with this, and with other denominations of , in the mode of attaining the object; and the last thristians, of a like display of a desire to enter one, offered by Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, the door of usefulness here held so temptingly proposes to take ten and coffee from the free list,

Presbyterians been doing? With a reputation as hundred per cent. down to twenty. Of course, educationists well established; with a denomina- such a scheme commands but limited favor or tional strength and influence far in advance of respect. many; with the prestige of past successes in founding and endowing such institutions; with wealth and a generous people, we have done comsent which he has held for two Sessions. A manual transfer of the seat which he has held for two Sessions. paratively nothing. It is said "we have col-leges." True; but where are they, and how sus-him; but the minority sustained his claim, with taine 1? Survey the field North-West of the State of Pennsylvania. Look at Ohio, and what are we doing there in comparison with the work to be according to the law be accomplished? What have we in Michigan? What in Wisconsin? What in Illinois? in Iowa? | Convention of the Legislature, for the election of True, in some of these States, and in others not named, we have our Institutions; but their con- a majority on joint ballot; and the Democrats, dition is a most forcible exhibition of the neces- who were in the ascendancy in the Senate, adsity of such an appeal as I now make. Do I exaggrate when I say that their pecuniary embarrisments are the bane of their existence, and the want of ample endowments which might, which should be founded they are the same and the convention of the which should be furnished them, the cause of their limited influence, unworthy themselves, unworthy the denomination under whose patronage vare? Let but the Institutions we have be

We have, in Wisconsin, a single Institution, arroll College, with an able President and faculster Institution, under control of another deowment, and is placed beyond contingencies. ie case of our only College in Iowa was menned in my last, and need not be again referred an say have,) a College yet; though the Presit is one of the most thorough practical men Democrats did in Iowa. If the Republicans, therefore, chose to adopt the doctrine likely to be ar Church, and though it has had for years a therefore, chose to adopt the doctor that it is and local habitation, and many friends to asserted by the majority of the United States rand to pray for it, I do not know that I Senate, they may, by withdrawing, prevent an life to chargeable with exaggeration to say election in both these States. And it is a bad uld be chargeable with exaggeration to say it ranks but little above a common union rule, if the old saw be true, which won't work nol. It has needed, and now needs funds, a rary, apparatus, and Professors whose support such that their time can be given to their

wo things, it seems to me, are imperatively ided of us. 1st. To endow immediately. sufficiently, those Institutions which we have h are advantageously located, and evidently recded both by the denomination and by the nunity where they are situated. And 2d. To do not enter the field, we will find our-

ers, with the promise of resuming the sub-Theological Seminary for the North-West, to

auch has been actually secured, if anything, not able, as yet, to state; but it is confiexpected; from present indications, that minds of most, that Chicago is and must ever seeking the paths to power. and Old School Presbyterian. Verily,

ted, is not far short of \$30,000. By this, perceive that we are creeping along up, and ew years will be building our church edia cost of hundreds of thousands, where ve worship in the plainest and least expen-

most brutal murder is reported in St. Louis s, as having been committed at the Virginia in that city, a few days since; the victim a Dr. Cleveland, of Lafayette, Indiana. The particularly to refer to it here. Have your noticed, that in a large majority of the rs committed of late years, the perpetrare young men? I do not know that I have his matter referred to: but I think an inveswill show, that nine-tenths of the murof our country, and especially in the West, committed by mere youths—persons from teen to twenty five years of age. How can be accounted for? If these are facts, how melancholy and heart rending event oc-

few days since in Monmouth, Illinois, we young men came to an untimely the who was unwillingly instrumental in respect, and it is understood they will be invited to has been made miserable for life. It to Washington, to be entertained by the President upon trial, that a young man by the Williams. of respectable parentage, Much sensation was produced in the House on of Williams, of respectable parentage, in marriage a daughter of William Flem-The match was distasteful to the father of oung lady, who, by every means in his power, Upon the morning of the fatal enof Monmouth-went to Crosier's room lawyer, to obtain from him a writing, sighis relinquishment of all pretentions to young lady. To enforce their demand, the nger Flemings drew pistols, and frequent ng the negotiation pointed them, cooked, at s breast. At length, after several hours tening and negotiation, they attempted to him; and John Fleming did strike him sevimes with a cowhide. Thereupon a struggle ed, when both the younger Flemings were ed to the heart, and died almost instantly. Fleming's pistol was fired in the melee, but of reaching his victim. Crosier was aced, on the ground of self-defence. By this urrence, two families are left without a and misery entailed upon all concerned. est melancholy circumstance, however, was exion of some of the parties with the ian Church Let us learn how low those g Christianity may fall, and be watchful erful, lest we, too, enter into temptation. NORTH-WEST.

Washington Correspondence.

Washington, Jan. 12, 1857. ongress has advanced about midway in the on, and still the actual business lingers much arrears. Thus far, it has been almost a coninued holiday; and there are no indications that there will be much change for the better, during the remaining six weeks. The Tariff movement, which was apparently undertaken with some spirit, has gone to the Committee of the Whole, where it is likely to slumber in undisturbed quiet, until the 4th of March. A spasmodic attempt may be made to take up the subject; but the conflicting interests which have now come into open collision, must prevent any hope of practical leg. islation. A thorough revision is utterly imprac-ticable within the time left; and the special objects aimed at, so jar with each other, that neither is likely to pass. The parties seeking the remission of the duties on iron, on sugar, and on wool, have not been able to combine harmoniously; and they mutually resist any effort to give preference to either. There is another class, too, independent of all interested motive, which maintains the impolicy of considering so large a subject, in the sing days of the Administration; contending, that if the question is to be discussed in its length and breadth, it should go over to the new President, who is soon to assume the responsibilities of administering the Government. This argument is not without abstract force, and has im- the highest style of English art-mezzotint-and Pressed itself upon those who are willing to find a good reason for postponing action. There are three schemes now before the House, each of the found and Syria and Asia Minor, are not to be found. three schemes now before the House, each of be found.

