THE SAPETY OF DR. COX.

sympathized in this deep anxiety, will also rejoice to hear of his preservation.

sengers; some of them came on in the Caledonia, an he others will come by packet or in the next steam

R EVIVALS.— Eev. A. D. Metcalf writes to the Presby terian Herald, of a work of grace in Nelson County, Ky., in which forty-three persons have joined the communion of the caurch. The work was evidently of God,—the subjects were many of them from the Bible class and Sabbath school. Five male heads of familiar and successions.

lies and several married females were brought in. The same paper publishes notices of revivals in two othe churches, to which over twenty valuable accession

College Record.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY .- The commencem

this literary Institution took place on Wednesday : thirtieth of September. The day was preeminen

being about to meet the succeeding day, brought t gether upon the occasion, most of the clergy of th

The number of the graduates in the Law School w

even, two from Illinois, the rest from Indiana.
The number of graduates in the University prope consisted of nine, one from Kentucky, one from Sour Carolina, and the others from Indiana. All the men

bers of the class delivered orations which for matter

ject of " Common Sense in its application to the offer of government," which having been previously printed was ready for publication immediately after delivery

pletely enchained the attention of his overflowing aud The University is in a very prosperous condition. Th number of students in the different departments has it

creased from 69 in the year 1840 to 198 in the year

stand among the very first in the country.

The buildings of the Indiana University are the fol-

The buildings of the Indiana University are the fol-lowing. 1, a mata building containing a large chapel several recitation rooms, rooms for the Law and Uni-versity libraries, and two halls for the literary socie-ties which are very beautifully fixed up. 2, a building for the Law and Grammar schools. 3, a chemical la-

bratory, 4, a boarding house occupied by a mess o some thirty students who cater for themselves and en

CENTRE COLLEGE, KY .- The Commencement exe

quence of unavoidable detentions in both cases.
This institution is located in one of the most flourish

been prosecuted with the vigor and perseverance nece

sary to accomplish it. It is hoped that at its approacing session the Synod will take effectual measures

ang session the endowment. The institution is now on of the most respectable in the West, and with the endowment in contemplation would be placed in a position of extensively eminent usefulness and influence.

It is not doubted, if a proper agent can be procured, the sum can be easily raised within the State. Every

prominent denomination in the State, is using vigorous efforts to build up its own college. Presbyterians have long been in advance in the promotion of learning, and will not now permit themselves to be surpassed by their sister denominations in a contest worthy of Chriaticas and of particles.

A baccalaurente sermon, preached before the gradu-ating class by President Young, on the Sabbath pre-ceding the commencement, has just issued from the press, and is distinguished for that forcible and elegant

diction, and happy illustration characteristic of its au

ERSKING COLLEGE .- The exercises of the Commer

ment began on Tuesday night, the 15th Sept., by an address to the members of the Lyceum, by Dr. Barret of Abbeville, who descanted, before a crowded and highly interested audience, on the different branches o

ng and beautiful villages i

beautiful, and there was in attendance an im

in a packet ship.

have been made.

pint, is the gete of St. Stephen, where we arrived to the members who had left the body, without at five o'clock in the afternoon. We then dismissed leave of absence, were recorded.

Our Turkinh escort, and passing through the vis delorers, the company dispersed at the Latin constitute of the dismissed leave of absence, were recorded.

[*These are but the re-encurinant of the spirit and dolorors, the company dispersed at the Latin constitute of the old rules and steadfast branch of the Presby emption from purplistics of style, manliness of thought, for any man who is not willing to arrogate superior of the members who had left the body, without train church, for purposes of strengthening and multiple of the members who had left the body, without train church, for purposes of strengthening and multiple of the proposed at the Latin constitution of the Open and the following day, man who is required to be impossible; she, therefore, returned to leave the model of the members who had left the body, without visit to the Presby emption from purplisties of style, manliness of thought, for any man who is not willing to arrogate superior of the members who had left the body, without visit to the Desert, and the following day, man who is standard to the private addresses, which for ex-y ted and taught the rules and laws of investigation, the closure of the members who had left the body, without visit to the present and the private addresses, which for ex-y ted and taught the rules and laws of investigation.

I the graduating class delivered addresses, which for ex-y ted and taught the rules and laws of investigation.

I the members who have graduated addresses, which for ex-y ted and taught the rules and laws of investigation.

I the members who charged addresses, which for ex-y ted and taught the rules and laws of investigation.

I the members who charged addresses, which for ex-y ted and taught the rules and laws of investigation.

I the members who charged addresses, which for ex-y ted and taught the rules and laws of poet, is the gate of St. Supplies, where we arrived at fwo o'clock in the aftermon. We then dismissed our Turkish escort, and passing through the via dolorose, the company dispersed at the Latin convent. Thus we accomplished our visit to the Desert, and the following day, made our preparations for leaving the Holy City perhaps forever.

For the New York Observer. Presbytery of New York.

The semi-annual meeting of the Presbytery of New York was held in the first Presbyterian church in the city of New York, and was opened on Mon-day evening, Oct. 12th, with a sermon by the Moderator, the Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., from 1 Cor. 11: 1—"Be ye followers of me, even as I also am of Christ."

The Presbytery adjourned on Wednesday after-noon.

The Presbytery adjourned on Wednesday afterzoon.

The Rev. William E. Schenck was elected Mode
rator; and the Rev. Benj. T. Phillips and Mr.
Aaron B. Belknap were elected Clerks.

The Presbytery took under its care three candidates, viz: Elbridge G. Little, Joseph R. Mann,
and L. H. Lee; and dismissed in good and regular
standing the incentiates, Alexander B. Bullions to
the Presbytery of Long Island; Nelson P. Chamberlin to the Presbytery of Clinton; and James
Stebbins to the Reformed Dutch Classis of Washington.

Stebbins to the Actionness Stebbins to the Actionness and the Fresbytery of Hocking.

The name of the Rev. Wm Blood was erased from the roll under the provision made by the General Assembly in such cases, on the ground of his absence from the country for five years, without communication with the presbytery, or any announcement of intention to return to the United States.

States.

