...tically recognized as the Bishop of London.

Let us look at the new Bishop. His aspect is sombre, if not sad. His face is furrowed, and his brow wrinkled. He has gone through bitter trials, having lost five children last year, almost at a blow. He has been a hard, "pale" student, too; and a hard-working teacher of youth, also; and then has toiled, as a strong ox, in the field at Carlisle. His age is, one would say, about fifty-two. He is rather tall, with dark, lank hair, tinged with gray. His face is not of the round, chubby, Saxon mould. It is angular and Scotch. But there is repose about his appearance. He seems free from vanity or self esteem, and meekly bears his honors. What part does he take to-day? Why, *this* is his part; this occupation of that loftiest seat, completes his claim to be a Diocesan Bishop; and so, when at last the weary service ends, he rises and "gives the blessing," in a voice distinct, ringing, full; and one says, "That voice can fill the Cathedral any time, and long may it proclaim *here* and *elsewhere*, the unsearchable riches of Christ!"

After the blessing, the congregation broke up. Thus, you see, that the "enthroning" was but the *shadow* of Rome's performance. It is, however, an unhappy *word*, and a doubtful *thing*, to say the least, in the presence of Him whose right is *alone* to reign.

THE EVANGELICALS are in high heart, not only in connexion with Doctor Tait's appointment, but also because of those other new *eleves* to the Bench of Bishops. The Tractarians are too *un-English* to be borne much longer, much less exalted to high stations. If Lord Derby, however, were in power to-morrow, or Mr. Gladstone had control, as he once had, over Church patronage in the Colonies, "High and Dry" Churchmen, learned University Professors, *et hoc genus omne*, would be in favor, and now and then a Puseyite would find his way to the Bench of Bishops.

With infinite disgust such men as the Bishop of Oxford must have received the news, that *translation* from one See to another is no longer to be adopted. Has not "Slippery Sam" been hoping for a long time to be himself Bishop of London? For this has he not fawned at Court, and acted as a man always does who wants the "single eye?" Perhaps we wrong him. At all events, he is doing much mischief where he is. An Evangelical Bishop in the Diocese of Oxford—bold and prudent—might do much to quench the flame of Tractarianism. But Bishop Wilberforce, by his semi-monastic College at Cuddesden, as well as by his direct discouragement of Evangelism, feeds that flame. It is now ascertained that the system of the confessional is common in the University. Students confessing and priests absolving!

At Oxford, also the New, or NEGATIVE THEOLOGY, is gradually forming a party. Its leader is Professor Jowett. He has published the Greek Text of the Epistles to the Thessalonians, and also of the Epistle to the Romans. To this are prefixed "Dissertations," and also are appended "Notes," in which are found most mischievous errors. It would seem that Professor Jowett holds that the benefits of Christ's death can be—now under a new Dispensation—applied to the heathen, even while they remain ignorant of him. The truth is, that Maurice and others, by means of their organ, the *National Review*, are laboring hard, and with much success, to form a school of their own. Their writings are eagerly read by an "eclectic" class among Dissenting students and ministers. I fear that Dr. Campbell (of the *British Banner*,) has been so fierce in his onslaughts, that this class will only be repelled more than ever from true Evangelism. When controversy degenerates into personalities, we may be sure that it is "only evil;" and that the *right side*, defended in the *wrong way*, will suffer immense damage.

A great victory has been achieved on behalf of the FREEDOM OF OUR PRESS. Lately it was menaced by the French *Moniteur*, and defiance was righteously flung back in the face of the Dictator, who inspired its complaints and warnings. But in the case to which I refer, it was an attempt, by a proud noble and soldier, to punish a newspaper, which had made his military blunders and misconduct, the subject of criticism.

Lord Lucan commanded the cavalry at Balaklava, together with Lord Cardigan, (his brother-in-law, with whom he was constantly quarreling;) he neglected the horses, and besides, was guilty of writing a letter to Lord Raglan, for which he was recalled. The London *Daily News* commented on Lord Raglan's incompetency, as compared with a Wellington or a Napoleon; and at the same time dealt very severely with Lord Lucan. The latter, who is proud, choleric and fiery, rushed into a law suit. He thought, perhaps, that the public did *not* indorse the criticisms of the London press on incompetent officers. But when the trial came on last week, he was ignominiously defeated, and a verdict was given "for the defendant," amid the cheers of a crowded Court, and the applause of the whole nation.

MILITARY REFORM will now go forward with increased impetus. One of the latest regulations issued is, that staff appointments shall hereafter be given, not, as heretofore, by favor, or because of title and connexion, but according to ability, and *after* thorough training.

