think right, is now apparent; since otherwise that body might have been beguled into the expression of the sentiment, which is even still attempted to be proven, in defiance of all their efforts, made on purpose to disclaim and abjure it. The disappointment of those who were obliged to modify the resolution, as it subsequently passed the Convention, and the reluctance with which it was done, was very apparent, and it was only submitted to, because it was distinctly manifested, that the whole resolution would have been rejected "by an overwhelming majority," and it was saved from this destiny, only by the word "prevailing" being introduced, on the suggestion of Prof. Potter, of Union College. It is needless to add, that the vote on this amendment, expelled ultraism, as add, that the vote on this amendment, expelled ultraism, as defined in my last communication, from the Convention.

As you very properly observe, the "editor of the Temper-

thority, and it obviously means, that when alcoh-lic wine is drank at the table of the Lord it is not only "a sin against God," but it is the "unpartomable" sin itself. Let the reader compare the foregoing language with that of the "Sh resolution of the convention," and he will perceive that the latter condemns the "prevailing use, as a beverage, of all intoxicating liquor," by affirming that it does not appear to be right so to use it," and by this phraseology, the heresy of the "chlor of the Temperance Recorder" was disavowed, in terms so plain and significant that they cannot, by any sophistry be perverted to afford the shadow of justification for the misrepresentations of the last No. of the Recorder. Let the editor, and those who think with him, avow any doctriac they please, however monstrous or absurd; but the convention must be excussed from its paternity, especially after they have explicitly disclaimed it, and even introduced amendments, expressly for the purpose of preventing any possible suspicion of a sentment which they abhor.

Health of Challeston.—The cholera in Charleston appears to be increasing. The number of deaths during the week ending 4th inst. was 45, of which be cholera 28.

youth; if a boy, at least a pair of pantaloons and a shirt; if a grid, a frock; to see that they attend regularly at the Sabbath school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a day school, provided such school and church, and at least three months in each year at a late period.

In the reasons which scene do to call for the two first articles.

In the whole number deceased, 11 were white and 34 colored.

On the 5th inst. the report was 25 new cases, (viz. 5 whites and 20 blacks,) and 6 deaths. On the 6th the report was 25 new cases, (viz. 4 whites and 11 blacks) and 8 deaths. On the fifter that an importation intom the coast of Africa or the islands in the West Indies. He was a day school, provided such school and the white and 32 blacks, and 8 deaths. On the fifter of the f

Baltimore Chronicle, a Whig paper, that the state had gone decidedly for Van Buren. The conviction that this was the fact was so strong in Baltimore that the Van Burenites formcontinue in office five years.

VERMONT.—Returns for Governor from 113 towns give Jennison, (W.) 13,114: Bradley, (V. B.) 9,681. Whig majority thus far, 2,433. The election of Gen. Fletcher, (V. B.) to Congress from the 5th district is confirmed. Hiland Hall, which we sleeted to Congress everett, all Whigs are undoubted. ly re-slected to Congress from their respective districts. In the first district, as far as heard from, Hall has 3,791 votes; Rocinson, (V. B.) 2,883. Heman Allen, (W.) is probably relected in the 4th district.

FOREIGN.

By an arrival at this port, London papers have been receive

d to the 9th of August, and Lisbon papers to the 13th. The new revolution in Spain, commenced a few months ince, is making rapid progress. The constitution of 1812 has been solemnly proclaimed at Cadiz, Seville, and Badajoz, as well as at Malaga, and it seems now not improbable that the existing government will be overthrown.

A letter dated Madrid, August 5th, says: The French Am assador at this Court, has declared, that if, in consequence of the insurrectionary movements which have already com nenced, the existing fundamental laws should give place to the Constitution of 1812, all diplomatical relations will immeliately be stopped with the Government thus established, and assports demanded."

These papers contain intelligence of the death of Lieut. General Evans, the commander of the English division in the North of Spain. He died from a sickness under which he had been a long time lingering.

The session of the British Parliament, it was expected would be closed about the 22d of August. An interesting discussion upon Texian affairs occurred in

the British House of Commons on the 5th of August. We give below the most important parts of it. GREAT BRITAIN.

The Texas question in the British House of Commons. In the London Times we find the following sketch of a hort debate on the Texas question in the British House of ommons on the 5th of August.

Mr. B. Hoy said he rose to bring forward the motion of Mr. B. Hoy said he rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, on this subject. He would endeavor to be as brief as the importance of the subject would permit him—a subject of the highest interest to the great cause of humanity, and of immense importance to our colonial possessions in the western world, and to a large body of our most respectable merchants at home, who had embarked 70,000,000 dollars in the Mexican dominions. What, let him ask, would be the consequence if the United States should be suffered to wrest the Texas from Mexico, and to take possession of it? Would not Cuba and the other Mexican possessions then soon fall a prey to the United States?

The laws of Mexico prohibited the carrying on of the slave.

sions then soon fall a prey to the United States?

The laws of Mexico prohibited the carrying on of the slave trade, and if this revolted province should remain a portion of the U. States, and should, as such, proceed to carry on that abominable traffic, it would directly violate a treaty made with this country. The press of America had long taken the press of the Textures and had served the rest of the Textures and had served the rest. with this country. The press of America had long taken the part of the Texians, and had spread the most exaggerated statements against the Mexicans, and it was evident that, the independence of Texas once established, that province would soon be added to the federal Union of North America. ould soon be added to the leader of child of trothe America. he number of states in that Union had originally been but 3; they were now increased to 26; and there could be no oubt that if Texas were added to that Union, the basis of of nobility with the title of Baron, but he never assumed it, trade permanently in that province. He begged to ask the noble ford opposite, (Lord Palmerston) if within the last ten days he had not received an application from the Mexican

Unless Mexico was assisted as she ought to be by this country, she would be so weakened as soon to become an easy victim to the ambition of the United States of America. The motion with which he intended to conclude was, for an ddress to the crown to take such measures as were proper for the fulfilment of the existing treaty, by which this country was bound to co-operate with Mexico. He was of opinion that England ought not only to remonstrate with Ame-ica, but have a naval force on the coast to support Mexico gainst American aggressions.

Mr. H. G. Ward seconded the amendment, which involved

Mr. H. G. Ward seconded the amendment, which involved a subject upon which he had been long and was deeply interested. The importance of the province of Texas was but little known in this house or by the country. The province itself consisted of a large tract of the finest land; it had nu-

others." Such plain and cautious language would not need an "expounder," were it not necessary to rescue it from the perversions of "one of the editors of the Temperance Record et," for the sentiment is only this, that the "precaising use as beereage, of intextenting liquor, does not appear to be right." And yet this is the language which was totured in the Temperance Recorder to mean "a full recognition of the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquor, and this too, in the face of the testimony, which the journals of the Convention will show, that the word "prevailing" was introduced for the purpose of disclaiming this precise sentiment.

