# Select Poetry.

## The Insect Teacher.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"The spider takes hold with her hands, and is in kings' palaces."—*King Solomon.*

See with what untiring skill,
What an energy of will,
All unaided, all forlorn;
Housewife's hate, and beauty's scorn;
How the spider builds her bower
High in halls of regal power.
Is the mansion of thy care,
Made by wealth and taste so fair,
By misfortune's fearful sway,
Laid in dust, or reft away?
——Yield no thought to blank despair;
Firm in faith, and strong in prayer,
Rise! the ruin to repair;
For the spider, homeless made,
Hunted from each loved retreat,
Not dejected, not afraid,
Toiling through the gloomiest shade,
Gathereth vigor from defeat.
Child of reason! deign to see
What an insect teaches thee.

# The Bible.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

## Bible Narratives—No. 16.

PROVIDENTIAL RESTRAINTS—Gen. xi: 6, 7.

Beings confirmed in holiness, may be governed by incentives to virtue and happiness. The fallen, whose state is fixed beyond recovery, are to be ruled by power, upon the principles of vindictive justice and wrath. But probationers, whether fallen or unfallen, must, in the government of a just God, be moved, guided, and controlled both by laws of love and terror. This is evinced by the fact that a penalty was attached to the law of works, announced to primeval man; by the curse and blessing of Noah, pronounced upon his sons; and by the bow in the cloud, indicative of mercy, while judgments also follow to the race.

This, if not the only, is doubtless the best way for a holy God to govern a rebellious race. He left the human race for sixteen centuries, in some measure, without the checks to vice, which were afterwards introduced. The sequel was, such a state of things as demanded a destruction of the world by a deluge. This remedy is not to be applied again; but others fitted to accomplish the purposes of the Moral Governor of the world, are now used with double success, as they follow one fell destruction of almost the whole race of Adam for crime.

*First.* It would seem, as we have intimated, (Bible Narratives, No. 9,) that a prospective arrangement was made prior to the flood, not only to check the wicked course of fallen man by the mild opposing influence of the Church and the "sons of God," but to divide their unholy plans by rivalries and jealousies of races. Whether we have suggested the true origin of these or not, the fact itself exists. No one can deny that distinctions from color and other peculiarities have so created antipathies and attachments, as greatly to thwart the plans of conquerors in their aims at universal empire. Even when success for a time has crowned the arrangements of the ambitious, they have failed in the end, because the races they have united by force, were so distinct, that they could be held together only by constant pressure. This can seldom be applied for any great length of time. Thus the empires of Alexander, and others like him, hardly outlived those that formed them. This diversity of races does not affect Christ's kingdom as it does the kingdoms of men; Christ's kingdom being allowed to keep the place its great Author assigned it: "It is not of this world." Therefore, it should not assume the place of civil government, nor be entangled, in its large operation for the good of the whole brotherhood of man, by national lines and laws. It is from heaven and of God, and, therefore, suited to all the race alike. The State, the party, or the ruler who would suppress its moral and religious code of laws, or cramp its varied and ramified operations, fights not only against its few loyal subjects, but against its sovereign King. Wherever, therefore, the civil laws, or the social relations of a people are such that the Bible is not allowed to be freely circulated, and read by every class, there is a wrong, which, if not repented of and remedied, will bring its penalty upon the perpetrators.

Again: the developments of human depravity are checked by Jehovah, in making life short and uncertain. Man's average age after the flood up to Eber, was four hundred and forty-five years. It at once sunk to those born after the rebellion of the race at the tower of Babel, to an average of two hundred and twenty-six years. Gradually the period of man's life was shortened till, in the age of Moses, seventy years was deemed its *ordinary* length.—Ps. xc: 10. Life, too, seems to have become more uncertain. The elder Nahor died more than half a century before his father, and at an age less than that to which his descendants attained for three generations; and Haron is specifically noted as dying prematurely.—Gen. xi: 28.

By this arrangement, bold and daring men like Nimrod, would not only be discouraged, but they would be hindered from carrying out their wicked plans. Yet, what would check the wicked, laboring for worldly and selfish ends, need not affect the plans of God, sweeping over all generations; nor need it cool the zeal of his people, though each leaves his post of labor to a successor, when he has stood and toiled only a score or two of years.

Another arrangement of Providence, to keep in check a rebellious race, is the diversity of language. The first confusion of tongues was the specific application of a remedy fitted to break up an extensive combination of men for an ungodly purpose.

