OLUME XVI. NO. 39. - WHOLE NO. 814 TERMS—THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR—OR IN ADVANCE—TWO DOLLARS AND PIFTY-CENTS

ings to have completely vindicated himself. lect some facts in relation to it from our foreign

co-adjutor, Augustine Post, directed a letter to All this occurred during the past month. the London Times in reply to statements which had been published, identifying them with the had been published, identifying them with the hear an address from the celebrated Czerski, on the proof was that he had confined a stray beast

fion we have both contended, in all the public journals of the country, against the infidelity of Ronge, and how much we have thereby incurred the hatred of his whole party; and yet Mr. Mayers would identify us with that very party. All Germany knows with what fervour of spirit ledge of saving truth; and yet Mr. Mayers ac-

ample, is our way, our truth, and our life. We find both in their original purity in sacred Scripture alone, and we therefore consider it as the only source of Divine truth. The ecclesiastifirst of these œcumenical symbols. But we are bound by them no further than as their sub-Writ." Notwithstanding this, another correspondent in the same paper maintains, that Czerski is averse to all symbols. Of the Apostherefore we use it in our worship, and in the instruction of the young," And yet it is asserted in England, that at the last synod at dent declared expressly, "that the Apostolic confession was a brief extract from Holy Writ, and was in accordance with his own views and views of the Trinity; Art. 7, the depravity of

human nature.

In conclusion: in regard to what is said of Messrs. Zettman and Beier, who attended the Synod as deputies from Berlin, it will appear from the minutes of Synod to be perfectly untheir defence of orthodox doctrines, since, with the exception above mentioned, these were never cumstance of their wishing to alter the formula of baptism, and to introduce episcopal government as exclusively of Divine institution. We have firmly resisted every attempt to impose human baptism, and to introduce episcopa. We have as exclusively of Divine institution. We have firmly resisted every attempt to impose human institutions upon us, and by the grace of God shall conjinue to do so, committing our cause to Him who judgeth righteously.

Subsequently the Rev. Mr. Herschell invited Czerski into his pulpit, of which we find the following account.

Limit of two separate bodies might be united, so as to form one Church. The revertend gentleman concluded by begging that the meeting would remember him and his community in their prayers, when he had returned to his own fatherland to fight the good fight, in doing which he would have to encounter many dangers. The address, of which the above is but a slight sketch, was much applauded at the

very interesting scene in the New Chapel, John Street, Edgeware Road, of which the Rev. Ridley Herschell, the converted Jew, is the pastor.
I mentioned to you before, my hope that the accounts concerning the errors and misconduct Tholuck and by Herr Post, the companion of M. Czerski might turn out, in some respects, Czerski, and also a reformed Roman Catholic mere hearsay and exaggeration, and, in other respects, might call rather for kindness and instruction in truth, than for prejudging and harshness, and rejection of this person. M. Herschell, very much to his praise, took that view of the case, and invited Czerski to his house, where he is now his guest. After several continuous and invited czerski to his house, where he is now his guest. After several continuous cause, he had refused to accept of

PHILADELPHIA—No. 37 South Seventh Street.

\*\*RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.\*\*

We have laid before our readers, from time to time, minute accounts of the remarkable religious revolution which recently took place in Germany, under the directive impulse of Ronge and Carriti, and which eventuated in a large recession from the Church of Rome. We halled it as the dawn of a brighter day, and yet were not without apprehension, that the persons concerned in the movement, just emerging from the darkness of Popery, might not be qualified in point of Christian knowledge and piety to guide it to a happy issue. Our fears in part bave been realized. Ronge and the numerous party which joined him, have been thoroughly convinced of the grose imposutions of Popery, but not having the star of troth to direct their course, have fallen into rationalism, which is but a read species of infidelity. Their secession from Rome, therefore, has been of no service to true treligion. This is deeply to be lamanted, but is was an event not to be wendered at, considering the training they had received in the bosom of a false Church. From ignorance of Protestant doctrines, the alternative has in more than one instance been, Popery or infidelity. tant doctrines, the alternative has in more than one instance been, Popery or infidelity.

Czerski, happily, is a different man from Ronge, and if he has not as many followers, he has more truth on his side. His convictions appear to have been of a different kind, (may we not hope, such as the Holy Spirit produces?) and hence, in renouncing Romanism, he has embraced a much better system, and his movement has a better title to the name of a Reformance of a Reformance of the spirit of God; but as the spirit of the doctrine of justification has a papear to have been of a different kind, (may we not hope, such as the Holy Spirit produces?) and hence, in renouncing Romanism, he has embraced a much better system, and his movement has a better title to the name of a Reformance of the spirit of God; but as it was only two years since he had been at all but the spirit of God; but as it was only two years since he had been at all but they rendered in his own person the truth of the doctrine of justification has a said to have ministered to all the Presbyterians in the second class that left Nassau Hall. He is said to have ministered to all the Presbyterians in that region, and to have been the first preached closed with a few judicious remarks.

Martin said that it was through Mr. Whittlesey graduated in 1749 in the second class that left Nassau Hall. He is said to have ministered to all the Presbyterians in that region, and to have been the first preached closed with a few judicious remarks.

Martin said that it was through Mr. Whittlesey graduated in 1749 in the second class that left Nassau Hall. He is said to have ministered to all the Presbyterians in that region, and to have been the first preached to have ministered to all the Presbyterians in that region, and to have been the first preached to have ministered to all the Presbyterians in that region, and to have been of a Salae Ridge, Pennsylvania. The late Dr. Martin said that it was through Mr. Whittlesey in the said to have ministered to all the Presbyterians i mation. He visited London during the meeting of the Christian Alliance, and although he was a first distrusted and too much identified with Ronge, yet he appears in several public meetings to have completely vindicated himself. ings to have completely vindicated himself.

We have regarded this as an event of so much

Herschell's remarks, whatever may be the re-

account of which we subjoin as completing the

new community of rationalists. From this we make the following extract.

All Germany is aware with what determination and the public bear an address from the celebrated Czerski, on the subject of the Reformation in Germany, in which he has played so eminent a part. Lord Ashley was to have taken the chair, but being unavoidably absent, his place was filled by the Hon. Wm. Cowper, around whom were Dr. Henderson. Dr. Conquest, Rev. R. Herschell, Professor Tholuck, of the College of Halle; Hou. and Rev. Orlando Forester, J. D. Pael, Esq., &c. &c. The room was crowded. In All Germany knows with what fervour of spirit we have confessed our faith in the incarnation of the Lord Jesus Christ, and His vicarious sacrifice, in opposition to rationalistic infidelity; and yet Mr. Mayers declares before the Christian public that we had denied and rejected these fundamental truths of Christianity. The first article of our Confession of Faith, drawn up during the late Synod at Schneidemuhl, and now in the press, begins with the words, "We believe that God has revealed himself to man in a supernatural menner," by which we clearly show that it is not human reason, but divine reon introducing the Rev. Johannes Czerski, to of compromising the differences, they approved whom he acted as interpreter. The Rev. Jo- what they had done. But they set Mr. Bay hannes Czerski then came forward. He said and his congregation off to the newly erected that, at the time when he first began to see the Presbytery of Carlisle. In 1767 Mr. Bay was dge of saving truth; and yet Mr. Mayers acuses us of rationalistic views.

In regard to the relative importance of Holy

of Posen. He there began to preach to the peobelp, and he was directed in going to visit the noticing this departure from the Roman Catho-in Virginia and North and South Carolina, and tic system, first menaced him, but finding that was solicited to settle at Three Creeks and the he persevered in what he believed to be the right upper part of Catawba river. In May, 1768, course, removed him to a small Polish village. the Presbyterian church in the city of Albany There he again preached in accordance with represented to the Synod that they were in a There he again preached in accordance with cal symbols which were confessed in various ages, serve as an exposition of the manner in which Christian doctrine was understood at these the Divine word, and was again removed to distressing condition through the debt on their moved, after a short time, to a village called of sympathy, but no help. Mr. Bay was sent Schneidemuhl. There it was, being joined by to spend six Sabbaths in the vacancies above about twelve other persons, that he seconded Abany, the Scotch settlements in Montgomery from the Roman Catholic Church, and with and Washington counties. In 1770, Mr. Bay these formed a new community. The Roman appeared in Synod as the minister of Albany, Catholic authorities then attempted to win him with his elder, Mr. Robert Henry, and a further back, first by bribes and flattery, and then by threats; but finding that their attempts all failtles" Creed, we say, in Art. 4, of the same document—"We consider every one of its articles in complete harmony with Holy Scripture, and therefore we use it in our worship, and in the instruction of the young." And yet it is asserted in England, that at the last synod at Schneidemuhl this creed had been rejected, and that one of the undersigned, the President of that Synod, expressed himself, in regard to this creed, that it contained "arrant nonsense!" while, on the contrary, when an attack was some deduction that Synod expressed himself, in regard to this creed, that it contained "arrant nonsense!" while, on the contrary, when an attack was some and desired the synod expressed desired the synod at Treves, and very soon synony servens conded from the synod at to a poor watchman, who acquainted him with it, and enabled him to escape their machinato the misconduct of the rector of St. Peter's, tions. About a month after this it was that Ronge a number of English gentlemen withdrew from attacked the holy coat at Treves, and very soon the Episcopal society and united with the Presson many persons seceded from the Roman Ca-byterian church. The original application to tholic Church, that it was thought necessary to the Synod was made in 1760, in a very presshave a general assembly or synod of the sece- ing manner by the English Presbyterian gentleders, which accordingly took place at Leipsig; men in Albany. The church stood on a hill, and at which he (Mr. Czerski) was much long since removed, not far from the corner of alarmed and shocked to find that the greater number of the seceders from the Roman Ca-tholic faith had adopted a rationalist system of religion, and that the lesser number only had

Mr. John Sheboy, a third for Mr. Robert Henry, adopted the positive Christian faith; and he therefore refused to give his assent to, or to acknowledge, the articles of faith which were there drawn up. The former of the two parties was called the German Catholics, and the latter, to which he belonged, the Christian Catholics, and the latter, to which he much regretted; but it was impossible for him to join the other body, because they denied the divinity of Christ, and Presbytery, but for convenience was injured in because some of them denied even the au-

any money, saying that he had only come to Bugland to open the eyes of the people of Engand to the true state of the case.

GLANCES AT THE PAST .- NO. XII.

The Rev. Andrew Bay is mentioned in the records of the Synod of New York in 1748, as a member of the New-side Presbytery of New-castle. He was a native of Ireland, and the from ascertaining whether he was licensed and ordained in this country or before his leaving home. His brother, Hugh Bay, graduated at Nassau Hall in 1750, and resided at Herbert's Cross Roads, Harford county, Maryland. Mr. Bay was the minister of Marsh Creek, Pennsylvania, until 1758, and in 1760 he settled at ville, Maryland. The church of Upper Marsh Creek is the oldest in Adams county, and was divided during the Revival, and again lessened in numbers by the Covenanters, who early established themselves there with the Rev. Alexander Dobbin for their minister. He with his Associate Presbytery, and formed the Associate Reformed Church.

Deer Creek is said to owe its existence, as a Church, to the labours of Whitefield. It is pro-bably alluded to by President Davies when he says: "The revival in 1746-7 was like the first planting of the gospel in Baltimore county;" he adds, "Mr. Whittlesey is likely to settle there." Eleazar Whittlesey graduated in 1749 in the second class that left Nassau Hall. He

before the Presbytery, and tradition, with his drag net, has gathered the evil reports of him, for the express purpose of hearing Czerski, the and neglected the good. He was charged with drunkenness, before the Presbytery, and all the account of which we subjoin as completing the proof was, that on the afternoon of a fast day information we have received on this subject. had not been so clear in his division of the subthat broke his fence, and had used reasonable means to advertise the owner, who, on taking her away, said she had been so well fed, she hardly knew her. He was charged with heresy in having said that to deny Predestination was worse than murder; whereas he had only said, that if the soul were of more worth than the body, then he who destroyed the soul by turning it

the majority of the people being emigrants from long since removed, not far from the corner of

having confirmed the act, Mr. Bay declined their jurisdiction, and renounced their connecof West Nottingham, Maryland, and his son, Elihu Hall Bay, was long the Chief Justice of

On the first application from Albany, the Synod appointed the Rev. Hector Alison to sup- above extract, reference is made to this book in from May till the second Sabbath in lune, and after that, the Rev. William Tennent. In 1763, the ministers on the east of the Hudson desired that certain members of New York and Suffolk Presbytery might be joined with them, and they formed into the Presbytery of are destined to eternal life. This is what Paul Dutchess county. At the head of this move-ment was the Rev. Elisha Kent, born in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1704; he graduated at Yale in 1729, and was settled at Newtown, Connecticut. In 1740 he removed to Philippi, or the precinct of Fredericsburg, in what was then the life. And this passage is in strong contrast with local character. Nothing among Christians south-east of Dutchess, but now is Putnam countries the words of our Lord to his disciples, "Re-will better counteract this selfish tendency, than ty. It was then a wild, but was soon after the

Por the Presbyterian.

PAST.—NO. XII.

Parish. He died July, 1776, aged 72. The distinguished Chancellor Kent, and his brother, is mentioned in the New York in 1748 as the parish. He died July, 1776, aged 72. The shall be found written in the book." That is "the remnant according to the election of grace."

