eath his calm exterior; and how does he sh, without remorse, the vices of our ourts and Monarchs of the last century! ery naturally did he contrast with the rofligate days of George II., the purity of ictoria's Court and household. After eaking of the conduct of the King at the yal Chapel, he exclaims, "What wonder t there should have been a Whitfield cry- in the wilderness, and a Wesley quitting e insulted temple to pray upon the moun- n top!"

"Where," he added, "is the honest an, or the pure person, one may look at in at sordid Court, where the air stifles us th its sickly perfume? There are some l-world follies, and some absurd ceremo- ls about our Court at the present day, ich I laugh at. But as an Englishman, ntrasting the present with the past, shall I acknowledge, with satisfaction, the nge of to-day?" "Cheers" might well ow this truthful utterance. He pro- ded:

"As the Mistress of St. James passes me , I salute the Sovereign, wise, moderate, mplary of life, the good wife, the good her, the accomplished lady, the enlight- d friend of Art, the tender sympathizer er people's sorrows and glories."

all this, Thackeray does but justice to Queen. She has frowned on painted and profligacy from the beginning. It lately come to light, that when Lord by, some years ago, submitted to her a of names of several noblemen, who were gned by him for appointments in the l household, the Queen at once drew en across every name which had the eputation of profligacy and immorality hed to it. Her influence and example thus very great with the higher ranks; amongst that class there is a vast im- vement. Many of them are "not far n the kingdom of God," such as Lord nley, and others, who are philanthropists social reformers. Others, again, are re- ously earnest; but alas! have fallen into snare of Tractarianism, whose priests, h bated breaths and whispering humble- , veil their proud hearts and creed be- h an aspect of saintly devotion, which not of God. Others are decidedly for rist; such as the Marquis of Cholmon- y, and his brother, Lord Henry; also, Earls of Harrowby, Shaftsbury, (the t cross-bearing and earnest of them all,) Duke of Argyle, the Lord Lieutenant of land, (Lord Carlisle, once a well known tor to the United States,) with Lord aul, and a goodly number of Peers be- es. I must not forget Lord Robert Gros- nor, Member for Middlesex, and brother the Marquis of Westminster, who stood e brunt of mob assault and profane wit, me eighteen months ago, in connexion th the Sunday Trading question.

I do not mean to convey the idea that our istocracy, *as a body*, are godly men; much s is this true of our Commoners, Squires, d Merchant-princes. But the improve- ent is decided; immorality is frowned on, nd the witnesses for Christ are slowly, but rely, increasing. If William Wilberforce tood up now in the House of Commons, he would find a goodly band to echo his noble entiments, and to dare to be singular in asing all legislation on the eternal princi- les of truth and justice, as found in God's n Word.

CHARLES DICKENS, in concert with a umber of amateur friends, (including his wn daughters, who fill the female parts,) as been getting up plays for the holidays, t his residence, Tavistock House, in which e himself acts a leading character. I pre- ume it is for the benefit of the Artists' or ctors' Benevolent Fun s as on a former ccasion; but this is not stated. The Stage, this way, is less mischievous than in our eat Theatres, surrounded, as they are, by ens of vice, and *within* admitting those ile creatures whom McCready, as a Mana- er, once tried to exclude, but found that *ithout them*, the Theatre would not pay! What a commentary on the Stage, as a pro- essed "School of Morals!"

It is true that many go to the Theatres, ho are unconscious of the presence of bad haracters; much less are contaminated by ontact with them. But, *at the best*, even llowing that the Theatre is better than in he days of Congreve and Wycherley, yet it s too true, that among *stock plays*, remain hose which outrage the ear, and pollute the eart; that *there*, while the virtuous *may* e, the vile *are sure to be;* and that the hristian going thither, helps to perpetuate fruitful source of moral corruption in the ommunity. He thus grieves the Holy pirit of God, and brings leanness to his n soul.

A short time since, M. Julien gave a L Masque, which was not marked by oh open wickedness as was the scene hich ended last year in the destruction of overnt Garden by fire, but of which the *Times* critic speaks with great severity. Such abominations should be prohibited y authority; as also Casinoe's, which ruin undreds of young persons annually. These heatrical Managers will do anything for money; nd in their skirts shall be found he blood of souls!

This is especially true of low Theatres. The chief of these are the Standard, in Shoreditch; the Surrey, in Lambeth; and the Grecian, in connexion with "The Eagle" Tavern, on the City Road. At these places, "Jack Sheppard" helps to inspire young ramps with the ambition of becoming dar- ing burglars; while often spectacles, dances, nd tales of murder and license, tell with wful power on the young of both sexes.

