sters, when they resist the ordinance of

h evil?" There is no pretence that has not been committed, or that the is not authorized to punish it; but h they know the guilty parties, they not testify against them, because the ch has commanded them to be silent. this be consistent with morality, patrior the safety of society?*

ou will be pleased to know that the inawakened in Church Extension, by late meeting, promises immediate re-There is a prospect that the sum ite to relieve the Westminster church, collected, while it is reported that for the use of the Germans, at a some ten thousand dollars. Grand Jury have been in session

igh the week, but have not yet reported Burdell case. It is the general imon that they will find a true bill against el and Mrs. Cunningham, in accordance the Coroner's verdict. Meantime, er, a former partner of Dr. Burdell, affidavit to the effect that the Dr. ashim he was forced into a marriage with Cunningham, and also makes other ments which render that event probable. mystery is still unraveled. Yours. &c .

nformation which the priest gets, as an offig clergyman, and which he would not get, and of get in any other way, belongs not to the and may no more be taken from a man, ugh his spiritual adviser, than forced from by personal torture. To demand it from the religion, would be interfering with his ence. or compelling him to testify against self. It is, by the laws of the land, his own we regard as bad-exceedingly bad; but rinciple of civil interference, which would it, might, in some hands, interfere with things which we regard as sacred, and h we would wish to preserve inviolate.-ED

Western Correspondence.

OR M'KINNEY: -In the hurry of reportthe proceedings of the Board of Direcof the THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, for the th West, held recently at Chicago, I not time for any reflections. Permit thoughts, not only for the consideration ely concerned in the management of this

lst. It was manifest to those of us who rd, that there is a necessity, in carrying ward this great work, for an exercise of past history of the Institution, at New any, which, no doubt, are remembered those brethren, who have labored and ed for its success, and upon whose shoulthe whole burden has fallen; but let these things interfere with the success the new Institution. Let them not be dembered. Let the waters of oblivion over them, and bury them forever from sight. We, of the North-West, have ked forward to the founding of such an le and glorious enterprises of our generaecting it. Let all concerned, act with a utual forbearance" be the motto of all. some of the brethren connected with movement, had an ulterior design in exciting questions of the day. This e has been denied. But something this department of his vineyard. than a denial is needful. If the permaking this charge is mistaken, as we ainly hope he is, steps should be taken onvince him of his mistake, and then we expect a prompt retraction. Rememwe are brethren, engaged in an enterof Christian philanthropy, which will and by the blessing of God, send forth scores of living messengers to do, as we the will of God, when those who are zed in its establishment, are in eternity. nothing be allowed, for any considerato interfere with its speedy success. nore Westernly Synods, connected with movement, feel deeply the importance bese prudential considerations. Little ngs, of a disturbing character, affect us. neans are not ample, and if we do anyfor this Institution, worthy of us and must be because we are united. We for harmony. We pray for peace, and rust the brethren, in whose hands, God, this enterprise is placed, will ow any consideration to prevent their with all the diligence and prudence ssess, to bring about a state of things

During the progress of these letters, the GISLATURE of the STATE of ILLINOIS has d one of its Sessions, and is, I presume, out this present writing, closing up its labors. ere are some peculiarities in the Constitun of this State, which may not be known your readers; one of which relates to the islature itself, and is as follows: The meetings of the Legislature shall take

ds of this Institution.

ce only each alternate year. The compsation shall be a certain respectable per m for each member, for the first forty ys; but if they prolong their Session bend that period, they are each to receive ut two dollars per day, which has been und, by actual experiment, to be insuffient to supply the daily wants of legislative omachs, to say nothing of cigars, and other ceteras, known by long established preceent to be absolutely essential to the comortable existence of law-makers. The conquence is, that as the fortieth day raws near, there is an uncommon alacrity. anifested in the passage of bills. They oll out of the Legislative Committees, and rate fearful to behold, and in a manner friends.