In the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations this book of life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations the life is to have a large body of members in the book of Revelations the life is to have a large body of members in the life is to have a large body of members in the life is to have a large body of members in the life is to have a large body of members in the life is to have a large body of members in the life is to have a large body of members in the life is to have a large body of members in the life is to have a large body of members in the life is to have a large body of members in the life is to h

settled at Cherry Valley, and soon drew thither settlers from Londonderry, New Hampshire, book of life from the foundation of the world and the 11th of May, 1778, the Tories, British and the passage proves that those whose name the people; Mr. Dunlap perished in the mas-The churches in this wide field were visited

by Whitefield, and greatly refreshed from on whose names are not written in the book of life and the congregation was large, attentive, and Windsor, and Peekskill. This was among the closing labours of his life, and he exclaimed, "O, what a new scene of usefulness is opening; all fresh work where I have been."

In 1767, the Synod was supplicated in relation to difficulties in the congregation in Albany; but they left it to the Presbytery. These difficulties probably ended in the forming of a Seceder congregation, for an Associate Reformed Church was early gathered there, and which, after many great changes, united with Albany Presbytery, and is known as the Third Church,

In 1768, the Rev. James Hunt was directed o supply five Sabbaths in the vacancies north of Albany, and Mr. Bay went on the same ser-vice. In 1771 Mr. Schenk was ordained to go vice. In 1771 Mr. Schenk was ordained to go as a missionary to these destitutions, and Mr. Miller and Mr. Ball were charged to supply them for six weeks or two months. The Rev. Eliphalet Ball graduated at Yale in 1748, and was pastor of Bedford, New York, from 1753 to 1784, when he removed to Woodbridge, Connecticut. In 1788, with a portion of his congregation at Bedford, he settled in Saratoga inty, and the place was called Ball Town. He died there in 1797, and time, which changes all things, has softened the old name of the

ace into Ballston.
The Jersey settlement on the Mohawk, seven ty miles above Albany, petitioned in 1774 to the books are opened which shall make all things be taken under the care of Synod, and to have ministers sent and supported among them. Dr. Rodgers accordingly visited the frontiers of New York, met with an agreeable reception, and endeavoured to form them into societies. In 1775 Albany petitioned for supplies for itself and the vacancies northward, and the Rev. Ichabod Lewis, of Whiteplains and New Rochelle, spent six Sabbaths in Albany, Charlotte, and Tryon counties. The first pastor settled us as it were the seals of our secret election at Albany was the Rev. John McDonald, who Calvin Com. N. T. tom. vi. 210. LAMETH. was received by New York Presbytery as a licentiate from Scotland in 1784, and ordained in Albany in 1785.

He was eloquent and learned, and very thorough in his questioning in family visitation. He was greatly admired as a preacher, and was often melted to tears while in the pulpit. Through his exertions the Brick Church was built, but he never preached in it, for he fell under a great reproach, was imprisoned, and the Presbytery deposed him. He retired to Canada, and was restored to the ministry by the Associate Presbytery there; he returned to Albany, and his friends, wearied of hearing Waits sung, withdrew from the ministrations of the Rev. Dr. Not, and formed an Associate at an advanced age. This congregation still

adheres to the Associate body.

The first church in Albany presented for many years an array of distinguished names in our custom in choosing commissioners, from among its regular attendants. Two Vice-Pre-rotation, to seniority. As to appeals, our laws sidents of the United States, George Clinton and D. D. Tompkins, Governor Dewitt Clinton, no matter how so Chancellor Kent, Chief Justice Spencer, Attorney-General Henry, and others might be named. There served in meekness and laboured with There served in meekness and laboured with and but a questionable expediency, for permitting zeal and love that good elder, Ananias Platt. A native of Long Island, he was taken in one A native of Long Island, he was taken in one of the early battles of the revolution, and sentenced to death. He was saved only by the a petty case of slander had thus reached one spirited interposition of his sister, Mrs. Phebe Titus, who would not leave the British general's of nearly two hundred men for between two and presence till his life was spared. Till middle life, he was a tayern keeper, not only worldly. but profane. The change from nature to grace edified the church, he was wise to win souls.

THE BOOK OF LIFE

It is entirely novel to us that the book of life should contain only the names of infants. We have ever supposed that the "Book of Life" contained not the names of infants only, but of all the redeemed from among men. Accord-

On this passage Calvin remarks, "The book of life is the catalogue of the just, who are fore-ordained to life, as Moses refers to it. Exod. with himself. So the book is nothing other than the eternal counsel determined in his mind. Concerning this Ezekiel says, "Written in the writing of the house of Israel.' Ezek. xiii. 9. It is conceded that the decision of the supreme

It will then, we think, be found in examining Presbytery, but for convenience was joined in the scriptural expression, the bock of life, that 1775 to New York Presbytery. Mr. Bay left the figure has its origin from the enrollment of Albany after a short stay, and in June, 1775, the children of Israel. Numb. i. 18. Exod. xxx. his pastoral relation to the church of Newtown, 12, and from similar enrollments. And the Long Island, was dissolved, and the Synod meaning is that all that are ordained to life annual meetings, like those of the American in the gracious purpose of God are enrolled on His wife was a daughter of Elihu Hall, refer to this book as well understood; as in the New Testament, the day of Christ is an oft occurring expression to signify the day of judg-

> Besides the passages quoted by Calvin in the other places.

In Isaiah iv. 3, " The left in Zion and he that calls the remnant according to the election of grace, Rom. xi. 5.

great revival. So great was his influence for Dan. xii. 1, where it is promised not that all good that the place was long known as Kent's I satel shall be delivered, but " every one that

referred to again and again, and in such a way as to strengthen our idea that the book referred to, is the record of those whom God has chosen absence from the field of labour, by Samuel Dunlap, of Cherry Valley, having become a member in 1766. He was from Ireland, but educated at Edinburgh; in 1740 he

life. Rev. iii. 5, assures us, not of the salvagin, upon what seems to me a laber view of the question—a gain to the interpretation of infants, but that those that overcome the question—a gain to the interpretation of infants, but that those that overcome shall not be blotted from the book of life. So land, but educated at Edinburgh; in 1740 he

Rev. xvii. 8, "They that dwell on earth shall wonder, whose names were not written in the book of life from the foundation of the world;" and Indians, burned the settlement and murdered are here written were there recorded from eternity. And it strengthens Rev. xiii. 8; and as follows:
teaches us how to read it. "And all that dwell" "Should In July, 1770, he preached at Albany, of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the ages and in all places, as the uncompe

affected; so also at Schenectady, Smithfield, and qualifies the word "written." And the Poughkeepsie, Fishkill, New Hamburg, New sense is "whose names were not written from of the slain Lamb," The passage then teaches us that the elect will not be deceived by the beast; It is to be regretted that our church has be In Rev. xx. 15, it is declared that all whose

names are not written in the book of life, shall be cast into the lake of fire, and in xxi. 27, that thodist ministers labouring in Texas." none shall enter heaven "but they which are written in the Lamb's book of life." Unquestionably then the book contains the names of all the redeemed from among men. And inasmuch as the whole language is figurative, no objecconveyed by the metaphor. Those that are written are ordained to life. Those that are not written or are blotted out, shall not see life.

Let me close by continuing the quotation above cited from Calvin's Commentary on Phil. iv. 3. " If any one object that Paul does rashly when he usurps the power of declaring what are the secret counsels of God, I reply that as far as we can judge from the signs by which God openly makes known his election, so far will our capa-city bear us. Therefore, in whomsoever we perceive the marks of adoption, them are we in the meantime to regard as the sons of God until clear. It belongs to God only to know his own, goats; but it is ours in the judgment of charity to esteem all as sheep who obediently subject themselves to Christ the Shepherd; who gather themselves into his sheepfold and there constant ly abide. It is well worth our while to esteen the gift of the Holy Spirit which he confers peculiarly upon his elect, so that they may be to

DELEGATION TO THE ASSEMBLY. Mr. Editor-It must be acknowledged the the arguments in favour of changing the plan of representation in our General Assembly, from that of Presbyteries to that of Synods, are weighty; and they have the further merit of being well expressed in your editorial article on the subject. They may, perhaps, be conclusive of the question; and yet it is well to see what can be alleged in favour of our present system. One or two things, I beg leave to present to your readers.

I. It is of great importance that our Assem blies shall be large bodies of men. The evils Church. Mr. McDonald served it till his death, attending the deliberations of a numerous assembly are obvious. They would be greatly diminished, however, by such a change in our book as would restrict appeals; and by a change no matter how small, to be carried up to the supreme court, than the laws of the republic in which we live. And surely no necessity exists, of our largest Synods, and occupied the time three days, and then was not decided, but referred back to the Presbytery. It may yet come before the General Assembly. In that case the decision of the Presbytery ought to have been final. If it had gone into a civil court, as it might, the decision of a jury of twelve men would have been final. And as to our custom of sending each clerical member in rotation, it has some advantages and far more serious disadvantages. Let us send our aged

ourselves of the good. We ought to distinguish tion, and upon fulfilment of the conditions and between a large assembly of good men occupied regulations that have been laid down. South Pearl and Hudson streets. In it there xxxii. 32. This catalogue God has laid up with subjects of commanding interest, and the same body occupied with petty affairs. We

need a large General Assembly,

1. To give the greater weight to its decisions. So also Psalm lxix. 29, has, 'Let them be court has ar greater weight than that of a mob blotted out of the book of the living, and not be of judges; but in a church like ours, where the were served before the communion.

Mr. Henry was an eminent merchant, the father of John V. Henry, Esq., deceased, a discretised by such father of John V. Henry, Esq., deceased, a discretised by such registers in the records of his Church and kingtinguished lawyer, and grandfather of the Rev. registers in the records of his Church and kingdom." excellent sense and piety, and where the busidom." ness of our ecclesiastical meetings is commonly matured in committees, we may readily believe the scriptural expression, the bock of life, that that the larger the Assembly the greater the moral power of its decisions.

2. To give a sufficiently popular impulse to our benevolent operations. We cannot have remaineth in Jerusalem shall be called holy, all parts of the land, to watch well over these great interests, and to carry their wants and their hopes into every part of the church.

3. To preserve and promote that con public sentiment, and that oneness of feeling in our body, on which greatly depend our efficien-So in Jeremiah xvii. 13, they that forsake the cy and glory as a church. The tendency of fountain of living waters "shall be written in men in our age and country, if not also in our the earth," an evident allusion to the book of church, is too much towards a sectional and joice not that the spirits are subject unto you, but rather rejoice that your names are written in heaven."

The meaning of Isa. iv. 3, is strengthened by

MISSIONARIES TO MEXICV.

Rev. J. T. Paxton, who is locate | at Colum bia; Texas, writes to the Presbyte ian Herald,

"Should toleration of the gospel upon earth shall worship him, (i. e. the benst) the Mexican territory spring out of the present whose names are not written in the book of life war, it becomes our church, ever noted in all world." We suppose the last clause belongs to and qualifies the word "written." And the sense is "whose names were not written from the foundation of the world in the book of life do I look for this event, that I am now making (See Dan. xii. 10. Matt. xxiv. 24,) and that they were chosen from the foundation of the Mexico are like to be very great in a short time. The zeal of our Methodist of imitation. There are now about seventy Me-

METHODIST PROTESTANTISM.

This body which adopts the Presbyterian principles of clerical parity, and lay represen tation in church government, was organized about eighteen years ago. Their annual Conference for this district, met in Allegheny on last

of their General Conference, that their church embraces twenty-six Annual Conferences, 336 circuits, 748 itinerant ministers, 629 local ministers—making in the whole 1376 ministers.

The number of churches is not given, but the her colonies. The severity of this order number of members reported is 64,313. They have 659 houses of worship, 27 parsonages and church property estimated at the value of \$563,971. It is obvious from these statistics, that the denomination is in a flourishing condition, and has already attained a highly respectable standing."-Presbyterian Advocate.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NEW POPE. - Letters cred College offered every possible opposition to the measures of reform contemplated by the Pope and Cardinal Gizzi. His Holiness, however, was not to be deterred from his purpose, and various improvements in the civil administration and the organization of the municipal councils, long claimed by the population, were in progress of preparation. One of the Cardinals having observed to the Pope that if he did not alter his system, the people would demand a Constitution; "and why should I not accede to their desire," replied his Holiness, "if a Consubjects?"
Letters from Bologna of the 19th ult., mention

that the amnesty had been again celebrated in that city by feasts, which lasted two days. Malcontents having, during the night, covered with mud the placards containing the decree of amnesty, and effaced the Pope's effigy on some of them, the inhabitants became enraged, and, but for the timely interference of the authorities and other persons enjoying their confidence, would insisted on new placards being posted up, para-ded the streets, crying, "Pius IX. for ever!" "Viva the Italian Confederation," and "Death established to prevent the placards being torn down. M. Zama, one of the members of the military commission, had received three stabs, inflicted with a knife, during the affray. Cries of "Viva Pius IX. King of Italy!" uttered by some young men of Padua, were near producing a collision with the Austrian troops. The Pope and Cardinal Gizzi were busily engaged in preparing the programme of their contempla-ted civil and political reforms. A copy of that document was even said to have been commuremonstrated with his Iloliness against its publication. It was reported at Rome that Prince Borghese would be appointed Treasurer; Prince Altieri, Minister of War; and Prince Piombino, Minister of Police and Governor of Rome.