Three new congregations were taken under the Three new congregations were taken under the care of the presbytery, having been previously organized by committees thereto appointed, viz: the church in Forty-second street, New York, organized July 12b; the church in Atoria, organized May 11th; and Emmanuel (colored) church, in this city, organized July 26th. The following is the report of the committee in reference to the last above meationed, which report was adopted by the Presbytery.

"Emmanuel Church (colored). bytery.

"Emmanuel Church (colored).

"The committee to whom was referred the subject of providing for the spiritual wants of the colored population, have the pleasure of reporting, that, after many disappointments, a place of worship in Cottage Place was hired upon the responsibility of two members of this presbytery; that divine service was commenced by the Rev. Samuel E. Coroish, fa member of the Presbytery of New York, and continued with encouraging success until July, when upon the petition of a number of communicants, the committee proceeded, on the 26th of July, to organize them into a church, by the name of 'Emmanuel Church,' and that John Bogert, Joseph W. Jackson, and Isaac Wright, were chosen ruling elders.

"The committee farther report that at the present date the church and congregation, consisting of 23 church members and more than 60 families, meet in

date the church and congregation, consisting of 23 church members and more than 60 families, meet in the Temperance Hall, Cottage Place, which has been rented for their use; that there are 140 childen in the Schbath school,—a Bible class and singing school being also in operation.

"The committee finally recommend in the most earnest manner, the interests of this church to the

"The committee menty recommend in the most earnest manner, the interests of this church to the fostering care of the presbytery, and especially urge upon our able churches the important duty of providing fer it a convenient house of worship.

(Signed) Grozer Ports, Chairman.

Oct. 11, 1846."

A committee was appointed to organize a church in the castern part of the city, to be called the Man-hattan Prabyterian Church. The Rev. Benj. T. Paillips in now laboring there, with encouraging success. The expense of the place, (Manhattan Hall,) is defrayed by members of the Rutgers street

Hall, is consequently income to the Central Reformed Dutch church in Brooklyn, upon the Rev. James M. Macdonald, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Jamaica, which having been considered, (the parties being prepared to have the matter insued at this meeting,) it was recommended to the Central church of Brooklyn to desist from prosecution that all the call. ting the call.

ting the call.

A committee was appointed to prepare a plan (to be submitted to Presbytery) for a more effective promotion of the work of Domestic Missions and Caurch Extension within the bounds of this Presbytery.

Church Extension within the outputs of the Arebytery.

The Prebytery now con sirts of 32 ministers, of whom 18 are pastors, 5 are stated supplies, (7 of he foregoing being domastic missionaries within our bounds,) 2 are foreign missionaries, 1 is a chapain, 1 professor in the University, 1 editor, and 4 are without charge. It has under its care 23 congregations, of which 18 have pastors, 4 have stated supplies, and 1 is vacant; also 11 licentiates, and 14 candidates for the ministry.

supplies, and 1 is vacant; also 11 licentiates, and wild-candidates for the ministry.

A circular letter to candidates under the care of this Presbytery, in respect to a higher standard of the preparation for licensure, and containing regulations intended to promote a more thorough course of study, was adopted.

The Presbytery made the following exceptions to the Sessional records of one of its churches, viz.

The minutes in regard to the reception of members, at several times, [specified] wherein it did not appear that the applicants were received by a love of the Session, but were simply propounded as candidates.

A communication was laid before Presbytery, from the Board of Publication, rear-ecting the Assembly's new book of Pasims and Hymns, which having bren referred to a committee, upon their report the following minute was adopted, viz.

"The committee to whom was referred the communication from the Board of Publication, respecting the introduction into our churches and families of the Assembly's Book of Paslma and Hymns, report that they consider the subject one of great importance, as preserving the purity of our churches, and of cultivating church fellowship smong the members of our communion. It seems very desirable that our whole Presbyterian family should speak the same language, and he prepared to unite in sing. ble that our whole Fresbyterian family should speak the same language, and be prepared to unite in singing the same Fallms, Hymns and spiritual Songs.
As the book which has been prepared by order of the Assembly, is confessedly, in its doctrinal sentiments, in accordance with the standards of our church, contains in addition to Watt's version of the Fashms, a great variety of choice and carefully selected Hymns, together with the Korm of Government of the Frashperian church, the Directory for Worship, and the shorter Catechism;—as it has met with the general approbation of our church, and may be obtained at rates lower than any similar book of the same size, they would respectfully recommend to the Fresbytery the adoption of the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the people

Resolved, That it be recommended to the people under our care, to use in their public, social, and family worship, the book of Paslus and Hymns last approved by the General Assembly of our church."

nmittee was appointed to consider the sub-

A committee was appointed to consider the subject of stated supplies in vacant churches;—the committee reported the following, which were adopted, as aranning animals; as consisting of three ministers and two elders, to be styled "The committee of supplies." whose duty it shall be to exercise a general supervision, over the vacant churche, in the intervals of the Presbytery.

2. That no vacant church shall hereafter employ any minister, or licentiate not belonging to this

2. That no vacant course summer services any minister, or licentiate not belonging to this Presbytery, to labour among them for more than two subbatts in succession, without applying to the Dockston if in session or otherwise, to the com-

THE OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTORER 94, 1846.

Now it is High Time to Awake! The Universalist newspaper of this city, and other enemies of evangelical truth have made light, on sev-eral occasions, of our calls upon the people of God to

awake out of sleep and arouse to the performance of Christian duty. Those calls have been made, and are cursisina duty. I nose caus navo been made, and are now repeated, at a season of the year when affairs of daily life are generally assuming such a position, as to interpose the least formidable obtancies to incensee attention to religious effort.

