all parties—the Bishop *primus inter pares*, a standing Moderator as in early times. He breathed an ardent wish for *close union*, by some mutual concessions; and in a statesman-like and masterly manner, sketched the outlines of the plan. He referred to our Standards as the precious heritage left us by the Westminster Divines. Finally he dwelt with great power and beauty of language on the two great controversies before the Church; and, for preparation of young ministers to enter upon them, his lectures will be specially suitable. These are, 1st. The Romish and Tractarian—the Medieval and Ceremonial System. 2d. The New or Negative Theology. Under this head he made a marked compliment to Dr. Campbell and others, who have denounced this misty delusion and dangerous "*hereticism.*"

The lecture occupied an hour and a half in the delivery, and when Dr. Hamilton requested, in the name of the audience, that it should be published, the proposal was hailed by thunders of applause. It will be indeed a privilege and a "study" to possess it in print, and I hope ere long to send a copy to your review department.

As I conducted Doctor Bunting home, he expressed his warmest admiration of the lecture, and spoke of its moderation of tone "*on every point* except as to error." The Wesleyans have a peculiar horror of the New Theology, and it was somewhat surprising to hear the leader of an Arminian (Pelagian,) body, express his approbation in the main of Mr. Spurgeon's ministry, which is so thoroughly imbued with Calvinism. The truth is, that aged Christians, and men of ripe experience, like Dr. Bunting, see breakers ahead, are concerned at the arrest of heresy and the evangelization of the masses, and can pardon differences where Christ's sacrifice and the Spirit's work are earnestly and energetically promoted.

In reference to the TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT SURREY GARDENS, formerly reported, in which resulted in the death of *six* persons, who were suffocated by being trodden under foot by a panic-struck multitude, the effect on Mr. Spurgeon's nerves was for some time alarming. Dr. Fletcher conducted a service at Park Street, (the chapel in Southwark, erected for Mr. Spurgeon,) on the Sabbath-day after the calamity. It appears to have been produced by wicked persons who deliberately sought to break up the congregation. It is very questionable whether sermons should be preached in a place devoted to amusement, although I admit much can be said on the other side. Mr. Spurgeon, after one silent Sabbath, appeared at Park Street on the 5th inst.

My impression is, that the press generally dealt harshly with him, excepting the *Times*, which said that faults were to be looked in any man who could rouse and impact the masses.

We learn from INDIA, that in addition to vernacular preaching in Indian villages, Mr. Wilson, an eminent missionary of the Free Church, and a distinguished Oriental scholar, has been delivering lectures on the Shasters, as contrasted with the Bible. He writes that they are remarkably well attended, and that a good many Parsees are among his auditors. He adds that the *intense* attendance of individuals of that community, as well as the steadfastness of a recent convert, has well nigh driven some enemies to madness, and that they have adopted to practice both deceit and violence. It is always encouraging to hear of Satanic opposition, because it implies that the truth is awake and active. At the same time the most experienced missionaries do not expect the *immediate* downfall of Hindooism.

"The soul of the people," says the *Free Church Record*, "is still bowed down under the old yoke. Though many come to them, few believe the Word; and the pleasure of hearing the Gospel preached in a lively manner, *in their own tongue*, is fully outweighed by the attractive as the matter spoken." A great preparatory work has been done, and the great exodus of the Hindoo people from the Brahminical Pharaoh" will, in the end, reward faith, patience, perseverance and prayer.

It formerly gave an extract from an article on the inferior physical and moral condition of the English working classes, especially in rural districts, as contrasted with those of Scotland. It was evidently written by a Scotchman, and since then the FREE CHURCH MOVEMENT itself has been represented on in the *Sunday Dispatch*, in terms of extraordinary admiration. It is filled with such papers to sneer at "parade" and to scoff at the idea of "sacrifice," and it is therefore a great thing (and has been one good effect of the Disruption) to be able to point to *one* body of Christians about whose *honesty and self-denying sincerity* at *any cost*, there can be no doubt. Here is an extract, and the comment is not more historically correct and eloquent than it is just:

"LONDON DISPATCH AND THE FREE CHURCH. It is now thirteen years since the Scottish Church defiled before the Queen's Commissioner and the State Assembly Hall, and sent to the world this message—that the things that are God's would not render unto Cæsar; that the cure of souls was the concern of those that owned it, and that they would sooner resign their wages and their mission. What has come of that? The whole people of Scotland numbered by the Census 2,888,000 souls. Of these, United State Synods, Relief Churches, Cameronians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Independents, and other Dissenters, dispose of quite the odd 800,000. Some time that half a million, including a large portion of the richest and most influential members of the community adhered to the Establishment, there were a million and a half of the people left with the heavy responsibility of edifying and building up another Church of Scotland. The result would not be credible were it not perfectly true, here, indeed, set in order, in plain figures of debtor and creditor.

"Of that half million of people, little more than half the population of the metropolis, have, in the space of thirteen years, collected and paid to the Sustentation Fund of the Free Kirk, the enormous sum of £381,572 4s 9d. In the contribution to meet annual charges, there has been a steady and decided increase from year to year. The regular income now reaches £250,000 a year. With boundless enthusiasm and unstinted self-sacrifice in every quarter, have been combined the most extraordinary foresight and prudence, the most consummate financial skill, the most surprising laborious business talents. There are already erected 852 churches, a splendid assembly hall, a regular theological university, with an entire staff of eminent professors. To each church is attached a school, and an experienced schoolmaster. While lately an inn at Peebles saw a rude caricature of a tall, thin, apostolic-looking enthusiast trudging along the dusty road, leaning on his staff, and with his back was strapped a huge basket, filled with Bibles. On seeking an interpretation of the hieroglyph we were informed that it was the likeness of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, who had collected £100,000 with his own hand, by itinerating the country largely on foot, as a fund for building "manses," as parsonages are termed, for his houseless brethren in the country districts, who had abandoned their comfortable glebe-houses, and were unable to find in their parishes a suitable lodging, owing frequently to the persecuting spirit of the landed proprietors, who adhered to the renounced Establishment.

"The BISHOPS IN BELGIUM are "at daggers drawn" with the new Universities established there under the patronage and protection of the government and the legislature. Rome there, as elsewhere, wishes to have the *entire* control of education, and to make the nation as abject slaves as the Jesuitical teachers could themselves desire. It is very much like the strife that has been going on in Ireland, between the friends of the "godless Colleges," (the new Queen's Colleges, at Belfast, Cork and Galway,) and Dr. M'Hale, and the supporters of Dr. Newman and the new Roman Catholic University in Dublin. The Liberal party in Belgium have energetically protested against the interference of the Bishops, and by enlightened education, as well as by the freedom of worship and instruction secured to the Reformed Evangelical Church of Belgium, (Presbyterian in its constitution,) there seems no doubt but that Popery is receiving damage in one of the most bigoted countries in the world. Like the *male* population of Romish Europe generally, the *men* of Belgium are generally skeptical. Some *families* also *doubt*, who do not feel sufficient anxiety about their salvation to dare all for the truth. A London merchant lately informed me that he had been staying with a family for some time, resident of ——, one of the largest towns of Belgium, whose minds were in that transition state, who, speaking English well, asked him many questions, and to whom he has recently sent a copy of the New Testament, and "Lectures on Romanism." May a blessing follow, and may the day soon dawn on Belgium when the martyrs and patriots, the Egmonts, Homes, and thousands more who perished under the persecution of the bloody Alva, shall, in the resurrection of the noble principles of the Helvetic Confession, *spiritually* "ascend up to heaven," while their dismayed "enemies" shall "behold them!"

A NEW INSTITUTION is to be founded at Paris, where the education of young ladies from England can be carried on, free from Romish influence, and under the care of faithful Protestant pastors. This movement is the *happy* result of the bigoted movement of the Bishop of Arras, and I trust will become general throughout France. A great work is doing by tracts there, and last week our Tract Society voted to the Paris Society, a grant in aid of £250.