GENERAL MANSE FUND,-It will be satisfac tory to the members and friends of the Free men to the Assembly. Their words will be Church, and to the subscribers to this important fewer and more to the purpose, and their deci- fund, to be informed, that the total sum realized sions will be received with greater deference, and paid into the hands of the Convener and And those of us who are juniors will have our Treasurer at this date amounted to £30,127. turn, if God spares our lives, when we are bet- 5s, 3d. Various parties have paid up their con ingly, we read, "whosoever was not found writter fitted to render the Church service, as judges tributions in full, although they were only eliten in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire." And Paul tells us that the names of Clement and others were in the book of life. Phil. all acknowledge as attending our large assemcumstances and claims were considered as enti-But in avoiding the evils, let us not deprive tling them to a share of the first year's distribu-

Mr. NEWMAN .- Mr. Newman is about to pay long visit to Rome, with the view of completing his preparation for the priesthood .-

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH .- Dr. Duke, of Hastings, with his lady and all the members of his family, has, during the last few days, conformed to the Roman Catholic Church.— Morning Post.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT .- The aggregate of pledged teetotallers in the United Kingdom, is about 10,000,000; of which it is computed 30,000 belong to the Methodist Church.— Wesleyan.

Rome, dated the 2d August, states that "many towns in the States of the Church, among others, not without some satisfaction at the recollection annual meetings, like those of the American Board, for each of our Institutions, nor for any one of them; because such meetings cannot be generally attended, and because they would interfere with the regular meetings of our various judicatories. But we have already a better body in our General Assembly for this purpose; and by keeping a host of petty appeals out of its halls, we reserve them for a noble use—the thorough supervision of our great benevolent to be supervision of our great benevolent to the proceeding to the church of the 2d August, states that "many towns in the States of the Church, among others, Fermo and Spoleto, had petitioned the Pope to take the monopoly of education out of the hands of the Jesuits. Bits Lik., having examined their projected reform. For some weeks past a strict examination has been taking place of the candidates for the different masterships in the against the projected reform. For some weeks past a strict examination has been taking place of the candidates for the different masterships in the machinery movements. Give us a large Assembly, from proving the condition of the soldier; and it is not without some satisfaction at the recollection of our own efforts in the cause, as well as with sincer gratification at the property of our own efforts in the cause, as well as with towns in the States of the Church, among others, for our division of our own efforts in the cause, as well as with the proving the condition of our own efforts in the cause, as well as with the proving the condition of o movements. Give us a large Assembly, from proceeding to the church of the Jesuits on the may be in full operation in the asylum fete day of St. Ignatius Loyola, the Transteve- sea, which is to be extensively altered for the Fete day of St. Ignatius Loyols, the Transteveir ins crowded around him, exclaiming, 'Holy
Father! do not accept of any thing from these
men—they are quite capable of giving you the
boccone' (poison.) It is certain that those reverend fathers, so powerful under Gregory XVI.,
are now seldom visible in the streets of Rome."
The statements of this letter are corroborated
by another from Florence, of the 6th of August:
"Notwithstanding that he is suffering from the
gout, Cardinal Gizzi is greatly occupied with a
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"The statements of this letter are corroborated by another from Florence, of the 6th of August:
"Notwithstanding that he is suffering from the gout, Cardinal Gizzi is greatly occupied with a matured plan to the consideration of Parliament. "Notwithstanding that he is suffering from the gout, Cardinal Gizzi is greatly occupied with a system of reforms, many of which are to be found indicated in the celebrated memorandum of 1831. According to that plan, the high functions of the State are to be secularized, with the exception of the Secretaryship of State and the commission of the Secretaryship of the Secretaryship issariatship-General of the four legations, though so desirable, an alteration in

bly; an advantage subject to some frawbacks tablished at Rome, consisting of deputies from on the score of the expense of trave and and of absence from the field of labour, by till a great gain, upon what seems to me a later view of the question—a gain to the integence and of the Collegio Romano had acquiesced in the Pope's proposal to reduce their stipends, and offered to discharge their duties gratuitously.

JERUSALEM.—It is said that M. Gobat, the

tion than to the Jews, as almost all former mis-sionaries have hitherto done: and this task will be the more easy for him, as he has in his former travels acquired considerable knowledge of the manners and language of the Arabians

rich has been so missionaries to operating upon they will be able to effect not a little in that service to which they are now called. Two native females, the wives of native Christians, who have succeeded in rescuing them from the widow hood to which they were consigned by the conversion of their husbands, were to be baptized next day by the Rev. Mr. Ewart.

FERNANDO Po.-A Spanish corvette arrived lately with a government commissioner, and a bishop and priest of the church of Rome on board. The commissioner ordered the Baptist missionaries immediately to leave the Island, as the bishop and priest would take charge of the spiritual interests of the people. He as signed no cause, as far as I have been informed, of religion, either in the mother country or in they were allowed a year to remove with all that belonged to them, during which time the Rev. Mr. Sturgeon is allowed to officiate both in church and school. They are breaking up and removing to Bimbia, on the opposite coast, where they encourage themselves the Lord has work for them to do, and a blessing to bestow

MR. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, who has arrived in England, from Boston, on the invita-tion of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, announces that a main object of his visit is to expose the conduct of the Free Church of Scotland in reference to American slavery

GAMBLING IN PICTURES .- The spirit of gamthe European States; and, chased from station to station, seeks to return back to the country from whence he was first driven out. Baden, which gave him a city of refuge when Paris expelled him, is about to thrust him forth; and several doors against the fugitive, just at the moment when England shows signs of relenting. The lottery system, hunted from most of its Continental homes, is mercifully let in again amongst ourselves by the door of the Art-Union.—Athenæum.

COST OF SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION .- A return has been presented to the House of Com-mons of the men and money expended in the crusade against the slave trade in 1845. The average naval force kept on foot in that year for the suppression of the slave trade was fifty six ships, carrying eight hundred and eighty-six guns, and 9289 men. Of these twenty-seven ships, with two hundred and eighty-two guns, and 3334 men were employed on the west coast of slave-trade instructions, yet they were only employed in cruising against slave vessels, in so far as the other duties of the stations on which they were respectively employed would permit."
The cost (" so far as relates to the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy") of the vessels employed on the west coast of Africa in ed exclusively on the west coast of Africa, was 414,953l.; total, 706,454l. The items of "wear and tear," "stores," "coals and machinery, amounted to 117,793l. for the vessels employe exclusively on the west coast of Africa, and 128,2911, for the others; a total 246,0841. The return shows that one hundred and sixtysix officers and men died, and one hundred and four were invalided on board the vessels employed exclusively on the west coast of Africa, and that ninety-three died, and one hundred and sixty-seven were invalided in the others.

ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE. - On Tuesday night a meeting of this body was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, for the purpose of forming a Society, the object of which would be the entire abolition of slavery in America. According to announcement, a great number of the friends of civil and social liberty attended, and George Thompson, Esq., took the chair. The principles upon which this League is to be conducted are these:—First, That slave holding is, under all circumstances, a sin of the deepest dye, and ought to be immediately abandoned. Secondly, That the members of this League shall consist of all persons subscribing, without respect to country, com-plexion, or religious or political creeds. Third-ly, That the sole object of this League shall be the overthrow, by means exclusively moral and peaceful, of slavery in every land, but with special reference to the system now existing in the United States.

EDUCATION OF THE ARMY.—We are enabled EDUCATION AND THE JESUITS.—A letter from are now contemplated by Government for im-

pire. In this address to the Protestants of the spire. In this address they state that their sis is threefold: "To maintain our Protestat church free from Romish corruption. To tue power or money to the priesthood of the burch of Rome. To resist a godless, to preserve a Christian, education in our schools. These are great principles, on which the character are great principles. Dissenters! prefer as your representa-Protestant Churchman to one who has ity on his lips, but who will tread into ust your consciences, your faith, and the a of your children, under the heel of his politics. . . . To make these suggespractically useful, form yourselves into Protestant Associations, which may coroud with the National Club. Vote for no candidate who will not profess Protestant principles at the next election, and thus aid in returning a Protestant Parliament to Protestant

Rowge.-The Frankfort Journal, under date of Breslau, August 12th, states that Ronge, the apoelle of the new Reformation, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment, for preaching without a license from the authorities.

TOLERATION IN TURKEY.—Religious toler tion seems to be the reigning impulse abroad.

The Constitutionnel announces that the Turkish The Constitutionnel announces that the Turkish Government had granted the Trappists an extent of ground near Tophana, a small village in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, to establish a model farm. Two monks of La Trappe had already repaired to the spot to make the necessary arrangements for the foundation of that new establishment. The Epoque announces the departure for London of Prince Callimaki, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Porte to the Court of England. "All those who knew the Paris, cannot but rejoice in his ap-nt. The choice of a Christian to fill so pointment. The choice of a Christian to fill so elevated a post does great honour to the Sultan. It is an additional pledge given by him to the friends of civilization, and a confirmation of the sentiments of justice with which he is animated toward all his subjects. The family of Prince Callimaki occupied during several centuries eminent offices in Turkey with equal distinction and loyalty. The father of the new Minister to England was hospodar of Moldavia and after-England was hospodar of Moldavia and after-wards of Wallachia, and the first of those pro-vinces was indebted to him for the reform of

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 10 .- We have intel avec of the appearance of cholera in a very ag-avated form, at Medina, in Arabia Felix. So any as three hundred deaths a day have oc-It appears the disease broke out at subsequent to its quitting Aden, and had along the coast of the Red Sea, north ward, in the direction of the place named, mours of its appearance at Suez and Cairo have reached this place, but the fact wants confirma-

PALESTINE .- Letters recently received from Jerusalem, state that all Palestine is a prey to the horrors of famine, caused by the drying up of the rivers and streams. At Safet, numerous persons had died for want of food.

HUMILIATION.-The General Assembly the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, has direct ed that the first Wednesday in each month shal be set apart as a day of humiliation and devo iliation and devo tional exercise on account of the potato dis

EARTHQUAKE. - On Friday, August, 14th a most violent earthquake was felt in Tuscany. The village of Orciano, about twenty miles from Leghorn, has suffered considerably; of from Leghorn, has suffered considerably; of one hundred and twenty houses, only two remain standing; fifty-nine persons were killed and sixty-five wounded. Most of the houses at ere killed Leghorn have large cracks in the walls. The flags of the pavement were raised, but closed again immediately. The event caused great anxiety at Leghorn, and the people took the precaution of sleeping in the fields outside the church of St. Michael was thrown down. An hour previous the church was crowded, and the door was scarcely closed when the roof fell in. The shock lasted for three seconds, and was followed by a muffled and awful sound, like the report of distant can-

non, and people staggered in the streets.

A letter from Leghorn, on the 17th, says:—
Our town has just been thrown into great alarm by an earthquake. On the 14th, at ten minutes to one, P. M., the first shock was felt, preceded by a rumbling noise. The shock lasted seven or eight seconds. The oscillations seemed to be at first perpendicular, as if the ground was raised in a direction South-east to North-west. The inclination of the houses was such at that moment that it was difficult to stand upright in them, and the cracking of the walls and beams warned the inhabitants, who rushed into the streets. In the country the effects were more disastrous, principally in the Maremme, where ancient traces of volcanic eruptions are numer-

Whole villages were destroyed in the districts of Taulia, Lorenzana, Orciano and Casciano. At Volterra a state prison fell in, burying some of the prisoners in the ruins. The number of live lost is estimated at 38, and 140 wounded, som dangerously. Various natural phenomena occurred. Near Lorenzana and at Treiona mud dy and boiling water issued from the earth; a lake was formed in a hollow. All the villas on For the last four days the ground has not ceas to shake at intervals. In the present shaken state of the houses, another powerful shock would be the ruin of Leghorn. Part of the population has left the town. Others live in tents, or have sought refuge in boats."

SERIOUS RIOTS IN FRANCE.-The rise in the price of corn has created the utmost discontent out France, and serious riots have take throughout France, and serious riots have taken place in the provinces. In the middle and East of the Kingdom the discontent has assumed the most alarming shape; incendiary fires multiplying, with riots here and there. The people in their phrenzy, accuse the Government, the priests, the nobility, and the rich, of wishing to starve the poor. The absurdity of these rumours does not prevent them from being believed by the ignorant, especially as the crops are below an average. On the 17thult., the domain of Boese an average. On the 17thult., the domain of Boese, in the department of the Cher, belonging to the Countess Montalivet, was set fire to, and a large building in which there was a great quantity of corn destroyed. The damage is estimated at upwards of 30,000f. The supposed culprits have been taken. At Chauffailes, in the department of me and Loire, a serious riot took place nequence of a rumour that a company of corn rehants had resolved to purchase up all the corn in market, at whatever price; but by the firmness of the authorities, and by the moderation of the genedarmerie, who, though severely handled, had the prudence not to attack the prople, the riot was qualled.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1846. hed at No. 21 Centre Street, New York; and at 37 South Seventh Street, PHILADELPHIA, at Three are the year, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents when

luded much matter prepared for our present

EVENING SERVICES IN NEW YORK .- It gives ing was numerously attended, that it was graced gymen of the city of New York, by which one tist Noel, and that a deep spirit of solemnity Krebs') to-morrow, Sabbath evening 26th inst., this point we cannot present to give a state to commence at half past seven o'clock. The cluding every thing else from our paper; it is to cluding every thing else from our paper; it is to cluding every thing else from our paper; it is to cluding every thing else from our paper; it is to cluding every thing else from our paper; it is to cluding every thing else from our paper; it is even every else and the commence at half past seven o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. James W. sufficient to know that with great unanimity a

THE POPE. -The new Pope, it would seem, has struck out a new path for himself. We give him all due credit for his liberality, as far as it goes. With the more rigid Roman Catholics, and especially the Cardinals and Jesuits, he is not likely to be popular unless he ciency of the Holy Scriptures.

