crowned with his loving-kindness the unkind and the unthankful!

How many deficiencies have we to mourn over! How small the progress we have made in holiness, notwithstanding we have had the Bible, and the Sabbath, and Christian institutions, and a throne of grace, and the proffered aid of the Holy Spirit! How many opportunities for self-improvement and usefulness, have been lost! We may have met with losses during the year; but there are no earthly losses to be compared with lost means of grace, and lost opportunities for doing good.

We all hope to be spared to enter upon a new year. Let us prepare to enter upon it in the fear of the Lord. With an honest scrutiny of the past; with penitence for sin, and faith in the atoning blood of Christ; with a full recognition of the fact, that we are not our own, but have been bought with a price, let us prepare to enter upon the new year with a fixed purpose to glorify God with our bodies and our spirits, which are his.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

## Death of Rev. John Brittain.

MINERAL POINT, Dec. 15.

REV. DR. M'KINNEY:—I am pained to ll you that another standard-bearer has llen.

Rev. John Brittain, of the Presbytery of nnebago, died at the house of Rev. B. Phips, Mineral Point, on Saturday, the th inst., of consumption. Brother B. me as a missionary to Wisconsin, a little ore than six years ago. He has labored siduously in preaching, in teaching, and in e Sabbath School cause, all the time his ealth would permit. His great desire was build up his Master's kingdom here in is new field. But his work is done; he as entered on his reward. He died without a struggle, while uttering the conoling words, "I have no pain; no fear; ll is well." So may we all.

Yours truly, B. PHILLIPS.

## Eastern Correspondence.

*The Poor—Kindness—Incident Evils—A Difficulty—Romanist Beneficiaries and Protestant Means—Startling Statements—The Streets.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—"The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," is one of the most efficient remedial agencies of this city. Its managers embrace some of the most intelligent and excellent of our citizens. Its patrons are from almost all religious denominations. Its field of operations is the whole city and county; while it enjoys the service of the most faithful and competent corps of visitors that can perhaps be organized. In the language of its Thirteenth Annual Report, recently published, "This Association was organized for the express purpose of meeting the charitable wants of the city. Its arrangements have been specially adapted to the actual exigencies of the population, both rich and poor, however concentrated or diffused. Its three hundred and eighty-one visitors, distributed over the entire city and county, stand ready and are pledged to care for all persons sent to them, promptly, discreetly, humanely, according to the actual merit or demerit of each applicant, and the rules of the Association. In fact, hardly anything can be more complete than its provisions for the relief of the needy. Not that it undertakes to care for all classes of the poor, but it allows none to suffer if they will receive its aid, or follow its suggestions. Each visitor is restricted to his own section, which is so limited as to admit of his careful supervision, while he aims to counsel the thorant and reclaim the vicious, as well as feed the hungry and clothe the naked. The chief aim of the Association is to help the deserving poor, who through sickness, calamity, bereavement, and other causes, have been reduced to sudden and temporary exigencies. Chronic cases, recent emigrants, destitute mendicants, with all vicious characters, it hands over to other institutions, or to the public authorities. Were its plans perfectly executed, and its suggestions universally adopted, it would suppress vagrancy and beggary, diminish intemperance, indolence and ignorance, which are fruitful causes of poverty and suffering, and great barriers to usefulness. As it is, with all its completeness of design and vigorous execution, with its moral influence and material aid, granting the past year to more than fifty-thousand dollars, in the opinion of some have been most cordially identified with operations, it is a question whether its incidental evils do not counter-balance its beneficial results. With all the caution that can be exercised, great numbers learn to rely upon its aid instead of their own exertions. The intemperate and the vicious secure its benefactions by every possible disguise and deception. The very children of those account the wretched parents are sometimes assisted, are only reduced thereby to more hopeless degradation, by being kept under their influence, while a premium is afforded to indolence, vice and idleness, which propagate themselves through every agency intended. These evils are undeniable, but they hardly authorize the dissolution of the Association. The wheat and the tares grow together in this world, and it is too much to require perfection in measures, or unmixed good in its results. Has to do with one of the most difficult of all problems; how to administer alms without encouraging pauperism? and it is not surprising that it has failed to find a complete solution. Where poverty abounds, in this community, self-preservation unites humanity and religion, in pleading for itself. Some agency must be employed. Our Protestant churches care for their own members, and for others that come within their influence. Public institutions, established by legal or voluntary charity, provide for the wants of various classes. Still there are tens of thousands unreached by these, who must suffer unless aid is furnished in their extremity. Indiscriminate giving only aggravates the evil it seeks to remedy. There is every probability that the money bestowed on the street beggar, however wretched his appearance or harrowing his story, will confirm him in idleness and vagrancy, if not in intemperance and licentiousness. The really deserving are the last to reveal their wants or to accept assistance, while it is not misfortune so much as mismanagement or vice that entails poverty and suffering. What better thing can be done, then, with applicants for charity, than to direct them to visitors of this Association. If it were possible personally to investigate their condition, it would be wise to employ superior skill and experience in doing it; for without much practice and discrimination, even with these, the benevolent are constantly liable to imposition. Then what an answer we have in this Association to the cavil that our churches do nothing for the destitute and vicious. It is the offspring of our churches, as its visitors and resources are almost entirely drawn from their members. Through its agency our churches do, in a sense, explore the whole city; while such as cannot be relieved from its funds are helped by other methods, which are themselves the fruits of Christianity.