The ambition of the proud monarch for widened empire, has, by this, in every age, been kept in check. Though he might, by mighty armies, conquer and destroy almost as easily those of different speech, as if to his people they were not of barbarian tongue; yet, neither by laws, magistrates, nor soldiers, could he so readily govern them. Thus, while the confusion of tongues, on the one hand, is to be viewed as a punishment of crime; yet, we cannot tell, but upon the other hand, it is to be considered beneficial; as greater disasters might have come upon the race, if this form of penalty upon rebellious spirits had not been inflicted.

This was no barrier to the completion of God's plans in regard to the Old Testament Church. When the Church was changed from a citadel of defence, into which the world having made peace might be gathered, to an aggressive army, fitted for conquest, then, the way is *first* cleared by a miraculous gift of tongues.—Acts ii: 4. *Afterward*, Revelation being closed, though this gift did not continue with the Church, the whole will of Heaven, found in a written record might be translated into the living language of any nation. Though deprived of a teacher able to speak of Christ, in their own tongue yet the people would have the law of God; they would be saved from the corruptions of tradition; and a work might commence, as with the rebels of China, which in time would as effectually overturn false religion, as if some Moses and Aaron, with the rod of God in their hands, would attack it. We are not sure that the faith of the Church is sufficiently strong, in regard to what God may work by his Bible alone, which may be given to the nations sooner and much more easily than the living missionary.

We might mention several other ways by which God governs our fallen race; such as the pleasure of the exercise of benevolent, and the pain of malevolent passions; the rewards and punishments which generally follow virtuous and vicious actions; and the special judgments which sometimes fall upon bolder sinners, as the thunder-bolts fall upon the tallest trees and highest mountain peaks. It, however, falls in with our object to notice only the arrangement by which oppression and slavery, themselves a punishment, became under God their own punishers.

Filial affection is the first and the leading manifestation of the love to man, which fulfills the second table of the moral law. It was violated by Ham.—Gen. ix: 22. When this affection is banished from a community, or a State, a condition of things takes place, as a result or a penalty, which subjects the disobedient to those who are monarch fathers by power, and not by parental love. Here we have the origin of despotism, feudalism, and slavery, in all their forms.

But, whilst God punishes lawlessness and insubordination in the masses, by allowing powerful and proud oppressors to rule them, he also keeps the selfishness of the cruel master in check, and sometimes terribly punishes him by the slaves he has injured. This has often been illustrated in the history of the race; and it may be confirmed by other as striking exhibitions, if the haughty tyrant will not learn from the testimony of the past, or from the declared will of a moral Governor. The almost unlimited power assumed by Louis XIV., and carried out by himself and successors, in war, luxury, and consequent oppression, had nearly exhausted the resources and patience of the French people, when a destructive hail-storm drove them to a madness, which resulted in the revolution of 1790. But as the king had oppressed the people through the Roman Hierarchy and the feudal dukes, these, after regal power was abolished, and the king beheaded in 1793, were as obnoxious to the populace as the king himself had been. Hence, followed the "Reign of Terror," during which many scores of thousands of the wealthy and oppressive leaders in Church and State were executed under the name of Justice, and of the laws of Republicanism. This was a terrible remedy; but by it the people became the owners of the soil which had been held by the Church, the dukes and the crown; and now in France there are about 5,000,000 freehold estates, averaging about twenty acres each. England, with a feudalism, similar in many respects, has been saved from revolution by extensive commerce, by large colonial settlements, by a more liberal and popular government, and by a Protestant religion. But still the danger is before her, and to avert it will require wise legislation by gradual reduction of the power of the barons, and by proper checks to the laws of entailment, and a large and yet judicious exercise of Christian liberality by the wealthy to the poor.

The principle to which we have adverted, might be aptly illustrated by occurrences in St. Domingo, in Mexico, and in other places in times ancient and modern.

Such facts in the history of oppression are suggestive. Senators should thereby be taught wisdom, and rulers should learn righteousness. God's principle of moral government will remain the same from age to age. Proud man must bend like the willow before the storm, or like the deadened oaks of the field, he must be broken. The world will certainly be taught, though it may be a dull learner, that the regulations of the Bible, in regard to large landed estates and their entailment, are wise; and that the laws, by which Israel was comparatively free from involuntary servitude, show great wisdom in the Law Giver, and such as might be profitably imitated in every age.—See Lev. xxv: 23—31; Ex. xxi: 2; Lev. xxv: 10, 47, 53; Eph. vi: 5—9.

G. W. S.

# For the Young.

## A Tiger Story.

Lucy and Fanny were two little girls who lived with their father and mother in London. When Lucy was six and Fanny five years old, their Uncle George came home from India. This was a great joy to them; he was so kind, and had so much to tell them about far-away places, and strange people, and animals, and things such as they had never seen. They never wearied of hearing his stories, and he did not seem to weary either of telling them.