OUR MISSIONARY IN CHINA, the Rev. Wm. Burns, whom I lately reported as having been robbed in one of his missionary excursions, by the last accounts, had been arrested, and, after an examination before certain magistrates, who found that he was charged unjustly, and who dealt very kindly with him, was sent to Canton, in order to be delivered up to the British Consul there. This noble-hearted Evangelist is thus—through trials and sacrifices, and by meekness and prayerfulness almost apostolic—scattering wide and far the good seed of the kingdom.

In the POLITICAL WORLD, it is rumored that Prussia is trying to avail itself of young Prince Frederick, (the future husband of the Princess Royal,) to prevail on the Queen to oust Lord Palmerston from office, and to make Lord John Russell Premier. Others say that Lord John is to be elevated to the House of Lords, and to be made Minister of Education. I do not believe in any Court intrigue against Palmerston; and, at all events, no storm from that or any other quarter can uproot from the depths of the English nation's heart, a veteran oak like Palmerston.

It is said that the INSURRECTION IN SICILY is put down. I have no doubt that this will be the issue of it, and that Mazzini and his party have instigated a movement, premature in its character, and but giving fresh power to the infamous King of Naples.

It is with much regret that I mention the DEATH OF THE REV. STEWART BATES, D.D., of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Glasgow. He was an excellent man, and as one of the Secretaries of the Scottish Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, he took a very active part in making arrangements for the meeting in Glasgow, in August last. I saw him then, and heard him speak words of love, in a response on behalf of the Glasgow citizens, who had shown so much kindness to the brethren; but I little thought that the seal of death was on his brow. He was a native of the County of Derry, in Ireland, and was born in 1794.

With you, ministers, especially those from Europe, often break down from over-work in a climate marked by extremes of heat and cold. But here in London, the high pressure on the brain, and the constant demands from the platform, the pulpit, the study, work sad havoc also. No minister can, year after year, live in London, and work hard with impunity, unless by taking a thorough Summer holiday. Even if his constitution be good, it will be taxed sorely, and if weak, he must sometimes be set aside altogether, or else go to foreign shores. My heart is sad when I think of our Presbyterian Doctor (Archer,) now away to Egypt, of another, (our beloved James Hamilton,) never strong, and likely to go to the South of Europe this Winter, and of two or three Independent ministers in my own neighborhood, one of whom I saw in pain and sorrow last week, drawn along the sea-shore in a Bath Chair, and two others, fairly broken down, their flocks left without their instruction, and off to Palestine and Egypt.

The "SUNDAY LEAGUE" tried, lately, to form an Auxiliary at Canterbury. The Cathedral clergy were absent, but the Dissenting ministers attended, and defeated the design. Last Lord's-day, at "The Eagle,"—one of the most infamous of our gin palaces, where, in connexion with the Grecian Theatre attached, multitudes of both sexes have been ruined—there was a grand performance of "sacred music!" Thus "hypocrisy" and "cant" are taking refuge among the Devil's professed servants. The music was got up to gather a crowd for the consumption of strong drink, and the night would close with the grossest abominations.

The following is a Popish paper's account of a PROCESSION got up in Ireland by the Jesuits:

The procession was, in great part, composed of little boys and girls, forming a line of great length and delightful appearance. The girls were dressed in white, with white veils and gloves, carrying baskets of flowers, which they strewed on the way as they passed along, in imitation of the Jews coming out to meet the Redeemer. The cross led the procession, and they reverenced it; the images of the saints and of the blessed Virgin passed them, and were regarded with reverence in like manner; then came the sacrament—the host, the object of all our worship—carried by the bishop under a canopy; and then did the thousands fall prostrate on the ground and adore the Man-God, as saints and angels do in heaven; then was the hum of silent adoration caught up and felt like an electric shock, pervading the long line of the procession; then did every heart beat and pulse quicken to glorify the sacred humanity of Christ, to worship his real presence as he was carried along, to adore the body, blood, and soul among us of the second person of the adorable Trinity. On the return of the procession the chapel was filled to suffocation by over six thousand people.

Mr. Dallas, Secretary to the Irish Church Missions, maintains that the cause of Protestantism is progressing, that the funds of the Society are not decreasing, and that the Romanists are *not* returning to the allegiance of their priests.

From an official report, it appears that *seventeen* out of every thousand Romanists in the Rhine provinces, are juvenile criminals, and only *seven* out of a thousand are Protestants! Yet Rome says, Protestantism demoralizes nations.

