Synods, co-operating in the direction of the Seminary, and, whereas, in the initiatory measures, which have resulted in the present union, the proposal to co operate in these measures, was not extended to the Synod of Missouri, from the belief that that Synod had relinquished whatever interest it formerly had in the Seminary, and, whereas, it has been represented to this Board, that that Synod regards itself as having intended to continue its former connexion with the Seminary, and that it desires to be included in the present Union: Therefore, resolved that this Board hereby recommends to the Synods, included in the Union, to consent to the admission of the Synod of Missouri, at their next meeting, in conformity to the provisions of the Constitution, Article 2d. Section 2d."

This report was adopted; fourteen voting in favor, and three not voting.

The Board then resumed the consideration of the resolution of the Executive Committee, which recommends the location of the Seminary at Hyde Park, near the city of Chicago.

This resolution was adopted, with very little discussion, and Chicago fixed upon as the location of this Institution. Your readers will see this resolution, in full, by refering to my report of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, of this morning, preceding its adjournment for dinner. It is evident, to me, that the most important business to come before the Board, at this time, is now been transacted. There are some things to be said upon the action of the Board; but it is not now my object to make any comments. I just confess, that I do not feel as sanguine of the popularity of this movement, as I did at one time. My prayer, however, is that God will give success, and not permit any cause of bitterness to spring up, to interfere with its ultimate success. You may expect to hear from be again, reflecting this meeting. Yours, NORTH-WEST.

From our London Correspondent.

Science honoring Religion—Sir H. Rawlinson's Lecture at St. Martin's Hall—His person and Antecedents—Wonderful Confirmations of Holy Writ—Nebuchadnezzar's written testimony—The Scriptural Museum—Its design and contents—Collegiate Training among the Baptists—The quarrel with China—Destruction, by the Americans, of the Barrier Forts—Peril of Missionaries—The East India Company and the Opium Trade—Crime and Retribution—Church Consecration, and the Bishop of London's Sermon—The Congregational Union, and breakers ahead—Verger, the Assassin—Persia, Russia, Circassia, and Switzerland.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 1857.

THE HOMAGE PAID BY MODERN SCIENCE TO RELIGION, is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. This has been illustrated not merely by the sensation produced first, by the arrival in this country of the great African discoverer, Dr. Livingston, whom the Learned Societies, and the Times, have delighted to honor, as well as by the garlands thrown on the bier of Hugh Miller, as "the Christian Geologist," but, also, by the direct testimony brought by Layard and Rawlinson, from the monuments of Assyria and Babylon, to the confirmation of the claims of Scripture to be indeed a revelation from God.

Last week I had the pleasure of listening to a lecture from the lips of an eminent discoverer, Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson. This gentleman was a long time in the service of the East India Company, and is now one of the Directors at home. He spent about twenty years, as he stated a short time ago, among the Nestorians, and was witness of the wonderful revival and revolution accomplished among them by means of the American Missionaries. He was, since then, among those regions extending from Nineveh, on the North, to the Persian gulf on the South, which may be described as the birthplace of the human race, the scene and centre from whence men were scattered abroad over the face of the earth. His excavations were not made, like Layard's, at Nineveh, but rather at or near the site of ancient Babylon. One of the first, by the help of the celebrated Rosetta stone of Egypt, to discover the hidden meaning of the cuneiform inscriptions on ancient slabs and monuments, Colonel Rawlinson pursued his investigations with great ardour, and with remarkable results.

Many of your readers have seen drawings of what is sometimes called the mound of Nimroud, with a broken tower, or pillar, on the top of it, which has been hitherto supposed to be the remains of the tower of Babel. This was the scene of Rawlinson's special exploration. Let us listen to him, and look at him, then, for a few minutes.

On a foggy night, the rain falling, the air clammy, and the streets covered with mud, I wend my way to St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre. This place is in the immediate neighborhood of Drury Lane Theatre, and not far from the Strand. Arrived at the Hall I find a somewhat spacious room, with platform and organ at the back of it, and galleries at the sides, and in the Western end—I observe maps, of a large size, erected behind the still unoccupied chair. On the walls, on either side, are drawings and figures of Assyrians and Babylonians; and all round the series are illustrations bearing on Scripture antiquity. In front of the platform is the obelisk, the *fac simile* of that brought by Layard, from Nineveh, covered with cuneiform inscriptions. But quite on the platform, and near the right of the Chair, is a series of marble steps, rising one above the other, and crowned with a pillar. *This* object we shall hear more about, by and by.

Meantime, eight o'clock arrives. Ladies and gentlemen come in, and occupy most of the sittings. You would know, by the aspect of the men, that the greater part of them are students and scholars. Foreign faces, of the German type, are also there, and all await the entrance of the Lecturer. He enters, preceded by the Lord-Mayor of London, a ruddy-faced, amiable-looking gentleman, elegantly dressed, and with his gold chain of office, studded with precious stones, on his bosom. Sir Henry is introduced by him, in a few sentences, and there rises, with a long wand in his hand, which he is about to use demonstratively, one whom Providence has used in these last days, for the glory of his name.

