when he saw poor widows weeping and without a sufficient number of votes, go up to them, and after ascertaining particulars, purchase votes sufficient to secure the election for their sons. He may have been constitutionally "generous," although *vanity* was a predominant feature in his character; but certainly he was not conscientiously "just."

The "fast" system of living, leading to luxury, waste, debt and embarrassment, coupled with the covetousness which prompts to the making haste to be rich, has wrought sad havoc to the cause of *mercantile morality*, and involved many an innocent family in irretrievable ruin.

A PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT was given last week, by the ministers and lay gentlemen of the English Presbyterian Church in and around London, in honor of our new Theological Professor, Dr. Thomas M'Crie, late of Edinburgh. It was a delightful reunion of the leading members of our Church, who in a metropolis so vast, seldom or never find themselves together in one place. The *elite* of our laity were present, including merchants, traders, and literary men. Among the *last* mentioned was Leone Levi, Professor of Mercantile Law at King's College University, an Italian Jew by birth, but an enlightened Christian, and an earnest Presbyterian, as well as a Jurist of European reputation. Alexander Gillespie, Esq., banker and merchant, and a veteran elder of the National Scotch Church, Regent's Square, was the Chairman. At his right hand was the guest of the evening, Dr. M'Crie; at his left sat Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War, wearing the star and blue ribbon of the Garter.

LORD PANMURE, an elder of the Free Church, takes a deep interest in our English Synod, and attends one of our churches during his residence in London. As Mr. Fox Maule, he stood up boldly to defend the Evangelical majority, when accused of "rebellion," &c., before the Disruption; and when that great event occurred, he manfully ranged himself under the banners of Liberty and Truth, in connexion with the Free Church of Scotland. As Minister of War, he has done much for the physical comfort and moral improvement of the soldier. He described, in his excellent speech, what had been done in this way for the army, and represented it as in a high state of efficiency. Very warmly does he approve of the policy of our Synod in maintaining a College of our own.

The demonstration of last week was highly complimentary to the new Professor, and has tended to consolidate and recommend our school of the prophets in a manner unknown hitherto. The whole band of students were present, and one of them, the English-born son of Scottish parents at Manchester, delivered a speech which elicited the warmest approbation.

A VERY SERIOUS CHARGE has been brought against the Rev. Doctor Davidson, of the Independent Lancashire College, for having recently published a new edition of the well-known work of the Rev. Hartwell Horne on the Holy Scriptures, into which many Rationalistic sentiments are introduced. The third volume, it is said, is almost re-written. The *Record* writes with great severity on the subject. No doubt Biblical criticism has made large advances, and Horne's work would bear emendation; but it is a serious thing, *without the author's consent*, to produce virtually a *new work* under the old name, and inserting sentiments and views which the author, so far from holding, regards with detestation. The Messrs. Longman, the celebrated publishers, have been remonstrated with on their issuing this edition. Whether they will suppress it, remains to be seen. Doctor Davidson's eminent scholarship, and thorough acquaintance with all that has been written on the sacred text, there can be no doubt. He was once a licentiate of the Irish Presbyterian Church, a very dry preacher, and as dry an editor of the *Orthodox Presbyterian*, of Belfast. But his altered views of Church Government led him to the English Independents; his studious habits were confirmed, and his critical taste developed, until his reputation as a scholar became great. I fear his sympathies, to say the least, are with the new theology, among the Dissenters. Extracts have been given from a correspondence which is attributed to his pen, addressed to an American newspaper, which seem to indicate that such are his leanings.

In reference to THE HUNGARIAN PROTESTANTS, it is said that so earnest have been the remonstrances against the dominance of the State over their ecclesiastical affairs, that the Minister of Worship had tendered his resignation to the Emperor of Austria, who had, in the meantime, declined to accept it. That old Church of Hungary, bleeding, in mid-Europe, surrounded by Jesuit conspirators, and looking back on a glorious ancestry, surely demands the special interest and prayers of all God's people.

The Emperor of Austria is making a visit to the ITALIAN PROVINCES under his despotic sway. Marshall Radetsky, now ninety years of age, still holds his military command there. There will be the removal of some of the infamous sequestrations on property, made in Lombardy some years ago; and every effort will be made to win popularity. But all this is the base hypocrisy of tyranny, which hates the nascent liberties of Italy with a bitter hatred, and which will all the more firmly hold fast her rotten territory.