J. W.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1856.

Congress is resting from the nominal labors of the last four weeks. The holidays are to be consumed in intermittent adjournments, when one would have covered the purpose more gracefully, and at the same time have afforded a practical respite, which can now only be imperfectly enjoyed. That is to say, members and the attendants upon Congress who are within hailing distance of the Capitol, have the privilege of relaxation, while those more remote are denied it, without any advantage to the public, because no quorum is retained for the transaction of business. The whole proceeding is a farce, which fails even to excite the pleasantry of spectators. What we witness now in the way of eking out time, is but a repetition of the annual habit of delaying legislation until after the entrance of the new year. It was hoped, when the pay was nearly doubled, that Congress would have reformed a practice which would be more honored in the breach than the observance. But reforms do not advance rapidly in Washington. Their steps are rather backwards, than forwards.

A proposition will be introduced immediately, for revising the present unequal system of mileage, under the new compensation law, and for correcting some of its other obvious defects. As it now stands, several of the Territorial delegates receive from this source more than double their whole pay, and without rendering any degree of service which might fairly claim such discrimination. The principle of the proposed improvement rests upon the idea that the pay compensates for actual duty, while the mileage is designed to cover the necessary and incidental expenses of travel. It will require an Herculean effort, however, to induce Congress to surrender any part of its present perquisites; and as the members most to be affected by the suggested alteration hold a majority, they will readily find excuses for staving it off. The opportune moment has passed; for if such a condition were desired, it should have been engrafted when the compensation law was carried, at the last session.

The publication of the treaty recently made between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon, while involving a direct violation of confidence somewhere, has not actually contributed in any material degree to the public enlightenment. Its substance and prominent points were not only well understood, but very freely discussed before the Convention was communicated to the Senate at all. This arrangement is likely to encounter the decided opposition of those Senators who are ambitious of the distinction of being regarded as peculiarly "progressive," and who suppose they see, in every negotiation with England, some surrender of American policy, or abandonment of American principle. In their eyes, territorial expansion by whatever means it may be promoted, or to whatever country it may be extended on this continent, or the contiguous islands, is the true idea of the times; and whoever falls short of it is apt to be denounced as of doubtful patriotism. Their sympathies are now enlisted with Walker in Nicaragua, as they have been heretofore with all adventurers who promised to illustrate the doctrine which lies at the foundation of their political creed. One of the grounds of objection that will be urged against the treaty, is the fact that Nicaragua was not admitted as a party to the negotiations, and is now left to accept or reject the result without having been able to discuss the merits of conditions in which she is most deeply interested. There may be some diplomacy in this menaced opposition, since it is very well known that Walker's agents have been here, with full power to acquiesce in the arrangement, provided this Government will recognize his authority in Nicaragua. That is the special object at which he and his friends are now aiming, and hence the treaty will be used as a leverage to aid its consummation. Their success is rather problematical, as the President was not much recompensed for his first acceptance of the Roman Catholic Minister, Padre Vijil, and the Secretary of State is known to be as irreconcilable now as then, to any connexion whatever with Walker's so-called Government. Besides, his condition is regarded here as eminently critical, even by those who have habitually sanctioned his schemes. It was confidently given out, by confidential agents, before the last news was received, that Walker would be successfully established at Leon. But instead of this assurance being realized, he has burnt his Capital—Granada—and sought refuge on the transit route. This is but a feeble imitation of Cortez, who, upon landing at Mexico, burnt his ships, to emphasize the fixedness of a purpose to conquer or die.

It is now ascertained that the combination to remove the duty from railroad iron is more formidable than was at first apprehended. The South is known to favor it with unanimity; and the North-Western States, with a part of New England, are enlisted under a movement originating in New York, and headed by companies and capitalists of large means. Five per cent. is named as the compensation to be paid on the duties refunded and remitted within certain periods of time. This inducement has already brought to the ground an organized agency, which combines with it some influences of most questionable characters. In all these large money schemes, the only principle asserted and recognized is, that the end justifies the means. Hence, scruple is discarded in the employment of instruments; and every appliance is addressed that ingenuity may suggest, or loose morals can conveniently adopt. The temptation to careless and corrupt legislation at this session, is unusually great; and this fact has impressed managers with the necessity of an immediate and combined demonstration, upon the various and vast schemes which have been contrived for depleting the Treasury. The Pacific Railroad job; the renewal of large patent rights, involving many millions; the admission of wool, duty free; and the remission of that on iron, are only some of the most conspicuous operations upon which the efforts and skill of the lobby are now laboriously directed. Yet the unblushing effrontery with which some of these projects have been recommended, has already created a partial re-action; and when such of them as shall pass the ordeal of the House, get over to the Senate, they may find obstacles interposed, that were not quite anticipated in the calculations of an overweening confidence, which has grown reckless upon past success.