It appears from the Report of the Association that *seventy-five* per cent. of its beneficiaries are Romanists, while less than *one* per cent. of its pecuniary means came from persons of that faith. Protestants, and even Jews, sustain their own poor; but Romanists, who boast that "Charity is only carried out in its fulness by the Holy Church," leave tens of thousands of their poor to perish, except for the relief they receive from heretics!! This statement has aroused the ire of the *Freeman's Journal*, which affirms that hundreds of Catholics are constantly engaged in visiting the sick and poor, and that they contribute very large sums to that object. It complains, too, that a poor woman was refused aid by one of the visitors, when she said she was a "Catholic," and told "to go to her Church" for relief. Now, Romanists certainly succeed in raising large sums of money professedly for benevolent objects. At a Fair, held a few weeks ago in the Crystal Palace, they netted, for example, thirty-three or five thousand dollars for one of their Hospitals, though they boasted that a good proportion of it was given by Protestants. They have schools connected with their churches, and an Asylum for Orphans. Their priests and Sisters of Charity are found in our prisons, almshouse and hospitals; but do these labors exhaust their resources, or excuse their neglect of the tens of thousands of their Church who are left to the charity of Protestants? They would, indeed, have a heavy burden to bear, should they extend relief to all the destitute and degraded within their body; for Popery and Pauperism are inseparable in all countries. But they ought not to withhold a helping hand from others who undertake to aid them, when boasting of their superior charity, and possessed of ample resources, as is seen in their costly churches, and numerous convents, colleges, and academies. They prefer, however, to expend their money in ways which they think will further the interests of their Church more effectively than by giving alms to degraded and suffering thousands attached to their communion; and then why should it be thought a heinous sin to send a Catholic woman "to her Church" for relief! It is the very measure the Association would adopt with a Protestant who claimed to be in communion with one of its denominations. It does not profess to give to every body; while it recognises, as our churches do themselves, their imperative obligation to provide for their own poor. There was no partiality or severity in this direction; and it is a little surprising therefore that one of our daily papers should condemn it as unauthorised and sectarian. Let the principle be enforced with Romanists, as well as with others, and there would be little call for such an organization even in the city.

There are some statements respecting the extent and increase of pauperism among us, of startling interest. Last year, for example, 346,518 persons were gratuitously relieved in this State, of which number 231,500, or two thirds, were assisted by the public institutions of this city. While of these again, 181,900, or nearly 80 per cent., were of foreign birth. Nor is there any probability this evil will diminish. On the other hand, the census of the State from 1831 to 1851, shows that while the population in these twenty years increased 61 per cent., pauperism increased 700 per cent. That is, in 1831 there was one pauper to every one hundred and twenty-three persons, and in 1851, one to every twenty-four persons; while this year there is one to every seventeen persons. "At this ratio it will require but fifteen years, and there will be one pauper to every five persons." Indeed, if we proceed a little farther, and faster, the whole State, with all its wealth and intelligence, will be sunk in pauperism! At this day, in fact, it is only too true that it is in this respect more burdened than ill-fated Ireland itself! for in proportion to their respective ratios of population, there are about two paupers in this State to one in Ireland! The explanation is obvious; Ireland, as well as other countries, has emptied her poor on our docks; felons too, as well as paupers. But who shall provide the remedy which cannot be furnished by the millions of dollars, or thereabouts, imposed by tax upon our citizens the last year for their relief? They need the Gospel, with its refining and saving influences, to fit them to be safe and useful citizens, as well as to guide them in the path to heaven. But most of them will perish in ignorance, or abandon themselves to crime and error, though the next generation, we may hope, will become Americanized and enlightened, if not truly converted and redeemed.

