cantara," at Shrewsberry. A cardinal, (or rather *the* Cardinal, the great lion of the day!) four bishops, and forty priests, assisted at the ceremony. "Notwithstanding the rather high price of admission," (these theatricals always cost the curious English who go to them a rather smart sum,) "the church was crowded in every part." A grand procession came off first; then High Mass; next a sermon by the cardinal, on the text, "What is man, that thou art mindful of him," &c., showing that man's superiority over the lower animals, his civilization, his mastery over the elements, his scientific discoveries—were all to be ascribed to God. But out at last came the Jesuit application. It is "the Church" that thus glorifies God. "She goes into the quarry, and brings forth the stone, which she moulds into beautiful forms, for the service of the Tabernacle. She brings from the distant East the fragrant gums for a sweet smelling incense," (for the blasphemous usurpation, we say, of Christ's intercessory office by priests, and for prayers for "holy souls in purgatory!") "The worm is robbed of its silk," (for the cardinal's robes? no, but) "that the service of God may be performed *becomingly!*" "The bee affords its wax to burn upon the altar," wax candles in daylight, "an affront," as Brighton says, "not only to the sun in the heavens, but to the Sun of Righteousness in the Church,") "as a proof and evidence of living and burning faith. Nothing of all the good things which God has spread over the surface of the world, is denied to those who would devote them and the skill given to his service."

After all this, came "The Dejeuner." The "wines were *excellent;*" but I am told the cardinal would scarcely find them good as the choice collection, with which the admirers in the famous "Aggression" of 1851, stocked his cellar. It was a sad comfort to the good man then, buffeted, as he was by us heretics, to have wines so exquisite in flavour; and then, what a consolation had his votaries, when to one after another he extended his hand, and allowed them to kiss the "Fisherman's ring!" A mere Apostolic descendant of the Fishermen of Galilee—of course he is, this bibulous cardinal—even though *they* wore no rings, and were strangers to wine cellars.

We find that the various FRATERNITIES are very active at present in their "Missions." It is worth observing, that the leaders of these are often *Italian priests.* One of these is Father Petcherine, who has exercised great influence over the ignorant peasantry in various parts of Ireland, where the Church Missions needed to be counteracted. This "Redemptorist" is reported to be ill of typhus fever, at Kilkenny, and Father Harbison" urges prayers "for ten days more, for all who love our dear sick sister, and the salvation of abandoned souls."

The *Tablet* indulges in a sneer at the expenses of the LATE BISHOP (Blomfield) OF LONDON; tells of a visit paid to his splendid mansion in St. James Square, when his furniture was about to be sold; deplores the absence of "a crucifix, or sacred picture;" and but that there is a *future* world, would wish to have been an Anglican Bishop himself!

We are also informed that the wife of one of the richest Israelitish bankers in London, has recently abjured Judaism, and embraced the Catholic religion.

This last allusion to Judaism, brings us naturally enough to the STATE OF THE JEWISH MIND IN ENGLAND, as indicated by the organ of the Jewish body, a weekly paper styled *The Jewish Chronicle.* The style in which it is written is good; but the spirit in which Christianity is occasionally referred to, not very disrespectful. We have a column headed "Jewish News." The paragraph tells of the clause in the new Marriage Act, according to whose provisions, *Jews* may be married *by license.* Other tells of subscriptions to Jewish Charities in London, viz: Jews Free School; Hand-in-Hand; The Indigent Blind; Widows' Friendly Society. Then we have that the Rev. Dr. Schiller has been ended at Manchester, as minister of the Reformed Congregation;" that the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler, "after the festivities at Nottingham, has paid a visit to Coventry;" that Baron Rothschild, (the Crœsus of the Jews, whose mother's house—a very old dilapidated one—in the *Judas Strasse,* I have seen at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, residing there, by choice, till her dying day, though her son had a palace on the ramparts) had been sojourning at Aix La Chapelle, with his family, paying daily one hundred francs ($200) for his hotel; and that he has now returned to London.

In Tuscany, it is reported that Jewish children are so persecuted, that they may be baptized. Practice among members of their own creed, and from Austria, that many Austrian Jews had received prizes from the French Universal Exhibition.

A glimpse, too, is given of "Pending Controversies," and "Jewish Quarrels," of which the correspondent of the *Chronicle* complains as "unbecoming and unpleasant to the Jewish community, and a disgrace in the eyes of Christian readers. Then there is a complaint against the "ministers," that they read and sing in public worship, and do visit the poor man and his family.

There is, also, in the *Chronicle,* a natural enough glorification of Alderman Solomons, the late Jewish Lord-Mayor, and a suggestion that the Jews should present a testimonial to him.

