is coming into the market with a proposition which will involve an expenditure of forty millions sterling! The *Credit Mobilier*, of France, is about to make a railway in Spain; and thus, "two colossal companies are scouring Europe for money, and the universe for investments." The Sultan, also, wants *eight millions sterling*, for an Ottoman Bank, and *six millions* more for the Euphrates Railway Company!

The *Times* expects that "our poor countrymen will do as they desire," and seems to feel Cassandra-like, that its warning will be vain.

This disturbance of the money market, which probably will continue for a long time, must affect the United States, also, and suggests to the Christian thinker many lessons, in connexion with the rampant spirit of covetousness and fraud, which are abroad at the present day. In truth, France and its ruler, with his courtiers, are believed to have sinned grievously in this matter. The following, in one of our papers, will suggest some of those things which have called forth the denunciation of our press, in the *Moniteur*:

"THE FATAL PASSION OF THE DAY."

[*From our own Correspondent.*]

The emperor's letter to M. Ponsard may be regarded as a very ingeniously contrived rebuke. He is afraid of the raging fever that has maddened the Parisians. He is evidently trimming to be on the right side when the crash comes; and the agitation which the letter created on the bourse, showed that the persons concerned saw all that it implied. When the Emperor Louis Napoleon calls the coarse dabbling, "the fatal passion of the day," the subjects feel perfectly convinced that it is his intention to counteract its effects by all means in his power. And, in doing so, he will again win back his admirers, that reputation for sagacity in political times which he earned during the war. It is fair, however to examine his relations with the bourse; and to see how far he is justified in addressing this rebuke to speculators.

I think that I have been alone among English correspondents, in pointing public attention to the rage for bourse gambling, which has now long raged throughout the society—high and low—of Paris. The "fatal passion of the time," is a thing of hideous aspect now; but is the time far back yet, when the illustrious correspondent of M. Ponsard wooed the hag, and was smitten by her charms? Has the emperor never speculated at the bourse? Is he, or is he not, represented by the *purquet* by the very agent who acted for him when a speculative exile in Jermyn Street? Are there tens of thousands of pounds invested in the name of the French emperor in foreign funds, but particularly in the English funds? Are the princes of the imperial house accepted shares in great companies—giving their protection for the sop? Why are the promoter and the bankers of the celebrated Docks Napoleon (that were have made Paris a commercial port)—why are these gentlemen still, *untried*, in Mazas? Why, for a long time, did these now imprisoned gentlemen defy their shareholders, telling them government bourse not touch them? Has Count de Morny used his official position for the purposes of bourse speculation, or not? If not, how has he become, perhaps, the richest man in France (always excepting his imperial master)? Then there is young Count Lehon. To whom does he owe his bourse influence? Has Prince Napoleon never received shares from any public company? When the Universal Exhibition was held, did nobody about his imperial highness receive per-centages on the sale of the official catalogue? And are we sanctioned the hundreds of lotteries that have marked the imperial *regime?* Is it true that these gambling transactions have been immensely profitable to the clergy?

It was whispered, last week, that the article in the French official paper was likely to lead to interpellations from our Cabinet, and demand for explanations. The first Napoleon had a particular dislike of the freedom of England; and when he could do nothing more, he brought its alleged license before a British jury, and was ignominiously defeated. It was on that occasion that Sir James M'Intosh so distinguished himself as the advocate of what may be truly called, the *palladium* of a people's liberties.

The *license* of the press is one of the evils flowing from its freedom; but from the abuse of any thing good, we may not argue against its use. On both sides of the Atlantic, *license* is often made more dangerous by that infidel wit which laughs down the best causes, and by that eloquent ingenuity which "makes the bad appear the better reason." But it is astonishing, after all, how little is the influence, even of the *Times*, when it adopts a bad cause, in the teeth of the middle-class feeling of this nation. This was signally illustrated in the case of the Sabbath question. It descended to low abuse, and calling of names, but the Crystal Palace remains closed. The Sunday Bands are no longer under Government sanction, and a formidable organization, ready to act the moment an alarm is raised, warns both Government and public writers, to beware.