nfidence in the priesthood. A revelation horrifying to those who are not used to such its secrets is forbidden by decrees of the things. The effect of this is, that among thurch, while no civil authority can be many good bills, some bad ones find their ompetent to compel a clergyman to violate way upon the Statute books, to remain an institution of his religion, which w ull perhaps, a dead letter there, or to be brought disquilify him from the exercise of his up at the next meeting of the body, and be ethous, and involve him in grievous sin. revised or rejected. I mention this pecusuch is their reasoning in vindication of liarity of our Legislature, for the benefit of ir refusal. It may be satisfactory on those who may be complaining of a four or principles, but it reveals the power five months' session of theirs. Another tendency of their system. It presents provision of our Constitution, and one which ir Church as the antagonist, not the ally has drawn down upon us no little obloquy, he State, as superior to it in matters over is designed to prevent an accession to our ich it has immediate and legitimate con- population, of free people of color. It proand as the concealer, and in that sense | vides that a colored person can only settle abetto of crime. It may do this in all in the State, or remain in it, if entering the conscience, and by what it calls a State after the enactment of the Constiturament essential to the integrity of the tion, under penalty of being taken up and arch," but it is none the less arrogant in sold upon ten days' notice, to the highest claims, and pernicious in its results. bidder. This enactment is, I believe, a can men be good citizens who interfere dead letter upon our Statute books; only the administration of justice, or good one instance, that I know of, having occurred in which an attempt was made to en-For, are not "rulers the ministers force it, and that in the city of Galena, od, to execute wrath upon him that where the population has a large New England element; but it was frowned down by an indignant and outraged community. Lest your readers should infer from the

bove that we are behind the age in at least this enactment, let me say that a reason was given for the adoption of this provision, which seemed to justify it. It was alleged that the worn out slaves of Kentucky and Missouri were liberated that they might be set free upon the soil of Illinois, that the masters might get rid of the burden of supporting them, as they were compelled to do by the laws of the first-named States; and thus the old and decrepit became a burden entleman has already purchased a upon the Counties of a free State. Hence the law. These might be sold to defray the expense of their support. In this light the law may not appear so odious.

We have in Illinois some excellent CHAR-TRUE INSTITUTIONS, sustained by appropriations from the public treasury. The Super-intendents and Trustees of these are required to render their reports at each legislative meeting. The report from the Asylum for the Insane presents some note-worthy features of general interest. At the date of the report, two years ago, there were in the Asylum one hundred and sixty six patients. Since then, three hundred and two have been admitted. Of this whole numberfour hundred and sixty eight-one hundred and eighteen, or more than one-fourth, have been pronounced cured, and discharged: and fifty-six, or nearly one-eighth, have been decidedly improved by the treatment, and in that state dismissed. Who need despair of the recovery of friends suffering under this most afflictive providence, in view of the above facts? Let the efforts in behalf of these unfortunate persons, go forward until insanity be at least, in part, stripped of its terrors. As to the causes indusing in sanity, the report is very able. Those cases which are usually regarded as induced by religious excitement, are pronunced by this report as due to other causes, and its conclusion is, "that the truths of the Christian religion, brought before the attention by any ordinary induction, ever produced insanity in a mind of healthy constitution, is supported by no valid experience." This I believe to be correct.

In concluding this letter, I am called upon in the opening of this letter, to submit a again to record the goodness of God, in visiting his Church, and nouring out upon her his your readers, but also for those more intison, laboring at Mendota, in this State, has a station some six miles from M., to which he has been laboring for some time past. Here, observers of the operations of the in answer to prayer and faithful labor, God has been pleased to meet with his people, and when I last heard from the field, twene than ordinary forbearance. Things of ty were rejoicing in hope, and between inpleasant character have taken place in twenty and thirty others under conviction. Bro. Henderson has been aided in his labors by Bro. J. C. Barr, of Princeton.

A pro re nata meeting of the PRESBYTERY OF ROCK RIVER, was held at Stirling, a few days since, when Rev. James L. Rodgers, late of Donegal Presbytery, was received as a member of Presbytery, and a unanimous call, from the church of Stirling, placed in his hands, which it is hoped he will accept. Presbytery, at the same time, received under their care, Bro. Vanderlas, who is puritution in our midst, as one of the most | suing his studies with Rev. A. H. Lackey, of Freeport, having in view the ministry and we cannot but feel very anxious among our German population. Bro. V. is an earnest, devoted, and exemplary man, disinterestedness, having but one ob- and cannot fail, under God's blessing, of doin view, the glory of God. Let ing good to his contrymen. He has, for some years, acted as colporteur of the Amer-The charge has been publicly made, ican Tract Society, and in that capacity has developed many excellent traits of character. We have great cause, as a Church, to and were desirous of furthering in thank God for what he is permitting us to Dhurch, certain sentiments, which they | do among our German population, especially upposed to entertain upon one of the in the North-West. May he raise up and qualify many who will go forth and labor in

NORTH-WEST. Yours.