THE OPPRESSION OF THE JEWS IN ITALY, illustrated in a recent incident related to us by Professor Levi, is something terrible. In Ancona the Inquisition is in full force, and the behests and accusations are duly indorsed by the civil authorities. Not long since, a large body of Jews and Christians met together in a social entertainment. It is not said that anything was spoken which either politically or religiously was offensive. At all events, the Grand Inquisitor summoned a large number of persons before his tribunal, and fined them at the rate, each, of about two pounds of English money. He pretended that these fines were to be employed for charitable purposes; but a number of the accused, refusing to pay, but offering to distribute the money in charity themselves, were sent to a loathsome prison. The Austrian Commandant, fearing disturbance, suggested *not* that they should be liberated, but taken to another more comfortable prison. Being transferred thither, the Jews-people flocked to see them, prepared a splendid feast for them, and overwhelmed them with tokens of their affection and sympathy for days together.

Another instance of cruelty was that of a Jewish boy, that died. The Romish nurse who attended his death-bed, declared that she, (for in extreme cases, as you know, Rome authorizes women to baptize,) had baptized the boy in the article of death. Accordingly, the Romish priests claimed the body. The grief of the poor Jewish parents was inexpressible, and reached a pitch of desperation when, as the coffin was being carried to the Cathedral, an accusation was brought forth, that *they* (the Jews) had *stolen* the body. The coffin was opened, and the body was found in it. These facts are illustrative of the *present* feeling of Popery toward the Jews, which is precisely that which her Medieval antecedents in reference to them, would lead us to expect. With a blasphemous idolatry, under the name of Christianity, ever before their eyes on the Continent; with their own Law in their hands, forbidding the worship of graven images; and with no *pure* Christianity or Christian kindness brought into operation, is it any wonder that the Jews are either driven into infidelity, or cling to their own faith with a tenacity which persecution but confirms?

A short time ago, a Protestant native, one of the fruits of the labors of Dr. Kelly and Mr. Hewetson, died at Madeira. The authorities, under the instigation of the priests, refused to allow the body to be interred; and it was thrown into the sea! Such is Popery. *Semper eadem.*

You are aware how, under the sanction of Louis Philippe, Jesuit priests were introduced into the island of Tahiti, and by a French protectorate, have ever since been maintained there. The object was to destroy Protestant Missions there. The attempts at proselytism thus far, have almost entirely failed; but there seems to be no doubt, that the French have introduced much license and corruption of morals. Recently, the Romish Bishop instituted several prosecutions, for having libelled him in the press, against Mr. Howe, the resident agent of the London Missionary Society. In every instance the Bishop was defeated, and has been compelled to pay the costs. A great moral victory has thus been achieved. What is most remarkable is, that the French authorities acted most righteously throughout, and the French Consul was extremely friendly to Mr. Howe. That good man not only gratefully records his obligations to the countenance of the British Consul, but makes special reference to the *prayers* of the American Consul, on his behalf, united with those of thousands throughout the island. It is thus that Satan's agents are defeated, and that the things that seem to be most adverse, fall out to the furtherance of the Gospel.

THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, the fourth of that rank in Scotland, has just gone over to the Church of Rome. The Scottish Episcopal Church was, as in the other cases, the pioneer to this apostacy.

TRACTARIANISM AT KNIGHT'S BRIDGE, London, has been again exhibiting itself, in connexion with a curious scene. On Sabbath week, the Rev. Mr. Liddel, with two other "priests," was officiating. A London fog darkened the church, but the gas had been previously lighted, so that the gloom was dissipated. However, it was a noble opportunity for lighting those large candles on the altar, which the late Bishop of London had forbidden to be lighted, while yet they might remain there. (Such was the two faced policy of Dr. Blomfield.) Mr. Liddel, in the midst of the services, had the wax candles lighted, whereupon Mr. Westerton, his famous opposing church-warden, got round to the vestry, appeared with an extinguisher in his hand, and put out the candles. In wrath and haste, Mr. Liddel had them re-lighted, and so the service closed!

This *via media* of Tractarianism is thus opened wide, and a goodly number of the nobility are to be found at Knight's Bridge.

It is said that ARCHDEACON DENISON has no power to appeal against the verdict of the Archbishop.

DR. TATE, the new Bishop of London, was "consecrated" last Lord's day. He leans, undoubtedly to Low Church and Evangelical views.

At the festival in honor of Doctor M'Crie, within a few yards of me, sat Mr. BOGUE, (a member of Regent Square church, and an eminent publisher,) full of life and spirits. Next morning he awoke, complaining of a sense of suffocation, and in a few moments, expired. How solemn, and how sad!

GAROTTE ROBBERIES in London, together with murders in several parts of the kingdom, are alarming signs of the moral condition of the masses. J. W.

P. S.—Since writing the statement (given on Romish authority,) of the perversion of the Duchess of Atholl, Dr. Cumming, through the *Times*, contradicts the assertion, by "authority." He says, "It has become a policy, not unworthy of Ignatius Loyola, to circulate paragraphs announcing new accessions to the Church of Rome, in the case of persons of rank, some of which are totally devoid of truth."

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1856.