A great sensation has been made, by the publication of a horrible narrative in the *Times*, of A SERIES OF DUELS, fought with pistols, by passengers, on one of the Georgian railway lines, in which four or five persons were killed. It was immediately denounced as a "hoax," by a "New Englander," and other writers; but the *Times* persisted in endorsing its truth; and a Mr. John Arrowsmith, of Liverpool, (who has lived, he says, in Louisiana, and "is married to a Louisiana lady,") avows himself the author of the document, and the eye-witness of the horrors he described! He says that the facts occurred in the course of the last summer. "We left Macon," he says, "Georgia, at 5 P. M., of 28th August last, by the train for Augusta." No doubt the truth will be known ere long.*

The question of the RENEWAL OF TRANSPORTATION is likely to assume a practical shape ere long, from the failure of the ticket-of-leave system, unless other plans be suggested. The Colonies *refused* to receive more convicts; and thus the difficulty is so great, that the ticket system was abolished. It can scarcely be said, however, that it was fairly or fully tried, especially as no means have been provided for employing the men when they come out of jail; and the moment they are discovered to be ticket-of-leave men, they are summarily dismissed by those who have received them into their service. An insuperable objection would certainly arise if any *pater familias* received such a person, however apparently reformed and penitent, into his household.

"I felt determined," said a prisoner at the Birmingham Quarter Sessions, the other day, "to lead a new life, and seek for employment. This I succeeded in doing; but I had not been at work a day, when it became known that I was a ticket-of-leave man, and I was discharged immediately. I afterwards procured work in two other places. Directly it was discovered I was a ticket-of-leave man, and I was discharged. What could I do then? I could not starve; and I was compelled to steal, to get my living."

It has been proposed that reformation should be attempted by means of *employment*. A writer to the *Times* takes for granted, that each criminal has been instructed in some kind of a trade—tailor, shoemaker, joiner, cabinet maker, &c. A society, therefore, should be formed to employ these persons in their respective trades; and shops should be opened, at which ticket-of-leave men should obtain certain employment, and thus be encouraged to persevere in the paths of virtue.

The difficulties connected with the GROWTH AND EXTENSION OF CRIME are enormous. It is said that an extra Court will be held this Winter, at the Old Bailey, to clear out the metropolitan prisons. Housebreaking, and violence to the person, are always common in London, at this season of the year. The *use of the knife* is, however, almost unknown in this country; and when a case of that kind is brought before a magistrate or a judge, it is always dealt with in the most severe manner. Our burglars use "life preservers," or small crowbars, with which they prostrate, and often render insensible, their victims In some cases, garrotting has been successfully employed. In a mass of people amounting to two millions and a half, where in certain localities crime has found its foul nest for centuries, what can be expected, but frightful wickedness!

"*Prevention*," after all, "is better than *cure*," and great things are being done in this way. There is this great difference between the present century and the last—that in the one case, vice was rampant, without any attempt to remedy it; whereas, *now*, (within the last twenty years,) the Ragged School and Reformatory movement has laid deep and broad the foundation of practical and permanent reform.

Among the first RAGGED SCHOOLS instituted in London, is that of Field Lane, near the Old Cattle Market of Smithfield, in the City. It is entirely supported by voluntary contributions; and its Fourteenth Annual Report now lies before me. Its comprehensiveness, and yet its *unity*, are most remarkable. There are "Boys, Girls, and Infants' Day Schools;" three hundred and seventeen admitted during the year, and two thousand three hundred and ninety since 1848; average attendance, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred. Then there is "The Adult and Youths' Class," on Monday and Wednesday evenings. "Here the beggar, the criminal, and the prodigal find a common shelter, and a common level."

Next there is "The Mother's Class," conducted by Christian ladies. The childrens' mothers are often the cause of their raggedness and wretchedness. "To make good mothers is, therefore, estimated as of the last importance." *Great* good has been thus accomplished. Alas, in many cases it is found that "the destruction of the poor is their poverty."

Then there are "Industrial Classes for Shoemaking and Tailoring," and also a Night Refuge for the Utterly Destitute. This last—a shelter provided for the houseless wanderers on London streets—is very impressive, when visited at the time the inmates are preparing to go to rest. Twenty thousand have slept here in one year; a portion of bread is given to each, prayer is offered, corrupt language forbidden, encouragement given to cultivate habits of industry, and last year two hundred and twelve youths and men were taken from the streets and prisons, and provided for. Besides, there is reason to believe that souls have been converted and saved. Here are some illustrations of the *waste* produced by robbery, as well as of thieves reformed:

"W. H., 12 years of age, belongs to Holloway; father and mother dead seven years; lived after that with a friend of his mother's four years, till turned out. Had been in the streets twelve months getting his living the best way he could. Has been in prison three times for stealing small articles. The day he came out the last time, he stole some plum pudding, which he says 'I ate;' a pound of bacon, which I sold for 8*d.*; a pair of boots, which I sold for 4*s.*; and a black coat, which I sold for 5*s.* This lad is still in the Refuge.

"Another lad, G. W., aged 14, has been deserted by father and mother eight months; has since lived about the streets. Has been to prison once for stealing books. Has stolen at least 100 handkerchiefs, and sold them for 9*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each; has stolen at least forty loaves of bread, a great deal of meat, etc."

