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ADDRESS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF NEW YORK

TO THE

Israelites within their District.

Brethren, "be oved for the fathers' sakes:"—In taking the usual step of presenting a formal address to you, we introduce ourselves as an ecclesiastical body, embracing nine Presbyteries, six of which are in New York city and the vicinity, and two in China. The ordained ministers of these Presbyteries, who, for the most part are pastors settled in churches, and the lay delegates from our church sessions, are, according to our constitution, the members of our body. We come together annually as a Synod, and our chief object is to devise and carry out the best plans for the edification of our churches. We are aware of the fact that you have an immense and increasing influence among our churches and in our country: hence we have resolved as a body to acknowledge your presence and influence, and to send you an address on our common relations and interests.

In respect to both our faith and our spiritual offices, we feel ourselves united to you by strong and pleasant ties. The history of our offices of pastor and ruling elder runs back into the history of your synagogues. It is our own history which we are endeavoring to trace to its fountain head, when we examine how it was the ancient custom in Israel to convene, on sacred days, in the houses of the prophets, for religious exercises; and how, after the Babylonish captivity, synagogues were erected in nearly all the villages of the Jews, for the reading of the law, for the exposition of the Scriptures, and for prayer. According to our view, the local service of the temple, with its bloody offerings, its altars, its priesthood, and its mysterious ceremonies, was never designed for all the nations of the earth, was very inconvenient for even the Jews themselves, and was unquestionably destined to accomplish its restricted and preparatory work in a few centuries, and then entirely cease; but the synagogue was the institution which God raised up, during the gradual decline of the glory of the temple, that it might carry, simply and yet effectually, all the essential truths, and all the essential benefits, of the temple to every city, to every village, and to the door of every family. The temple, with all its awful grandeur and dark ceremonies, was to be dissolved, and everything in it worth preservation was to be committed to the simple reading, exposition, and prayer of the synagogue. God was carrying out gloriously his own plans for the spread of his truth, and the promotion of his glory, in all the earth, when he moved the Jews to multiply synagogues in Jerusalem, and throughout Palestine, in Alexandria, and in Rome. We look back on Jerusalem, before her final destruction by the Romans, with her four hundred and eighty synagogues, and acknowledge that there is the mother of us all! We see, in your present synagogues, the clearest proofs that we both have the same origin; and we find a special proof of our oneness with the ancient synagogue, in the attestation of history, that in the synagogues of the Hellenist Jews the law was read in the Alexandrian, or Greek, version. The Christian church was the baptised synagogue. Our pastor is your *Sheliaih Zibbur*, angel of the church, or *Hazan*, and it is a Presbyterian peculiarity to acknowledge no office higher than this. Our elders have their origin from the rulers in your synagogues. The different services in our churches likewise run back, in their descent, to the synagogue; and if the great end of God, in the establishment of the synagogue, was to spread the truth and worship of the God of Israel among all nations, we humbly claim that we are, to some extent, advancing this object, and that the true spirit of the synagogue is among us. All the oracles of God that were ever read in the ancient synagogue, are read and expounded in our churches. Men go out from us to establish Christian synagogues in the worst regions of ignorant and depraved population in our country, and there to distribute, from house to house, your own scriptures. You observe that two of our presbyteries are in China; and some of our most promising and beloved members have gone far hence, to the most unpromising and dangerous fields, not for the purpose of obtaining either the riches or pleasures of this world, but, if we know our own hearts, from love to the God of Israel, and the perishing souls of men.

Now, brethren, we most earnestly appeal to you, are we accomplishing the work of God, or are we not? Mention to us any imaginable way in which we may accomplish more for the fulfilment of the promise that all the earth shall be filled with the glory of God, than by the distribution of bibles in every family, and the establishment of our synagogues in every neighborhood. It grieves us deeply that you take no part with us; that you even look on us with suspicion. We are convinced that you ought to be by our side; that you ought to be among the leaders in this work. Many among us severely accuse our indifference to the melancholy fact, that the great body of the house of Israel stand aloof from us. We believe that the day of prophetic promise will never be revealed in its glory while you stand at this awful distance from us. And why this separation? Where lies the fault? The standard of Judah ought to be in the front of the armies of the living God, as they go forward to invade the kingdom of darkness. Why, then, do you not unite with us, and carry on triumphantly the standard of Judah in our front?