Both branches of Congress are still under the drag of the slavery discussion, which, after consuming six months of the last session, has now been renewed with an intensity, which success on the the one side, and defeat on the other, does not appear to have abated. Men in public life, whether little or large, have a false idea, that their policy or consistency alone engages the attention of the country. Hence this restlessness to set themselves right; and through it follows a reprehensible waste of time, that might be more profitably occupied in the practical concerns of legislation. Twelve weeks make up the aggregate of the present session, and two of them have already been absolutely squandered, in the face of a calendar crowded with public business which was deferred, and with private claims, that have been long and shamefully neglected. There is no apology for such bare-faced trifling; and there will be no correction of this admitted evil, until every member is held to account by his immediate constituency. Congress doubled its pay under an assurance that the errors which had crept into the legislative halls, would be revised, and a more rigid discipline of duty established. Thus far, the experiment, in this respect, has furnished no occasion for congratulation; and the advocates of that measure, outside of the halls, have failed to see their confident predictions verified.

The admission of Mr. Whitfield, on Tuesday last, as the Delegate from Kansas, was only the verification of a foregone conclusion. From first to last, it was simply a question of time, to be determined by the presence of a majority, whenever it thought proper to appear. The Democrats, combined with Mr. Fillmore's friends, always commanded the necessary numbers, whenever they could be fully mustered. None but the self-deluded could have been prepared for any other conclusion. And, all things considered, whatever may be the abstract principle of this question, it is difficult to discover how the House could have taken any other course, with the regular credentials presented, and no contestant denying the right of the claimant. If a portion of the people of Kansas felt, that in voting for a Delegate, they, to that extent, recognized the odious Territorial laws, they may have vindicated an upright conviction; but, at the same time, they precluded objections which might have been becomingly urged against Mr. Whitfield, under other circumstances.

There is now every probability that Gen. Scott will resume his head-quarters in this city, as soon as the new administration is inaugurated, and, perhaps, upon the invitation of Mr. Buchanan. It would be a graceful and becoming compliment from the President elect, which the whole country would appreciate and applaud. An unfortunate difference with the War Department, in regard to the proper functions of the Commander-in-Chief, induced Gen. Scott to remove to New York, shortly after the advent of President Pierce to power. Since then, his relations with Mr. Davis have been formal, and confined exclusively to the strict line of duty. The attempt to reduce his recognized authority, chafed the old General, and his pride rebelled against humiliating personal contact.

An interesting case was argued before the Supreme Court, on Friday, growing out of an alleged infringement of McCormick's reaper. The patentee recovered eight thousand dollars damages in the Court below; and it was brought up on a writ of error, to try conclusions before the highest tribunal. The most impressive arguments were made, by Reverdy Johnson for McCormick, and Mr. Stanton for the contestants. A decision will be rendered within the next fortnight.

There is now pending before the Supreme Court, a cause indirectly involving the Constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. The question is, whether persons held to slavery in Missouri, and removed to Iowa and Illinois, after residing there for several years, and carried back, by compulsion, to Missouri, did resume the *status* of slaves, or were emancipated by the residence on free soil. If the Missouri Compromise be Constitutional, as has heretofore been recognized, the decision can hardly be doubtful. If pronounced otherwise, the judgment will deprive these persons of their claimed freedom. After a full discussion at the last term, and several consultations, the Court ordered a re-argument now; and it is not improbable that it may be finally determined upon some point of jurisdiction, by which the main issue would be avoided. The Court, with a preponderance of Southern Judges, is indisposed to put upon record a solemn discredit of the Constitutionality of an act, which stood unquestioned for a third of a century, and which commanded, at the time of its passage and subsequently, the approval of some of the ablest jurists and statesmen this country has ever produced.

The Committee of Ways and Means have been laboring to advance the regular appropriation bills, so as to prevent the delays which have heretofore occurred, and thus enable the House to proceed with the pratical business. Four or five of these, founded upon the annual estimates, have already been reported; and at the same rate of progress, they will all be on the tables before the New Year has fairly dawned. The Committee is disposed, when these matters are out of the way, to go to work in earnest, upon the Tariff bill presented in the closing hours of the last session. That bill does not propose to touch iron, and so extends the free list to raw materials, as to decrease the present aggregate revenue about six millions of dollars. Wool of the value of fifteen cents per pound, or less, and of the value of fifty cents per pound, or over, at the port of importation, comes within this free admission. Consequently, it preserves the present duty in the grades of wool between these fixed points which are produced in the United States. It is contended by this policy, that the manufacturing interests are regarded, in the unrestricted admission of such wool as they need for mixture, while the agricultural interests are protected against foreign competition, in the intermediate descriptions which they raise. The Secretary of the Treasury advocates unqualified freedom in this article, upon the ground that the stimulus thus imparted to home manufactures will ultimately more than compensate for any present, real or supposed loss to the wool-growers. There are strong arguments to be urged on both sides; but the plain facts to be developed are worthy of more attention than the speculations of political economists. The great agricultural interests of the country, numbering three millions of men, and with an annual productive industry exceeding sixteen hundred millions of dollars, have been habitually too much disregarded in National legislation. Commerce and manufactures have engrossed almost exclusive attention, ignoring the great fact, that agriculture furnished the material basis for both. Cotton, corn, tobacco, pork, rice and wheat, constitute the foundation upon which the operations of commerce, including exchanges and navigation, rest, and they supply the manufacturer with the raw product, as well as the food which supports his labor.