He is a tall, commanding figure, dark hair and moustache, face bronzed with Eastern suns, somewhat worn, yet still full of intellectual and physical energy. He begins by referring to the antiquity of the Sacred Books, and to the fact, that, notwithstanding the accumulated evidence for their Divine authority, there were still to be found men who doubted. For the conviction or silencing of this class, the evidence of historical attestation was wanting in a large measure, until it was provided by the revelations of monuments and slabs, whose inscriptions, being deciphered, threw the light of certainty on the records of many portions of Bible narrative.

He then referred in detail, to the ethnology, geography, and history of Babylon, and wound up by proving, from inscriptions already mentioned, the identity of these records with those of the Bible. Space forbids me to dwell on these points. I may mention that, in the most remarkable way, a roll found in one of the ruins of Assyria, evidently traced by Sennacherib's own hand, at all events written in his name, and a copy of which was produced, *confirmed fully* the statements in the Bible as to the first Assyrian invasion of Judah, when Libnah and "the fenced cities of Judah" were stormed and taken.

But what of the monumental model, with its steps and crowning pillar, on the platform? Why, this was one of the chief discoveries of Rawlinson. He excavated in the mound of Nimroud, and uncovered the first and lowest marble steps. He then said to the Arabs who assisted him, (and he spoke from experience elsewhere) that, by digging round, and cleaning away the earth at the right corner of this base of a Babylonian monument—for such it was—there would surely be found a hollow in the side, in which a scroll should be found concealed. *And so it was*, and this, too, as held in Sir Henry's hands, and read off and translated to us, was written by, or by the orders of, the great Nebuchadnezzar himself, and was the commemoration of his destruction of Jerusalem! The audience, like myself, was thrilled by this astonishing resurrection of a buried witness for God and his Word. Verily, if men will blaspheme, the very stones themselves will cry out!

In connexion with this Lecture, allow me to mention that it was the Inaugural Discourse to a series of lectures to be delivered on Winter evenings, at St. Martin's Hall, for the benefit of "The Scriptural Museum," just established. This Museum is something quite new, and its object is to awaken and stimulate an interest in the study of the Scriptures, and, at the same time, to collect materials for their elucidation and historical accuracy.

Already there has been a considerable collection made. Among the objects to be seen, are landscape scenery of Palestine and Syria, together with specimens of their productions. Besides these, are models of Jerusalem; illustrations of the civil and ecclesiastical polity of the Hebrews; diagrams, showing oriental customs, together with the Tabernacle temple, proseuchae, and synagogues; dress of High Priests, Priests, and Levites; temple vessels; musical instruments; domestic antiquities, such as tents, houses, furniture, covering of heads, phylacteries, signets, rings, sandals, and precious stones.

To these are added Sinaitic inscriptions, manuscripts, poetry, painting, agricultural implements, weights and measures, treatment of the dead, and funeral rites. There is also about to be collected and placed in the Museum, a library of Biblical Literature.

Of the important bearings of this Institution on what is dear to the Church of Christ, I need not dwell. I am persuaded that your readers will excuse and justify the length of my remarks, both on the Scriptural Museum, and on the Lecture of Colonel Rawlinson.

Turning to the subject of COLLEGIATE TRAINING, the following will indicate the care now being taken to give a thorough education to the candidates for the ministry, among the English Baptists, at their new College, in London, of which Dr. Angus is the Principal:

"In the first and second Sessions each student is taken through text books on Sermonizing, and referred to books on English composition. Each brings up, every fortnight, the sketch of a Sermon, his own, or an analysis of a good model Sermon, another's (Jay, or Hale, or Baxter, or Howe, or Barrow.) The students of the first year are also expected to supply, among them, four preaching stations, where we have Sunday-schools; and service on Sunday evenings, and in the week. Each student, moreover, takes his turn in family worship, and writes two full Sermons each Session, which are read and criticised in the presence of his fellow students; and, after the first, or sometimes the Second Session, each takes his turn in supplying vacant pulpits. For some years past we have also had training in Elocution—first under Mr Richard Jones, and since his time, under Sheridan Knowles. The object of this training is simply to correct faults and make our men natural. Indistinct utterance, bad pronunciation, awkward postures, *unnaturalnesses* of every kind, are rebuked, and, if possible, cured. The *first* effect of such training (and, in a few cases, the *last*) is often to make matters worse; but generally, and in the end, the men are greatly improved. An earnest, manly, natural utterance, that shall make itself heard and felt, is the thing aimed at. Such is the chief part of our formal preparation. There are other parts less formal, but hardly less important. The private religious meetings of the students, their discussion class, the study of good models of composition, the habit of hearing eminent Preachers, (though apt to be injurious in some respect's) the *genius loci*, which is ever suggesting that it is the business of their lives to become faithful men, "able to teach others," and make everything conduce to that end—all do their part, and are the more influential as they are incessant in their operation, and not avowedly portions of an educational apparatus."