The rigours of Winter, which have been on us for a few days, are suggestive of suffering among the poor; but those who have occasion to pass through our streets experience a positive suffering from the mismanagement of the city government. Street cleaning has become a tradition among us. It was once practiced, and may be known again in "the good time coming;" but the pulverized granite and filth, borne on the cutting winds, and obscuring the very heavens, remind us most painfully of its discontinuance. The distress of eyes and lungs, the waste of goods and garments, must be enormous; and beside the discomfort and even disease inflicted, would justify a larger expenditure than the two or three hundred thousand dollars appropriated for their cleaning. This sum however, has long ago been exhausted; though according to a recent veto of our Mayor, it was exorbitant. The work might have been done better and for two hundred thousand dollars less than it has cost. Indeed, in the view of some, it might be made to yield a revenue to the city. But our officials proceed upon the plan of putting money in their pockets, honestly if they can, dishonestly if they must; while the people grumble a little at their burdens, but on the whole, bear them with exemplary patience and good nature. A change of officers, it was hoped, from time to time, would give relief; but hope deferred has almost made the heart sick; since we have only changed the place or the men to keep the pain; and shall continue as we are until the burdens become absolutely intolerable.

Yours, &c., B.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

## Acknowledgement.

A few days ago Messrs. Wm. Taylor and D. Sloan called at my house and handed me a purse, containing $76.50, stating that it was a present from the ladies of my congregation, which had been intrusted to them for delivery. I am sincerely thankful for it, not only as an act of ministry to my wants, but as an evidence of their attachment to the Divine Master, whose cause I am endeavoring, amidst many infirmities, to promote among them.

It may seem late, but I hope not improper, to acknowledge in this connexion, a similar act of generosity, received about eighteen months ago, from some of the gentlemen of my congregation, who tendered me $50 for the payment of my note of that amount, previously given for liquidating the debt of the Western Theological Seminary.

These evidences of the consideration and sympathy of my people, greatly encourage me, and my desire is, that my labors among them, in word and doctrine, may be blessed to their spiritual edification.

ADAM TORRANCE.

*New Alexandria, Pa.*, 1856.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1856.

The argument in the Missouri case, which consumed four consecutive days, was concluded on Thursday, by Mr. George T. Curtis, of Boston, in an able effort sustaining the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, and asserting the unqualified power of Congress to legislate for the Territories. This cause has attracted unusual interest and attention, from the magnitude of the principles involved. It has now been twice and elaborately argued, with a formidable array of ability on both sides, and under such circumstances, it is hoped, the Court will meet the real issue at stake, and not by a collateral one of jurisdiction only, determine merits of the greatest and most imposing character ever presented to this tribunal. It is not to be disguised, that the sectional strifes which have in one form or other developed their influence upon almost every department of the Government, have also, in a degree, impressed themselves upon this forum of last resort. A majority of the Court is composed of Southern men, and with the best disposition to be upright and impartial, it is almost impossible that they can have mingled personally among the scenes of recent excitements; can have heard all the angry discussions, and seen their whole people intensely agitated; without receiving some share of the pervading sentiment. They are entitled, therefore, to some allowance for this contact, just as those on the other side are, for adopting different opinions. If the Supreme Court would meet the question of the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise squarely, and defend it upon the just ground on which it reposed unquestioned, for more than the third of century, much would be done to silence the voice of faction, and toward restoring peace to a disturbed country. A half-way measure will not accomplish that end, while an adverse decision would excite hostility against the Court itself. The judgment will not be rendered for several weeks to come.

In rebuking the movement for the revival of the slave trade, the House of Representatives did itself honor; and the more so, because the proposition emanated from a high-toned Southern man, and was finally accepted by the whole body of the Southern members, with eight exceptions only. Exception was taken to the language of the original resolution, offered by Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, because it was supposed to contain a direct reflection upon the Governor of South Carolina; but when the sense of the House had been taken, Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, offered another substantially embodying the same sentiment, but omitting the imputed reflections on his State. This expression will go out to the civilized world as an almost unanimous deprecation of a traffic, at the very name of which humanity shudders, and which is traditionally associated with all the bloody horrors of the middle passage. It was becoming in the popular branch of Congress to emphasize its rebuke of the bare suggestion, in a form which at once affirms the impossibility of any legislative countenance, and at the same time serves as a lasting moral reprobation of the object, which no future House will dare to expunge. In this respect, the work was worthy of the best days of the Republic, and is a memorable triumph over the spirit of fanaticism and faction.