And concludes with the sound of six or seven be found.

Which contemplates a reduction of six or seven be found.

Which contemplates a reduction of six or seven be found.

They are: Views in the Holy Land; Scenes in the sum of one and a half millions of dollars.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who Elizabeth Ingram.

They are: Views in the Holy Land; Scenes in the sum of one and a half millions of dollars.

pen for them.

And what, in the meantime, have Old School the duty on brandies, and such like, from one

The Senate has occupied several days in dis of the State, a day is fixed for holding a Joint United States Senator. The Republicans had claimed participation; and with the concurrence of the other House, Mr. Harlan was elected. Now, the question upon which casuists disagree, is, whether the Convention consisted of the two vell endowed, and their success will be such as Houses, in their separate legislative capacities, to manifest the need of others, and when that pred is manifested let others, be established until being members of the Legislature, who, by a majority of the aggregate vote, could elect. It is well established, wherever this joint action is recognized, the separate character is sunk, and the Convention becomes a sort of popular meeting, but they are crippled and circumsoribed in but composed of particular persons. The debates but they are crippled and circumsoribed in but composed of particular persons. The conce for want of pecuniary support; whilst a and other developments, go to show, that Mr. Institution, under control of another de-Harlan will be ousted. But as the Legislature of ation, but a day's ride distant, has a good lowa is now sitting, no great inconvenience can ensue. It so happens, too, that elections are pending in Pennsylvania and Indiana, where the same ed in my last, and need not be again referred in Illinois we have had, (I do not know that in say have,) a College yet; though the Presing say have,) a College yet; though the Presing say have, and the constant of the result, that the

both ways.

This is usually the season of gaiety at the such that their time can be given to their metropolis; but the deplorable accident by which these supplied, and it would be to-day, for the wife of Judge Daniels was hurried into eterdenomination, what Jacksonville and Galesare for those whose liberality has made them
they are.

A number of entertainments which Try is it that we are so far behind everyother had been arranged, were properly postponed; and the President, with becoming feeling, did not se to say we should be in advance? Can it open the White House on Friday evening, accordas a brother expressed it but a few days ago, t we are not sufficiently denominational to do more solemn impression upon the community, since the calamity on board the Princeton, when at one explosion, seven men, but a mo-ment before strong in human confidence, were summoned to the last dread account. Mrs. Daniels, after the first hour or two of suffering, found comparative comfort, and preserved her conscious-ness until the soul obeyed the command of its blish and sustain others, where without ques-in ten years they will be needed, and where, e do not enter the field, we will find our-the accident occurred, she had been reflecting as hitherto, outstripped by our more en- upon the bounty of Providence, in blessing he rising neighbors.

lot so happily. Such are the warnings which can do no more in this letter than state these ositions. Turning to the notice of other of man; and yet they pass unheeded, and are forgotten, like the expanding circle, which spread from the spot where the pebble disappeared, after

Committee appointed by the Directors of heological Seminary for the North-West, to donations of land and moneys for the Intion from the friends of the enterprise in and Chicago, have met with reasonable success. who is known to enjoy much of his confidence and favor, has been here a week surveying the and favor, has been here a week surveying the ground, and feeling the public pulse. His responses, like those of Mr. Buchanan, have been Delphic, and the world, thus far, has not been much the ly expected, from present indications, that less than \$150,000 will be secured, of which unt probably \$75,000 will be cash; and persuant probably \$75,000 more may be realized in cash from sale of donated lands. Whether this will satisfied the world, thus far, has not been much the world, thus far, has not been much the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming. The stranger has engrees a straight form of the wiser for his coming the stranger has a straight form of the wiser for his coming the stranger has a straight form of the wiser for his coming the stranger has a straight form of the wiser for his coming the stranger has a straight form of the wiser for his coming the stranger has a straight form of the wiser for his coming the stranger has a straight form of the wiser for his coming the straight for he friends and supporters of the enterprise illustration of the readiness with which expectants remains to be seen. No doubt exists in | can adapt themselves to all the expedients for

eligible point for such an enterprise; but require large funds to establish and sustain being, like the beautiful quality of mercy, twice blessed. This is true in the affairs of nations, as If this Institution be there located, well as of men, and is strikingly demonstrated in will have in and around it no less than a recent event, which has challenged the admiraprojected Theological Seminaries-Baptist, tion of the world. Not many months ago, one of list, Congregationalist, New School Pres- our whaling vessels fell in with the Resolute, one of the British vessels which had been attached to s likely to become a wholesale school of the Arctic expedition, and abandoned. She was brought to the United States, and Mr. Marcy recent visit to Rock Island secured to me a recommended an application to Congress, for re-of the foundation of a very fine church litting and restoring her to the British Governin process of construction by the First ment. Congress voted the means, and the work yterian church, under the pastoral care of ev. S. T. Wilson. Its estimated cost, when design. To complete the fitness of things, Capt. Harnstein, who was sent out in search of Dr. Kane on his second expedition, was charged with the command. The public is aware of the re-ception which this delicate compliment met in England, and how the Queen vied with her subjects in doing honor to the occasion. But the equel is even more important. It is well known that Lord Palmerston had determined, after the reoulsion of a conditional overture, made not very long ago, not to send a Minister to the United States,