The words, "it does not appear to us to be right," would indeed be a strange phraseology, had the Convention will indeed be a strange phraseology, had the Convention will indeed be a strange phraseology, had the Convention mean to "fully recognize total abstinence on the ground of moral obligation." Would they have said "it does not appear to us to be right," would indeed be a strange phraseology, had the Convention will not be the principle" asserted by the Recorder. On the contrary, this form a gainst God! Surely this language of the country of the slave that this stipulation in its territory of the slave that this stipulation in its territory of the slave that this stipulation in adde that this stipulation in a supplication of the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquor, and the word word that the word "prevailing" was introduced for the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquor, does not appear to be the time that the contrary word the ground of merit and the word of the testimony, which the journals of the Convention will be a strange phraseology, had the Convention will be a strange phraseology, and the convention of the

opulation in Texas in the way he had stated, and having iven to it every possible assistance, a committee of foreign elations in the Senate made a report signed by Mr. Clay, for whom he entertained a high respect, discussing the necessity of recognizing the declaration of the independence of

himself at liberty to agree to the proposal of the honorable member for Southampton, he trusted that neither the honorable member nor the house would imagine that was a proof that he did not feel the importance of its object, or that His that he did not feel the importance of its object, or that His Majesty's Government were no! as much animated as was the honorable member with the desire to put an end to those evils to which the address he had moved for mainly related. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord Palmerston) trusted that he should be able to prove to the house that the address moved for was at present in some respects unnecessary, and in other respects premature. The observations of the two honorable gentlemen who had preceded him divided themselves into two different branches—the one relating to the political part of the question, and the other relating to the political part of the question, and the other relating to the trade in slaves. With regard to the political question, undoubtedly the possibility that the province of Texas might be added to the United States was a subject which ought scriously to engage the attention of the house and of the country, but he did not think that the events which had occurred afforded any ground for supposing that there was any such probability of its occurring as to call upon this house to address the Crown with reference to that matter.

afficient in well as the vote on this superdineas, expelled allocates, as defined in my last communication, from the Convention.

As you very properly observe, the "cities of the Primpers and Recorder has currently eventioned the main printing passion, and the other relating to the political question, which are the possion of the respect to the political question, which are the possion of the respect to the political question, which are the possion of the respect to the political question, which are the possion of the respect to the political question, and the primary of the primary printing that the possion of the respect to the political question, and the primary for it would be affectation to deny, or attempt to concerd the case that the ready of the primary for it would be affectation to deny, or attempt to concerd the case that the ready of the primary for it would be affectation to deny, or attempt to concerd the case that the ready of the primary for it would be affectation to deny, or attempt to concerd the case that the ready of the primary for it would be affectation to deny, or attempt to concerd the case that the ready of the primary for it would be affectation to deny, or attempt to concerd the case that the ready of the primary for it would be affectation to deny, or attempt to concerd the case that the ready of the primary for it would be affectation to deny, or attempt to concerd the case that the ready of the primary for it would be affected to the ready of the primary for it would be affected to the ready of the primary for it would be affected to the ready of the primary for it would be affected to the ready of the primary for it would be affected to the primary for it would be

they nevertheless themselves adopt the "ultraism" which in my last communication, I think I have shown to be alike unscriptural, unreasonable, and repulsive to common sense.

The left-handed compliment to Dr. Edwards, with which the "ultraism" which the "electror of the Temperance Recorder" concludes his continuous against this integrity, for it implies that he aimed to catch the convenion "with guile." As that gentleman is melligence, and, what is worse, it makes a palpain to catch the convenion "with guile." As that gentleman, however, is fully able to vindicate himself, I shall not anticipate his defence, nor will I occupy your columns in reply to the defunctions of the "wrath and curses." of God which will be shared the explanation he had to offer was, that his Majes who filled it will him, since this is in the true spirit of ultraised, in which he has been engulphed. His anathemas are as harmless as his logic, and are probably not more tangible than his facts. When he shall prove that the use of alcoholic whene, ever at the table of the Lord, is morally wrong, or disavow the settiment, he may protect himself from the "Plant Texts, while other places were given. The fact was, that his Majes or disavow the settiment, he may protect himself from the whole will be a great evidence of the settiment of the deposition of the house; and if the house is undifferent or unwilling to bestow the most vigilant care to any quantity, and and what any united the convention of individuals mixing them selves up in the matter. He (Lord Palmerston) had that of the government of the government of the decorate of the correction will be corrected by the correction of the correction of the correction will be realized or not the definition of the co

A Liverpool poper of August 9th says: "On Tuesday last the House of Commons resolved by a majority of 29 not to consent to the alterations, by courtesy amendments, made in the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords. The bill is herefore lost, and the hopes which the Tories entertained of pressure ministers are the several last elective. eating ministers on this question, are lost also. For anther year the clergy of the Irish church will have to live as hey best can, this being the third time that they been sen-enced to starvation by the House of Lords. If this is connued much longer, the Irish church will really become apostolic in one respect, namely, the poverty of its ministers. Many of the clergy must be already reduced to sad straits.

Attempt to kidnap Santa Anna!

A New Orleans paper states that a gentleman just arrived in that city from Velasco, Texas, reports that the American schooner Passaic, Hughes, which left that port a short time schooner Passaic, riughes, which left that port a short that previous loaded with provisions, wines, &c. for Texas, under pretence of trading, but whose real purpose was to smuggle Santa Anna on board, before all their plans had matured, were discovered in the act of going for him. The Texan go vernment have seized the schooner and imprisoned all con

TEXAS.

DEATH OF ROTHSCHILD.—Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the celebrated London Banker, died on Thursday, July 28, at Frankfort-on-the Maine, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He was only 59 years of age. His visit to Frankfort was to present at the marriage of his son. His illness continued or several weeks, before it terminated in death. He was sensible to the last. It is said that he had a strong presenti ment that he should not return to England—but an impression prevails, that his life might have been saved, if better professional advice could have been procured than that found on the spot. Mr. Rothschild was, emphatically speaking, a self-made man—the rise of his fortune was all within the present century. He came to England in 1800, where he acted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of model of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of the casted as agent for his faither in the purchase of the casted as agent for his faither his purchase of the casted as agent for his faither his purchase of the casted as agent for his faither his purchase of the casted as agent for his faither hi te piecent century. The came to Duganta in two, which can be acted as agent for his father in the purchase of goods for the continent. Shortly afterwards, through the agency of is father, and the Prince of Hesse Cassel, he had large sums ate of accumulation. It was not till the breaking out of the war with Spain in 1808, that his extraordinary means, which were displayed in making remittances for the English army in that country, were developed to any extent, so as to be known to the mercantile world generally. He was one of ten children, eight of whom survive him-four brothers, He married the daughter of Mr. Cohen, a merchant in London, who is said so httle to have anticipated the success in life of his future son-in-law, that he entertained some doubts about the prudence of the match—and Mr. Rothschild was accordingly desired to produce testimonials as to his worldly means. The whimsical answer was, that whatever number of daughters Mr. Cohen possessed, he could not do bette. so far as money and good character went, than to give them all to Nathan Mayer Rothschild.