Much interest is excited in political circles here, as to the election of a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The impression now prevails, that Mr. Buckalew will receive the Democratic nomination, and the opposition vote be concentrated upon Gen. Cameron. As there is but three majority on joint ballot, any diversion from either side might lead to unexpected combinations, and perhaps produce a result finally, which is now in no wise foreshadowed. It is but reasonable to suppose that the wishes of Mr. Buchanan would exercise no little influence in the choice; but as he has thus far been reserved against any interference, and as it involves a point of delicacy about which he is properly sensitive, perhaps he may decline to express any partiality whatever. Under the circumstances of his advent to the Presidency, he is fairly entitled to be represented in the Senate, by some friend enjoying his full confidence, and capable in some degree of reflecting his matured opinions. This view will doubtless operate in a measure, at least, upon the Legislature in making the selection, while on the other hand, it will inspire the efforts and address of opponents, who are unwilling to make any concession at the outset of the new administration, and would rather clog its progress with vexatious embarrassments.

The debate in the Senate being now well started, it is likely to run on till near the holidays, until suddenly arrested. Every speech prompts to an answer, and one definition of position surely begets another. Judge Douglas has returned from his bridal tour, and as the chief sponsor of the Nebraska Bill, will again war upon its assailants in regard to the developments of the Presidential election, as connected with that issue.

A CALM OBSERVER.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Supplies of Presbytery of New Lisbon.

Middle-Sandy.—Mr. Dickson, Fourth Sabbath of December. Mr. Stratton, Third Sabbath of January. Mr. Grimes, Third Sabbath of February.

East Liverpool.—Mr. Robinson, First Sabbath of January. Mr. Reed, First Sabbath of February. Mr. Martin, First Sabbath of March.

Niles—Mr. McMasters will supply one Sabbath at discretion, previously to our next meeting.

WM. O. STRATTON, Stated Clerk.

News Department.

Southern Commercial Convention.

The Southern mercantile interests have had their conventions annually for a number of years. The object is, to concentrate effort, and build up an extensive Southern trade, directly to foreign countries, as well as coastwise. No great success has yet attended their labors. Combinations have their importance, but there are wants, facilities, and other things connected with business, which are far more controlling than any voluntary union. Trade may change its channels, as do rivers, sometimes; but still it must have a course accordant with its nature.

The meeting recently held at Savannah, Ga., was largely attended. Amongst other things, the revival of the slave trade was agitated. A resolution looking in that direction was offered, laid on the table, taken up and discussed, and negatived by a vote of 16 to 68; South Carolina, Texas, and part of Tennessee, are stated to have voted in its favor.

Negro Insurrection.

There have recently been several plots discovered for the rising of the Negroes, in parts of Kentucky, Arkansas, and Tennessee. The most extensive and formidable have been in the latter State, along the Camberland river. The blacks there, who are much more numerous than the whites, had got the idea that at the mouth of the Cumberland they would find a large army of whites, Free State men, to receive and protect them, if they could reach that place. To effect their purpose, they were to rise upon the whites and kill them, about the 23d of this month, and make their way hastily to the supposed army. The plot was discovered, several negroes have been hung as conspirators, and others are captured. Six white persons, supposed to be engaged in the affair, have been sent to the penitentiary. At one place, thirty blacks were arrested and awaiting judgment; at another place, out of two hundred which had been embodied, sixty were arrested. Even in Nashville there was fear, and strong precautionary measures were taken.

Facilities for Committing Crime.

The New York *Police Gazette*, speaking of the late arrest of burglars in that city, says:

"The facilities which the thieves of New York have for committing crime are almost beyond belief. Their organization is complete. In searching Moore's house after his escape, the police discovered a number of confidential letters which he had received from all parts of the country. These letters it would be highly injudicious to publish, as they implicate respectable merchants out West and parties in this city, who are supposed to be beyond suspicion. These letters showed the facility afforded thieves in disposing of their property. There were also letters from the owner of a noted 'fence' in Tenth Street. In perusing these letters carefully, it was also discovered that this gang, with which Moore was connected, had mechanics and laborers in their employ, who furnished them with a full and accurate description of the houses they were at work upon. There were also found a number of diagrams of stores and dwellings, of an innumerable number of houses in this city, how the various apartments were laid out, and, if a store, where the safe or silks were deposited; if a dwelling house, where the money or the silver plate were located. Who furnished the thieves with these diagrams? There is not a store or a house worth breaking into but is as well known to the burglars as to the owners themselves. Even the very locks on the doors are known, yet no impression has been made with wax. Who gives information of this character? New York is at the mercy of thieves—no police, however effective, can afford adequate protection."