There appears to be a complete exhibition of the original design of the synagogue, in the history recorded in the seventh chapter of Nehemiah. The people, men and women, collected together in the street of Jerusalem before the water-gate in a great multitude; Ezra, with several others, stood up on a pulpit above the people, and read in the law from morning till noon; and as they read, they interpreted in the language most intelligible to the people, and explained the meaning fully. This was accompanied with blessings, lifting of the hands and bowing to the ground; and all the people attended to the reading and explanations, with silent captivated attention and deep emotion. Another historical fact serves equally to throw light on the original design of the synagogue. Two strangers once appeared in the synagogue in Antioch of Pisidia, and after the reading of the law and prophets, the rulers invited them to speak, if they had anything which they desired to communicate. One of them then delivered a discourse on the history of the Jews, and the consummation to which this history was designed to lead, which awakened an intense interest, and drew a multitude of inquirers to the strangers. It is an important question, whether our synagogues have at present the same liberal, enlightening, sanctifying, and awakening influence in society. It is necessary that we understand well those principles or influences which, so far as they prevail in any synagogue, whether of the circumcised or of the baptised, necessarily render it apostate, and turn it from being a blessing to society, into a curse. On this subject we ask your attention to a few suggestions, which may be equally profitable to ourselves, and which must commend themselves to every enlightened reader.

It is a fearful sign of prevailing degeneracy in the synagogue, when the scriptures and prayers are read in an ancient language, and the words are not understood, and those who read without understanding, think that they have been really worshiping. We hold to the principle, as of vital importance, that there is no true worship of God in any instance where the understanding is not enlightened, and where the heart is not affected with the truth. It makes no difference how sacred the portion of scripture, or of prayer, may be which we read, it is useless and profane to us, unless we understand it. It is an equally fearful proof that the synagogue is far gone in apostacy, when it has ceremonies of the existence of which among the ancient people of God the scriptures do not furnish the least intimation, and of the propriety of which they furnish no evidence. For instance, your prayers in behalf of the dead, have not even the slightest foundation in the word of God.

Let the religious duties and religious distinctions of the members of a certain synagogue consist chiefly in peculiarities of food, of dress, of festivals, and such outward things, and here we can infallibly identify an apostate synagogue. How plain, and important, and reasonable the principle laid down in the New Testament.—"For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." The prophet Isaish, in severely reproving his people for their hypocrisy, introduces his strongest charge against them in these words: "And their fear toward me is taught by the precept of men." The meaning is, that their fear of God, or piety, had become little more than implicit obedience to arbitrary human precepts. This reproof comes to us in all its severity, if we are governed by human precepts and traditions in our most solemn religious duties; as, for instance, in the solemn duty of sanctifying the Sabbath: when, before sunset we must commence? how we may then read, by a lamp or fire? what we may permit another to do with a lamp? what prayers we must say in the morning? in what way we must put on the shawl, and handle the fringes? how we must make an offering for the privilege of taking out the scroll from the ark, and for the honor of returning it, and for the inspection of the seven portions in the passage for the day? what gestures we must make in the service before the ark? how many meals we must have in the day? and how we must go through the afternoon and evening services? All this looks very like a fear of God that is a senseless precept of men.

It appears to us very clear, that the great object of the synagogue among us ought to be to do good spiritually to all men—to enlighten, sanctify and save all men. The temple itself, with all its restrictions, was to become a blessing to all nations, and God raised up the synagogue out of its ruins to fulfil this purpose. How sadly, then, does the synagogue forget its origin and its commission, when its instructions and prayers are for none but Jews! The consciousness that we are debtors to all men, Jews and Gentiles, Greeks and barbarians, bond and free, is one of the most essential and powerful sentiments in the bosom of every worthy member of the synagogue. And when this consciousness ceases spiritual life ceases. The synagogue on earth should be as open to all men, and its richest spiritual privileges should be as freely and earnestly pressed on the acceptance of all men, as the privileges of the heavenly temple are freely offered to all men. If you believe that the Gentiles will as certainly enter heaven, without coming to the light of your synagogue—without embracing your faith and reading your scriptures, as otherwise, you cannot, in the nature of things, be prompted by any potent conviction of duty, or any sentiment of benevolence, to make sacrifices for their spiritual interests. It is the love of immortal souls, and the fear that they will perish, and the conviction of the obligation and privilege to labor for their salvation, that carry the worthy missionaries of the synagogue, with the word of life, to the ends of the earth. And where these powerful motives are not felt, it is easy to account for the want of a missionary spirit.

We anticipate that the most weighty reply which you will make to our address, is this—that you have no faith in many of our leading doctrines, and that, therefore, you cannot form any union with us. You will admit at once that there are some probabilities in favor of our doctrines. Jesus Christ and his apostles certainly stand, in history, as worthy of credit, as the rabbis of the Talmud. There is as great a probability that Paul understood the original Judaism, and explained it honestly, in his epistle to the Hebrews, as that the writer of the Mishna understood it some hundreds of years afterwards. Permit us to enquire whether you have thoroughly and candidly examined our doctrines? We are afraid that many of you have never read the New Testament. We hope to be able to supply all of you, who are willing to read, with Bibles containing both testaments; and we press it upon you to examine the subject more thoroughly and prayerfully. If christianity is true, it is your highest interest to embrace it.