SIR ROBERT PEEL has been lecturing in s own neighborhood, on "Moscow," in a ry characteristic style. He has little re- ect for dignities. Speaking of the Grand ke Constantine, he declares him to be the ry opposite of what some have called him, "a frank and open-hearted sailor." He de- scribes St. Petersburg and its palaces very vividly; as also a great inland fair which he attended, where he bought teas direct from China, at thirty-four shillings a pound, to- gether with precious jewels, at a cost so mod- erate, that if sold again, they would help to repay him for the extortion of an old Gen- eral by whom he was "done" on his arrival at Moscow. The Ambassador and himself, with a few others, were charged for a car- riage with four grey horses, from the Moscow railway station to the hotel, £100!

Sir Robert speaks kindly of the Emperor Alexander, and mentions, what has not been made public before, that at the Coronation, when the Czar put the crown on his own head, his ermine fell from his shoulders to the ground; while at the same moment, the crown of the Empress, falling off on the floor, was broken in pieces. This, he says, in other days, would have been considered ominous.

Sir Robert warns Englishmen against in- vesting their money in Russian railroads, which one day may be turned against them. There is an honest bluffness about all Sir Robert's public appearances. But one feels, in reading his lecture, as if he was rather severe on those whose hospitality he enjoyed. His remarks will be read, doubtless, by many a Russian, as well as by the Czar and his Grand Ducal brother, and will only increase the ill-concealed dislike which prevails among the higher classes, against England. What a contrast does Sir Robert the son, present to Sir Robert the father! The latter was cautious to a degree, while apparently frank and candid. He was also a friend of the Emperor Nicholas, who, it must be ad- mitted, rather threw dust in the statesman's eyes, when he visited this country a number of years ago. Who, at that time, could have suspected the plot, *deep laid* in the mind of the Czar! It now comes out that, *two years before* the late war, he had removed all that was really valuable from Kertch to St. Peters- burg. This shows that the moral certainty of war in the East, was with him a foregone conclusion. But "man proposes, God dis- poses." The war broke the despot's heart, crippled Russia's power, and threw back, at least for a time, the advancing wave of Cos- sack domination.

THE FIRMNESS OF LORD PALMERSTON comes out strongly in two successful results just achieved. First, The settlement of the Russian question. The French Emperor would have yielded to the flatteries of the Russians both the Island of Serpents and Bolgrad. But Palmerston was firm; and Russia, after her shameful treachery, is obliged to succumb. Secondly, The brave Swiss Republic has triumphed, in spite of Louis Napoleon, (once a refugee there,) selfishly pandering to Prussia. The English Cabinet, backed by the English, stood up for the rights of a country where the Reforma- tion was cradled and cherished, and which, since the days of Tell, tyrants have sought to crush, in vain.

I omitted to mention, on a former occa- sion, the HOME AND SCHOOL INSTITUTION, for the sons and orphans of missionaries. The foundation stone of a new building was laid by the Earl of Shaftsbury, on Blackheath. The Institution, itself, was founded about four years ago, by the friends of the London Missionary Society. It is well known that the children of missionaries, especially in the East and West Indies, after a certain age, begin to droop under the influences of climate. Besides this, by remaining, they are exposed to the contaminations of heathen customs at a very susceptible period of life. The New Home is intended to accommodate one hundred children, at a cost of £4,000.

It is stated that the Committee of the Lancashire Independent College have de- termined to institute an inquiry into DOC- TOR DAVIDSON'S VIEWS ON THE DOCTRINE OF INSPIRATION, in connexion with his new edition of *Horne's Critical Introduc- tion to the Study of the Holy Scriptures.* In a recent letter in reply to a complaint from Mr. Horne, he endeavors to *minimize* his alterations, and does not manifest much respect for that venerable man. He seems to me to be so *Germanized* by his tastes and studies, as to view almost every question from a different stand-point from the Evan- gelical School of Divines.

In Germany, indeed, there is scarcely known—at least until the recent revival of religion—an honest hatred of error, that true odium *theologicum*, which I trust will always be cherished against deadly and soul- destroying error.

Some years ago, when I was in Bonn, Mr. Graham informed me that when at a Soiree, or Conversazione of Professors and Clergymen, he gave decided and dogmatic utterance to his opinions on the Deity of Christ, quoting from Col. ii, to crown his argument. He was looked on as *rude*, and as trenching on good manners and charity, by Raube, at that time an eminent Professor in the University, and a preacher in one of the pulpits of Bonn.

A TRACTARIAN CLERGYMAN in the Diocese of Chichester, has been openly teaching the doctrines of the Real Presence, Transubstantiation, and Worship of the Host. The Bishop has issued a *quasi* pro- hibition against his preaching, but he is a man of unstable character, and the offender may escape deprivation and expulsion.