This Jewish Lord-Mayor was *complaisance* itself certainly, in attending charity sermons in robes, and in sanctioning the Episcopal, in which special prayer is offered for *All Jews,* Turks, Heretics, and Infidels.

Addition is mentioned from a "work containing a Cornish tale," to the effect, that the Emperor Vespasian dispatched a considerable number of Jewish prisoners to Corinth in the Jewish mines.

The name of *Vespasian,* the father of Titus—what thrilling memories must it bring to the Jew! Alas! the veil is still on his heart, and he cannot see that it was because his fathers "killed the Prince of Life;" that therefore their house was left unto them desolate; their temple burnt with fire, the city walls razed, and the survivors of the siege and slaughter carried away captives.

It makes one sad to read, in the *Chronicle,* of the recent celebration of the New Year's Feast, and the Day of Atonement. We ask in vain for the *sacrifice of blood.* There is it? There is only fasting and "penitential days." The Messiah "cut off, but not for himself," who was to "make an end of sin offering," remains unknown, and in while the Scriptures, that tell of him as a sufferer and victim, are read in their synagogues every Sabbath day. And as for Christians, an article headed "How Fast they Approach Judaism," in which reference is made to a fast for the second Thursday of September, appointed by the Synod of the Scotch United Presbyterian Church, is asked, "Ah! do they not recognize the necessity of a Day of Atonement?" The Day of Atonement is prescribed in the Bible, and no Christian has a right to violate it. It occurs this year, Oct. 9. "How long will these men set their authority in the place of God's Word, which they violate every day?"

Special prayers should surely be made by all Christians, for the Jews—still "beloved for the Father's sake"—and with a great destiny before them.

Some Jews have recently been baptized in London; others at Liverpool. One of the papers there ridicules the large sums of money raised there for Jewish conversion, and scoffs at the poverty of those who had been baptized, asking whether any of the Jewish merchants or rich men at Liverpool embraced Christianity—language very unworthy a professedly Christian journal, and reminding one of the question of the Pharisees of old, "Have any of the Rulers believed on Him?" J. W.

P. S.—France and England are about to dismiss immediately the Neapolitan Ambassadors. It is said that the Pope is urgent with the King to grant reforms.

Kossuth, at Manchester, has deprecated our Union with Louis Napoleon, in the Naples affair, as his object cannot be the liberty of Italy, or of oppressed nationalities. The *Times* gives his speech—a brilliant one—at great length. Bonaparte's ruin is predicted in it, and his "fussilades," &c., in 1851, referred to. The Emperor has been persuaded to forego further festivities; while the Parisian populace are turbulent and threatening.

The Bank of England has raised its discount to seven per cent, to try to stop the drain of bullion to the Continent.

The finest bell in England, was yesterday erected in the tower of the new Palace at Westminster. Its clapper alone weighs fifteen cwt., and its tones are grand and thrilling. The inventor is a Mr. Dennison, a lawyer; and the *Times* has a brilliant article upon it. Its name is "Big Ben," a younger, but bigger brother of "Old Tom," of Lincoln. What pageants of glory and grandeur; what tolling knells of dead sovereigns, and it may be, dynasties, may this mighty bell peal forth! May it not, even yet, in response to the glad shouts of free, evangelized, and happy nations—hail and welcome the WORLD'S JUBILEE?

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1856.

Congress will assemble on Monday, with the prospect of a good attendance in both branches. The arrival of members thus far, has been unusually limited, owing to the fact, that the House is already organized, so far as the election of Speaker is concerned. The Standing Committees are usually re-appointed, with such changes only as resignations, or other causes, may require. And as all serious attempts at legislation are ordinarily deferred until after the holidays, there was no such urgency as attends the opening of a new Congress; when honors are to be distributed, and every vote has its specific importance.

It is yet somewhat doubtful whether the President's Message will be communicated to Congress on Monday, or upon Tuesday. In order to guard against the mutilation which too often occurs in the transmission by telegraph, the President has dispatched this document by special messengers, to all the principal cities within two days' journey, so that it may be delivered to the press by the Postmasters at those points, simultaneously with its presentation to Congress. The general character of the Message it is easy to imagine. It will be devoted to a review of the policy of the last four years, of the difficulties which have encompassed the administration, and of the success which has ultimately crowned its efforts. In many material respects, the President has great cause for gratulation; and he may point with no little pride to the consummation of some important results. The foreign relations, which, so late as a year ago, were seriously threatened with rupture, are now completely pacified, and, it is hoped, established upon a footing of permanent tranquility. The only remaining cause of difference with England, in regard to Central American affairs, has very recently been adjusted, by a treaty made between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon, which has yet to be submitted to the Senate, for ratification. No further action has been taken in the matter of the Sound Dues. Our terms with Spain are friendly; and we are, in fact, enjoying peace with all the world.