FROM CHINA, we have news ten days later than the previous accounts, from which it appears, that, in consequence of their boats being fired on, the Americans had attacked and destroyed the Barrier forts at Canton, mounting no less than one hundred and sixty-five guns. There were five men killed, and five wounded. It is said that the quarrel will now be left, by both French and Americans, in the hands of Admiral Seymour and the British. The Imperial Commissioner continued as obstinate as ever.

Lord Clarendon, in reply to a memorial of London merchants engaged in the China trade, speaks of the necessity of negotiating a new Treaty with China. It is plain that important providential results are about to follow this unexpected affair. But it seems as if, in China, *chaos* must precede the brooding spirit on the face of the waters.

The German missionaries in the province of Canton have escaped imminent perils. They were obliged to pay a ransom for their lives. Three Americans, (*not* missionaries,) taken prisoners, were put to death, and their heads were publicly exposed.

The OPIUM TRADE, carried on between India and China, has proved very disastrous to life and morals; and a movement has been initiated in London, headed by Lord Shaftsbury, to abolish it. In the English Presbyterian *Messenger* for the present month, will be found a very valuable paper on the subject, drawn up, I have reason to believe, by one of our office-bearers at Liverpool, and a merchant who is conversant with the statistics and facts of the whole case. It is so clear, and so temperate, that if suitable for your columns, I should be glad to see it inserted.

There are great difficulties in the way of abolishing a trade so rapidly increasing, and so lucrative. General Alexander, at the public meeting, said, that the proper reply to the question, "What will the East India Company do without the revenue drawn from opium?" was that given by the ancient prophet to Amaziah, who asked, "What shall be given me for the three hundred talents?" "The Lord," said the prophet, "is able to give unto thee much more than this."

Public Companies, alas! do not *yet* act on true Scriptural principles, in matters like this. Somebody says, that "a Corporation has no conscience;" and it is undoubtedly true, that men will, *as bodies*, do what, as individuals, they would shrink from. Let us hope and pray, however, that, instead of opium, Christianity may speedily saturate China; and that, ere long, "the land of Sinim" shall be subject to our glorious King.

Retribution slowly, but surely, has come on the pathway of CRIME. Last week, the principals in the "Great Gold Robberies," in which a guard of the South-Eastern Railway was an accomplice, and which, with extraordinary cleverness, had been both planned and executed, were convicted. Next came the trial of Leopold Redpath, who had defrauded, by forged bonds, the Great Northern Railway of vast sums, and who lived, for a time, in great splendor and luxury. He, too, has received sentence of transportation for life. I believe that the effect of these righteous verdicts will be salutary. Modern crime plays for high stakes. It is marked by rare ingenuity, and requires corresponding ability to detect and put it down.

Yesterday, I was present at the consecration of a NEW DISTRICT CHURCH, in the Parish of Islington, by the Bishop of London. This is one of a number of new churches about to be built in this populous London Parish, in which, above all others in the metropolis, Evangelism prevails. Indeed, Puseyism is not permitted to "peep or mutter" within its bounds; and as for Romanism, a Protestant Institute is constantly engaged in confronting and exposing it.

The new church is built in the early Norman style of architecture. There is not the trace of any Romanizing symbol in the whole building. The Bishop recited prayers, of a Scriptural character, in which the place was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God, and his blessing implored. The procession, headed by him, and consisting of more than forty persons, of whom the greater number were clergymen, in gowns and bands, reminded one of the old Romish custom. But there were no ringing of bells, burning of incense, or sprinkling of holy water, nor genuflections toward "the altar."

I had seen the Bishop of London before, at St. Pauls; but it was in the thick gloom of a November day, and at a distance. Yesterday, he passed close by me; and as he preached, I sat almost beneath the pulpit. He looks not more than forty-five years of age. His figure is tall and spare. His features are small, and his head not massive, but compact, with the observing faculties large, and very little ideality, (if any,) which, if it prevents him being brilliant, leaves his common sense—which seems a leading characteristic—full play.

His temperament is calm, his aspect unostentatious, and his voice singularly clear and sonorous, without anything of pomposity and affectation.

His sermon was founded on the 23d Psalm, 4th verse—"Yea, though I walk," &c. He began by indicating the different passages in Scripture, in which the phrase, "*The shadow of death*," occurs; and pointed out that it had thus attached to it *five* different meanings, viz., *danger, fear, affliction, death*, and *despair*. Taking up each of these ideas, he showed that confidence in Jesus Christ, the Shepherd and Redeemer, through the grace of the Holy Ghost, was sufficient to sustain, amid them all. When he spoke of death and bereavement, his face was agitated, and his eye filled with tears, as if the memory of his *five* children, who all perished last year, within a few weeks, of scarlet fever, came up upon him.