A young traveler on the Continent lately confessed to an Englishman that he was now a Roman Catholic, but had been a clergy- man in the Church of England.

"I left" said he, "by the express ad- vice of Dr. Pusey, whose last words were, "Mr. Browne, you had better go to Rome, and God go with you." This man on the one side, and Professor Maurice on the other, are tolerated in the "Compromise" Church of England. If these are among its guardians, well may we ask, who shall watch *them?* "*Quis custodiet custodes?*"

The WALDENSIAN CHURCH has availed itself of its new-born liberty, in erecting a new church at Nice, for the congregation of which the eloquent and able M. Pilatte is pastor. His visit to this country, and es- pecially to the Irish Assembly, as one of the Deputies of the Church of the Valleys, excited the deepest interest.

Nice is the third city in the Sardinian dominions, with a native population of from forty to fifty thousand. It is moreover a centre of influence both to Liguria on the East, and to France on the West. Several towns near it are already the scene of Evan- gelistic operations. The church which has been opened, is on the model of a Grecian temple, of great beauty, accommodating now five hundred persons, but on a plan capable of enlargement. Among the stran- gers at the opening, were the Envoy of Prus- sia, Baron De Rosen, and a considerable number of the suite of the Dowager Em- press of Russia, who is staying at Nice for the sake of the mild Winter climate.

The Free Church of Scotland has like- wise opened a sanctuary at Nice, under the ministry of Mr. Smith, late of Greenock, and a large audience has already been col- lected. There are now Scotch churches, served by the Free Church, at Cairnes, Nice, Leghorn and Florence. The correspondent of the *Free Church Record* asks, in record- ing these facts, "*When will it come to Paris?* It ought to have been one of the first planted." The Free Church has an important position at Leghorn, in Italy, where the ministrations of the Rev. Dr. Stewart are most valuable. He has acquired such a standing as to be able to do much for the introduction of light, by books and tracts, into the interior.

IN GERMANY, a valuable service has been rendered to the cause of religion by General Von Rudloff, by a "History of the Scottish Reformation." The Colonial Committee of the Free Church having sent him a present of books, viz., "Ten Years' Conflict," "Memoirs of Chalmers," and "Memoirs and Remains of M'Cheyne, he writes in re- ply a most affectionate letter.

"It would," he says, "have been a guilty want of faithfulness toward our blessed Lord, if lukewarmness, or slothfulness, had induced me to resist the impulse of my heart, to make known, also, to German Evangelical Christians, the wonders of Di- vine love and mercy in the Church of Scot- land, reinvigorated in her ancient spirit, in your very blessed Free Church." It will appear from this, that his "History" com- prises a sketch of the *later* ecclesiastical his- tory of Scotland. The more *that* is known, the more will it quicken and arouse slum- bering churches, and especially those on the Continent of Europe, where Erastianism is triumphant.

IN SWEDEN, partial religious toleration is about to be practically established. Dis- sent there means *spiritual life.* Native Swedes may become Dissenters, but any op- posing the fundamental doctrines of reli- gion are to be subject to fine and imprison- ment. Conventicles may meet, but not in the time of public worship. A Swedish minister writes hopefully of this, as "an ecclesiastical movement of a very compre- hensive character. Great opposition will naturally arise from stiff-necked prelates, and enslaved peasants. But the enchained powers of darkness are too few and feeble to check the light of the Gospel in its mighty progress." To this he adds: "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom, saith the Scripture. In many souls the Spirit is now striving. The crown rights of Jesus Christ shall, therefore, surely here also prevail. The Free Church of Scotland stands yet as an ideal which the Swedish National Church shall not for a long time reach." Special prayer by *all* free churches, and all spiritually-minded men, should be offered for the Protestants of Northern Europe. The reforming party are a growing, but yet a feeble band, and the masses, it is to be feared, are in the bondage of spiritual darkness.

IN CHINA, at Amoy, our English Presbyterian Mission is still blessed of God. It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Douglas, one of the missionaries, within eighteen months of his ordination at Glasgow, should be found conducting the whole services in Chinese, and administering the Lord's Sup- per and Baptism. The number of church members in and around Amoy, where pre- vious to 1854 the missionaries had labored with little success, are now three hundred and forty-five. Another step, also, has been taken by the ordination of elders and deacons, by the American Dutch Re- formed missionaries, and Mr. Douglas.

The Rev. W. Burns, previous to his ar- rest, had penetrated to Swatoro, in the Eastern part of the Canton province—the fifth locality in China in which he has la- bored, and the fourth dialect he has mas- tered. There he found a barbarous people, people working in the fields in a state of nudity in Summer; "and within the last twenty years, I am credibly informed, per- sons taken prisoners in the clan feuds, have not only been cut to pieces, but their *heart* boiled and eaten by their enemies! * * Oh, what need," he cries, "we have here of Gospel laborers, and of the power of God accompanying their words. Where are the volunteers for this service, and where are those who will hold up their hands in this fight?"