Current Review and Criticism.

"SINAI AND PALESTINE-in connexion with their History." By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, M. D., Canon of Canterbury; with Maps and Plans. Redfield, New York. J. S. Davison, Market St.,

A valuable book, like this, can safely be recommended to all intelligent readers. Its rare peculiarity is indicated in the title. It so conects the Geography with the History as to give you whatever of sacred interest belongs to the places in question. The Author visited Egypt and the Holy Land, with all the enthusiasm of a Christian scholar. And in his notices of the Scriptural localities, he has philosophically treated their sacred history at the same time. He has brought to view, the remarkable position of Palstine, as a central district, amidst the Ancient kingdoms, North, South and East, and with a reference, also, to the great kingdom of the West. Witnesses, from the world of nature, to some of the miraculous events recorded in Scripwill ensure a reasonable degree of ture, are also adduced. The features of the country, topographical, geological, and geographamong all the friends of our Zion in great valley. May the blessing of ical, are so interwoven as to relieve the book God rest upon the Board, and the from dull and barren detail; and we are entertained with the life scenes, at the same time that we have interesting items of information from all

The volume may wear, to some readers, a fragnentary aspect. The notices seem, often, too detached. But by this, it must be remembered, the Author has attained brevity. Dr. Robinson, in going over much the same ground, gives us three large octaves, instead of one, with a minuteness of detail which is tiresome to many readers. Such questions, as the ancient fertility and population of Palestine, are treated here. The Sinaitic Inscriptions, the pecularities of the Jorlan, and Dead Sea, the discussion of the track of the Exodus, and of the localities of Sinai, are highly interesting-with Appendices and footnotes that are valuable to the Scholar, for reference. The Maps, interspersed, are very good. Notes are added, as of "Mt. Gerizim," the locality of Abraham's meeting with Melchizedek—page

245; House of Simon, at Jaffa-page 269. That the volume is popular and remarkable, is shown from the daily use which has been made of it, by a pair of literary young lady readers, who have abundantly marked, in the margin, the copy loaned to them. A gentleman of fine taste, umble through the respective branches at in this city; purchased five copies, for gifts to his PRESBYTERIAN BANNER AND ADVOCATE

Hews Department. to do well by his servant.

Intercourse with Africa. We see some intimations that the British Govthe Island of Fernando Po; not restrictive, how- both white and black. ever, but to have there a free port. The object is, to facilitate trade with the Western coast and

the interior of Africa.

Fernando Po is but a few miles off the mouth nain river in Africa, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean near the Equator. .It has a surface, of some eight hundred or one thousand square niles, and a negro population of fourteen thousand. It is of volcanic origin, and rises into two peaks, one of which is ten thousand six hundred and thirty feet high. It is, for a large portion f the year, very healthy even for Europeans. The intention is to have on this Island, a health-

ful harbor and commercial depot, and to establish thence a line of steamers on the Niger. An English steamer has already been up the river one thousand miles, and returned without the loss of nuch further, and has navigable branches. It is Congressional legislation. estimated that the river and its branches would afford ten thousand miles of steamboat navigation; and mostly through an extremely productively and thickly settled country, where there are numerous cities and towns, in some of which various of the mechanic arts already flourish.