Have you ever examined the argument in the epistle to the Romans? Have you never felt the force of the proofs presented there that the Gentiles are ruined in sin, and that the Jews, themselves, never can stand justified before God, in their own righteousness? Is not all this sufficiently proved by the few quotations from the old Testament, placed together in the third chapter? If the sinner is thus, on his own account, under the deadly condemnation of the law of God, is it not clear that the righteousness of Jesus Christ, if he is the person whom we hold him to be, is perfect, and sufficient for the most unworthy? How do you account for the origin of our doctrine of justification, if it is a fable? Do you see nothing grand and attractive in the doctrine that God has entered into different covenants with man; and that, in the first covenant, all have fallen into sin and condemnation through the sin of the first man, so we must be restored and justified through the obedience of the Head of the second covenant? But our request is, that you examine the whole epistle for yourselves.

We commend, especially, the epistle to the Hebrews to your careful and prayerful examination. Here you have the arguments and admonitions of the great disciple of Rabbi Gamaliel, which he addressed to his own people. First, he argues that Christ is superior to angels, and to Moses himself; and then he admonishes us not to destroy ourselves through unbelief, after the example of the Israelites in the wilderness, who, through unbelief, lost the promised rest of God. He argues, further, that the doctrine of the priesthood of Christ has a foundation broadly and deeply laid in the Hebrew scriptures; that, in particular, David speaks of a single priest who should be after the order or description of Melchizadek rather than of Aaron; and that Christ's priesthood does correspond to that of Melchizadek, in having no priestly genealogy—in being as a priest without either predecessor or successor, and in having a venerable antiquity, an establishment and duration which prove it superior to the priesthood of Aaron. He argues, that while the Aaronic priests were sinful men, and needed to bring bloody offerings for themselves, Christ was personally free from all sin; that while the high priest repeated his great atonement annually, Christ has made one all-sufficient atonement, and that while the priests made their atonements in the earthly sanctuary, Christ has presented his in the heavenly temple. He argues that the sacrifices of animals were insufficient of themselves to give peace to the conscience of the offender; and that, on the contrary, the blood and spirit of Christ are adequate to a perfect reconciliation and assurance of salvation. He argues that one of the psalms describes the time of the setting aside of burnt offerings, and that one of the prophets speaks of a new covenant unlike the covenant made at Sinai. It is true that there is an impossibility of any union between us while there is this difference in our doctrines; hence we urge on you again the examination of our sacred scriptures. We remind you, also, that there may be some minor difficulties in an argument, while the argument itself is, in its essential parts, perfectly clear and irresistible.

Brethren, your history, for fifteen hundred years before Christ, is distinguished by your special favor with God, and, particularly, by the familiarity of your prophets with the mind of God; for the last eighteen hundred years you have suffered the most cruel persecutions; your synagogue has, in all probability, been standing immovably on ground foreign to its original purpose; and you have, apparently been spared only to show the fulfilment of the threatenings of your law. Your people were almost crushed through your own violent rebellions and the revenge of the Romans; you have experienced, most bitterly, the deceit of the first friendship of Mohammedanism, and we are sorry to add that Christendom, itself, in direct opposition to the teaching of our Savior, has set itself in the most deadly opposition to you. It humbles us to know what you have suffered from the crusades, and in Spain, France, and other countries; and we, as christians, certainly ought to have less sympathy with your persecutors than you have. In all this bloody history, there is nothing which, properly understood, should prejudice you against us. The spirit of persecuting is as little chargeable to the presbyterian church as to yourselves. We most ardently desire that the God of providence may never employ our beloved country to punish any people for their sins; we especially deprecate being employed to bring new chastisements of persecution on the sons of Abraham: we would have our country exclusively consecrated to the diffusion of the peace of the gospel. Far be it from us to do anything to revive old prejudices against you. We come to you, not as the friends of war—not with clamorous accusations—not in concealed deceit, but in honesty and love. We come to you not in the storm of opposition, but with "a still, small voice," a voice that speaks of the remission of sin and everlasting peace,—a voice of heavenly, touching invitation—the same voice that was once heard at your temple and in your solemn assemblies. Horrible will that day be when this voice ceases to be heard in our country. Consider anxiously whether God does not come to you in this small voice. "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" "I am the way and the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by me." "Oughi not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory?" It remains now to be seen if, in the old spirit of the Pharisees, you will still cast the believers in Jesus out of the synagogue, and meet our address either with storied opposition or with silent indifference. In any event, as to the reception of our Address, we will still continue to feel a deep interest in your welfare. Signed by order of Synod,

JOHN H. LAGOWEY, Moderator.
E. D. BRYAN, } Temporary Clerks.
E. B. EDGAR, }
JOHN M. KEENS, Stated Clerk.

Geshen, Oct. 17, 1849.