The Senate struck out so much of the resolution passed by the House, as subscribed for fifteen thousand copies of "Dr. Kane's Explorations," leaving him only the cheap compliment of a medal. Considering his sacrifices, and the indifferent recognition of the Government of valuable services, this small exhibition of affected economy was altogether unworthy. While the States of Europe, and the learned Societies, and the great men of science, have vied with each other in doing honor to our countryman, as one whose intrepidity and genius have planted the American flag in the Arctic circle, far beyond the point where human feet had before trod, or human eyes had ever scanned, his own country has not only recoiled from a just appreciation of these labors, but insultingly refused them even a just meed of reasonable consideration. The efforts of Mr. Brodhead, one of the Senators from Pennsylvania, were most conspicuous and untiring in producing this result; and he may realize, in a few weeks more, that the people of the State, peaking through the Legislature, will not patiently submit to this unprovoked injustice. Millions of dollars are now annually squandered by Congress in publishing valueless compilations at the public expense. Partiality and relationship have succeeded in carrying on this system, for the benefit of a favored few, who have interested advocates on the floor of the Senate and House; yet, when it is proposed to afford some tokens of recompense for perils encountered, and benefits conferred, the conscience of these same gentlemen rebels. Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!

The Postmaster General has very properly reduced the postage on single letters to Panama, from twenty to ten cents. He was induced to investigate this subject, upon representations made by the officers and crew of the United States sloop of war *St. Mary's*, now stationed there. By the present postage law, the rate for any distance exceeding two thousand five hundred miles, is twenty cents on single letters; and when the line was first established via Havana, Panama exceeded that distance, and was charged accordingly. It was found, however, upon measurement, that the direct line from New York to Aspinwall, brought it within the limitation, and, consequently, the reduction was at once made.

Thus far, the Committee of Ways and Means have labored earnestly to bring in all the regular Appropriation Bills, so as to get them well out of the way before the usual demonstrations are made for tacking on outside schemes. One of the great errors of legislation has been the postponement of these supplies ordinarily, until the closing days of each session, thus allowing opportunities for spoliation on the last hours, which could not have happened, had it been necessary to present independent measures. The Treasury is overflowing; and the aim of the many speculators who have now assembled here, is to deplete it by the most plausible schemes and contrivances. There is, however, more vigilance excited than common; and the flagrant manner in which pillage has been carried on heretofore, has roused a purpose of exposure and resentment, which cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

As little legislation is attempted during the holidays, and Congress usually meets at intervals of three days, it is suggested that a joint resolution should be passed, for a recess until the opening of the new year. Nothing but the apprehension of complaint from offended constituencies will deter the attempt. If Congress should meet, the performance will be little more than a farce, since it will be difficult to retain a quorum in either branch.

As yet, no reliable revelations have been made in regard to the composition of the incoming Administration. Since Mr. Buchanan's visit to Philadelphia, he has been surrounded by swarms of anxious patriots, all willing to relieve him of the responsibility of administering the Government, and especially of the trouble of making up his own Cabinet Council. This officious intrusion is doubtless appreciated at its full value. The President elect is conscious of the embarrassments by which he is encompassed; and if his instinctive perceptions were not sufficiently acute, the conflicting advice which has been poured in, must have convinced him long ago, how materially he must rely upon his own resources. One great difficulty besetting his path at the outset, is the fact, that in almost every State where he received a majority, his party is divided by rival interests, each contending for supremacy. In the South, which voted in nearly solid phalanx, the extreme sentiment predominates, because it is the sentiment of the strong-willed and determined leaders. Objection is raised against every man who is supposed likely to attract Mr. Buchanan's attention, if he inclines to moderate and conservative views. Hence, Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, and Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, and others suggested in this connexion, have been pursued with no little animosity and prejudice. To prefer one division, is surely to offend the other. And so it is, also, in the Northern States, though in a less intensified degree, outside of New York and Pennsylvania. Consequently, the task of discrimination between these opposing elements is an embarrassing one, requiring the utmost discretion and determination. All good men will hope, however they may differ in politics with Mr. Buchanan, that he will steer clear of the shoals which now threaten him, and be able to start his Administration with the confidence and favor of the whole country. At least, such is the sincere wish of

A CALM OBSERVER.

THE bequest of Anson G. Phelps, deceased, of New York, of $100,000 to found a free college in Liberia, conditioned upon a similar amount being raised by others, is likely to be obtained. The materials for erecting a college at Monrovia are now on their way to that place. The president of that institution (ex-President Roberts) has been appointed. In addition to the bequest of the late Mr. Phelps, we believe that a fund of about twenty thousand dollars has already been obtained, and efforts will soon be made in the several States to bring up the amount required by the will. The plan of the college is more than in embryo.

# News Department.

OUR THANKS are tendered to Hon. David R. Ritchie, Representative in Congress, for a copy of the Patent Office Report for 1855.

## The Slave Trade.

This subject, introduced with a recommendation for its revival, by some zealous sectionalists, is likely to meet with but little favor in any portion of the country. We last week noted the opposition of the Southern press generally, both religious and political, and that the subject had been laid on the table by the Southern Convention, and deferred by the Legislature of South Carolina. We are now enabled to add a very summary disposition of it in the House of Representatives in Congress.