derer was quite a young man; and it is on during the term of President Pierce. And there unt of this last circumstance that I wish is no reasonable doubt that the action of Conress, and the subsequent appearance of the Resolute, induced the change of purpose which has since been indicated in the appointment of Mr. Villiers, the younger brother of Lord Clarendon, to the vacant mission. The diplomatic elations of the two countries had been comparavely suspended for a year, and the British Legation here actually closed, since the departure of en to twenty five years of age. How can accounted for? If these are facts, how can that we should redouble our efforts as England and the United States are nobly vieing tian philanthropists, to diffuse the light of with each other in exhibiting those courtesies by spel training, and the warmth of Christian which friendship is cemented, and mutual sympathies increased. The British Government has sent Capt. Harnstein and his associates home in a new steamer, and orders will be given to welcome the officers of that vessel with every testimony of

Friday, by the movement of Mr. Kelsey, of New York, for the appointment of a special Con to inquire into charges of corruption which had been alleged in the New York Times, in re-. Fleming, with his two sons, John and gard to the passage of particular measures; -the former a member of the Presbyterian and this was increased when Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, came forward and said he had been approached with a direct offer for his vote on the Minnesota bill. After that declaration, the House could not refuse to give a Committee, and ecordingly one was appointed, consisting of Mr. Celsey, of New York, Mr. Orr, of South Caro-Kelsey, of New York, Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, Mr. Winter Davis, of Missouri, Mr. Ritchie. of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Warner, of Georgia. These gentlemen are unexceptionable in character and dignity, and it is to be hoped they will pursue the inquiry so thoroughly, that every corrupt connexion may be exposed. The charge has gone out to the country, that the most disgraceul practices in obtaining legislation have been carried on here, and it is time the innocent should be separated from the guilty. The form of the nquiry seems to limit its scope, so as to include the operations of the last session, and in that view it may not reach the points which are included in the prevailing rumors here, unless the Committee should ask for an increase of power. The short time remaining of this session may prevent as thorough an investigation as could be desired; but since it has begun, the country will not be satisfied with any half-way measure.

Hews Department.

A CALM OBSERVER.

Pennsylvania Legislature. This body is now in the second week of its essions. Preparations are being made for business, but party politics seem yet in the ascendent. HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—The Convention of the wo Houses of the Legislature met at twelve 'clock for the election of a United States Senator, when Gen. Simon Cameron was elected on the irst ballot. The vote stood, Cameron 67, Forney 58. Foster 7.

There is great rejoicing among the Republicans at the election of Cameron.

Beautiful Holiday Gifts. We have seen nothing more truly beautiful, at s low price, and nothing more tasteful and suited to distribute among friends at this season, than the packets of SCRIPTURAL and other Views and ILLUSTRATIONS which Davison has brought out here, and sold in large quantities. They are in

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER AND ADVOCATE.

an be had, a group of such choice views and il-

wenty-five cents. There is also the beautiful Child's Ditty, "My Mother," in gilt letters, and elegant illustrations. Also, "Views of Edinburgh Old Town," with gilt letter press.

Davison has imported these from the best London houses. We would specially recommend them as suitable Rewards for Sabbath Schools.

Production of Iron. Iron is essential to man's comfort. It is indisensable to civilization. And as it is the most eedful and useful, it is the most abundant and most generally diffused of all metals. Some data the revenues of the previous year of \$63,638.95. respecting its production must be interesting to Of this sum, \$1,013,589.16 were canal and bridge

The iron business of Pennsylvania for the year 855 has been summed up thus: 439,186 tons of iron made; of which

278,941 tons were anthracite pig iron; 66,970 hot blast charcoal 56.225 cold " 12,500 raw bituminous coal

f finished iron there were manufactured : 227,837 tons; comprising 121,550 tons of nails, rods and bars; 82 107 tons rails: 21,505 tons sheets and plate;

2,675 tons hammered bars. There are in the State 275 furnaces, capable n full operation, of producing 624,000 tons. There are 111 forges, 91 rolling mills, and 671 ail machines.

The production of iron in the United States, in 855, was 1,000,000 tons; and hence Pennsylvania rields nearly one half. The production of Engand, for the same year, was 3,500,000 tons. France yields 650,000 tons. Our country is secand in the production of iron; and the State of Pennsylvauia produces more than any country in the world, except England and France.

The increase in the production of iron has been ery rapid. Previously to 1820, the annual yield, n the United States, did not exceed 50,000 tons. t thence rose till 1840, when it had reached 25,000. In 1841 it fell short of these figures by near 100,000 tons. In 1848 it had reached 800,-000. In 1853 it had fallen to 500,000; and in 855 it had risen to 1,000,000, as stated; and in 1856 was still on the advance.

The uses to which iron is being put, are likely o increase greatly the demand for it. Railroads equire a very large amount; and its application s a material for paving, for bridges, beams and ronts of houses, &c., &c., is likely to make hunlreds of thousands of tons of increase, needful rom year to year.

The production and manufacture, in 1855, is stimated at \$78,000,000 and the imports at \$24,000,000.

Items.

During the past year thirty revolutionary solliers have died. The number on the pension list a July last was five hundred and fourteen.

FACTORIES IN CALIFORNIA-There are at present sixty-three factories situated in different parts of California, in which quartz grinding and extracting the gold by machinery are carried on. Thirty of these are driven by steam engines, and the others by water wheels.