The death of this eminent banker is one of the most important events for London, and nethans for Engagestic.

ortant events for London, and perhaps for Europe, which as occurred for some time; his financial transactions have ervaded the whole continent—and may be said to have excised more or less influence on money business of every escription. No operations on an equally large scale have description. No operations on an equally large scale have existed in Europe previous to his time—for they were not confined to his own capital and resources, which were immense, but were carried on in conjunction with his brothers in Paris, in Vienna, in Frankfort, and in Naples—all of whom possess colossal fortunes of their own. Besides which, he had agencies established in almost every large city in the old or the new world, all of which, under his directions, conducted extensive business of various kinds. Nothing therefore was too great or extended, previded the project was a reasonable one, for him to undertake. All the brothers of Mr. Rothschild are men of great capacity and knowledge of business—but it is generally admitted that they deferred to his judgment in all their undertakings, and that he was the moving of the great mass of capital they represented. Mr. Rothschild, like the rest of his brothers, held a patent f nobility with the title of Baron, but he never assumed it,

DOMESTIC.

STREET ROBBERY .- On Monday night, as Mr. John Noble. rom New-Orleans, was passing through Anthony street be ween eleven and twelve o'clock, three colored women stopped him, and one of them snatched away his watch and ran ped him, and one of them snatched away his watch and ran into a neighboring house with it. Nearly at the same moment a young man named William Muligan, and three or four other young men, came to the spot, and Mr. Nobie requested them to accompany him into the house which the colored women had entered, in search of his watch. The young men however, instead of assisting him to recover the property he had already lost, pressed round him, and one of them thrusting his hand into Mr. Noble's pocket, took from it a hottle of camphor, the contents of which he threw into a bottle of camphor, the contents of which he threw into

serian however that it was Muligan who took the money, it was not doubt the sort of the watch and supposed to throw the standard of the sort of the watch and supposed to the watch the series and found the money series of the watch in the series and found the money series of the watch in the series and found the money series of the watch in the series and found the money series of the watch in the series and found the money series of the watch in the series and the series and found the money series of the watch in the series and the series and found the money series of the watch in the series and the series and the series and found the money of the watch in the series and t

9.....

The above is the largest amount received during any pre The above is the largest amount received during any previous week since the completion of the road, notwithstanding the pleasure travel has almost entirely ceased. We are informed by gentlemen, on whose judgments we can rely with the utmost confidence, that the receipts for the first four months will undoubtedly exceed one hundred and sixty thousand dollars!—and that the expenses during that period will not be more than \$5,000 per month, or in the aggregate \$20,000; so that on the first of December the nett receipts will be \$140,000, or 9 1-2 per cent. on the whole amount of the capital paid in!

as the feat is termed—thus inducing an undue fulness of the sued between them, relative to the manner in which McCreggan laid down the bricks on the scaffold, and Brennan took up a plumb board and made a blow with it at McCreggan, who in return threw a brick at Brennan, which struck him on the head and precipitated him to the ground, being a fall of nearly sixty feet, by which the unfortunate man was instantly killed. As soon as McCreggan saw Brennan fall off the house, he got down as quickly as he could, and made his secape for the present.—ib.

Death of Col. Burr.—At last the eventful and long producing an undue fulness of the blood vessels in that region, and producing such a pressure as the feat is termed—thus inducing an undue fulness of the blood vessels in that region, and producing such a pressure of the blood vessels in that region, and producing such a pressure of the term will commence on the first Wednesday (2d) of with the union the brain as to interrupt its proper functions.

The suspicious looking crew, which was magnified by the Detroit Adv. into a case of piracy, turns out to have been nothing more than a company of volunteers on their way to Texas, by way of the upper lakes, who were compelled, for want of provisions, to levy contributions on the inhaltent of the coast, and by the whim of their leader to assume mustachios.

TEACHER WANTED.—The Trustees of Amherst Academy wish to the coast, and by the whim of their leader to assume mustachios.

By order of the Trustees, in the text region, and producing such a pressure of the pressure.

The suspicious looking crew, which was magnified by the Detroit Adv. into a case of piracy, turns out to have by the Detroit Adv. into a case of piracy, turns out to have by the Detroit Adv. into a case of piracy, turns out to have by the Detroit Adv. into a case of piracy turns out to have way to Texas, by way of the upper lakes, who were compelled, for want of provisions, to levy contributions on the inhaltent provisions.

The suspicious looking crew, which wa

DEATH OF COL. BURR.—At last the eventful and long protracted life of this remarkable man has reached its termination. He died on Tuesday at Staten Island, in the 81st year of his age. For some years past, it has been said and believed, that after his death, the veil that has so long shrouded his recollections of events and times which are known to most of those now living only as matters of historical narration, and but imperfectly even as such, would be withdrawn; and high anticipations have been formed of the nature and extent of the revelations thus to be made. Whether these anticipations will be realized or not, we are without the power to decide; but there can be no doubt that if Aaron Bur indeed employed the last three or four years of his life in preparing the materials for a full and unreserved disclosure of his own history, in connection with the history of the years through which he was a prominent actor on the stage of public events, a work of almost unprecedented interest and of great value, may be expected.—Com. Adv.

EXTRAORDINARY SEASON.—The Quebec Gazette of Sep-The injury to vegetation has now been general and extensive. The second frost extended to the southward and westward throughout the whole country from Lake Erie to Boston, and even into New Jersey. The present frost will probably have reached farther. The ice was an eighth of an inch in thickness yesterday morning; its effects are visible on the potatoe stalks which had only suffered in certain localities on the 9th and 20th of Aug. All tender garden plants are nearly de-

farmer is one of incessant care and labor, all over the world, but when his hopes and efforts, during a whole year, are destroyed by untoward seasons, his lot is peculiarly hard, and requires all that buoyancy of hope and cheerful resignation to the will of Providence, for which that meritorious lass is so much distinguished.