All the pilgrimages recently made to Mr. Buchanan, in Philadelphia, have not revealed any settled fact, in regard to the composition of the Cabinet. A studious reserve has been exhibited on this point, even while canvassing persons and probabilities. Mr. Buchanan has heard all the suggestions made with deference, but he has given no committal, direct or indirect. And of all the men who have been named in this connexion, perhaps the only one upon whom the general opinion has settled down conclusively, is Mr. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, now a leading member of the House of Representatives. And, although his place has not been designated, it will probably be that of Secretary of the Treasury. He has been urged in some quarters, with much persistency, for the Premiership; but neither his tastes nor his qualifications incline in that direction.

The official paper here, the *Union*, now edited by Judge Nicholson, of Tennessee, will be relinquished into other hands after the 4th of March. Mr. John Appleton, of Maine, who was Secretary of Legation with Mr. Buchanan, at London, has now been designated for this important position; and he will bring to it respectable ability, and what is more needed, sound discretion. Mr. Nicholson visited Philadelphia upon this business, at the request of the President elect, so that his retirement will not involve any personal estrangement.

There is abundant evidence now to establish the fact, that Mr. Buchanan has abandoned his neutrality, in regard to the Senatorial contest in Pennsylvania. He has written a letter, signifying, in so many words, that the election of Mr. John W. Forney would not only be agreeable to him personally, but is actually merited, in grateful recognition of services long and faithfully rendered to the party. This decisive preference was not expected; and the knowledge of it has already provoked criticism on the part of the friends of those who aspired to the position, and of others, who have old griefs to redress. But Mr. Buchanan is committed, and will not retrace the step he has taken. Sanguine opponents now entertain the belief, that General Cameron will be chosen, by uniting all the adverse interests, and, perhaps, persuading a part of the small fraction constituting the Democratic majority, to co-operate in their movement. But, of course, in this, as in all such cases, the wish is father to the thought.

A CALM OBSERVER.

News Department.

Allegheny Female Seminary.

This Institution, located in our neighboring city, and under the care of Rev. J. Davis, is, we are pleased to learn, in a highly flourishing state. It has been in operation about four months, and has an attendance of thirty young ladies. Instruction is given in French and German, in Drawing and Painting, in Scientific and Ornamental Penmanship, and in Music, Vocal and Instrumental, as well as in the ordinary branches of education. The School is adapted to the accommodation of forty pupils, as we understand. Hence, a few more young ladies could be received.

Barclay's Panorama.

This splendid representation is now being exhibited at Lafayette Hall, in this city. It is well worth a visit. Dr. Jacobus, of the Western Theological Seminary, says of it:

"It gives me great pleasure to recommend Dr. Barclay's Panorama of "Jerusalem and the Holy Land," now exhibiting at Excelsior Hall, as furnishing a very rare opportunity of getting life-like views of the sacred places. It is only of late that such an advantage has been available as that of photographic impressions; and I am happy to testify, from an acquaintance with Dr. Barclay in Jerusalem, that he is entitled to all confidence for his own taste and truthfulness, and for his skill in antiquarian researches of Palestine. No representation can put the beholder on the spot, to roam amidst the localities themselves. But to those who may not enter, this is a kind of Pisgah view."

Kansas.

The scenes enacted in Kansas, and its connexion with one of the most important social questions of the day, have formed an appetite, which seems to be abiding, for news from that region. We give a summary of what seems to come the best attested, without at all pretending to assert its accuracy, as of our own knowledge. The following we condense from an exchange:

The news of Whitfield's rejection by the House having been received at Lawrence, and no intelligence of his subsequent admission, the people fired a salute of thirty-two guns in honor of the event. All was quiet in the Southern part of the territory. The great land sale at Leavenworth continued to pass off quietly. The rivers Missouri and Kansas were frozen over, and navigation closed. A special messenger had arrived at Lecompton from Washington, with dispatches from the President. The road from Kansas city to Jefferson, Mo., is now so much traveled by persons going East and South, that it is lined with broken down stages and other vehicles. At the land sale up to the 3d inst., 125 claims had been purchased by squatters, covering 24,320 acres, and 124 claims by speculators, embracing 19,794 acres. Governor Geary has refused to allow the free State prisoners to be disgraced by the ball and chain. A formal demand on him by Sheriff Jones was declined in writing. Through all the trials suffered by the people of Ossawatomie, the two faithful clergymen of their only church have remained with them, laboring amid perils and hardships. Nine-tenths of all the settlers within ten miles of that place are said to be free State people, numbering in all about five hundred souls. There has been much suffering there. One benevolent Quaker living near, gave to the sufferers liberally as long as his own store lasted, but at last he got sick himself, and was then destitute, and was obliged to depend upon relief from others. An old man seventy years of age, who had migrated from Wisconsin with $4,000, has lost everything in the course of the war, had one son killed in the attack on Osawatamie, and is now about to return, desponding, to his old home. The new railway project from Keokuk, Iowa to Kansas City, Mo., has given great impulse to the latter and the towns in Kansas near it. A project of another railway to connect with this has been started in Kansas, to proceed from Kansas, City, along the Kaw river to Lawrence. Very few, except residents, are remaining in the territory. The land sale has produced an excellent effect in exciting a spirit of enterprise and friendly feeling between the two parties before unknown. Judge Elmore and some other conservative pro-slavery men, have visited Lawrence, and made overtures for peace and union, upon the basis of true popular sovereignty. It was conceded that the bogus laws ought to be repealed, and that the dispute between the two parties should be referred to a genuine election, when none but voters of three months' residence should vote, and every possible protection against fraud should be given. It is said that a plan was agreed upon by which both parties of genuine residents should unite in an appeal to Congress to pass a bill drawn up on this plan. A large Northern emigration to the territory is looked for in the Spring. Access to the territory is now perfectly unimpeded.