Is there no student in the United States who reads this appeal, who is ready to say, "Here am I, send me!" Let us hope and pray that the unexpected quarrel of Eng- land with China, may be overruled for the furtherance of the Gospel. It is time that *all* civilized nations should have free access to every part of China, and be no longer treated as "outside barbarians." At Can- ton the population is fierce and insolent toward foreigners.

It is somewhat remarkable that a conflict with Great Britain should occur at the very time that the great insurrection has made a decided step in China toward the final over- throw of the Tartar dynasty. Shanghai has been captured by the rebel army, and its leader announces himself as a descendant of Ming, the last of the ancient and native race of kings. He also invites merchants of all nations to trade as formerly. We shall, I trust, ere the end of the year, have signal developments of Divine providence and its purposes, in regard to that vast country whose first fruits have already been gathered to Christ, and which contains, in itself, one-third of the world's population.

We have had fearful STORMS ON OUR COASTS, accompanied with terrible loss of life. In one case a life-boat, trying to res- cue the perishing, was submerged. On the Goodwin sands, near the mouth of the Thames, a mail packet, with all on board, went down. But the case which has ex- cited the deepest interest was that of the "Northern Belle," a fine American ship, which was wrecked near Ramsgate. She was watched from the shore by crowds of agonized spectators. The masts were cut away, and she righted for a time. But after a dreadful night, the Captain and crew ware seen clinging to the spars. A lugger trying to near them, was upset, with a large crew, and all perished. Then came the crisis. A number of hardy boatmen dragged a life-boat several miles along the coast, and ventured out, amid fierce raging billows, to the vessel. And in three trips they took off twenty-one persons, the Cap- tain and mate at first, in their despair, re- fusing to leave, declaring they would perish with the ship. The "tears of gratitude" on one side, and "tears of joy" on the other, when all were brought to shore, were profuse. And now General Campbell, the American Consul, is taking deep interest in his countrymen. Universal sympathy is expressed for them; and unbounded admira- tion for the gallant boatmen, who, without hope of reward, risked their lives in this enterprise of love, fills the whole country. Large sums of money are being sent in for their benefit, and the Americans in London are coming forward with their gifts, also, one gentleman leading the way by sending £50. Such events as these, however pain- ful in themselves, bring out noble traits, and *this* increases the feeling of brotherhood, so lately and gloriously realized by the restora- tion of "The Resolute."

The ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS was buried, three days ago, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, amid salvos of artillery, and the pomp of the Romish mass. "Five absolu- tions" (appointed for the burial of an Archbishop,) were pronounced over his grave! The people had crowded previously to see the body lie in state, and brought rings and medals to be consecrated as relics, by touching his body! In his will, he be- queathed money for an annual mass in one church, and a number of masses for his soul in another. The murderer will be tried in about ten days. He says he wished to avenge the wrongs of the inferior clergy. Bishops and priests in France, as a body, are corrupt to the very core. J. W.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1857.

Mr. Buchanan has been here a week, and had the opportunity of free conference with his friends of all sections. As yet, the first great point is not settled, and the difficulties which surround it, instead of diminishing, have been multiplied. At one time, all the probabilities leaned to the appointment of Gen. Cass as Secretary of State; but that purpose was abandoned, for reasons which have generally been conceded to be satis- factory. When Mr. Buchanan reached here, he found opinion in regard to this particular place as much unsettled as it was in his own mind; and instead of being assisted by counsel, he has been embarrassed by misgivings. While there are numbers of aspirants for every other place, com- mon pretension is deterred in its dubitous flight, when estimating the ability and experience re quired for the management of our foreign affairs.

A few days ago, the name of Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, was proposed, as a compromise between the various interests for this position, although it was previously understood that Mr. Floyd had been indicated to represent that State in the Cabinet. The suggestion was received with so much deference by Mr. Buchanan, that it excited the apprehension of the rival wing of the party; and Gov. Wise and his familiar friends, who lead it, were at once summoned to protest against any such selection. They came, and personally remonstrated with Mr. Buchanan, but with how much effect, remains to be seen. It is mani- fest, that until the Premiership is disposed of, all the other parts of the programme must remain in abeyance. Under the complications which have arisen, Gov. Marcy's friends are not without hope that the tide may turn in his favor. Their great reliance is his experience and admitted eminence, which are essential recommendations, when contrasted with nothing more than political pretension.