PRICE OF BREAD STUFFS .- The price of wheat in Paris is PRICE OF BREAD STUFFS.—The price of wheat in Faris is 112 cents a bushel, and the price of flour \$5 a barrel. In London flour is \$8 a barrel. In the ports of the Mediterraneau and of the Baltic, bread stuffs are much cheaper than in either London or Paris. The price of good wheat at Naples is 2s. 10d. sterling a bushel, or 67 cents. From any one of these places freight might be obtained at 33 cents per barrel on flour, and 12 1-2 cents per bushel on wheat, or about half the rete charged on transportation of the same attribute from on flour, and 12 1-2 cents per bushel on wheat, or about half the rate charged on transportation of the same articles from Rochester, and one-fourth of what is charged from Ohio. Fifty thousand bushels of corn have lately been received here from Ohio by one house, at a freight of 49 cents. The duty on flour is one dollar a barrel, and on wheat 25 cents a bushel. Wheat, therefore, can be imported from Naples and laid down in New York at 125 to 135 cts. a bushel, all charges paid, and from a hundred other places at the same or a leave rule. om a hundred other places at the same or a less price. Corn and rye are not burdened with a duty, and may be and the are not but defined with a duty, and may be imported to great advantage. The countries of Europe and Asia afford stores of bread stuffs almost inexhaustible, so that the supplies for this country, if they should run to the highest possible quantity, could only affect prices in a very slight degree. Free trade will supply all our wants, and the cost, with a bloral more article. with a liberal mercantile profit, will not carry prices above 150 cents for wheat, 100 cents fyr rye and Indian corn, 50 cents for oats per bushel, and \$7 50 for flour per barrel. So

SLAVE CASE.—The case of Jesse Collier, a slave who esaped from his master in April, 1935, and has since been a esident of this city, was decided on Tuesday last, by the Reorder against the slave. It seems that after his arrival in his city, Collier, having obtained a certificate of freedom and several witnesses were brought forward, who swore that they had known him here for many months prior to April, 1835. The description of Gosley, however, in the certificate, did not apply to Collier, he being full 5 feet 8 inches in height, while Gosley was represented as only 5 feet 3 inches, and witnesses from Maryland, were brought on the part of his master, who identified the slave by selecting him from a com-pany of colored men, and swore that they knew him well, Under these circumstances, on Tuesday last, the Recorder gave Mr. Collier a certificate that Jesse Collier, the slave, "owed him service," and on this certificate Mr. Collier demanded the slave from the Sheriff, who held him in custody under the writ of de homine replegiando, but the Sheriff refused to deliver him up. A writ of Habeas Corpus was then taken out by the claimant, and served on the Sheriff, to bring the Slave before the Recorder, and show cause why ne detained him. The Sheriff accordingly brought the Slave before the Recorder on Wednesday, in the Court of Sessions, and stated that he held the Slave in custody under a writ de homine replegiando. The Recorder told the Sheriff that the homine replegiando. The Recorder told the Sheriff that the writ was invalid and could give no authority whatever to detain the Slave, and that he must deliver him forthwith to his owner. The Sheriff then liberated the Slave in Court, and he left it in company with his master, who has been put to an expense of about \$800 to recover him.

of Tuesday night the 6th inst. has cut off the kopes which were entertained respecting Indian Corn and other Fall crops. We have had opportunity to converse with persons from the interior of this State and with others who have passed through New England, and they say every thing is killsed through New England, and they say every thing is killed. The market people who come in from around the city bring the same report. The Boston Daily Advertiser says,—
"The severe frost of Tuesday night appears to have put an entire stop to the vegetation of many plants, which usually continue to grow two months later. Indian corn is killed; very little if any in this vicinity having ripened the present season. Melons, squashes, cucumbers, beans, and other garden vegetables, are killed. This will occasion a serious loss throughout New England, and cause a severe deprivation to many persons."—J. of Com.

o many persons."-J. of Com.

Colonization-Maryland in Liberia. - By the arrival of COLONIZATION—Maryland in Liberta.—By the arrival of the brig Fortune, interesting and very satisfactory accounts have been received from the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas on the Coast of Africa. It is especially gratifying to find that the agent, Oliver Holmes, Jr. Esq. writes "that the States if not better." The Fortune brought out Saml. F. McGill, the son of the late vice agent at Monrovia, whom the Young Men's Colonization Society of Baltimore have

few minutes after it was discovered, the building was entirely i Mr. Noble's eyes, and whilst he was smarting from the effects of it, Mulligan robbed him of \$1,233, and the whole gang then ran away. Mr. Noble called out "Watch," and three watchmen immediately hastened to his assistance, pursued the robbers and overtook Mulligan, whom they searched, but found no part of the property on him. As Mr. Noble was the exertions of the firemen. The fire was no doubt the west the exertions of the firemen. The fire was no doubt the west

The late Freshers in Virginia.—The Richmond Whig of Sept. 6th, says: Hardly a mill is left without damage on the Southanna, (the southern arm of the Pamunkey,) and we believe scarcely a bridge standing on the whole river. Crewsville mills in Hanover, of fifty years antiquity, were carried away. So were six saw mills in a circuit of four or five mile. The corn has been totally destroyed where the grounds were very low; and the embankments constructed to result the very low; and the embankments constructed to repel the floods of the Southanna have been overwhelmed.

On the Rivanna river, the Columbia mills and cotton manufactory, the property of the enterprising Messrs. Timberlake and Magruder, are reported to have been swept off. On Slate river in Buckingham, the flood was enormous, and the damage very great in crops fivings, and we imagine in the Second street church, Troy, N. Y. on the 2d Tuesdamage very great in crops fivings, and we imagine in

assume mustachios.

The Whig conferrees of the city of Philadelphia have nominated John Sargeant and John M. Scott, as candidates for

Congress.

The Hon. J. Dunan of Toronto, has presented to St. James Church in that city 800l, (\$3,200,) toward the purchase of an organ for that splendid building.

Six, seven, eight, and nine dollar bills are issued by the Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank at Rahway. If other banks would do the same, it would afford important facilities in making change. making change.

The New Orieans American of the 27th ult. gives a summary

The New Orleans American of the 27th uit, gives a summary of interments in that city for each week from the 1st of May to the 14th of August. The largest number in any one week was 80, in the menth of May. For several weeks past, the number has in no case exceeded 55. The city has been

number has in no case exceeded 55. The city has been much better this year than last.

The Providence and Stonington Rail Road is rapidly approaching to completion. More than two thirds of the whole line is ready for the rails, the bridges are in rapid progress, and there can be no doubt the road will be ready to receive the locomotives and cars early in the spring.

