and whose declared design was to oust the professors whom we had chosen. It is not denied by our opponents that they expect and intend, if the Seminary come fully under the control of the Assembly, to use all the means in their power to hinder the election of certain men. We believe these men to be good and true. We are confident that it is intended to sacrifice them; and if we were to consent to the measures set on foot for that purpose, we should feel that we had acted meanly. It makes no difference to us that the means proposed are capable of being presented in a specious light. Under ordinary circumstances, we might have no objection to being fully governed by the General Assembly; and yet, when we know that it is intended to work out a private end through the Assembly—when a minority impudently attempts to drive us—we resist. We feel that we are as loyal to the whole and undivided Church, in declining her government in part for the present, as they are who seek that government for their reasons. People must have a strange notion of us, if they suppose we are to be driven by the clamor of a minority, whose co-operation we can afford to want, to do what they intend shall work evil to us.

2. It is said by Dr. Rice, in his declinature, and echoed by various other parties, that the only way to secure harmony in this Seminary matter, is, to hand it over to the Assembly. But it will be seen, that when the transfer is demanded in the manner stated above, harmony cannot be looked for. One fourth of the seven Synods say, in effect, "come to our terms, and sacrifice your best men, or we will fight; and then you will be the authors of agitation and division!" Peace never was secured on such terms, and never will be, not even in the Millennium; for probably, then, minorities will be a little more respectful to majorities. It is not likely that then, one-fourth will call three-fourths a faction.

3. Many of us doubt the expediency of Assembly control, in the case of any Seminary. We have been looking on, for some years, and have seen that the Assembly has really done very little for the Seminaries under its care. We, who are old enough, remember the difficulties of Allegheny Seminary; and we cannot forget the almost ludicrous gravity with which the Assembly used to vote so many thousand dollars a year to the Seminary, if she could get the money! Her friends had to raise the part of it that she did get, and in her own region, too—and the Professors went without the remainder. We did not blame the Assembly for not giving what she had not; but we never could see what was exactly the advantage of being *allowed* to do that which we had an undoubted inherent right to do. The responsibility, after all, lay on the Synods in that neighborhood; they sustained it; they are yet completing their duty in that respect; and we cannot see a thing that they have done, which they would not have done, had the Assembly never had a meeting since 1830. The friends of that Seminary have as fully governed it as if there had been no Assembly; and it has been well governed. If its Directors have the harmless fancy to be appointed by the Assembly, we have no objection; and when we are members of the Assembly, we shall cheerfully vote for such men as the Synods of that neighborhood wish. We should count it an intolerable insult and offense to do otherwise, unless we were also ready to vote for the excision of those Synods for heresy.

4. Some of us contend that it is a mistake to give the Assembly any more power over a Seminary or College, than that included in the meaning of the phrase, "review and control." Except as it is a Court of appeal, the Assembly's whole constitutional power consists of the right to review and control. This right she always has. If any Synod allow its College to propagate heresy or cause disorder, any member of the Church may memorialize the Assembly in regard to it; and the Assembly has the right, and it is its duty, to take measures to abate the nuisance. So also, of Theological Seminaries. We cannot deny the Assembly this right, even if no action were ever had to place the Seminary under its care to any extent. This right is enough for every useful purpose. It is, in fact, all that a body so constituted can exercise, except as a mere matter of form. This we are all willing to submit to; nay, we covet it, whether it come with or without express covenant. And yet, we are charged with being disloyal to, and distrustful of, the Assembly!

5. We are charged with a design to agitate and divide the Church. Now, were we to yield to the present clamor, and place our Seminary under the Assembly, with vacant chairs, and then go to the Assembly with a re-nomination of the present professors by three-fourths of the seven Synods, the party now in opposition would seek to move South and East to prevent their election; would fiercely declare that their election was inconsistent with peace; would produce excitement on the very *questio vexata* which they wish to avoid; and would do more to agitate and divide, than we think we shall do for fifty years. It is because we wish to avoid agitation in the Assembly, that we decline to carry our disputes there. Let them bear the blame who continue to agitate. We are not agitators. We are content with things as they are. We mean to set ourselves right in the public mind, and then, with dignified composure, to let our opponents agitate till they are tired of it. We shall simply take care not to give them the opportunity to do so in the General Assembly.