Items.

Col. Spencer, the newly appointed United States Marshal for Kansas, is on his way there.

Hon. Joseph H. Black, a member of the South Carolina Senate, died on the 20th inst.

Col. Thomas F. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A., died at New Orleans on the 22d ult.

Professor Hedrick, lately expelled from the University of North Carolina, is about to accept a Professorship in one of the best and most liberal educational institutions in Ohio.

There are at the present time, on their way out to Calcutta to load for Boston, or on their passage from thence to Boston, one hundred and seven ships. This is an evidence of the extent of the Calcutta trade of Boston.

The South Carolina Legislature has altered the law of that State relative to negro sailors on board vessels arriving at its ports. They are not to be imprisoned hereafter, but must not leave their ships.

In less than two months, five missionaries were sent out by the Colonial Committee, to officiate within the bounds of the Synod of Nova Scotia, four of whom have been already unanimously invited to accept of fixed charges in these colonies.

The Portsmouth (Ohio) *Tribune* says: Extensive preparations are on foot for building a new city at the mouth of the Ohio River, to be called Emporium. The amount of cash realized from the first sale of lots was $100,000. A large number of hands are engaged in constructing a marine railroad, and numerous other heavy improvements.

BANKS IN NEW JERSEY.—The Trenton *Gazette* says: "The applications for banks to be brought before the next Legislature will include, so far as we learn from the published notices, capital to the amount of about $4,800,000."

It is stated that counterfeit $20 notes on the Bank of the Valley, payable at Stanton, are in circulation in various parts of Virginia. They may be distinguished by the imperfection of the likeness of Fillmore, and the words Bank of "the Valley," which are shaded. In the genuine notes these words are plain. The names of the officers are well executed.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The first train on this road ran through from Philadelphia on the 23d, to the intersection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Freemansburg. The road will be ready for public use in a few days.

THE POULTRY EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of poultry, now being held at National Hall, is the most attractive of its kind ever held in this city. The President elect visited the exhibition yesterday, and expressed himself much pleased with the collection.—*Phil. North American.*

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.—From the papers of those cities, it appears that Christmas was productive of a large number of riots and desperate assaults. In Philadelphia numbers of persons were badly beaten, stabbed, etc., and one young man, named Clarke, was butchered in cold blood by the assassin's knife. Numberless outrages and atrocities were also perpetrated in New York.

THE MISSISSIPPI CLOSED.—The *Burlington Gazette*, of the 16th says:—The river closed at this point on Sunday night, and yesterday morning we noticed a number of persons crossing on foot. It is thought by many that to-day, teams might cross in safety; we would advise them to delay an experiment of this kind for a day or two at least.

LIGHTING CARS BY GAS.—The Chicago *Press* says that the experiment of illuminating cars by gas has been tried on the Chicago and Galena Railroad with perfect success. Under the floor of each car is placed a gas holder, consisting of two tubes, divided into compartments by india rubber diaphragms. Connecting with the holder is a dry metre, which serves to pump the air into the holder, and thus force the gas through the pipes which connect the holder, up into the car.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The order of this name, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, have purchased a lot in Locust, on the North side, East of Fifteenth St., immediately opposite the rear of the Opera House. It is the intention of the association to erect a suitable building five stories high, to be used for the meeting of the various bodies of the order in that city, and which will also be an ornament to that section of the city. The rapid growth of this order is surprising, as it numbers about thirty lodges in this city. It is in a very flourishing condition, and is the means of much assistance to many a worthy citizen.