In the case of the complaint against Capt. Townsend, and Wm. Manchester, the master and pilot of the steamboat Boston, for running down the Ferry Boat Gen. Jackson, and in which complaint they were held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars, the Grand Jury, after a rigid investigation of all the circumstances connected with the unfortunate occurrence, have dismissed the complaint and refused to find a bill.

The boner of the Staten Island Dying and Printing establishment's steam engine burst about 9 o'clock on Monday. The engineer was killed and another man wounded.

Daniel Patterson, a native of Scotland, was brought to the Hospital on Monday evening from an eating house, where, whilst he was eating his supper, a piece of meat stuck in his throat, which choaked him to death before it could be extracted. It has been stated that Messrs, Johnson & Leech were held

d an Insurance Company. A bill of indictment, founded on his charge, was afterwards sent before the Grand Jury, who have thrown it out, we understand, by a unanimous vote.

By the Falcon, arrived at Baltimore, accounts have been received that the Treasury at Rio was robbed between the 23d and 25th of Jaly of about two millions of dollars. Several parsons had been executed that the Treasury at Rio was robbed between the

al persons had been arrested, and some of the money stop-On the morning of the 6th inst. an extensive steam sawmill and sash factory, belonging to Messrs. Rice & Clark, of Detroit, were entirely destroyed by fire, as was also a large quantity of lumber in the yard adjoining the buildings. The loss is estimated at \$15,000; upon which there was no insu-

rance.
The tolls collected on the New-York Canals from the 15th to the 31st of August, amount to the sum of \$121,195 70. The total receipts for tolls in the month of August amount to \$213,046 82, being about \$52,000 more than the receipts for tolls. the same month in 1835. The whole sum received for tolls from the opening of navigation to the present time, is

Mr. Butler, Attorney-General of the United States, will be it is stated in the Georgetown Metropolitan,) placed at the head of the War Department during the remainder of the present administration. We learn from the same paper, that Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, is too much indisposed to ttend to the duties of his station.

The Catholic Cathedral was burglariously entered on Sunday night, and the silver tabernacle forced open, and one of the silver vessels used in worship, worth about \$100, carried Hickory wood sells at \$3 25, and oak at \$2 38 to 263 per

Hickory wood sells at \$3 25, and oak at \$2 38 to 2 05 per load, and both are scarce.

The ages of Mr. Jeremiah Trask and his four sisters, now living in Beverly, amount in the aggregate to 405 years.

The Boston Sentinel and Gazette contains a statement of the mean heat of August from 1816 to 1836, by which it appears that the memorable season of 1816 was warmer than 1836, the average of August 1816 being 75 31, and that of 836, the average of August 1816 being 75.31, and that of

1836, the average of August 1810 being 18.31, and that of 1836 only 63.06.

Mr. Towne, an eminent architect of this city has migrated to New Haven, Conn., to build him there, in that handsomely laid-out town, a fire-proof kouse, which may preserve his valuable library and models, estimated at 40,000 dollars, from the hazard of destruction by fire. valuable library and models, estimated at 40,000 dollars, from the hazard of destruction by fire.

The Sully brought from Havre 375,000 francs in gold, on account of the Neapolitan indemnity, consigned to the bank

of America.

Mr. Daniel Cole died at Adolphustown, U. C. on the 5th inst. at the age of one hundred and five years and one month. He was a native of Long Island, and one of the first settlers

of the township.

On the night of the 8th inst. the leather and shoe store of B. Dowd & Son, at Saybrook, Ct. was destroyed by fire, together with its contents. Loss about 5,000 dollars, one half of which was insured. The store is to be immediately rebuilt and the business resumed.

A Georgia paper states that one thousand Creek Indians have lately consented to enter the service of the II. States for

A Georgia paper states that one thousand Creek Indians have lately consented to enter the service of the U. States for twelve months, if required so long, and proceed forthwith to Florida. By the assistance of these Indians, it is thought the Seminoles will be reduced to submission much earlier than they otherwise would be. Capt. J. P. Lane, at present ad to Gen. Jessup, is to accompany the Creeks to Florida as their commander, and will be promoted to the office of colonel.

A meeting of officers was held of First the Clark. A KILLING FROST--There is reason to fear that the frost A meeting of officers was held at Fort Brooke, Florida, or he 5th of May last, at which time it was resolved to erect a suitable monument in honor of the brave and unfortunate
Major Dade and his companions, upon the battle ground
where their gallant career was terminated.
George G. Fowler has resigned the office of First Judge of

the county of Orange.

The Buffalo Journal says that a severe frost occurred on Monday night, 5th inst. which swept all before it in the south towns of the county. The same calamity visited other sections of western New-York. The less is irreparable, calculated the second of the se ated to occasion the most serious apprehensions in the pub

The Masonic Hall at Lexington, Ky. was destroyed by fire on the 29th ul.

MARRIED.

At Prattsburgh, Steuben county, on the 5th inst. by Rev. J. H lotchkin, Rev. David Martin, late of the Auburn Theological Sem nary, to Miss Mary Porter, daughter of Hon. Robert Porter, of Pratishingh.

argh. e 11th August last, at West Mendon, Monroe co. Amos Vint Vatkins, to Mrs. Eliza Coyell, of Mount Morris. At Brooklyn, by Rev. J. Greenleaf, Mr. G. A. Scudder, to Miss ary Rolph; Mr. J. R. Rolph, to Miss H. C. Woodhull.

Mary Rolph; Mr. J. R. Rolph, to Miss H. C. Woodhull.
On Thursday morning, the 8th of Sept. in Troy, N. Y. by Rev.
John Gray, the Rev. David R. Gillmer, te Miss Helen H. daughter of
the Rev. John Hillis.
In Madrid, St. Lawrence co. by the Rev. James Taylor, Rev. J. M.
Ballou, of Gainesville, Genessee co. to Miss Jane Bissell, eldest
daughter of E. Bissell.
At Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, N. Y. by the Rev. B. F
Wile, the Rev. James J. Helm, of Greeneville, Tennessee, to Miss
Eliza Maria, daughter of the late Wm. Buckley, Esq. of the former
place.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday morning, Erastus Barnes, Esq. late Alder-

To Seats free.

To Synod of Albany.—The Synod of Albany will hold its annual meeting in the Second street church, Troy, N. Y. on the 2d Tuesday of October next, 2 o'clock, P. M. Sermen by Rev. John Campbell, of Albany, the last Moderator.

Wateriord, 3d Sept. 1836.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the kindness of Mr. Thomas Williams, in contributing \$50 to constitute him an honorary member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; also that of the people of his pastoral charge, in constituting him a life member of the American Tract Society, by appropriating the requisite sum from their annual contribution to the funds of that Society.