6. In addition, I will quote a part of the letter of "A Ruling Elder," addressed to Dr. Van Rensselaer, on the subject of Synodical control. I may have referred to some of his ideas already; but yet, I beg that you will allow me space enough to quote from him that which will fully represent his notion of the matter. Referring, more slightly than he might have done, to the examples of the South-Eastern Seminaries, which are under Synodical control, and of which no one complains, he says:

"Independently of the sectional question, which, without doubt, in times past has been the leading consideration with the extreme South against surrendering their two Seminaries to a general control, there may be, with reflecting minds, an intelligent and well founded preference for Synodical supervision. As in civil government taxation and representation should go together, so in this case, the Synods contributing the cost of a Seminary, may rightfully claim over it a more *real* control than can be exercised by the representatives from remote, and, in many cases, newly formed Presbyteries, in the General Assembly. For, be it understood, the ratio of actual control is often far less, and especially so with the new Synods, than the ratio of numbers in a popular body of near three hundred members. Those who have witnessed the small circle near the Moderator's chair, within which results in the Assembly are generally shaped, will understand the remark. Advantages of voice, of commanding presence, of long and regular service in the Assembly, and of influential official position, carry the chief control. From the very necessity of the case in a large body, and not by design, is it so. The remarkable debate of the last Assembly, upon overture number twenty eight, illustrates this view, and must strengthen the policy of Synodical control. The unwieldy character of the Assembly, even now, was dwelt upon, and its future numbers considered frightful. A distinguished member "thought justice could not be secured in a judicial case, before the Assembly, as it is now constituted." A reduction of representation is already foreshadowed as inevitable, and a basis proposed of one minister and one elder for each fifty ministers, to be chosen by the Synods. This rule would yet further diminish the relative influence of small Presbyteries, distant from centres of influence, and everywhere be viewed as, at best, but a choice of evils. It is easy to perceive that a General Assembly so constituted, however well adapted to judicial business, and to the varied missionary work of the Church, could give little satisfaction in the management of a Seminary. It would necessarily become in time but a convocation of leading men, with which the great mass of the ministry and eldership, having no participation, could have little abiding sympathy. The slightest approach toward an oligarchy excites apprehension in the mind of every sound Presbyterian, in whose views of Church government the parity of the ministry is a fundamental idea. That "power is ever stealing from the many to the few," is a maxim whose warning should be heeded in ecclesiastical as in civil government.

"But I will not turn aside now to discuss the plans to which the enlargement of the Assembly may drive the Church. We may confidently trust in the care of our Great Head, that this Supreme Judicatory will ever be a bond in doctrine and order, and by its valuable Boards, and other legitimate agencies, will ever carry on the great work of the Church for the glory of our Lord. But are not these embarrassments, thus foreseen as inevitable in the constitution of the Assembly, arising from our vast territorial expansion, deeply suggestive in the matter before us? Do they not point to the Synods as a legitimate and efficient agency that may well be trusted with the Church's educational work, including theological training? The lesson is in many respects the same as in the development of our republican system of civil government, to which Presbyterianism has been likened; that is, general principles and measures, and exterior relations, in which the parts cannot act separately without collision, are the legitimate sphere of the consolidated government, but all else for the separate local governments. The principle of separate, local, representative government, perfectly independent in its place and sphere, even down to the township of six miles square, is a pervading principle, of our republican form of government, and the secret of its success over so wide a territory. The discriminating mind of De Tocqueville, after careful observation, seized upon this idea as explanatory of the successful working of our complicated and extended governmental machinery.

"To the Synods, then let the Church look for her colleges, and her future theological schools—to the Synods, as the highest judicatory into which a general and satisfactory representation can hereafter be carried—the Synods where every minister attends with and elder from each church and where, from the reasonable numbers, the humblest can be heard and felt—to the Synods, then, which can be divided and multiplied indefinitely, as they become inconveniently large, let the Church trust with confidence the training of her future ministry, except as heretofore provided.

"In some quarters entitled to the highest respect, the opinion is entertained that *all* Theological Seminaries of the Church should be under the control of the Assembly. Has it a logical basis? If in the election of directors and professors, the wishes of the Synods supporting the Seminary be regarded, it is a mere form; if disregarded, it is unjust. If a more efficient and satisfactory business management be expected from our overgrown and yet enlarging Assembly, as now constituted, meeting often at points very distant, the idea is against all analogy and manifestly unsound. Or if it were assumed in advance, that *two* or *seven* Synods may depart from the doctrinal Standards of the Church, and therefore must be held in leading strings, the suspicion would be degrading to such Synods: we presume it is not entertained.

