Literary Notices.

BOOKS sent to us for Notice, will be duly attended to. Those from publishers in Philadelphia, New York, &c., may be left at our Philadelphia Office, 111 South 10th St., below Chestnut, in care of Joseph M. Wilson, Esq.

PEACE WILL TRIUMPH, an Address before the American Peace Society, at its Twenty-ninth Anniversary, Boston, May 25th, 1857. By *Rufus P. Stebbins, D.D.*

This address is worthy of being circulated and read, throughout the land and the world. It ably pleads the cause of religion and humanity, and presents evidences of progress, and grounds of hope most cheering. Wars shall cease. They are now far less frequent than formerly, and greatly mitigated as to cruelty. Non belligerants are respected as to their persons and property. Captives are treated humanely. Difficulties are often settled by mediation. The good offices of friendly powers are tendered and accepted. It is the Gospel of peace which is producing the change, and the Gospel spirit is to pervade the earth. The nations will then learn war no more. Peace Societies are one of the means of influence; but the main instrumentality is put forth by the evangelical spirit, in Church ordinances, Sabbath Schools, Missions, Bible and Tract Societies, &c. Let Christians, both politically and religiously, do their proper part, and the day of triumph will hasten.

TENT LIFE IN THE HOLY LAND. By *William C. Prime*, Author of "Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia," "The Old House by the River," &c. 12mo., pp. 498. New York: *Harper & Bros.*, Franklin Square. 1857.

Much as we were pleased with Mr. Prime's "Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia," which we admire for its fresh, sketchy, and effective descriptions, we are still more delighted with his "Tent Life in the Holy Land." There are two ways of writing travels. A Tourist who passes through Europe may supply himself with Murray's Handbooks, and a good Gazetteer. By the aid of these works, an ordinary writer may, after spending a few hours in each locality of note, set forth a wondrous array of antiquarian, biographical, historical, and topographical knowledge which will surprise the thoughtless reader. All this, however, is fully comprehended by educated persons who are aware of the facilities which London puts within the reach of travelers. Another way, and the one adopted by Mr. Prime, is to make no pretence of inordinate information, but to pour out his impressions as they were felt when he looked upon the scenes which he describes. This work on the Holy Land is a sequel to that on Egypt, and we have great pleasure in commending them both to our readers as well worthy their perusal. Our readers may remember that in noticing Harper's Magazine, a few months since, we adverted with distinguished approval, to an article on Palestine, in which there was given the most valuable ground-plan which we had ever seen of the "Holy Places" in Jerusalem. This plan we are happy to find, was taken from the volume before us, and will be found at the commencement of the seventeenth chapter. There are strange coincidences in literature, as well as in other things. We remember several years ago being puzzled with a description of the church erected at Jerusalem, by the Empress Helena, written by Adamnan, the abbot of Iona. The narrative is given by Bede in his Ecclesiastical History, Chap. XV. Modern readers, whose ideas of churches are fashioned by what they see in this country and in Britain, will find the narrative utterly unintelligible; but Mr. Prime's book removes the difficulty, and makes the whole matter plain; and thus it is that an American traveler in the nineteenth century, unintentionally throws light on a most valuable relic of antiquity from the hand of an Irish Monk, the companion and biographer of Columba, who labored among a barbarous people more than eleven centuries ago. Again we commend this book to our readers.

THE PUBLIC ORATIONS OF DEMOSTHENES, in two vols., 12mo. Edited by *Charles Rann Kennedy*. Vol. I., pp. 320; Vol. II., pp. 418. New York: *Harper & Bros.* 1857.

Here we have two volumes additional of Harpers Classical Library, displaying, if possible, more of that high literary excellence and profound classical research which have characterized the former volumes. The first volume contains the Olynthiacs, the Philippics and his Letters. There are five Appendices given on subjects connected with Athens and Greek affairs, in the days of Demosthenes. The second volume is occupied with the Orations on the Crown and on the Embassy. Ten valuable Appendices are given in this volume, and we do not hesitate in saying that we have never seen such scholarship displayed in the editing of any work.

THE PROFESSOR; A Tale. By *Currer Bell*, author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c. 12mo., pp. 330. New York: *Harper & Bros.* 1857.

We have never hesitated to avow our contempt for the great mass of ordinary trash which, in the form of novels and tales, is continually issuing from the press. At times, however, a work of power appears, which, from its merits, commands attention. Such have been the productions of the Bronte family. With glaring faults in taste and construction, still they have arrested the attention of grave and learned Reviewers; and now that their authors have passed away, they have made the old parsonage on the bleak hill side of Haworth, in Yorkshire, famous. The fact is certainly worth noting, that so long as these talented sisters drew on their imaginations, they could find no publishers for their works; but as soon as they began to embody the strange incidents of their own extraordinary lives, and thus approach to the actual and real in life, they found not only men to publish, but thousands to read their productions.