No doubt is now entertained but that Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, will be Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Buchanan is attached to him by stronger ties than mere policy, and he is determined he shall sit at the Council Board of the Administra- tion, no matter who else shall be excluded. But Mr. Cobb does not relish the idea of Mr. Hunter's elevation above him, upon the ground that he is not prepared to yield a superior dignity to a man of his own years and rank in public life. This unexpected opposition has increased the compli- cations, and Mr. Buchanan is harassed amidst the conflicting views by which he is surrounded.

Notwithstanding all these vexations, the Presi- dent-elect has continued to maintain his philoso- phy, and to enjoy society. He has been wel- comed with munificent hospitality, and Gen. Pierce entertained him on Saturday, at a State dinner, at which the Cabinet and other distin- guished persons were present. On Thursday evening, he attended Mrs. Marcy's reception, and was the bright, particular star of the occasion, as he was the next night, at the President's levee. His present purpose is to return to Wheat- land on Wednesday, and then, as he informed a prominent Southern Senator, to take the respon- sibility of making his own Cabinet.

The event which created most sensation last week, was the sudden death of Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina. Only a few minutes before the final summons, he assured his friends the crisis had passed, and he felt himself greatly improved. Almost instantaneously, he was seized with spas- modic croup, which terminated his life. The obsequies on Thursday were particularly im- posing, and brought together around the bier all the Departments of Government, illustrating, as it were, the vanity of that ambition which confi- des its hope of happiness to human honors. The occasion was unfortunately marred by a reference to the Sumner affair, which excited much feeling throughout the assembly, and dis- turbed that solemn propriety which the presence of the dead should always inspire. Friends of Mr. Brooks were most conspicuous in censuring this indiscreet episode, and Mr. Savage, who in- troduced it, must have been made to feel the un- just reflection upon others which his error pro- voked.

The Committee of Investigation have taken no additional steps in regard to the contumacious witness, Mr. Simonton. He still remains in cus- tody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, under contempt, and if it should be determined to summon him as a witness under the new law, he will be first re- leased, by an order of the House. Meantime, the Committee have summoned other witnesses from a distance, who are daily expected, and the labors will be closed within a fortnight.

The substitute proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means for the Tariff bill and amend- ments they first reported, has been before the House several days, without attracting the atten- tion which a measure of so much importance ought rightfully to claim. The reductions con- templated by this scheme, amount to about four- teen millions of dollars, which upon the data furnished by the Treasury Department, would leave nearly fifty-two millions as the receipts from customs for the ensuing fiscal year. The House is evidently indisposed to take up this subject in its entirety, whatever it may be willing to do in regard to particular objects, such as wool, sugar, iron, and the like. There is some danger even now, that when the House is brought to a direct vote, combinations will appear in force, which have concealed their purpose from various causes. And so far as the iron interests are involved, the result will depend almost entirely upon the man- ner in which other parties, who are seeking special legislation, may succeed. If it be to their advantage to strike down iron, by enlisting other aid through that show of hostility, it will be done regardless of political sympathies or conse- quences. It has always appeared to me that there was greater cause of apprehension on this score than those directly concerned were pre- pared to acknowledge, and I hope the result will not verify my fears practically. It is pretty well ascertained in the House that the opposition to the substitute is not strong enough to lay it on the table, and with this fact conceded, it be- comes manifest, that if the influences which pre- vent this result can agree among themselves, they may carry any modifications or amendments they please.

The House has authorized the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon to take the necessary steps for organizing State Governments, and they will come here at the next session, with Constitutions and Representatives, to take their places as mem- bers of the Confederacy. It is thus silently and harmoniously that the working of our institutions goes on, without a serious check from any quarter, and which, after three-quarters of a century of un- precedented progress in the history of the whole world, develope the wisdom with which, under Providence, our forefathers were inspired in framing a Government that now stands the ad- miration and the astonishment of all the nations of the earth. When we see such expansion, such prosperity, and such power, the bare suggestion of dissolution of this Union is sufficient to appal the confiding, and ought to be strong enough to blast the traitors who can entertain a thought so disloyal.

Extreme Southern gentlemen in the Senate, who can discover nothing exceptionable in the career of Judge Lecompte in Kansas, are much excited by the nomination of his successor, Mr. Harrison, of Kentucky. They find no fault with the qualifications or character of the latter, but claim that the former is entitled to retention. When Mr. Harrison's nomination was under con- sideration, on Friday, a concerted effort was made to postpone it, with a view of giving the President an opportunity to recall, or of raising such an opposition as would throw the question over into the new Administration. A debate of several hours occurred, in the course of which it was maintained that Lecompte had suffered great injustice, and, inasmuch as he had not been ac- tually superseded, and was still officiating, it was the duty of the President to withdraw Mr. Har- rison. The question of power in the President to remove at all, was argued, although it had been decided by the solemn and unanimous judgment of the Senate, four years ago. Finally, an adjourn- ment was carried without taking the question. This movement discloses a purpose to find some pretext for keeping up the agitation in Kansas, at least until the State Government shall be formed, and political ascendancy secured. If there were no other reason for the removal of Lecompte, his unacceptability to the people of the Territory ought to be a sufficient one.