Wisconsin Peat.—Near Madison, Wisconsin, here are extensive beds of peat, which is considered preferable to the best Ohio coal for fuel, and yields, also, superior illuminating gas. A recent survey gives the extent of the beds at 348,820 tons, worth about a million of dollars. Twenty-two men have died in the United

States during the past year, over one hundred years old, and the same number of females. A lave woman in Virginia attained the age of one undred and twenty-seven; another in Louisiana one hundred and twenty-four, and one, one hundred and twenty years.

THE SPANISH NAVY-The naval force of Spain consists at present of 4 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 5 corvetts, 11 brigantines, and 11 smaller sailing vessels; 32 side-wheel steam frigates, 4 screw frigates, and 6 small steamers-together, 82 vessels carrying 1301 guns of various cali-

An article on education in France, published in the Constitutionel, states that in the year 1855. more than four hundred thousand young boys and four hundred and fifty thousand young girlseight hundred and fifty thousand children from six to thirteen years of age, received no kind of

DONATIONS TO THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY .-The New York correspondent of the Baltimore

lmerican says: "A gentleman of this city is said to have sent New-Year's present of \$2500 to the American Colonization Society. The New York Colonization Society will have a credit with the parent ociety, at the next anniversary, of about \$25,000, of which \$10,000 will be the legacy of the late Mr. Howland; \$5000 of the late Mr. Graham, and \$5000 contributed for one of the stations."-

As a politician, Gov. Pollock belonged to the Old Whig party, with, we believe, a pretty strong leaning to "Americanism," and some inclination

Message of Governor Pollock, of Pa.

to modern "Republicanism." As a Patriot, he looks with a liberal eye toward the interests of his whole country, with a very strong attachment to his own State, her agriculture, manufactures. ommerce and internal improvements. As a an open Bible, a sanctified Sabbath, and an untrammelled choice in faith and worship. From the Governor's late Message, we shall

give a few extracts. After a brief introduction.

The past year has been one of unusual prosperity. The bounties of a kind Providence have not been withheld from our Commonwealth. A plenteous harvest has rewarded the labor of the plenteous harvest has rewarded the labor of the husbandman Honorable industry, in all its de-partments, has been encouraged. No financial embarrassments—no commercial distress—no political or social evils, have interrupted the progress, or checked the energies of the people. The great interests of education, morality and religion, have been cherished and sustained. Health and peace, with their attendant blessings, have been ours. To Him "who rules the Na tions by his power, and from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," are we indebted for these mercies, and to Him should be given the homage of our devout gratitude and praise.

FINANCES. The financial condition of the Commonwealth is highly satisfactory. Every demand upon the Treasury has been promptly met and paid, without the aid of loans. For the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1856, the receipts at the Treasury (including the balance in the Treasury on the first day of one people, should be dear to you—to every du Lac, Wis., on the last Thursday. (the 29th.) of January, December, 1855, of \$1.243,697.33) have been American citizen. In the heat and excitement of at 7 o'clock P.M. H. M. ROBERTSON, Stated Clerk. \$6,621,987.64. The total expenditures for the political contests, in the whirl of sectional and same period, were \$5,377,142.22. Balance in the Treasury December 1, 1856, \$1,244,795.42. Excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1855, the receipts, from all doom; but in the calm, "sober, second thought sources, were \$5,378,240.33. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$4,113,-

835.25. Decrease \$366,158.97.

ESTIMATES. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the current year, show that the excess of re-

Bible Lands; Scenes in Many Lands; Mountains | These estimates, although approximations, will on the Bible; Rivers and Lakes of the Bible; not be far from the true result. Allowing, then, four hundred thousand dollars for annual extraordinary expenditures—and under a wise system order and harmony characterize your sessions, and with single reference to the public good, may Lakes, &c. If any one wishes a handsome of economy in no probable contingency can they present, suited to please and instruct, and to exceed that sum—we will have at least one milserve as an appropriate token of friendship, these the payment of the public debt. With the rapid development of the wealth and resources of the ustrations, from twelve to fifteen in number, for Commonwealth—the increase of population—of the value of real estate, and of the amount and value of property of every description, the revenues must and will continue to increase. This natural and necessary increase of revenue will supply every deficiency and every demand upon the Treasury that falls within the range of

> paid be applied in the manner of a sinking fund, the entire indebtedness of the Commonwealth will be extinguished in less than twenty-three vears. THE PUBLIC WORKS. The total receipts at the Treasury, from the public works, for the year ending November 30th, 1856, were \$2,006,015.66, being an increase over

olls, and \$992,426.50 tolls of the Columbia and

probability. If, then, the sum of one million

dollars be ap repriated annually in liquidation of this debt, and the accruing interest on the sums

Portage Railroads.

The aggresate expenditures for the same year were \$1,943,896.82, being an increase over those of the previous year of \$105,105.64, the revenues exceeding the expenditures only \$62,118.84. The increase of the revenues from these works would be encouraging, were it not for the fact that the expenditures have increased in a still greater proportion—the expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, exhausting almost the entire revenue from this source. The system must be defective, or more care and economy should be exercised in its management.