THE FORTUNES OF GLENCORE. By *Charles Lever*, author of "The Daltons," &c., &c. 8vo., pp. 180. New York: *Harper & Bros.* 1857.

The success of Lever in delineating Irish character in connexion with military adventure, has been unbounded. In his preface to this work, he confesses that he has aspired to success in another department, and accordingly we have a fiction in high life, in which diplomats, ambassadors, and public functionaries prevail. Lever can write nothing without force, but we are inclined to think that the public will prefer him when he keeps to his own department.

THE ROMANY RYE. A Sequel to "Lavingro." By *George Borrow*, author of "The Bible in Spain," "The Gipsies in Spain," &c. 8vo., pp. 141. New York: *Harper & Bros.* 1857.

The reading public are familiar with the peculiar style, and strange wanderings of Borrow. The work before us we have not had time to examine, but we see that in the Appendix he endeavors to set the Duke of Wellington in what he thinks is the right place, namely, below Nelson, Napoleon, and several of Napoleon's Generals, but considerably higher than the English Whigs and Radicals estimated him.

Magazines and Reviews on our table:

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, June, 1857. *Leonard Scott & Co.*, New York.

The articles in this number are: What will he do with it? New Sea-side Studies, No. I.; Scenes of Clerical Life, Part IV.; American Explorations; China and Japan; The Athelings, Part the last; Sir Francis Palgrave and his Books; Stewart's Practical Angler; Mancheste Exhibition of Art-Treasures; and, Maga's Birth-Day. The last article is a poem commemorative of the inception of this great periodical, of which five hundred numbers have now been published. Certainly Blackwood's Magazine has been a great literary power in its day, and it shows no decline as years roll on.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, for April, 1857. *Leonard Scott & Co.*, New York.

The articles in this number are: Pedestrianism in Switzerland; Dred; American Slavery; Lunatic Asylums; English Political Satires; Photography; Roving Life in England; Persia; and, The New Parliament and its work.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, July, 1857.

One hundred and seventy thousand copies monthly, now attest the unexampled position to which this Magazine has been raised, by the discerning public of this great reading country.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS, No. 32. *Minigo.*

Here we have the usual monthly amount of instruction, by letter press and illustration, for juvenile readers.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Intemperance—Another Remedy Needed.

MR. EDITOR:—A few months since, your truly talented correspondent, W. M. F., in peculiar perplexity, asked you as a Doctor to prescribe for him; and it is hoped that your admirable prescription may effect a permanent cure. Having succeeded so well in one instance, you will not be displeased if I also should ask for your attention and prescription; the more especially as your correspondent and myself attended for many years the same humble log-school, before we left the paternal roof, and often spread our mathematical calculations on the same slate, and had the same hills, and valleys, fields, meadows, and shady play-ground, to give us our incipient impressions of "valleys spread forth," and "gardens by the river's side," and "trees of lignaloes which the Lord hath planted," and "cedar trees beside the waters."—(See Num. xxiv: 6.

Churches sometimes become fearfully diseased. I will now present before you the case of a diseased church. You must not, however, believe that I am trying to give a perfectly accurate picture of any particular church known to me: you must take it for granted that memory and imagination have each a hand in the painting that now passes before your eye. Suppose that a young minister settles in an old and large congregation, and a village of about six hundred inhabitants, and before he reaches the place, he has heard of its peculiar intemperance. He commences his pastoral labors. He walks out on the cold and stormy evening, and finds the hoary father on the side of the road, bent down in the mud, unable to walk any further, who a few hours ago was able to walk to the dramshop in the village; and on another evening sees the young man riding out, scarcely able to keep himself on the horse. One of his elders assures him that a great portion of his church use alcoholic drinks almost daily, and that some of his members can scarcely ever be found completely sober, and that he must be very careful how he touches the subject, or they will be offended. He seeks a conversation with a whiskey-vender, and this man assures him that his own members, yes his elders, are doing more to support intemperance than any other class of men. He seeks conversation with the young men of his church, and learns that there is scarcely one young man in the village who does not go to the dramshop. In such circumstances, you will, of course, say that it is his duty to lift up in the pulpit, the voice of earnest warning against the temptations to intemperance.

He preaches; and his members, some of them, go away mad from the church, and assert that a few more such sermons will burn the church down. He finds among his members an ignorant prejudice in favor of intoxicating drinks, of which he some some months ago had no suspicion. His preaching has stirred up many to discuss the subject; but the drinking in the church does not appear to be checked. Most respectable men assure him that his members still continue to drink, until their walk is almost changed into a stagger. He feels that the rod of discipline must be used on his members. Still he would not have his members brought before the Session for trial, if it is possible to apply a milder remedy. It occurs to him that it may be the most prudent course to forget the past, but assure his members from the pulpit that such drinking cannot be suffered any longer to escape discipline. The church appears to him to need some expression of correct sentiment, from the Session, on the subject of temperance. He has never yet had one doubt but that the majority of the Session cordially stand by him in all his preaching and principles. He consequently prepares such a document as the following, calls his elders and deacons together, and asks them to put their names to it.