In domestic affairs, the issue which, of all others, has excited deepest concern, and most disturbed the repose of the country, besides rousing a sectional spirit, dangerous to spread, and difficult to allay, has at length assumed a shape, that furnishes some promise of a rational solution. The election, which formed an element of excitement on both sides, is now over, and men are better able, in their calmer moments, to abandon the extreme opinions which occasioned much of this crusade, and to address themselves with resolution to the stern duties, which their destiny in that Territory demands. We already see, since the Presidential struggle has been settled, how things have become composed, how collisions have ceased, and how order has comparatively resumed its sway, after a reign of appalling anarchy and bloodshed. Just and moderate counsels in the new administration will secure to the people of Kansas, the Constitutional rights which they are entitled to enjoy; and the present tendency is auspicious for an easy adjustment of a question, which at one time was complicated with the most alarming consequences.

The financial condition of the Government affords a just reason to the President, too, for satisfactory comment. During the last four years, more than fifty millions of the public debt, including the payment of principal and interest, to Texas and its creditors, have been extinguished, leaving but little more than thirty-one millions now, as the aggregate of national obligation—a sum hardly equal to the indebtedness of some of the petty principalities of Europe.

Whatever differences of opinion may prevail, as to the political policy of Gen. Pierce's administration, upon which I propose to offer no remark, it is but justice to say, that in all the controversies with foreign powers, the dignity and honor of the nation have been nobly vindicated. His term of office has been marked by some extraordinary events, and attended by embarrassments of no common character. Throughout the collisions of party, and the struggles for power, the President has borne himself becomingly; and he will retire, on the 4th of March, carrying with him the personal regard and attachment of many who widely dissented from the political sentiments, which he avows with so much zeal and purpose.

Now that there is no longer an object in Congress, to discuss politics merely, to the disadvantage of more material interests, as was the course during the whole of last session, an effort will be made, at least, to give attention to some of the great objects which have engaged public attention. If the subject can be reached at an early day, the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to admit raw materials, including wool and dye-stuffs, free of duty, is likely to pass. There is a growing feeling toward the policy; and in no small degree among the wool-growers, who heretofore opposed it as inimical to their interests. Both sides have plausible theories, which experience will better solve, than the dogmatism with which they are asserted.

The Pacific Railroad is likely to engross the most active efforts at this session, and the great danger attending it is, that the competition for a work of such national magnitude and moment, is confined mainly to speculating combinations. Nearly all the plans proposed are liable, in a greater or less degree, to this imputation. The great object is, to get a grant of land, to incorporate a Company, to press the stock in the market and then to let the railroad build itself. None of the schemes compare in merit with that first suggested by the bold and original mind which conceived this connexion, long before California gold stimulated it to the present point of conceded necessity. Asa Whitney's plan was a grant from the government of a belt of land along the line of the road in alternate divisions, to be assigned by Commissioners, according to the progress. In other words, the construction of the work created and carried along its own population, by which alone it can be sustained eventually, while the enhancement of the ungranted divisions more than compensated for those appropriated. Whitney was sneered at as a visionary by some of the very men who have become temporarily conspicuous by the advocacy of this communication, and the application of his far seeing ideas to its development. The measure was damaged, when taken up at the close of the last session, by the outside pressure brought to bear upon it, and the ill-advised proceedings of champions, who were more zealous than discreet.

An intimation has been thrown out, that the combination which was formed among the railroad interests of the North-West and South two years ago, for the admission of railroad iron free of duty, and for the refunding of duties paid within a limited time, will be renewed this Winter. As the Administration is about to relinquish power, and the present majority in the House has lost its ascendency, the sense of responsibility in regard to this and other measures is greatly diminished, and consequently votes may be given now that might not have been ventured, under a changed condition of circumstances. Still, it will be difficult to carry any such proposition while a few determined men in the Senate resolve it shall not succeed, and exert their unlimited powers of debate under the rules of that body.