Here, then, would be opened an immense and highly productive field for trade. Many years would not pass till it would afford to the merchant an hundred millions of dollars of commodities for exchanges in trade; and to be perpetually increasing. The far-seeing eyes of British statesmen perceive this, and while they are magnanimous in arranging for a Port which shall be free to all nations, they justly look out to have, if they honestly can, the lion's share to themselves. They already have, with Western Africa, a trade to the amount of some millions, while we have

but a trifle. But we are pleased to see some little indication of an awaking spirit in our country, and of liberality in our Government. There should have been, ere now, an acknowledgment of the Republic of Liberia, as an independent nation, and Consuls should have been appointed, and a line of Ocean Steamers established. Congress and the country have been importuned for these things, by the friends of Colonization, but, hitherto, without success. Now, however, the recently extended discoveries in Africa, and the rapidly increasing and profitable British trade with the coast, and the project for reaching the interior which we have noticed above, are inducing our wise men to direct their thoughts to that long despised continent. A proposition has been made in the U.S. Senate, by Mr. Toombs, and a bill is introduced by Mr. Seward, to appropriate \$30,-000, to an exploration of the Niger; and a movement is made to give to the Colonization Society, an equal amount for an influence to be put forth toward the suppression of the Slave Trade. If these appropriations shall be made, t will be a small, but a good beginning. Even if the bills should not pass, it is yet an omen for good that the subject is thus distinctly noticed. ecute the work in earnest.

roject before us. is immense. Its influence in terprise. A large amount of our agricultural products, and of our manufactures, would be attempt to influence legislation by money. wanted. And the yield of the soil, and the industry of those tropical regions, would be just adapted to our wants. In these respects, our interests, and those of England, and of France. also, would be about on a par. And in regard to distance and marine facilities, we and they would ange nearly on an equality.

But in one respect we have vastly the advantage of those countries, and in another we have

a tenfold interest to what they have. Our advantage over them is this, that we have very large population, adapted by nature to the climate of Africa. It is a country where white men can hardly live, but where colored men have their home. This colored population we have. England and France have them not-or not to the extent and of the enterprise and vigor needful. These would form, for us, merchants, factors, &c., to reside there, and conduct business. There are, already, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, and in some country places, also, many colored men who would be adequate, with a very little instruction, to undertake and to conthe Niger. And the number of these could be, and would be, increased as rapidly as the necessities of trade would demand. The Ashmun In stitute, in Pennsylvania, is coming into operation just in time to aid in supplying such a need. And the same class of our population would supply our steam marine, which might be employed on the Niger and its branches, abundantly with

A wise use of this advantage, flowing so richly from this portion of the inhabitants of the land, would soon give us a decided pre-eminence in the anticipated traffic.

The great interest to which we alluded, which our nation has in this enterprise beyond all other nations, is in the facility which it would afford us of the Missouri Democrat, speaks of the repeal of of disposing, humanely and without trouble, of the 12th section of the Kansas Code. It reads as our colored population. This people are multiplying rapidly in our country. They do not find among us the freeman's home—not in any part of publish or circulate, or shall knowingly aid or the Union. Such a home they might find, and would find in Africa. They would find it of choice, and possess it with desire. They are adapted to it. It is adapted to them. It is the country which produced them, and which excludes, by destroying speedily those who have the temerity to emigrate there, other races of men; and especially the whites. But the blacks it invites to a genial home.

The experiment is made of its continued adaptedness to returned Africans—to the children of Africans to the third and fourth generation. A against 79, a bill for the relief of the people of of Missions. Their safety has endured the severest test; Colony has been planted, of such. It is a Chris- Kansas, repealing all the rules and regulations tian community; a civilized people; a Republic, purporting to be laws adopted at Shawnee abiding and flourishing, with its President, Congress, Courts, Judges, Churches, Schools-all legislature, and declaring invalid all acts and the institutions which our own home affords. As proceedings of that assembly; likewise providing things are now, the colored people, mostly, heai- for a new election of members of the legislature. tate to join their brethren there. But why? How and pains and penalties for illegal voting and unshall they get there? What shall they do there? lawful interference with the rights of voters. How could they get back? They are surrounded This bill was laid on the table by the Senate. by darkness, and filled with fears. But let them year; let them see their brethren passing and his head by one dissenting vote in each House. repassing as they choose; let them have their letters from their friends, and see the newspapers from the country, and handle the products of the soil, and talk with the multitudes who will go and. come, and soon they will emigrate by hundreds, and by thousands. Soon-in a few generations tivity to railroad operations. Travel is increasit will be a stream from this country to Africa;

an exodus, as it is from sweet Ireland to free America. In that event, the black race, even in the free States, will be elevated. They may not attain to social equality, but they will have new motives to inspire their ambition. They can go, or stay. And the numbers departing would leave more room. and better employment for such as might remain. carful to behold, and in a manuer friends.