He referred, under the head of *danger*, to shipwreck, and the confidence displayed therein by *Christians*, who knew nothing previously of scenes of terror, describing the case of a minister known to him, who, in such a crisis, had calmly gathered the frightened passengers around him, and prayed until all but a remnant were swept away.

As to the fear of death, he quoted the dying expressions of Dr. Samuel Johnston, as to his faith in Christ, and fearlessness of death, in contrast with that fear of death which had for so many years held him in bondage. It was to teach men *how* to triumph over danger and death, that churches were reared, where the Gospel of Jesus Christ was to be preached, in clearness and power.

There was not one word of "our Church," of "priesthood," or anything sectarian in the whole sermon. One might desiderate a fuller statement of the way of salvation; but yet there was enough to show, that the new Bishop of London is a devout and humble man, chastened and purified by affliction, and ready to further and advance the highest interests of this vast diocese. He has identified himself, recently, with the Lord's Day Society, and the Sabbath cause.

The CONGREGATIONAL UNION meets in London this day, *with closed doors*. There will be, I fear, a storm. Dr. Campbell, formerly of the *British Banner*, now of the *British Standard*, has, it is understood, a considerable body of the country ministers on his side. These last may be a little jealous of their metropolitan brethren, who, perhaps, affect a little superiority, from their position. Besides this, there is a strong suspicion that the *New School Theology* is indorsed by many, and that Dr. Campbell, even with all his violence, is right in principle; and that there is ground for his charges, in the main.

The death of Dr. Harris aggravates the position much. For, to find a successor, who will command confidence, is no easy matter. Doctor Campbell, in a very damaging article in his new paper, points out that *five* of the "protesters," and friends of Mr. Lynch and *The Rivulet*, are Trustees of the new College. This will generate suspicion all over the country. There is mischief brewing. In my next, I may, perhaps, be able to tell you something more definite. Meantime, it is worthy of remark, that our Presbyterian theology, and that of the rising party in the Established Church, is essentially one; and that there seems to have begun among Congregationalists, a *downward* course toward error.

It is rumored that THE ASSASSIN of the Archbishop of Paris may be only imprisoned for life, from insanity being in his family. His conduct at the trial was marked alike by violence and vanity.

There is some anxiety about THE WAR IN PERSIA, and its ultimate results. Russia *is behind the scenes*, and must be watched.

Circassia has begun afresh, her resistance to the Czar.

The Swiss have won great glory by their successful resistance to Prussia; and liberty remains intact in the land of William Tell.

J. W.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1857.

Since Mr. Buchanan's departure, the political elements that were so much stirred for a week, have gradually subsided into their wonted composure. He left without indicating any positive preference for his cabinet, or inviting a single member to his future council-board. Still, there were some unmistakable inferences; and from these it is reasoned, that Mr. Marcy, Gen. Cass, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Hunter, are all excluded from the programme. They were each urged with some degree of zeal for the Department of State; and even now, efforts are still prosecuted for one or more of them, with persistent purpose. Considering that the prominent names are thus precluded, the natural inquiry is, who will get the Premier's place? The general conviction here, in the best informed circles, is, that Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, is uppermost in the revolving wheel of fortune. He stands near to Mr. Buchanan's confidence and partiality; and, while possessed of respectable ability, has no overshadowing statesmanship. His probable colleagues will be, Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Bright, or Mr. Wright, of Indiana; Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut; Mr. Floyd, of Virginia; Mr. Brown, of Tennessee; and Mr. Pickens, of S. Carolina. The two last are only considered contingencies, while the others are regarded as decided probabilities. At one time, Mr. Buchanan was known to have entertained the purpose of inviting an Old Line Whig, who had acted with the Democratic party in the Presidential election, into his cabinet; but this inclination was abandoned, upon the remonstrances of political friends, after his visit here, and will hardly be revived. Gen. Cass has taken occasion to deny, privately, that he was consulted in any way by Mr. Buchanan, either in regard to the personal composition of the Administration, or concerning its public policy.

The only member of Gen. Pierce's cabinet who was asked into conference at all, was Mr. Jefferson Davis, the Secretary of War; and he has expressed himself well satisfied with the developments then made. Mr. Davis belongs to the ultra school of Southern politicians; and this exhibition of partiality toward him, over all others, has excited comment.

There is no warrant for the rumor, that Gen. Pierce has accepted an invitation from Mr. Buchanan, to be his guest, for a time, after the 4th of March. All the necessary preparations have been made by the household, to vacate the premises on the 3d; and after attending the ceremonies of inauguration the next day, the mansion will be formally delivered up. Subsequently, the family will take up their residence temporarily with Mr. Marcy, who proposes to remain in Washington till Spring.