One day after dinner, they both climbed on his knees, and Lucy said,

"O, Uncle, do tell us a *tiger* story?"

"Very well," said he, "I will tell you a story about a tiger and a baby, which happened to some friends of my own. This gentleman and lady had one sweet little baby, and they had to take a long journey with it though a wild part of India. There were no houses there, and they had to sleep in a tent. That is a kind of house made of cloth by driving high sticks firmly into the ground, and then drawing curtains all over them. It is very comfortable and cool in a warm country where there is no rain; but then there are no doors or windows to shut as we do at night, to make all safe. One night they had to sleep in a very wild place, near a thick wood. The lady said,

'O, I feel so afraid to night; I cannot tell you how frightened I am. I know there are many tigers and wild animals in the wood; and what if they should come out upon us?'

"Her husband replied,"

'My dear, we will make the servants light a fire, and keep watch, and you need have no fear; and we must put our trust in God.'

"So the lady kissed her baby and put it into its cradle; and then she and her husband knelt down together, and prayed to God to keep them from every danger and they repeated that pretty verse,

'I will both lay me down in peace, and sleep; for thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety.'

"In the middle of the night the lady started up with a loud cry,

'O, my baby! my baby! I dreamed just now that a great tiger had crept below the curtains and ran away with my child!'

"And, when she looked into the cradle, the baby was not there! O, you may think how dreadful was their distress. They ran out of the tent, and there in the moonlight they saw a great animal moving toward the wood, with something white in his mouth. They wakened all the servants, and got loaded guns, and all went after it into the wood. They went as fast, and yet quietly as they could, and very soon they came to a place where they saw through the trees that the tiger had laid down and was playing with the baby, just as pussy does with a mouse before she kills it. The baby was not crying, and did not seem a bit hurt. The poor father and mother could only pray to the Lord for help, and when one of the men took up his gun, the lady cried,

'O, you will kill my child!'

"But the man raised the gun and fired at once, and God made him do it well. The tiger gave a loud howl, and jumped up, and then fell down again, shot quite dead. Then they all rushed forward, and there was the dear baby quite safe and smiling as if it were not at all afraid."

"And did the baby really live?"

"Yes, the poor lady was very ill afterward, but the baby not at all. I have seen it often since then. You may be sure that often, when they looked at their child afterwards, the parents gave thanks to God. It was he who made the mother dream and awake just at the right minute, and made the hold hold the baby by the clothes so as not to hurt it, and the man fire so as to shoot the tiger and not the child. But now good-night, my dear little girls; and before you go to bed, pray to God to keep you safe, as my friend did that night in the tent."

# For the Ladies.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

## A Wife's Influence, or Faith and Patience Tested.

A TRUE NARRATIVE.

About forty years ago, there lived in the State of ——, a family by the name of P——. At this time neither father nor mother were pious. The family altar was not erected; the Bible never read; God was not worshipped; all religious duties were neglected. Yet, the Father of mercies had marked the parents of this household as the subjects of his distinguishing grace. Soon after the birth of her third child, the mother became hopefully pious through the instrumentality of the Gospel, preached by a faithful ambassador of Heaven, in connexion with the Presbyterian Church.

In the discharge of her religious duties, she encountered powerful opposition from her, as yet, godless companion. He mocked at her expostulations; laughed at her when engaged in her religious devotions; scoffed at the promises, precepts, and teachings of the Bible, and despised the Church of Jesus Christ, and all its ordinances! In a word, he was openly profane; an avowed enemy to all religion; living without God and without hope in the world; violently opposed to his wife's attending church; counting all professors hypocrites; ministers the vilest impostors, and all godliness a groundless delusion. He even went so far in his opposition to the church, as to utterly refuse to provide any accommodation for his companion to attend regularly the ministrations of God's Word.

All this, Mrs. P—— bore with Christian patience, and encountered with religious fortitude. Her pastor had two fields of labor—one distant about three, and the other one mile from her residence. When religious service was in the latter, Mrs. P— went the distance alone on foot; when in the former, she rode on horseback, contrary to the express injunctions of her husband. At such times she would rig up her horse herself; bringing him from the field or the stable amid a volley of verbal abuse from him who had sworn, before the hymenial altar, to love and protect her through life!

Such were the domestic trials of Mrs. P——, for the first few years after her union with Christ and his Church. At times the mount of tribulation rose so high across the pathway of her duty, that her soul was ready to despond; then would she seize, with a firm grasp, the strong staff of consolation, found in God's Word, for God's people, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life;" "My grace is sufficient for thee;" "To him that overcometh, I will give the morning star;" "Whosoever loveth husband more than me, is not worthy of me;" "Whosoever will be my disciple, let him take up his cross and follow me daily, through *evil* as well as through *good* report."