Now attend, Mr. Editor to every word.

"The officers of this ——— Presbyterian church, the elders and deacons, feel themselves required by their present peculiarly trying circumstances, such as the most deplorable prevalence of drunkenness in our community, the popular favor which appears to encourage the evil rather than rebuke it, the wretchedness which it is causing in many families, the most dangerous temptations which it is placing before our beloved youth, the bad name which it is giving us abroad, and the insinuations that many of our church-members are deeply involved in the guilt, to explain to the public what is the ground which they occupy, and which they believe the church ought to occupy on the subject of temperance.

"We believe that an article may not be forbidden by any law of health, or any express injunction of the Bible, yet Christian charity, or a kind regard for our neighbors' welfare may cause Christians to feel it to be their duty to abstain from any use of it. If there was a strong probability that a brother would be offended or injured thereby, the Apostle Paul would never either eat flesh or drink wine.

"We believe that even if it could be proved that the use of the present popular intoxicating drinks does send some little streams of health and comfort through society, yet it must be obvious to every one, that it produces a thousand fold more crime than morality, and disease than health, and degradation than refinement, and perdition than comfort, and it is supreme stupidity to bring on ourselves one thousand curses for only one comfort, when each one of the thousand more than overbalances all the comfort. That use of intoxicating drinks, which is considered by its friends, as social, moderate, and polite, if we consider the evils that grow out of it, and that could never commence without it, must be condemned.

"If we may believe able physicians and physiologists, it is unquestionable that no dram of *fermented and distilled liquor* is ever taken into healthy stomach, without injury to it and to the vital functions generally. It produces an unnatural excitement, and the system must suffer. There is no health or enjoyment or comfort in society, which requires the existence of dramshops or taverns supplied with whiskey. We have torrents of woe from our drinking places, without even one drop of benefit from them as drinking places.

"It is, accordingly, our most decided judgment, that the members of our church should most conscientiously abstain from all appearance of countenance, or support to the present use of intoxicating drinks. By all that love which the Christian has for the kingdom of God, and the perishing souls of men, we do urge it on all our members, that they never enter a dramshop or tavern to obtain a dram, and that they forbid dram-drinking at their houses—that they never mingle their conversation, jests, and laughs or smiles, with the company of men engaged in drinking, as if they could find it pleasant to be in such company—that they set themselves against the furnishing of liquor when sheep are washed; that they never admit one drop of liquor to the harvest field; and that, in all possible ways which are lawful, they express their abhorrence of intemperance. We ought to be willing to endure an immense self-sacrifice that this evil may be removed, but there is no self-sacrifice in all that we are now asking. Nothing are we asking from you except to abstain from scandalously indecent conduct, and show your disapprobation of such conduct. If you cannot do this much for the cause of Christ, consider it as most doubtful whether your hearts have ever known the love of Jesus. We desire to see our church wash herself pure and spotless from this abomination; we desire to see her cast out all guilt in this matter from her bosom, as the Hebrews cast out all leaven from their houses at the Passover." "Signed."

The youthful minister now says to his elders and deacons: This paper is now submitted to you; perhaps some things should be substracted from it, or added to it, or changed, but I do want some such a paper as this, subscribed by you, to read from the pulpit, and prove that you hold up my hands in opposing intemperance. The elder to whom all the others look as their leader, objects strongly to the statement that able physicians and physiologists testify that a healthy stomach is always injured by a dram of fermented and distilled liquor. The minister then explains that no wine mentioned in the Scriptures, was ever a fermented and distilled liquor, that new wine contains no alcohol, and old wine is fermented but not distilled. He then brings several books into the meeting, and reads to them the following, and many similar authorities:

The testimony of Sir Astley Cooper:—"If the poor could see the white livers, the dropsies, and the shattered nervous systems, which I have seen, as the consequences of drinking, they would be aware, that *spirits* and *poisons* are synonymous terms."

Suppose that the minister reads to his elders and deacons, many such authorities, and gives them the evidence of Dr. Beaumont, in relation to the evil effects of spirituous liquors on the stomach of Alexis St. Martin, and then reminds them how peculiarly dangerous intoxicating liquor now is, if the reports are true, that strychnine and other poisons are used in its preparation. Is not the minister now pursuing a judicious course to bring the elders and church to feel and act as they ought? Can you, Mr. Editor, think of a better remedy for a church that needs reform?