On the 15th inst., Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, submitted the following resolution, which was read for the information of members:—

*Resolved*, That this House regard all suggestions or propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for the revival of the African Slave Trade, as shocking to the moral sentiment of the enlightened portion of mankind; and any act on the part of Congress, legislating or concurring in or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the United States to the reproach of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world.

Leave was granted to offer it, by a vote of one hundred and forty to fifty-three. A demand for the previous question was sustained by thirty-six majority, and the main question ordered by forty-one majority. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was disagreed to—yeas, seventy-one, nays one hundred and thirty-seven.

Mr. Etheridge's resolution was then adopted—yeas one hundred and fifty-two, nays fifty-seven.

We see the vote of Mr. Florence of Pennsylvania in the negative; a distinction by no means enviable.

The condemnation of the traffic being so strong and indignant, induced many members to vote against it. Then,

Mr Orr of S. C., under a suspension of the rules, submitted a resolution that it is inexpedient, unwise, and contrary to the settled policy of the United States to repeal the laws prohibiting the African slave trade.

The resolution was adopted—yeas one hundred and fifty-three; nays, Messrs. Barksdale, Bennett, of Miss., Brooks, Keitt, Quitman, Shorter, Walker and Wright of Miss.—eight.

The traffic thus has the sanction of but *eight votes* in the House. This is a signal condemnation, and must tend to allay any excitement which was likely to arise on the subject. But *eight* votes in Congress! The *N. Y. Times* says seven, and leaves out Mr. Quitman's name from the above list.

## Items.

The *Portland Advertiser* states that there are in that city five thousand believers in Spiritualism.

Mr. Joseph Jackson, formerly of Cincinnati, is the Postmaster General of the Sandwich Islands.

One thousand barrels of flour from New Orleans, were recently landed at Havana. The duty was $9.85 per barrel.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.—By a census recently taken, the population of this city amounts to 9973 souls.

DUBUQUE, IOWA.—The population of this flourishing town, according to a census just taken by the Board of Education, amounts to 12,424

The Roman Catholic authorities have recently refused permission for the intermen of the remains of a Portuguese Protestant in Madeira, and the body had to be thrown into the sea.

COUNTERFEITS.—We learn that counterfeit 10's on the Harrisburg Bank have made their appearance, and are executed with sufficient skill to deceive persons who are not familiar with the genuine notes.

The years of the greatest speculation in Western lands, have been 1835, in which 12,566,000 acres were sold; 1836, in which the sales were 20,074 870 acres. In 1855 the land sales again arose to 12,000,000 acres, and in 1856 to 40,000,000 acres.

Pennsylvania courts have decided that the provision of law which entitles a widow to three hundred dollars from the husband's estate, in preference to creditors, is not affected by her husband "waiving the exemption" on a judgment obtained against him before her widowhood.

Senator Pugh submitted to the Senate on the 11th, a proposition, described by the telegraphic reporter as "for the survey of the Ohio river and its tributaries, as a continuation of the grand system of the River and Harbor improvments, inaugurated at the last session of Congress."

The storm of Sunday last was "heard of" in all quarters in the West. The Steubenville *Herald* gives a summary of stables, sheds fences, trees, &c., laid down there, and says: "We have learned that the Presbyterian Church at Paris, Pa., was blown down on yesterday—nearly all the chimney tops tumbled from dwellings. The Methodist Church at Cumberland, blown down to the foundation, &c."

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—During the quarter ending the 30th of November, the receipts into the United States Treasury were $21,925.431, including $20,677,740 from customs; and the expenditures during the same time amounted to $18,675,-113, including $902,095 paid on account of the public debt and Texas indemnity.

## Kansas.

A letter from Governor Geary to a friend in Washington City, D. C., estimates the population of the Territory at about twenty-five thousand, and says that there is a decided sentiment prevailing among the inhabitants throughout the whole Territory in opposition to the introduction of slavery in their midst, the mass of the settlers believing it to be their interest to have Kansas admitted as a free State. This opinion is not entertained alone by those persons who have come from the North, but is held generally without regard to sections, and some of the prominent in advocating it are Southern men.—*Ex.*

Property in Lawrence is said to be worth fifty per cent. more than before the administration of Gov. Geary was inaugurated.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—Col. Titus, from Kansas, arrived yesterday with one hundred men, *en route* for Nicaragua.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate

## Musical Convention.

DR. MCKINNEY—*Dear Sir*:—We had a notice some time ago, in your excellent paper, of a Musical Convention to be held in Leechburg, under the direction of Prof. S. H. Nott, of New York. Perhaps it may be interesting to those who read that notice, to know something about the Convention.