J. W.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1856.

One week has elapsed since Congress met, and yet the first step toward the practical progress of legislation has yet to be taken. Neither branch has ordered the customary printing of the President's Message and accompanying documents; so that if newspaper enterprise had not lifted the veil from official affairs, the public would still be ignorant of the state of governmental transactions during the past year. This dead-lock has been occasioned by the revival of the same sectional questions which jarred the deliberations of Congress at the last session, and served to stir up that partizan strife which has so much tended to alienate and embitter the feelings between the North and South. The President's Message being mainly devoted to self-justification, and to a defence of his Kansas policy, necessarily excited the resentment of those on the one side, who felt his imputations upon their motives and principles to be unjust; and enlisted the warm advocacy of those on the other side, who approve his action. Consequently, the Senate appropriated every day in a discussion which has now only fairly begun, and which may extend itself far beyond the anticipation with which it opened, under a passing impulse of disturbed feeling.

In the House, Mr. Whitfield's case came up in the nature of things, upon the presentation of his credentials as delegate from Kansas. Objection was at once raised by Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, to his qualification, upon the ground, that the territorial authority under which the election was held was not valid, and therefore the election itself was null and void. He argued this point on the first day at much length, and with more than common ability. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, replied in behalf of Mr. Whitfield, repeating the train of reasoning which had been pursued when the question was discussed in August. After these speeches, the House came suddenly to a vote, when the friends of Mr. Whitfield were defeated by seven majority. This was on Monday last. The result was a surprise to both sides; to the Democracy, who were confident of success from expected divisions among their opponents; and to the Republicans, who had acted without concert, and gained some support that was quite unexpected. In order to clinch the triumph, Mr. Grow followed up his first movement by the usual parliamentary motion; but his adversaries, who had by this time recovered from the shock of a temporary defeat, rallied their forces, and directed their efforts to a postponement of the final test, until their absentees, who were numerous enough to decide it favorably, could be brought in.

This game was pursued from Monday until Friday, when, having recruited their strength, the "filibustering" process, as it is popularly called, was abandoned, and the House voted on Mr. Grow's motion, which was defeated by three majority. Then the Republicans, who had been compelled to bear the application of parliamentary tactics, proposed to turn the tables upon their opponents, in order to stave off the final result. As soon as the announcement was made, that the Whitfield men had triumphed, Mr. Giddings moved a call of the House, one of the modes of delay and distraction, which had been practiced by the other side since Monday. The proposition created universal good humor, being the best practical commentary that could have been offered, and one which called out a spontaneous burst of merriment. In this temper, the House concluded to postpone the last trial until Tuesday, and then it proceeded to draw seats by lot. As luck would have it, the name of James W. Whitfield was the first drawn from the box, and then both sides gave way to unrestrained fun. These little incidents, so unimportant in themselves, have had the effect of distributing good feeling around the House, and of relieving some of that stiffness and reserve which recent political events had encouraged. The public business will be much benefitted by such friendly disposition. Little doubt is now entertained of Whitfield's admission. The vacancies at the last session, since filled by Democrats, and the co-operation of Mr. Fillmore's Northern friends, secure it beyond reasonable contingency.

The recent course of President Pierce, in dismissing some of the most obnoxious Federal officials in Kansas, taken in connexion with the judicious parts of Gov. Geary's policy, have inspired confidence that peace will be at length established in that unhappy Territory, and the outrages which disgraced humanity and a Christian age, will be summarily arrested. If this policy was extended so far as to embrace the dismissal of Judge Lecompte, who has spread terror everywhere by the exercise of judicial tyranny, it would consummate the good work of justice, and restore a reign of peace and security. This purpose was entertained at the last session, and only deferred from the apprehension that it might be regarded as a concession to the coercive measure threatened by the House, in refusing supplies for the army. Stronger reasons exist now than did then; because, added to the great wrong of incarcerating men for "constructive treason"—a crime unknown to the Constitution or laws—he has released upon nominal bail a desperado whose hands were red with innocent blood, shed almost before the eyes of the Governor of the Territory. In all these angry contentions between sectional interests, Kansas has suffered, whether one or the other side succeeded. It is time she should have repose, and that the superior advantages with which Providence has blessed that soil, should be so developed as to diffuse happiness among an industrious population, and to contribute something to the aggregate prosperity of the whole Union.