Think not, Mr. Editor, that all this is imagination's sketch. Traveling in the West a few weeks since, I heard of a church, the life of which depends on a distillery; and a minister who preached boldly against the distillery, could not preach again. If our churches are coming to this, is it not high time that we open our eyes? Give us the voice of earnest warning from your lofty place on Zion's walls. M. R. M.

For the Young.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

MY DEAR LITTLE COUSINS:—It has been my intention, for some time past, to write one of my familiar letters to you; but my time has been occupied so constantly, that I have not had an opportunity of so doing. Well, Spring did come once more, and the Summer begins, and the trees are green, and seem to feel so happy when the wind plays among their branches, and the sweet little birds sing their morning and evening songs in their lofty boughs.

Children, do you ever think that the trees are living objects—that they breathe and drink as you do? Perhaps some of you have never heard of this. I will tell you about it. Trees and plants are furnished with roots, which creep along under the ground, and their use is to furnish food or nourishment for them, while growing. From the root there comes a stem, and after a while the green leaves begin to show themselves. The use of the stem is to sustain the leaves and branches, and to communicate the light and air to the roots. Botanists say if a plant is watered with any colored liquid, it will, after a while, show that the fluid has ascended into the stem. The leaves are the lungs of the plant; they convey the air to all parts of the plants, and also throw off all gases which are injurious to them.

Did you ever hear of the "Banyan" tree, of Northern India? Travelers say that the branches that grow from the trees, after they become of a certain length, bend down to the ground and take root again. Thus, from *one tree*, after a while, a whole forest arises. The Hindoos think it is a holy tree, and plant it near their temples. I have heard of some cases where it has served for a temple, it being capable of accommodating several thousand people beneath its wide branches.

I will tell you of a friend of mine who has two boys, and a little girl, who are passionately fond of flowers. These children were in the habit of going into the garden and watching the gardener as he took care of his beautiful flowers and vegetables. George was very kind to them, and used to answer all of their questions, and would often give them some choice flowers for their Ma, who was in delicate health.

One morning the children came into the dining-room in great excitement, to ask a great favor of Papa. Harry, who was the eldest, wanted to be heard first, as did Paul, who was two years younger. Little Ella, who was sitting on her father's knee, opened her large blue eyes in astonishment, wondering what they wanted in such great haste.

"One at a time, my dears," said Papa.

"Well, sir," said Harry, "we want to know if you will please be so kind as to buy some hoes and rakes, and a shovel, and a wheelbarrow, for us? George says we may have the ground behind the kitchen window, for a garden; and we cannot do any thing until we get these things."

"Well, my sons," exclaimed Mr. Grant, "how do I know whether you will use the articles, after they are got, in a right manner? You will get tired of gardening, I fear, and your gardens will all wither."

"Well, Pa, I'm determined to try," said Paul.

"And so am I," said Harry.

I must not forget to tell you that these children were in the country, spending the Summer months at their place, upon the East river. Their father went down to the city, every morning, to his business, and returned in the evening; consequently they had to wait a whole day, until near dark, for the things which they had asked for.

Their kind Pa told them he would purchase these things, and bring them home with him at night. After bidding them good-by, he left them to go to the cars. The boys, full of their garden schemes, went out to consult George, as to where they should plant their respective seeds. The day passed merrily away, until the time came for the cars to arrive at the depot. After obtaining permission from their Mother to go down, they put on their hats and went to the station, and there patiently awaited the coming of the train. Soon the train came on at lightning speed, and then stopped. A few minutes more and they were on their way up to the house, followed by a porter, carrying the coveted articles. The next morning they were out very early to try what, or how, and where the things should be planted. George gave them some early lettuce and cabbage plants to set out, and then they planted some peas, and potatoes, and beans.

A few days after, some of their friends came to see them, and they took great pleasure in showing their garden to them.

"Paul, if you will come over to our house, I'll give you some of my tomatoes, and cauliflower plants, to set out."

Paul thanked them, and promised to go.

A few days after, they took a basket, and went over to Mr. West's, who was the father of their friend. Mrs. West invited them to tea; and after they had stayed until it was time to return, they started for home. Before they left, they were supplied with a large boquet of rare flowers for their mother, and some strawberries for little Ella. Paul and Henry had quite a collection of plants for their garden, and several slips of bushes to plant in the back yard.

I must stop now, and I will tell you in my next how they succeeded with their gardens. You must ask your parents to let you study Botany; for I am sure you will be very fond of it.

Good-by. With much love, I am, as ever, your affectionate cousin,

ANNIE ST. AMBYON.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1857.

Poetry.

Selected for the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Trust in God.

Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him.—Job xiii: 15.

How wondrous is God's power, for he hath taught
The weary pilgrim, who could hardly stand
Beneath the burden of a sadd'ning thought,
To trust his love, and bless his chastening hand.