As yet, no indication has been given in any authorized form, of the probable composition of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. All suggestions on that subject are purely speculative, and without the least recognition on his part. He has discreetly kept his own counsel so far, and there is every reason to believe he will continue to do so, until the votes of the Electoral College have been formally recorded here. The rumor that he had tendered the Department of State to Gen. Cass, is unfounded. Mr. Buchanan has said, very recently, to a friend in whom he reposes much confidence, that he has made no selection, and used no expression justifying an inference in this connexion; that he means to keep himself uncommitted, with a view of hearing all sides, and of adopting the best advice at the last moment. He has, however, decided that the Administration shall be a unit in opinion, and not divided by distracting interests, like the one now in power. And it is also well known that he has determined no sectionalist of either extreme shall sit at his council-board; or, in other words, that it shall be a *Union* Cabinet. Although Mr. Buchanan has necessarily to encounter serious obstacles at the outset of his new career, the confidence of the country which his conservative character has attached, will do much to relieve them, and to enlist the sympathy of moderate men of all parties. He has a great opportunity to bring back the government to its former dignity and purity; and if his policy is as wisely directed as his aims are worthy, the voice of faction will be silenced, and the strength of mere opposition materially impaired. A CALM OBSERVER.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Report of J. D. Williams,

TREASURER OF THE BOARDS OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS, EDUCATION, CHURCH EXTENSION, AND FUND FOR SUPERANNUATED MINISTERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, FOR NOVEMBER, 1856.

	Domestic Missions.	Education	Church Extension	Superan. Ministers.
SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH. *Ohio Presbytery.*				
Pittsburgh 2d Ch., ad,	32 50	1 00		
Canonsburg church,			16 00	
Bethany "			18 68	
Bethel "			10 00	
Lebanon " ad.,			4 50	
Blairsville Presbytery.				
Warren church,	14 70			
Poke Run "			12 62	
SYNOD OF ALLEGHENY. *Allegheny Presbytery.*				
Concord church,	30 00			
Pleasant Valley church,	10 10			
Mt. Nebo "	7 00			
Beaver Presbytery.				
Hopewell church,	2 00	2 65		
Newcastle "		45 00		
Erie Presbytery.				
West Greenville church,	20 00			
Allegheny City Presbytery				
Fairmount church,				8 87
SYNOD OF WHEELING. *Steubenville Presbytery.*				
Centre Unity church,		7 00		
Washington Presbytery.				
West Alexander church,			18 00	
Pennsboro' "		3 50		
New Lisbon Presbytery.				
Rehoboth church,			5 00	
SYNOD OF OHIO. *Cuyahoga Presbytery.*				
Keene church,	7 00			
Zanesville Presbytery.				
Zanesville 1st church, Mrs. Mary Keyes,		10 00		
SYNOD OF BALTIMORE. *Carlisle Presbytery.*				
Bedford church,	50 00			
MISCELLANEOUS.				
George Albree, Esq, Pittsburgh,	10 00			
	$184 20	$69 15	$55 65	$8 87

MISSIONARY CLOTHING.

Ladies of Uniontown church, a box, valued	$55 57
" " Tent " " "	41 65
" " Mercer " " "	50 50
Miss Frances Mary Campbell,	26 75
	$174 47

J. D. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Presbyterian Rooms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1856. 45 St. Clair Street.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Report of J. D. Williams, Receiving and Collecting Agent for the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, from October 25th until November 25th, 1856.

CHURCHES.

New Salem, Blairsville Presb'y,		$ 3.88
Pittsburgh, (additional.)		
James Schoonmaker, Esq.,	$10.00	
George A. Berry, Esq.,	5.00	
		15.00
Canonsburg, (in part.)		
Rev. A. B. Brown, D. D., James McCullough, Esq., each $5.00,	10.00	
McDaniels and Black, each $3.00,	6.00	
Dr. J. G. Dickson, Prof. J. Frazier, each $2.00,	4.00	
Dr. D. Hunt, Dr. John Weaver, Rev. A. Williams, D. D., Prof. S. Jones, J. McClelland, W. Anderson, John Chambers, and B. South, Esq., each $1.00,	8.00	
		28.00
Washington, (in part.)		
Dr. R. R. Reed, Dr. Stevens, Dr. J. D. Vowel, and C. M. Reed, Esq., each $5.00,	20.00	
Wm. Smith, Sr., and James Ewing, Esq., each $3.00,	6.00	
Rev. J. J. Brownson and George Baird, each $2.00,	4.00	
A Fulton, Esq.,	1.00	
		31.00
		$77.88

J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent,
45 St. Clair Street.
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 29, 1856.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Report of H. Childs, Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, for November.