2. The right and duty of private judgment in the change his course.

THE ENGLISH MINISTER.-In the English Parliament the notorious Hume has introduced a motion to have the British museum opened on the Sabbath to visitors. He pretends that if such places of amusement were opened for Sunday recreation, it would greatly tend to promote the public morals! Lord John Russell smiled complacently on the scheme, and approved of it highly; but he and his worthy coadjutor thought it would be advisable to defer decision until the next meeting of Parliament. The morals of the world are certainly not advancing.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. -- After the ac ount of the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, inserted in another column, was in type, we received a letter from one of the American members of it, from which we extract the following:

The discussion about slavery occurred on Saturday and Monday chiefly; and I feel prepared to express a pretty confident opinion as to its general effects. When the subject was first thrown into the house by Mr. Hinton, it was perfectly clear, that while a few of the British embers thought it unwise to introduce it at all, yet the current of opinion was, that having been ntroduced, it was necessary to take the strongest abolition ground upon the subject. The temper of the house, in other words, was thoroughly, and to a great extent, fanatically, abolition. The attempt to discuss the opposing views, at first threatened to rend the body into fragments: and not a few of the wisest men seriously apprehended that the harmonious and happy proceedings of pre-In the face of these unpromising appearances, the discussion was opened upon the merits of the subject. The result of that discussion was, the report of a special Committee. agreed to that report; and it was adopted by an overwhelming vote, on the supposition that it would be satisfactory to the brethren in America generally. On Monday morning it became apparent, from a protest signed by a considerable number of our Delegation, that this supposition was far from being true. This brought out the member ever to have seen happier results follow from any discussion. So obvious was the change, that Mr. Hinton proposed to leave the house, along with the few brethren whose consciences would not allow them to remain, in case the views of the American delegates prevailed, (as they evidently would,) in order that the action of the body might be harmonious. This was deprecated, however, as unnecessary; and the subject was again sent out to a Committee. The final result was, that the Alliance agreed to throw out every thing relating to the subject of slavery, as foreign to their proper objects.

My impression, as you see, was that great good resulted from the discussion. The subject ood resulted from the discussion. The subject beginning to be understood; and the reign of fanaticism in regard to this matter has reached the beginning of the end." A very important and influential class of British mir been disabused, as to the real facts of the domestic and social relations of slavery, and see the distinction between slavery as a poitical institution with all the wrongs and evils which it involves, and the religious and moral character of those who are involved, by their position, in the legal relation of masters, while hey are endeavouring faithfully to discharge the duties which grow out of it. These are distinctions which when once clearly perceived, are so perfectly obvious and unanswerable that the fanatical declamation and denunciation of the abolitionists, are rendered perfectly powerless. I do not mean to say that all the members of the Alliance were so fully enlightened on the subject, and I have no doubt that some who were silenced then, will again join in the howl of the public sentiment, which will doubtlesss be raised out of doors. But such will not be the case, with a greeat majority of that body.

A clause was then inserted, admitting the gene-

ral principle that the terms of membership in any branch of the Alliance, should be subject

to review by every other branch.

Allegheny City, will deliver an address before the two Literary Societies of Indiana University, on the evening of commencement day, Wednesday, the 30th of September.

ECCLESIASTICAL .- The Rev. S. H. Hazard, late of Wysox, Pennsylvania, has accepted a cali to become pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Lafayette, Indiana. Correspondents and others

are requested to address him at that place. The Rev. Wm. Chapman was installed pastor of the Eighth Street Church, in the city of New York, last Sabbath evening, 20th inst., by the (New-school) Fourth Presbytery of New York. The connexion which has existed between this church and the Second Presbytery of New York for about a year is therefore dissolved.

This great and anxiously expected meeting was held in London, agreeably to notice, commencing its sessions in Exeter Hall on the 19th ult., and was organized by the appointment of Sir Culling Eardley Smith as chairman. The accounts we have received of the proceedings accounts we have received of the proceedings and the stimulating of Christians to such efforts as the exigencies of the case may demand, by giving forth its views in regard to them, rather than carrying those views out by an organization of its own."

The Rev. James Begg moved, and the Rev. A. D. Campbell seconded, THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

accounts we have received of the proceedings are somewhat confused in consequence of an order of the meeting to exclude reporters, reserving to itself the right of reporting its own acrying to itself the right of reporting its own proceedings. We learn, however, that the meet- serted."-Carried. us pleasure to state that arrangements have been made by several of the Presbyterian clerHarpe, Monod, Cunningham, Bickersteth, Baplowing be inserted as No. 5:—'The state and pros-

the coming winter for Sabbath evening services. full and consistent account, we will lay before The time of the service in particular churches our readers some outlines which we find in our is not yet definitely settled, but notice thereof foreign papers, which may serve to satisfy the will be given in our paper of next week. In desires for intelligence. The first and most accordance with this arrangement there will be perilous business of the Alliance was the settleservice in the Rutger street church, (Dr. ment of a basis of union. The discussions on Krebs') to-morrow, Sabbath evening 26th inst., this point we cannot pretend to give without ex-

> basis with supplementary clauses was adopted as follows: That the parties composing the Alliance shall be such persons only as hold and maintain what are usually understood to be Evangelical views,

in regard to the matters of doctrine underst viz.:
1. The Divine inspiration, authority, and suff

interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

3. The unity of the Godhead, and the trinity of persons therein.

4. The utter depravity of human nature in con-

equence of the fall.

5. The incarnation of the Son of God, his work

of atonement for sinners of mankind, and his media torial intercession and reign.

6. The justification of the sinner by faith alone.

7. The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner.

8. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection

of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous, and the eternal punishment of the wicked. 9. The Divine Institution of the Christian minisry, and the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper.

It is, however, distinctly declared—First, that this brief summary is not to be regarded in any formal or ecclesiastical sense as a creed or con-

fession, nor the adoption of it as involving an assumption of the right authoritatively to defin the limits of Christian brotherhood, but simply as an indication of the class of persons whom i is desirable to embrace within the Alliance Second—That the selection of certain tenets with the omission of others, is not to be held as implying that the former constitute the whole body of important truth, or that the latter are unimportant.-Carried. Rev. Dr. W. Symington moved, and Rev.

Alexander McLeod seconded, "That in the prosecution of the present attempt, it is distinctly declared, that no compromise of the views of any member, or sauction of those of others, on the points wherein they differ, is either required or expected; but that all are held as free as before to maintain and advocate their religious convictions with due forbearance and brotherly love."—Car-

Rev. W. W. Ewbank moved, and Rev. Dr King seconded,
"That it is not contemplated that this Alliand should assume or aim at the character of a new ecclesiastical organization, claiming and exercising the functions of a Christian Church. Its simple and comprehensive object, it is strongly be successfully promoted without interfering with, or disturbing the order of, any branch of the Christian Church to which its members may respectively

belong."—Carried. Rev. Dr. Smyth, of Charleston, S. C., moved nd Rev. Charles Cook seconded,
"That while the formation of this

regarded as an important step towards the increase of Christian union, it is acknowledged as a duty incumbent on all its members carefully to abstain from pronouncing any uncharitable judgment upon those who do not feel themselves in a condition to themselves in a condition give it their sanction."-Carried. Rev. Dr. Peck moved, and Rev. Dr. Carlile

" That the members of this Alliance earnestly who, on further reflection, were satisfied that the result of the action would be unhappy. So decided was the change of feeling produced by the first discussion, that it was readily agreed by a large majority to hear the American brethren further on the subject. The discussion was then re-opened on Monday morning, and the effect of it was apparently a complete change in the views and temper of the first discussion of the change in the views and temper of the first sake hath forgiven them; in every thing plete change in the views and temper of the house on the whole subject. I do not remember ever to have seen bennier results. OBJECTS.

> Rev. J. Haldane Stewart moved, and Re Professor Campbell seconded,
> "I. That, inasmuch as this proposal for union originated, in a great degree, in generally entertained among Christians, of their grievous practical neglect of our Lord's 'new com-

nandment' to his disciples, to ' love one another in which offence the members of the Alliance dethe Alliance to deepen in the minds of its own members, and, through their influence, to extend to be awakening throughout his Church; in order that, humbling themselves more and more before the Lord, they may be stirred up to make full confession of their guilt at all suitable times, and mplore, through the merits and intercession of merciful Head and Saviour, forgiveness of their past offences, and Divine grace to lead them to the better cultivation of that brotherly affection which is enjoined upon all, who, loving the Lord Jesus Christ, are bound also to love one another, or the truth's sake which dwelleth in them."-Carried.

Rev. T. R. Birks moved, and J. M. Strachan Esq., seconded,
"II. That the great object of the Evangelica ciples of Christ; to promote their union by frater-nal and devotional intercourse; to discourage all envyings, strifes, and divisions; to impress upon Christians a deeper sense of the great duty of obey ing our Lord's command to 'love one another; and to seek the full accomplishment of His prayer: 'That they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in that the world may believe that thou hast sent me. -Carried.

Rev. Dr. Massie moved, and Rev. Dr. R. Baird seconded.

"III. That, in furtherance of this object, the Althe case, with a greeat majority of that body.

LITERARY ADDRESS.—The Rev. Alex. T.

LITERARY ADDRESS.—The Rev. Alex. T. parts of the world, especially with those who may be engaged, amidst peculiar difficulties and opposi-tion, in the cause of the gospel, in order to afford them all suitable encouragement and sympathy, and to diffuse an interest in their welfare."—Car-

Rev. J. A. James moved, and Rev. J. G. Oncken seconded,
"IV. That, in subserviency to the grand object

already intimated, the expectation is cherished, that the Alliance will exert a beneficial influence on the advancement of Christianity in various important respects, such as counteracting the efforts of Popery, and other forms of superstition and infidelity, and promoting their common Protestant faith in this and other countries; and that, with this view, it is deemed necessary to obtain correct information on such subjects as the following, viz:

"1. The facts bearing on the growth of Popery.

"2. The state of infidelity, and the form which it

assumes in the present day.

"3. The facts relating to the public observance

Rev. C. Prest moved, and the Rev. Dr. Jen

pects of Protestant missions."—Carried.

The Rev. A. Thomson moved, and Rev. W. gymen of the city of New York, by which one or more of their churches will be open during pervaded the Assembly. In the absence of a pervaded the Assembly. In the absence of a W. Ewbank seconded, "That for the words counteracting the effort

of Popery, and other forms of superstition and infidelity, the following words be substituted:

'Counteracting the efforts of infidelity, and of Popery, and other forms of superstition.'"—Carried.

The Rev. Thomas Binney moved, and the Rev. Dr. Beaumont seconded, "That the Articles in the motion chair be discussed seriatim."—Carried.

Rev. A. Sorley moved, and Rev. Josep substituted in the First Article."—Carried.
Rev. A. King moved, and Dr. Nugent Dun-

can seconded, "That the First Article stand in the following terms:—'The progress and prospects of Christia union, religious liberty, and evangelical truth.'"he amendment was negatived. Rev. A. King moved, and Rev. J. Cordeaux

'That for the word 'form,' the word 'forms,' substituted in the Second Article."—Carried. Rev. John Kennedy moved, and Rev. W. Thornton seconded,
"That the word 'public' in the Fourth Article

Rev. R. H. Herschell moved, and Rev. Jan Cohen seconded,
"That the words following be added to the Fifth

Article—'and the present condition of the Jews throughout the world.' The amendment, by con-sent of the Conference, was withdrawn. Rev. W. Patterson moved, and James Pringle

"That the following article be added. 'Facts re lating to slavery, and the condition of our brin bonds in every part of the world."

The amendment, by consent of the C ent, by consent of the Conference, was withdrawn.

Re-read the motion as amended Rev. Dr. Massie moved, and Rev. A. D. Campbell seconded,
"That the Fifth article be omitted."—Carried. Clause IV. was referred to special Commi

tee, and was ultimately adopted in the following "IV. That, in subserviency to the same gre object, the Alliance will endeavour to exert a bene-ficial influence on the advancement of Evangelical Protestantism, and on the counteraction of infidelity, of Romanism, and of such other forms of super ty, or comains, and of such other forms of super stition, error, and profaneness, as are most promi-nently opposed to it, especially the desecration of the Lord's day; it being understood that the diffe-rent branches of the Alliance be left to adopt such methods of prosecuting these great ends, as may to them appear most in accordance with their re-spective circumstances, all at the same time pur-

we.
"In promoting these and similar objects, the Alliance contemplates chiefly the stimulating of Christians to such efforts as the exigencies of the case may demand, by publishing its views in regard to them, rather than accomplishing these views by any general organization of its own."—Carried.

The Edinburgh Witness gives the following report of the debate excited by the presentation the articles composing the Basis, particularly in relation to the introduction of the doctrine of future rewards and punishments.