We met on Tuesday, the 21st of October, in pursuance of said notice. The Convention was organized by electing Rev. George Ehrenfield President, Dr. J. S. Marshall, Secretary, and Wm. James, Treasurer. After which, Mr. Nott commenced to drill about one hundred and fifty singers—a pretty large class of ladies and gentlemen.

Miss Nott presided at the Piano; and although she was a stranger, and amongst strangers, she appeared perfectly at home.

On Friday, a business meeting was appointed, when Rev. L. M. Graves, Rev. George Ehrenfield, A. Gordon, Esq., and Wm. James, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

The closing Concert was given at 7 o'clock P. M. A crowded house of ladies and gentlemen listened with much attention and enthusiasm during the whole performances. The first part of the evening was occupied in giving the different styles of Church Music, Anthems, and Chanting. The second part consisted of Glees, Quartettes, Trios, Duets, Solos, Choruses, &c. The manner in which new music was taken up and read at first sight, spoke well for the cultivation and knowledge of the singers, as well as the professional skill of Messrs. William and John James, and H. M'Ilwain, who have been successfully laboring in this section, as music teachers. Mr. Nott's thorough knowledge of musical science; his untiring energy, aptness at illustration, and urbanity of manners, have won for him much affection and high esteem, both from the members of the Convention, and all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. All who attended the Convention appear to have imbibed his earnestness, enthusiasm, and genial spirit, and have gone home feeling assured that they have been greatly improved in musical taste and execution, by his criticisms and suggestions on this most beautiful and interesting of all the sciences.

The members of the Convention return their thanks to Prof. Shryock, of Pittsburgh, for his valuable assistance; also, to A. L. Robinson, Esq., and Mr. White, of Kittanning, for their assistance and interest in the Convention.

At the close of the Concert, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention and audience:

*Resolved*, That we regard the cultivation of Sacred Music as an object of high importance to the Church, and to the community at large.

*Resolved*, That no acquisitions of consequence can be made in this useful and delightful art, without care and patient instruction.

*Resolved*, That we regard the efforts of Prof. S. H. Nott amongst us, as successful and highly satisfactory, and we cordially commend him to the approbation and encouragement of all lovers of good music.

*Resolved*, That in our estimation, it would be well to keep in careful remembrance the valuable instructions imparted by him, and make them the basis of future musical practice.

*Resolved*, That we cordially invite Prof Nott to favor us again with his presence, about one year from this time, as may suit our mutual convenience; and that we commend him and Miss Nott to the care of a beneficent Providence, desiring them success in their most useful profession.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Pittsburgh, Greensburg, and Kittanning papers.

L. W. Graves, G. F. Ehrenfield, A. Gordon, Esq., W. James.

REV. GEORGE EHRENFIELD, Prest.

*Dr. James S. Marshall*, Sec'y.

APOLLO, Nov., 1st, 1856.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH.—The long established and well-earned reputation of this institution, and its numerous students are co-extensive with the United States. Nine different States, including New York, Iowa, Lousiana, and Tennessee, are now represented in its classes. A large additional Hall, and several additional teachers of Book-keeping have recently become necessary for the classes. The indefatigable and enterprising proprietor spares no expense to maintain the establishment in its acknowledged position, in advance of all others of the kind. In addition to fifteen regular professors and lecturers, composing the Faculty, Park Benjamin, of New York, one of the most distinguished literary men of the day, has just delivered two lectures before the classes, and we understand several other equally eminent literary gentlemen from the East will lecture before the College during the Winter. But the strongest and most permanent attraction of the establishment, are the lectures of the Veteran Principal. They are the lessons of matured experience, in the realities of business, and a few such lessons will do more to develop the capacity of the commercial student, than the most protracted instruction from the best theoretical teachers.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

## Markets.

### Pittsburgh.

ASHES—Pearls, 6½c. Pots, 5¼@6c. Soda Ash, 3¼.
APPLES—$3.00@3.50 per bbl.
BEANS—Small white, $2.25@2.50 per bush.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Butter, 20@22c. Eggs, 22@25c
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, $3 25@3.50. Apples, $2 00@2.25.
FLOUR—Wheat, $5.75@5 87. Buckwheat, $2.00@2.25 per 100 lb. sacks.
GRAIN—Oats, 31c. Rye. 50c. Barley, $1.00@1.10. Corn, 56@60. Wheat. $1.05@1.15.
HAY—$8.00@13.00 ⅌ ton.
HOGS—5¼@5¾
POTATOES—Reds, $1.00 per bu.
SEEDS—Clover, $2 25@5 50.