Allegheny Presbytery.	
Harrisville congregation, in part,	$6.46
Amity " "	29.25
	$35.71
Beaver Presbytery.	
Neshannock congregation,	$50.60
	$50.60
Fort Wayne Presbytery.	
Bluffton congregation,	$3.00
	$3.00
Blairsville Presbytery.	
Ligonier congregation,	$12.12
Congruity "	20.00
Livermore "	10.00
Pine Run "	15.38
	$57.50
New Lisbon Presbytery.	
Long Run congregation,	$52.00
New Salem "	18.72
	$70.72
Steubenville Presbytery.	
Wellsville congregation,	$20.72
	$20.72
Redstone Presbytery.	
Springhill congregation,	$6.00
	$6.00
Ohio Presbytery.	
Sabbath School of Bethel congregation, in part to constitute Mrs. Mary J. Philips a life member,	$13.34
	$13.34
Miscellaneous.	
Box of Clothing from Ladies of Georgetown and Fairfield congregations, valued at $45.50	
Box of Clothing from Beach Spring congregation, St. Clairsville Presbytery, for Chickasaw Mission, $44.10	
Box of Clothing from a few friends of Missions, Island Creek congregation, Steubenville Pres.; no valuation.	
Rev. R. J., Newcastle, Pa.,	$2.50
Lizzie, Willie, Johnnie and Jennie, for Chinese Testaments,	55
A collection in the Hall of Westminster College, at a missionary service, New Wilmington, Pa., at the request of the Society of Inquiry,	22.25
A youth of Springhill congregation,	25
	$25.55

News Department.

Items.

Four and a half million dollars worth of raw silks are annually imported from China into this country.

Advices from Mexico confirm the successes of Viduari, and relate more revolutionary movements.

Diplomatic intercourse between England and the United States, it is now given out, will be resumed after March 4th.

Nine French refugees, from the Island of Cayenne, arrived at Baltimore last Friday. They were political prisoners, and made their escape with much hazard.

The election by the Pennsylvania Legislature, of a United States Senator in place of Mr. Brodhead, will take place on the 13th of January, being the second Tuesday.

The London *Times* says that M. Kossuth realized three thousand pounds sterling by his series of lectures in Scotland last season; and that he has received eighty invitations for Winter lectures in Great Britain.

A joint resolution is to be introduced in the U. S. Senate, early in the session, for the establishment of a government printing office, where also the binding, as well as all the printing, both of Congress and the departments, is to be executed. It is probable that the project will be adopted.

The coal traders and business men of the Monongahela valley, held a meeting at McKeesport on the 27th, at which they resolved to oppose the construction of bridges over the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh, unless made as suspension bridges, or with not more than one pier.

The Boston *Atlas* says that John Tappan, Esq., of that city, has ordered of the American Bible Society a number of imperial quarto Bibles, bound in Turkey morocco, with panel covers, each to be enclosed in a rosewood case, and presented to each of the crowned heads of the world. The books will cost about thirty dollars a copy.

The London *Times* was established in 1785, by John Walter, and inherited by his son, now a member of Parliament. It is valued at $3,740,000. Its principal editor has an annual salary of $25,000, and its Paris correspondent, $10,000. Its advertisements, it is estimated, yield it $9,000,000 a year, one firm alone paying $150,000 a year.

It is stated that some gentlemen have a project on foot for facilitating the communication between the Western States and the Ocean, via the St. Lawrence, by constructing a canal across the Michigan Peninsula, which will shorten the route by some hundreds of miles, and save much of the navigation of the rough waters of Lake Huron and Michigan.

It is stated that the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, on which the terrible accident to an excursion train occurred in July last, has become so deeply involved, that an appeal to the Corporation of Philadelphia, already a subscriber to its stock to the amount of $1,400,000, has been made. It proposes a sale by the city to the company of nine thousand shares of the Pennsylvania Railroad Stock at par, payable in the first mortgage bonds of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company at twenty-five per cent. discount, conditioned on a like amount being sold to other parties on equally favorable terms.

From California.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The steamer *Illinois* arrived to-day, with California dates to the 5th, bringing nearly $2,000,000.

The State of California has gone for Buchanan.

The *Illinois* connected with the *Sonora,* which brought down nearly $2,250,000.

The returns received up to two o'clock on the 5th, foot up: Buchanan 14,000; Fillmore 9,600; Fremont 7,600. There is nothing definite concerning the Legislature.

Nearly full returns of San Francisco give Buchanan 100 over Fremont—the latter has nearly 700 over Fillmore. The Republican Legislative ticket prevailed in San Francisco County, though Buchanan will probably have 150 majority.

The vote in the city was much less than at the State election last year. This is attributed to the unavoidable absence of several working politicians. The election passed off quietly.

The Indians are still restive in California. General Costa had a fight with a party of Indians on Klamath river, when several were killed. Another party attacked the whites near Bald Mountain, when many were killed.

San Francisco elected the Republican Legislative candidates and the whole of the Vigilance Committee city ticket. The Committee has surrendered unconditionally the State arms captured by it, and the Governor has withdrawn his insurrection proclamation.