The receipts, at the Treasury, from the several livisions were as follows-viz. : Main Line Susquehanna, North Branch and \$1,229,272.86 426,820,51 West Branch 349,922.29 Delaware

Total Receipts - - \$2,006,015.66 The extraordinary payments during the year amounted to \$808,892.16; ordinary expenditures, \$1,135,004.00; net revenue, (excluding extraor dinary payments and for motive power,) \$871,-

The completion of the North Branch Canal to the New York improvements, opening the trade, by water, to the Lakes, is presented with glowing anticipations of benefits. The sale of the Main Line, between Philadel-

phia and Pittsburgh, is again recommended. BANKING. A judicious increase of banking capital is spoken of with favor, to correspond with the en

largement of business. The Governor suggests that the thirtieth section of the Act of 1850, regulating banks, which will after the first day of July next, be extended to all incorporated saving fund, trust and insurance companies, be also extended to all private bankers and brokers. That section declares "that it shall not be lawful for any of said banks to issue or to pay out any bank notes other than those anticipated that the day of meeting is not far disissued by itself, payable on demand in gold or silver; notes of specie paying banks of this State which are taken on deposite or in payment of debts, at par at the counter of the bank where paid out; or notes of banks issued under the authority of the Act of the 4th of May, 1841, at the option of the person receiving the same."

This suggestion is thus enforced: In many instances the notes of our own banks are collected by private bankers and brokers, and with these or with the specie withdrawn from the banks issuing them, they purchase depreciated and foreign bank paper which is paid out at par negotiated with banks out of the State, at less often of a less denomination than five dollars, and always at a discount, brought into the State and put into circulation in the manner indicated, and this too, under an agreement with the bank making the loan, that the notes thus paid out shall be kept in circulation. The effect of this system of private banking has been to limit the circulation of the par paper of our own banks, and substitute in its place a foreign, depreciated, and often a worthless currency.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. From a small and comparatively unimportant incident of the State Department, the care and management of the public schools of the Commonwealth, with their seventeen hundred districtsten thousand directors—twelve thousand teachers. and over five hundred thousand scholars, have become the most important and laborious branch of that Department. The increased and increasing business of the system, has been met by espondent increase of zeal, labor and efficiency in the officers to whom the law has committed its general direction and supervision. They should be sustained by wise and generous legislation. The magnitude and importance of the system. in its political, social, and moral relations to the present and future of the people, require that this should be done. The guardianship of the mind of the State, should occupy a distinct and prominent place among the noble institutions of the Common-wealth. It should receive the efficient aid and encouragement of the government, and be sus tained by a virtuous and intelligent people. If the revenue and treasures of the State—her public improvements—her lands and their titles equire and deserve the marked and distinctive care of the government, how much more should her mental and intellectual treasures richer than gold-the social and moral improvement of her people, more valuable than canals and railwaysthe titles of her youth to the boundless fields of knowledge, higher than any of earth or aught growing out of its ownership, claim an honorable position, and receive a care and aid commensu rate with their greater value and usefulness!

The Governor speaks favorably of the condition of the Lunatic Asylum, the House of Refuge, the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, the Polytechnic College, and of the Agricultural interests of the State. He also alludes to "illegal voting," and urges the preservation of the Christian, he belongs to that class who appreciate purity of the elective franchise. He would have a reform of the naturalization laws, and the prevention, by the National Government, of the importation of criminals and paupers. He expresses, in very strong terms, his disapprobation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and of the extension of the area of slavery.

On alluding to suggestions in favor of re-open

ing the slave trade, he says: The wisdom and humanity of a proposition se startling and monstrous, must seek their parallel and illustration in the dungeons of the Inquisi-tion, or in the hold of the slave ship, amid the horrors of the "middle passage." Equally re-pulsive to the intelligent and virtuous sentiment of the South as well as the North, it should receive the indignant rebuke of every lover of his country—of every friend of justice and humanity. The history of the world and of crime does no reveal a traffic more inhuman—an atrocity more horrible. Against a proposition so abhorrent and against the principles it involves, as the rep resentatives of a free people, and in their name, you should enter their unanimous and emphatic protest.

On the subject of our national integrity, he thus speaks: The union of the States, which constitutes u

conflicting interests, amid the surging of human passions, harsh and discordant voices may be heard, threatening its integrity and denouncing its of a patriotic and virtuous people, will be foun its security and defence.

144.77, showing an excess of receipts over ordinary expenditures of \$1,265,095.56. The extraordinary payments for the same year, were \$1,-263,997.45. rage of political demagogueism, and the fitful howling of frantic fanaticism; and when it falls, if fall it must, it will be when liberty and truth, parameters.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State, on fall it must, it will be when liberty and truth, parameters and when it falls if fall it must, it will be when liberty and truth, parameters and wiston have perished. Panagogueism, and the fitful on the 17th ult., by Rev. G. W. Mechlin, Mr. Wm. G. Travis, of West Mahoning Township, Indiana County, to Miss Mary Janz Marshall, of Glade Run, Armstrong County, Pa. the first day of December, 1855, was, funded debt \$39,907,799.97; unfunded debt,\$1,160,194.- nia tolerates no sentiment of disunion; she Total, \$41,067,994.22. The funded and knows not the word. Disunion! "Tis an after ty, Fa. unfunded debt at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1856, was, funded debt \$39,866,975.— dies." The Union and the Constitution, the safe-50; unfunded debt \$884,859.75. Total \$40,701,- guard and bond of American nationality, will be revered and defended by every American freeman who cherishes the principles and honors the memory of the illustrious founders of the Republic

your legislative action, in its character and results, promote the happiness and welfare of the people, and the honor and prosperity of the Com-Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1857.

Pittsburgh. ASHES-Pearls, 71/2c. Pots, 51/2@6c.

@354.
APPLES—\$3.00@3.50 per blu.
BRANS—Small white, \$2.25@2.50 per bush.
BUTTER AND E668—Butter, 20@22c. Eggs, 22.
DRIED FRUIT—Penches, \$3.25@3.50. Apples, \$2.12@2.25 ners—Western, 55@58c. n—Wheat, \$5.62@6 25. Buckwheat, \$2.00@2.50 pc FIDUR—Wheat, \$3.05.00 55. Blue wheat, \$2.05.00 55. Blue wheat, \$2.05.00 55. Blue wheat, \$2.05.00 55. Blue wheat, \$2.05.00 55. Blue wheat, \$2.06.00 55. Barley, \$1.10.01.15. Barle

HAT—\$3.000 to 0.00 per bu.