Mr. Bickersteth stated the reasons which led the doctrine of Universal Restoration. These

s advancing against the truth, under the banner have just the opposite effect. Brethren who had of universal love. In India, too, Universalism not lived in America could have no conception is not unknown as an enemy of the gospel. of the difficulties connected with this subject; The case being so, the addition of this article and these difficulties, great in themselves, were was of vast importance. By admitting it into uniformly increased when foreign interference its basis, the Alliance adjusted its front more took place. It became then next to impossible to

completely to the enemy's battle. the Rev. Dr. Cox of New York. In doing so, fluence." on them, than which, nothing could have been to be done? Not by compelling him to shut more luminous or more eloquent. Thereafter, himself up within his own circle, but by drawing Dr. Byrth, of Liverpool, moved that this point him forth to mingle freely with the men of other among the disciples of our Lord Jesus Christ gen-erally, that conviction of sin and short-coming in this respect which the blessed Spirit of God seems

ton, seemed to think that it was no part of the object of the Alliance to give a testimony for truth. What conviction of the soil—let him come to Britain, and of the doctrine of eternal punishment into the see, as he had seen, the respect paid to men of basis? Would the world believe it on our testi- colour-and he was sure he would go back to mony? No. And then the Quakers would be his own country the enemy of slavery. shut out by it; and was it not the duty of the Alliance to embrace within it as many of the individual within these walls who was not the ed, too, that great ridicule would hereby be them call us so," was the reply of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel-"it will be an awful sermon

to the world." Alliance be, to aid in manifesting, as far as practicable, the unity which exists amongst the true dison the various items of the basis, for he had always held that, to a large extent, it must be defective. But one of the objects of the Alliance was to bear testimony to truth; and it did me, and I in thee; that they also may be one in us; that it held evangelical views. He would attach applied to him for admission into his church, he great weight to the solemn testimony of the of the highest importance to testify for it on McGill, D. D., of the Theological Seminary of cate; and that a correspondence be opened and maintained, with Christian brethren in different appears impugning the doctrine of eternal blessappears impugning the doctrine of eternal blessedness and eternal punishment, except from in private life, but of what openly appeared on viewed them as amounting to a sanctioning place on the Continent of Europe. In Germa-

of future rewards and punishments. This was a danger to which the rising Christianity of Europe was exposed in no ordinary degree, and therefore a danger against which the Alliance was called to emit a solemn warning.

The same Mr. Hinton, who was so much afraid of the doctrine of future punishment, afterwards made another unsuccessful attempt

ing, he took another occasion to do so by the

we give below a brief account.

Hitherto nothing had occurred to interrup the harmonious progress of the Conference in the work of consolidating its basis, and marking out the course and the character of future operations; but on Friday, a topic came up for sion, on which it was found that considerable diversity of sentiment and feeling exist-ed among the members of Conference, and ap-prehensions began to be entertained for the stability of the Alliance as an Ecumenical Al liance; nor were these apprehensions set at rest till late on Saturday evening. On Friday the Alliance passed to the consideration of third portion of the paper prepared by the Select Sub-Committee concerning "GENERAL OR-GANIZATION." The Rev. Dr. Schmucker moved

and the Rev. Dr. Bunting seconded,
I. That the Alliance shall consist of those pe

sons, in all parts of the world, who shall concur in the principlos and objects adopted by the Conference, it being understood that such persons adhere as Christians in their individual capacity.

II. That the members of the Alliance be recommended to adopt such organization in their several countries as in their judgment may be most in accordance with their resulting aircumstance. countries as in their judgment may be most in accordance with their peculiar circumstances. And that, in furtherance of the above plan, it be recommended, for the present, that a branch be formed for each of the following districts, viz:

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the British colonies.

2. The United States of America.

3. The Kingdom of France.

4. The north of Germany.

5. The south of Germany and German Switzerland.

And that additional branches be from time

time recognized as such by the concurrence of any reviously existing branches.

That an official correspondence be main tained between the several organized branches; and that annual reports of their proceedings be mutually interchanged, with a view to co-opera-

IV. That any member of the Alliance, on his removal to another country, shall be entitled to the privileges of membership, in connection with that branch of the Alliance existing near his new

V. That the Alliance shall meet in Conference every seventh year, and oftener if deemed necessary, at the call of two branches, one on each side of the Atlantic. The time and place of the regular Septennial Meeting to be authorized by the previous Conference, and in case of Special Meetings, by mutual consultation. The first Meeting be held (p. v.) at in the year VI. That the Septennial Conference shall consist of all members of the Alliance specially ap-

wries.
VII. That each Conference shall elect its own VII. That each Conference shall elect its own officers, viz., a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, and Committees; and may form such bye-laws as it shall deem proper, which shall not, however, be binding on any subsequent Con-

VIII. That no alteration shall be made in the constitution of the Alliance at the time when such alteration is proposed; nor until, at a subsequent Conference, it shall be determined by a majority of three-fourths of the members present

It was agreed that the clauses of the motion should be considered seriatim. The Rev. J H. Hinton moved, and the Rev. J. V. Himes econded, "That in the first clause, after the words 'those persons,' the words 'not being slave-holders,' be inserted." A discussion now ensued on the subject of American slavery, and the propriety of admitting slave-holders into the The amendment was opposed by President Emory on two grounds. constitution of the would be an anomaly in the Alliance. The question of moral character, in connexion with the Basis, had often come up for consideration; but as often as it had come up it the adoption in committee of the article on had been rejected. This was a matter apperfuture punishment. In the new world the truth taining to moral character; for where was the is in great danger at present, from men holding theological system which ranked slave-holding among its doctrines? It was a practical matter, men will not deny the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures—they will not deny the doctrine of the Trinity, or the utter depravity to the spirit of former decisions. We of human nature, or any other principle con- should rest content with a doctrinal Basis. But, God as a Universal Father; "and," say they, end throughout the earth, that if the introduc would a father put his own child into the fire tion of this clause could contribute to such ar and burn him for ever?" It was not impossi- end, he should consent that his brethren should ble that such men might seek admission into the vote for its admission, though he should be Alliance; and their connection with it would obliged still to regard it as an anomaly in the not tend, certainly, either to its stability, or to Basis. He would rather be the extinguisher the successful prosecution of its grand ends. of slavery in the United States, than possess the In Germany the same form of error is prevailing. There, as well as in America, infidelity

But he was satisfied that the amendment would advocate the cause of the slave, for it was in-The adoption of the articles was seconded by stantly cast in their teeth, "Here is British in-Our aim should be to enlist the slave he took occasion to give a running commentary holder himself in this cause; and how was this be omitted. His seconder, Mr. Howard Hin- countries. Let him go to North America, and What could be gained by the admission vation of the soil-let him come to Britain, and

disciples of Christ as possible? He apprehend- enemy of slavery. It was one of the greatest outrages under heaven, of heaven's great law brought upon the Alliance, and that men would of Christian charity and love, "Whatsoever ye call its members eternal tormentists. "Let would that others should do unto you, do ye also so unto them." No one could, on any pretence, hold his fellow-creature as a slave, un less he sincerely wished to be himself a slave. As to this point Dr. Cunningham said, that The great question here was, "What is the will Is it a sin, or is it not a sin? He held that slave-holding is in every instance sinful, because it is in every instance a breach of the great law to which he had referred. In passing a sentence of exclusion from the Alliappear to him, that the ninth article referred to ance on the slave-holder, he did not regard hima department of doctrine on which the Alliance selfas passing any sentence against his Christianishould wish to have it known all over the world ty. If an individual engaged in an unlawful course refused him, not on the ground that he was not American brethren, that Universalism was the a Christian, but on the ground that he could not form which infidelity was assuming in their admit him without giving his sanction to the uncountry; and if to testify for the truth was one lawful course he was engaged in. On the same of the objects of the assembly, it was a matter ground would he object to the admission of slave-holders, that it was a sanctioning of slathat point. So far as the theological literature very. He felt the difficulty of special cases; but his answer was, that he could not legislate for special cases. He knew there were men who treated their slaves well, both as regarded Unitarians and avowed infidels. He did not their temporal and their spiritual interests; still speak of what may transpire from time to time he could not approve of such cases, because he the face of the theological literature of this counthe enormous system of evil with which they try. But in America infidelity was spreading stood connected. He illustrated this by a referunder this form. The same thing was taking ence to the theatre. There were plays he might witness without harm to himself; still he would ny there were men, evangelical on other points, be sinning in doing so, because countenancing a who had fallen into error as regards the eternity system of great moral mischief. If slave-holders were excluded, we should have two Alliances-one in Britain, another in America. If slave-holders were admitted, he was quite satisfied, from what he knew of the pulse of Scotland, that a large proportion of those disposed to join the Alliance would not come forward, and a large proportion of those who had already joined it would withdraw from it. He would regard the erection of two Alliances as a less evil, both

Dr. Wardlaw believed that there was not ar

"4. The amount of the existing means of Christry and the sacraments. He seemed to be the this great Alliance should give its countenance Hinton has become celebrated; he has the countenance

The Rev. Mr. Ewbank would not yield to any he believed the gospel would destroy slavery, just as it would destroy other sins of as deep a dye, prevailing in this and other. Christian lands, such as duelling and war. He strongly objected to the amendment, on the ground that it introto the amendment, on the ground that it introduced a new principle into the constitution of the Alliance. If such a principle were introduced, he maintained that he had no right and no title to be in the Alliance. Many brethren present had declared that the system of Church and State, as exemplified in the Church of England, is unscriptural, and that it destroys more souls than it saves. He was admitted into the Alliance, then, because he was not identified with his system. Why should not the Alliance act in the same way in the present case! Why should not we trust our American brethren to

es. He regarded American slavery as a great city, and a special answer to the prayer for D s soon as it was practicable, give them their earnest discussion, carried by a majority.

The American brethren had indeed rear liberty, would he, although nominally a slaveholder, have been transgressing the law referred to by Dr. Wardlaw, that we should do to others out by the Liverpool Conference contained no were many such cases in America.

M. Monod hoped that, in this instance, as in revious instances, an intermediate course adopted at the Birmingham Aggregate Meeting would be found. In point of form, he thought the amendment came too late. The decision of the Alliance on the subject of personal holiness virtually settled the question. Should the holding their fellow-men as slaves." The ReAlliance rule against slavery what would it an-Alliance rule against slavery what would it answer those who asked it to point its special condemnation likewise against war and duelling?

The discussion had proceeded so far, when it was moved that the matter be referred to a Committee, who should report at the sitting tomorrow. The motion being agreed to, the Committee was named, being composed of British, American, and Continental members; and the Conference adjourned.

the Conference adjourned.

On Saturday the Committee reported.

Dr. ever, not a mite weakened by the conduct of those American gentlemen, in bringing forward Cox, of Hackney, their Chairman, stated, that he appeared in the Conference with feelings the original doctrinal basis, and in insisting stronger and deeper than he could possibly express. They had been occupied throughout the whole of this day with the matter referred to them; and when he looked back on the trans- over to this country fully aware that the actions of the day, and the resolution to which, as a Committee, they had come, he felt that he had never occupied a position of higher responsibility than he had this day done as Chairman of the Committee. In the discusion that had ta-ken place, they had felt themselves united more than ever, and bound to each other by ties that death would not be able to break. And if the Resolution of March 31st, might be in time to Report now to be given in should be unaninously received, the Alliance would at length end out a voice that should sound to the exremities of the earth, proclaiming the unionhe true, genuine, and eternal union of an Allince which, as it advanced in its course, would become perfected in its character, purified in its nature, and which will be consummated in the world beyond. He then called on his namesake, Dr. Cox, of America, to read the Report of the Committee. Dr. Cox then read the fol-

lowing Report: ness, the Alliance are of opinion that it is recognized in the Article of the Basis—On the Work of the Spirit; and in reference to various social tained in the basis; but they hold that Christ died for all men, and that his redemption will in due time be applied to all. They speak of was so desirous that slavery should come to an Christian honour of this confederation by all promeans. And in respect es tem of slavery, and every other form of oppression and of which the writer expressed a generally in any country, the Alliance are unanimous in de-ploring them, as in many ways obstructing the progress of the gospel; and express their confiice, that no branch will admit to membership slave-holders who, by their own fault, continue in Observer, refers to this subject and presents

that position, retaining their fellow-men in slavery, Rev. J. H. Hinton moved, and Rev. A. T. Hop-

Rev. John Neison of Belfast (a member of the Select Committee), moved, and Hamer Stanfield, Esq. seconded—"That, whereas it is impossible for this Conference to legislate for particular cases or exceptions, no slave-holder be admitted to any ranch of the Alliance.

The Rev. Mr. Bevan, who was long Secre- in this letter. And many facts which oc ssue now before the Conference, as expressed ture, that judicious men were fully persuaded, in the resolution of the Committee. He trusted that there was much that was wrong in the this Report would be unanimously adopted, and manner of conducting the work, and that an go forth as a truthful, honest, and soler mony to the world, on a subject which had excited so much attention and anxiety on the part of the Conference. If the force of this deliver. and that many sincere converts ance were not weakened by division, he believed especially in the commencement of the revival it would hasten the largest consummation their anti-slavery hearts could desire, when not only the oppressed should go free, but the oppressor also should participate in the benefits of an issue the Conference so much desired. The motion was carried, two or three hands only, that we ould see, being held up for the amendment. A hymn on Christian union was sung, after which the Conference remained a short time in silence. Prayer being offered up and the benediction pronounced, the Conference adjourned.