But the scofing of the opposer must be no pretext for the metaborn to be sitted to the product of the opposer.

the watchman to be silent when the time for the cry has come. And we are not afraid of the imputaion that we are encouraging a periodical religion, or a spasmodic system of effort to promote revivals. The churches are system of citor to promote revivals. An e caucines are not ignorant of the ateadiness of purpose with which we have opposed the tendency toward such means of promoting the conversion of sinners. Our invariable call has been tor the church to be always abounding in the work of the Lord. And especially is that call to be repeated with emphasis and carnestness when for received we want to a work of the Color of Color bare the supplies. months or years the people of God have been sunk in months or years the people of God have been sunk in spiritual supplitys, so deep and deplorable that the candle of the Lord has gone out, the joy of his salvation has departed, and a night of gross darkness has actiled upon the soul of the church. Such a time is the present with many of the churches, with most of the churches, and to them the call is addressed.

Looking over the whole extent of our American Zion, the sad truth forces itself upon our observation, and compels our unwilling addression, that there is I sess of

compels our unwilling admission, that there is less of the spirit of revival in the churches than there has been for twenty years past. The number of revivals is less, and in those places, chiefly in the Southern and South Western States where these seasons of refreshing have

Western States where these seasons of refreshing have been recently enjoyed, they have not been nearly so extensive and powerful as in former times.

It is always easy to find reasons for the declenation of religious interest, and when these reasons are named, we are apt to look upon them as apologist for our sins rather than as aggravations. Thus when national, political or financial affairs engross the public mind, distract the autention of the church, and exclude the anies. tract the attention of the church, and exclude the spirit of prayer, we find in these excitements an excuse for worldy-miadedness, instead of an argument for extraordinary aircumspection and spirituality. Our tempts, tions ought to suggest the necessity of constant watchfulness and prayer. Yet it cannot be denied that the church rushes on with the world in the race of man, mon, fame and power, lorgetful of her duty to the souls of men, and regardless of the vows that are laid upon her soul. In such an how there is a duty for those to discharge, who have the means of reaching the minds and conscience so it he people of God.

Now it is time. Behold now is the day of salvation. Thousands of Christians are looking for the set time to favour Zion to come, and are praying for the days of favour Zion to come, and are praying for the days of worldy-miadedness, instead of an argument for extraor

avour Zion to come, and are praying for the days of he right hand of the Most High to return. But the arm of the Lord is not shortened that it cannot save now: Nor is his ear heavy. He waits to be gracious, and if the church would return from her backslidings, arise and shake herself from the dust, and put on her arise and shake herself from the dest, and put on her beautiful garments, the arm of the Lord would be revealed assisantly, and his glory break forth in the midst of the church like a spring in the desert. This waiting for a future when the Lord shall be better disposed toward his people, has no justification in reason or the, ology. He is ready now. It is unbelief and spiritual siothfulness that suggest these doubts of his present willingness to bless.

It is time to awake. The church has slept long enough; too long for her own health, or the health of

enter with fresh zeal and energy, with humble depen-dence and faith, upon the service of God. If the same zeal were now revealed in christian duty, which marks the politician in the promotion of his ends, what an im pulse would be given to the cause of Christ! What joy would there be in beaven over the salvation of m now perishing in their sins!

[Correspondence of the New York Observer.]

The Synod of Albany....Old School. This body held its annual meeting at Amsterdam or the 13th, 14th, and 15th instants, and was opened with sermon by the Rev. J. T. Backus, from 2 Cor. iii. 6:

a sermon by the Rev. J. T. Backus, from 2 Cor. iii. 6: "The letter killeth."

By a previous arrangement of Synod, intended to give a more spiritual abstracter to the meeting, only the forenoons of each day were occupied with business, while the afternoons and evenings were devoted to more purely religious exercises. The usual routine of business was attended to; and one judicial case disposed of, arising out of an anti-alevery movement in one of our sessions, which was settled to the apparent satisfaction of both the parties.

Resbytery, it isbour among them for more that two substitutes in succession, without applying to the two substitutes in succession, without applying to the presbytery, if in session, or, otherwise, to the committee of supplies, whose duty it shall be to examine such minister or licestiate and his credentials; and the approbation of a majority of said committee, expressed in writing, shall be necessary to warrant any church in employing each person as a stated supply, and that, only till the next stated meeting of the Presbytery.

3. That the committee of supplies keep memoranda of all their proceeding, which they shall report in detail, at each stated meeting of the presbytery.

Messrs. William D. Snodgrass, D. D., and Melancthon W. Jacobus, ministers; and Ebenever Platt and Aaron B. Belknap, elders, were appointed the "Committee of Supplies."

The afternoon of Wednesday was occupied in obtaining a narrative of the state of religion, when it appeared that while our churches are in harmony, and religing a good degree of attention to the externals of religion, and particularly in reference to the cause of missions, there is in general a deplorable dearth of special revivals, together with an unusual degree of solemn admonition.

In the evening, the special Synodical sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Troy: the subject—"The relation of baptized children to the subcet—"The relation of baptized children to the threeform."

The siterator of Wednesday was occupied in obtaining an arrative of the state of religion, when it appeared that while our churches are in harmony, and religion, and particularly in reference to the cause of religion, and particularly in reference to the cause of religion, and particularly in reference to the cause of religion, and particularly in reference to the cause of religion, and particularly in reference to the cause of religion, and particularly in reference to the cause of religion, and particularly in general ta deplorable dearth of president services, the subject of the re The afternoon of Wednesday was occupied in ob special revivals, together with an unusual degree of a worldly-mindedness in our members, for which Synod was alarmed, and felt it to be their duty to raise the

with this distant and steading branch of the Pressy-terian church, for purposes of strengthening and mu-tual encouragement.

In the afteraoon of Thursday the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, agreeably to previous appointment; and a synodical prayer meeting was held the evening. Both of these were seasons of unusual solemnity. Ministers and elders, together with a large number of compuniously and spectators from the vil. number of communicants and spectators from the vil. lage of Amsterdam, and some from the surrounding country, seemed greatly interested and we cannot but hope profitably exercised, in reference to their privi-leges, duties and prospects, as presented in the present

aspecis of Zion.

Before adjourning, the Synod passed the following resolution, viz:

"Whereas the narrative of the state of religion at this meeting of Synod, has estibilited a state of briggs in relation to revivals and vital piety in most of our churches alarmingly low, and altogether inconsistant the world around us calculated to depress the church and seriously threaten her prosperity: Therefore, Resolved, That it be recommended to all our churches and ado so all the world around us calculated to depress the church and seriously threaten her prosperity: Therefore, Resolved, That it be recommended to all our churches and ago to all the world around us a state of the world and a state

REUBEN SMITH, Stated Clerk.