Not the dependence which a slave might feel
Upon a Lord whose interest it is
To feed, and clothe, and guard, with ready zeal,
By the same hand which makes the service his:

But the fresh confidence a joyous child
Knows for the care a father's actions prove;
From the sad weight of every care beguiled,
By the full trust up-springing from deep love.

I know I cannot fall while He is nigh,
While His life-giving touch doth strength impart
To bear the cross on earth, the crown on high,
To love and trust in Him with all my heart.

For I believe that were my *all* to fail,
My earthly *all*, of *love*, and *friends*, and home;
Before the storm my spirit would not quail,
If by God's grace I knew he let it come.

The death-stroke from thy hand, O Father, turns
Into a soft caress that lulls to sleep;
And oft impatiently my spirit yearns
For that repose from which none wake to weep.

Right welcome is each pang that comes from Thee;
Gladly I own thy wisdom kind and just;
Even in death's form no terror can I see,
If it be God that stays me I can trust.

Canonsburg, May 19, 1857.

Miscellaneous.

Gethsemane.

Lieut. Lynch of the United States Exploring Expedition to the River Jordan, and the Red Sea, in 1848, visited the Garden of Gethsemane about the month of May. He says:

"The clover upon the ground was in bloom. The garden in its aspects and associations, is better culculated than any place I know, to soothe a troubled mind. Eight veverable trees, isolated from the smaller and less imposing ones which skirt the Mount of Olives, form a consecrated grove. High above on either hand, towers a lofty mountain, with the deep yawning chasm of Jehosaphat, between them. Crowning one of them is a living city; on the slope of the other is the great Jewish Cemetery—City of the Dead. Each tree in the grove, cankered, and gnarled, and furrowed by age, yet beautiful and impressive in its decay, is a living monument of the affecting scenes that have taken place beneath and around it. The olive perpetuates itself. From the root of the dying parent stem, the tree springs into existence. These are accounted one thousand years old. Under those of the preceding growth, therefore the Saviour was wont to rest; and one of the present may mark the very spot where he knelt, and prayed, and wept. No caviling doubt can find entrance here. The geographical boundaries are too distinct and clear for a moment's hesitation. Here the Christian, forgetful of the present, and absorbed in the past, can resign himself to sad, yet soothing meditation. The few purple and crimson flowers growing about the roots of the trees, will give ample food for contemplation, for they tell of the suffering and ensauguined death of the Redeemer."

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—If a man or woman either, wish to realize the full power of personal beauty, it must be by cherishing noble actions and purposes—by having something to do, and something to live for which is worthy of humanity, and which, by expanding the capacities of the soul, gives expansion and symmetry to the body which contains it.—*Professor Upham.*

THE FIRESIDE:

From the gay world we'll oft retire
To our family and fire,
Where love our hours employs:
No noisy neighbors enter here,
No intermeddling stranger near,
To spoil our heartfelt joys.—*Colton.*

LITTLE GIRLS.—There is something inexpressibly sweet about little grls. Lively, innocent, ingenuous, unsuspectin g full of kindness to brothers, babies, and everything. They are little human flowers, diamond dew drops of the breath of morn.

Don't Keep the Bow Always Bent.

I have been employed these last three hours with John Elliot and other boys in trying how long we could keep up two cricket balls. Lord Minto caught us. He says he must send me on a mission to some very young monarch, for that I shall never have the gravity of an ambassador for a prince turned of twelve. He, however, added the well-known and admirable story of Henry IV., of France, who, when caught on all fours, carrying one of his children, by the Spanish envoy, looked up and said, "Is your excellency married?" "I am, and have a family," was the reply. "Well, then," said the monarch, I am satisfied, and shall take another turn around the room;" and off he galloped, with his little son, flogging and spurring him on his back. I have sometimes thought of breaking myself of what are termed boyish habits; but reflection has satisfied me that it would be very foolish, and that I should esteem it a blessing that I can find amusement in everything, from tossing a cricket-ball to negotiating a treaty with the Emperor of China. Men who will give themselves entirely to business and despise (which is their term) trifles, are very able in their general conception of the great outlines of a plan, but they feel a want of that knowledge which is only to be gained by mixing with all classes in the world, when they come to those lesser points upon which its successful execution may depend. Of this I am certain; besides, all habits which give a man light, elastic spirits, are good.—*Kaye's Life of Sir John Malcolm.*

The End of the United States Bank.