A CALM OBSERVER.

Kansas.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writing from Palmero, K. T., under date of Jan. 9th, says: "There is a great deal of suffering in the interior. The disturbances of last agricul- tural season prevented the culture of crops, and also the erection and completion of comfortable dwellings; consequently, there is much exposure to the extreme cold, and a great scarcity of pro- visions."

The Committee on Elections in Congress have formally decided to report a resolution declaring vacant the seat held by Mr. Whitfield, of Kansas, and making no recommendation relative to Reeder.

MESSRS. BALL, of Erie, and M'Calmont, of Clarion, have introduced bills for establish- ing a free banking system, in our legislature.—*Dispatch.*

Markets.

Pittsburgh.

ASHES—Pearls, 7a7½c. Pots, 5½@6c. Soda Ash, 3½@3¾.
APPLES—$3.50@4.00 per bbl.
BEANS—Small white, $2.02@2.75 per bush.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Butter, 20@22c. Eggs, 23a24.
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, $3.50. Apples, $2.75.
FEATHERS—Western, 55@58c.
FLOUR—Wheat, $5.62@5.20@6 25. Rye, $3.75@4.00. Corn Meal, $3.50.
FEED—Country $1.15@1.25 per 100 lbs.
GRAIN—Oats, 33@36c. Corn, 58@60c. Barley, $1.10@1.15. Rye, 60@63. Wheat, $1.15@1.20@1.25.
HAY—$10 00@1.15 per ton.
POTATOES—Reds, $1.20. Neshannocks, $1.40 per bu.

New York.

ASHES—Pearls, $7.50@7.75. Pots, $7.25a7.37½ per 100 lbs.
FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat, $6 35a6.40a5.55. Rye, $3.50@5.12½. Corn Meal, $3.12½@3.18¾. Buckwheat, $2.50@3.00 per 100 lbs.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.88@1.82. Oats. 52@54c. Barley, $1.25@1.32. Corn. 69@72. Rye. 95c.@1.00.
BEANS—White, $1.87½@2.00 per bus.

Reports.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Report of J. D. Williams,

TREASURER OF THE BOARDS OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS, EDUCATION, PUBLICATION, CHURCH EXTENSION COMMITTEE, AND FUND FOR SUPERANNUATED MINISTERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, FOR JANUARY, 1857.

	Domestic Missions.	Education	Church Extension	Publication.
SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.				
Ohio Presbytery.				
East Liberty ch., in part,	60 00		32 00	
Racoon ch.,	54 72			
Bethel " *	36 00			
Miller's Run ch.,	16 00			
Mingo ch., additional,		5 00	25 00	
Bethany church, "			1 00	
Redstone Presbytery.				
Dunlap's Creek church,		21 25		
McKeesport "	35 01	35 00		
Connellsville " in part,		20 00		
Blairsville Presbytery.				
Fairfield church,	3 30			
Clarion Presbytery.				
Licking church,		17 00		
Bethesda "	6 00			
Bethlehem "	2 00			
Middle Creek church,	3 00			
SYNOD OF ALLEGHENY.				
Allegheny Presbytery.				
Plain Grove ch., S.Sch.$9.35	37 31			
Tarentum ch., Fem.Mis.Soc.	16 00			
State Lick ch., a lady,	1 00			
Erie Presbytery.				
Cool Spring church,			5 00	
Georgetown "				9 50
Harmonsburg "	6 00			
Fairfield "	13 50			
Allegheny City Presbytery.				
Central ch., Alle'y City,			40 00	40 00
Freedom church,		5 00		
Bridgewater "		17 00		
SYNOD OF WHEELING.				
Washington Presbytery.				
Wheeling First church,	66 12			
Mt. Prospect "	26 20			
Pigeon Creek "	52 00			
Hookstown "		10 00		
Mill Creek "		7 00		
Lower 10 Mile "		13 25	12 00	12 00
Wellsburg "			8 00	
West Union "			8 00	8 00
Upper 10 Mile "			7 31	7 31
Cove "				4 00
Paris "				4 25
New Lisbon Presbytery.				
Canfield church,	7 15	5 18		
Bethel "		13 00		
Steubenville Presbytery.				
Two Ridges church,			9 80	
Island Creek "		20 00		
St. Clairsville Presbytery.				
Beach Springs church,			20 55	
SYNOD OF OHIO.				
Richland Presbytery.				
Olivesburg church,			2 00	
Lake Fork "	9 50			
Ashland "				23 00
Coshocton Presbytery.				
Apple Creek church,	14 00			
Zanesville Presbytery.				
Norwich church,	10 40			
SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.				
Logansport Presbytery.				
West Union church,	3 00			
SYNOD OF IOWA.				
Dubuque Presbytery.				
Maquoketa church,		8 00		
Ozark "		4 00		
LEGACIES.				
Miss Margaret Campbell, per Dr. H. Campbell, Exr.,	50 00			
J. Kirkwood, Ohio,		7 00		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Mrs. A. Glass, Hookstown, Penna.,	3 00			
John Anderson, Esq., Butler Co., Pa.,	1 50			
A Friend, Millerstown, Pa.,	1 00			
Wm. McCullough, Linton, Ohio,	8 50			
Mrs. Mary Reyes, Zanesville, O.,	10 00			
W. H. Kuhn, "	8 50			
Miss Emma Thompson, Pittsburgh,			2 00	
	$560 71	$207 68	$172 66	$108 06