"If disposed more fully to discuss the question of Synodical control, in contrast with that of the Assembly, these thoughts might well be urged. The Assembly is a body ever changing its members; the Synods are chiefly composed of the same ministers from year to year, and change slowly:—the Assembly divides its attention between several Seminaries; the Synods controlling a Seminary give it their chief attention:—the majority of the Assembly have no special interest, and but little personal knowledge, of any one Seminary; controlling Synods have a deep interest in, and a minute acquaintance with their only Seminary; three-fourths of any Assembly know but little of the field from which an individual Seminary must receive support, in funds, to begin with, and in students afterwards; know little of the Directors whom they appoint, whose names are read in a formal row and elected *en masse*, without even the invidious daring of rival candidates, so summarily defeated at Lexington. The great mass of the Assembly can learn little of the doings of previous years from the reading of a brief report, of which many members hear but little; and can know little of the doctrines taught in a Seminary whose students they rarely see. How few Georgia pastors can judge of the theology taught at Allegheny? How few Pennsylvania pastors ever hear a student from Columbia? On all these points, Synodical control has the advantage. The members of each Synod are comparatively permanent on the field; they hold their seats not by delegation and alternation, but at each session of the body; they know well the ground and its resources; they select well the few Directors falling to the part of each, and have frequent opportunities of conferring with them; they hear annually the report from *their* Seminary, and receive as their probationers, and then to pastoral fields around them, the sons there trained for the ministry. Nor is it easy to estimate too highly the influence to promote education, furnished by the very presence of educational facilities. I verily believe that the suitable establishment of this Seminary, as the child of the North-Western Synods, will draw forth from this region, within ten years, double the number of ministers that would otherwise recognize a call of Providence to that work. This result always follows the establishment of good schools. In short, the only advantage of the Assembly's Seminaries—viz., recognition in the Minutes, and the privilege of making reports and having them printed—belong also to the Synodical Seminaries; while the only disadvantage of the latter, their control by separate bodies rather than one, has not been found practically mischievous, and is far more than compensated by advantages on the other hand.

"Conceding the success of Princeton and Allegheny, and the gratifying promise of Danville, we yet maintain that the North-Western Synods have acted wisely in establishing the principle of Synodical control. The circumstances are diverse. Around and near these old centres, where Presbyterianism has the growth of an hundred years, are found leading minds, whose well-deserved influence, in a large degree, shapes the Assembly's action. The wishes of contributing Synods are thus made controlling. These young and border Synods could exercise no such influence."

7. I do not mean often to trouble you, or your readers, on this subject. What I now ask you to publish, is necessary to the just defence of three-fourths of these Synods. This is my apology for the otherwise intolerable length of this communication.

WEST-BY-NORTH.

Western Correspondence.

DR. M'KINNEY:—Southern Illinois has always been regarded as the most fertile portion of the State, and unexcelled, perhaps, by any portion of the United States. Its resources have, however, never been fully developed. Its fertile soil was not opened up by the plow of the cultivator, because no facilities were found to convey to market the superabundant crops. Schools were not established upon an efficient basis, and consequently were almost useless, and churches had but a poor support from a people comparatively unenlightened, many of whom adhered to the theory of employing only "*unlarned, no-pay preachers*," and with whom it was a sufficient condemnation to say of a minister, that he had "*been to College*." For these reasons, perhaps, more than because it was well known "there was much corn there," Southern Illinois became known throughout the West as "Egypt," and going thither was spoken of as a "descent into Egypt."

Latterly, however, a great change has taken place. The Illinois Central Railroad has inaugurated a new era in the history of this most wealthy district. It has opened up its vast, uncultivated tracts of fertile prairie to the view of the traveler in search of a Western home. It has carried into those prairies hundreds of hardy Eastern laborers, inured to toil and trained to economy on the granite hills of New Hampshire, or upon the steep sides of the Green Mountains. It has, with the settler, brought the school and the Church, and all the literalizing and enlightening sentiments of men of intelligence, education, and refinement. It has, in short, wrought a radical change in the appearance of things, and your readers may now regard the darkness of Egypt as dissipated, and the bondage of her sons broken.

Old School Presbyterians have had, for years, their churches in this part of the State, and a noble band of self-denying laborers have struggled on in the midst of the darkness, and under heavy discouragements, striving to keep alive a knowledge of the truth, under circumstances which perhaps a Pennsylvania pastor may faintly picture to himself, but which it would be unreasonable to expect him fully to realize. These churches and their faithful pastors are now, we trust, to witness a bright fulfillment of their dreams during the long night which has hung over them. One of these pastors, who has himself "borne the burden and heat of the day," writes in a recent communication: "Our darkened land is opening to the light. Southern Illinois is inviting attention, and emigration is beginning to turn this way. The real merits of this portion of the State are, I verily believe, not much longer to be overlooked. There is a waking up, a spirit of hopefulness, and a begun progress, which, I trust, are the harbingers of brighter days for us. Churches are being organized, schools established and sustained, and all the usual manifestations of life and growth are becoming apparent." The same brother writes of the organization of a thriving little church recently, at Salem, the county seat of Marion County. It was organized a few weeks prior to the meeting of the Presbytery of Kaskaskia, to which it belongs, and had at the time of organization thirteen members. The Presbytery subsequently met with them, and ten more had at this time, cast in their lot with them; and the brother adds, "from all that I could learn, as many more (twenty-three,) will soon unite with this little band." Brother Mack, a licentiate under care of Kaskaskia Presbytery, has charge of them, and no doubt is entertained of their ultimate success, under the blessing of God. Thus, likewise, in other parts of that portion of the State, the work progresses. Let the East give them laborers; for the "fields are white to the harvest," and the God of the harvest is opening up the door for the reapers.