A large number of overland emigrants have arrived with their families, goods, cattle, etc., being mostly old Californians who had gone Eastward for their wives and children.

Two rival gangs of Chinamen in California fought a pitched battle, in which four persons were killed and twenty wounded, and the police captured two hundred and fifty. It was a trial by battle, to settle a disputed claim. The whole force of combatants numbered 25,000.

Markets.

Pittsburgh.

ASHES—Pearls, 7½@8c. Pots, 5½@6c. Soda Ash, 3½@3¾.
BEANS—Small white, $2.50@2 75 per bush.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Butter, packed, 12@14; roll, 14@18. Eggs, 20@21c.
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, $3.00@3.25.
FLOUR—Wheat, $6.06@6.10 Buckwheat, $2.75 per 100 lbs.
GRAIN—Oats, 30c. Rye, 62c. Barley, $1.15. Corn, 50@55. Wheat, $1.15@1.25.
HAY—$10.00@14.00 ⅌ ton.

New York.

ASHES—Pearls, $8.00@8.12½. Pots, $7.87½ per 100 lbs.
FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat, $6 25@6.55. Rye, $3.25@5.12½. Buckwheat, $2.00@2.50 per 100 lbs. Corn Meal, $3.37½@3 50@4.00 per bbl.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.35@1.53½. Oats, 43@46c. Corn, 73@75. Rye, 90c. Barley, $1.10@1.30.
HOPS—New, 7½@10½c.; old, 4@5c.

Philadelphia.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat, $6.50@6.62½. Rye: $4.50. Corn Meal, $3.25. Buckwheat, $2.50@2.75 per 100 lbs.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.60@1.62. Oats, 41@44c. Rye, 80c. Corn, 66@68c.
SEEDS—Clover, $7.50 per 64 lbs.

Baltimore.

FLOUR—Wheat, $6.50 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, $1.45@1.50. Corn, 68@62c. Rye, 70@80c. Oats, 34@40c.
SEEDS—Clover, $7.00@7.50. Timothy, $3.00@3.50.

Foreign Intelligence.

In our last, we gave a brief statement of the news by the *Persia.* We now present, more fully, some matters of interest. Croakers, or perhaps, as they would claim to themselves, persons of deeper insight than their fellows, speak of a rupture between France and England as being near, and of serious complications, and varied alliances, and probable war. Those, however, who really ought to know best, speak more hopefully. In regard to the great matter, the alliance between England and France, the London *Globe* (Ministerial) says:

The alliance between the Emperor Napoleon and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, is as cordial and close as it ever has been at any hour since it was first established. Moreover, the alliance has been unbroken, and has at no time been interrupted, or even impaired. We have persevered in that statement throughout. We did so when all our contemporaries were against us; and when even the course of events appeared to cast a doubt upon our assurance.

The *Times* writes:

No wonder that for a time Russia pursued the game with a show of success that encouraged her to persevere. But she has already carried it rather too far. A potentate of honorable mind very soon feels that it is no compliment to be taken into confidence apart from a staunch and generous ally, still less when he discovers that he has been imposed on by imperfect statements. His eye will be fully opened when he finds that his prerogative has been assumed by those who should only represent him; and, lastly, he will see that he has been brought to the edge of a precipice, when he finds that his flatterer is equally confiding to those who may one day be in his place. The Emperor of the French has been indisposed in consequence of overwork, in a distant province of his empire, not very accessible to documents and advice; and he has had those not about him, but away from him, who have been only too glad to perform the part of an Emperor, without its conscience and responsibility. That state of things is, happily, now past, and Napoleon III. has had a lesson that even a blunt and plain spoken friend is better than a smooth flatterer or a treacherous servant. At this moment, we believe we may say, that our imperial ally is as free as he is ready to exercise his own clear judgment on the questions stirred up by Russia, who will now boast in vain that she has preoccupied his reason and his honor. On the whole, there is little doubt that matters are now in a better train for the fulfilment of the treaty than they have been for some time.

The *Christian Times* expresses this opinion:

The visit of our Premier to the manufacturing districts, and, more recently, his speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner, have more significance in them that the movements of statesmen are wont to have. It is a common delusion on the Continent, and some of our own public men have contributed to foster it, that England, as a nation of shopkeepers, soon grow impatient of the expense of war. It is upon some calculation of this kind that the Government of the Emperor Alexander must reckon in the evasions with which it endeavors to wriggle out of the terms of the Paris treaty. Insinuations have not been wanting, indeed, that England was thoroughly prostrate with her late exertions, and that no violations of the convention, however flagrant, would induce her to renew the war. It was, therefore, a bold course in Lord Palmerston, at the very time when these insinuations were most rife, to go into the centre of those districts, and evoke the sentiments of that class of men among whom, if anywhere, some trace of them might be expected to be found. And the success of the scheme was all that his lordship himself could have desired. In Manchester, in Liverpool, and in London alike, the noble lord was hailed as the guardian of the national honor, and the representative of the national spirit. If there could be any doubt of the meaning which was to be attached to his reception, it would be removed by the vehement and prolonged cheering which in all three towns greeted the pregnant sentence, that the maintenance of peace must depend upon the fidelity with which Russia observed the treaty. Such a sentiment, and such an echo as it elicited from the hearts of men, all whose personal interests are bound up in the maintenance of peace, cannot fail, and we believe it has not failed, to produce a due impression, both at Paris and St. Petersburg.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Public sentiment in England, slow to admit the practicability of a telegraphic connexion with America, is rapidly yielding its prejudices; and merchants and capitalists, as well as men of science, are becoming quite sanguine in their expectations of seeing the event accomplished. This change is being brought about by the talents and enterprise of Messrs. Morse, Maury, and Fields, three distinguished Americans. The grand difficulty lay between Newfoundland and the Irish Coast, a distance of nineteen hundred statute miles. Prof. Morse has proved that messages can be conveyed with certainty, and with sufficient frequency, for a stretch of even three thousand miles, of subterranean wires. Lieut. Maury suggested the theory of a subaqueous plateau between St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Valencia, in Ireland. At the suggestion of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of New York, the United States Government sent the steamer *Arctic,* with a scientific corps, to survey this plateau. It was found in a nearly direct line, with a smooth shell bottom the whole distance, and near the middle, at the deepest point, a depth of only two thousand and seventy fathoms. A new species of telegraphic cable has been exhibited by Mr. Fields, much more flexible and easily managed in the laying, than any formerly known. The British Government has ordered further surveys of the plateau. A company is in existence to prosecute the work. Proposals are invited for the manufacture of the cable; and it is contemplated that two large steamers, with each its immense coil of wire, shall meet in mid-ocean early next July, unite an end of each coil, on a Monday morning, and sail, one for Newfoundland and the other for Ireland, paying out as they go; hoping by Saturday night, to be at their destinations; and their commanders then to hail each other from Continent to Continent.

Such a consummation would put us, here in Pittsburgh, and all the principal cities and towns in our Country, in the way of easy and daily, if not hourly, intercourse with all the important places in Europe. What a wonder—to go to the Telegraph Office after breakfast, send your message to your friends in Dublin, London, and Paris, and have their answers for your dining or your tea-table chat! This day eight months may, possibly, complete the event. And if accidents should occur to cause delay, the evil will be repaired. The result contemplated we regard as certain, and the day is near. May it tend to the promotion of truth and love.

France.

The Emperor remains in Paris, and it is now announced that he will not go to Fontainbleau—the Parisians not liking his frequent absence.

The *Moniteur* announces that Gen. Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, at a public audience to deliver his credentials, spoke as follows:—

"I shall esteem myself fortunate if I can contribute to cement between France and Russia that union which insures the general peace by one of the most desirable of guarantees."

To which the Emperor replied:

"Monsieur le Comte,—As soon as the Treaty of Paris was signed, it became my constant care, without weakening my ancient alliance, to soften, by kind acts, (*tous procedes,*) all that which the strict execution of certain conditions might make severe. I learned with pleasure that my embassador at St. Petersburg, animated by these sentiments, had succeeded in gaining the good will of the Emperor Alexander. The same welcome awaits you here, you may rest assured, because, independently of your own personal merits, you represent a sovereign, who so nobly knows how to impose silence on sad reminiscences, which war too often leaves behind, to think only of the advantages of a sincere peace by entertaining friendly relations."

A fresh campaign is preparing for religious liberty in France. We have to gain one after another, all the positions which we thought were carried long ago, by the simple fact of the acknowledgment of our rights by the Government. The inferior authorities are filled with the spirit of opposition, and the mayors, instruments of the cures, defend with their *proces verbaux* the ground upon which pastors and evangelists strive to open meetings. The Government seems to be favorably disposed, and the Minister is reported to have said, in reference to Independent Christians, "Let them make themselves known to us, and we will put them on the same footing as the other Protestants."

Russia.

According to the treaty of peace, Russia is only to have a certain number of vessels of war in the Black Sea, but the new Steam Navigation Company will have twenty-six post steamers, six other steamers, ten tug steamers, and twenty "barques." The crews of these vessels are to have the same uniform and discipline as the sailors who are in the Imperial service.

Rome.