J. And a way to manumission would be distinctly built for this purpose Washington

opened, and inducements held out to the master

We think we see, in all this, some glimmering toward the elucidation of that gloomy question, WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE BLACKS? An enlightened policy and a truly Christian spirit, duly heeding the teachings and openings of Providence rament is arranging with Spain for privileges at will conduct to benefits of unspeakable value, to

Washington.

. We are still without our regular Washington f the Niger, which is, next to the Nile, the Letter. The approaching close of the Session of Congress stimulates, as such an event usually does, the members to increased activity; and yet, legislation has made no great progress. Little or no business has been matured, though a few bills have passed one or the other of the Houses.

CORRUPTION .- The Committee to investigate the charges against un-named members, of official corruption, have brought their labors to a close, as the most comprehensive and reliable treatise and presented their report. It is manifest that upon the subject now published. The last Pennthey were greatly restricted in their investigation. for want of definite information, and from the difficulty of obtaining witnesses. Enough, however, has been discovered to show that there is a man, by sickness. But the Niger is navigable an immense amount of fraud connected with In one case, the sum of \$14,500 was given by

> the author and proprietor of a book, to get a law out through by which the book would be purchased. In another case, a member of Congress told a counselor, that \$100,000 would be needful to get a land bill through, as there were twenty or thirty members of the House who had agreed to vote for no such bills, unless they were paid for it. Fifty dollars were required by a member, to pass a pension claim for a widow. One member offered another \$1,500 for his vote on a certain bill. Sections of land were intimated as the reward to members, for their favor and influence; &c., &c.

> The Committee report to the House, the names of four members, as guilty; appending the testimony, and recommending their expulsion. The members are, Wm. A. Gilbert, Francis S. Edwards, and Orsamus S. Matteson, from New York; and Wm. W. Welch, of Connecticut.

Such a report, it may well be imagined, would cause no small commotion. Many found fault with the Committee, as though they were themselves conscious of guilt. There was, from the speeches reported, such an obvious effort to suppress investigation, screen the guilty, produce delays, embarrass proceedings, and prevent action, as to convince honest and straight-forward men, who are always willing to come to the light, that their deeds may be made manifest, that there is deep and wide-spread corruption in this fountain of political influence. It seems to us evident, from the investigation, though but just entered upon, that myriads upon myriads of the public lands and public treasures, are voted away to Congressmen and their friends.

Connected with Legislative Corruption, how ever, there is a class of men who are likely to be still more deeply steeped in guilt than the members. These are the borers. These men have the opportunity of speculating deeply. They spend their time at the seat of Government. It is their business to get laws passed. They must be paid for their trouble. They are acquainted with all the members, know how to bargain for votes, can make their demands off the interested parties, on Another Congress will find the way opened to pros- the ground, as they allege, that large sums are indispensable, and then keep the money, mostly, The importance to the United States of the if not entirely, to themselves. The use made of effectual to its entire abolition in all the region reality, the borer is the only guilty person; unbrought within the range of the commercial en- less we attach guilt-and we should do so, deep guilt, and disgraceful—to the man who would

Mr. Simonton, the correspondent of the New York Times, on whose letter the investigation was ordered, was implicated by a part of the testimony, and the Committee advised that he be, henceforth, excluded from the Reporters' seats

The Committee also reported a bill to protect the people against corrupt and secret influence in degislation.

"It provides," says the reporter for the Times, "that no person shall directly or indirectly offer or agree to give any money or other valuable. thing to any person on the contingency of the passage or defeat of a bill; that no person shall approach, converse with, or explain to, or in any manner attempt to influence any member of either House, relative to such measures, without first distinctly explaining whether he is interested personally in his own right, or as agent, for any other person in the passage or defeat of any

"This offence is made a misdemeanor, to be punished, on conviction, with imprisonment for a month or a year, and a fine of \$500 or \$1,000. All combinations to influence legislation are declared null and void, and persons offending are to duct well, commercial agencies, on the banks of be punished for such misdemeanor, by imprison ment in jail for six or twelve months, and a fine of \$500 or \$1,000."