She felt; she knew that these promises are not so much made to *success*, as to *exertions*. Hence, she labored in meekness to win her husband to Jesus. His frowns she met with smiles; his cruelty with kindness. By words of gentleness she often disarmed his wrath, when words of bitterness would have but aroused his anger. Again and again did she lay her troubles before him in whose hands are all hearts, praying that as he had once laid the mantle of his peace upon the stormy sea, so he would calm into sweet repose, by the breath of his Spirit, the angry soul of him who held in his hand the cup of her domestic enjoyment.

Her prayers were heard, but not *immediately*; for Mr. P—— seemed to become worse and worse in his opposition to Christ, affirming that if she did not desist from attending church, he would no longer take care of the children during her absence on the Sabbath, but amuse himself on that day by shooting game in the forest. And this threat he more than once carried into execution. Even this did not divert Mrs. P—— from the path of duty. Kneeling in prayer with her children, she would commit them to the care of that God that watches over the young ravens that cry unto him; after this, taking the youngest child in her arms, and mounting her horse, she would ride to the sanctuary, to have her soul fed with heavenly food, from which she would derive enough of spiritual strength to bear up under all her trials, until

"Another six days' work was done."

Mr. P—— finding himself foiled in these base attempts to hinder his wife from serving the Lord, had recourse to other methods still more wicked.

One Sabbath morning, when Mrs. P— was getting ready to attend church, he told her if she did not stay at home that day, he would go to Mr. ——'s tavern, and get drunk! "Well," said she, "if you will go there and curse me, I must go to church and bless you. I must render good for evil; blessing for cursing." The river D— ran between the home and the church of Mrs. P——. At the crossing of the river stood the tavern alluded to above. Here Mr. P—— did come on the aforesaid morning, in advance of his sorrowful wife, and was engaged in drinking and carousing when she rode up, on her way to church, on the other side of the river. Here she was accustomed to leave her horse and cross the river in a skiff. Her husband came out to meet her; cursed her for a long-faced hypocrite, and offered her a glass of liquor for her hymn-book! To all of which she answered with Christian love and kindness; believing that *good* had power to overcome *evil*.

On her return from church in the evening, she found her wretched husband about a mile from home, lying on the side of the road, dead drunk! As she passed him, she prayed that the Lord would not lay this sin to his charge. When she arrived at home, she told her little son (now about twelve years old,) the condition of his father. Then did the mother and son mingle their tears together over a fallen father, and ungrateful husband. But true to the instinct of genuine love, they harnessed the horse that had that day been saddled, hitched him to a small sled, and drove off to bring the drunkard to his home. They rolled him on the sled, and brought him to his house, and put him in bed, where he lay unconscious until next morning, when the wife met him with a smile, and asked him if he were better. The wretched man was overcome by such unmerited kindness. He ceased opposing his wife in her devotions. He would sometimes, after this, even read a chapter or two in the Bible, and often bring up the horse, and saddle it for Mrs. P—— to ride to church upon. One evening he went out to a neighboring schoolhouse to hear Rev. Mr. R—— preach. From this time a change for the better seemed more and more manifest. He left off speaking evil of professors of religion, and of religion itself. He commenced reading regularly his Bible, and attending church with his wife on the Sabbath. In a short time he gave evidence of a change of heart, was enrolled among the number of God's people, and is *now a Ruling Elder in high standing in the Presbyterian church* of ——. And should these lines meet his eye, and he recognize in them the outlines of his own and his companion's history, from about the year 1810 to the year 1820, he will please excuse the writer, who learned these facts from his cousin, Mr. G—— P——, sen., a member of the Presbyterian church of D. F., Ohio. He will please remember, too, that the writer's only apology for making this history public, is to encourage other wives, similarly situated, to do likewise; to pray to, and hope in God, whilst they labor for the salvation of their ungodly companions. No pious wife need despair of the conversion of her irreligious husband, after the above. Be it known to such, that the silent eloquence of a holy, consistent and lovely life, has more power to bring the unconverted soul to Jesus, than all the thunders of Sinai, or the strong force of the most polished verbal demonstration of religion. If you desire to win, be like Christ in your example. Let your faith and patience be invincible. W. M. F.

# Poetry.

## Verses of a Blind Pupil of the Indiana Asylum.

The following lines were written as a recitation exercise, by a member of a subordinate composition class, or rather a "sentence giving class," as we usually term it, not deeming it sufficiently advanced, as yet, to be dignified by the former name. G. W. Hoss, Teacher.

*January* 24, 1855.