### Baltimore.

FLOUR—Wheat, $5.62½. Rye, $5.12½, for new, and 3.25 @3.50 per 100 lbs for old. Corn Meal, $3.00@3 25.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.56@1.63. Corn, 53@57c. Rye, 70@80c. Oats, 53@57c.
SEEDS—Clover, $7.75@8.00. Timothy, $3 00@3.50

### Philadelphia.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat, $5.50@6.62½. Rye: $4.00. Corn Meal. $3.87½.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.60@1.62. Oats, 44@45c. Rye, 80c. Corn, 68@69c.
SEEDS—Clover, $7.50.

# Foreign Intelligence.

The non-arrival of the *America*, leaves our news department defective. The latest Intelligence spoke of the death of Dr. Pusey, the celebrated Tractarian, or Romanizer, in the English Church. England and Austria had agreed to another Congress of Nations, to settle the interpretation of the famous treaty of Paris. It was to be assembled shortly, and at the same place. Naples was quiet, and no farther demonstrations made against her by England and France. The difficulty between Prussia and Switzerland was not settled.

### Latest News.

The *Canada* reached Halifax on Tuesday at noon. The *America* had been disabled in a storm, and returned to Liverpool. Her mails and passengers came by the *Canada*. Many marine disasters are reported. No important change in political affairs.

# Notices.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—The Board of Trustees of Jefferson College will meet at Canonsburg, on Tuesday, the 6th January at 10 o'clock A. M. The members of the Board are earnestly requested to attend the meeting, as business of great importance is to come before it.

de27-2t JAMES MCCULLOUGH, Sec'y.

## Presbyterial Notices.

The PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY will meet at Butler, on the first Tuesday of January, at 11 o'clock A. M.
NEWTON BRACKEN, Stated Clerk.

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.

# Married.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. Samuel Wilson, Mr. WM. C. MOSS to Miss MARY ANN RIDGE, both of Luzerne, Fayette County, Pa.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. JAMES G. GIBSON, of Luzerne, to Miss MARY ROGERS, of Jefferson, Fayette County, Pa.

By Rev. Joseph Smith, D D., on the 16th inst., JAMES WOODS, Esq., of the Greensburg Bar, to Miss MARY JANE RITCHIE, daughter of John Ritchie, Esq., of Westmoreland County.

On Wednesday evening, by Rev. George Marshall, D. D., Mr. MATTHEW THRAWER, of Sciota County, Ohio, to Miss MARY, daughter of Thomas Alderson, Esq., of Upper St. Clair, Allegheny County, Pa.

In Greenville, on Tuesday, the 2d Oct., by Rev. Robert McCullough, Mr. DAVID M. CAMPBELL to Miss SARAH M. WALKER, both of Adams Township, Darke County, Ohio.

In the same place, by the same, on Tuesday, Nov. 11th, Mr. ABRAHAM SHOLTS to Miss NANCY BELL CAMPBELL, both of Adams Township, Darke County, Ohio.

At Port Carbon, Pa., on Tuesday, the 16th, by Rev. A. M. Lowry, Mr. HENRY DAVIDHEISER, of Chester County, to Miss ELIZABETH O. A. DOWNING, of Port Carbon.

By Rev. J. C. Barr, on Tuesday, Dec. 2d, Mr. CHRISTOPHER SECAIST to Miss JEMIMA C. JORDAN, all of Princeton, Ill.

On the morning of the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Joseph Stevens, HUSTON HEPBURN, Esq., of Williamsport, Prothonotary of Lycoming County, to Miss SUSANNA MCMICKEN, of Jersey Shore.

On the evening of the same date, by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. ANDREW MCKINNEY, of Lock Haven, to Miss ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, of Chatham's Run, Clinton County, Pa.

On the evening of the 10th inst., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. ISAAC ALLES, of Williamsport, to Miss MARGARET GIBSON, of Susquehanna Township, Lycoming County, Pa.

On the 27th Sept., by the same, Mr. MARSHALL A. MULLINER, of Lock Haven, Clinton County, to Miss HEPHZEBAH KRICKBAUM, of Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Pa.

In the Presbyterian church, Marion Township, Towa, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3d, by Rev. Alexander S. Marshall, Mr. A. C. GOODY, of Ashland, Ohio, to Miss RACHEL ALSWORTH, of Mt. Jackson, Lawrence County, Pa.

On Thursday, Dec. 4th, by the same, Mr. HENRY R. DAVIS to Miss MARY J. JOHNSON, both of Marion Township, Linn County, Iowa.

On the 4th ult., by Rev. N. Shotwell, Mr. SAMUEL WALLAND to Miss LAVINIA GARRIT, all of Bellefonte, Centre County, Pa.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. CHARLES GARRIT to Miss SARAH HARRIS, all of the same place.