The rumor has been current throughout the past week, that the Department of State had been tendered to Gen. Cass, by Mr. Buchanan. It is unfounded. No offer of any kind has yet been made, and the President-elect has committed himself against development in this respect, for nearly two months to come. Still the impression prevails very strongly, that this selection may be eventually adopted. Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass were long competitors for the Presidential nomination, and it is fitting that, in the close of their careers, some becoming compliment should obliterate any former recollection of jarring interests.

It seems to be now settled, upon the best information which has reached here from Wheatland, that Mr. Buchanan has determined not to invite a member of his Cabinet from Pennsylvania, as has been persistently urged upon him. This determination proceeds doubtless from the difficulty of discriminating satisfactorily between the host of friends presented, and of choosing without manifesting what might be regarded an invidious preference. Hence, he has decided to avoid this difficulty, and perhaps wisely for his own ease. Another point considered to be settled is, that he will bring into the Administration one member from the old Whig party, which united in his support at the recent election. Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, is indicated as the representative man of that idea; but he has not, of course, been designated. Mr. Buchanan's recent speech to the students of Franklin College, furnishes a key to his intended policy, and verifies, literally, the suggestions contained in my last letter. His aim will be to bring back the Government to its old paths and ancient dignity, and to restore an era of moderation, which departed when the excesses of party began to run riot nearly thirty years ago. In this effort, Mr. Buchanan will have the sympathies and the support of all fair men, without respect to political bias. Whether we be Whigs, Democrats, Republicans, Americans, or anything else, we should be equally interested in maintaining the honor and welfare of the country, and in giving the administration of the Government that elevated tone by which the respect and regard of other nations will be attracted and ensured. Mr. Buchanan has passed that period of life when mere experiments of state-craft offer any temptation to ambition. Instead of dashing out in a hazardous career, he seeks to pursue a quiet and dignified course, illustrating it by his personal character and integrity.

In dispatching a special commissioner to New Grenada, the Government here designed to emphasize its estimation of the difficulties in dispute, and to promote a speedy settlement of the claims occasioned by the bloody riot at Panama, in April last. It has become apparent, too, that neither the central authority at Bogota, nor the State of Panama, are prepared to afford that security across the Isthmus, and at the termini, which is necessary to American life and property. Under these circumstances, Mr. Marcy has prepared a *projet*, proposing a grant of land along the route of the railroad, under the jurisdiction of the United States; to make Panama and Aspinwall free cities, obligated to furnish a municipal police for the desired security; to settle all the claims and indemnity for losses sustained in the riot; and to regulate the postal connexions on such a basis, as will relieve the onerous tax now attempted to be imposed. The resident minister, Mr. Bowlin, is not superseded; and Mr. Morse, the special commissioner, is instructed to return as soon as the particular objects for which he is sent out, are either completed, or positively clogged.

A CALM OBSERVER.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Synodical Convention.

It appears from the proceedings of the Synod of Cincinnati, officially received, that they are awake upon the College question. At their called meeting in Dayton, on the 19th ultimo, one hundred and eight votes were cast. Of these, thirty-five were cast in favor of a resolution to concur with the action of the Synod of Ohio, fixing the site of the proposed Synodical College at Chillicothe, and seventy-three against the resolution.

Synod then acceded to the proposition to meet in Convention in the city of Columbus, and fixed upon the Fourth Tuesday (the 23d) of December, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the time. As the subject on hand is one not of mere local, but of general interest, let the site of the proposed College be determined by *all* the proper representatives of *all* the churches in the two Synods. As there might be, (because of our many vacant churches,) *lest* there be a majority of Ruling Elders in that Convention. Let them enjoy their right, and in so doing, perform a duty which may tell on the destiny of the Church, and the welfare of thousands, even millions, in future ages.

We would urge upon the Sessions of our vacant churches to send up their delegates, that they may take part in this important decision, and become identified in this great enterprise.

W. M. R.

Newark, November 27, 1856.

News Department.