BEEDS—Clover, \$0.256.37½. Flaxseed, \$1.74.

OATTLE.

BEEVES—31/2041/c. gross. Sheep, 31/204c. gross. Hogs, New York.

Ashrs—Pots, \$7.87½. Pearls, \$7.87½@8.00.
Fluur and akal—Wheat, \$5 50@6.75. kye. \$3.50@5.25.
Corn Meal, \$3.25@3.75. Buckwheat, \$2.12½@2.50 per
100 bs.
Grain—Wheat, \$1.70@1.72. Oats, 47½@49½c. Corn,
69@71. Rye, 90@93c.
Brans—White \$1.87½@2.00 per bu.
Hors—7@10c.

Philadelphia. FLOUR—Wheat, \$6.37½@6.75. Rye, \$3.50@3.75. Corn Meal, \$2.87½@3.00. GRAIN—W heat, @1.46@1.50. Rye, 80@81c. Corn, 66@67. Oats, 47½c. BEEDS—Clover, \$7.37½c. LARD—Western, 12@12½c.

Baltimore. FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat, \$6.50. Bye, \$4.25. Corn Meal, \$3.00@3.3714.
GRAIN—Wheat, \$1.55@1.58. Oats, 47@50c. Rye, 70@75c. GRAIN—Wheat, \$1.50@1.58. Usts, 47@500c. Rye, 70@70c Jorn, 60@02c. SEEDS—Clover, \$7.25@7.50. Timothy, \$3.25@3 50. Flax \$1.80@1.85 per bu. hard—16@15½c. Butter—Northern Ohio, 20@23c.

Foreign Intelligence.

The steamship Asia reached New York on the 12th inst, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. Cotton market continued firm ; sales on Wednesday were twenty-five thousand bales. The market for breadstuffs is steady. Wheat and Corn slightly dearer; various circulars quoted wheat firmer at an advance of 3d. on the week Flour quiet and generally unchanged; Western Canal 31s. to 32s. Baltimore and Philadelphia 83s. to 34s.; Ohio 34s. 6d. to 85s. Corn is in an improved demand at an advance of 6d. to 1s.; yel low and mixed 33s. 6d. to 34s.; white 34s. to 35s

Provision market generally, very dull.

The approaching conference at Paris, the diffi culties pending between Prussia and Switzerland and the war between Persia and Great Britai continue to be the main items of interest. No day has yet been fixed for the reassembling of the Congress at Paris. There is some prelin inary business yet to get through with, but it i

tant. A preliminary meeting will probably be held in a few days.

A statement is made in the London Times tha England and France are now agreed on the points of discussion with Russia. No topics ar introduced but those relating to Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents. All the plenipotentiaries, in cluding the Turkish Minister, have received their instructions.

Prussia continues her preparaions for the inva-sion of Switzerland, and the latter for defence but there exists a belief that the powers will prevent actual hostilities. The Cantons of Switzerland had been called

upon to commence at once the organization of and foreign bank paper which is paid out at par at their counters. By others, large loans are issued by the Grand Council of Berne, unanimously granting credits to an unlimited amount, war with Prussia. The latter country was also engaged in making

extensive preparations for the conflict, and troops to the number of one hundred and thirty the sand had been ordered to march toward the frontiers of Switzerland. Before a final commenc ment of hostilities, however, it was believed dip-lomacy would again be brought into the play. · It is rumored that England has agreed to me diate between Prussia and Switzerland but it It is stated that the negotiations between the British Minister at Constantinople and the Per

proceeding to Paris, and in the meantime has requested further instructions from his govern Great Britain demands the evacuation of Herat the payment of expenses, the dismissal of the British Consolates in various places.

sian Envoy have been broken off. The latter is

Persia is reported to have assented to the re turn of Mr. Murray, the English Minister, to restore Herat, and to compensate its citizens for damages, but the other points are in abevance. Nothing later has been received in relation to the progress of hostilities. There are contradictory rumors respecting the position of England on the Neufchatel question.

One has it that England has always supported th claims of Prussia, another says that that suppor has been offered only lately, and that the Swiss authorities could not sufficiently express their as tonishment at the change in the language of th English representative at Berne. A third report announces a proposal of the United States for collective mediation. A fourth rumor says that England has simply offered a mediation, and that Switzerland which has refused that of France has accepted it.

It is stated that a Commission composed of sev eral officers had been sent from the Russian Head Quarters to visit Mazanderan, a Province of Per sia, adjoining the Caspian sea, in order to reconnoitre various passages for troops, and to draw opographical plans. It appears that in the event of serious hostili

ties taking place between England and Persia Mazanderan will be a very important strategi point. Troops will be concentrated in this pr vince, and the defiles of the Caspian gates an that of Komis will be strongly guarded. Mr. Villiers, brother of Lord Clarendon, wh had been appointed Ambassador to this country is said to have declined. It was expected that

Notices.

Lord Elgin would get the appointment.

for the North-West, is called to meet on the 3d day (Tuesday of February next, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the North Presbyte rian church, corner of Illinois and Wolcott Streets, Chicago Business of vital importance demands the presence of every S. T. WILSON. President of the Beard

Presbyterial Notices.