At Mansfield, Dec. 18th, by Rev. R. McPherson, Mr. JOHN MOSELAND to Miss SUSANNAH FITZPATRICK, both of Allegheny County, Pa.

October 9th, by Rev. J. V. Hiller, Mr. JOHN THOMAS to Miss CLARISSA SLOAN, all of Butler County, Pa.

October 30th, by the same, Mr. PETER MCCULLOUGH to Miss ANN M. DICKERSHEIDE, all of Butler County, Pa.

# Obituary.

DIED—On the 23d of September, at her son's residence, (Mr. John Salisbury,) Brown County, Ohio, Mrs. SARAH SALISBURY, in the 82a year of her age.

The deceased was called suddenly away from this world; yet, we trust, not unprepared. The day before, she felt a little indisposed, but not enough to cause the slightest apprehension that she was so soon to leave her friends, at the call of her Master. After family prayers, she retired to her room. At about one o'clock A. M., her daughter-in-law called in to inquire about her indisposition, and if she needed anything. She took a drink of water. Her daughter wished to remain with her; but in answer to her entreaties, she replied, that she needed no one, and that all she wanted was Christ and his salvation. A few hours afterwards, she was found dead, and apparently died without a struggle.

Mrs. S. was a native of Pennsylvania, and a remarkable Christian. She was fourteen years old before she had an opportunity to hear a sermon. At about seventeen, she made a profession of her faith, and united with one of the congregations under the pastoral care of Rev. John McPherrin, in Westmoreland County. A few years after her marriage with Samuel Salisbury, she removed with him into the bounds of the Red Oak congregation, where her husband was chosen an elder, and acted as such until his death, in April, 1834.

Mother Salisbury was a mother in Israel indeed; a Bible Christian, of extensive reading, meditation, and prayer. Her memory was extraordinary. She had committed much of God's Word, most of Watt's hymns, many religious sonnets, and many other pieces of poetry. Her conversation was generally spiritual, edifying, and useful to young and old. The love of Christ, the salvation of sinners, the advancement of God's cause, were her usual topics of conversation. In her younger days, she remembered, and could repeat, the substance of the sermons she heard; and even in her old age, anything striking, remarkable, or worthy of note, she would treasure up, and use it with profit. Frequently, in conversation, if a passage of Scripture was mentioned, at once it would recall to her mind other days. She would then relate when and on what occasion she had heard Mr. Smith, Mr. McPherrin, or some other minister, preach from it; how he had divided, treated the subject, and some of his remarks. She was humble, of a tender conscience, and most anxious for the union of Christians, and the prosperity of the church. She suffered very little with the infirmities of old age, and her mind was clear and strong. May we not attribute much of this to her great love of the truth of God; to her anxiety to be in God's house, to sit at Jesus' feet; and to the desire she had to be acquainted with the schemes and purposes of God's mercy, in reclaiming and redeeming a lost world

May the Lord multiply such Christians, and fill our churches with devout and anxious inquirers after truth.

(*Presbyterian of the West*, please E. G. G.

DIED—On the 12th inst., in the 26th year of her age, Miss MARGERY MOSS, a member of the Presbyterian church of McClellandtown.

A lovely spirit has left its earthly tenement, and gone to rest in the mansions of glory, where the Saviour said it was his will that all should be whom the Father had given him. Typhoid fever quickly did this sad work of desolation in the afflicted house. An aged father, of four-score years and more, is seen among the mourners, in whose heart and home there is none to fill her place. What this voice from the grave cries to one, it cries to all our young friends, "Be ye also ready."

DIED—At his residence in Freeport, Armstrong County, Pa., on the 21st of September, Mr. JAMES HILL, in his 62d year.

Mr. Hill, early in life, connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, on the profession of his faith in Christ; and for the last fifteen years was a Ruling Elder in the church at Freeport. During his religious life, the deceased was an ardent lover of the great system of Bible doctrines set forth in the Standards of our Church. And those precious truths which he had felt to be the solace of his own soul, he faithfully and prayerfully instilled into the young minds of those whom he has left as his representatives in the world. To him the pangs of separation were greatly alleviated by the reflection, that when we should have passed from all earthly cares and sorrows, to the rest above, his children would have an infallible guide to direct their footsteps thither also.

DIED—Dec. 3d, in Superior Township, Williams County, Ohio, ELIZABETH ANNE, infant daughter, and only child, of Benjamin and Hetty Anne Canan, aged about 2 years and 16 days.

It is a consolation to be assured, that "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." It was as but of yesterday that the *Banner and Advocate* recorded the death of a sister of this bereaved mother, (whose maiden name was