GUN BOATS.—When Jefferson's gun boat system was so abundantly ridiculed, and especially that portion of it which involved the housing of the vessels on shore, it was the general belief that a great scheme of folly had been effectually sneered down, and that no government would ever adopt a plan so utterly nonsensical. Fifty years or so have passed since then, and we still hear occasional reference made to Jefferson's gun boat folly, as a standard of comparison for ridiculous or senseless theories. Yet the very ideas of Jefferson, varying only in the application of steam to the purpose of propelling the gun boats, have been adopted by the British government on an extensive scale; and the last advices from England inform us that the admiralty has ordered the building of sheds at Gosport and Portsmouth, with railways and machinery, for hauling out of the water and securely housing the gun boat flotilla.

Extraordinary News from Utah.

[The following was set up for last week, but was laid over because of a report that it was a hoax. It now seems to be acknowledged as a fact.]

Judicial Charge against Polygamy—The United States Laws to be Enforced against it.

At the July term of the first Judicial District Court for Utah Territory, held at Genoa, in Carson County, Judge Drummond charged the Grand Jury very forcibly and earnestly upon the following among other sections of the Criminal Code:

"And now gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it becomes my duty to call your special attention with strict care to the following section, viz: Sec. 33, found on page 187 of the Revized Statutes of the Territory, A. D. 1855, which reads as follows: 'If any man or woman, not being married to each other, lewdly and lasciviously associate and co-habit together; or if any man or woman, married or unmarried, is guilty of open and gross lewdness, and designedly make any open and indecent exposure of his or her person—every such person so offending shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years and not less than six months, and a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the Court.' You will now remember that you have each taken a solemn oath before God and these witnesses, that you would 'true presentment make of all such matters and things as should be given you in charge or otherwise come to your knowledge touching the present service.' This section, therefore, I give you in charge, with an ardent desire that you will cast off all priestly yokes of oppression, and studiously and honestly do your duty, without fear, favor or affection wholly unbiassed."

Markets.

Pittsburgh.

ASHES—Pearls, 7@7¼c. Pots, 5¼@6c. Soda Ash, 3¼@3¾.
APPLES—$3.00@3.50 per bbl.
BEANS—Small white, $2.25@2.50 per bush.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Butter, 20@22c. Eggs, 22@24c.
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, $3.25@3.50. Apples, $2.00@2.25.
FEATHERS—Western, 55c.
FLOUR—Wheat, $5.02@6.00. Buckwheat, $2.00 per 100 lbs.
FEED—Country 90c@$1.00 per 100 lbs.
GRAIN—Oats, 32c. Rye, 65c. Barley, $1.00@1.15. Corn, 58@60. Wheat, $1.00@1.20.
HAY—$8.00@13.00 ⅌ ton.
HOGS—$5.35@5.40, gross.
POTATOES—Reds, $1.00 per bu.
SEEDS—Clover, $6.25@6.37.

Baltimore.

FLOUR—Wheat, $5.50. Rye, $5.12½, for new, and 3.25 @3.50 per 100 lbs for old. Corn Meal, $3.00@3.25.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.57@1.62. Corn, 58@62c. Rye, 70@80c. Oats, 53@57c.
SEEDS—Clover, $7.25@7.50. Timothy, $3.25@3.50.
LARD—Western, 12@12½c.

Philadelphia.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat, $6.50@6.75. Rye $4.00. Corn Meal, $2.37½.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.48@1.52. Oats, 45c. Rye, 81c. Corn, 69c.
SEEDS—Clover, $7.50.

New York.

ASHES—Pots, $7.75. Pearls, $8.00.
FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat, $6.25@6.45. Rye, $3.50@5.25 Corn Meal, $3.25@3.37.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.59@1.60 Oats, 47@48c. Corn, 69@70. Rye, 86@89c.
HOPS—7@10c.

California News.

The steamship *Illinois* has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing San Francisco dates to the 5th inst. She left Aspinwall on the 19th inst., and has on board three hundred passengers, brought down by the steamer *Golden Age*. The *Illinois* has nearly $1,700,000 in gold.

The reports from the mining districts are good, though there was a want of rain in some districts.

The news from Oregon and Washington Territories was unimportant.

The ammunition, stores and crew which the *Wabash* brought for the *St. Marys*, was all transported to its destination in good order on Wednesday, the 17th.

The experiment of relieving and supplying a man-of-war via the Isthmus has resulted so successfully that we presume the plan will be permanently adopted.

Foreign Intelligence.

The arrivals from Europe, since our last, bring news of severe gales on the coast of England, in the British Channel, and in the Bay of Biscay, causing the loss of a number of vessels and many lives.

The mail steamer *America*, which should have brought our London letter, last week, was met by the storm, off Cape Clear, in which she suffered serious damage, and put back to Liverpool. The *Canada* brought her letter-mails and passengers.