A destructive fire has recently occurred in Chicago, attended with an unusual loss of life. Several large stores, with their contents, were consumed, and about thirty lives are supposed to have been lost. That, however, which gives a melancholy interest to this event, with the Christian, is the character of many of those who fell victims to the flames. It seems that the upper rooms in the stores were occupied by clerks as lodging-rooms, and they were in the habit of admitting abandoned females, and often spending the night in drunkenness and revelry. This was the case on the night of the fire. It appears in evidence before the Coroner, that there was much drinking and noise, and no doubt many retired to their beds intoxicated, and only awoke in eternity. How dreadful such an exit from the world, and what a warning to the living. O, that men would lay these lessons to heart. Nearly all the pastors of the city preached sermons relating to the fire, upon the following Sabbath, and sought to impress upon their hearers the solemn truths evidently set forth by the terrible providence. One pastor discoursed from these words: "Or those eighteen upon whom the town of Siloam fell and slew them: suppose ye that they were sinners above all them that dwelt in Jerusalem?" In illustrating this text, it was remarked that events such as there described, and such as had furnished the special occasion of his discourse, "were not so much to be regarded as a judgment upon the dead, as a warning to the living." A very true and just remark.

The secular press of Chicago has made a most savage attack upon Dr. Rice, since his arrival in that city. The *Tribune* leads off in its scurrilous abuse, manifesting a great want of principle, and an utter ignorance of Dr. Rice's position, and the position of our Church, upon the subject of slavery. Chicago, it is well known, is a strong Republican city; and the leading Republican papers seem determined to carry on a war of extermination against every thing and every body happening to come from a certain section of our country. It was Dr. Rice's misfortune to come from St. Louis. All the Abolition prints were industrious in circulating the falsehood that he was a pro-slavery man, and came North for the express purpose of disseminating his peculiar views upon that subject. This slander has been rung in every variety of tone, in the radical sheets about the Western metropolis, to the entire satisfaction, no doubt, of its originators. Dr. Rice is, however, too well known to be injured by such attacks. We will probably hear from him in a few days, in reply.

The Dr. expects to issue the first number of his *Monthly Expositor*, December first. It will be devoted to the exposition and defence of the doctrines of the Bible more *in extenso* than can well be the case in the weekly journal. It will, of course, not interfere with the papers now in the field.

The Autumn has thus far been, with us, unusually mild. All articles of food, both for man and beast, are to be obtained at greatly reduced prices; and, notwithstanding the stringency in money matters, we do not anticipate a very severe Winter.

May the Lord overrule all our reverses to his glory and the good of souls. Already we hear of some seriousness, and some revivals. May they continue.

Yours, &c., NORTH-WEST.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Report of H. Childs,

TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, FOR OCTOBER, 1857.

OHIO PRESBYTERY.—Long Island cong., $5.45; Females of Bethany cong., 35.71; Males of Bethany cong., of which 3.00 is for Foreign Missionary Papers, 52.00; Second Pres. ch., Pittsburgh, 25.55. Total, $119 31.
REDSTONE PRESBYTERY.—Morgantown cong., $33 38; Round Hill cong., 33.00. Total, $66.38.
BLAIRSVILLE PRESBYTERY.—Livermore cong., $10.00.
SALTSBURG PRESBYTERY.—Indiana cong., of which 5 00 is from the Sabbath School, 50 31; Gilgal cong., 13 70; Pine Grove cong., 1.30; Mt. Pleasant cong., 5.00; Concord cong., 12.00; Pine Run, 18.31 Total, $100.62.
ERIE PRESBYTERY.—Franklin Sabbath School, $6.25.
CLARION PRESBYTERY.—Perry cong., $16 00; Plagah cong., 20.00; Brookville cong., 5 30; Brookville cong., additional, 10 00; Female Miss. Soc., Callansburg cong., 20.00; Sabbath School, Callansburg cong., 12 00; Female Miss. Soc., Concord cong., 9.00; Fem. Miss. Soc., Bethesda cong., 8 62. Total, $100 92.
NEW LISBON PRESBYTERY.—Rehoboth cong., $10.00; Box of clothing from Female Missionary Society, Rehoboth cong., valued at 79.65.
FORT WAYNE PRESBYTERY.—New Lancaster cong., $4.25; Kendallville cong., 4.92; Albion cong., 2.83. Total, $12 00
SUNDRIES.—Colerain Forges, Huntingdon Co., Pa., per D. Stewart, Esq., 50.00; George Baird, of Washington, Pa., to pay transportation on box for Miss Flora Lee, 6 00; Box of clothing from Mt. Nebo cong., Allegheny Presbytery, valued at 37 00; Patterson estate, per hands of Mr. Marshall, 33.18; From an unknown donor, 11.60. Total, $100.78.