It was believed that the question was now

settled; but on Monday the whole subject was opened up anew. The American brethren called attention of the house to the resolution of Saturday, and craved leave to state their sentiments at full length on the subject. They held that the introduction of the question was irrelevant, and that the resolution regarding it had altered the constitution of the Alliance. All their hopes were frustrated; it would be impossible to form a branch in America in connection with Britain, if this resolution remained in force; and thus the Alliance, as a universal or Ecumenical Society, would be at an end. Justice Crampton moved the rescinding of the resolubecame again the subject of discussion. This discussion has occupied the entire of this day's (Monday) sitting; and not a few members have

in which they justly complain that the general which continues to this day. in which they justly complain that the general invitation to the Alliance had made no allusion dled, under the influence of which, at least three were concerned, calculated to deceive. After tucky, and some in Ohio, went off and joined considerable discussion the matter was again the Shakers. Husbands and wives who referred to a large Committee, who finally re-children given up to be educated in this most ported in favour of rescinding the resolution, and then after some unimportant business the it being very doubtful, it would seem, whether afterwards made another unsuccessful attempt the erection of two Alliances as a less evil, both to strike out the article relating to the minis- in its own nature and in its results, than that much good had been accomplished by it. Mr.

fire-brand of the assembly, for failing in these boints to break up the harmony of the meetmeasure, the objects of the Alliance, and marring ing, he took another occasion to do so by the man in his abhorrence of slavery. He regarded measure, the objects of the Alliance, and marring introduction of the subject of slavery, of which it as a most damnable and diabolical sing but the harmony of many Christian brethren. He

> should not we trust our American brethren to and guarded terms, brought up by the Select sintroduce only such men as are Christians in spite of slaveholding!
>
> Dr. Skinner of America, was convinced that this amendment, if passed, would exclude the great body of the evangelical American Church
> E. He regarded American slavery as a great of the convergence of the conv es. He regarded American slavery as a great abomination; nevertheless he knew some who were as spiritually minded men as he had ever known, yet nominally slave-holders;—they were so, not for their own interests, but for the good of the slave. Once he was travelling in Virginia. He observed two negro girls, beautiful children, walking behind a man who was to slavery be received to relating the property of the prayer for Diagnostics and the prayer for Diagnostics ful children, walking behind a man who was riding. On inquiring, he was told that these children were going to be sold, on an execution from the Sheriff. Supposing he had bought these children, that he might educate them, and,

s we would that others should do to us? There allusion to the subject of slavery. It was not till their arrival in London, that their attention was pressing all allusion to a subject in which the Christian public in this country take so deep Resolution of March 31st, might be in time to repair the mischief, or to save the good faith of the Liverpool Conference from impeachment. As it is, the result is most unfortunate. The Alliance has been compelled to retract its con-demnation of slavery, and to refer the whole subject of the admission of members to a fu-ture meeting of the Alliance, to be held at such time and place as may be agreed upon here after: leaving the American Branch or exclude slaveholders as they may think proper, and the British to consider and determine i the meantime whether they can concede the point. The Conference was formally dissolved on the 2d of September.

REVIVAL IN OLD TIMES

Some time since we published in the Presbyterian a letter from the late Dr. Baxter to the ecially to the sys- accompanied by such singular bodily effects Dr. Alexander, published in the Watchman and new information.

Princeton, New Jersey, Sept. 5th, 1846. Mr. Editor-The letter of the Rev. Dr. Bax. er, giving an account of the great revival in Kentucky, in the years 1800 and 1801, recently published by you, was written before the results could be accurately known. Dr. Baxter himself changed his views respecting some appearances, of which he expresses a favourable ary to the Anti-Slavery Society, rejoiced in the at the close of the revival, were of such a nann testi- erratic and enthusiastic spirit prevailed to a la mentable extent. It is not doubted, however, that the Spirit of God was really poured out, but too much indulgence was given to a hented imagination, and too much stress was laid or the bodily affections, which accompanied the work, as though these were supernatural phenomena, intended to arouse the attention of a careless world Even Dr Raxter in the narra tive which he gives in this letter, seems to favour this opinion; and it is well known, that many pious people in Virginia entertained sir

> Thus, what was really a bodily infirmity, was considered to be a supernatural means of awakening and convincing infidels, and other irre-ligious persons. And the more these bodily affections were encouraged, the more they increased, until at length they assumed the appear ance of a formidable nervous disease, which was manifestly contagious, as might be proved by many well attested facts.

Some of the disastrous results of this religious excitement were:

1st. A spirit of error, which led many, among whom were some Presbyterian ministers, who had before maintained a good character, far

2d. A spirit of schism; a considerable num ber of the subjects and friends of the revival, separated from the Presbyterian Church, and formed a new body, which preached and published a very loose and erroneous system of theology; and though a part of these schismadeclared that, provided the resolution is rescinded, they cannot continue members of the tics, when the excitement had subsided, returned again to the bosom of the Church, others con-Several of the members from America took tiqued to depart further and further from the orthodox system, in which they had been edudecided ground against the resolution adopted cated, and which they had long professed and in relation to slavery, and entered a formal pro-test, and subsequently an explanatory statement Stone who became the leader of an Arian sect,

to slavery, and of course, was, as far as they of the pastors of Presbyterian churches in Kenconference adjourned on the 2d of September, and women. And the truth is-and it should not be concealed—that the general result of this

deponitual. The awa up. Persons wishing to go, who can be ready at their cardination, went on to license a number men, and to ordain some who had no pretentiate to a liberal education; and they no longer quired candidates for the ministry, to subscribe a Presbyterian Confession, but openly rejected me of the cardinal doctrines of Calvinism. Byind of Kentucky sent a large "Commission" to deal with the Presbytery who insisted the cardinal Presbytery who insisted the Camberland Presbytery refused to be aministion of the commission, they were submits their newly licensed candidates to the aministion of the commission, they were submits their newly licensed candidates to the aministion of the commission, they were submits their newly licensed candidates to the aministion of the commission, they were submits their newly licensed candidates to the aministion of the commission, they were submits their newly licensed candidates to the aministion of the commission, they were submits their newly licensed candidates to the aministion of the commission, they were submits their newly licensed candidates to the aministion of the commission, they were submits their newly licensed candidates to the aministion of the commission, they were submits their newly licensed and ordained, contrary refused to have them ready in time. They should be well supplied with beds, bedding, clothing, cooking and farming utensils, and such other articles as may be necessary to their care intended for this vessel, are respectfully requested to have them ready in time. They should be well supplied with beds, bedding, clothing, cooking and farming utensils, and such other articles as may be necessary to their care intended for this vessel, are respectfully requested to have them ready in time.

They should be well supplied with beds, bedding, clothing, cooking and farming utensils, and such other articles as may be necessary to their care intended for this vessel, are respectfully requested to have them ready in time.

They should be well supplied with beds, bedding, cl

Lodiana was threatened by the Sikhs. At Sa-bathu, the Mission premises, being within the limits of the cantonments, were required for the use of the officers, and were therefore sold at a fair price. With the proceeds, Mr. Newton would probably erect a new house, outside of the bounds allotted to the military force. The Mela, or fair, at Hardwar, was attended this Mela, or fair, at Hardwar, was attended this year by a greatly diminished number of pilgrims, owing partly to the recent troubles in the Punjab. The interest taken by them in the preaching of the missionaries, was not so encouraging as in the preceding year. The Rev. J. C. Rankin, of the Furrukhabad Mission, was all imla for his health. And we also regret to learn that the Rev. J. R. Campbell's family had suffered much from sickness, and that he, and also the Rev. L. Janvier, had been called by

death to part each with their youngest child.

Allahabad Mission.—The letters from this
Mission are dated to the 6th of May last. At Mission are dated to the 6th of May last. At the administration of the Lord's Supper, on April 5th, three persons were admitted to the communion from other churches, and two upon profession of their faith, making thirty-eight present at that service. The church was nearly finished, and a new chapel was also nearly

ly finished, and a new chapel was also nearly completed; both erected, we understand, chiefly with funds obtained in India.

CHINA—Amoy Mission.—The Rev. H. A. Brown, in a letter dated April 2d, gives some notices of villages in the vicinity of Amoy. Infanticide is lamentably prevalent among them. The number of schools and of readers among the people is very limited; in a population of 12,000, in two villages, but five schools were found, containing in all little over sixty scholars. The people are accessible to the Missionary. We quote the following paragraph concerning some villages around one of the bays to the west of the city: "We had heard of this people as superior to the great body of those in the neighbourhood of the city. Our visit to eight ages gave us a contrary impression. We fanticide prevalent as in all the places previously visited. These several days of labour among the villagers, have served greatly to strengthen the villagers have been received at the National Papers have been r the impression that the living teacher must be our great dependence in this part of China. And as we passed from village to village, and saw the crowded population, the disproportion of our numbers to the wants of the field became

tion met at the First Presbyterian Church in the village of Auburn, New York, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Convention:

President-Hon, Jacob Van Valkenburgh, of euben county.

Vice-Presidents - Oliver Teall, Esq.,

Onondaga county; Hon. Henry Bradley, of Yates county; and Benjamin Joy, Esq., of Tomp-Secretaries-L. H. Dewey, of Auburn, Rev. Samuel W. Bush, of Onondaga county; and Edward A. Frazer, of New York.

Over two hundred delegates reported them-selves from the following counties: Albany, Cayuga, Chemung, Cortland, Chenango, Dutchess, Erie, Genessee, Kings, Livingston, Ma-dison, Monroe, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Otsego, Orange, Owego, Os-wego, Rensselaer, Seneca, Steuben, Tompkins,

COLONIZATION NOTICE.

nerican Colonization Society will sention to Liberia, to sail from Norfolk an expedition to Liberia, to sail from Norfolk, Virginia, about the 15th of November next. The complement of emigrants is not yet made up. Persons wishing to go, who can be ready at that time, are requested to give us immediate notice at this office.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MEXICO AND UNITED STATES - Mediation of Eng MEXICO AND UNITED STATES—Mediation of England.—The steamer Cambria brings the important intelligence that Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister at Washington, has been instructed to offer the mediation of his Government, with a view to the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico. This fact was disclosed in Parliament by Lord Palmerston on the 24th ult., in response to inquiries from Lord Bentinck.

The United States ship Princeton arrived at Pensacola, Sept. 10, in the evening, four days from

The United States ship Princeton arrived at Pensacola, Sept. 10, in the evening, four days from Vera Cruz, with despatches for the government. The despatches brought by the Princeton are said to convey the answer of the Mexican Government to the overture for peace transmitted through Commodore Conner. They were answered by the Mexican government instantly. Lieut. Henry Purvance is the bearer, and proceeded with all despatch to Washington. The answer is said to be a prompt refusal to negociate unless the land and naval forces of the United States are first withdrawn from the territory and waters of Mexico.

Commodore Conner had received a letter from Capt. Carpender, late of the Truxton, who writes from Tuspan. He states that the health of his officers and crew is excellent; that they are well

from Tuspan. He states that the health of his officers and crew is excellent; that they are well treated by the Mexicans, and their private property respected. His letter is written subsequent to the destruction of the brig; so that the officers of the Princeton were deceived by the soldiers at the mouth of the river, who informed them that the prisoners had been sent to Tampico.

The squadron are blockading Vera Cruz and Alvarado; they had captured a Bremen brig, who attempted to force her way into Vera Cruz, after having been ordered off by the squadron.

A new Ministry has been formed in Mexico. Almonte is Secretary of War, and Rejon of Foreign Affairs. Santa Anna's administration has begun auspiciously.

auspiciously.
Santa Anna himself is at his country seat, near

Santa Anna himself is at his country seat, near Jalapa. It was expected that he would go to the Capital in a day or two.

Mexico was making no preparation to carry on the war. Some time since a brigade was formed and equipped complete, to march against General Taylor, but the Commander has not budged, and will not move from the city of Mexico. The papers are pressing him, but he will not move. In

and the papers generally are filled with details of the pronunciamentos in various parts of the country in favour of the existing government. On the 22d August, General Salas issued a decree, declaring the constitution of 1824—or the federal constitution of 1824—or the federal constitution of 1824 from the federal constitution of 1824 ring the constitution of 1824—or the federal consti-tution—in force until a new constitution should be established, abolishing the assemblies of the de-partments, and requiring the present Governors of departments to style themselves Governors of States.

odustion, Morano, Osego, Orango, Osego, Ostario, Calenas, Ostario, Orango, Osego, Ostario, Calenas, Ostario, Orango, Osego, Ostario, Orango, Ostario, Osta

part Arminian doctrines; still, hewever, adhering (though inconsistently.) to the doctrine of the saints' perseverance, and to the Presbyterian principles of Church Government.

A few years since, when new measures were coming much into vogue, Dr. Baxter's letter was published, I think, in the New York Evangelist, to support those measures. Dr. Baxter's letter was published, I think, in the New York Evangelist, to support those measures. Dr. Baxter's letter, on being informed of it, promised the writer, that he would publish an explanation; which, however, he did not tive to perform. A. A.

PRESETTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

RECENT INTELLIGENCE.

RECENT INTELLIGENCE.

RECENT INTELLIGENCE.

RECENT INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA — Lodiana Mission. — Letters have been received from three of the stations, dated to May 6th. At Lodiana the regular duties of the brethern were resumed. The Logislas shoot was better stended than it had been before the war; and through the kindness of the Political Agent, an eligible piece of ground in the city was expected to be soon secured, on which a school-house for the vernecular school, and a small chapet would be erected. The Government of the mission, in removing the families of the mission premises, being within the limits of the castes, and to the school ha

Major Parker, commanding in Nauvoo, and Col. Singleton, the leader of the Anti-Mormons, in which the latter made certain propositions, which he said if the Mormons would accede to, all difficulties would be adjusted. These were, 1st. The Mormons to surrender up their arms. 2!. All their agents, who may remain to dispose of their property, must leave the State in sixty days. 3d. An attormust leave the State in sixty days. 3d. An attorney to be selected to take supervision of all writs, serve and settle the same between the parties, &c. These propositions were agreed to by the Mormons, but when submitted by Col. Singleton to the officers of the Anti-Mormons, they rejected them. Col. Singleton and Col. Chittenden immediately threw up their commands, both declaring that the Mormons had shown a willingness to make peace, highly creditable to them as a people, and they resolved to take no further part against them. Col. Brockman was then elected to the command of the assailing force, and the fight mentioned above was the result.