THE SYNOD OF NEW YORK .- This body met at Peeks. THE SYMON OF NEW YORK.—This body met at Peeks kill on Tuesday, Oct. 20th, at half past 3 Colcok, s. H. and was opened with a sermon by the Moderator, Rev James M. Mac Donald, from Matt. xx. 22, 23. Rev Hugh N. Wilson, of the Presbytery of Long Island-was chosen Moderator, and Rev. W. D. Snodgrass. D. D., and Rev. E. D. G. Prime, were chosen Clerks. The Synod toward the close of the Session a opted a resolution appointing a committee to obtain a chaplain for the military detachment about to be drafted from

for the military detachment about to be dratted from this State to prosecute the Mexican war and to raise means for his support.

Synod adjourned on Wednesday evening to meet next year in the lar Presbyterian Church in New York. The session was short, devotional and very happy in its re-

THE STROP OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY .- The LHE SYNOD OF NEW YORK A NO. NEW J.SISEY.—The Synod met on Tuesday evening and was opened with a sermon by the last Moderator, the Rev. Mr. Ludlow of Poughkeepsie. The Rev. Henry A. Rowland was elected Moderator, and Rev. Messrs. Seymour and Lewis, Clerks.

WESTERN EDUCATION .- We indite attention to the WESTERN EDUCATION.—We invite attention to the notice in another column of the anniversary of the Western College Society, to be held next week at Springfield, Mass. The Rev. Dr. Beman is expected to preach the annual discourse before the Society on Wednesday evening, the 28th inst. Thursday will be described by the control of the College of the Society on Wednesday evening, the 28th inst. Thursday will be devoted to business by the Directors, and at a public meeting on Thursday evening the annual report will be presented and addresses delivered. An interesting of asion is anticipated.

THE MISSIONARY'S WIDOW .- We have received from Agapee, for the missionary's widow, and have forwarded the same.

THANKSOIVING.—In the following States, the 26th day of November has been designated as a day of public Thanksgiving: viz:—New York, Connecticut, Ohio, Maryland, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Michigan.

Wreck of the Steamer Great Britain. PASSENGERS AND CREW ALL SAVED.

Wreck of the Steamer Great Britain.

Wreck of the Steamer Great Britain.

PASSENGERS AND CREW ALL SAYED.

For many days past the public mind has been in congr. He is ready now. It is unbeiled and applitual a situitiness that augrest these doubts of his present willingness to biess.

It is time to enselve. The church has slept long cough: too long for her own health, or the health of souls in the world around her. The bridgeroom commetch with the revival of the church. There are many in her bosom who ure not the true friends of God. They have deceived themselves and others, and unless they are awakened to a sense of their sindless stand to the hearts of thousands in the church, it they have deceived themselves and others, and unless they are awakened to a sense of their sindleness and dauger.

"Hardly, sure, can they be worse Who have never lord at all."

Who have never lord at all."

"How had any plety, would we not discover more of its spirits and power. If the breath of life were in us, who have not at least give a sign. Alas, for thechurch, when she is so fast asleep, that the reads of the world it is downward march, the cries of the perishing and the stay of the control of the stay of the stay of the control of the stay of the control of t

be considered the second of th

2 8

atural science. The exercises of Wednesday were commenced by procession of the Board of Trustees, the Faculty, st dents, and citizens in general, which was formed it front of the college, and marched under the inspirin sounds of a musical band to the Female Academ where suitable preparations had been made for the sion. The high anticipations of the friends of the

the gradusting class delivered addresses, which for ex-emption from puerilities of style, manliness of though, purity of diction and happy manner of delivery, will compare advantageously with similar efforts of any senior class who have graduated here or elsewhere. The baccalcureate of President Pressly, which fol-lowed, was an able and an appropriate address. The pathway to usefulness and professional distinction was clearly and impressurately described. There the mind of

The friends of Dr. Cox in Brooklya. met on Wednes-day evening last, and hearing by the urrival of the Long Island train from Boston, of his safety, and of his narrow escape from a watery grave, the evening was spent in joyful thankagiving and praise.

His friends in all parts of the country, who have learly and impressively described. There the mind the youthful graduate was encouraged to form high poses and to indulge in lotty aspirations.

purposes and to indulge in lotty aspirations.
The degree of Bachelor of Aris was then conferre
upon thirteen young gentlemen.
After an intermission, the anniversary oration befor
the two literary societies, by Col. Orr of Anderson, an
an address by Augustus Lee, a graduate of E.skin It was announced in the Liverpool papers that he would preach in the Scotch Church, Liverpool, Oct. 4, on the providential escape of the passengers of the Great Britain. College, were pronounced. The exercises of the day throughout secured the marked attention of a verlarge and highly respectable assembly, among whom we noticed a number of distinguished gentlemen.

An effort was made to induce the owners of the Aca dia to send her out, but their contract with the govern ment rendered it impracticable. The proprietors of the Great Britain refunded the passage money to the pas For the information of those who live at a distance For the information of those who live at a distance, it may be proper to state that Erskine College was originated by the Associate Reformed Synod of the South with a view of securing for her sons at home a good collegiate education, at an expense within the compass of the poor men's ability to meet. It is situated at Dus West Corner, Abbeville District, South Caroline, in the midst of a moral population, and as remote from temptations to idleness and dissipation as any other location whatever. Besides the Rev. Dr. Cox, there were on board th Great Britain the Rev. Mr. Brainerd, of Philadelphia and the Rev. P. Church, of Rochester. Dr. Mason, of this city did not take passage in her. He is expected

any other location whatever.

The Rev. E. E. Presly having resigned the Presidency of Enskine College, it will be gratifying to the community to learn that the Rev. Dr. John T. Pressly of Alleghany, Pennsylvania, has been ununimous chosen his successor.

J. B.

FAIRFIELD DIST., S. C., Sept. 29, 1846.