The PRESEYTERY OF SUSQUEHANNA will hold it next stated meeting, Des volente, in Wysłusing, to be opene with a sermon at 6½ P. M., of the list Tuesday in January Contributions for the fund in behalf of aged and infirm ntributions for the fund in behalf of aged and inner isters, &c., will be called for. JULIUS FOSTER, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY CITY will meet at Bridgewater, on the third Tuesday of January, at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES ALLISON, Stated Clerk.

Married.

On the 30th of Dec., by Rev. B. Mitchell, of Mount Ple ant, Jefferson County, Ohio, Mr. John Tarbit to Miss Elli nath McGracos, both of Belmont County, O. On the 24th Dec., by Rev. J. M. Rittenhouse, Mr. John W. THOMPSON to Miss Sarah J. Russel, all of Lancaster Coun-Jan. 3d, by Rev. William J. McCord, of Tribe's Hill, N.Y. Mr. Ell Miller, of Johnstown, N.Y., to Miss Catharine Heath, of Ephratah, N.Y. On the 6th inst., by Rev. John Martin, Glasgo WM. Armstone, of Wayne County, O., to Miss (MCPRESSON, of Columbiana County, O. And concludes with the following paragraph:

Recognizing our responsibility.

On the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. Robert M. Jackson to Miss Densiz A. McLellen, all of Chester County. Pa-In San Antonio, Texas, on the 23d of Dec., by Rev. R. F. Bunting, Mr. James G. McDonald to Miss Mart V. Samuel, all of San Antonio.

Nov. 27th, by Rev. J. Stoneroad, Mr. Daniel, Loughest to Miss Catharine ann Harbaugh, of Payette County, Pa. Dec. 18th, by the same, Mr. Robert Smith to Miss Eliza Humbert, all of Dunbar Township, Fayette County, Pa. Dec. 25th, by the same, Mr. JACOB D. SAMPEY to Miss Resecta McDowell, all of Wharton Township, Fayette Coun On Dec. 24th, by Rev. M. Floyd, Mr. Cales Warrend to Miss Isasella Huer, both of Brady Township, Huntingdon County, Pa. On Now-Year's eve, by Rev. S. P. Bollman, Mr. John Mc-Fabland, of Armstrong County, to Miss Lucinda Lydic, of Indiana County, Pa. On the Sist ult., in Hookstown, by Rev. R. S. Morton, Mr. Washington Alexander to Miss Margaret Aspell, both of Green Township, Beaver County, Pa. On the 1st inst., by the same, at the house of the bride's father." Mr. RICHARD FOWLER to Miss SARAH SUSAN PUGH, On the 1st inst., by Rev. E. Ogden, Mr John Nelson Ful-fon to Miss Sarah Jane Mueray, all of Butler County, Pa-

Obituary.

Mourn not, stricken parent; your precious "Treasure is but removed. A bright bird parted for a clearer day. Yours still in heaven.

DIED—Near McKeesport, Pa., on the 27th of Dec., Mrs. RACHEL E. MORTON, wife of Mr. Ralph A. Morton, aged 50 years, wanting 11 days. She had been for many years a member of the Presbyterian church in that place. She leaves a husband and seven children, (one a daughter,) to mourn her loss. Her illness was short; her disease complicated, yet her departure was calm. Those called to sorrow, may feel that their loss is her eternal gain.

Dien—On the night of the 4th, and morning of the 5th inst., EMMA MARIA JANE, aged 4 years; and SAMUEL NEWTON, aged 1 year—children of Mr. Isaac N. Demer, of Montours, Penna. While the stricken parents are enabled, by grace, to say, "Thy will be done," they will feel a new attraction heaven ward. Scarlet fever was the form in which the messenger

appeared to call these babes hence. Diep—On Dec. 23., at his residence, in Menuo Township, Mifflin County, Pa., Mr. John Gerres, aged 72 years, and about 9 months. Deceased was born near Newton-Limavaddy, in the County of Derry, Ireland. The family of which he was a mem_ ber, having emigrated to this country, he settled, along with them, near the place where he spent most of his life, and where he died. He early became a member of the Presby terian Church. Subsequently he was elected a Uning Elder by the Western Kishacoquillas church; and, being ordained to this office, its duties he conscientiously and faithfully dis-

the peace and prosperity of Zion. Dien—On the 23d ult, of putrid sore throat, Houses Brown, son of Hugh and Amanda Sproule, of Hancock County, Va., aged 1 year and 7 months. On the 26th ult, of the same disease, Jane Eurzt, daugh ter of the parents above named, aged 6 years, 4 months, and

charged, to the utmost of the talents committed to him, for

more than thirty years. He was, we believe, an humble

Christian, of a tender conscience, and honestly anxious for

"Suffer little children to come unto me." When we record the memory of those whom we see cut down by the withering hand of death, in the bloom of youth, a thousand sweet and tender recollections rush upon the mind. Holmes Brown Sproule, although young in years, was tenderly beloved as an infaut; his sweet disposition was like those that are marked for the tomb. His last illness was short, but distressing. Yet the Angel of Death was not satisfied, but plucked another flower, and bound it in his

Jane Eliza, whose memory shall ever be cherished by all those who knew her from her earliest infancy until her death. Her last sufferings were short, but distressing; yet she bore up under all her afflictions with Christian resig-