Washington.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.—We think that our readers will be well pleased with our letters from Washington. The writer is a gentleman well acquainted with men and things at the seat of Government, familiar with our public affairs, and of great independence and vigor of mind. He may not always viqw things as we should ourselves, nor may he show, in every case, the preferred leadings and partialities of our readers. But he will give facts, and reflections, and food for thought. We shall be much the wiser for reading him carefully, though we hold our own opinions still.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We present as usual, this document in full. It may not be our place to criticise it. Some parts of it we do not like, as a State paper, emanating from the Head of the Government. The President may exhibit his own policy and defend it, but as President of the United States, he should be neither a political partizan nor a sectionalist.

THE STATE PAPERS.—It is our purpose to give more extended synopses than formerly, of the Departments. Every man should be well informed on such matters. Our boys now growing, are soon to be the governing power: and to vote intelligently, and make good magistrates, legislators, and executors of law, they should be trained in knowledge.

North Branch Canal.

This State improvement is so far complete that boats pass through to the New York line, and thence to Elmira. This affords water transportation for the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania directly to the interior of New York, and connects the canals of the two States. We give the following schedule of distances between Philadelphia and Buffalo, by this route.

	Miles.
Schuylkill Navigation to Reading,	64
Union Canal from Reading to Middletown,	77
Susquehanna Canal to Northumberland,	62
North Branch Extension to State Line,	162
Junction Canal to Elmira,	17
Chemung Canal to Seneca Lake,	23
Seneca Lake to Geneva,	45
From Geneva to Montezuma,	21
Erie Canal to Buffalo,	159
Total,	630

Philadelphia is thus connected, by water compact munication, as well as by rails, with the Lakes and Canada.

Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad.

This important feeder to the Pennsylvania Railroad is likely to be speedily built. The grading of twenty miles, extending from Tyrone to Philipsburg, was let on the 21st ult. Work, it is supposed, will be commenced immediately.

The survey of the Lock Haven and Tyrone road, which is to connect the Sunbury and Erie with the Pennsylvania, has just been completed, and a letting of the work is expected to take place before long.

WICKED.—Some base person has sent letters and dispatches abroad, stating that Jefferson College was burned on the night of the 4th inst. No such calamity occurred. The College yet stands; and long may it abide.

Nebraska Territory.

Hon. Bird B. Chapman, delegate in Congress from Nebraska, arrived in this city yesterday, direct from Omaha city, which place he left on the 19th ult. He reports everything quiet and prosperous throughout the Territory. Emigration is pouring in from all quarters, and the country settling up very fast. The Indians, with whom treaties have been made and reserves assigned, are disposed to reside on their reservations, and have this year done considerable in raising for themselves corn for the Winter's supply. The Pawnees and Puncas, who inhabit the lands in the Western and North-Western parts of the Territory, never having made treaties with the United States, and consequently are receiving no annuities from the government, are a little disposed to make some trouble by claiming some of the lands ceded by the Omahas to the United States. The Sioux on the upper Missouri, since the chastisement given then by General Harney last year, seem very friendly disposed, and no further difficulty is apprehended from them. Nebraska, with her fertile soil, and position as the gateway on the great route to the Pacific, must in a short time become one of the most flourishing Territories, if not States, in the Union.

Washington Union.

Kansas News.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS FROM KANSAS.—Official correspondence, published in the Washington *Union*, conveys the intelligence that the United States regular troops are about to be removed from the Territory of Kansas. The reason given for this is, that peace prevails. A letter from General Persifer F. Smith, dated Fort Leavenworth, November 11th, says that "the laws have again been put in operation, and the administration of justice revived." He adds:

"Deserted farms are again occupied, fences rebuilt, fields put under cultivation, and the ruins of houses destroyed by fire, replaced by more durable habitations; the roads are covered with travelers, unarmed and secure; and the towns thronged with persons selling their produce, and purchasing from the stores. All these evidences of restored order have enabled me, with the concurrence of the Governor of the Territory, to recall the troops from the active duty on which they have been employed, and to establish them again at their proper posts, where they are to pass the Winter. As there are no secure prisons yet built for the territorial authorities to use in the administration of justice, at his request there will remain, at the disposition of the Governor, a few men to guard prisoners in the custody of the law, and for other such contingencies."