This lad is now a quiet, steady youth, and has quite given up thieving. For these, and such as these, the warm hand of sympathy is extended to succor and to save.

"E. T., aged 17, lost his parents two years since, and has made the streets his home ever since. Has been to prison three times, twice for stealing a loaf, and once for stealing a piece of bacon. He is now in work, and expresses the deepest gratitude for the benefits he received from your Refuge.

Then, as to the training of wicked parents, look at the following:

"J. N., aged 16. Father is dead, mother a very bad woman. The lad says, 'When I was a child I was taught to steal; and if I returned home at night without something for my mother, I was sure to get a good beating, and turned out for the night. For many years I have slept under the arches, or upon the warm stones of Leman Street. While under the arches one night with Black John, we made a fire. A policeman came by and ordered us out; but as the hole was too small for him to get at us, we did not move. He could not see Black John, because he was so dark; so he went to the hole and caught the policeman by the feet and threw him on his back. He threw some stones at us, and then went away, I have been to prison nine times, once for throwing stones.' This youth, reports the Refuge master, came to me on one occasion crying, and said, 'I wish you would whack me, instead of talking to me. I asked him why he preferred beating. 'I am used to a good whacking' replied the boy; 'I no sooner get it than I forget all about it; but I cannot forget what you say, and I feel so unhappy that I cry in the streets when you have been speaking to me.' This lad is in work and doing well."

How cheap an outfit London "Rag Fair" can furnish, is amusingly indicated in the following. A lad was clothed for service for half a crown, thus:

A good pair of shoes, 6*d.*; jacket, 5*d.*; plaid vest, 3*d.*; trowsers, 5*d.*; cap, 1*d.*; shirt, 4*d.* shoe-ties, ½*d.*; neckcloth, 1*d.*; total 2*s.* 2½*d.*, leaving 4½*d.* to commence his new career. Who would not spare a few half-crowns for such a purpose! So much for cheap clothing and Rag Fair.

Space forbids me to dwell on the Bible Schools, and the Girls' Industrial Class, as well as the Ragged Church services in the school-room on the Lord's day, which last would present to any American visitor a congregation such as I am persuaded he never saw before met in the community of want and woe, in rags and wretchedness, to hear of Him, the glory of whose dispensation it is "to the poor the Gospel is preached."

Another case of DISPUTED SETTLEMENT has been recently before one of the Established Presbyteries of Scotland, and is appealed to the General Assembly. At the Presbytery, acrimonious discussions and mutual accusations were indulged in. It was hinted that in one manse, dancing was indulged; an elder who objected to the Presentee, was cut short by being asked by the law-agent of the latter, when he himself engaged in family worship. Another witness, a schoolmaster, was asked where he got his whisky? One clergyman highly praised the Presentee, and was of opinion that the whole case against him had been concocted in some manse or school-house. This, with the Kilmalcom case formerly alluded to, "will not," says the *Witness*, "elevate Lord Aberdeen's Act in the eyes of the people of Scotland."

The *Witness* has dealt very severely with a new REFERENCE BIBLE, edited by Dr. Robert Lee, a clergyman of the Establishment in Edinburgh, whose tendencies are toward Germanism. He has thrust out the references usually found in our Bible, and substituted others, which are designed to give another interpretation of many important texts from that ordinarily received. Some of these bear on the person of the Saviour. A notable instance is that in Job, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," &c., in which the only reference given is Job xlii: 10—17, by which he would have it understood that only Job's *temporal* restoration was meant, and not the doctrine of his faith in one who would redeem him from the grave. An apologist for Dr. Lee lets out the secret that the latter does not hold that the resurrection of the dead is taught in the Old Testament! There seem good reasons to suspect that, as to the evidence for Christ's Deity and work, from the Old Testament, it is regarded as *nul* where there are not express quotations in the New! A semi-skeptical Scottish artist not long since gave me some indications of the *very* liberal tendencies of this gentleman, which to a certain class of minds are very attractive. Thus dangers thicken on every hand. The very air seems poisoned with heresy, and numbers of professed Christians suspect no danger, and are being drawn into the snare.