Dr. Greenleaf on the Evangelists.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE TESTIMONY OF THE FOUR EVAN-OBLISTS, by the rules of evidence administered in Courts of Justice, with an account of the trial of Je-sus. By Simon Greenleat, L L. D. Royal Professor of Law in Harvard University. Boston, Little & Brown. 1810, pp. 513.

Brown. 1840. pp. 543.

This work contains a harmony of the Gospels ; shewng the time, place and circumstance of the events in he life of Christ; exhibiting the concurrence and vathe life of Christ; exhibiting the concurrence and variance between the four writers, with critical notes. The whole is so.arranged as to present at a single view the testimony in full, on each event, with its time, its place and the remarks of a learned, practical and intelligent man upon each passage in the life of Christ, as it presents useff.

The work is prefaced by an elegant disquisition on the character and weight of the testimony; on the rules by which, did the matter happen in our days, between man and man, the testimony and the witnesses

beautiful, and there was in attendance an immense con-course of people, filling the spacious University chapel, and crowding all its avenues;—and even then, large numbers unable to gain admittance gathered around the doors and windows to catch the voice of speakers. Upon no previous occasion of the kind has the au-dience been so large. The Governor of the State, who is by law an official visitor, the Hon. John Davis Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, and een man and man, the testimony and the witness uld be weighed and judged: the sufficiency of th many other distinguished persons were present. Th Synod of the Presbyterian Church for Southern Indian roof according to such rules; the rules of presump on which should be applied to it and the degree o orce which the evidence furnishes towards a satisfi torce which the evidence furnishes towards a satisfac-tory conviction in a wise practical mind. The work is concluded by six dissertations, very modestly termed notes, one on the Genealogies of Christ, one on the subject of Traditions, one on the phrase 'Testament,' one on the trial of Christ, as a legal procedure, and one on the apparent discrepancies in the accounts of the Resurrection.

esurrection.

All these disquisitions preliminary and consequentia bers of the class delivered orations which for matter, style and manner of delivery were highly creditable, two or three of the performances were of rare and surperior excellence. In the Valedictory, affecting allusion was made to the death of a member of the class which left few dry eyes in the audience. Most of the class are pious, and have the ministry in view.

The President delivered a Baccalaureate on the subset of "Company Seven in the collection for the ofference of the class." e marked by the learning and elegance becoming rofessor of Law in one of our most elevated semina ries; and commend themselves by their interest of the topics and the fulness, simplicity and elegance of the liscussion to the attentive perusal of all intelliger

readers.
But the light in which the book has most called to
our attention is, the position, and character of its an
thor, connected with his special dedication of it to hi
owa profession; and his peculiar fitness for such i
discussion and such an appeal. was ready for publication immediately after delivery. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. McGill Professor in the Allegbany Theological Seminary delivered the annual address before the two literary societies. His subject was "the supermacy of conscience," and by the classical elegance of his diction and the peculiar felicity of his illustrations, for the space of two hours, he completely anchained the attention of his avertication in such

The question, or in legal phrase, the issue, whether the Gospel is a revelation from God, as it is one of the nost important and of the most universal as well a most important and of the most universal as well as infinite concern, has engaged the highest efforts of the greatest of our race. Butler on the subject of the probability of the truth of the Gospels from analogy, has given a model for all reasoning on the subject of moral probability. The minds of Chalmers, of Porcess, of Camphell, of Paley, embracing all that had gone before them, on the one hand; those of, Hume, Voltaire, Gibbon on the other, with the aid of the low creased from '69 in the year 1840 to 198 in the year 1846. The number of those denominated **irrgular* in the catalogue is 60, but many of these omit but a very small portion of the course.

Among the professors are the Rev. T. Kylie, son of the venerable Dr. Kylie of Philadelphia, late Professor of Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, and Professors Read and Ryors well known as formerly consected with the Ohio University.

The Institution is well endowed, and bids fair to stand amone the very first in the construct. Toltaire, Gibbon on the other, with the aid of the low out plausible vulgatities of Paine, have fully discusse this question. Other minds not less distinguished hav equally chosen the field as one of a great explorat equanty consent the end as one of a great exploration. It therefore is hardly to be conceived, that new arguments remain to be produced. But this by no means dispenses with the usefulness of new works. Important as the topic is, yet men doubt in new forms; they hesitate, from an old cause, but on a new delution, and the state of every work, well reasoned by an honest mind finds full scope of usefulness.

tall scope of usefulness.

But as to the work before us. The author is a lawyer, very learned in his profession, acute, critical and
used to raising and meeting practical doubts. Author
of a treatise on the law of evidence, which has already
become a classic in the hands of the profession which
he adons, and teaches is one of the Law Seminarica
which do honour to our country in the eyes of Europe,
he brings rare qualifications for the task he assumes.
That he should, with the understanding and from the
heart, accent the Gossel as the ruth, avow it as his some thirty students who cater for themselves and em-ploy their own cook.

The Faculty, most of whom have had experience where a different system to this particular exists, say that were the offer made to construct on their grounds, dormitories sufficient for their students, free of expense, they would not accept such offer. hast no should, with the understanding and from the heart, accept the Gospel as the truth, arow it as his Hope and seek to discharge a duty to his fellow men by laying before them the grounds on which he founds this acceptance and this hope, are cheering circumstan-ces to the Christian and present strong appeals to the indifferent.