The Immaculate Conception.

The Freeman's *Journal* thus discourses upon the virtues of the Immaculate Conception, the festival of which was celebrated on Monday week;

"Catholic tradition has for ages predicted that the definition as an article of the Faith of this singular prerogative of the Mother of God, would be the harbinger of great events, and of unexampled blessings to the world. At the moment of the definition by Pope Pius IX, this confident expectation was widely repeated. At that moment Europe was rushing toward a war, the end of which it was not easy to conjecture. Peace has since been declared, Europe is tranquil, and, whatever anxieties may prevail, one thing strikes all eyes—that the universal tide of affairs is setting in favor of the Catholic Church. In France and in Austria to be sincerely Catholic, and to show due reverence to the Vicar of Christ on earth, is the order of the day. Those countries where Catholic interests are oppressed are the only ones where political instability is the terror of their inhabitants. Russia shows itself most friendly to the Catholic religion, and the dry bones of the Eastern Schism seem everywhere moving and show symptoms of returning to the living organism of Catholic unity. These things are of Catholic interest everywhere, and are the fulfillment, so far, of the hopes that piety had attached to the rendering of the new honor to Mary. But there is a West as well as an East, and in America are the centres of the future of the world, as Constantinople and Alexandria are the tombs of past ages of tradition. We have to do with the living rather than with the past—with America much more than with Asia or with Europe. Here, here it is, that the blessings are needed of a new fervor and advancement of the faith through the intercession of our Immaculate Lady. Oh, that Catholics in America may be quickened in their devotion, that they may not fall behind the fervor that has hitherto been manifested in Europe in honoring the Immaculate Conception, and celebrating its Festival. Let us have equal fervor, and greater blessings will be sure to follow us."

So says Bishop Hughes.

Items.

LOSSES ON THE LAKES.—If the losses on the great Lakes during the present year are any indication of the amount of commerce on our inland seas, it must have grown enormously since 1848. In that year the losses amounted to but a little over $400,000: in 1853 they had increased to nearly a million; in 1854 they were a little over two millions; but the present year they have already reached the fearful sum of four millions. But large as this amount is, it does not seem so great when it is viewed in connexion with the statement that the commerce of the Lakes passing the St. Clair Flats amounted the present year to more than three hundred millions of dollars, while the coasting trade not included in that estimate amounts to at least a hundred millions more. This looks very much like the course of Empire, taking a Westerly direction.—*N. Y. Times.*

A subscription list of £100,000 has been completed in London toward the construction of a railway twenty four miles in length by the side of the Welland Canal, connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.

The annual product of fish of Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie, and their tributary rivers, amount to fifty-two thousand barrels, valued at $540,000.

Mr. M'Connell of Sangamon county, Illinois, has the largest flock of sheep in the United States. It numbers twenty-one thousand, and all of choicest merinos.

KANSAS.—Sixteen of the free State prisoners tried for murder in the first degree, have been acquitted, and nine are still on trial. A large quantity of clothing received by the last boats has been distributed to the destitute.

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY.—Thirty-six of the forty-eight free State prisoners, held in custody, at Tecumseh for trial, says the Kansas *Herald of Freedom*, of the 29th ult., made their escape by removing a quantity of brick from the wall, one night last week.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LECOMPTE.—Washington, Dec. 8th.—The *Star* of this evening says that Judge Lecompte, of Kansas, has been removed, and James O. Harrison, of Ky., appointed to fill the vacancy.

There are now in attendance, in the two departments of the University of Nashville, Tenn., 522 students; six years ago there were none.

California News.

The steamship *Texas* has arrived at New Orleans, from San Juan, bringing two weeks' later news from Nicaragua and California. The vote of California stands: Buchanan, 60,000; Fillmore, 35,000: Fremont, 19,000. The Democrats have a majority in both houses of the California Legislature. In Nicaragua General Walker has been successful in a series of battles with the combined forces of the Central American States. There had been four days hard fighting at Masaya, and after it Walker returned to Granada which city he utterly destroyed, removing the capital to Rivas. This does not agree very well with the accounts of victory. A Costa Rican brig of war engaged in battle with a Nicaraguan naval vessel, and was blown up and destroyed, with all on board. It is alleged that the combined forces have lost three thousand men in the various battles since October—but that was more than they had altogether in the field, and as they still are in force, the accounts are evidently merely sent hither to gain recruits for Walker.—*North American.*

[An arrival since the above was in type, brings account that Walker was defeated, and reduced to great straits, and that all Central America was combined against him.]