The final action of the House is not known here, at the time of our writing. A tariff bill had passed the House, reducing the revenue about \$6,000,000, but not affecting the principle of protection. The Senate may modify it.

The Dallas-Clarendon treaty had been again taken up in secret session, in the Senate. The forthcoming Cabinet had not yet been an-

Kansas.

REPEAL OF AN ODIOUS LAW .- A correspondent follows:

assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating, within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill or circular, containing any statement, argument, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice or inuendo, calculated to produce a dangerous, disorderly or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the services of their masters, or to resist their authority, he prisonment and hard labor for a term not less

than five years." Congress also, in the House, has passed, by 99 Mission, by a body of men claiming to be the

ST. Louis, Feb. 17.—The Kansas correspondsee ships sailing thither, heavily laden, and others returning with rich cargoes, every day in the en vetoed by Gov. Geary, has been passed over

Railroad Operations.

The early opening of Spring-even before the first Spring month has arrived-has given acing; and freight is soon to be greatly multiplied in amount. The river business makes great demands on the Pennsylvania Railroad, both ways. We are pleased to see, also, that arrangements are being made by Messrs. Leech & Co., for Fast Freight Lines, not only to husten goods here from Philadelphia, but to forward them to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all intermediate built for this purnose

River Trade.

The resumption of navigation is developing the trade enterprise of our city, and giving new evi dence of the importance of our rivers. The arrivals and departures of goods and produce are immense. Railroads we highly appreciate, but they cannot do all the business. The rivers were made for use. They serve a great purpose; and are capable of being improved so as to accom modate a vastly increased amount of trade. The demonstration now being made of their importance, cannot but liave a stimulating effect on the spirit of improvement.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH. For upwards of thirty years, the Principal of this (the oldest of the kind in the United States) institution has been known in the East as an extensive merchant, and in the West, as the founde of a new and elevated commercial education Duff's new system of book-keeping, published by Harpers, has been sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, of New York, sylvania Fair, also awarded it the first premium Silver Medal. The tenth enlarged edition, just issued by the publishers of this work, proves how closely the author follows the times in improve ments, while his robust and well trained mind forbids all vaporing about new and capricious systems, and rejects all that is visionary and imracticable. Fifteen regular professors and lecturers are now regularly employed in the establishment, among them the best penman in the United States.—Daily Gazette.

Warkets. Pittsburgh.

ASPES—Pearls. 7a71/c. Pots, 6c. Soda Ash, 31/2@35/ APPLES—Penocks, \$3.75@4 25@4.50@ per bbl. Brans—Small white, \$2.75 per bush. BUTTER AND EGES—Roll Butter, 18@20c. Eggs, 18@20 DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, \$3.50. Apples, \$2.50@2.75. Frathers—Western, 55@58c.
Flour—Wheat, \$5.00@5.50@5.62. Corn Meal, 58@65c uckwheat, \$3.00 per 100 fbs.
Freed—Country \$1.15@1.25 per 100 fbs.

Grain—Oats, 35c. Corn. 50(4)55(4) eve. 60(663. Wheat, \$1.10(1).20.

Frathers—54@56c. Flour—Wheat, \$6.37½@6.50. Rye, \$3.62½ Corn Meal 2.50a2.371/23.00. Grain—Wheat, 1.48@1.60@1.63. Rys, 82c. Corn, 65@ 8-Clover, \$7.50@8.00. Timothy, \$3.00a3.75 per bu.

New York. -Pearls, \$7.621/@7.6834. Pots, \$7.621/a7.75 pe 100 fbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat, \$6 35a6.45. Ryc. \$3.50@5.25.
Corn. Meal, \$3.70@3.75. Buckwheat, \$2.50@2.57½ per 100 fbs.

Grain—Wheat, \$1.40@1.60. Oats. 48a50a52c. Barley, \$1.00@1.32. Corn. 72½@.74. Ryc. 90@95c.

HAY—\$1.12½ per 100 fbs.