SUPERANNUATED MINISTERS.—Synod of Pittsburgh, Ohio Presbytery, Pittsburgh Second church, additional, $5 00. Redstone Presbytery, Sewickley church, " 1 00 Synod of Allegheny, Allegheny City Presbytery, Central church, Allegheny City, $40 00. Synod of Wheeling, Steubenville Presbytery, Two Ridges church, $9 80. Synod of Baltimore, Carlisle Presbytery, Bedford church, $30 00. Total, $85 80.

*Balance to constitute Johnston Adams an Honorary Member.

MISSIONARY CLOTHING.

Brookville church Female Missionary Soc., a box,		$ 71 59
Central " Allegheny City,	"	100 00
Cadiz " Ladies of "	"	76 10
Forks of Wheeling church, Ladies of "	"	88 69
		$336 38

J. D. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Presbyterian Rooms.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 31, 1857. 45 St. Clair Street.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the steamer *Arabia*, Liverpool dates are re- ceived to the 17th of January. The prospects of continued peace in Europe had become bright. Rumors of wars, on the Continent, were scarce. Complicated difficulties were being disentangled, and matters re-arranged, and, altogether, things looked favorable for the cause of human brother- hood.

Great Britain.

THE DENISON CASE has taken a new phase. Sir John Dobson having refused to hear the Ap- peal from the decision of the Archbishop, an ap- plication to the Court of Queen's Bench has been made for a *mandamus*. This is subjecting the Church to the State, in such a way as, if success- ful, to absorb her power, and render ecclesiasti- cal discipline a mere nullity.

THE INCOME TAX causes, by its continuance after the war is ended, great dissatisfaction. It amounts to £16,000,000; that is £1,000,000 for each penny of the tax. The peace tax was 7d. on the pound; the war tax 9d. Hence, to remove the war tax would, on this one item, cause a re- duction of £9,000,000 in the revenue.

THE UNEMPLOYED, to the number of 10,000, met in Smithfield, lately, to discuss their grievan- ces, and make known their wants. This is a new feature of affairs, employment having been, for some few years, very abundant.

NATURALIZATION is expounded, authoritatively, as conferring upon its subjects no right to the protection due to British citizens, where the natu- ralized are *without, or beyond the British domin- ions*, unless they had obtained from their own governments the right of denationalization.

India.

Recent accounts from India inform us that a brigade of British troops has marched through the fatal passes of Cabul, on their way to attack Persia. The news comes upon us rather by sur- prise. At first, we were informed that our Af- ghan allies would be left to invade Persia by way of the desert, and that the British operations would be confined to the expedition in the Persian Gulf. We are not informed of any reasons for this change in the mode of operation. A more startling rumor is abroad, to the effect that the occupation of Herat by Persia is the mere pretext on which the war is based; that the real reason is the quarrel which occured several months ago, between our Minister, Mr. Murray, and the Minis- ter of the Shah, respecting the wife of one of the emissaries of the ambassadorial staff.—*Christ- ian Times.*

France.

The French Emperor is likely to gain a reputa- tion as *the friend* of peace. He is understood to have had the main influence in preventing a rup- ture in regard to the Bolgrad and the Isle of Ser- pents difficulty, between Russia on the one hand, and Austria and Turkey, sustained by England, on the other. He has, also, been mainly instru- mental in settling the difficulty between Prussia and Switzerland (though the English claim much of the honor;) and he is now, it is said, inter- posing his kind offices between England and Per- sia. So powerful a pacificator may be a great blessing; and, if he should prove to be really such, his later days will live longer on the rolls of fame than his earlier ones.