The Annual Meeting of the CONGREGATIONAL UNION has been postponed, from the fear of violent discussions and unseemly exposures. Much of the controversy as to the new and old theology has become personal. There can be no doubt that in their zeal, the editors of the *Morning Advertiser* and of the *British Banner* were too violent and unguarded, in their assaults on Mr. Lynch and his friends. But of the departure of Lynch and many others from the old landmarks, I fear there is no doubt. This "negative Theology" will, I fear, produce a race of preachers whose "word" will "eat as doth a canker." It was in this gradual, subtle way, the Presbyterian churches of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were destroyed. In the meeting house at Chester, where Matthew Henry preached, you may see on a table in front of the pulpit, a copy of his Commentary; but *in* that pulpit has stood one after another false prophet, who has ignored or denied the grand verities which Henry preached and taught. Thus "Ichabod" is written on many a wall throughout the land. It is *our* mission as a Church, to wipe off the disgrace thus brought on the Presbyterian name, and, by the blessing of God, we have in many places accomplished it. From our pulpits not *one* uncertain sound, I believe, goes forth. The masculine theology of Paul, of the Reformers, of Westminster, is imbedded in our preachers' minds and hearts. That it will be so still, we have, under God, a fresh guarantee in the advent, to our College, of Dr. M'Crie, of Edinburgh, who is to deliver his inaugural lecture this evening in the Lower Room, Exeter Hall.

The WAR WITH RUSSIA, driving her back from Turkey as her prey, and forcing on her the adoption of the principles of religious liberty, was expected to be followed by extraordinary openings for the spread of the Gospel there. But, besides the conflict at Constantinople of opposing embassies, I regret to say that a letter from Rev. H. Jones, one of the Secretaries to our Turkish Missions Aid Society, gives very discouraging prospects. The Firmans of the Sultan, in most cases will, it is feared, be a dead letter, proselytism is rendered very difficult, and the Turks are more intolerant and fanatical than ever. Mr. Jones says it was a sad mistake to withdraw the troops from Turkey, and to insert a clause in the Treaty of Paris not to interfere in the internal administration of Turkish affairs. "Turkey is utterly incapable of governing herself, and the reins must be placed in other hands." Easier said than done. What "hands" are to hold the reins?

The REV. DR. HAMLIN had a public Farewell Meeting given in his honor on Friday evening last, previous to his return to the East, by the friends of the American Missions in Turkey. I was unable to attend, our public service preparatory to the Lord's Supper being held that evening, but am to meet him this day at the Committee Rooms. Colonel Rawlinson bore strong testimony in favor of the American Missions, and General Williams, of Kars, wrote a very affectionate letter (read at the meeting) to Dr. Hamlin, expressing similar sentiments. The *Times*, of this day, has a special article on the subject, especially on the position taken by Colonel Rawlinson, that the Turks can only be reached through the conversion of the Armenians to Protestant and Bible Christianity.

Great banquets have been given to the CRIMEAN SOLDIERS at Dublin and Edinburgh. Dr. Guthrie spoke with his usual eloquence at the latter, referring especially to the surgeons and chaplains of the army. The appointment of good chaplains, he said, was a recognition of the principle, that *the better the man, the better the soldier*. This sentiment was received with great cheering.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE AMBASSADORS from Naples would have been made the occasion of a liberal demonstration there, but for communications from the two representatives of France and England. It is said that Bomba was in great terror, after all his professed contempt, and his offers of a reward to any man who caught the first sight of a ship-of-war in the Bay of Naples. *Ships will be there, ere long, I believe*, unless he yield.

LORD STRATFORD has, by his influence, triumphed over French and Russian diplomacy at Constantinople, and upset a worthless and corrupt ministry. The Principalities will not be evacuated at present, nor will the Island of Serpents be left to the Russians. The latter have been playing a false and dangerous game in reference to the boundary agreed on at the Paris Conference.

A Mr. O'CONNEL has been before the Lord Mayor, deprecating the burning of the effigy of a Popish Bishop, on the Anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, 5th November. The Lord Mayor was so "blarneyed" by the eloquence of the Irishman, that he hoped all would be done as he wished. It will not be done after all, and as the *Times* says, "In other countries they burn, hang, torture or bury in a dungeon *the man himself*." That is Popery, but "*We*, being humane as well as proud, hang by proxy." What polished sarcasm for Dr. Wiseman & Co.!

Eighteen clergymen join in Denison's protest. A Free (Tractarian) Church is threatened. J. W.

* The whole story is understood to be an invention.—ED.

Literary Notices.

BOOKS sent to us for a Notice, will be duly attended to. Those from publishers in Philadelphia, New York, &c., may be left at our Philadelphia Office, 27 South 10th St., below Chestnut, in care of Joseph M. Wilson, Esq.