Movements of Individuals.

Gov Briggs, of Massachusetts, was at Albany on the 23d inst.

Vice President Van Buren passed through Albany on the 23d inst., *en route* for Oswego.

The Last Days of Hungary.

[From the London Daily News.]

We receive at last from our own correspondent the following account of the final struggle for independence of the brave Hungarian chiefs. It cannot but be read with intense interest, as the report of an English gentleman, an eye witness of those fatal events:—

WIDDIN, Sept. 11.

I arrived here with the last wrecks of the Hungarian army on the 31st ult. There are now encamped in the neighborhood of Widdin (including Poles and Italians) upwards of 5,000 men, all of whom have been disarmed by the Turks. In the meanwhile they receive rations, though not very regularly, and the authorities make a great parade of hospitality; but the inveterate corruption of Turkish administration has in this instance not failed to display itself. In Wallachia the Hungarian officers have been plundered by a certain Mehemet Pacha, who, pretending that the Porte would have to indemnify the Austrian government, has appropriated the horses and personal effects of the officers. Kossuth had reached Widdin ten days previous to the arrival of Bem and Guyon. He was accompanied by Generals Dembinski and Messaros. All these illustrious exiles are, I am sorry to say, in a state of positive destitution. There can be no greater proof of his patriotism and disinterestedness, than that after having had the disposal of the accumulated resources of all Hungary for more than a twelve-month, Kossuth should quit that country with not more than 500 ducats in his possession. The greater part of this sum he has already disbursed in alleviating the distresses of his brother exiles. We are in daily expectation of a firman from Constantinople, which will determine the future lot and destination of the emigrants. From private letters we hear that they are to be transported to Candia; but I think there will be found to be many insurmountable objections to such a scheme.