Richmond. N. Y. Ang. 2, 1836. Richmond, N. Y. Aug. 2, 1836.

13- The Board of the New York City Tract Society will meet at the Tract House, on Monday the 19th inst. at half past 7, P. M. when the Ward Agents will report the results of last month's labor. The friends of the cause are invited to attend. Tis The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the kindness of "a Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church," in constituting him, by a donation of \$20, a life member of the American Tract Society. For a reply to the suggestion with which the donation was accompanied, he is referred to the Secretary of the Society.

James W. Cooke.

to engage a gentleman, suitably qualified, to take the charge of said Academy, as Principal. Any person desirous of the situation, is requested to apply soon. By order of the Trustees,

L. BOLTWOOD, Secretary.

Amhest, Mass. Sept. 10, 1836.

MISS McCLENACHAN will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 Carroll place, (Bleecker st.) on Wednesday, 7th September.

and there can be no doubt the road will be ready to receive the locomotives and cars early in the spring.

In the case of the complaint against Capt. Townsend, and Wm. Manchester, the master and pilot of the steamboat Boston, for running down the Ferry Boat Gen. Jackson, and in which complaint they were held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars, the Grand Jury, after a rigid investigation of all the circumstances connected with the unfortunate occurrence, have dismissed the complaint and refused to find a bill.

A letter from a town near Portland, dated Sept. 8th, says: "Tuesday last was like a winter day, and the night following was so cold that the vines and their fruits were irozen. It is melancholy to look on the desolation, Not an ear of corn is stitute the peculiar stronghold and nursery."

In the case of the complaint against Capt. Townsend, and wm. Manchester, the master and pilot of the steamboat Bills VEARS IN THE MONASTERIES.—Just published, by Hall Capts in the Monasteries of Boston, for running down the Ferry Boat Gen. Jackson, and in which complaint they were held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars, the Grand Jury, after a rigid investigation of all the circumstances connected with the unfortunate occurrence, have dismissed the complaint and refused to find a bill.

A letter from a town near Portland, dated Sept. 8th, says: "Tuesday last was like a winter day, and the night following recommendation of the work is from Rev. Dr. Miller, Professors at Princeton: "We are prepared to say that, so lar as a partial examination of the twelve first chapters (all we have seen.) can furnish a just judg ment concerning the whole, we think it a seasonable production.

A letter from a town near Portland, dated Sept. 8th, says: "Common English studies, "Tuition in Elementary stu

CLOVERSEED, lb. — 3 a — 34
COAL.

Liverpool, chal. 11 — a 11 25
Virginia. 6 — a 8 — 4
Anthracite, ton. 8 — a 9 —
COFFEE.

Cotton. 1 — 12 a — 13
Java. — 13 a — 15
Java. — 13 a — 25
Undress'd upper, side — 95 a 3 —
Undress'd dupper, side — 95 a 3 —
Undress'd do. — 1 — a 2 25
LUMBER.
Boards, N. R.M. ft. 17 — a 18
Java. — 13 a — 15
Do. Eastern pine. 18 — a 19 —
Do. Albany, pcc. — 18 a — 19
Plank, Ga, pi.M. ft. 25 — a 35 —
Scanting pine. 15 — a 16 Heading, W.O... 54 — a — 1 Hoops. 30 — a 40 — MOLASSES. 30 — a 40 — MOLASSES. 30 — a 40 — 40 Havana, Matanzas — 38 a — 40 Havana, Matanzas — 38 a — 40 NALS. — 44 a — 48 NALS. — 20 a — 40 Cut, 3d, 1b... — 8 a — 9 — 44 a — 48 o. hhd....... 22 50 a 23 — Beans, pr. trc. 7b.. 10 — a 12 —

HEMP. Hamp.

Hubs.

Juenos Ayres and

Hears, 130 — al40 — Hubs.

Juenos Ayres and

Hamp.

Hamp.

Hamp.

Hubs.

Hamperican.

Hamp FORREST & MULLIGAN'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 115 Franklin street, will be re-opened, after the summer vacation, on Monday, the 29th inst.
Circulars, containing terms, may be obtained at the book stores of Leavitt, Lord & Co. Broadway, and at R. Carter's, corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

BOARD WANTED, for a gentleman, with an unfurnished room, pleasantly located in the neighborhood of Chathain square or East Broadway. A private family, or where there are but few boarders, would be preferred. A line addressed to W. C. E. at the office of the Observer, will meet with attention.

The several branches are taught as follows, viz.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Thomas Hubbard, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Eli Ives, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Benjamin Silliman, M. D. and

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Wm. Tully, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Wm. Tully, M. D.
Anatomy and Physiology, by Jonathan Knight, M. D.
Obstetrics, by Timothy P. Beers, M. D.
The several courses in all the departments are full and complete, and the means of illustration ample.
The matriculation lee and contingent bill are \$7.50; the fees for the mistry, Anatomy, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Theory and Tractice, are \$12.50 each, and for Obstetrics \$6—amounting to

Applicants may address Isaac Bennet, Weston, Fairfield co.

de the age of one year and under, 59; between the age of one and two, sumption 27, convulsions 24, dropsy in the head 9, fever scallet 6, sumption 27, convulsions 24, dropsy in the head 9, fever scallet 6, sumption 27, convulsions 24, dropsy in the head 9, fever scallet 6, beaths in Philadelphia, last week, 107. Consumption 14, summer complaint 11.

Deaths in Baltimore week ending 13th inst. 43—of which number 8 were colored persons.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

The congregation belonging to the Presbytery of New York, and attending on the preaching of the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, will, Providence permitting, hold public wership for the present, every sabbath, at half past 10 o'clock in the morning, and at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Chapel of the New York University, or Washington square. The evening lecture is expected to be resumed to morrow evening.

Deaths in Baltimore week ending 13th inst. 43—of which number 8 were colored persons.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

The fine in and attending on the preaching of the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, will, Providence permitting, hold public wership for the present, every sabbath, at half past 10 o'clock in the morning, and at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Chapel of the New York University, or washington square. The evening lecture is expected to be resumed to morrow evening.

Deaths in Palitimore week ending 13th inst. 43—of which number 8 were colored persons.