The proceedings of the late Treaty made between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarenden, for the adjustment of our Central American difficulties, have occasioned both surprise and regret. In the first debate, on Tuesday, the objections suggested were not pressed with any such feeling as justified the belief, that they would be urged to the point of its direct or qualified rejection. They appeared to be thrown out, as if with the design of eliciting explanation. But when the subject was taken up the following day, a very different feeling exhibited itself. Then serious opposition took form and substance; and there was every prospect, if a division had been demanded upon the Treaty, that it would have been defeated. Its avowed friends, and others who were not decided opponents, united in a recommendation to re-commit to the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the hope of producing some amendments that might be satisfactory. In this expectation, however, little confidence is entertained. To make the modifications required by those who are extreme in opinion, would be to destroy the whole vitality of the Convention; and nothing short of such changes will satisfy them. The point of most difficulty, is the obligation, on our side, not to colonize, or expand, according to the progressive sentiment of Young America. Walker's champions, and other sympathizing spirits, see in any such engagement, a limitation to lawless fillibustering; and, as they believe that manifest destiny requires us to absorb this continent, centuries before we have peopled our present territory, they resist every obligation that seemingly checks the career of conquest. If the last accounts from Nicaragua be well founded, Walker's future is surrounded with dark omens; and nothing but the distractions of his allied enemies can save him from that fate which Divine Wisdom long since inculcated, viz., that they "Who live by the sword, must perish by the sword."

Although the last intelligence from England announces the arrival of Lord Napier in London, to make prepagation for his mission here, the opinion is not entertained that he will present himself until after the fourth of March. Indeed, the impression prevails strongly in diplomatic circles, that it is the design of the ministry to prevent his coming until the advent of the new Administration, intending thus to exhibit some of the resentments which the dismissal of Mr. Crampton is supposed to have excited in the breast of Lord Palmerston. If the treaty now pending before the Senate, should be ultimately rejected, as it probably will be, if called up again, the error of an appointment like that of Lord Napier, will be at once made manifest. He is a young man, trained in the red tape school of diplomacy, with all its prejudices, conventionalities, and restraints. We want, on the other hand, a man of large views, capable of understanding our people and interests, and liberal to appreciate that the world is quite wide enough for both England and the United States. Such a man was Lord Ashburton, who negotiated the arrangement of the North-Eastern Boundary question, with Mr. Webster, and such a man the present relations, and future good will of the two countries now requires. We came near being involved in a collision, by the indiscrete zeal of Mr. Crampton, who, like his successor, was a person of ordinary standard, and had none of that public character which is sometimes required for responsiblity, outside of the beaten track, or prescribed routine of official duty. With the temper which that controvercy evolved, it became manifest, if the two countries were to live on friendly terms with each other, no chances of such disagreements, should be again put into the hands of inferior agents. We sent England, a man who had been Vice President of the United States, and who had a public reputation, extending throughout the whole country. They have returned this compliment with a young sprig of nobility, whose highest rank in the diplomatic service, has been that of hereditary to an Embassy.

Although no formal revelations have been mabe by the Committee on investigation, still, through the crevices of testimony divulged by various witnesses, the conviction has gained ground; thatfour or five members may be seriously implicated—so seriously, as to demand summary action on the part of the house. It is barely practicable, that the report may be submitted during the present week, because in the absence of witnesses summoned from a distance, the Committee have been collecting the evidence, and getting ready to sum up, whenever the remaining facts can be obtained.

Judge Daniels, who has been detained from the Supreme Court ever since the lamentable death of his wife, will immediately resume his seat in the bench, and then the consultations on the Missouri case, will begin without further delay.

But three weeks remain of the Session, and thus far the public business is very much in arrears. Several of the appropriation bills are yet hanging by the eyelids; and the Tariff, which has attracted, at last, some little attention, will be disposed of in some form or other. There is no probability that the bill reported by the Committee can pass; and it will depend upon circumstances, if combinations for special objects can be formed, at the last moment, and applied to the regular supply bills, as was attempted two years ago, and then defeated only by a persistent opposition in the Senate.

A CALM OBSERVER.

News Department.

The Weather and Trade.

Last week the weather was delightful. The intense cold had yielded to a lovely warmth. The snow disappeared. There was a gentle rain. Our rivers rose some ten feet. The ice, below, and from a short distance above floated off, doing but little injury. Numerous coal boats and steamers left the City and neighborhood. Hundreds of rivermen, who had been idle for months, rejoiced in the means of earning their bread. Traders and Manufacturers, whose stocks had increased immensely, while their funds became correspondingly low, looked as happy as though they had discovered mines of gold. There was a general joy. How powerful is the frost? How deeply dependent is man, on his having the rain in its season?

Pennsylvania Railroad.