Father Matthew, the zealous advocate of Temperance in Ireland, died at Cork, December 9th. His labors were of immense benefit to Ireland. He was sixty-six years old. For a few years past his bodily infirmities had prevented him from accomplishing much work.

We, last week, copied the name of Dr. Pusey as deceased, in common with many other papers. It now seems to have been Dr. Hussey.

THE CATHOLIC University of Ireland does not realise the hopes of its projectors, and the talents of Dr. Newman have been exerted in vain to draw students within its walls. A Romish priest, who writes in the *Freeman's Journal*, attempts to explain the fact by the statement that the leading Romish ecclesiastics in Ireland, with Dr. Cullen at their head, have lost the confidence of the Irish people, who believe that they have sold the country and the liberties of their Church to the British Government. It said that Lord Palmerston has now a substantial veto on the appointment of every Romish Bishop in Ireland. If this be true, we should be glad to know what is the *quid pro quo* Lord Palmerston has given for the exercise of a prerogative which 80 many of his predecessors struggled to secure in vain.

The Bishops of London and Durham have been "enthroned." The metropolitan ceremony took place in St. Paul's Cathedral, and was largely attended by curious spectators; but devoid of novelty.

The number of letters which passed through the Post Office during the last official year, for the United Kingdom, was 456,216,176.

The British Government is about to lay a telegraph line across the Persian Gulf.

France.

The *Debats* says that England, in entering the conference, distinctly declared that she will conform to the decision of the majority.

The *Havre Journal* has a Cyenne letter of Nov. 5th, stating that gold had been discovered in many parts of the colony.

Russia.

The text of the note addressed by Russia at the end of October last, to the Powers that signed the Treaty of Paris, has been published. It is accompanied by a circular demanding the re-assembling of the Congress at Paris.

It contains an expose of the steps taken by the Russian Cabinet to insure the fulfillment of Articles 20 and 21 of the Treaty of Paris. As regards the Isle of Serpents, the Russian government says that the Island was incontestably in possession of Russia before the rupture.

With respect to the Bessarabian frontier question, the memorandum mentions two instances of concession by Russia. With regard to the course of the Upper Yalpuk and Bolgrad, the memorandum defines the view of Russia, and states that the map from which the frontier line was defined at the Paris Conferences was supplied by the French Government.

The memorandum also states that Count Walewski asked Baron Brunow whether the Court of Russia would abide by the majority of votes at the coming Conference, and that the Russian Cabinet had telegraphed an immediate reply in the affirmative, and hence that Russia was blameless for the present difficulty.

Italy.

The *Baltic* carried the intelligence that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the King of Naples on the 8th inst.

Persia.

The statement that Russia had demanded permission to occupy the territory of Mogan, is confirmed.

It was reported at St. Pétersburg that fifty thousand Russian troops are ready to march to the frontier of Persia on the first invitation of the Shah.

The Conferences opened by the English Embassy with Ferouk Khan appear likely to detain the latter at Constantinople for several months.

The *personnel* of the English Embassy had left Teheran.

Holland.

The weekly statement from the Amsterdam and Rotterdam markets, report that although business continued inactive, on the whole prices were well supported.

Turkey.

The dates from Constantinople are to the 1st inst. The Ministry of Reschid Pasha was well established.

Latest News.

The fall of Herat is confirmed. It surrendered to Persia on the 26th of October.

English troops had arrived in the Persian Gulf

A dispatch from Vienna, states that France is mediating between the belligerents, endeavoring to persuade Persia to yield to England.

Prussia has closed all communication with Switzerland, and will make no further proposition.

War was declared against Persia, at Calcutta, on the first of November; and the last division of the fleet for the Persian gulf, left Bombay on the 13th, with five thousand troops, who are to occupy Karrack and Breschire.

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 NEW BRUNSWICK will hold its next regular meeting, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian church, in Princeton, on the second Tuesday in January, (the 13th,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

A. D. WHITE, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF OHIO will meet in the Lecture Room of the First church, Pittsburgh, on the second Tuesday of January, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. B. McILVAINE, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF WINNEBAGO will meet at Fond du Lac, Wis., on the last Thursday, (the 29th,) of January, at 7 o'clock P. M. H. M. ROBERTSON, Stated Clerk.

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 ERIE will meet at Evansburg, on the first Tuesday of January, at 6 o'clock P. M.

S. J. M. EATON, Stated Clerk.

Married.

Nov. 11th, by Rev. J. W. Walker, Mr. ROBERT MCNEAL, of Huntingdon County, to Miss SUSAN FORD, of Ligonier Valley, Pa.

Dec. 24th, by the same, Mr. FRANCIS FORD to Miss SARAH TRIMBLE, all of Ligonier Valley, Pa.