CENTRE COLLEGE, KY.—The Commencement exercises in Centre College were held in the Presbyteria church in Danville, Ky., on Thursday, 24th September, before a large and intelligent audience. The degree of A. B. us sconferred on hitty-three young gentlemen, composing the graduating class, and of A. Bl. in course, on thirty-two gentlemen. The exercises were highly respectable for exhibition of scholarship, chaste and vigorous composition, and pleasing and graceful delivery. The addresses expected to be delivered before the Literary Societies by Hon. George R. McKee, and the Alumni Association by the Rev. Professor Green, of the Alleghany Theol. Seminary, failed, in consequence of unavoidable detentions in both cases. To his profession, to the lawyers of the country ho To his protession, to the lawyers of the country how-over, this work makes a strong appeal. They are a very secular profession. Their business is almost wholly conversant with material interests. Their time is absorbed in controversies, of passion or of interest. Acute, critical and disputations they appearently present a field unpropitious for the acceptance of a religion spiritual, disinterested and insisting on perfect holiness Still, they necessarily need to know and must enforc the rules of finding truth and justice; the principles to ne rules of modify fruit and pastice; the principles for accertaining truth and dispensing justice are the grea subjects of all their discussions, so far as they are dis-tractions of any general principle. From this cause (s. that this profession has numbered among its mem ing and beautiful villages in Kentucky, inhabited by a highly moral and intelligent population, and surrounded by a country of unsurpassed beauty and fertility. It is under the direct care and control of the Synod of Kenucky—one third or more of whose clerical members received their literary education in its halls. Some five or six years since, the Synod resolved to increase its endowment to one hundred thousand dollars. This resolution has only been fulfilled in part, and has not been prosecuted with the yiers and necessary one necessity. ers, in every age, christians of great eminence, and i our own day and country, we cannot turn to the em neat men of this profession in any large community without the satisfaction of finding our Faith embrace by those whose habits of practical as well as specul ive investigation, render them evidently the best abl to appreciate its claims and to detect any imperfection its proof.

S, we trust it always may be; and we are assure that the best models of the mode of investigating ma ters of legal controversy as the proof of facts, are wi tings on the evidences. Paley's treatise and that of Chalmers, on the oral testimony in favour of Christ' mission, Paley's examination of the writings of the Apostle Paul, are we are assured, the best models ex Apostle Faul, are we are assured, the best models ex-tant for forming the habit of examining oral and decu-mentary evidence. These are subjects on which it is of vital importance in a secular view, that a lawyer's habits should be right: in a spiritual view, the impor-tance is unspeakable. Mr. Greenleaf has doubtless felt this truth and has also felt that his position would give to his labout; some authority with his pethera and to his labours some authority with his brethren and with the public. He has given himself honourably o the labour and spread its results before the world.

to the labour and spread its results before the world.

It is long since Infidelity has found its advocates
among the truly learned. Among the guesses and speculations of a small portion of unsanctified medical men,
she still finds now and then a champion. Historians
and philosophers have long since discussed her pretersions. And now from the Juriats and Lawyers, the
practical masters of this kind of investigation, works
are unpearing, wherehy not only an extrapt recention. are appearing, whereby not only an earnest reception of the Gospel is manifested but the mode and means of investigation are pointed out and shewn to correspond with those principles of action and of credit by which all human affairs are governed.

We lose in respect to our own investigations on this ubject by its very sacredness. We have an idle dread ubject by its very sacredness. hat it is not open to free investigation: to severe practical tests. We need to be invited, to be pressed to e amine this subject freely. Dr. Chalmers in one depar ment of this enquiry has led the way. Mr. Greenler in another has also presented an example. And it wil t be competent, after these men have thus investiga

Such are our views of this work, which we com-mend to all: to the legal profession from the character of its topics and the rank of its author: to men desirous of knowledge, in every rank in life, because of its pre-senting this subject under such a treatment as every day practical questions are treated with. It does not touch the intrinsic evidences of the Gor-pei: those, which to the believer are, after all, the highest proofs. But it is to be remembered, that these are proofs which are not satisfactory until an examina-tion of the outward evidences has led men to the con-

tion of the outward evidences has led men to the cor viction, that the Gospels cannot be false.

Of this great question, which every man has to d cide, must decide, perhaps for weal or woe, has decided we have now a new examination. We welcome it fo we have now a every reason. We bid it God spe time, for the interests of eternity. We hid it God speed for the interests o

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CAPTURE OF ANDRE.—The American Art Union has issued its ergraving of this Historical scene, one of the most interesting events in our revolutionary anuals. It is an admirable picture from the painting by

This Association was incorporated by the Legislature

This Association was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of N. Y. for the promotion of the fine arts. Every subactiber of five deallars is a member for the year. The money thus obtained, after paying necessary expenses, is applied in the first instance, to the production of a large and costly original Engraving, in the highest style of American Art. For every five dol lars paid by h.m., every number receives an annual report, containing the proceedings and addresses at the annual distribution, a list of the members, &c., and sometimes an additional work of art. The residue of the member is applied to the purchase of American the money is applied to the purchase of American works of Art-Painting, Sculpture, &c.,-varying is works of Art—Panting, Sculpture, &c.,—varying in price from twenty to several hundred dollars. There works of Art—the paintings being richly framed—art publically distributed, by lot, among all the members, on the Friday before Christmas in each year; every member having one share for every five dollars jaid by him. Each member is thus certain of receiving in return the value of the five dollars paid, and has also a chance of drawing a painting, or other work of art o great value. The income of the Art-Union last year was more than \$16,000, and the number of paintings distributed 123. The Art-Union Rooms also contain a distributed 123. The Art-Union Rooms also contain a fine Picture Gallery, 322 Broad way, which is always bung with Paintings, and is always open free of charge. The Committee have already purchased several pictures of great value, by our most distinguished artists, which may be seen at the rooms. The Engarung for 1846, "Sir Walter Raleigh parting with his wife on the morting of his execution," from Leutz's fine picture, is now engraving in line, of the large size of 19 1.2 by 15 1.4 inches, by Burt. istributed 123. The Art-Union Rooms also contain

GEORGE SOMERVILLE, or the Boy who would be a min-ister.
THE HISTORY OF MICAH, THE EPHRAIMITE, and his house of gods. The Scounce of Island.

This Scoungs or Israet.

These books are among the last issues of the American Sunday School Union, and are valuable additions to the constantly increasing store of good books sent forth by this blessed lastitution. If pastors and parents would read Sunday School broks, they would find that they are not for children only, but well adapted to instruct and interest the old as well as the young.