Is there no land in the far-off sky,
Where the leaves ne'er fade, and the flowers ne'er die?
Where soft winds murmur 'mid fragrant bowers,
In a world that is lovelier far than ours?
Where none may tell of the swift decay
That bears the hopes of the heart away?
And the smile that plays on the lips of youth,
Wells up from the fountain, whose spring is truth?
Where no untold grief in the breast may lie,
To cloud the brow, or to dim the eye?
No place for the weary spirit pressed,
No home of love where the heart may rest?
Lo, o'er my soul in its musings deep,
Came a thrill as when wind the harp-strings sweep;
'T was a voice of ove in stillness given;
In accents low it whispered, HEAVEN!

*Margaret Belcher.*


## RATES OF DISCOUNT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THIS PAPER.

| PENNSYLVANIA. | | NEW JERSEY & DELAWARE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Banks of Pittsburgh, | par | All solvent banks, | ½ |
| Banks of Philadelphia, | par | VIRGINIA. | |
| Bank of Chambersburg, | ½ | All solvent banks, | ¾ |
| Bank of Gettysburg, | ½ | NORTH CAROLINA. | |
| Bank of Middletown, | ½ | All solvent banks, | 2 |
| Bank of Newcastle, | ¾ | SOUTH CAROLINA. | |
| Erie bank, | ¾ | All solvent banks, | 2 |
| Farm. & Drov. Waynesb'g, | ¾ | GEORGIA. | |
| Franklin bk. Washington, | par | All solvent banks, | 3 |
| Harrisburg bank, | ¾ | TENNESSEE. | |
| Honesdale bank, | ¾ | All solvent banks, | 4 |
| Bank of Warren, | 1 | KENTUCKY. | |
| York bank, | ½ | All solvent banks, | ¾ |
| Relief Notes, | ½ | INDIANA. | |
| All other solvent banks, | par | State bank and branches, | ¾ |
| OHIO. | | MISSOURI. | |
| State bank, and branches, | ¾ | Bank of State of Missouri, | ¾ |
| All other solvent banks, | ¾ | WISCONSIN. | |
| NEW ENGLAND. | | Mar. & Fire Ins. Co. checks, | 5 |
| All solvent banks, | ¼ | MICHIGAN. | |
| NEW YORK. | | All solvent banks, | 3 |
| New York City, | par | CANADA. | |
| " Country, | ½ | All solvent banks, | 3 |
| MARYLAND. | | | |
| Baltimore, | par | | |
| Country, | ½ | | |

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ISSUES OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, No. 308 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Life of the Apostles John and Paul, by Rev. Horace Hooker, completing the set of Gallaudet's Scripture Biography, in eleven volumes, with engravings; pp. 384, 18 mo; 35 cents.

Reply to Paine. This able and conclusive work, which has been included in the Society's Volume on Infidelity, is now issued separately, and in larger type, (as above) that it may be accessible to all who wish to circulate it, to counteract the poison of prevailing error.

Illustrated Family Almanac for 1857, adapted for all parts of the country, with nine elegant engravings. This Almanac contains four calendars complete, calculated for Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Charleston. Price, 6 cents single, $5.50 for 100, $30 for 1000 This Almanac barely pays the cost of issuing it, and ought to reach a million families in our own country. Dealers, and others, should order early.

The Christian Almanac, in German, for 1857, is of the same character, on the same terms.

New Tract, No. 582. "The Precious Blood of Christ."

ja2-1y

TUSCARORA ACADEMY, FOUNDED IN 1836.—The Winter Session of this Institution opens on the 1st of November next. The last Catalogue numbers 160 students, from ten States of the Union. The course of instruction is full and thorough, both as to preparation for Business and for College. Students have been entered by the Principal at Yale, Princeton, Dickinson, Lafayette, Jefferson, Union, and Delaware Colleges. Location in the country, easy of access, healthful, free from temptations, and in the midst of beautiful scenery. The moral and religious influences in and around the Institution are all the most anxious parent can desire. For catalogues, containing full information, apply at this office, or to

J. H. SHUMAKER, M. A., Principal,
Academia, Juniata County, Pa.

se20-3m

SALTSBURG MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.—The Tenth Session of this Institution will open on the 3d of November, and continue five months.

Prof. S. Dana, (graduate of Yale,) Principal and Teacher in Male Department.

Miss Mary I. Dunlap, (graduate of Steubenville,) Teacher in Female Department.

For further information, address any member of the Board,

W. MILWAIN, President, Rev. T. GILKERSON,
J. M. ROBINSON, Treasurer, Rev. W. W. WOODEND,
J. R. DOUGHERTY, Secretary, A. ROBINSON,
R. R. MORRA, J. W. ROBINSON.

oct1-3m

SEWICKLEY ACADEMY.—A CLASSICAL and Commercial Boarding School for Boys, on the P. Ft. W & C. R R. and Ohio River, twelve miles from Pittsburgh.