The fine Hely Apostles of our Savior. To which are added, Lives of the two Evangelists, St. Mark and St. Luke. By Wm. Cave, D. D. The fives, actes, and marty done of the Hely Apostles of our Savior. To which are added, Lives of the two Evangelists, St. Mark and St. Luke. By Wm. Cave, D. D. The fives actes, and marty done of the Hely Apostles of our Savior. To which are added, Lives of the two Evangelists, St. Mark and St. Luke. By Wm. Cave, D. D. The fives actes, and marty done of the Hely Apostles of our Savior. To which are added, Lives of the

H. & V. will publish, in a few days, The Scholar's Reference Book, an invaluable work for schools.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.—Christian Psalmist, by Thomas Hastings and Wm. Patton.
Church Psalmody, by L. Mason and D. Greene.
Worcester's Watts', and Select Hymns.
Worchall's do de For the Baptist
Churches. Worcester's Waits', and Select Hymns.
Winchell's do do Tor the Baptist
Manual of Church Psalmody, Churches.
Reformed Dutch Church Psalms and Hymns
Village Hymns; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns.
Union Hymns; Dwight's Psalms and Hymns.
Spiritual Songs, by Hastings and Mason.
Gallagher's Waits and Select Hymns.
Zion's Songster; Methodist Hymns; Waits' common edition.
Mother's Hymn Book, for Maternal Associations, &c.
Alexander's Hymns.
Baptist Select Hymns, by Linsby & Davis.
Sacred Poetry. For sale by
s17-2t EZRA COLLIER, 148 Nassau st.

MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY AT MIDDLETOWN POINT, Mommouth county, N. J.—Philetus Phillips, A. M. Principal. This institution has the advantage of an agreeable and healthy location, on an inlet of Rarian Bay, about thirty miles from the city of New York, with which it has a direct and daily communication by steam boat.

The course of study pursued is designed to present a thorough

The academic year win be divided into two sessions of twenty. two weeks each. The ensuing winter session will commence on the 1st Monday in November.

Terms in the Male Department.

For the Latin, Greek, and French languages, and the higher branches of Mathematics, per session, \$12 00 For Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Chemistry,

For Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Chemistry, Rheteric, &c.

For Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Reading and Writing.

The male and Female departments will occupy the same building, but be entirely distinct and separate. The latter will be under the care and instruction of Mrs. Phillips.

Terms in the Female Department.

For Drawing, Painting, Embrodery, &c.

For other branches, the same as above.

Should there be at any time as many as ten pupils desirous of attending to Music, a lady, well qualified, will be engaged to teach it exclusively.

Amhest, Mass. Sept. 10, 1836.

ITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL REVIEW.—Conducted by Rev. L. Woods, Jr.—No. XI. Sept. 1836.—New York, F. Knight, publisher, 148 Nassau st.

Contents of No. XI.

An accurate and daily account of the scholarship, conduct, and attendance of every student will be kept and transmitted to the parameter of the parameter of the scholarship, conduct, and attendance of every student will be kept and transmitted to the parameter of the scholarship, conduct, and attendance of every student will be kept and transmitted to the parameter of the scholarship, conduct, and attendance of every student will be kept and transmitted to the parameter of the scholarship, conduct, and attendance of every student will be kept and transmitted to the parameter of the scholarship, conduct, and attendance of every student will be kept and transmitted to the parameter of the scholarship, conduct, and attendance of every student will be kept and transmitted to the parameter of the scholarship, conduct, and attendance of every student will be kept and transmitted to the parameter of the scholarship, conduct, and attendance of every student will be kept and transmitted to the parameter of the scholarship, conduct, and attendance of every student will be kept and transmitted to the parameter of user of guarding to Music, a lady, well qualified, will be engaged to teach it tending to Music, a lady, well qualified, will be engaged to teach it tending to Music, a lady, well qualified, will be engaged to teach it tending to Music, a lady, well qualified, will be engaged to teach it tending to Music, a lady, well qualified, will be engaged to teach it tending to Music, a lady, well qualified.

An accurate and daily account of the scholarship, conduct, and attendance of every student will be kept and transmitted to the parameter.

References.—Eliphate Nott, D. D. President of Union College, Scholarship, conduct, and attendance of every student will be kept and transmitted to the parameter.

References.—Eliphate Nott, D. D. Presi for an education.

The pupils from abroad will board with the teachers, and will be under the constant supervision of the Principal, Mrs. If. B. Cooke. The experience of Mrs. Cooke in this important department (having had charge of schools of the first order, in Vermont, for ten years past,) give her facilities possessed by few, in imparting to those under her care a solid, thorough, and useful education.

POETRY.

The secondary of the control of the contro Nor aught in heaven tempt our hearts from Him! All praise to Him! who waged for us, the strile, And won the prize, for us, eternal hie! O angels! praise Him with your sweetest songs, To Him! to Him! the loftiest preise belongs. And ye reedemed! fail not with heart and voice, In Jesus' name forever to rejoice! Give all your powers, to raise the anthem high, And roll heaven's music, backward to the sky, That the wide universe, may know His name, Sung by its millions, with Love's tonguess of flame! Begin the song, not countless years shall end! Praise your Redeemer, Advocate, and Friend! Praise your Redeemer, Advocate, and Friend!

The state of the control of the cont

It has been said that Mr. Barnes has re-inserted in his book the very phrases which were censured by the Assembly of 1831; but if it was indiscreet in Mr. Barnes to issue again these phrases to the world, what shall be said of Dr. Junkin, who has proscribed Mr. Barnes for those very doctrines which, according to that decision of the Assembly, were declared not to be grounds of prosecution, but to be consistent with a high and, hongrable, standing in the church?

dead, all, the control diese I will tole marial be arried by "Ces, air, and we will take with as the constitutional standards of our church, with all the contextuional standards of our church, with all the libery three pays to the sacred Scripture, as the only infallible rivel of faith and practice, and as containing the only hinted at in these memorable words: "By their critis ye shall know them?" and "herein is ony tatther glorified that ye bear much fruit." I will look then not only at a man head, but into his heart, his powers of action? what does he live for 10 what end has been contexted himself? When I put Mr. Barnes to this test, I find that his life has been colleged and ascoli above the companion to even of good mem—thy I had have been selected in the seminary will be the selected himself? When I put Mr. Barnes to this test, I find that his life has been colleged and ascoli above the companion to even of good mem—thy I had have been selected himself. Y when I put Mr. Barnes to this test, I find that his life has been diligent and action loove the companion to even of good mem—thy I had have been selected by agernavated, any bar when the context of the word of the his power of action? A white the power of action? What does he live for 10 what end has been considered himself? When I put Mr. Barnes to this test, I find that his life has been considered by a selected the selected himself? When I put Mr. Barnes to this test, I find that his life has been considered by a selected himself. Y when I put Mr. Barnes to that the standard of the selected himself of whole the selected himself of the selected himself of whole the se

which work then contended for the strictes possess construction of the standards of the church.

And now, touching the matters of complaint and appeal I will, with all possible brevity give the Assembly my opinion.