On the 11th ult., near Welsh Run, Franklin County, Pa., by Rev. John R. Cramer, Mr. JOSEPH P. NEVIN, of Shippensburg, to Miss JANE B. CRAIG, daughter of Mr. Jesse Craig.

On Nov. 11th, by Rev. G. W. Shaffer, Mr. S. MORGAN, of Mt. Union, to Miss MARIA CROHRIST, of Shirleysburg.

On Dec. 23d, by the same, Mr. W. A. HUNTER, of Newton Hamilton, to Miss JANE ANN SMITH, of Mt. Union.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. William M. Paxton, Mr. ANDREW BEGGS, of Allegheny City, to Miss ROXIANA KIRBY, of this city.

On the 14th Oct., by Rev. N. S. Palmer, Mr. WM. BLACKBURN to Miss LOUISA DOWNARD, all of Grandview, Ill.

On the 9th ult., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. John Allen Brown, Mr. HUSTON COCHRAN to Miss RACHEL W. SCROGGS, daughter of Rev. Joseph Scroggs, all of Ligonier, Pa.

On the 20th of Nov., by Rev. J. M. Hastings, Mr. ABNER PIATT, of Tipton, Iowa, to Miss ANNIE M. MURPHY, of Turtle Creek, Allegheny County, Pa.

Obituary.

DIED—On Sunday, the 14th ult., in Burrell Township, Indiana County, Pa., Mr. ALEXANDER B. HOSACK, in the 53d year of his age.

DIED—Dec. 9th, in Marion, Iowa, MRS. EMILY G., wife of Hervey Jones, Esq., in the 56th year of her age.

Although entertaining no hope of recovery from the first of her illness, she at all times manifested a calm resignation to the will of her heavenly Father. The only regret she was heard to express was, that the stupefying nature of her disease allowed her so little conversation on religion with those around her. In her death, her husband has lost an affectionate wife, her children a kind mother, and the Church one of her most active members. Yet we mourn not; our loss, we trust, is her gain. A. S. M.

DIED—On the 5th ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, T. G. Baron, Esq., Moundsville, Va., MRS. SUSAN COOPER, in the 69th year of her age.

Mrs. C. was born in Morristown, N. J. She united with the Presbyterian church in Steubenville, O., under the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Jennings. She was a follower of Christ for about forty years. Hers was the walk of the Christian. Her end was peace. Though her last sufferings were somewhat protracted and severe, yet she endured them patiently, and with Christian fortitude. In her last days and hours her language was, "The Lord's will concerning me be done," "Christ is all my hope." We believe she has been taken to the habitation of eternal rest. D.

DIED—At her residence, of consumption, in Centre Township, Butler County, Oct. 27th, Mrs. REBECCA THORN, wife of Joseph W. Thorn, in the 47th year of her age.

She was the daughter of Samuel and Jane Jack. After she arrived at mature years, she connected herself with the Presbyterian Church, of which she lived a member for about twenty-three years. She loved the Church and its ordinances: She delighted in the droppings of the sanctuary. She was generous and kind. She was resigned to the will of God in her affliction, and her end was peace. She has left a husband to mourn her loss, and many friends and acquaintances. But they mourn not as those who have no hope. Their loss, we trust, is her unspeakable gain. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

DIED—At his residence, in Bridgewater, Pa., Nov. 28th, JOSEPH MOORHEAD.

Mr. Moorhead's decease has awakened serious and sorrowful reflections in the breast of a large circle of friends. He has been suddenly called away from our midst, while yet in the vigor of his manhood, being but a little turned of forty-nine. He has left a wife and ten children—three sons and seven daughters—whose loss is irreparable, save, as they trust, in the watchful care and faithfulness of Him who has promised to be the husband of the widow, and a father to the fatherless. This would not be, and is not, true of all families thus bereaved. It can only be true of those who have been ordered in the way of righteousness, by wholesome parental authority, and Christian example. For a number of years he had been a Ruling Elder in the church of Beaver, in whose welfare, as well as that of the Church at large, he had taken an active and affectionate interest. There was nothing obtrusive or ostentatious in his character; he was without guile—an honest man—sincere in his professions, and conscientious in his endeavors to know the truth, and discharge his duty. His end, therefore, was a blessed triumph over the last enemy. His Lord called, and, we doubt not, led him through the dark valley, up to the mansions of light and love.

How blessed the righteous when he dies! Jesus said, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die." The disease which terminated his life, was congestion of the lungs, brought on by a slight cold, which was contracted some eight or ten days before, while on a visit to his aged father, in Newcastle, who was then sick, and supposed to be nigh unto death. Being at the time in feeble health, he under, took to do more than his strength would bear. But his great anxiety to see his venerable par