Rev. JOS. S. TRAVELLI, A. M., Principal.

The Twenty-ninth Session will commence on Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.

For Circulars and other particulars, enquire of Messrs. John Irwin & Sons, 57 Water Street; Messrs. Nevin, McKeown & Co., 167 Liberty Street, or to the Principal, Sewickleyville P. O., Allegheny County, Pa.

ALLEGHENY FEMALE SEMINARY, next building East of Post Office, Allegheny City. This Institution will open its first session of five months, on Monday, the first day of September, 1856. For information relative to the design of the Institution—its facilities Board of Instruction, Terms, &c., see circulars, at the Presbyterian Book-Rooms, St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, or at H. P. Schwartz's Drug Store, Allegheny City. jy19-4f

DUNLAP'S CREEK PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY, near Merrittstown, Fayette County, Pa. The Winter Session will open on Wednesday, the 29th of October. The boarding-house is under the care of the Principal. Terms, for board and tuition, $55.00; light and fuel, extra.

S. B. MERCER, Principal.

se20-7t

JACOBUS'S NOTES ON JOHN, JUST published by Carter & Bros., and other new publications, received at the Bookstore of

se20 R. O. COUBRANE, Allegheny.

JUST ISSUED—JACOBUS'S NOTES ON THE GOSPEL BY JOHN.—This is the third volume of a series on the Evangelists. The following are a part of the many testimonies borne in favor of the former portions of the work:

"These volumes display in a very eminent degree the excellences which should appear in a condensed commentary on any portion of the Word of God. They embrace the marrow of all the best writers and Commentators on the Gospels. The labor which they must have cost is immense, and could only have been devoted by one whose heart was in the work. The Harmony of the Gospels, which is interwoven in the Notes, and the wonderful condensation of facts and expositions, render both volumes extremely valuable."—*Presb. Banner.*

"For valuable condensation, and accuracy and safety of interpretation, we think it superior to Barnes, and would advise its use in our Bible Classes."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Admirably adapted to the Sabbath School, Bible Class, and Family, with this advantage of preceding works, that it has appropriated the results of the latest inquiries on various subjects connected with Biblical Literature."—*Puritan Recorder.*

"The author, by his learning, taste, and skill, is eminently qualified for the responsible work of an annotator on the Holy Scriptures. In his Notes, he combines the marrow and fatness of many commentators with his own ideas, and associates his comments with a Harmony of the Gospels, in a very impressive manner."—*Zion's Herald.*

"The Notes are evidently prepared with great care, and fully illustrate the text to the comprehension, we had almost said, of the least attentive reader. We regard these volumes as an important auxiliary to the study of the Gospels, and a valuable addition to our Biblical Literature designed for the masses."—*Albany Argus.*

*From James Hamilton, D. D., London:*—"I am especially delighted to find that you persevere with your Commentary on the New Testament; and from its admirable execution, I am not surprised, although very happy to learn, that the former volumes have gone through so many editions."

*From N. L. Rice, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.*—In my opinion, you are doing for the Church and the cause of truth, a very valuable service, in the preparation and publication of your Commentaries on the New Testament. They fill a place which it is most important to have filled. They are used by the members of Bible Classes, and by teachers, and by pupils in Sabbath Schools, because in them they find, in a few words, the exposition and information they are seeking; and for the same reason they will find a general circulation."

R. CARTER & BROS., New York; J. S. DAVISON, Market Street, Pittsburgh; JAS. A. IRWIN, Board of Colportage, St. Clair Street; W. S. RENTOUL, St. Clair Street. Mrs COCHRANE, Allegheny City. se20-tf

THE STANDARD AMERICAN CHURCH MUSIC BOOK—*HALF A MILLION SOLD!*—The New Carmina Sacra, by Dr. Lowell Mason, has now reached the astounding sale of nearly *half a million copies!* First published in 1840, the Carmina Sacra has ever since enjoyed an unprecedented sale, which still continues—a greater number of copies having been sold during the year just closed, than in the one previous. The New Carmina Sacra is a revised edition, the least popular portions of the old book having been omitted, and their place supplied by the most valuable pieces from Dr. Mason's numerous other popular works. The Elements of Music have also been re-written, and much enlarged. The New Carmina Sacra, then, stands alone pre-eminent among books of its class, as the Standard Collection of Church Music. Whatever other new books it may have, no choir is completely furnished for usefulness, without a supply of this book.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC, if they wish to use in their classes a text book, which is sure to give satisfaction, should use the New Carmina Sacra.