"CONSUMPTION." 280 pp., cloth binding, by Dr. W. W. Hall, will be sent, postpaid, for One Dollar. It shows the nature of Consumption and the philosophy of its cure, by various forms of *Out-door Activities*, which have been successful in the hands of Dr. Stokes, Quain, Wooster, Norcom, and other names eminent in Europe and America. No medical terms are used, nor is any medicine recommended, the whole secret of cure, in uncomplicated cases, being *Out-Door Exercise and a Vigorous Appetite*, under medical supervision. Address "*Hall's Journal of Health, New York.*"

Markets.

Pittsburgh.

ASHES—Pearls. 8@8½c. Pots, 5½@6c. Soda Ash, 3½.
APPLES—$3.00@3.25 per bbl.
BEANS—Small white, $2.25@2 50 per bush.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Butter, 20@21c. Eggs, 20@22c.
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, $3.12@3.25. Apples, $2 25.
FLOUR—Wheat, $5.45@5.50. Buckwheat, $2.62@2.75 per 100 lb. sacks. Rye, $4.12@4.25.
GRAIN—Oats, 31c. Rye, 50c. Barley, $1.15@1.20. Corn, 55. Wheat, $1.05@1.15.
HAY—$10.00@15.00 ⅌ ton.
POTATOES—Reds, 35c. Neshannocks, $1.00 per bu.
SEEDS—Clover, $6 00@6.25. Flaxseed, $1.75.
FEED—Country Shorts, $20 00 per ton.

CATTLE.

BEEVES—2¾@4c. Sheep, $1.50@2.50 per head. Hogs, 4⅞@5¼.

Philadelphia.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat, $6.50@6.62½. Rye: $4.25. Corn Meal, $3.00.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.60@1.62. Oats, 44@45c. Rye, 80c. Corn, 66@60c.
SEEDS—Clover, $7.50.

Baltimore.

FLOUR—Wheat, $6.50. 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, 62@65c. Rye, 70@80c. Oats, 41@43c.
SEEDS—Clover, $7.75@8.00. Timothy, $3.00@3.50

New York.

ASHES—$7.62½@7.68¾. Pearls, $8.00.
FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat, $5.85@7.20. Rye, $3.50@5.12½. Corn Meal, $3.75@3.81¼.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.60@1.70. Oats, 48@50c. Corn, 72@73. Rye, 85@89c.

HALL'S NEW YORK JOURNAL OF HEALTH, December No. Men Wanted: Glass of Brandy; Sugar and Teeth; Bible Belief; Human Health; The Threatenings of Disease; The Good Physician; Newspapers and Periodicals (an important paper to all); Sound Sleep; Memory; Suicide; Simples; Studying Grammar; Clerical Employments; I Forgot It; Pure Milk; Small Pox; Our Destroyer; Theological Students; Bathing; Happy Christmas; New Ideas; Our Daughters Ruined; Cohen's Grate Dampers; Our Opinions of Our Exchanges.

Single numbers, ten cents; $1 a year. *Forty Dollars* will be given for each hundred subscriptions paid in, *eighteen* dollars for fifty, and *eight* dollars for twenty-five handed in during December and January. Address Dr. W. W. Hall, New York.

Foreign Intelligence.

Late arrivals from Europe present about the usual indications of uneasiness and governmental management.

The alliance between England and France seems to be strengthened. There is a pretty strong bond of necessity holding the governments together. A rupture with England would greatly endanger Napoleon's throne; and a rupture with France would leave England too feeble to repel the progress of Russia toward Turkey, and toward England's East India possessions. Peace is the policy, as it is the duty of all; and to secure peace the Western powers must abide in union.

The difficulty between Prussia and Switzerland is not yet adjusted, but it is not likely to lead to anything very serious.

The affair of Naples makes but little progress. It is stated that Russia gives up her pretensions to the Isle of Serpents, but insists on retaining Bolgrad, on the Danube. To this Austria objects strenuously, and she is sustained by England.

In relation to Italy, an English paper has the following:

From Rome we learn that a Jesuit priest has just quitted Italy for England; the instructions which he has received from his superiors are to the following effect:—To publicly abjure in London the Roman creed, and embrace the English Protestant faith. Having thereby gained popularity, to lecture upon Italy, to denounce the Romish Church and its priests, but at the same time to affirm the utter impossibility of destroying the temporal power of the Pope; to contend that Italy can only be saved by monarchy, and that in consequence of the political complication with the Western powers in the South of Italy, a change of dynasty will, in all probability, take place at Naples.