And first as to the conduct of the Assembly's Se-

and to each one of us by the conditions of the compact under which we exist as a church. So long as our conversation is such as becometh the gaspel of Christ, we are bound by our excellent standards to receive one another as brethren, notwithstanding in regard to the minor points of theological belief.

Another part of the complaint was this: that as it is a principle of all secular law, that no man shall clause, that no man shall is a principle of all secular law, that no man shall offence, so when one charge against a minister has the little diversities of opinion which exist among us in regard to the minor points of theological belief.

Another part of the complaint was this: that as it is a principle of all secular law, that no man shall offence, proceed," &c. I do know that is a principle of all secular law, that no man shall twice be put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same clause, than that some person, on behalf of the accuracy of life or limb for the same clause, than that some person, on behalf of the accuracy of life or limb for the same clause, than that some person, on behalf of the accuracy of life or limb for the same clause, than that some person, on behalf of the accuracy of life or limb for the same clause, than that some person, on behalf of the accuracy of life or limb for the same clause, than that some person, on behalf of the accuracy of life or limb for the same clause, than that some person, on behalf of the accuracy of life or limb for the same clause, than that some person, on behalf of the accuracy of life or limb for the same clause, than that some person, on behalf of the accuracy of life or limb for the same clause, than that subject is a principle of all secular law, that no man shall there be a vital subject is a principle of the long, the life of the same clause, than that subject is a principle of all secular law, that no man shall there be a vital subject is a principle of the long, the life of the law of the law of the law of the life of the law of the long of the long o

rial error into the houses and minds of thousands, and are now producing their appropriate fruits in various parts of our church. I trust this may have a good effect on Brother Barnes himself. He has so

tion at the Institute, or to Miss Sherman, 355 Broule St. Myron Finch, Joel M. Johnson, Department.

Myron Finch, Department.

Mary Ann Sherman, Department.

References.—James Morris, Esq. Willard Day, Esq. Oliver Willcox, Esq. Rev. J. B. Stratton, pastor of the Greene st. M. E. ch.; Rev. Charles G. Finney, Eev. H. G. Ludlow, Rev. Win. Adams, Rev. W. Patton, A. W. Ives, M. D. Rev. Jacob Brothead, D. D. and Rev. James M. Mathews, D. D. Chancellor of the University of the city of New York.

DOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—

B Mrs. E. Smrn will re commence school on Monday, September the 12th, No. 3 Fifth avenue. Applications, till Oct. 1st, will be attended to after the 5th of Sept.

TEW YORK AND MICHIGAN LINE.—A boat of the above

NEW YORK AND MICHIGAN LINE.—A boat of the above line will leave Albany and Buffalo daily (Sabbaths excepted.)
ALLEN WHEELER, Agents, New York,
D. P. FARKER,
J. 106 Broad street.
Merchandise forwarded to Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Misseuri, Kentucky, and Wiscousin Territory.
Proprietors.—Bates, Yale & Co. Albany; Peck, Blossom & Co.
Rochester.

ochester.

Agents.—Bates, Yale & Co. 72 Quay st. Albany; Peck, Blossom
Co. Rochester; Hunt, Bosworth & Co. Buffalo; Huteninson,
hingham & Co. Cleveland; Tutts & Parks, Ohio City; J. L. Whi-Clarke, [Br. Adam] Harmony of the Gospels, 1, 8vo.

Bo Succession of Sacred Literature, 2, 8vo.

Do Christian Theology, 1, 12mo.

Cook, [Dr.] View of Christianity, 3, 8vo.

Coghlan, [Dr.] Scripture Commentary on Genesis and St. Mathew, 2, 8vo.

Legalan, [Dr.] Scripture Commentary on Genesis and St. Mathew, 2, 8vo.

Set Manuel Concordance to the Scriptures, 1, 8vo.

For a course of lessons in Mczzotinto Painting, For a course of lessons in Mezzounite raining, do. Chinese do. 5.

Board, including washing, a week, The tunion and half the bill for board to be paid at entrance, the remainder at the close of the term. Bills for fuel and lights to be settled in the middle and at the

POR SALE by N. & J. Warrs, Webster's edition of the Bible price \$1 50.

Dr. Webster's edition of the Bible, in which the language of the translation is purified from obsolete, ungrammatical, and exceptionable words and phrases, is approved and used by many clergymen and other gentlemen very competent to judge of its merits.

Jeremiah Day, President of Yale College.

Benjamin Siliman, James L. Kingsley, Chauncey A. Goodrich, Denison Olmsted, Theodore D. Woolsey,

We use Dr. Webster's edition of the Bible in our families, and can cheerfully recommend it to others.

We use Dr. Webster's edition of the Bible in our families, and can cheerfully recommend it to others.

Nathaniel W. Taylor,
a27 51. Thomas A. Merrill, Wim. C. Fowler.

Leonard Bacon,
Wim. C.

PHILIP'S GUIDES.—The subscribers have in press, and will publish very shortly, a new uniform edition, in 3 vols. 12mo. of the popular Guides of the Rev. R. Philip, of Maberly Chapel, London. Each volume will have an introductory Preface, by Rev. Dr. Humphrey, President of Amherst College.

Volume 1st is nearly ready, and will contain—

Manuy Piety in its Principles.

Manuy Piety in its Principles.

Many Piety in its Principles.

Do. "Spirit.

Do. "Realizations.

WILEY & LONG, New York.

slo3t J. S. & C. ADAMS, Amherst.

To PRINTERS.—Wanted, in the office of a religious paper, an and Journeyman Taey must be men of good character. Letters, enclosing testimonials, may be addressed (post paid) to the Editor of the S. C. Herald, Cheraw, S. C. slp. 1

TEACHER WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to engage a young man, to reside in his family, and assist in the instruction of 15 or 20 scholars in the higher English branches, Mathematics, and in the Latin and Greek languages. Facilities will be afforded to a young man in this situation to pursue general studies, or a course of theological reading. The compensation will be small, though sufficient. Address

Rev. J. N. CANDEE, Belvidere, N. J.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER

Is published every Saturday, at No. 143 Nassau street, near the American Tract Society's House.

The price is the saturday, at No. 143 Nassau street, near the Observation of the Society's House.

The price is the saturday, at No. 143 Nassau street, near the Dollars and fifty cents is an inconvenient sum to remit by mail, subscribers in the country for three dollars remitted in advance will be credited one year and one-fifth.

A liberal discount made to agents who become responsible. No subscription received for a less term than one year. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and the paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the editors.

Communications must be post paid.

Rates of Advertising.—For 15 lines, equal to one square in the daily papers, first insertion 75 cents; each repetition of do. 30 cents.

Payment for advertisements to be made in advance. No advertisements inserted, except of books, schools, and suchlmatters.