A NEW MARSHAL.—Wm. Spencer, Esq., of Ohio, has been appointed, by the President, to be United States Marshal for the Territory of Kansas, vice J. B. Donaldson, resigned.

Terrible Railroad Accident at Alliance.

We are called upon to record a terribly fatal railroad accident, which occurred on Monday evening, the 8th inst., about seven o'clock, at Alliance, Stark County, Ohio, the point where the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad crosses the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The passenger train of the former road, which left Allegheny City at three o'clock in the afternoon, had stopped as usual at Alliance for supper, and was just starting Westward when the train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road came up and ran directly through the other train, smashing two cars and killing nine persons, several others being seriously injured.

The engineer of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad had not been seen since the occurrence of the accident.

One of the passenger cars ran through the rotunda of the station house, and another is now lying in the public reception room. The rotunda is torn to pieces.

The accident is the most serious one, so far as the loss of human life is concerned, which has ever occurred upon this road.—*Dispatch.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THREE Dozen Fine and Heavy Gents' Raglans; Four Dozen Boys' Tallmas and Raglans, Richly Trimmed and well made, just prepared for Winter sales, and selling at close cash rates, by Carnaghan, Allegheny. Also, full variety of fine Beaver and Lambskin Overcoats, frocks and sacks. Silk-Plush Vests finely made and trimmed. And a full stock of Coatings, Pant-Stuffs, Vestings, &c., for custom-work.

Markets.

Pittsburgh.

ASHES—Pearls, 8@8¼c. Pots, 5½@6c. Soda Ash, 3½@3¾.
APPLES—$3.00@3.50 per bbl.
BEANS—Small white, $2.25@2 50 per bush.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Butter, 20@22c. Eggs, 21@22c.
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, $3.12@3.25.
FLOUR—Wheat, $5.40@5.50. Buckwheat, $2.75@3.00 per 50 lb. sacks. Rye, $4.12@4.25.
GRAIN—Oats, 29c. Rye, 50c. Barley, $1.15@1.20. Corn, 55@55c. Wheat, $1.15@1.25.
HAY—$10.00@15.00 ⅌ ton.
POTATOES—Reds, 55c. Neshannocks, $1.00 per bu.
SEEDS—Clover, $6.00. Flaxseed, $1.75.
CATTLE.
BEEVES—2¾@4¼c. Sheep, $1.50@2.75 per head. Hogs, 5@5¼.

Baltimore.

FLOUR—Wheat, $5.50. Rye, $5.00@5.12½, for new, and 3.00@3.50 per 100 lbs for old. Corn Meal, $3.00@3.25.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.50@1.55. Corn, 60@62c. Rye, 70@80c. Oats, 38@42c.
SEEDS—Clover, $7.25@7.75. Timothy, $3.00@3.50

New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat, $6.25@6.40. Rye, $3.50@5.12½. Corn Meal, $3.37½. Buckwheat, $2.12½@2.37½ per 100 lbs.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.66@1.72½. Oats, 47@49c. Corn, 73@73½. Rye, 90c. Barley, $1.17@1.23.
BEANS—White, $2.06@2.12½.

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, 44c. Rye, 80c. Corn, 66@67c.
SEEDS—Clover, $7.62½ per 64 lbs.

Notices.

Presbyterial Notices.

The PRESBYTERY OF ERIE will meet at Evansburg, on the first Tuesday of January, at 6 o'clock P. M.
S. J. M. EATON, Stated Clerk.

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.

Married.

On Thursday, Nov. 27th, by Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. JOHN H. CRIVELING to Miss SUSAN A., daughter of John Connor, Esq., of Brier Creek, Columbia County, Pa.

In New York City, on Monday evening, Dec. 1st, by Rev. John Knox, D. D., Rev. S. T. WILSON, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Rock Island, Ill., to Mrs. S. A. WARREN, eldest daughter of George Kinney, Esq.