LONG'S CLASSICAL ATLAS, with a Sketch of Ancient Geography, containing fifty-two Maps, with an Index of Places. Philadelphia: *Blanchard & Lea.*

This is one of the implements which should be in the hands of every classical student, whether at the Academy or at College. A Classical Atlas he should regard as a *sine qua non*, and we know not where he could find one more convenient and excellent in all its adaptations, than this of Long. The Maps were constructed by William Hughes, and the best authorities seem to have been consulted. The engraving is very good. The Introductory Geographical Sketch contains much information relative to the important countries noted in the Classics; and the Index, containing the names of towns, cities, rivers, &c., with their latitude and longitude, and the number of the Map on which they may be found, gives to the learner immense facilities for acquiring the knowledge of which he is in search.

DEATH-BED TRIUMPHS OF EMINENT CHRISTIANS; Exemplifying the power of religion in a dying hour. Compiled by the Rev. Jabez Burns, of London, and Revised by the Editor of the Board. Philadelphia: *Presbyterian Board of Publication*, 265 Chestnut Street. 12mo., pp. 191.

This is a most excellent volume, and one every way suitable for extensive circulation under the patronage of our Board. We would suggest an index to be given in the next edition of the work.

THE TWO LIGHTS. By the Author of "Struggles for Life." 12mo., pp. 319. Philadelphia: *J. B. Lippincott & Co.* 1856.

This is a reprint of a well-written volume of a discursive character, in which Rationalism and true Evangelical religion are contrasted. There is as much of a tale and of conversation introduced as serves to keep up attention. The pictures of life are very faithful to the reality of society in London and the provinces, and we doubt not but that this book will be acceptable and profitable to many readers.

POEMS OF THE LATE FRANCIS S. KEY, ESQ., author of "The Star Spangled Banner;" with an Introductory Letter by Chief Justice Taney. 18mo., pp. —. New York: *R. Carter & Brothers*, 530 Broadway, 1857.

Our readers will have some idea of the value which highly educated and intelligent minds attach to these poetical effusions, when we mention that the Chief Justice of the United States writes an exceedingly appreciative introduction to the volume, and that the Rev. Dr. Johns, of Baltimore, has supplied a critical preface. The author, in addition to his poetic talent, must have possessed powers of an exceedingly attractive character, else he could not have endeared himself, as he appears to have done, to persons so different in sentiment and aim. There is genuine poetry in this little book, such as we seldom meet with.

RILLS FROM THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE; or, Sermons to Children. By *Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.*, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia. 12mo., pp. 220. Philadelphia: *J. B. Lippincott & Co.* 1856.

On the first Sabbath of every month, Dr. Newton preaches a sermon to the young members of his flock. On such occasions the children occupy the body of the church, and it is worthy of note that there is a larger attendance of adults to hear these sermons than at any afternoon service in the church. This volume contains twelve sermons, and while they are admirably fitted for the comprehension of children, they are by no means childish. Dr. Newton seems to possess, in a very remarkable degree, the qualifications needed to preach to the young in a profitable manner. He has abundance of illustration, constructs short sentences, and is wonderfully direct in his statements. This volume is admirably suited for heads of families to use in their Sabbath instructions, and the known evangelical character of Dr. Newton will serve as an introduction to the book in all households where the Gospel is appreciated.

WESTWARD EMPIRE; or, The Great Drama of Human Progress. By *E. L. Magoon*, author of "Proverbs for the People," "Republican Christianity, "Orators of the American Revolution," &c. 12mo., pp. 445. New York: *Harper & Brothers*, 329 to 335, Pearl Street. 1856.

We are greatly pleased with the structure and execution of this thoughtful and well-written work. It is divided into four parts, denominated respectively the ages of "Pericles," "Augustus," "Leo X.," and "Washington." The age of Pericles is considered to have ended four centuries before, and that of Augustus five centuries after, the birth of Christ. The age of Leo X. began in the fifth century, with the fall of the Western Empire, and ended in the sixteenth, soon after the final downfall of the East. The seventeenth century was the great era of Colonial empire, and then began the age of Washington. Some critics may object to the dogmatism of this division, but we think that every candid reader of the book will agree with us that these periods answer remarkably in enabling the author to develope his well-sustained argument. In each of the periods the author takes up and discusses the subjects of Art, Science, Philosophy and Religion, so that our readers may perceive the book is one of no superficial or common-place character.

News Department.

Young Men's Library Association.

The first of the Winter Lectures maintained by this enterprising Society, was delivered on Tuesday evening, at Lafayette Hall, to a crowded house, by Parke Benjamin, Esq. The subject was "Fashion." It was excellent. Mr. Benjamin was announced as to lecture again on Friday evening; subject, "Matrimony."

The names of other popular lecturers were announced, as engaged in succession.

Books.