Last week all the old books, papers, drafts, checks, letters, &c., that had been preserved on file as vouchers in the long course of the immense business of the United States Bank, were sold in a heap in Philadelphia, and purchased by a paper-maker, to be reground and manufactured into new stock. The whole mass weighed over forty tons. Ten tons of this vast amount is of correspondence—autograph letters of the first statesmen, politicians, and financial men of this and other countries. Drafts upon the Rothschilds for hundreds of thousands of dollars, certificates of stock transferred to the leading bankers in Europe, checks and drafts from Cabinet officers, Senators, Congressmen, editors of newspapers, &c., all lie scattered, ready for the important transformation into clean, unsullied, white paper. This huge mass of books and papers strikes the visitor with astonishment. A faint idea may be formed of the colossal character of the institution which at one time occupied so important a part in the history of the country. What a vast storehouse these papers would be for individual histories! and perchance they would illustrate some unexplained passages in the history of the political parties of the day.

A DISTINGUISHED CHEMIST, in a recent lecture, while showing that all species of moving power have their origin in the rays of the sun, stated that while the iron tubular railroad bridge over the Menai straits, in England, four hundred feet long, bent but half an inch under the heaviest pressure of a train, it will bend an inch and a half from its usual horizontal line, when the sun shines upon it for some hours. He stated that Bunker Hill Monument is higher in the evening than in the morning of a sunny day; the little sunbeams enter the pores of the stones like so many wedges, lifting it up.

THREE hungry travelers found a bag of gold;
One ran into town where bread was sold.
He thought, I will poison the bread I buy,
And seize the treasure when my comrades die.
But they, too, thought, when back his feet have hied,
We will destroy him and the gold divide.
They killed him, and partaking of the bread,
In a few moments all were lying dead.
O world! behold what thy goods have done!
Thy gold has poisoned two and murdered one.

DISTANCE OF THE HOLY LAND.—Such is the rapidity of travel nowadays, that the Holy Land can be reached in less than a month from New York. An exchange gives as the best route, the following: First to Liverpool, eleven days; thence to Marseilles, four days; thence to Alexandria, eight days; thence to Jaffa, two days; and from Jaffa to to the Holy City, on horseback, two days.

EMIGRATION FROM NEW ENGLAND.—It is calculated that about three hundred thousand persons will emigrate during this season from New England to the Western States and Territories. The value of property they will carry with them may be estimated at twenty millions of dollars.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THIS PAPER.

PENNSYLVANIA.		NEW JERSEY & DELAWARE.	
Banks of Pittsburgh,	par	All solvent banks,	½
Banks of Philadelphia,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Chambersburg,	½	All solvent banks,	¾
Bank of Gettysburg,	½	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Middletown,	½	All solvent banks,	2
Bank of Newcastle,	10	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Erie bank,	¾	All solvent banks,	2
Farm. & Drov. Waynesb'g,	¾	GEORGIA.	
Franklin bk. Washington,	par	All solvent banks,	3
Harrisburg bank,	½	TENNESSEE.	
Honesdale bank,	¾	All solvent banks,	4
Bank of Warren,	¾	KENTUCKY.	
York bank,	½	All solvent banks,	¾
Relief Notes,	¾	INDIANA.	
All other solvent banks,	par	State bank and branches,	¾
OHIO.		MISSOURI.	
State bank, and branches,	¾	Bank of State of Missouri,	¾
All other solvent banks,	¾	WISCONSIN.	
NEW ENGLAND.		Mar. & Fire Ins. Co. checks,	5
All solvent banks,	½	MICHIGAN.	
NEW YORK.		All solvent banks,	3
New York City,	par	CANADA.	
" Country,	½	All solvent banks,	3
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore,	par		
Country,	½		

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES, AND OTHER INVALIDS.
EXTENSION OF APPOINTMENT TO JULY 18.
DR. J. W. SYKES,
ASSOCIATE OF
DR. CALVIN M. FITCH,
will remain at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, Pittsburgh, Pa., till SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 18th, where he may be consulted by those wishing to avail themselves of Dr. C. M. Fitch's system of treatment.
The combination of remedial measures adopted by Dr. Fitch and Dr. Sykes has been so amply tested, and so abundantly proved to be in practice all that it claims to be in theory, that its originators do not hesitate to assert, that by their system, relief may be obtained in all cases not absolutely beyond the reach of remedies.
By this plan of treatment, the advantage of *Medicinal* and Sthenotrophic Inhalations is added to that of appropriate internal remedies, to renovate and sustain the strength of the general system, and these with such mechanical means as the case may indicate, joined to proper attention to exercise, diet, bathing, friction, &c., &c., will not only afford more or less relief in almost all cases, but will effect permanent cures in many cases, in which only partial and temporary relief could be obtained from any one of the above measures singly. But although many otherwise fatal cases of consumption may be thus relieved, there are still many which have passed beyond hope; and those who are in any way inclined to a disease so insidious, and so fearfully fatal as consumption, cannot be too careful to give their cases *timely attention*. The delay even of a few weeks may, in many cases, turn the scale against the patient.
Where it is possible, we always prefer to make a *personal examination*, and thus ascertain the precise condition of the Lungs as we wish to undertake no case where we have not a chance of doing good; and we wish no one to consult us who is not ready to hear the truth.
Those unable to visit us will, in writing, be careful to state their cases fully, answering, at length, our published list of questions, which will be sent to any requesting it; and the necessary remedies, as well for diseases of the Lungs and Stomach, as for Female Diseases, may be sent by Express to almost any part of the United States.
Consultation Free. Office hours, 10 to 4 o'clock daily.
CALVIN M. FITCH, M.D.,
JNO. W. SYKES, M.D.
St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh, May 12th, 1857. [my16-tf