Notices.

Presbyterial Notices.

The PRESBYTERY OF BLAIRSVILLE will meet at Blairsville, on the 2d Tuesday of January next, at 2 o'clock A. M. And the new Presbytery erected by the Synod of Pittsburgh, at their last meeting, will meet at Indiana, on the first Tuesday of January, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The PRESBYTERY OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE will meet at Short Creek, on the first Tuesday of January, at 11 o'clock A. M. JOHN MOFFAT, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF NOTHUMBERLAND stands adjourned, to meet in Danville, in the Mahoning North Presbyterian church, on Tuesday, Dec. 30th, at 7 o'clock P. M. ISAAC GRIER, Stated Clerk.

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 December 11th, by Rev. R. Lewis, Mr. WILLIAM WALLIS, of Arkansas, to Miss CALEDONIA HICKS, of Fairmount, Va.

On Thursday, 4th inst., by Rev. Abel Kirkwood, Mr. JOHN STEN to Miss ELIZABETH KRATZ, both of Hopewell.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 26th, at Stevensville, Bradford County, Pa., by Rev. L. W. Chapman, Mr. GEORGE P. TAYLOR to Miss AMANDA J. STEVENS,

On Friday evening, Dec. 12th, by Rev. John Williams, Pittsburgh, Pa., in his own residence, Mr. WILLIAM EVANS to Miss REBECCA JONES, both of Birmingham, Pa.

Dec. 4th, by Rev. S. C. Jennings, Mr. JAMES A. MCFADDEN to Miss JANE CAVIT, all of Allegheny County.

By Rev. James M. Smith, on the 9th inst., Mr. WM. C. GRAY, of Allegheny City, to Miss LUCINDA COMBLE, of Beaver County, Pa.

Obituary.

DIED—In Perry Township, Armstrong County, Pa., on the 21st of September, of dysentery, JOHN HARVEY, son of William G. and Abbigail Moore, aged 7 years, 3 months, and 2 days. (*Preacher* please copy.)

DIED—On the 19th of November, at the residence of her husband, in Noble County, Ohio, Mrs. ELIZABETH MONTGOMERY, wife of Mr. Joseph B. Montgomery, aged 46 years and 3 months.

A stroke of apoplexy took her off very suddenly. Her husband and eight children followed her remains to the grave. For about twenty-three years, she has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

DIED—At the residence of her son, Judge Adam Ebaugh, near Stewartstown, York County, Pa., on the 28th ult., Mrs. SARAH EBAUGH, aged nearly 92 years.

This aged lady closed a long life in Christian hope, and sleeps in Jesus. Her intellect, naturally strong, was little, if any, impaired. Her confidence in the Saviour was pure and unwavering. She leaves behind her, to imitate her example, about two hundred descendants. May they follow her, as she followed Christ.

On Monday morning, Nov. 17th, ELIZ ZETH J. GRIESMER fell asleep in Jesus.

In 1854, when in the bloom of youth and health, a pupil in the Oakland Seminary, at Norristown, she consecrated herself to the service of her Redeemer, in the First Presbyterian church of that place, and last May, was transferred, by certificate, to the First Presbyterian church of Steubenville. But on that occasion alone was she permitted to surround the table of our Lord with her new brethren and sisters, for even then the fragile flower was beginning to droop. That fell destroyer, consumption, who robs us of so many of our fairest and loveliest, had seized her with his unyielding grasp; and slowly, but surely, she descended to the tomb. There were, indeed, seasons of apparent improvement, hours of rallying, when her friends were flattered, with the hope that she might be spared to them; and she, with the buoyancy of a heart untouched by sorrow, clung to life; but as she neared her goal, she more and more withdrew her thoughts from earth, and fixed them in sincere and joyful trust, upon her Saviour, and the inheritance he has reserved for them that love him.

On Tuesday afternoon, a large number of mourning and sympathizing friends, accompanied her family, to lay her precious dust in its first resting place in the Cemetery.

"We laid her down to sleep
But not in hope forlorn;
We laid her down to ripen there
Till the last glorious morn." W.

DIED—At Kingwood, Va., on Thursday, November 26th, Rev. JOHN G. HOWELL, in the 43d year of his age.

Rev. H. was a native of New Jersey, and united with the Presbyterian Church at the early age of 14 years. After pursuing his collegiate and theological course at Princeton, N. J., he was licensed to preached the Gospel, and immediately sent out as a missionary to Western Pennsylvania. He had labored there two years, when he was called to the church at Kingwood, Va., where he remained until his death.