Attention is invited to Davison's November List of New Books, in our advertising column. Volumes of superior value are offered to the reading public; and calls and orders are promptly attended to. The facilities for obtaining books BY MAIL, should be used much by our country friends.

THE LANCASTER BANK has failed.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

RAGLANS AND TALMAS, fine and heavy,
at Carnaghan's, Allegheny City.
Fine Frock and Sack Over-Coats
at Carnaghan's.
Silk-Plush Vests and Vesting, rich styles,
at Carnaghan's.
Gents' Shawls, Blankets, Shirts, Gloves and Hosiery
at Carnaghan's.
And an elegant stock of fine and heavy Coatings, Pant Stuffs, Vestings, &c., for custom work; with a full variety of well-made Clothing for Men and Boys, at low rates, for cash only.

Markets.

Pittsburgh.

ASHES—Pearls, 7½@8c. Pots, 5½@6c. Soda Ash, 3½@3¾c.
BEANS—Small white, $2.50@2 75 per bush.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Butter, 20@25 Eggs 20@21c.
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, $3.00@3.25.
FLOUR—Wheat, $5.37@5.00 Buckwheat, $3.00 per 100 lbs.
GRAIN—Oats, 31@32c. Rye, 62c. Barley, $1.15. Corn, 50@55. Wheat, $1.15@1.25.
POTATOES—Mixed 90c. Neshannocks, $1.00 per bu.
SEEDS—Clover, $6.00@6.50

CATTLE.

BEEVES—2¼@2½c. Sheep, $2.50@3.50 per head. Hogs, 5¼@5½.

Philadelphia.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat, $6 62½@7.00. Rye: $4.50. Corn Meal, $3.25. Buckwheat. $2.50@2.75 per 100 lbs.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.54@1.55. Oats, 42@44c. Rye, 80c. Corn, 66@67c.
SEEDS—Clover, $7.25@7.37½ per 64 lbs.

New York.

ASHES—Pearls, $3.00@3.12½. Pots, $7.87½ per 100 lbs.
FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat, $6 30@6.60. Rye $3.00@5.00. Buckwheat, $5.75@6.00 per bbl. Corn Meal, $3.37½@3.50@4.00 per bbl.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.35@1.37. Oats, 48@50c. Corn, 72@74. Rye, 89@90. Barley, $1.20@1.31.
HOPS—New, 8@11c.; old, 4@5c.

Baltimore.

FLOUR—Wheat, $6.62½ Rye, $4.75@5.00, for new, and 3.00@3.50 per 100 lbs for old. Corn Meal, $3.00@3 25.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.42@1.46. Corn, 58@63c. Rye, 70@80c. Oats, 34@40c.
SEEDS—Clover, $7.00@7.50. Timothy, $2.00@2.50.

Items.

The Legislature of Arkansas met on the 4th inst., and received the annual message of Governor Conway. The State finances are in good condition. A balance of $424,125, in gold and silver, remains in the treasury. The Governor reports the State as rapidly growing in population and wealth. In 1852, the assessment of taxable property amounted to $42,900,080; that of 1856 is $70,758,045—showing an increase in four years of $27,859,964.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad has been completed to its connexion with the Northern Indiana Railroad, and thus the connexion with Chicago is now opened. The Toledo and St. Louis Railroad has also been finished. This line crosses the Pittsburgh and Chicago Road at Fort Wayne, and thus opens a new and direct route through by railway from Pittsburgh to St. Louis.

The Providence (Rhode Island,) *Journal* says the proposition to double the pay of the members of the General Assembly was most emphatically rejected at the election on Tuesday. "The people seemed to think that one dollar a day is ample compensation for the services rendered by their legislators." Who else can they hire so cheap as that? A common laborer gets $1.50 to $2 per day.

A man named Bill Blake was arrested lately in Angelina County, Texas, for the murder of a whole family named Moore, and was immediately taken and executed by a mob. Previous to meeting his doom he made a full confession of his heinous crime, and said he was instigated to its commission by others.

Two vessels will soon depart from the United States for Liberia—one from Boston and the other from Baltimore. For the latter 218 passengers have been engaged. The former will carry out the materials for the erection of a college on a site near Monrovia.

The shock of an earthquake experienced at Memphis, Tennessee, on Sunday morning week, was so violent as to startle many from their slumbers, and several were seen running into the street.

A firm in Jackson, Miss., have commenced laying the foundations of a large cotton factory building. The site chosen is on the banks of Pearl River, between the city and the Railroad bridges.

The Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad is now in operation. The first regular mail train from Cleveland, arrived in Warren on Wednesday last.

A fire in St. Louis, on the night of the 19th, destroyed thirteen stores, occupied by some of the heaviest firms in the city. Loss $400,000.