ROME, Nov. 6.—Pio Nono frequently shows himself superior to the traditional prejudices of his station, and breaks through the trammels of etiquette which successive ages have established around the Papal throne. He gave a specimen of this kind of independence last week, by reviewing in person five battalions of Roman infantry in the Farnesina meadows, near Ponte Molle, an event certainly without precedent in the memory of man, and for many years before, although not uncommon in the turbulent periods of the middle ages, when warlike pontiffs, like Julius II., grasped with equal vigor the sword and the crosier.

Africa.

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION FOR EXPLORATION OF THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.—*Le Isthme de Suez* announces the arrival at Alexandria, at the beginning of last month, of Count Escayvacde Lanture, accompanied by the greatest part of the members (English, German, American, and Italians) of the scientific exploratory expedition which the Viceroy of Egypt has resolved to send, with the assistance of a military force, toward the centre of Africa, and even to the equator. Egyptian posts have already been established up to the 4th degree; and the expedition, which it is intended shall ascend the White Nile, is so well provided with extraordinary means, that it is thought it will have a better chance than any former expedition to discover, at length, the mysterious sources of the Nile.

Notices.

Presbyterial Notices.

The PRESBYTERY OF BEAVER will meet in Newcastle, on the fourth Tuesday of December next, at 6 o'clock P. M.
D. C. REED, Stated Clerk.

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.

Married.

Nov. 20th, at the residence of Mr. H. Totten, in Rural Valley, by Rev. W. F. Morgan, Mr. JOHN PATTERSON, of Armstrong County, Pa., to MRS. MARY ADAMS, of Indiana County, Pa.

On Thursday, 26th of September, by Rev. J. Arthur, Mr. EPHRAIM MINOR to Miss CHRISTIANA BAILEY, both of Columbiana County, O.

On the evening of Thursday, the 13th ult., at the house of the bride's father, in Jefferson County, Ohio, by the same, Mr. LAUGHLIN BAILEY to Miss ELIZABETH WILLIAMS.

On the 11th ult., by Rev. D. Hall, Mr. WILLIAM LAIRD to Miss ROSANNA NOBLE, daughter of William Noble, Esq., all of Armstrong County, Pa.

Nov. 18th, by Rev THOMAS LOVE, Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG to Miss HANNAH K. WOODWARD, both of Newcastle County, Delaware.

On Thursday, Nov. 27th, by Rev. H. R. Wilson, D. D., Mr. ANDREW MCCULLOUGH, of Allegheny City, to Miss MATILDA CREES, youngest daughter of Mr. George Crees, of Fairmount, Allegheny County, Pa.

On October 23th by Rev. Wm. Hunter, Mr. ABRAHAM HARTFORD to Miss SUSANNAH MCCONNELL, both of Allegheny County, Pa.

By the same, October 29th ult, Mr. HUGH WHITE to Miss LEVITIA GUNNETT, both of Beaver County, Pa.

By the same, on the 6th ult., Mr. JOHN MCCORMICK to Miss MARY HINEMAN, of Allegheny County, Pa.

At Copper Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Thursday night, Nov. 27th, by Rev. John Williams, Mr. JAMES JONES, of the said place, to Miss MARIA GRIFFITHS, lately from Wales.

Nov. 25th, by Rev. L. Grier, Mr WILLIAM STURGES to Miss KEZIAH BERESFORD, all of Jefferson County, O.

By Rev. Wm. Edgar, Murrysville, Pa., on the 27th of November, Mr. JAMES MCKEEVER to MRS. MARY JANE BYRELY, both of Westmoreland County.

On Oct. 30th, by Rev. J. P. Caldwell, Mr. GEORGE IRWIN to Miss LODEMIA MERRIN.

On Nov. 27th, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH SCOTT to Miss LOUISA M. BALL, all of Knox County, O.

Obituary.

DIED—Nov. 8th, at Milltown, Newcastle County, Delaware, STEPHEN PURDY, in the 65th year of his age.

He was one of the subjects of a revival in the Rev. James Patterson's church, Philadelphia, nearly forty years ago. He adorned his profession, and left earth joyful in the assured hope of a blessed immortality.

DIED—Nov. 22d, at his residence, in Mill Creek Hundred, Newcastle County Delaware, in the 94 h year of his age, MOSES MONTGOMERY.

He had long been a consistent and worthy member; and for probably sixty years, a faithful, and until the infirmities of age prevented, a very active Ruling Elder in Red Clay Creek Presbyterian church. He has ceased from his labors, and entered into rest.

DIED—On the 25th of October, in Armstrong County, Pa., of scarlet fever, after an illness of six days, MISS NANCY EVELINE HILL, youngest daughter of William and Jane Hill.

The deceased was much beloved in