Notices.

☞ LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.—The Board of Trustees of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., stands adjourned, to meet in the Presbyterian Board of Publication Rooms, Philadelphia, on the second Thursday (the 12th day,) of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to receive and act upon the Report of the Committee on the resignation of Dr. McLean as President of the College; and to attend to any other business that may regularly come before the Board.

S. M. ANDREWS, Secretary.

☞ A Friend of Missions is furnishing us with Burglar-proof Locks, to sell and apply the entire avails to the cause of Missions. Their safety has endured the severest test; and we are allowed to sell them simply at the doz. price—$4.50 to $6.75. Will not the friends of Missions give us a call?

Married.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 28th, by Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, Mr. WM. W. JACKSON to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Arthur Andrews, Esq., all of Chester County, Pa.

Jan. 22d, by Rev. G. W. Thompson, at the parsonage, Mr. G. W. PECK, of Perry County, to Miss JANE DROLSHAUGH, of Juniata County.

Jan. 1st, by Rev. S. M. McCLURG, Mr. ROBERT CROOKS to Miss EFFANIAS WILLIARD, both of Westmoreland County.

Jan 22., by the same, Mr ISAAC M. WILSON to Miss SARAH A. MORRISON, both of Westmoreland County.

Jan. 29th, by the same, Mr. GEORGE ROSE, of Westmore- land County, to Miss LUCINDA ALTER.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. WM. ARM- STRONG to Miss SUSANNA ALTER, daughter of Jacob Alter, Esq., of Allegheny County.

By Rev. A. O. Rockwell, on the 15th of January, Mr. J. MILLER to Miss MARY ADAMS, both of Allegheny County, Pa.

On the 28th of Jan., by the same, Mr. JOHN KENNEDY to Miss SARAH CHESESMAN, all of Washington County, Pa.

On the 1st of Jan., by Rev. Wm. A. West, Mr. JOB KEN- NEDY to Miss HANNAH BRANDT, both of Upper Path Valley, Pa.

On the 8th of Jan., by the same, Mr. ROBT. M. WILKEN, of Mount Carroll, Ill., to Miss MARY ELLEN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Elder, of Upper Path Valley, Pa.

On the 21st of Jan., by the same, Mr. M. PORTER SKINNER to Miss SARAH HENRIETTA, daughter of Mr. Abraham Elder, both of Upper Path Valley, Pa.

Obituary.

DIED—At his late residence, in Mifflin County, Pa., Nov. 26th, Mr. WILSON HAZLETT, in the 40th year of his age.

The subject of this brief notice was connected in early youth, on profession of his faith in Christ, with the church of his fathers, West Kishacoquillas, in which connexion he lived some twenty-four years, an example for fidelity in all the walks of life, and also for steadfastness in the paths of virtue. Cut down in the meridian of life, and when his prospect for mature age was bright, he nevertheless evinced, on his death-bed, that faith which is the believer's title to a possession with Christ, and that hope which is as an anchor within the vail. He died cheered by the prospect of brighter worlds beyond the skies, leaving behind him to suffer their irreparable loss, a wife and two small children. But their loss, we rest assured, is his unspeakable gain. The voice that speaks from his grave is, Prepare ye strong men to bow, and ye men of greatest vigor to yield to death, that lays us all prostrate in the dust.

DIED—At Union, Lancaster County, Pa., on Wednesday, January 21st, Mrs. ISABELLA ROSS MCCOMMON, wife of Mr. Samuel McCommon, in the 49th year of her age.

The deceased was led to embrace religion in early life, and for many years was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church of Union, adorning the doctrines of her God and Saviour, by an humble walk, and godly conversation. She was of a meek and quiet spirit, modest and retiring in her manners, kind and benevolent in her feelings, and highly esteemed by all who knew her. She has left a large and af- fectionate family to mourn her loss, consoled, however, by the thought, that what is their loss is her eternal gain. "Say ye to the righteous, it shall be well with him."

G. V. A.

DIED—Very suddenly, on the 24th Nov. last, of pulmonary affection, at her own residence, near Claysville, Pa., Mrs. HANNAH CRAIG, in the 63d year of her age.

The deceased was a regular and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, at Claysville, Pa., for nearly twenty- five years. Although her death was sudden, yet she had long been looking for the summons, and gave evidence that she was prepared for the change. She had a deep sense of sin and unworthiness, and placed her entire dependence for salvation in the Lord Jesus Christ. On the evening pre- vious to her departure, she told the writer, "that although she was an unworthy sinner, and had often many clouds, yet she knew Christ was worthy, and she could not give up her