Senator Douglas, of Illinois, was married in Washington, D. C., on Thanksgiving day, to Miss Ada Cutts, of that city.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Notice.

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS is *not*, as some persons suppose, a substitute for brandy. It contains merely sufficient spirit to preserve it. It is offered to the public simply as a remedy which can be depended upon in most cases of Dyspepsia, Headache and Indigestion. It will be found an excellent remedy for the many unpleasant effects attending a change of climate and water. See Advertising columns.

Foreign Intelligence.

The *Persia* reached New York on the 25th, with Liverpool and London news to the 15th.

The Cotton market was inactive, though there was a slight advance on middling qualities.

Wheat and Flour had declined a shade.

Provisions were dull. Iron also dull.

The Money Market was more stringent. Specie was still decreasing in the Bank of England, and interest had been raised to 7 per cent. The Bank of France was sorely pressed, and a suspension of specie payments was talked of.

England.

The English Ministerial papers publish conspicuously, that the alliance of France and England was as close and cordial as ever, and that it has never been shaken or impaired.

France.

Napoleon remains at Paris. Gen. Ripley, the Russian Embassador, had delivered his credentials and was favorably received.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and Liver Pills.

☞ A singular combination, but very effectual, as the following will show:

NEW YORK, November 20, 1852.

Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities of Dr. McLanes, Vermifuge, and Liver Pills, I have, for some time back, considered it my duty, and made it my business, to make those articles known wherever I went, among my friends.

A short time ago I became aquainted with the case of a young girl who seemed to be troubled with worms and liver complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two months. Through my persuasion she purchased one bottle of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, and one box of liver pills, which she took, according to directions. The result was, she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the pills will restore her to perfect health. Her name and residence can be learned by calling on E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe Streets.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Notices.

Presbyterial Notices.

The PRESBYTERY OF NEW LISBON will meet in the Presbyterian church of Poland, O., on the second Tuesday of December, at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Stated Clerk,
J. S. GRIMES.

The PRESBYTERY OF CLARION stands adjourned, to meet in the church of Perry, the first Tuesday of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M. D. McDAY, Stated Clerk.

Married.

By Rev. J. D. Mason, Davenport, Iowa, on the 2d ult., EZRA J. FOUNTAIN, M. D., to Miss JULIA BURROWS.

By the same, on the 20th ult., Mr. FRANKLIN R. PUTNAM to Miss MILDRED A. MINER.

By the same, on the 28th ult., M. JOHN PRICE to Miss VIRGINIA McKOWN.

On the 11th inst., by the same, Mr. THOMAS MASON to Miss MARGARET C. WILLIAMS.

By Rev. J. E. Marquis, Nov. 19th, Mr. JOHN COFFER to Miss ELIZABETH BELLSENG, all of Mansfield, O.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. Charles E. Mussey, Mr. ROBERT M. MATTER to Miss JANE CROSSGROVE, all of Westfield, Chataque County, N. Y.

By Rev. McKnight Williamson, at Litentwild, Ohio, Oct. 23d. Rev. J. W. WEST, of Decatur, Ohio, to Miss PHEBE M. L. V., second daughter of the officiating clergyman.

At Titusville, N. J., by Rev. J. B. Davis on the 13th ult., Mr. LEVI H. WILSON to Miss FRANCINA C. HUNT, daughter of E. H. Hunt, Esq.

On Tuesday, Nov. 18th, by Rev. James Smith, Mr. JOHN M. DUNLAP, of Pittsburgh, to Miss MAGGIE EAKIN, of Beaver County, Pa.

On Thursday, Nov. 20th, by the same, Mr. H. S. JOHNSTON of New Brighton, to Miss MARY M. HUNTER, of Bridgewater.

Nov. 14th, at Lebanon parsonage, by Rev. O. H. Miller, Mr J. C. HURLEY to Miss HENRIETTA CARNAHAN, both of Baldwin Township, Allegheny County, Pa.

In Monroeville, Ohio, on the 6th, by Rev. King. Mr. A. W. THOMPSON, of Sailneville, O., to Miss L. J. JOHNSTON, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

In New York City, on the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. David Kennedy, JOHN McVE, Esq., of Chicago, Ill, to Miss ESTHER BAILEY, of New York.

Sept. 25th, by Rev. C. G. Braddock, Mr. WM. EWING to Miss HANNAH J. NESBIT, all of Allegheny County, Pa.

Oct. 9th, by the same, Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER to Miss MARY L. NESBIT, all of Allegheny County, Pa.

Nov. 13th, by the same, Mr. WM. GIFFIN, of Harrisville, Va., to Miss ESTHER EWING, of Allegheny County, Pa.