REUREN KENT and ROBERT DAWSON are two of the best books for youth they appeared and the set of the part of

REUERN KENT and ROBERT DAWSON are two of the best books for youth that we have erer read, and is one of our readers has never perused them, let him by persuaded to get them without delay. The Gospet Andon The Bechuanas.—The American Sunday School Union has issued a handsome volume o

nearly 300 pages, recording the wonderful works of God among the tribes in the south of Africa, chiefly under the lubours of the lion hearted Moffat and his as under the labours of the lion hearted Moffat and his as sociates. The records of modern missions jurnish both ing more asconishing, than these triumphs of divin-truth. Christians will read them with gratitude an delight. The volume is embellished with several wood cuts, by Lossing, in a style greatly superior to most o the pictures we see in books for the young.

God in the Storm.—A Narrative, by the Rev. L. P. W. Balch. The Address by the Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D. And a Sermon by the Rev. Thomas Snyth D. D. Prepared on board the Great Western, after the Storm encountered on her recent voyage. I vol 18mo. Robert Carter, New York.

The passengers, their friends and the public general ly will read this little volume with great interest.] s a suitable memorial of the pre

A HARMONY OF THE FOUR GOSPELS IN ENGLISH, according to the Common Version. Newly arranged, with explanatory notes, by Edward Robinson, D. D., L. L. D. Boston, Crocker & Brewster. London, Wiley & Patham, 1846.

We are much pleased with this work, it appears to us to be admirably fitted for use in the family as wel as for the student, and we believe that every intelligen reader of the Bible, would be benefitted by having it a hand for reference and regular perusal.

THE ILLUMINATED GEMS OF SACRED FORTHY, containing a rich selection from the writings of Wordsworth Longfellsw, Mostgomery, Hemnes, Whittier, Pierpoat Milman, Crowwell, Bryant, Southey, Heber, Howitt &c. &c. &c., beautifully illustrated by six engraving &c. &c. beautifully illustrated by six engraving, on steel, by Saratin, from designs by the old masters and twenty-eight illuminated pages, or letters consecutively arranged, each one designed to illustrate the piece to which it is attached, by Schmit and Sinclair This elegant book is a most appropriate omament for the Christian parlor, and as a glit book to one whose purity and intelligence will appreciate its beauty and worth, the volume is without a rival among the handsome issues of the press. It is published by Lindsay Blakiston, Philadelphia.

Notes on the North West, or the Valley of the Upper Mississippi. By Wm. J. A. Bradford. New York and London, Wiley & Patnam, 1846.

This is a work of ability, learning and research; compiled from personal observation and the most au-

theatic sources, and treating of a region now justly at-tracting great attention, the volume is a valuable con-tribution to the means of general information.

VANDERLYN'S PICTURE OF THE LANDING OF COLUMN VANDERLYN'S PICTURE OF THE LANDING OF COLUMNS is now on exhibition at the rooms of the National Acad emy in the Society Library building, claims the attention of the friends of Art. The artist has been six years engaged upon it in Paris, and Congress has paid come \$12,500 for it. It is a magnificent work, and should be visited by every person of taste. We urge all our readers to visit it, before it is removed, to the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, for which it is destined. We

ers to visit it, before it is removed, to the rotunds of the Capitol at Washington, for which it is deatined. We copy the following description of the scene presented. The figures are as large as life.

Columbus having drawn his sword and displayed the royal standard, in the solemn act of taking possession of the newly discovered country, addresses himself in the form of prayer to the Supreme Being. In rear of Columbus is seen Rodrigo de Escobedo, the notary; on this right, Rodrigo Sanchez, inspector of the armment, his face testing on his hand in a pensive autitude; back of these is a monk, bearing the cross. The next and prominent ingures are Matin Alonzo Pinzon and his brother Vincent Zanez, each bearing a standard; in Tront of the latter is seen a figure to a suppliant attitude, holding his hat in his right hand, the left on his breast, supposed to have been one of the mutinous on board, testifying his regret for his past conduct; in which are the standard of the standard

wees into the new world.

The transparent sea of the tropics, which spreads be hind, bearing upon its tranquil bosom the frail barques

The Literary Periodical Press in France. [From our Correspondent.]

PRANCE, August, 1846

Pance, August, 1846.
Origin of literary journals an our country.—The Polite Mercury.—The Mercury of France.—Other literary journals dwing the eighteenth century.—Perioducal literature in the Revolution and under Napoleon.—The Globe under the Restoration.—The Review of the Two-Worlds.—The Independent Review, &c.—Smaller journals.

I wrote you, some months ago, two letters on our political press and then promised no sixty constitution.

I wrote you, some months ago, two letters on our political press, and then promised to give you also some account of our literary periodical press. This I will now attempt, though, as the labor would be great if I should enter into all the particulars, I shall confine myself to what is most interesting.

The first attempts at literary, and scientific periodical publications in France were very crude. No man of talent deigned to take part in them, and in this respect a great difference is to be remarked between the seventeenth century and our own. Now, our most celebrated writers, as Mr. de Chateaubriand, Mr. de Lanmennis, Mr. de Bonald, Mr. de Lanmenni

prated writers, as nir. or Chateaubriand, Mr. de La-menanis, Mr. de Bonald, Mr. de Lamartine, &c., do not consider it beneath their genius to write in the jour-nals; it is there, on the contrary, that they have exert-ed their greatest influence. But it was not so two hundred years ago. We do not see that Corneille, nor Bacine, nor Pascal, nor Bossuet published articles in the periodical papers: they left this work to inferior authors; and its not suprising that the earliest ionauthors; and it is not suprising that the earliest jour-nals of this sort were in general not above mediccrity.

nals of this sort were in general not above mediocrity. The first periodical of any value was the work entitled: The Folite Mercary. It was first published in 1672. What is most curious in this journal, is that it was edited in verse. The editor, named Vite, took the pains to put his articles into rhyme. He made verses on every subject—at the opening of a new theatrical play, the first appearance of a comedian, on the tuneral orations of Bossuet, and so forth. You may think what harbarous and detestable poetry was published in his Mercary. Vet this invarial is recovered as the this Mercury. Yet this journal is preserved libraries of the curious, and is consulted with preserved in the curious, and is consulted with preserved in the contains many piquant and the contains the which are found no where else.

which are found no where else.