I have only time to say a few words on the subject of the sudden catastrophe to which I was an eye-witness in Hungary. From my first arrival there, about three months ago, I was struck with the tone of despondency which, in discussing the prospects of war, universally prevailed among the officers of the Hungarian army. All labored under the conviction, that resistance against the combined forces of Russia and Austria was altogether hopeless. General Georgey, instead of endeavoring to promote a better spirit, did all in his power to increase this demoralisation. *It is now evident, that he long meditated the defection and treachery he was at last guilty of.* Had he, according to the instructions he received from his government, effected a junction between his corps and that of Dembinski, which he had many opportunities of doing, it is certain that the war might at any rate have been protracted to an indefinite period. But he preferred any alternative—even that of playing the part of a traitor—to surrendering, or even dividing his authority with any other general; and on the first report of the defeat of Dembinski's corps, he hastened to capitulate to the Russians. Had he, on the other hand, waited for a few days longer, he would have learnt that the army in question had rallied five days after the battle of Temesvar, and having been joined by the corps under Kmetling and Vetchey, was in every respect stronger and more formidable than it had been before. We had 140 guns, 7,000 cavalry, (in which the Hungarians had a great superiority over the enemy,) and almost 20,000 infantry. In the battle before Temesvar, at which I was present, victory had declared itself for the Hungarians. From 11 o'clock, A. M., till 4 in the afternoon, they had driven the enemy from position to position. He had brought up all his reserves, Russians and Austrians; as a last resource, he had charged with all his cavalry, which was routed by the hussars; and at this decisive moment, when our whole line, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, was advancing, and confident of victory, our cannon—at first upon the left wing and centre, and then upon the right, ceased firing, and the fatal discovery was made that all our ammunition had, through some deplorable blunder or treachery, been sent forward on the road to Arad. The enemy on his side, perceiving this ominous silence, took heart, and got his guns once more into position; while for the Hungarians there remained no alternative but retreat. They accordingly retired in very good order from the field of battle. Unfortunately, we had in our rear an extensive forest. Into this the whole army, unmolested by the enemy, had defiled before sunset; but during the night they disbanded and dispersed of themselves in every direction, it being impossible for the generals in the intricacies of the forest to maintain anything like order and control. Had the Austro-Russian generals acted with energy the next morning, the army could not have been collected again; but for six days they remained inactive, and in the meanwhile, as I have already said, the Hungarians had been again concentrated at Lugos. It was here that Bem, who, though suffering severely from the dislocation of a shoulder, showed his habitual cheerfulness and presence of mind, adopted the bold resolution of marching by the Deeva Pass into Transylvania. He calculated that, with the force he had already there and the large reinforcement he was bringing to it, he would have an army of at least 60,000 men, and upwards of 200 pieces of artillery, and at the head of this he made sure of expelling the Russians, and afterwards shutting all the passes, twelve in number, into Transylvania. This plan, which was undoubtedly practicable, was submitted to an assembly of the Hungarian generals and superior officers at Lugos; but, though it was at first embraced by them with apparent enthusiasm, the example set by Georgey at Arad had begun to exercise a fatal influence. We had also a traitor amongst us when the army had reached Futchet, where the road branches off in one direction to Arad, and in the other to Transylvania. General Vetchey, who, while promising the most zealous support to Bem, had been engaged in seducing the officers of his corps, suddenly declared his intention of proceeding to Arad with a view of benefiting by and being included in the capitulation granted by Marshal Paskewitsch to Georgey. The contagion of this dastardly spirit spread rapidly among the rest of the troops, and not more than 4,000 men could be induced to follow Bem and Guyon into Transylvania. On reaching Deeva we fell in with the outposts of the Russian army, commanded by Luders. Bem attacked the Russians with his usual spirit, and when I arrived there with Guyon, who commanded the rear, we found he had driven them out, and was in possession of the place. He announced also his determination, notwithstanding his numerical inferiority, of attacking them the next morning. It was vainly urged to him by his officers, that the attempt was desperate, and that nothing then was to be done but to capitulate. He answered that he had not come to Hungary to treat and negotiate with the Russians; "and have I not, moreover," he added, "still sixty pieces of artillery, and would you deprive me of the pleasure we may yet derive from the music of such an orchestra?" All, however, was of no avail: he could no longer inspire his troops with his own undaunted mettle, and if he had remained another day at Deeva, probably the only man in his army who would have remained staunch to him was General Guyon. The other officers had already clandestinely agreed upon a truce of 24 hours with the Russians; and we learned there was some talk among them of making better terms for themselves, by sacrificing and giving up Bem and Guyon. It was clear, therefore, that they had only to provide for their own safety, and, escorted by 200 men, they retraced their steps to Lesneth, and then struck off to the left over the mountains to Ruseberg. From thence we marched in the night to Morel, where we found General Kmetthy and 12 other Hungarian officers, who, in endeavoring to make their escape through the woods, had been captured by the wild Wallachians. After robbing them of their money, they had hesitated whether they should murder or detain them, with a view of being rewarded for their seizure by the Austrian government. They had been in the meanwhile confined in a mill, and on our arrival at Morel, the Wallachians, mistaking us for Austrians, had betrayed their own secret, but subsequently, to prevent detection, set fire to the mill; and by the timely discovery of the place of their detention, the brave Kmethy and his companions narrowly escaped being burnt alive by those wretches. Four of them, with halters about their necks, were dragged into the presence of Bem, who, however, with his usual moderation—for he is as mild and humane as he is valiant—spared their lives, and merely insisted that they and the pope of the village should accompany us as guides over the frontier. I see that the Austrian journals have, as usual, completely misrepresented the conduct of the Hungarians at Morel, which, under the circumstances and the provocation they had received, was most forbearing and merciful. Their behaviour, indeed, offers, in this respect, a perfect contrast to that of the Austrians. As a proof of this, I have only to mention the following fact, on the authenticity of which you may place the fullest dependence. During our short stay at Ruseberg, we were hospitably entertained by a family of the name of Madersbuch.—The master and lady of the house, though Germans, took no pains to disguise their sentiments, which were favorable to the cause of Hungarian independence. A few days after our departure, General Haynau arrived at Ruseberg, and enraged, apparently, at the escape of Bem and Guyon, vented his fury on those who had treated them with kindness and courtesy. *He actually ordered the lady of the house to be flogged, and she was afterwards dragged barefoot, by his soldiers, as far as Hatseg. Her unfortunate husband, maddened by this outrage, blew out his own brains with a pistol.*—I have myself seen a letter with the details of the whole of this sad affair, addressed to a relative of the lady, now in Widden. This is by no means the only instance of Austrian brutality that has come to my knowledge; it is of a piece with the general tenor of their conduct in Hungary. Nothing can be urged in palliation of it.

Sporting Intelligence.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23—Purse $250, $50 to second best; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons—wagon and driver to weigh 350 lbs.

D. Bryant entered g. m. Lady Suffolk	1	1	1
W. Whelan entered blk. h. Black Hawk	2	2	2

Time, 2:45—2:40—2:43.

OAKLAND COURSE, (Louisville, Ky.)—TROTTING.—October 16—*First Race.*—Purse $100, two mile heats, for trotting stallions.

C. W. Kennedy's gr. h. Pilot, Jr	1	1	
J. L. Reynold's blk. h. Clifton Pilot	2	2	
L. Sargent's gr. h. Maida	dis.		

Won easily—Time, 6:25—6:17.

Second Race.—Sweepstakes for 3 year old trotters—mile heats in harness; entrance $50, $50 added.

C. W. Kennedy's blk. c. The Baby, 3yr by Pilot	2	1	1
H. Duncan's (W. Barnise, of Cin) b. c	1	2	2

Time. 3:23—3:12—3:12; won easily.