Obituary.

DIED—At Colerain Forges, Pa., August 20th, JOHN BEERS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Beers, aged 6 weeks and 2 days.

DIED—At the same place, Oct. 30th, ELLEN FLORENCE BEERS, daughter of the same, 1 year, 9 months, and 8 days old.

These are, indeed, heavy trials to the hearts of fond parents; but "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."

"I have found 'tis good for me
To hear my Father's rod;
Afflictions make me learn thy law,
And live upon my God." D. L. H.

DIED—Oct. 30th, from being crushed by the wheel of a wagon, very suddenly, at the residence of Mr. Rhotes, in Montour County, Pa., JAMES HENRY, eldest son of Alexander and Mary E. Cummings, aged 9 years, 9 months, and 21 days.

"Oh ever thus from childhood's hour,
We see our fondest hopes decay;
We never love a tree or flower,
But 'tis the first to fade away.
We never nurse a favorite child,
To glad us with its happy eye,
But when it comes to know us well,
And love us, too, 'tis sure to die." S. A. M.

DIED—Of pulmonary consumption, on the night of Friday, Nov. 14th, at Stroudsburg, Pa., MARY M., daughter of Jos. Kerr, aged 24 years.

A mysterious dispensation of Providence, calling away one who, for her mental endowments, and her singular amiability of disposition, was held in unusually high esteem in the community, and was just beginning to occupy a position of great usefulness in society, and in the Church. During weeks of sickness, drawing day by day knowingly nearer and nearer to the grave, she uniformly manifested entire resignation, and firm faith, maintaining a submissive trustful, cheerful spirit, even to the end, when she literally fell asleep, not to awaken again on earth, but to awaken in heaven. M.

DIED—At Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday night, 18th inst., Mrs. HARRIET R. INNES, wife of Major John C. Innes, in the 29th year of her age.

The illness that brought this lovely Christian woman to the grave, was of nearly four years continuance; and for the last eighteen months, her death at any moment would have occasioned no surprise. Yet she lived on, and seemed to be spared from week to week, for the very purpose of testifying, from a sick bed, to all who approached her, concerning the unsearchable riches of Christ. Her long protracted sickness was a continuous sermon, teaching us all how to live, how to suffer, how to "glory in tribulations also," how to triumph over sorrow, how to hold communion with God, and at last, how to die! None whose privilege it was to witness this lovely illustration of Christ's grace, would think any written description of it adequate; those who did not, might, in this age in which such instances are so rare, esteem even a truthful description extravagant. She was a member and an ornament of the Presbyterian church of Hollidaysburg, by which, as by the whole community, she was loved in life, and mourned in death.

"Oh, grave, where is thy victory!
Oh, death, where is thy sting!" D. X. J.

DIED—In Saltsburg, Oct. 23d, MISS LIZZIE B., daughter of James B. and Eliza S. Robinson, in the 18th year of her age.

This sweet and accomplished young lady, possessing a highly cultivated mind, and a heart ardently devoted to her Saviour, has passed from earth in the bloom of youth, to "enter into rest." Her Shepherd was graciously present with her in her last sufferings, and to his care she calmly resigned herself. Had her life been prolonged, hers was a spirit that would have made her extensively useful in the world. But she is gone, as we fondly hope, to be with Jesus, in the heavenly mansions. She leaves a sad vacuum in our social circle, as well as in her parents' home. To her school mates and youthful friends and associates, her early death brings a solemn and impressive message.

"Lord, teach me to know my end, and the measure of my days what it is; that I may know how frail I am." W.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DAVISON'S NOVEMBER LIST OF NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

Annals of the American Pulpit; or, Commemorative Notices of Distinguished American Clergymen, of Various Denominations, from the early settlement of the country to the close of 1855, with Historical Introductions—by Wm. B. Sprague. Vols. 1 and 2.
Abbott's Learning to Read, Think, and Talk, 3 vols.
Africa (Western); Its History, Condition, and Prospects; by Rev. J. L. Wilson.
Arabic Reading Lessons.
Animals of the Bible, illustrated.
Bishop Beveridge's Private Thoughts upon Religion and a Christian Life.
Brown on the Thirty-Nine Articles.
Baptism (Infant): by Jerram & Wall.
Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate, 2 vols.
Baker's Revival Sermons, 2 vols.
" Baptism in a Nut-Shell.
Brazil and La Plata, by Stewart, U. S. N.
Bothwell a poem by Aytoun.
Butler's (Wm. Archer) Sermons.
Bancroft's History of the United States.
Bayard Taylor's Cyclopedia of Modern Travel.
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