Brother H. was a laborious and self-sacrificing minister of the Gospel. The field in which he spent most of his ministerial life, required much self-denial and labor, all of which he cheerfully endured as a good soldier of Christ, realizing, with the Apostle, "these light afflictions, which are for a moment, work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." He was cut off in the midst of his usefulness, and with the harness on. But the Sabbath before his death he was in a distant part of his field, conducting the services of a communion season; was taken with a severe attack of pleurisy, and was with difficulty able to get home. On the morning of his death he was pronounced decidedly better; but about nine o'clock was suddenly taken much worse, and in about twenty minutes breathed his last. The summons, though unexpected, found him ready. His last words were, "My peace is made. I am going to a better world." He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him. H. W. B.

DIED—On the 18th ult., in Spring Township, Mrs. JANE BAIRD, wife of Wm. Baird, Esq., in the 49th year of her age.

In her death, her family have lost one who was a wife and a mother indeed; and the neighborhood have lost a kind friend. But it is a consolation to survivors to know, that their loss is her gain. For a long time she was waiting, in the hope of the Gospel of Christ, for her summons. Not a cloud came over her prospects. She could always say to inquirers, that she was ready to depart.

The deceased was brought up on Spruce Creek, Huntingdon County, under Presbyterian parentage. She became connected in the communion of the church there, while it was under the pastoral care of Rev. Samuel Hill. For a number of years, of the last part of her life, she resided in the neighborhood of Huntingdon; and was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in it. She was faithful in attending to the public worship and ordinances of the Church, till she was disabled by disease. Her affliction was pulmonary, attended frequently with violent attacks of neuralgia. She marked its progress, and saw its certain end, long before it came. In her affliction, she was remarkable for her patience and cheerfulness. Not a murmuring complaint was uttered by her; and no gloominess nor sadness was on her countenance. Several months, perhaps a year or two before her death, she felt anxiety about her family, some of them having become adults, lest she should be called away, and none of them left occupying her place in the Church, as members. But she had the satisfaction of seeing three of her daughters, connected in the communion of the church to which she was attached. Some of her children were small; and she was very desirous that they might be able to read the Bible, before her departure. Her desire, in this respect, was answered. She could commit all the objects of earthly affection to the care of her heavenly Father. O that all families, when called to part with near and dear friends, might have the consolation which that family has, founded on the Word of God, that when the bond of the domestic relation is broken here, it is to join the blessed society above, where there is no sorrow, nor sickness, nor death.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARD—DECEMBER, 1856,—THE PARTNERSHIP OF MURPHY & BURCHFIELD expiring, by limitation, in January next, and anxious to close out as far as possible our stock of goods, preparatory to the formation of a new partnership, we will commence on

MONDAY, 15TH OF DECEMBER,

Offering our entire stock of goods in both wholesale and retail rooms, at reduced prices—some of them at a small advance on cost, some of them at cost, and a large portion of them below cost. This will probably be one of the best opportunities ever offered in this city for buying good Goods at low prices, at private sale, and we invite calls from all wanting any description of Dry Goods.

Particular attention is invited to our large stock of

EMBROIDERIES,

In Collars, Sleeves and Sets—all of which have been marked down to closing out prices.

Also—Cloaks and Cloaking Cloths, Shawls,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

In Silks, De Laines, Cashmeres, &c.

It will at once be seen that under the new scale of prices, we cannot afford to sell on credit—and from above date our sales will be for CASH.

All persons having accounts on our books will oblige by settlement before the 15th of January, as we wish to close the books of the present firm before the 1st of February.

de20-2t

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—To delete the system by bleeding and violent purging, is to deprive life's machinery of its motive power. These great remedies disinfect the blood and the secretions and cure external and internal complaints, by destroying their seeds in the vital fluids. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244, Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box or pot. de20

EAST TARENTUM, November 29, 1856

THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, subscribed and paid in, is $191,050, and the debts and liabilities $82 795.64. Published according to Act of Assembly.

Affirmed and subscribed.

T. G. HOLLINGSWORTH, President.
de20-2t* GEORGE THOMPSON, Treasurer.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF the public to the PHILADELPHIA HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS STORE where may be found a large assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, required in furnishing a house, thus saving the trouble usually experienced in hunting such articles in various places. In consequence of our giving our attention to this kind of stock, to the exclusion of dress and fancy goods, we can guarantee our prices and styles to be the most favorable in the market.

IN LINEN GOODS

we are able to give perfect satisfaction, being the OLDEST ESTABLISHED LINEN STORE IN THE CITY, and having been for more than twenty years regular importers from some of the best manufacturers in Ireland. We offer also a large stock of

FLANNELS AND MUSLINS,

of the best qualities to be obtained, and at the very lowest prices. Also, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Ticking, Damask Table Cloths, and Napkins, Towellings, Diapers, Huckabacs, Table and Piano Covers, Damasks and Moreans, Lace and Mu