Pittsburgh, October 31, 1857. H. CHILDS, Treasurer.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

OPENED, to day at Carnaghan's, Allegheny, his second stock of Winter Coatings, Pant Stuffs, Vestings, &c.; and a large variety of Gloves, Hosiery, Mufflers, and Shawls. Cash buyers are invited to examine them.

News Department.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY is for sale by Messrs. Hunt & Miner, and by Mr. W. A. Gildenfenney.

Patent Office Reports.

We are indebted to Hon. David Ritchie, our Representative in Congress, for the volume on *Agriculture*, of the Patent Office Reports.

The Banks.

THE PENNSYLVANIA Banks have generally accepted the Relief law. The country Banks greatly interfere with the facilities of business, by not keeping their notes at *par* in the cities.

THE MISSOURI Banks have obtained the sanction of the Legislature for their suspension of specie payments.

BOSTON.—The Banks are doing considerable business.

NEW YORK.—The notes of sound country Banks are received at *par* in the city.

Elections.

OHIO.—Governor Chase is re-elected by a plurality of 1508.

WISCONSIN.—A. W. Randall, Republican, is probably elected Governor; there is a Republican majority chosen to each branch of the Legislature.

LOUISIANA.—The Democratic State ticket is elected. Most of the members of Congress, elect, and of the Legislature, are of the same party.

MARYLAND.—There were election riots in Baltimore. Three men were seriously injured. The Americans, had in the city, near 10,000 majority. The Americans have the Governor, Legislature, and three of the six Congressmen.

NEW JERSEY.—Both houses of the Legislature are Democratic.

California.

The *Star of the West* arrived at New York on the 4th. She brought $1,464,000 in specie. The mines were wrought with about usual success.

It is stated that Col. John C. Freemont has purchased the Merced and Mariposa Canal, for the sum of $25,000, and goes East for the purpose of procuring sufficient capital to push the enterprise to completion.

The Stockton Artesian Well has been bored to a depth of nine hundred and twenty-three feet, and although a considerable stream rises to the surface, the work is to be continued.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF CALIFORNIA.—The total official vote of California, for Governor, is 93,643, of which Mr. Weller received 53,122; Mr. Stanly 21,040; and Mr. Bowie 19,481.

Oregon.

The Constitutional Convention rose, after a session of five weeks. It borrowed, of course, from the other States, particularly from Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa.

The Governor's term of office is four years; and he is Superintendent of Public Instruction, with a yearly salary of only fifteen hundred dollars. The Secretary is to be both Secretary and Auditor of Public Accounts, salary the same as the Governor. The Treasurer is to get the munificent sum of eight hundred dollars per annum. The four Judges, being both Supreme and Circuit Judges, are to be elected for six years, and have a salary each of two thousand dollars per annum. The question of a slave or free State, is submitted to a vote of the people; also, the question of whether free negroes and Chinamen shall be allowed to come to, and reside in, the country. The *viva voce* vote is retained; but it only exists, constitutionally, until the Legislature sees fit to repeal it.

The sessions of the Legislature are to be biennial, and are limited to forty days; but the Governor may call extra sessions, not to exceed twenty days at any one session. The total yearly expenses of the three departments of the government are estimated at the amazingly economical sum of seventeen thousand dollars. If the machine works (?) it will be one of the cheapest State governments in existence on this continent.

Kansas.

It is stated that Walker's object in stationing troops at Lecompton was not exactly to protect the Convention, nor to watch the proceedings of, and be prepared for any action his pro-slavery enemies might make against him; but because, the Legislature having a large Free State majority, they will probably repeal obnoxious laws, and depose office holders, in which case a repetition of the bloody scenes in the early history of the Territory was apprehended.

A Constitution will be submitted to the people, with a "slavery clause," which will be objectionable to the Free State men, but too moderate for pro-slavery ultraists.

A letter to the *North American*, dated Lawrence Oct. 29th says:

Matters are again assuming a quiet form, and the political horizon is less ominous of discord than on some other occasions.