At the Annual Meeting of the Company, in Philadelphia, on the 2d inst., a Report was presented, showing its prosperous condition. About 150 miles of the *second* track are now laid, adding greatly to the facilities for business, and the security of travel. To complete the double line, $1,000,000, beyond the preparation on hand, will be needed.

A general passenger station, for the accommodation of this and other railroads centering at this city, is to be built. This improvement is greatly needed. It should embrace all the roads. We have now the Penna, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Allegheny Valley; and will soon have added, the Connellsville, the Steubenville, and the Chartiers Valley roads. A well arranged station *for all the roads* coming into a city is a very great convenience, and has its influence in inciting passengers to choose a route which affords the accomodation.

There have been paid in, by Stockholders, $12,646,625, and received on loan, $8,516,341. The whole cost of the single track, was $10,924,792; real estate, Philadelphia, $733,472, Pittsburgh, $406,000; paid on second track, $3,646,745; for machine shops, locomotives, cars, stations, &c., $4.219,404.

The earnings of the company, for 1856, were $4,720,193, out of which there were paid to the State road, and other roads, $738,986; and, after paying expenses, interest on loans, and dividend there were left, as a surplus fund, $387,387.

This shows a highly prosperous condition of the company. The completion of the second track may be expected ere long, and also the making of many branch roads, adding to the convenience of the public, and increasing the Company's sources of revenue.

The Rural New Yorker.

This is one of the excellent Agricultural papers of the country, embracing with instruction respecting fields and their contents, and buildings and their adaptations, much that is useful by the farmer's fire-side. The Moral, Literary and Scientific contributions to its columns are valuable. (See advertisement.)

Coal Burning Locomotives.

The increasing scarcity of wood makes it highly desirable that locomotives should be so constructed as to use coal. After many trials, it seems that the end has been attained. Several have been manufactured, by the Messrs. Norris, on Phlegel's plan, which are said to answer the purpose admirably. Either anthracite or bituminous coal may be used, and the latter, without coaking, as the construction is such that the smoke is all consumed.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Several men, making, possessed of, and passing counterfeit ten dollar notes, on the Girard Bank, have been arrested in Philadelphia. People should be cautious in receiving ten dollar, Girard notes.

Markets.

Pittsburgh.

ASHES—Pearls, 7a7¼c. Pots, 5¼@6c. Soda Ash, 3½@3¾.
APPLES—$3.50@4.00 per bbl.
BEANS—Small white, $2 75 per bush.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Butter, 20@22c. Eggs, 23a25.
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, $5.50. Apples, $2 75.
FEATHERS—Western, 55@58c.
FLOUR—Wheat, $6.25@6 25. Rye, $3.75@3.87. Corn Meal, 65c. Buckwheat, $3.12 per 100 lbs.
FEED—Country $1.15@1.25 per 100 lbs.
GRAIN—Oats, 33c. Corn, 58@60c. Barley, $1.15@1.25. Rye, 80@62½. Wheat, $1.15@1.20@1.30.
HAY—$10 00@15.00 per ton.
POTATOES—Reds, $1.20. Neshannocks, $1.40 per bu.
LARD—11½@12c.
SEEDS—Clover, $6.50. Timothy, $2.75.
HOGS—5¾@6¼.

Foreign Intelligence.

Arrivals from Europe bring details of news to the 25th of January. There have been more, perhaps, than the usual amount of storms and shipwreck. Politics were rather quiet, though the near approach of the British Parliament, which had been summoned for the 3d inst., for the dispatch of business, caused some speculations.

England.

There were rumors of an intended remodelling of the cabinet, but not with a view to any essential change in policy.

The British fleet has captured the forts of Bushere, and the Island of Karrack, in the Persian Gulf. It is rumored, also, that the Russians have occupied Astrachan.

The Swiss difficulty, though nominally settled, is to be referred to a conference.

Later from China.

The advices from China state that, the Cantonese authorities continuing obstinate, the British had taken and destroyed the French Folly Fort. The Chinese had set fire to all the foreign factories; the Hongs were also destroyed, and the Oriental, the Agra, and the Mercantile Banks burned.

The shelling of Canton commenced just as the mail steamer was departing.

The *Pays* says:—We learn, from a private letter, that the Catinat was in the Macao Roads on December 2. At that date, news had arrived that the Court of Pekin had sentenced the Viceroy Yeh to degradation, for having illy defended the town of Canton against the English attack. This fact seems to prove that the Chinese government will not yield unless a demonstration be made against the heart of the empire."

Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The insurgent band, under the brothers Hierros, has presented its claims to be included in the amnesty. The *Gazette* contains a declaration to the effect that the most perfect understanding prevails among the various members of the government.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 31.—The government will grant reasonable freedom in the forthcoming elections. The proposed law, relating to the works of Puerto de Sol, will be submitted to the Cortes.

The Principalities.