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.
CHARTERED APRIL, 1855.
HAVING A FACULTY OF TEN TEACHERS.
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVEN STUDENTS
IN DAILY ATTENDANCE,
and the School Rapidly Increasing.
LARGEST AND MOST THOROUGH COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF THE WEST.
THREE SILVER MEDALS
Awarded to this College, by the Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania State Faits, in 1855 and 1856, for the best Business and Ornamental Writing.
IMPROVED SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING,
Taught by a practical business man, who published a popular work on Book-keeping as early as 1819. In no other Commercial College is Book-keeping taught by a Teacher having an equal amount of experience in teaching, and *Business Practice.*
TERMS, &c.
Full Commercial Course, time unlimited, - - - - $35.00.
Average time to complete a thorough Course, 6 to 12 weeks. Can enter at any time—review at pleasure. Board per week, $2.50 to $3.00. Prices for tuition and board—healthiest city in the Union—its great variety of business, make it the cheapest and most available point in the United States for young men to gain a Business Education, and obtain situations
Specimens of Writing, and Circular, sent free of charge.
Address F. W. JENKINS,
fe21 Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE CHAMPION LOCKS OF THE WORLD, are only striplings in cost, ($6 to $9, or if made gunpowder proof, $10, and less at wholesale.) The test which they have endured is unparalleled. The greatest lock-pickers in the world, stimulated by the offer of a large premium for several years, have sought in vain for a clue to pick them. They not only bid defiance to all lock-pickers, but the offer of Two Thousand Dollars for picking is continued to June, 1857, with ample guaranty. The world is challenged for a competitor to produce a lock of equal value, for five times its cost, whether it is used for the specie-vault, night latch, or desk.
S. H. WOODBRIDGE,
Perth Amboy, N. J.
READ THIS.
MR. S. H. WOODBRIDGE, SR:—You have been awarded an honorable mention, with special approbation, for burglar-proof Locks and Night Latches. They were considered by the jury to merit all that you claim for them, as being the cheapest, and at the same time, the safest and most durable Locks on exhibition, and a valuable acquisition to the community. Yours, truly,
SMUEL BREVOORT,
Commissioner of Juries, Crystal Palace, Nov. 1854.
jy22-eow1y*

DIXON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, DIXON, ILLINOIS.—This Institution, under charge of the Presbytery of Rock River, is now open for the reception of students. Having a location pleasant, healthful, and easy of access, with an able and efficient corps of teachers, it is hoped that it will receive the patronage of the public.
For terms of tuition, board, &c., apply to any member of Rock River Presbytery, or to the President of the Institution,
jy12-1y REV. W. W. HARSHA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, AND FRESH SUPPLIES of Books, opening at E. O. COCHRANE'S,
ap4 Allegheny, Pa.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, CHESTER COUNTY, PA.
The Winter Session, of five months, will commence the first Wednesday in November.
Expenses, for Boarding, Fuel, Light and Tuition in the English branches, $90 per Session. Ancient and Modern Languages, each $5. Lessons on the Piano, and use of Instrument, $15. Painting and Drawing, each $5. Or the payment of $80, will include the whole.
A daily stage connects with the cars at Newark, Del., and also at Parkesburg, Pa. Address
J. M. DICKEY, or
Oxford, Sept. 20, 1855 SAMUEL DICKEY, Oxford, Pa.
sep29-tf

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF the public to the PHILADELPHIA HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS STORE, where may be found a large assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, required in furnishing a house, thus saving the trouble usually experienced in hunting such articles in various places. In consequence of our giving our attention to this kind of stock, to the exclusion of dress and fancy goods, we can guarantee our prices and styles to be the most favorable in the market.
IN LINEN GOODS
we are able to give perfect satisfaction, being the OLDEST ESTABLISHED LINEN STORE IN THE CITY, and having been for more than twenty years regular importers from some of the best manufacturers in Ireland. We offer also a large stock of
FLANNELS AND MUSLINS,
of the best qualities to be obtained, and at the very lowest prices. Also, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Tickings, Damask Table Cloths, and Napkins, Towellings, Diapers, Huckabacs, Table and Piano Covers, Damasks and Muslin Lace and Muslin Curtains, Dimities, Furniture Chintzes, Window Shadings, &c., &c.
JOHN V. COWELL & SON,
S. W. corner CHESTNUT and SEVENTH Sts.
ap30-tf. Philadelphia.