A great change has taken place with the people in regard to Gen. Walker and Secretary Stanton. Public feeling has been vascillating for a long time, but now it seems settled, and all parties show a disposition of doing them justice. Many are open in their praise. The conservative of all parties, those who desire the preservation of peace, and wish to see an end of this anarchical state of society, are exceedingly well pleased with his course, because they see the end of the present difficulties, and the dawning of a brighter future.

Certificates of election have been issued to the elected members to the Territorial Legislature from several of the districts. This body will stand twenty-four Free State to fifteen Democrats. The Council stands nine Free State to four Democrats.

The county and township officers are coming forward and qualifying. Many who have heretofore repudiated the entire territorial code, which they have invariably pronounced *bogus*, are now accepting office under those laws, and some of them are now executing them.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

New Brighton Normal Seminary.

This Institution for young ladies is now open for the reception of students, and we know of no other Seminary where young ladies can receive a more thorough or better education. The building is large and commodious, situated upon a beautiful eminence, overlooking the town, and the walks around the building are beautifully and artistically laid out. Mr. Curry, the principal, is a gentleman eminently qualified in every particular, to take charge of so important and responsible a position. Besides being a ripe and finished scholar, he is a gentleman of kind and pleasing address. Parents and guardians could not make choice of a more healthful and pleasing location, nor insure their children and wards a more finished education than at the New Brighton Normal Seminary.—*New Brighton Times.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Duff's College, Corner of Third and Market Streets, Pittsburgh.

Thirteen first Premium Silver Medals and Diplomas, have been awarded Duff's unrivalled system of Book-keeping, and Duncan's splendid new system of Penmanship. The latter work containing nearly five hundred specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, including Gentlemen and Ladies corresponding, bold business and text copies for heading Ledgers; Italian, Old English, and German Text. Offhand flourished Birds, Eagles, Swans, Fishes, Pens, Angels, &c., engraved in the highest style of the art, and presenting the most comprehensive self-instructor in Penmanship yet published in this or any other country. Numbers who cannot attend College are now availing themselves of it, for private instruction. One volume large quarto, mailed postpaid, to any part of the country, on receipt of five dollars in money or stamps. Address P. Duff, Duff's College, Pittsburgh, Pa.—*Pittsburgh Evening Reporter.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Fever and Ague.

A case of Eight Months' Standing cured by Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.

Michael Kelly, No. 117 Seventh, near Grant Street, says:

"Last July, while running on the river, on a cotton boat plying between Natchez and New Orleans, I was taken with Fever and Ague. For eight long months I suffered with this dreadful disease. The greater part of this time I was unable to work, and spent at least fifty dollars for different medicines, but found no permanent relief. Three weeks ago, one of my friends insisted upon my trying Bœrhave's Holland Bitters, saying that a *cure was guaranteed*. After taking it for one week, I must state, I was a sound man. I have been at work now for two weeks, and have had no return of the Chills and Fever whatever."

I certify that the above statement is true.

THOMAS ADAMS,
Diamond House, or at R. Chesters's Gothic Hall.

CAUTION!—Be careful to ask for *Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.*

Sold at $1.00 per bottle; or, six bottles for $5.00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO., Pittsburgh; and Druggists generally.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Wood's Hair Restorative.

Among all preparations for the hair that have been introduced as infallible, none has ever given the satisfaction or gained the popularity that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative now has. His Restorative has passed the ordeal of innumerable fashionable toilets, and the ladies, wherever they have tested it, pronounce it a peerless article. They find, where the hair is thinned, that it creates a fresh growth—that it fully restores the vegetative power of the roots on the denuded places, and causes the fibres to shoot forth anew—that it dissolves and removes dandruff, prevents grayness, restores the hair to its original color when grayness has actually supervened, gives a rich lustre, imparts the softness and flexibility of silk to the hair, and keeps it always luxuriant, healthy, and in full vigor.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Sold by all Druggists.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

ASHES—Pearls, 7¼@7¼c. Pots, 6a6¼c. Soda Ash, 4c.
APPLES—Prime Winter, $1.75@2.00; Russetts, $1.25@1.50; Ramboes, common, 75c@1.00 per bbl.
BEANS—$1.00@1.50 per bus.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Butter, retailing in market at 20c.; barrel, 14@15c. Eggs, 11@12c. per doz.
CHEESE—Western Reserve, 9c.; prime cutting, 9½@10c.; Goshen, 11c.
DRIED BEEF—14@15c.
FEATHERS—55@59c.
FEED—Country Mill, 55@90c. per 100 lbs.
FLOUR—Up river superfine, from first hands, 4.25@4.37; extra, $4.50@4.62; down river sup., $4.37@4.50; extra, $4.60@4.65, and family 4.90@5.00. From store, superfine $4.50@4.62; extra 4.75@4.87, and family 5.00@5.12. Rye, $3.75 per bbl. Buckwheat, 1.90a2.00 per 100 lbs., on arrival; from store, in 50 lb sacks, at 1.00a1.12 per sack.
GRAIN—Oats, 28c. Corn, 45@50c. Barley, 50@55c. Rye, 50a55c. Wheat, 90ca$1.00.
GROCERIES—Cuba Sugar, 9@9½c. New Orleans Molasses, 60a65c. Syrups, 50a65c. Coffee, 12a12½. Rice, 5½a6c.
HAY—$10.00a15.00 per ton.
POTATOES—Reds, 31a35. Pinkeyes, 40c. Neshannocks, 45a50c.
SEEDS—Timothy, $1.75a2.00. Flax, $1 00.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