VIENNA, Thursday, Jan. 22.—Instructions for the evacuation of the Principalities by the Austrian troops have been sent off this day to Bucharest and Jassy. The homeward march is to begin in the month of March next.

Switzerland.

The settlement of the difficulty between Switzerland and Prussia, is a matter of rejoicing to the friends of political freedom. The whole population of Switzerland does not exceed that of the single city of London; and yet she maintains here republican independence. Single handed she could not maintain the conflict against Prussia, which is a first rate power; but still, she would be hard to conquer in her mountain fastnesses, and then she always has friends. In this instance, England and France united as *mediators*; and when such powers interpose their offices of conciliation, their *advice* is not likely to be unheeded.

France.

The merchants of the principal commercial cities of France, have appealed to the Emperor in behalf of the French citizens who suffered by the destruction of Greytown, by the American frigate Cyane.

The trial of Verger, for the murder of the Archbishop of Paris, has ended in his conviction. The plea of insanity—which, as a mode of accounting for the perpetration of atrocious crimes, is now much in vogue—was rejected, and no extenuating circumstances were allowed to break the force of the condemnation, or to mitigate the punishment. His guilt was clear—in the old language of the law, he was taken "red hand." The papers are now filled with details of the wretched man's early career; and, after making all due allowance for that not very amiable principle in our nature which leads so many to trample on a fallen man, enough remains to show that Verger was, from early youth, a man of violent passions, which neither principle nor prudence could restrain. It is remarkable that the horrible crime of which the Archbishop was the victim, has not tended to increase respect for his office among the Parisians. The different reports from that capital concur in representing the inhabitants as treating the event with indifference, if not with levity. There is no sympathy for the assassin; but there is as little pity for his victim. Coupled with other events occurring there, this is a significant fact.

Married.

On the 10th ult., in Dresden, Ohio, by Rev. S. P. Hildreth, MARVIN HUMPHREYS, Esq., of Pleasant Valley, to Miss MARY C. MCCANN, late of Killinchy, County Down, Ireland.

In McKeesport, on the 5th inst., at the residence of Mr. Lane, by Rev. R. F. Wilson, Mr. J. W. EDMUNDSON, of Allegheny County, Pa., to Miss CORDELIA WHITE, of the former place.

Jan. 15th, by Rev. Wm. Hunter, Mr. SAMUEL ACKESON to Miss ELLEN, daughter of Thomas Steward, Esq., all of Allegheny County, Pa.

On the 29th Jan., by Rev. A. McElwain, Mr. ROBERT LOUGHRY to Miss —— FLICKINGER, both of Indiana Co., Pa.

On the 27th ult., at the house of Mr. Wm. Carothers, of Sewickley Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., by Rev. C. C. Riggs, Col. JAMES ROBINSON, of Fayette County, Pa., to Mrs. CATHARINE A. SAAM, of the former place.

Jan. 27th, at the parsonage, by Rev. Geo. W. Thompson, Mr. THOMAS PATTON to Miss REBECCA PATTERSON, all of Juniata County.

Feb. 5th, by the same, Mr. DANIEL KURTZ to Miss HANNAH NELSON, all of Juniata County.

Jan. 22d, by Rev. J. W. McKennon, Mr. THOMAS HENDERSON to Miss MARGARET J. ROBBS, all of Ohio County, Va.

Feb. 5th, by the same, Mr. J. D. MCNARY, of Washington County, Pa., to Miss MARY W. CALDWELL of Ohio Co., Va.

On the 29th of January, by Rev. Thomas Stevenson, Mr. WM. BAILEY to Miss KATE, eldest daughter of Robert Glenn, Esq., both of Centre County, Pa.

Obituary.

DIED—On Jan. 21st, at his own residence, Mr. JOHN TATE, in the 81st year of his age.

Mr. Tate was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country, with a large family, some forty years ago. He united with the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, in his seventeenth year, and joined the Presbyterian church of St. Clairsville, when he came here; and was, at the time of his death, a Ruling Elder in said church. He was an excellent citizen, and a consistent, exemplary Christian; his end was peace. "I have a strong hope, through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ," he said a short time before his death. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." J. M.

DIED—On Sabbath morning, Dec. 7th, at his residence, near Fostoria, Seneca County, Ohio, Mr. JAMES HILL, in the 49th year of his age.

Mr. Hill was a native of Washington County, Pa., where he resided until little more than a year before his death. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian church in the place of his nativity. In Dec. 1855, he removed to Ohio; and soon after his arriving at his new home, had the pleasure of assisting in organizing a Presbyterian church in Fostoria. In this church he was elected an elder; and during his short residence among us, endeared himself to many friends. His sickness was long and painful; yet he was patient and resigned. His death was quiet and peaceful, for he had hope in God, and looked forward joyfully to the time of his change. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord" W. C. T.