DIED—On Thursday, the 25th of Dec., Mrs. ELIZABETH PRASS, wife of Mr. Jumes Pease, of Lee County, Iowa, in the 36th year of her age. The deceased died suddenly and unexpectedly, of a disease of the lungs. She had been ill for some two months previous to her decease; yet no one expected that her end was so night hand. On Monday, before her death, she appeared much better, and had symptoms of a speedy return of her usual health; but in the evening of the same day, she took a severe pain in her breast, which continued until her death, on Thursday morning. But although her death was unexpected at the time, it did not find her unprepared. But a short time before her departure, she expressed to her husband her confident hope, that all would be well. She said she was going home to glory, where she would meet her dear parents and sisters, two of whom had gone before. The subject of this notice was a native of Washington County, Pa., and a member of the Presbyterian Church She connected herself with the congregation of Pigeon Creek, Pa., under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Sloan, in 1849. Some two or three years after, she, together with her husband and family, emigrated to Lee County, Iowa, where, in a short time afterwards, her husband, herself, and a few others, were organized into a congregation, called Sharon church. Of this congregation, she was one of the most efficient and exemplary members, never absent from the house of God, if her health would allow her at all to be there. And her death will be deeply lamented, and severely felt by this little church. But she has left the Church militant, and gone to join the Church triumphant. She has left a world of sorrow, and gone where sickness and sorrow, pain and death, can never come. Her life was the life of a Christian, and her death is the death of the righteous. And I hearda voice from heaven, said John, saying, write "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea saith the Spirit, for

ADVERTISEMENTS.

they rest from their labors, and their works do follow."

She has left a worthy husband and five dear children, to

mourn her loss; but they mourn not as those who have no

ARRISBURG FEWALE SEMINARY.

The next Session opens on February 1st. A few additional pupils can be received, by applying to the Principal, ja17-5t

MRS. LE CONTE. ENERAL CATALOGUE OF JEFFERE
SON COLLEGE.—A new edition of the General Caulogue is now issued, in which are given the names of all the
Trustees, Presidents. Professors, and Alumni of the Institution, from 1802 to 1856; together with the professions, employments, religious denomination, (of those who are ministers.) present residences, deaths, &c., of all the Alumni, so
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1817-35

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A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF THE MT. HOLYOKE FEMALE SEMINARY, who has had three years' experience as Preceptness of an Academy, desired a situation as an assistant in a Female Seminary, or Boarding School. The Latin or French languages will be taught, if it is desired. Tostimonials of character and ability will be sent to any who request them. Reference—Rev. David Malin, 494 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Address MISS.E. M. PORTER, Prattaburg, des-7th.

PROSPECTUS

PRESBYTERIAN BANNER

Adbocate.

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BUSHESS NOTIONS of ten lines or less, One Dollar. Each additional line. 5 cents. DixD—In Canton, Pa., Dec. 8th, Clarissa, widow of the late Chester Mason, of Monroe, Pa., in the 69th year of her age.

DixD—At her residence, in Springhill Township, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Mary Bearry, aged about 78 years.

For thirty-five years she had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church of George's Creek. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

DIED—In Washington City, D. C., on the night of the 30th ult., Cristiana Ida, daughter of James C and the late Janet Dellett, aged 2 years, 11 months, and 15 days.

Mourn not, stricken parent; your precious "Treasure is late of the Condition is Two Dellars after the Condition is Two Dellars after the Condition is Two Dellars after the May not be needful to give credit) the Condition is Two Dellars after the case of the Condition is Two Dellars after the case of the Condition is Two Dellars after the case of the Condition is Two Dellars after the case of the Condition is Two Dellars after the case of the Condition is Two Dellars after the case of the Condition is Two Dellars after the case of the Condition is Two Dellars after the case of the case of the Condition is Two Dellars after the case of the case of the Condition is Two Dellars after the case of the case of the Condition is Two Dellars after the case of the

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death. Her last sufferings were short, but distressing; yet she bore up under all her afflictions with Christian resignation, which shall ever be remembered by those who stood around her dying bed.

"They were lovely in life, and beautiful in death."

M. F. B.

DIED—On the lat inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Ebencer V. Dickey, near Oxford, Pa., Mr. Sanuer, Rataron, having but the previous day completed the 70th year of his sage.

Mr. Ralston was born in the Forks of Delaware, Northampton County, Pa., but had removed about forty-five years ago into the bounds of the congregation of the Forks of Brandy, wine, in Chester County, where he continued to reside until the April before his death, when he removed to Oxford. He was a man of unobtrusive and retiring disposition, but of unquestioned picty. Known as a man of stern integrity and unrightness in the community in which he lived, he had been unanimously elected as a Ruling Elder in the church of the Forks of Brandywine, and ordained as such by the Rev. Dr. Grier, about A. D. 1880, and continued to serve in that important office with great acceptance until April last. Ten days before his death, he was violently at taked with fever of the typhoid type. And although he had but few and partial lucid intervals during all his sick, ness, still he was permitted to enjoy, in some measure, the consciolations of the Gopel. To his former pastor, who visited him in his affliction, and who remarked to him, "For the Christian to live is Christ, but to die is gain," he promptly answered, "O, yes, Christ is all to me." Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." He has left a widow and five children, to lawner their sad berasvement, but cheered by the blessed hope, that the lovet one rests with God.

DIED—On Thursday, the 28th of Dec. Mrs. Ruzaarra Prass, wife of Mr. James Pease, of Lee County, Iowa, in the 26th years of her asee.

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July 1st. 1857. In retiring from the late firm, I desire respectfully to return my thanks for the patronage with which we have been favored, and solicit from my old personal friends, and the public generally, a continuance of the same to my late partner, on whom the business now dev. FRANCIS G. BAILEY.

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1st, 1857, and continue five months. No vacation will occur
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the scholastic year. Punctual and constant attendance is required of each pupil, after becoming a member of the Institution. Circulars containing terms, references, &c., may be
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