On the 15th inst., the Mormons still continu-On the 15th inst., the Mormons still continued to skirmish; three Anties were wounded. The Anties state that several Mormons were killed. The cannon balls for another battle had arrived, with large reinforcements of Anties. A committee of fifty had arrived at Nauvoo from Quincy, to endeavour to settle the difficulties. The Mormons had laid mines of gunpowder along the road—some of which had been discovered.

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY .- Vice Chancellor McCoun, of New York, has delivered his opinion in the important case of the Trusts of the North American Trust and Banking Company Nearly three millions of dollars are disposed of by this decision. The effect of the decision will be to place all the bonds and mortgages, held under the various trusts, in the hands of David Leavitt. to place all the bonds and mortgages, held under the various trusts, in the hands of David Leavitt, Esq., by whom they will be applied for the benefit of the creditors at large, and, if any surplus should exist after the settlement of these claims, to dis-tribute it among the stock-holders.

THE LATE GALE.—The effects of the seve blow on the night of the 8th instant, are beginning to become known. Along the coast of North Carolina and Virginia, it raged with the greatest fury. The most melancholy evidences of its violence have been seen in the forms of human bodies, fragments of wrecks, and large quantities of goods, which cover the surface of the water, from Squam Beach to Cape Hatteras.

The Norfolk Herald publishes a letter dated at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, from James M. Clark,

mexican papers have been received at the Navy our great dependence in this part of China And as we passed from village to village, and saw the crowded population, the disproportion of our numbers to the wants of the field became painfully evident. When will any thing like an idequate reinforcement come?"—Miss. Chron.

The New York STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The New York State Temperance Convention and the convertion of tration, had been discharged by the chief clerks of the respective departments. They publish an address to Santa Anna from Gen. Salas, who was in the exercise of the chief executive authority, dated the 16th of August, and delivered to Santa Anna by three high officers commissioned for the purpose. It consists chiefly of compliments.

Santa Anna, in his reply to General Salas' address says, that his wound having been irritated by his voyage, and by excitement, it will be necessary for him exercise. lor him to wait at Encero until it is in a condition to enable him to travel.

No mention is made of Paredes. A Vera Cruz paper complains of the absence of any thing of interest in the papers received from the city of Mexico, and the papers generally are filled with details of the pronunciamentos in various parts of the country in favore of the country in the country i die in a few hours'

At Elizabeth City and the vicinity, the wind wa powerful; it uprooted trees, blew down fences, &c. The corn was much injured. The tide in the river fell ten or twelve feet, leaving vessels high and

tion bestowed. A number have died on board the boats coming up, being so enfeebled that their remains reliance of the men for substancements to the boats hastened in the most south of the men for substancements to the boats hastened in the most south of the men for substancements to the boats hastened in the most property of the men for substancement of the men the advancing force of the Americans. He sent them back word that if they would come in person and aid him in such an undertaking, he would fight as long as he could stand, or they desired, but un-less they did so he should not strike a blow. The miserable show of a force which was mustered in Santa Fe, he declared unable to defend the place even against the predatory bands of savages which surrounded them.

DISASTER AT KINGSTON.—Some British soldiers of Kingston, Canada, at work on a small island near Fort Henry, embarked in a jolly boat to return to town last week. There were twenty-four of them in all. The boat was by some accident upset, and in all. The boat was by some accident upset, and 18 of the unfortunate individuals were drowned.

Steamboats.—It is stated that 108 steamboats have been built at various points on the Ohio river this season, the aggregate tonnage of which is 51, 660 tons, and the cost \$1,400,000. The total number of steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi is stated to be 750, the tonnage of which is 160,000 tons, and the cost \$12,000,000.

The Electron is Marrier and clothing, Blind, clothing, Support and clothing, Support and clothing, Support and clothing, Blind, clothing, Support and clothing, Blind, clothing, Support and clothing, Blind, clothing, Support and clothing, Support and clothing, Blind, clothing, Support and clothing, Blind, clothing, Support and clothing, Blind, clothing, Support and clothing, Support and clothing, Blind, clothing, Support and clot

extended, and the exhibition exceeded that of any former year. Forty or fifty thousand persons are said to have been in attendance, and were highly delighted with the magnificent display. The exhibition rooms were thrown open at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, and thronged in a moment. "Floral Hall," with its elegant decorations, attracted the first rush, and the other places of exhibition. ed the first rush, and the other places of exhibition were hardly less crowded. The Halls of Machine ry, Domestic Manufactures, and Farm Produce, and the fine stock of animals exhibited for premiums, elicited general and deep admiration. Mr. Van Buren was on the ground, with some of the fine products of his farm. The annual address before the Agricultural Society was delivered by Samuel Stevens, Esq., of Albany, who urged strong-ly the importance of a liberal education to the agriculturists. At the close of the address the pre-ENTERTAINMENT OF DISTINGUISHED STRANGER

On Thursday, 17th inst., pursuant to invitation, Commodore Willinck, of the Dutch squadron and his officers, numbering about thirty in all, met at the Governor's Room in the City Hall, New York, to accompany the Common Council on a visit to some of the Public Institutions of that city. Splending did six-horse carriages having been provided, the company left the City Hall at about 10 o'clock, and In the British Parliament, August 24th, Lord planers to stated the State Arsenal, where as they entered the yard they had an opportunity of witnessing our mode of firing light artillery.—One of the Dutch officers who timed the firing, stated that the cannon was loaded and fired six times in a minute. The company next proceeded to the Croton Distributing Reservoir, thence to the Almshouse at Bellevue, the Penitentiary, Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island; and thence to the Republic of Mexica, caused a great change to the Republic of Mexica, caused a great change the specific produced out to the Republic of Mexica, caused a great change the specific produced out to the Republic of Mexica, affairs and produced out to the Republic of Mexica, against that the ratification of the Oregon Treaty had been exchanged.

The grain crops have been gathered in the British Parliament, August 24th, Lord Palmerston stated that the ratification of the Oregon Treaty had been exchanged.

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The grain crops have been gathered in the British Islands, and the general impression is that wheat will be an average yield. Oats the same.

The news from America announcing that the American government had made overtures of peace to the Republic of Mexican and the palmers to state that the ratification of the Oregon Treaty had been exchanged. city, and quietly separated without further formali- animated. ties—having spent a most agreeable day, which will be sure to furnish many pleasant memories. The officers of the Dutch Squadron all have some knowledge of the English language and can speak it, imperfectly of course, but sufficiently well to be understood. They speak the French fluently. They are all gentlemen of education, refined in their manners and amiable in their intercourse. Since their arrival at New York, several of them visited Niagaras Falls, Boston and Philadelphia. They are all highly pleased with our country and will take back with them the good wishes of all with whom they have had intercourse. The squadron sailed from New York on Saturday last, 19th inst.

480 lbs.; the former is an advance of 1s. per bbl., the latter of 3s. per qr.

Cyane. The Custom-house was then turned into a barrack for the United States forces, and every thing settled down quietly.

Communications were immediately despatched to Commander Montgomery, of the Portsmouth, at 8t. Francisco, at which place, and at Zanonia, the United States flag was hoisted on the morning of the 9th; and before ten days had elapsed, the whole of California north of Monterey, was under the flag to California north of Monterey, was under the flag of the United States forces, and every thing settled down quietly.

Communications were immediately despatched to Commander Montgomery, of the Portsmouth, at 8t. Francisco, at which place, and at Zanonia, the United States flag was hoisted on the morning of the 9th; and before ten days had elapsed, the whole of California north of Monterey, was under the flag of the United States, much to the apparent single first to settle, on of the people who hope it will last, knowing how much better they will be off under the Govern-The officers of the Dutch Squadron all have some knowledge of the English language and can speak NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS .- The amount of canal

cessful."

Money Market.—The Bank has lowered its rate

barrels more.

COTTON.—The price of cotton has advanced in Europe sofficiently to increase the value of our we whole crop upwards of five millions of dollars, according to the Cambris's news.

LARGE FIRE AT WILMINGTON. N. C.—On the large warehouse occupied in the London Globe estimates the value of the potential or of the United States, under the conding to the large warehouse occupied is fire, then caught on the large warehouse occupied is by Mr. Joseph Potts. Its progress afterward was exceedingly rapid. It proceeded Westward only to the adjacent wharf, owned by Mr. W. Shaw. Eastward its progress could not be stopped, and the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either in the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either in the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either in the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either in the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either in the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either in the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either in the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either in the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either in the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either in the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either in the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either in the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either in the whole block to the market is now a heap of ruins. All the wharves were occupied either in the who

reports that on the 14th, at 121 o'clock, boarded and supplied the U.S. brig Washington with a boat, she having lost both boats, anchors, and carried away both masts, thrown overboard guns, &c. The Captain and eleven men were washed over- francs. The Captain and eleven men were washed overboard, and she was under jury masts, lat. 35 40, long. 74 10. The Washington was attached to the coast survey, and was commanded by Lieut.

George Bache.

Tancs.

In July past the greater part of the town of Berdinanck, in southern Russia, was destroyed by fire.

France.—The Chamber of Deputies opened on the 17th ult., with the usual speech from the throne, don't Wanderings in the 1ste of Wight. Also for Wanderings in the 1ste of Wight. Iowa and Wisconsin.-Two new States, Iowa

and Wisconsin, are about to be added to the Union. The laws preparatory to their admission were enacted at the late session of Congress. Iowa, it appears, has accepted, by a vote of the people, her proposed State Constitution, and is ready to present proposed State Constitution, and is ready to present herself as a State as soon as Congress meets. The State Constitution of Wisconsin will also be formed and approved by the people of that territory in time to send her Senators and members to Congress at the next session. Mr. Darby states that the aggregate area of these two States is 104 000 square miles, or one-twelfth of the whole organized territory of the Union. Mr. Darby assumes the present population of the Union to be 21,000,000, which gives an average population of seventeen to a square and approved by the people of that territory in time to send her Senators and members to Congress at the next session. Mr. Darby states that the aggrency of the union. Mr. Darby states that the aggrency of the Union. Mr. Darby assumes the present tory of the Union. Mr. Darby assumes the present population of the Union to be 21,000,000, which aggives an average population of seventeen to a square miles. The agricultural and mineral resources and commercial facilities of these new States are scarcely exampled, and their growth in population, wealth and importance, must be exceedingly rapid. It was only five and twenty years and the proposition of the Union with the manner in the memory of the Union of the Union, it has been the mean of the Union, it has the manner in the mean of the Union, it has the manner in the mean of the Union, it has the mean of the Union of

belonging in part to passengers, but principally consigned here.

we thousand head. On the 8th of June a thousand Kaffirs unexpectedly finding themselves wedged in between two parties of the British forces, (Capt. Expenses of New York City.—The amount of money estimated to defray the expenses of the city of New York, for the enauing year, is as follows:

For contingent expenses, - \$930,162 00

Police, - 454,852 00

Redemp. 7th instalment floating debt, 50,000 00

Common Schools, - 216,820 64

1,970 00

Blind, clothing, - 400 00

Western House of Refuge, - 9,225 24

Water loan interest: - 30,000 00

The Election in Maine.—The returns from this
State indicate very certainly, no election of governor by the people. In several Congressional Districts, so far as heard from, there has been no choice.

The Legislature still remains in doubt.

Annihilating Time. — A communication was forwarded from Riffelo to Religione Maryland on the state of intoxicating drinks, from that portion of the taxes which is applied to repair the mischiefs

The Legislature still remains in doubt.

Annihilating Time.—A communication was forwarded from Buffalo to Baltimore, Maryland, on Tuesday afternoon, and an answer was received at the Telegraph office in Buffalo in about two hours. It will be borne in mind that the wires are not, as yet, connected between New York and Jersey City, and that the communication and answer had both to be re-written at Jersey City and Philadelphia.

American Institute.—Among others who will suffer inconvenience in consequence of the fire at Niblo's Garden, is the American Institute, who were about to hold in the Saloon their Annual Fair. The Fair will in consequence be held in Castle Garden.

The State Fair at Auburn.—The State Fair at Auburn, New York, closed on Thursday 17th inst. The preparations for it were unusually large and extended, and the exhibition exceeded that of any former year. Forty or fifty thousand persons are said to have been in attendance, and were highly delighted with the magnificent display. The extended and the exhibition exceeded that of any former year. Forty or fifty thousand persons are said to have been in attendance, and were highly delighted with the magnificent display. The extended and the exhibition exceeded that of any former year. Forty or fifty thousand persons are said to have been in attendance, and were highly delighted with the magnificent display. The extended and the exhibition exceeded that of any former year. Forty or fifty thousand persons are said to have been in attendance, and were highly delighted with the magnificent display. The exercised at the taxes which is applied to repair the mischiefs of such drinks. They think that those who manufacture or deal in intoxicating liquors should bear the taxes which is applied to repair the mischiefs of such drinks. They think that those who manufacture or deal in intoxicating liquors should bear the taxes which is applied to repair the mischiefs of such drinks. They think that those who manufacture or deal in intoxicating liquors should bear th will decorate the walls were made in France and are expected to arrive in a few days. As might have been expected, this magnificent place was crowded all day by the wealthy and fashionable portion of our people. It looked like a great fair.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

The steamer Cambria, arrived at Boston fro

The steamer Cambria, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, brings advices to the 4th inst.