DIED—At Bellefonte, Pa., on the 9th of Jan., MRS. MARY BLANCHARD, relict of Hon. John Blanchard, in the 57th year of her age

This estimable lady was the daughter of Evan Miles, one of a very extensive and highly respectable family, in her native State. She had been, for above thirty years, a member of the Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Linn. Of a well cultivated mind, deeply sensitive, possessed of most exalted conception of the purity of the Christian, having transcendant views of the change which the soul experiences in regeneration, when old things pass away, and all things become new, and wishing to make her calling and election sure, she did not run her race without many strugglings, nor without some painful fears. But she triumphed. Her path was that of the just. Her faith grew more firm. Her hope brightened as years advanced; and she departed in peace, saying, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!" "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Mrs. Blanchard left two children—one a recent graduate of Lafayette College, and the other a member of the Bellefonte bar. She was one of the most devoted of females to works of kindness. Poor and rich, neighbors and relatives shared her tokens of love, in the day of their need. Her name will long be mentioned with emotion, and her remembrance will be sweet.

DIED—Oct. 21st, at French Grove, Peoria County, Ill., MRS. JANE D. REED, wife of Mr. Samuel M. Reed, formerly of Ohio County, Va.

The subject of this notice departed this life in the triumphant hope of a blessed immortality. Having come, with her husband to the West, a few years since, to find an earthly home, on the 7th of April, 1855, they found a home among the people of God in French Grove church. Now that she has left us, we trust, only transplanted from the nursery on earth, to bloom forever in the flowery meads of heaven. For about nine weeks, she patiently bore her sickness, showing to all around that she "had been with Jesus," and that her hope was on high. Although ardently attached to her husband, children, and friends, yet when she saw it was God's time, willingly desired to depart, and to be with Christ, which is far better. The Saviour in whom she trusted forsook her not in the hour of trial. As "fades a Summer cloud away, or dies a wave along the shore," she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus' arms. As her life was consistent, her death was peaceful. Meek as a lamb, confiding as an infant, amiable and lovely as a Summer's morn, her death left a vacuum which will not soon be filled. Her bereaved husband and large circle of relatives and friends, are consoled in her loss, that she now sleeps in Jesus. Not one who watched with her, or witnessed her departure, but was constrained to say, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." COX.

DIED—On the 2d of Jan., in Pine Grove, Centre County, Pa., Mr. DAVID R. GOHEEN, in the 47th year of his age.

Mr. Goheen was, at the time of his death, a member of the Presbyterian Church. When comparatively young, he was brought to feel and acknowledge the claims of God, and that he was not his own, but bought with a price. His deportment was uniform and consistent, and by Divine grace, was enabled to render his life conformable to the profession which he made. He was the subject of protracted and severe affliction. For more than two years he was confined to his room, during which time his bodily sufferings were frequently extremely intense. These he bore with Christian fortitude, with a calm and commendable resignation, to the sovereign will of his heavenly Father. Faith in his blessed and all-sufficient Saviour, the assurance of God's love, and the comforts of the Holy Ghost, sustained him, when every earthly support had given way, and refreshed and cheered his soul, when all creature comforts were dried up and implitered. His end was calm and peaceful; his death that of the righteous. He has left many relatives, a deeply afflicted widow, and four interesting children, to mourn their loss. But they do not mourn as those who have no hope. "There remaineth, therefore, a rest to the people of God." T. S.

DIED—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. David Rea, in Guernsey County, Ohio, on the 29th of October, at an advanced age, Mrs. SARAH HAMILTON.

The deceased was born in the North of Ireland, and at an early age emigrated to this country with her parents, and settled on Short Creek, Virginia, near West Liberty, where she subsequently made a public profession of her faith in Christ, and united with the Presbyterian Church. Here she enjoyed, for a time, the teachings of those faithful and zealous servants of God, whose labors were so abundantly blessed, in those wonderful revivals of religion which mark the early history of the Presbyterian Church in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia. Often would she refer to those "solemn times," as she was wont to term them; and so lasting were those early impressions, that she always seemed to speak of them as occurrences of but yesterday. After her marriage, she moved to Washington County, Pa., where she resided up to the year 1845, when she removed to Jefferson County, Ohio; and there, close to the scenes of her youth, surrounded by a large circle of friends and relatives, she spent the evening of her life. It was not our privilege to be present during her last illness, which was short, and to treasure up the last words of a fond mother; but while we mourn that we shall see her face no more, we know that to her, death was gain. Her's was a life of prayer; and her delight was in the sanctuary of the Most High, in speaking of which she would often exclaim, in the beautiful language of the Psalmist, "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts," &c. After having adorned the doctrines of her Saviour for more than half a century, by a consistent walk and conversation, she has been called away from the Church militant, from friends and relatives by whom she was fondly beloved; but she has gone to join the Church of the first-born in heaven, where assemblies never break up, nor Sabbaths end. J. H.