One of the best races on record for colts. The rain fell in torrents, and the track as heavy as possible. The same colts are matched for $100 a side, two mile heats, in saddles; to go on the 23d

SECOND DAY, Oct. 17.—Purse $100, mile heats, three best in five, for pacers that never went for money; under saddle.

Wm. L. Barwise, ch g Tecumseh	1	0	1	0 1
A. S. Gray, d. g Lightning	0	1	0	0 2
Henry Duncan, br. h Sheriff	0	2	4	1 4
F Martin, rd h. Tarquin	0	0	0	0 3

Time, 2:35—2:40—2:41—2:40—2:36.

City Intelligence.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY—SUICIDE OF AN EMIGRANT WOMAN, AND ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE BY HER DAUGHTER.—The following tale of wo is only one instance of the sufferings of the emigrants who come from the old world to the new, to better their condition:—On Tuesday evening, Caroline Elizabeth Baumanne, an emigrant, was found in the street, crying in a frantic manner, saying she had been poisoned in a cellar, where she had been. Mr. Dunning, of the hotel corner of Washington street and Courtlandt, brought her in and asked her to sleep in the house; but she refused to accept the offer. He also offered her money and food, but nothing could pacify her. She went into the street again, accompanied by her daughter, a girl of about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and continued to scream till she was taken into custody by the police of the Third ward, and brought to the station house. The unfortunate woman and her daughter slept in the same room, and this morning she was found with her throat cut by the larger blade of a pocket knife which was lying beside her, covered with blood; and the most horrible circumstance attending the appalling deed, was that the daughter lay asleep beside her, unconscious of what had taken place. The corpse was quite stiff and cold; she was a strong, athletic woman, thirty-six years of age, and arrived here from Bremen on Sunday last, in the bark Miner, at pier No. 4, North River, and was going to her husband at Albany, who had sent for her. It appears she expected to meet him in New York. The daughter was sitting on the stoop, about 9 o'clock, pondering, as it were, on the suicide of the mother, when she rushed down Robinson street and flung herself into the river. Mr. Curran, the Health Warden of the Third ward, pursued her, and, assisted by the police of the station house, rescued her from a watery grave in a state of insensibility. She was brought to the City Hospital, and the water being removed from her stomach by the pump, and the proper restoratives applied, she revived. It would seem as if all the family were mad, or driven mad by some strange treatment; for a little boy, a son of the deceased, about eight years of age, ran away wildly through the streets, and could not be taken into safe keeping by the police. He was subsequently brought to the Commissioners of Emigration, who have taken him in charge. The deceased and her children had no appearance of madness when on board. She only left the ship on Tuesday. There was no money found on her person; only two or three documents, from which her name was ascertained. One of them was a passport from Bremen, and the other a marriage certificate. She complained on Tuesday that she had no money to take her on to her husband, and appeared to be greatly dejected, when the captain told her not to be uneasy. Her baggage is still on board, and will be taken charge of by the Commissioners of Emigration. The body presented a horrible appearance. The incision was right across the windpipe, deep into the neck, and close to the chest. Froth oozed out from the windpipe in large quantity. The knife had two blades, the smaller one being for pens. The larger one was about four inches long, and pointed like a dagger. From the nature of the wound, it must have been plunged in, and the throat then ripped to the outside. An inquest was held yesterday morning upon the body, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the foregoing facts. Since this was written, we have ascertained that it was Edward Welsh, a laborer, who actually took the girl out of the water, with a small boat; and so far from wishing to be saved, she resisted it as much as she could. We should also mention that in the course of the day, the knife found beside deceased was identified, by her fellow passengers, as one she had during the voyage.

GRAND MILITARY PARADE TO-DAY.

This day there will be a grand turn out of our city militia, under command of Major General Sandford. The First Brigade, under command of Brigadier General Storms, will parade and be reviewed at two o'clock P. M., in Tompkins square. To this Brigade belongs that magnificent corps, the Third Regiment, (Hussars) commanded by Col. Fostley, of whose high discipline and splendid appearance we have had occasion so often to speak. Troop A (Capt Jagel s) will form the standard escort, to report to the Major General at his quarters, at half-past one o'clock P. M. The Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General George P. Morris, will parade and be reviewed in Washington Parade Ground, at four o'clock, P. M. This fine corps of citizen soldiers is composed of a squadron of Cavalry, Col Yates' harnessed battery of Light Artillery, Col. Warner's regiment of Grenadiers and Riflemen, and Col. Peers' regiment of Infantry. The Scottish Guards, Capt. A. C. Castle, Highland Guards, Capt. Eagleson, Caledonia Fusiliers, Capt McLane, Continentals, Capt. Fisk, are commanded by Col. Charles B. Spicer. The Fourth Brigade, under Brigadier General Ewen, will parade and be reviewed at Tompkins square at a quarter before three o'clock P. M. At half-past four o'clock, these troops will pay the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor and Corporation, in front of the City Hall.