On Tuesday, the 2d inst., by Rev. Loyal Young, Rev. DAVID HALL, of Brady's Bend, to Miss ELIZABETH WALKER, of Butler, Pa.

On the 4th of Sept., by Rev. E. Henry, Mr. ARCHIBALD PAYNOOR to Miss MARGARET R. DAVIDSON, both of Venango County, Pa.

On the 22d of Oct., by the same, Mr. JAMES PARKER to Miss LUCY ADAMS, both of Butler County, Pa.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 20th, at his residence, by Rev. G. Marshall, Mr JACOB MORLOCK to Miss ELIZA GILMER, all of Snowden Township, Allegheny County, Pa.

Nov. 6th, by Rev. E. Ogden, Mr. JAMES E. CATHCART, of Westmoreland County, to Miss SARAH ANN BOYD, of Allegheny County, Pa.

Nov. 20th, by the same, Mr. SCOTT WHITE, of the firm of White & Cunningham, Cairo, Ill., to Miss ROSANNA HUNTER, of Butler County, Pa.

Nov. 26th, by the same, Mr. LOUIS NOEL to Miss MARGARET MANGE, both of Butler County, Pa.

On the Cibolo, Bexar County, Texas, Oct. 2d, by Rev. R. F. Bunting, NEWTON CARNOT, Esq., formerly of Nashville, Tenn., to Miss LAVINIA, third daughter of James Weir, Esq.

Obituary.

DIED—Of catarrh fever, on the 23d November, MARSHALL SHIELDS, infant son of Rev. James M. Smith, pastor of Bethlehem North Branch church.

DIED—Of typhoid fever, in Petersburg, Pa., on the 2d of Dec., after an illness of four weeks, J. L. WELSH, consort of Mary E. Welsh, aged 44 years.

DIED—At his residence, near Harlem Springs, Carrol Co., Ohio, Mr. SAMUEL T. TELFER.

Mr. Telfer was for many years a consistent and valuable member of the Harlem Presbyterian church. Though he died comparatively young, for he was only in his forty-first year, he was not unprepared for the change. Previous to his last sickness, which resulted in his death, he had premonitions that "long life was not a boon for him;" and, therefore, he made his calculations accordingly. He leaves an aged and affectionate father and mother, a beloved wife, and three little children, to mourn his loss. They will not mourn, however, as those who have no hope, for they have the inexpressible satisfaction of believing, that their loss is his unspeakable gain. Our departed friend was a warm-hearted, intelligent Christian. God endowed him with a mind capable of investigating truth; and he took pains to cultivate that mind, and store it with useful knowledge, especially a knowledge of revealed truth. He was a scribe, well instructed in the great mysteries of our holy religion. His last end was peace. He sank gently into the arms of death, in the sweet hope of a joyful resurrection, and a glorious immortality. "How blest the righteous when he dies."

J. W.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GIFT BOOKS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.—E. C. COCHRANE'S HOLIDAY CARD, 1856-'57.—The attention of my customers, and others, is invited to the stock of Books, and numerous articles, opened for the Holiday sales.

GIFT BOOKS—Elegantly illustrated, and handsomely bound Standard, Poetical and New Works, recently issued for the Holidays, by various Eastern houses. New Books from A. S. S. Union, &c.
E. C. COCHRANE,
de13 No. 6 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NOTES ON THE GOSPELS—BY MELANCTHON W. JACOBUS, D. D. 3 vols., 12mo. $2.25. Vol I., Matthew; vol. II., Mark and Luke; vol. III., John. The volumes sold separately—price 75cts. each.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

NEW YORK, February, 1854.

Having had occasion to examine the Notes on the Gospels, by the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., we have no hesitation in recommending them, as sound in their doctrine, and judicious in their exposition. As many erroneous books are abroad, we particularly desire this valuable Commentary to have circulation in our churches and schools.

JOHN M. KREBS,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
JOHN C. LOWRIE.

BALTIMORE, January, 1854.

This work is characterized by sound learning, sound doctrine, and lucid statements, a pleasant style, and the most serious spirit of piety. It is much needed.

STUART ROBINSON,
JOSEPH T. SMITH,
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