But the plan was defective, and the Polite Mercury
was changed into the Mercury of France. Prose took
then the place which it ought to eccupy in a periodical
work. The Mercury of France has been continued
to our day, with some modifications, and forms a series of 700 volumes. It is a crude collection of trifler,
it is provided to the property of ries of 700 volumes. It is a crude collection of trifles, fivolous remarks, and uninteresting facts. Here and there only are some good articles to be met with: rer; nantes in gurgite varto. And if any one had patiency, to look threugh this medley, I believe he could he did to look threugh this medley, I believe he could he did, the Mercury of France enjoyed great credit in its time. All the gentry of the provinces, all the widows who were at a less how to pass their time, spent hours in reading the Mercury, and in guessiog; the conundrum or riddle which was propounded at the end. Quiet days these! Political passions were not then stirred up, and the public were easily contented. After the up, and the public were easily contented. After the up, and the public were easily contented. After the Revolution of 1789, the Mercury of Francs declined, and at length became extinct. Some writers have tried to revive it under the name of the Mercury of the nineteenth century; but the attempt has failed. As a general rule, periodical papers do not resuscitate: when they are dead, they are dead. But there are scientific and literary journals which date also from the reign of Louis XIV, and which have dope more service to mankind than the Mercury. We aame first the Journal des Sacants, which is still continued, though it has lasted for a pentury and a half.

aame first the Journal des Savants, which is still con-tinued, though it has lasted for a century and a half. The Journal des Savants has never had many readers, It is a large collection in 4to, printed at the expense of the government, and which contains profound disserta-tions upon the sciences, antiquities, discoveries in mathematics, philosophy, chemistry, &c. The editors oever laugh; their face is grave, their pen sober and reserved; they address themselves only to a few readers learned like themselves. I have sometimes opened the Journal des Savants, but I confess I could never read it through.

read it through.

The celebrated Bayle published, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, another collection under this title: Journal of the republic of letters. He met with great success, and this work is still read in our days. It speared monthly in small volumes. Bayle was eminently fitted for a work of this kind. He had a comprehensive mind and a prodigious memory. He was acquainted with almost ull modera and ancient anguages. He had read a vast many books. He could write twelve to fifteen hours a day. His Journal of the republic of letters forms the most varied and complete collection which can be found of the literary history of this period. Unhappily, Bayle was a skeptic, and took every occasion to instil doubts into the minds of his readers.

Another publication which was quite remarkable toward the middle of the last century was the Literary Year, by Freren. It was also published moanthly. French had not all the qualities of Bayle; but he had an inexhaustible fancy and a sprightly style. His efforts were principally directed against Voltaire. He assailed him, criticised all his compositions, showed now inconsistent and superficial this philosopher was, now hasty his judgment and how fitvolous his infidenty. Voltaire, say his cotemporaries, had a monthly fever when he received a new number of the Literary Year. He revenged himself upon Freron in all possible ways, he made jest of him, he slandered him, and had him represented unfavorably in a comedy upon the stage. Freron went to see the comedy acted, and derived matter for some new articles, which showed at once his courage and his good some. We must do justice to Freron: it was are and honorable in those The celebrated Bayle published, in the beginning of

once his courage and his good sense. We must do justice to Freron: it was rare and honorable in those lays, to contend against the omnipotence of the dicta-or Voltaire. The Jesuits published also, towards the middle of

The Jesuits published also, towards the middle of the eighteenth century, a literary work called the Journal de Tresoux. It was edited by the disciples of Ignatius, and all acquainted with the spirit of this company, will know beforehand what such a work must contain. The jesuits attack furiously, not only infidel philosophers, but the most respectable writers, and find neither censis nor insert new sections. and neither genius nor talent nor worth out of their small school. The Journal de Trevoux met with some success from its very scurrility, but it never obtained currency with honest men. The Revolution of 1789 was unfavorable to the pro-

gress of the literary press. It was impossible to be studying the beauties of a poem, or the merius of an aistorical work, while the State was rocking to its loundant as. Politics was all in all at this time; and literary men despairing to be heard, if they kept that up in their studies, threw themselves into the strile of parties. Thus, Marmonteit, Loharpe, the abbe Morellet and others, who had acquired some reputation in the republic of letters, set about composing at feless on a monarchical or a resubtlies from of coveraging to the studying the state of t deles on a monarchical or a republican form of govern-ment. As to poetry, it took flight before our civil dis-orders. The Muses do not love the noise of revolu-

orders. The Musss do not love the noise of revolutionists shouting in the streets, nor the contests of orators disputing for power in the legislative halls.

When quiet was restored after the fall of Robespierre, some distinguished authors, as Mr. de Fontanes, Mr. Lacretelle, Mr. Gingueni, tried to restore
the culture of letters. They published a paper, entitlet: The French Spectator. But the constant wars
of Napoleon interrupted will these present labors. The of Napoleon interrupted still these peaceful labors. The emperor did all that he could to have great writers unden his rigin: he would have been glad to unite the der his rigin: he would have been glad to unite the glory of letters to that of arms, and to equal the il-lustrious age of Louis XIV. He could not succeed. The most eminent scholars of this period laid aside their pen, not willing to flatter the deepor, and others want to foreign countries to anion a library which went to foreign countries to enjoy a liberty which was refused them in their own country. The restoration of the Bourbons gave a spring to lite-

The restoration of the Bourbons gave a spring to literary journals. Then appeared the Globe, the best magazine we have had in France for fifty years. Among the contributors to it were Messrs. Guizot. Coutin, Villemain, Joufroy, &c., our most learned professors, our most brilliant writers. It appeared two or three times a week, and its reviews of new books were waited for impatiently by the public. The Globe was the avowed champion of the compaties, school in convenition to the champion of the romantic school in opposition to the The transparent sea of the tropics, which spreads behind, bearing upon its tranquil bosom the frail barques of the adventurers, seems to smile upon the joyous yet solemn scene. On the other hand, wind the palmy shores of the newly discovered island, from whose lotty coverts the tawny saveges, in Arcadian simplicity, gaze futurely at the mysterious stuangers, or prostrate themselves before them as beings of a higher order.

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