Hors—7@10c.

Baltimore. FLOUR AND MEAL-Wheat, \$6.25 Rye, \$4.00 Corn Mea \$3.00@8.37}4. Grain—Whest. \$1.41@1.43. Oats, 40@41@43c. Rye, 75: 80a82c. Corn, 50@62c. SEEDS—Clover, \$6.62@7.75. Timothy, \$3.52@3.75. Land—13@13/4c.

Foreign Intelligence.

23d, with Liverpool dates to the 7th. She had a tedious passage, and the slowness of our dispatches of mails has kept us out of our letters and papers till we have time left for but very

The Asia brought \$400,000 in specie. This is the opening of the mines in California, for us to send specie away, and not to receive it, in any large quantities. Great Britain.

The English Parliament re-assembled on the 3d inst. The Queen's speech alluded to negocia-tions between the United States and Honduras in relation to Central American affairs, and expressed hopes that those difficulties will soon be settled. A reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to, and presented in the usual form.

The wars with Persia and China have both een discussed in Parliament, and information called for. Earl Gray called for a dispatch written by himself when in office, prohibiting the English local authorities at Canton from taking

active measures without referring to the hom

Government, which despatch he had written after conferring with the Duke of Wellington. An interesting discussion was also had in rela-tion to the Hudson Bay Company on an action to inquire into the state of the possessions of that company and the license of trade controlled by it. It was suggested by several speakers, that the monopoly should be broken up, and the lands thrown open to emigration.

A member alluded to the idea of emigration now going on toward Minnesota, and said the only mode of avoiding a conflict between England and the United States, which might arise from American emigrants oversteping the borders and squatting on English soil, would be the annexa-

tion of Hudson Bay to Canada. Persia. A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople, says that Russia demands occupation of Persian province of Mazandeion The English have reconstructed the forts at Bushire, and, leaving them occupied by troops, have marched upon Mohamora, which commands both the province of Sars and the road to Shiras. They are also about to occupy Mohammed and Beuder Ali, two towns in the Persian Gulf.

The English and French troops have been ordered to evacuate Greece, their demands having been appointed by the three protecting powers, Russia, England and France, to investigate the

Motices.

WE WASHINGTON COLLEGE, PA.—The examination he students of Washington College, for the present Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of March, an close on TUESDAY, the 17th.

said Institution, for the current year, are Rev. William . Brugh, Rev. William H. Lester, Rev. William M. Grimes

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Western The logi al Seminary, will meet, according to adjournment, on the THIRD TUESDAY OF MARCH, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Lecture Room of the First church, Pittsburgh.

proof Locks, to sell and apply the entire avails to the cans 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

Married.

Feb. 10th, by Rev. C. V. McCaig, Mr. Robert Jeffrey Miss Martha Elliott, all of Allegheny County, Pa.

On Dec. 25th, Ly Rev. John V. Miller, Mr. Andrew J. Mc Mullen to Miss Julian Christy, all of Venango County, Pa By the same, Jan. 15th, Mr. BLIAKIM P. NEWTON, of Law-rence County, to Miss Mary J. CROSS, of Clintonville, Ve-nango County, Pa. By the same, Jan. 29th. Mr. CHARLES CALVERT to Miss ELIZE KILPATRICE, all of Venango County, Pa.

On the 17th inst., at the Dunlap's Creek parsonage, by Rev. Samuel Wilson, Mr. John Ferren, of Iowa, to Mis-Rev. Samuel Wilson, Mr. John Ferren, Mary Ann Shaw, of Fayette County, Pa. On Feb. 15th, by David Howell, Esq., of Bridgeport, Ohic Mr. THOMAS MCCONNEY to Miss KATE ARBUTHNOT, both Jan. 1st, by Rev. T. A. Grove, at Bellair, Mr. Joseph W Sylnonyield, of Maine, to Miss Lizzie Anthony, of Belmon

places. Two hundred first rate cars are being On the 17th inst, by Rev. James G. Rankin, Mr. James S. Mondan, of Noble County, Ohio, to Miss Anna Shannon, o Washington County, Pa.