BEEVES—1400 head offered; about 900 sold, at prices ranging from 2¼ to 4c., gross, equal to 4½a8c., net—ruling rates high½ for medium.
SHEEP—950 head offered, and 350 sold at 2⅞a3½c., gross, and $2 00 per head.
HOGS—3,525 head offered, and 275 sold at 4a5½ gross; 4¾ a5c. were the ruling rates.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.

BEESWAX—27c. per lb.
FEATHERS—50c.
DRIED APPLES—6½a8c.
FLOUR—Standard brands $5.37½c; extra $5.75a6.00, and fancy $7.00. Rye, $4.50. Corn Meal $3 25 per bbl.
GRAIN—Wheat: Red, $1.26a1.28; White, $1.34a1.35. Rye, 56c. Corn, 75a76c. Oats, 33c.
GINSENG—45c. per lb.

CINCINNATI, November 9.

FLOUR—$4.30a4.50 for superfine and extra, and $4.60a4.75 for white wheat.
CHEESE—9c.
BUTTER—17a19c for roll.
COFFEE—10½a11c.
HOGS—5c.

BALTIMORE, November 9.

FLOUR—Ohio and Howard Street, $5.25.
GRAIN—Wheat, white 1.30a1.40; red 1.18a1.22.

NEW YORK, November 9.

FLOUR—Common to good State, $4.75a4 85; extra do., $4.-95a5.20; extra Ohio, $5 35a6.00; St. Louis brands, $6.60a7.75. Rye, $3.50a5 00. Corn Meal, $3.40a3.75. Buckwheat, 1.87½ a2.00 per 100 lbs.
GRAIN—Wheat: Southern White, 1.45a1.55; Tennessee, 1.35; Indiana, 1.23. Rye, 78½c. Oats, 42a44c. Corn, 75c.

Foreign Intelligence.

England.

The steamer *Canada* brings European news to the 24th of October. There had been no later arrivals from India. The work of enlistment for the Army, and of organizing an effective Militia for home defence, was actively progressing.

Financial matters, however, had still a strong hold upon the public mind, but the tendency to a *panic* was not so strong. The Bank of England had advanced the rate of interest to eight per cent. This had checked the exportation of specie. The funds were steady, with a tendency upward; and the money market was comparatively quiet, though still there was a heavy demand at the Bank.

Lord Macaulay had been elected High Steward of Cambridge.

The papers continue to publish lengthy speeches by prominent men, on the affairs of India. Amongst others, the Duke of Cambridge addressed the citizens of Sheffield, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Crimean Monument. He urged stern justice to the mutineers, and stated that recruiting was progressing in a perfectly incredible manner.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech in Liverpool, upon the Educational question. He looked upon patronage as the curse and plague of the country, and hoped for the day when nearly every office will be held up in the face of the country for the best candidate.

A farewell demonstration was given to Neal Dow, by the temperance men, at Liverpool, on the 23d ult. He is a passenger per the *Canada*. There had been a monetary pressure on the banks of Ireland.

France.

Money matters were stringent, and prospects somewhat gloomy. A forced circulation of paper was slightly probable.

The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent writes that the Governor of the Bank of France went to Campaigne on Tuesday, prepared to ask the Emperor for a decree giving forced currency to bank notes. It was not likely that the request would be granted.

The bullion in the Bank of France was stated, upon reliable authority, to have decreased thirty millions of francs since the last monthly returns.

Failures were confidently expected in Paris.

Gold was being taken from the Bank of France for shipment to America.

Prussia.

The King of Prussia was regaining his health very slowly—indeed it is inferred that his physicians, when officially called upon, will have to give such a certificate in regard to the probability of the King being able to resume his monarchical functions, as will warrant the constitutional assumption of the regency by the Prince of Prussia.

Turkey.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Jassay, October 19, states that the Divan had that day come to a resolution to recognize the rights of the Porte, and in favor of a union of the Principalities under a constitutional sovereign, to be chosen from one of the Western dynasties; a representative form of government, and a neutrality of State. The Wallachian Divan had arrived at a similar result.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday.—The Turkish Ministry has been overthrown, and Reschid Pacha has been appointed Grand Vizier; Riza Pacha Minister of War; Yassif Pacha to the Imperial Guard, and Petri Pacha to the Artillery.