PORTABLE FLOUR MILLS.—THE SUBSCRIBER is manufacturing Portable Flour Mills, of a quality superior for simplicity and durability to any now in use. They can be driven by steam, water, or horse-power, and will prove an acquisition to iron masters, stock feeders, and lumbermen.
Many persons throughout the country, who have surplus power, or power only employed a part of the time on other business, by introducing one or more of these mills into their establishments, may greatly benefit themselves. Two of these mills (28 inches in diameter,) one grinding over 12 bushels feed per hour, the other flouring wheat, can be seen daily in operation at the Oil and Feed Mill of Messrs. Suydam & Co., Rebecca Street, Allegheny.
Orders filled with dispatch. W. W. WALLACE,
my9-3m 319 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
(Successor to Bailey & Renshaw,)
253 Liberty Street,
Has just received his Spring stock of choice Family Groceries, including
150 hf. chests choice Green and Black Teas;
60 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 do. do. Laguayra Coffee;
85 mats do. Java do.
4 bales do. Mocha do.
20 barrels New York Syrup;
5 bbds. Lovering's steam Syrup;
12 do. prime Porto Rico Sugar;
50 bbls. Lovering's double refined Sugar;
25 do. Baltimore soft do. do.
Also—Spices, Pickles, Sauces, Fruits, Fish, Sugar-Cured Hams, Dried Beef, &c., &c., wholesale and retail.
Catalogues furnished, giving an extended list of stock.
ap18-tf

NEW AND VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS.
I.—Domestic Duties; or, The Family a Nursery for Earth and Heaven. By the Rev. Rufus W. Bailey. 18mo., pp. 120. Price 20 and 25 cents. The duties of husbands and wives, of females, of parents and children, are here stated and enforced in a style at once attractive and forcible.
II. Ella Clinton; or, By Their Fruits ye Shall Know Them. By Cousin Martha. 18mo., pp. 206. Price 25 and 30 cents. This is an engaging story of an orphan girl.
III. Lessons for the Little Ones. By a Teacher of Infants. 18mo., pp. 180. With engravings. Price 25 and 30 cents. These lessons, derived from Scripture, are full of interest for juvenile readers.
IV. Gleanings from Real Life. By S. S. Egliseau, authoress of "Lizzie Ferguson." 18mo., pp. 180. Price 25 and 30 cents. It consists of fourteen sketches, drawn from real life, all exhibiting the beauty of godliness.
V. Annie Grey, and other sketches. By Olive. 18mo., pp. 72. Price 15 cents. Seven short, but interesting sketches, intended especially for little girls.
VI. Children of Abraham; or, Sketches of Jewish Converts. Being in part a sequel to Leila Ada. 18mo., pp. 120. Price 20 and 25 cents. The readers of Leila Ada will be pleased to learn something more about her cousin Isaac, who stood by her so nobly at the time of her fiery trial.
VII. The Life of Mrs. Sherwood, author of Henry Milner, Little Henry and his Bearer, &c. Abridged for the Board. 12mo., pp. 152, with a portrait. Price 25 cents.
VIII. A Spiritual Treasury for the Children of God; consisting of a Meditation for the Morning of each Day in the Year, upon select texts of Scripture. Humbly intended to establish the faith, promote the comfort, and influence the practice of the followers of the Lamb. By William Mason. 12mo., pp. 510. Price 70 cents. This is a reprint of a work long and well known to God's people, as one of the best books of devotional reading to be found in the English language.
IX. A Spiritual Treasury for the Children of God; Consisting of a Meditation for the Evening of each Day in the Year, upon select texts of Scripture. By William Mason. 12mo., pp. 505. Price 70 cents. This book should find a place by the side of the Bible in every closet of the land.
X. The Bishop and the Monk; or Sketches of the Lives of Pierpaolo Vergerio and John Craig, Converts from Popery. 18mo., pp. 166. Price 20 and 25 cents. These are very interesting and instructive sketches of the lives of an Italian bishop and a Scotch monk, during the time of the Reformation from Popery.
XI. Isabel; or, Influence. 18mo., pp. 155, with engravings. Price 20 and 25 cents. An excellent volume for the Sabbath School library.
XII. Little Talks for Little Folks. Written for the Presbytorian Board of Publication. 18mo., pp. 72. Price 15 cents. An admirable little volume for the little folks.
XIII. What is Faith? By the Rev. R. H. Beattie. Published by request of the Synod of New York. 18mo., pp. 102. Price 15 and 20 cents.
XIV. The Holy Life and Triumphant