TARGET EXCURSION.—The Richmond Hill Guard, Mr. Daniel Lynn, Capt., proceeded yesterday to Staten Island for target practice, accompanied by a fine band of music. The whole turn out, and their soldier like appearance were highly creditable.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL.—A report having spread that very many of the letters by the Ohio were so defaced as to render the address illegible, letters are pouring in from all parts of the country to Mr. Brady, our Postmaster, on the subject, from parties disappointed in not receiving expected letters. We learn that every letter received at this post office by the Ohio, has been despatched to its destination, and that there is not in the office a single one whose address has not been deciphered.

THE GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will close this day. At 4 P. M. the Premium Committee will commence reading the awards. At 7½ P. M Gen. James Tallmadge, President of the Institute, will make the closing address, after which the reading of the awards will be completed. During the evening there will be music by the band, and at 10 P. M a rich display of fire works, by Mr. Edge and Mr. Hadfield, will close the exhibition.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The cellar of Evans & Hazard, 83 Water street, under Custom House lock, was found open, on Tuesday evening, by officer Dreynoz, of the First ward.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night, shortly before 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the mahogany saw mill of Doctor Chabert, corner of Walnut and Front streets. The building was partially consumed, with a great quantity of veneering. The damage is estimated at from $1,000 to $1,500. It would have been far greater, but for the timely assistance of the firemen.

NO LIGHT.—The lamps in Liberty street were not burning at twelve o'clock on Tuesday night. This is shocking.

NEARLY BURNED.—Yesterday, a servant girl in the employ of Mr. Morris, residing in Seventh street, was dusting a looking glass, when a large portrait of Washington fell upon the glass, knocking it over upon her face and head, by which her jugular vein was nearly severed, and she was otherwise severely injured. Under proper medical treatment, and attentions from the family, she is fortunately recovering.

SERIO-COMIC ACCIDENT—A HORSE AMONG THE CANDIES.—A very restless horse, attached to a spring cart, passed rapidly up Broadway last evening—making a sudden turn, to the terror of numerous beautiful and elegantly dressed ladies, he leaped over the sidewalk, and dashed through the window frame of Wild's candy store, demolishing every pane of glass, and throwing the driver over his head on the counter of sweetmeats, peanuts, &c.—destroying many a sweet potion destined for the mouths and dispeptic stomachs of those who delight in these delectable luxuries.

FUNERAL OF THE ASSISTANT ALDERMAN OF THE SIXTH WARD.—Yesterday afternoon the Corporation attended the funeral of the late Patrick Brennen, Assistant Alderman of the Sixth ward.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, a young woman, named Maria Smith, residing at 24 Delancey street, was run over by a grocer's wagon in the Bowery. She was considerably hurt, and was taken home by officer Erickson, of 14th ward.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Quarantine, as the steerage passengers were going from the ship Constellation, from Liverpool, to a barge, to be brought to New York, the plank that they were passing on to the barge, broke, and one of them, Miss Ellen Barrett, fell between the ship and the barge. Mr. Paul Cornell was alongside the ship at the time with a small boat, and reached the place just in time to save her as she was sinking, by thrusting his arm up to the shoulder to reach her. It was a long time, after she got on board the ship, before she was brought to life.

FELL INTO THE RIVER.—On Tuesday, as the packet ship CONSTITUTION was leaving her wharf, one of the passengers, in attempting to climb up the rigging, fell into the river, and narrowly escaped being drowned.

City Politics.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—At "long last" the whigs have made a nomination for Senate for the Third District. After sundry failures on former nights they succeeded last evening. The meeting was held at the Second Ward Hotel, in Nassau street. The candidates were James Bowen and J. F. Rodman. Bowen obtained the nomination by 15 votes to Rodman's 10. This completes the whig city nominations for Senate.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Edwards and Aldermen Ingersoll and Jackson.

OCT. 24—The defence of Chas H. Carpenter was again resumed.

SPENCER STAFFORD examined—Has seen W. S. Pierson.

COUNSEL FOR PROSECUTION objected to his evidence, as they supposed it was to contradict Mr. Pierson; and they had not asked Mr. Pierson if he knew or had any conversation with Mr. Stafford.

COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE said they had asked Pierson the question, if he had ever said at Lovejoy's Hotel that Carpenter was a troublesome man, and should be put out of the way.

Mr. PIERSON was here called to the stand, and said—I never spoke to Mr. Stafford in my life, nor have I, in his hearing, to my knowledge, ever spoken of Carpenter; I remember seeing him one night at Lovejoy's.