The Cambria brought 133 passengers; 107 to Boston, among whom are Hon. Washington Irving, our late Minister to Spain, and D. Maynard, Esq., bearer of desputches, Rev. M. B. Hope, Rev. E. Kirk, and the Rev. Dr. Dewitt.

The Cambria brings the important intelligence that Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister at Washington, has been instructed to offer the mediation of his Government, with a view to the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico. This fact was disclosed in Parlament by Lord Palmerston on the 24th ult. in response to inquiries from Lord Bentinck.—The avowal appears to have given general satisfaction. satisfaction.
In the British Parliament, August 24th, Lord

failure in the potato crop.

The British Iron trade has improved in view of

which was received by the steamer of 19th August. The proceedings of the Chambers have since been confined to the verification of the election of each Joseph Henri, who fired at the King on the 29th

July, has been tried by the Peers, found guilty, and was condemned to work in the galleys for life. Considerable discussion has taken place in the French journals relative to the recent alterations in the American Tariff. The Constitutionnel thinks

9,225 24 wounded. FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

TROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The New York Express has received files of Sandwich Island papers to 1st of June. The Honolulu Friend publishes copies of treaties concluded between the Government and Great Britain and France. Goods and merchandize of those countries are to be subject to no higher duties than five per cent. ad valorem, with the exception of spirituous liquors. Several men had been lost in a gale at sea, from the American whale ship Luminary, Warren, Rhode Island, on the 8th March.

Society Islands, on the 8th March.

Peruvian, Capt. Brown, was lying at Papeite, a company of the natives rushed into the barracks of the French, killed several soldiers, and for a few moments held possession, but were soon

for a few moments held possession, but were soon driven out; and near the beach there was an endriven out; and near the beach there was an engagement between several hundred of the French soldiers and about one hundred and fifty natives securely fortified; but numbers were killed on each side. The natives had driven the French from their position at Point Venus. Among the natives is an Italian, who inspires them with great courage, so that they are represented as by no means wanting in bravery. On several occasions the foreign population had fled on board the ships in the harbour for security. The country is in the hands of the natives, and of course all the provisions, and the French, it was said, would be starved, or die of scarcity, if no relief was afforded them.

FROM CALIFORNIA

FROM CALIFORNIA.

We have been permitted to extract the follow We have been permitted to extract the following from a letter received from an officer now on board the United States ship Levant, who was on board the U. S. ship Savannah, Commodore Sloat, when that officer took formal possession of California. As this affords the most particular account yet published of this conquest. we presume our citizens will peruse it with satisfaction.

On board U. S. ship Levant,
Off Mazatlan, Aug. 10, 1846.
On the 6th of July all was bustle in the cabin of the Savannah; some four or five men were busily employed in writing letters, proclamations, &c., preparatory to taking possession of California. At six A. M., of the 7th of July, Captain Mervine came on board to receive orders, and at seven he

came on board to receive orders, and at seven he left with a summons to the military commandant of Monterey to surrender the place forthwith to the arms of the United States, and also a similar summons to the military Governor for the surren-der of all California.

At 9, A. M., of the 7th July, the expedition start-

ed from the Savannah, composed of the boats of the Savannah, Levant, and Cyane, and landed without opposition at the mole. The forces were then marched up a short distance to the Custom house, Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island; and thence to the Upper Reservoir and High Bridge. After inspecting all these places, the company proceeded to Nowlan's at Harlem, where a sumptuous dinner was provided in Nowlan's best style. At an early bour of the evening the company returned to the bour of the evening the company returned to the nimated.

Sales of American sweet flour at 27s. 6d. to 28s.

Edward Higgins, immediately after which a salute Indian Corn at 38s. for white, 37s. for yellow for 480 lbs.; the former is an advance of 1s. per bbl., the latter of 3s. per qr.

rival at New York, several of them visited Niagara Falls, Boston and Philadelphia. They are all highly pleased with our country and will take back with them the good wishes of all with whom they have had intercourse. The squadron sailed from New York on Saturday last, 19th inst.

United States flag was hoisted on the morning of the 9th; and before ten days had elapsed, the whole of California north of Monterey, was under the flag tion in reflecting that her Majesty's efforts to settle, in a manner consistent with national honour, the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States, with respect to the territory on the North states. in a manner consistent with national honour, the in a manner consistent with national honour, the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United how much better they will be off under the Government of the United States, with respect to the territory on the North Month of States, with respect to the territory on the North On the 16th of July, Com. Stockton arrived.

tolls collected at Buffalo, New York, during the present season exceeds that of last season by upwards of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. The amount of wheat which has already passed eastward is 400,000 bushels more than was shipped during the whole of last season; of flour 40,000 bushels more than was shipped burning the whole of last season; of flour 40,000 bushels more than was shipped during the whole of last season; of flour 40,000 bushels more than was shipped for the United States in all No barrels more.

On the 26th ult., the steamer Atlas, of Havre, plying between that port and Rouen, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 2,500,000 francs.

In July past the greater part of the town of Ber-

Sep 25—3t 148 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

N EW BOOK BY OLD HUMPHREY.—Owen Glad don's Wanderings in the 1sle of Wight. Also for sale, all the other works of this very popular writer. Thoughts and Counsels for the Impenitent. By Rev. J. M. Olmstend Blossoms of Childhood. By a Mother. Sermons by Rev. Albert W. Duy, A.M., of Brooklyn, New York, with a biographical sketch of the author, containing extracts from his papers. By Samuel A. Clark. Sermons and Addresses on Various Subjects. By Rev. D. L. Carroll, D.D. Just published and for sale by HENRY PERKINS. HENRY PERKINS,

sep 26-3t 142 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

MARKHED.

On Thursday, 17th inst., at the Church on Lafayette Place, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Kndr. Rev. Janes H. M. Krox, of German Valley, New Jersey, to Louisz, daughter of Burn Wareman, Eq., of the city of New York.

At Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, 17th inst., by Rev. Dr. Spencer, William C. Wood, of Illinois, to Miss Hansatt F. Lawrence, daughter of Jino. Lawrence, Erg., of Brooklyn, New York.

At Brooklyn, Tussday, 22d inst., by Rev. Mr. Jacobus, E. D. Benton, of Oxbow, Jefferson county. New York, to Cornella B. daughter of John R. Hinchman.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Newark. New Jersey, on the 19th inst., of consumption, Charles F. Voorhies, in the 36th year of his age. Mr. Voorhies served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the Sentinel of Freedom, of which he subsequently became editor, and which he conducted some time with ability and acceptance. Having given considerable attention to mechanics, he invented a card printing press, for the patent of which he received some \$5000, Mr. Voorhies was afterwards engaged in the book business in the city of New York, and published for some years the annual called the Religious Souvenir. In all the intervourse of life he gave evidence of high moral qualities, and died the consolations of the faith which he early professed.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

MEETINGS OF SYNODS. Synod of Wheeling.—The Synod of Wheeling will meet on the third Thursday (15th) of October, not on the "third Thursday" of October, as printed in the Minutes of the General Assembly.

Synod of Albany.—The Synod of Albany will meet at Amsterdam village on Tuesday, 13th of October next, at seven o'clock, P.M., and be opened with a sermon by the Rev. J. T. Backus, the last Moderator.

In consequence of having adopted a new arrangement for conducting the business of Synod, such as, it was flowed, would secure "more spiritual results to the members, as well as to the congregation where they meet;" the Presbyteries were enjoined to see to it, that the sessions "send delegates to Synod, who will remain to the end of their sittings—and that it be now urged upon the clerical members of this body, always to make such arrangements of their affairs as will enable them also to remain." In accordance with this arrangement the Synod will continue its sessions until Thursday afternoon, when the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered, followed by a Synodical prayer-meeting in the evening.

R. Smith, Stated Clerk.

Synod of New York .- The Synod of New York will meet in the First Presbyterian Church in the vil-lage of Peekskill, on Tuesday. October 20th, at half-past three o'clock, P.M., and will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. James M. Maodonald, Molerator. JOHN M. KRESS, Stated Clark.

Synod of New Jersey.—The stated meeting of the Synod of New Jersey will be held at Trenton, New Jersey, on the 3d Tuesday (20th) of October, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

R. K. RODOZEAS, Stated Clark.

Synod of West Tennessee. - The Synod of West Tennessee will hold its annual meeting at Zion church, Maury county, Tennessee, on Thursday, 15th of October, at 11 o'clock, A.M. J. T. Edgar, Stated Clerk. Synod of North Carolina.-The Synod of

North Carolina will meet in the Presbyterian church in the town of Greensborough, in the county of Guilford, on Wednesday, the 30th of September, 1846, at 70-clock, P.M.
COLIN MCIVER, Stated Clerk. Synod of Kentucky.—The Synod of Kentucky meets in Shelbyville, on Thursday, the 1st day of October, at 3 o'clock, P.M.
S. S. McRoberts, Stated Clerk.

Synod of Indiana.—The Synod of Indiana, will hold its next annual sessions at Bloomington, Indiana, on the first Thursday of October, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

Synod of Northern Indiana .- The Synod of Northern Indiana will hold its annual meeting at Pontiac, Michigan, on the first Friday of October, at 11 o'clock

Synod of Missouri.—The Synod of Missour will meet at Columbia, Missouri, on the third Thursday of October, at 7 o'clock, P.M. Synod of Mississippi.—The Synod of Mississippi will hold its next annual meeting at Holly Springs, Mississippi, on the fourth Wednesday of October, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

Synod of Alubama.—The Synod of Alabama will hold its annual meeting at Wetumpka, Alabama, on Thursday before the fourth Sabbath of October, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

Synod of Cincinnuti.—The Synod of Cincinnati will hold its next annual meeting at Lebanon, Ohio, on the third Thursday of October, at 11 o'clock, A.M. MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

Second Presbytery of Philadelphia.—The Second Presbytery of Philadelphia will hold its next stated meeting in the Presbyterian Church of Bristol, Peansylvania, on the first Tuesday of October, at eleven o'clock, A. M. W. D. Howard, Stated Clerk. Presbytery of Raritan .- The Presbytery of

Raritan stands adjourned to meet in Flemington, New Jersey, on the first Tuesday of October, at eleven o'clock, A. M.
P. O. STUDDIFORD, Stated Clerk, Presbytery of Baltimore.—The Presbytery of Baltimore will hold its next stated meeting in the way Church, Baltimore, on the second Wednesday, 14th of October, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., and will be opened with a sermon by the last Moderator.

JACOB BELVILLE, Temporary Clerk.

Presbytery of Carlisle.—The Presbytery of Carlisle will hold its next stated meeting in Chambersburg, on Monday the 19th of October, at seven o'clock, P. M.

Thos. Carlon, Stated Clerk.

The Presbylery of New York.—The Presbylery of New York will meet in the First Presbylerian church, (on Fifth Avenue.) in the city of New York, Monday October 12th, at seven o clock, P. M. and will be opened with a sermon by the Moderator, the Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D.

John M. Kress, Stated Clerk. Presbytery of Philadelphia.—The Presbytery of Philadelphia will hold its annual quarterly meeting on the 6th of October next, in the Lecture Room of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, at ten o'clock, A. M. Wat. M. Engles, Stated Clerk.

Presbylery of West Jersey.—The Presby-tery of West Jersey will meet in the churchof Cold Spring on Tuesday, 6th October, at 3 o'clock, P. M. SAMUEL BRACH JONES, Stated Clerk.

Presbytery of Newcastle.—The Presbytery of Newcastle will hold in maxistated meeting on the first Tuesday (6th) of October next, at 11 o'clock. A.M., in the Fagg's Manor Presbyterian church. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. De Witt.

Presby'ery of Kaskaskia,—The Presbytery of Kaskaskia stands adjourned to meet at Sugar Creek Church on Friday, the second day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

B. F. Spilman, Stated Clerk.

Presbytery of Newton.—The next stated meeting of the Presbytery of Newton will be held in the Presbyterian church of Harmony, on the first Tuesday (6th) of October next, at 11 o'clock, A.M.; and will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. Joseph L. Shafer, D.D. Presbylery of Bedford.—The Presbytery of Bedford will hold its regular semi-annual meeting at Bedford, on the first Tuesday of October, at 3 o'clook, P. M. Written narratives of the state of religion are to be presented, and session books examined.

J. Greek, Stated Clerk.

Presbytery of Huntingdon.—The Presbytery of Huntingdon will hold its next stated meeting an the first Tuesday of October, in the Presbyterian church in Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, commencing at 7 o'clock, P.M.

WM. J. Gisson, Stated Clerk.

Presbytery of Louisville.—The Presbytery of Louisville stands adjourned to meet in Shelbyville, on Monday evening. 28rh inst., at seven o'clock.

THOUGHTS AND COUNSELS FOR THE IMPENITENT.—By the Rev J. M. Olmstead.

Recommendation.—I have had an opportunity of hearing read the introductory, and several other leading peridons of a work, in manuscript, entitled, "Thoughts and Counsels for the Impenitent," by the Rev. James M. Ofmstead, pastor of the church at Flemington, New Jersey; and, so far as this cursory examination enables me to judge, I consider it as sound, evangelical, able in argument, and well adapted to be extensively useful. I sincerely wish the reverend author may receive enrouragement to commit the work to the press, and thus to extend the circulation of among the multitudes to whose case it applies.

Princeton, N. J., April 1, 1846.

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