LEADERS OF CHOIRS, if they would always have on hand a supply of such music as is *sure* to satisfy the congregation, should obtain the New Carmina Sacra.

CLERGYMEN, who wish the choir to use a part of the time at least, tunes in which the congregation can and will unite, should see that they are supplied with the New Carmina Sacra

For sale by all booksellers. Published by

MASON BROTHERS,
108 & 110 Duane Street, New York,
Publishers of the Musical Works of Mason, Bradbury, Root, Hastings, etc. oct-6t

IT IS NOT A DYE!—GREY HAIRED, Bald, or persons afflicted with diseases of the hair or scalp, read the following, and judge of

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

REV. M. THACHER, (60 years of age,) Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y. "My hair is now restored to its natural color, and ceases to fall."

REV. PROF. GEORGE SHEPARD, Bangor, Me. "I find friends who on my recommendation, are disposed to try it. &c."

REV. WM. CUTTER, Editor Mothers' Magazine, N. Y. "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot, &c."

REV. S. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H. "My hair, which was grey, is now restored to its natural color, &c."

REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill. "I can add my testimony, and recommend it to my friends."

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. "My own hair has greatly thickened, and also that of one of my family, who was becoming bald, &c."

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C. "The white hair is becoming obvious, and we have family testimony, &c."

REV. A. FRINK, Silver Creek, N. Y. "It has produced a good effect on my hair, and I can and have recommended it."

REV. JOSEPH McKEE, Pastor of West D. R. church, N.Y., recommends it.

REV. D. MORRIS Cross River, N. Y., also, and

MRS. REV. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y.

We might swell this list, but if the above fail to convince—*try it.*

Sold by all the principal merchants in the United States, Cuba and Canada.

Wholesale and retail depot, No 355 Broome Street, N. Y.

☞ Some dealers try to sell articles, instead of this, on which they make more profit; if so, write to depot for circular and information. se6-3m

SILVER PLATED WARE,
Manufactured by
JOHN O. MEAD & SONS,
The oldest and most experienced ELECTRO PLATERS in the United States.
TEA SETS AND URNS,
PITCHERS,
GOBLETS, TURRENS, &c., &c.,
OF
The most elaborate and richest patterns in America.
ALSO,
SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, FRUIT, TEA AND TABLE KNIVES, ETC.
No. 15 South Ninth Street, above Chestnut,
Near the Girard House,
Philadelphia.

se27-1y*

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR WINTER MONTHS.—PLEASE TO READ THIS!—AGENTS WANTED!—EXTRA INDUCEMENTS FOR 1857.—All Persons in want of employment will at once receive our Catalogue of Books for the New Year, prepaid, by forwarding us their address. Particular attention is requested to the liberal offers we make to all persons engaging in the sale of our Large Type Quarto PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with about one thousand ENGRAVINGS. On receipt of the established price, six dollars, the Pictorial Family Bible, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or place in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.

Our books are sold only by canvassers, and well known to be the most saleable. Address, (post-paid,)

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
181 William Street, New York.

oc11-1m

F. G. BAILEY, JNO. A. RENSHAW,
BAILEY & RENSHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS AND CHINA DEALERS,
253 Liberty Street.

Have on hand the largest and fullest assortment of Choice Family Groceries to be found in the city. They invite especial attention to their select stock of Green and Black Teas, which they warrant as unsurpassed for flavor and strength, and sell at low prices.

Goods delivered without charge for cartage, at the railroad depots and steamboat landings.

Catalogues containing an extended list of our stock sent by mail, and

oct-3m ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

A CARD.—HAVING TESTED FOR ONE year the system of dealing exclusively in Mourning and Housekeeping Goods, we are now fully convinced of the advantages, both to buyer and seller, which result from it. We confine ourselves to the above named classes of goods, and can thus devote more attention to, and put together a much larger assortment of each class. Our stock includes no baits, or goods to be sold at cost, involving the necessity of large profit upon linens, and other articles. Thus, while the purchaser has the advantage of selecting from a large assortment, the inducements of low prices, and the certainty of getting the very best quality, is also presented. We ask the inspection of our stock by those wanting articles in our line, and feel confident they cannot fail to be suited, in goods and price.

BROOKS & COOPER,
se13-tf No. 75 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

THE PLACE TO BUY FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, and FANCY GOODS is at W. B. KEZNEDNADE'S

Watch, Jewelry, and Silver Ware Store, No. 184 S. SECOND Street, between Pine and Union, west side, Philada. where you will find a large assortment of the above named goods: also, Plated Communion Service, Tea Setts, Cake Baskets, Castors, Spoons, Forks, &c. All kinds of Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, made to order and repaired. ☞ A deduction made to Clergymen.