In Columbia, Pa., on the 11th iost., by Rev. E. Errkine, AUGUSTUR R. EGERT, M. D., of Chestnut Hill, Phila, to Miss LILA M. LAIRD, daughter of the late Rev. Robert M. Laird, of Somerset County, Md.

On the 5th of Feb., by Rev. James Young, Mr. Allen George to Miss Jane K. Young, all of French Creek, Upshur On Thursday evening, Feb. 19th, by Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, Joseph B. Carharr, Esq., of Cecil County, Md., to Miss Susanna, eldest daughter of Robert Beyer, Esq., of Union, Lancaster County, Pa.

In McKessport, Pa.. on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., by Rev. R. F. Wi'son, Rev. James M. Smyn. of Reaver Coun-ty, Pa.. to Mrs. Maria McBride, of the former place. On the 4th, by Rev Wm. A. West, Mr. Samuel A. Jonein on Miss Margaret Kinesman, both of Upper Path Valley, On the 18th, by the same. Mr. Simon W. Millen to Miss MARTHA, daughter of Mr. Matthew Elder, all of Upper Path Valley, Pa.

Obitnary.

DIED—Near Butler. Pa., on the 13th of January, Mrs. NANOT MITCHELL, in the 75th year of her age. Mrs. Mitchell had long been a member of the Presbyterian church of Butler, Pa. She lived a consistent and Christian life, endeared to all who were acquainted with her; and she died in the hope of a glorious immortality.

Dieb-On the 13th inst., Frances Lynn, daughter of Mr. Samuel Lynn. of Dunlap's Oresk church, in the 13th year of her age, of typhoid faver.

This was a sweet, lovely child, of the Covenant and of the Catechism. Lively and cheerful, yet withal serious and sober-minded, she bore her affliction with the most edifying patience for one of her years. She has left weeping parents

d friends; but
"Hope fondly points to her Redeemer's cross,
And resignation wipes the silent tear." Dran-On the 6th of February, at the residence of her son-in-law, in the neighborhood of French Creek, Va., Mrs. Lydia Young, in the 85th year of her age.

Mrs. Young was a woman of strong mind, and of most remarkable memory. She was a decided Christian, and very exemplary in all her conduct. She was descended from the Puritan stock in New England, and formerly belonged to the Congregational Church in Charlemont, Massachus-etts. Emigrating to Western Virginia, A. D. 1812. she was one of the little band that, soon after, was organized into a Presbyterian church, called French Creek church, and of which she continued a member till her death. She leaves a numerous posterity—seven children, fifty-six grand-children, and twenty-nine or thirty great-grand children; ninety-two or ninety three in all. She had the great satisfaction of seeing the most of these that had arrived at years of maturity, connecting themselves with the visible Church. By all these, she was greatly beloved; and by all that knew her, highly respected.

Disp—On Wednesday morning Jan. 21st, in Temperance-ville, after a short illness, of typhoid fever, Wm. W.Miller, M. D., in the 25th year of his age. This providence, as it came unexpectedly, so has it filled many hearts with sorrow. In 1852, the deceased graduated with honor at Jefferson College; and after teaching for some time in a Southern State, returned and commence the study of medicine, which he prosecuted with great dillgence and success. And when called to lie on the bed of death, the prospect for usefulness had just opened to him. God seemed to say to him, after looking round-here isla field for you; enter in and be useful. But how soon is the bright sun in the heavens darkened, and every earthly pros pect blasted! Our young friend and former puvil has met an early grave; but we hope that, for it, he was prepared; that to him, Christ was precious; and on him, and him alone, he rested his soul's salvation. He has left a young widow, father and mother, brothers and sister, and many dear friends, who all mourn for the loved one taken, but in resignation, saying, not our will, but thine be done.

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the New, denote one and the same Being.

[Extract from Dr. Taylor's Introductory Letter.]

The argument is altogether new and original; and, if valid, proves what many of the ablest theologians have believed, without resting their belief upon grounds to thoroughly exegetical. It raises a question to be met wherever the Bible is read—a question in respect to a fact which it would seem; for ot admitted, must at least be controverted. If the view here taken is erroneous, it is too plausible to be passed over with indifference by the friends of truth; if true, it is of unmeasured importance to the Church and the World.

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