Mr. STAFFORD continued—Was sitting in Lovejoy's, reading a newspaper in the back part of the room; heard Pierson say to another gentleman, that Carpenter was a troublesome man, and should be got out of the way; the "explanation" struck witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. MCKEON—Does not recollect the name of the gentleman whom Mr. Pierson addressed; happened to come into court when Mr. Pierson was under examination the other day, and mentioned to a gentleman in court that he had heard Pierson make use of that expression, and that person communicated it to Carpenter; has seen Mr Carpenter, but never spoke to him till he met him one evening at Wood's lottery office; left boarding at Lovejoy's two and a half years ago; has not been there these six months; stops now at the Neptune Hotel in Fulton street; is a street broker; was engaged from last fall to July, 1849, in shipping passengers for California; from 1st January, 1848, to December, 1848, has had no particular business; lived upon his money, but declines to tell how he employed his money.

Mr. Justice DRINKER deposed that Carpenter was brought before him in July, 1846.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that they really had enough of evidence of this nature, and as he would rather not depend upon memory where written evidence could be given, he thought they should produce the complaint in writing. The following question was put, and objected to by the Attorney General:—

Q.—What was actually done by Pierson before you on that day, in reference to charges against Carpenter?

Question overruled.

Q.—Did he prefer certain charges against Carpenter?

A.—Yes; one charge was taken in writing; does not recollect whether or not the second charge was taken down in writing.

Q.—What was the second charge?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL objected to parole evidence on this charge.

The JUDGE said, if the charge was in writing, we cannot take parole evidence; but until we have proof that it was in writing, we cannot exclude the testimony of the witness.

WITNESS continued—Pierson wished Carpenter committed on the second charge, which was for passing counterfeit money; witness stated, if any person could bring evidence of his passing counterfeit money, he would then commit him; thinks Mr. Pierson said he had been informed that Carpenter had passed counterfeit money; does not think he said anything more.

Q.—Did Pierson state anything else, except what appears on his information?

A.—I think not; his impression is, that Mr. Pierson wished to have him committed on that charge; witness objected to do so, unless proper evidence was given, and some one said, but cannot say whether it was Pierson or not, that if Carpenter, was committed till next day, evidence would be produced; witness asked Pierson questions, when the charge was made, in relation to it; cannot say whether he replied or not; interrogated him, and has no doubt he answered; Mr. Stewart kept the minutes, but whether he took down the charge and the answers, witness cannot say; does not recollect whether Pierson was sworn or not; thinks he was not; has no recollection that Pierson stated that Carpenter had made any confessions or admissions to him, of any kind; there was a charge against Carpenter, made by Cramm, of Carpenter being accessory after the fact; has no recollection of Mr. Pierson offering himself as a witness in support of that charge, or his saying he knew anything in relation to it

Cross-examined—Does not recollect Mr. Pierson declining to say anything further on the matter; does not recollect Mr. Bowman endeavoring to get Mr. Pierson to give evidence; does not recollect that it was Bowman made the charge; does not remember Pierson expressing any dissatisfaction at his, Justice Drinker's, not binding Carpenter over to keep the peace; dismissed the charge of the threat, because he thought it frivolous; does not remember whether he refused to bind Carpenter over to keep the peace; thinks he did not bind him over

Q.—Do you remember whether you did not bind him over, because of the want of jurisdiction, or whether it was because you considered the charge frivolous?

A.—He first charged him with a threat in Rockland, and that I dismissed for want of jurisdiction; he then charged that the threat continued in New York, offering Cramm as a witness, and I dismissed that, because I thought it was frivolous; witness does not recollect Mr. Pierson expressing any dissatisfaction at this decision; witness has examined the papers produced; they appear to be the papers of the Police Court, except one of them, an unsworn affidavit of Cramm, of which witness knows nothing; with that exception they are correct; the first part is in Stewart's handwriting, the latter in witness's.

To Mr CUTLER.—Carpenter was dismissed on all the charges that were preferred.

JOHN DARLEY, merchant tailor—Knows Carpenter; did some business with him from the 16th to the 20th December, 1845; measured him for some clothing on the 16th; tried them on him on the 20th or 21st; they were delivered to him in a few days afterwards; Mr. Carpenter was in the habit of coming in frequently about that time, to witness's foreman.

Mr. MCKEON read the bill of witness against Carpenter, on which Carpenter had written across it, "bill rendered 11th January—will not be paid 'till 16th February."

CATHERINE MURPHY, (a mild and interesting young lady) examined—Is a teacher; boarded at Mrs O'Shea's, 22 City Hall Place, in December, 1845; boarded there for three years, from 1844 to 1847; became acquainted with Mr and Mrs. Carpenter, when they boarded there; took her meals at the same table with them; Mrs. Carpenter was not absent any night to her knowledge, during the winter of 1845 to 1846, according to her recollection. Carpenter was more in the house during December, 1845, than in February or March; does not remember any day during the month of December, that she did not see him at the table; remembers a death occurring about the 24th or