☞ I will sell my goods as low as can be had in the city.

mar3-1y

HIDE, OIL AND LEATHER STORE.—D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS, No. 21 S. THIRD St., between Market and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, have for sale

*DRY AND SALTED SPANISH HIDES,*
Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanner's and Currier's Tools at the lowest prices, and upon the best terms.

☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for Hides. Leathers stored free of charge and seldom commission. 11t-6m

VENETIAN BLINDS.
A. BRITTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, & WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
No. 32 North SECOND Street, above Market, Philadelphia.

The largest, cheapest, and best assortment of PLAIN and FANCY BLINDS of any other establishment in the United States.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to. Give us a call, and satisfy yourselves. fa2-1y

DR. W. W. HALL, AUTHOR OF BRONCHITIS AND KINDRED DISEASES. Sent postage paid for $1.00.

Editor of *Hall's Journal of Health*, a monthly at $1.00 a year, confines himself now, as for many years past, exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,
at his office, No. 42 Irving Place, New York. je7

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. THE subscriber, being provided with Steam Printing Presses, and a great variety of Printing Types and other fixtures, is prepared to execute every description of Books Pamphlets, Cards, Bills, Labels, &c.

Blank Deeds, Blank Books, Paper and Stationary, always on hand.

J. T. SHRYOCK,
No. 84 Fifth Street, Gazette Building.
*Pittsburgh, Dec* 8, 1855. dec8-tf

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S NEW NOVEL!—Dred; a tale of the Great Dismal Swamp 2 vols, $1.75; by mail, pre paid, $2.00. For sale by

JOHN S. DAVISON,
se27-4t 65 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY, OR A MAN and wife, to take charge of a Boarding House. None need apply without sending reference. Address

W. H. WOODS,
se13-6t Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Montgomery County Pa.

The Winter Session of this Institution will commence November 4th. For Circulars, with full particulars, address

REV. W. R. WORK,
se13-1y Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN R. M'FADDEN & SON, 95 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, dealers in Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware. my15-tf

CARD.—JAMES H. BRISCOE, DENTIST, 242 WALNUT Street, above Ninth Philadelphia.

A NEW STORY, BY THE AUTHOR OF "The Wide World," "Queechey," The Hills of the Shetamuc. Price $1.25; by mail, pre-paid, $1.45. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN S. DAVISON,
se27-4t 65 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

An Institution for the Business man. Chartered, April, 1855. Located at Pittsburgh, opposite the Post Office.

Having a larger patronage than any similar Institution of the West.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| His Exc'y., Gov. Jas. Pollock, | Hon. R. M. Riddle, |
| Hon. Wm. Bigler, Ex-Gov. | Hon. J. E. Brady, |
| Col. Wilson McCandless, | H. A. Pryor, Esq., |
| Col. William Hopkins, | B. L. Fahnestock, Esq., |
| Capt. D. Campbell, | Ed. Campbell, Esq. |
| N. P. Fetterman, Esq., | Alex. Ader, Bradley, Esq. |

Principal—F. W. JENKINS.

FACULTY.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

I. I. HITCHCOCK, (author of "A New Method of Teaching Book-Keeping,") Professor of the Science of Accounts, and of the Art of Book-Keeping, and Teacher of Arithmetic, and its application to business.

JOHN FLEMING, (author of the "National System of Book-keeping,") Lecturer on the Science of Accounts, and on Business, its customs and usages.

ALEXANDER COWLEY and W. P. COOPER, Spencerian Writers, (who have no superiors as Penmen,) Professors of Epistolary, Commercial and Ornamental Penmanship, and Lecturers on Mercantile Correspondence.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq., of the Pittsburgh Bar, Lecturer on Commercial Law.

D. BACON, Professor of Mathematics, Lecturer on Political Economy and Commercial Geography.

JAMES W. KENNEDY, of "Kennedy's Bank Note Review," Teacher of the art of Detecting Counterfeit Money.

POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by a full and efficient Faculty.

TERMS OF TUITION.—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Book-Keeping, full Accountant's course, including Arithmetic and its applications, Commercial Calculations, all Lectures, Practical Penmanship, (a Life Scholarship) | $35.00 |
| Same course for ladies, (apartments separate) | 20.00 |
| Penmanship, practical, time unlimited, | 10.00 |
| Ornamental Penmanship, as agreed upon. | |
| Arithmetic (new system) time unlimited | 10.00 |

Higher Mathematics, Surveying, Engineering, Mechanical, Architectural and Ornamental Drawing and Construction, Languages, Elocution, &c., as per agreement.

DESIGN OF THE INSTITUTION.

To furnish the best means for acquiring a Thorough Business Education