Notices.

Notice.

Being recently appointed Agent of the Allegheny Bible Society, I would inform the subscribers to the Bible cause, in the city of Allegheny and vicinity—also, Sewickley and neighborhood—that it is my intention to call on them for their subscriptions at an early day. As my time is limited, it is earnestly desired that a second call be rendered unnecessary.

WILLIAM McELWEE, Agent.

Married.

On the 15th ult., by Rev. Dr. Swift, Mr. THOMAS DUNCAN, of Snowden Township, Allegheny County, to MISS RACHEL ADAMS, of Allegheny City.

By Rev. S. C. Jennings, on the 29th ult., Mr. THOMAS F. JEFFERY to MISS SARAH JANE NEWELL, all of Allegheny Co.

At Norristown, by Rev. Joseph Nesbitt, on the 30th of September last, Mr. SAMUEL JAMISON to MISS MARY ANNE CARSON, all of Norristown.

On Thursday, October 22d, by Rev. David Grier, at the residence of Mrs. J. Kerr, the bride's mother, West Granville, Mercer County, Pa., Rev. John Marshall, Doddsville, Ill., to MISS SARAH E. KERR.

On the 29th of October, at the residence of the Hon. George Crawford, the bride's father, at Chatham's Run, by Rev. James H. Baird, of Lock Haven, Mr. N. W. FREDERICKS, of Queen's Run, to MRS. CHARLOTTE GUYER, all of Clinton County, Pa.

Obituary.

DIED—Oct 7th, at his residence, in Cook Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., Mr. JOHN BURL, Sr., in the 73d year of his age.

Mr. Burl had long been a member of Donegal church. Our hope is, that he has now entered that Church whose membership never fails.

DIED—In Philadelphia, on Sabbath evening, the 11th inst., MARY C., daughter of Edmund and Susan A. Franciscus, aged 2 years and 11 days.

"Alas! how changed that lovely flower
Which bloomed and cheered our hearts;
Fair, fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we're called to part!" E.F.

DIED—On the 2d inst., ADA MARGARET JANE, infant daughter of Dr. John B. and Lydia Stilly.

These parents mourn because loved objects are seen no more. Yet they know who hath said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." And to cheer and soothe their aching hearts, he hath also said, "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid; ye believe in God, believe also in me." Mourning parents remember your children are gathered away from every stormy blast, home to the bosom of Jesus, there to bloom in eternal day. G.M.

DIED—On the 21st inst., at the residence of his grandfather, George Weaver, Adams County, Pa., GEORGE WEAVER NEELY, son of Jonathan W. and Margaret E. Neely, aged 3 years, 3 months, and 12 days.

Our little Georgie was attacked on the night of the 21st, with croup. He suffered a short time, till the kind messenger came to give him relief, and carry him away to the bosom of our Saviour.

Thou art gone, we no longer thy face shall behold;
That form, loved by many, is lifeless and cold;
In the cold arms of death thou art silently sleeping,
While friends o'er thy memory in sadness are weeping.
Yes! there we may hope thou art safely at rest,
And pillowed thy head on Immanuel's breast.
O, who would recall thee from regions so glorious,
Where o'er sin and death thou art more than victorious. M.W.

DIED—At his residence in Muskingum County, Perry Township, Ohio, on the 2d of October, Mr. JOHN WYCOFF, in the 65th year of his age.

The deceased was born in the "forks of Yough.," Allegheny County, Pa., on the 5th of March, 1793. The family farm was near Round Hill church, where he spent his youth in agricultural pursuits. In the war of '12, when his country called for soldiers to redress her wrongs, he went a volunteer in the cavalry attached to the squadron of Major Ball, under whose command he fought in the battle of Massissinewa, and was amongst the foremost in the charge on the morning of that eventful day. Whilst others fell before and around him, his life was spared. The Prince of Peace had yet work for him as a soldier of the Cross. In 1817, having married Susan Peairs, he removed to Ohio, improved the farm, on which, with persevering industry, and well directed economy, he reared in respectability a large family. Shortly after his settlement in Ohio, he united with the church of Pleasant Hill. Some years afterwards a church was organized in Norwich, and he transferred his membership there, where he was elected and ordained a Ruling Elder, in which capacity he continued faithfully and acceptably to officiate until his death. His last sickness was short and severe. On Tuesday morning he was taken suddenly and severely ill of cholera morbus, and on the next Friday, about 5 P. M., he left this world of trial for one (as we trust,) of glorious reward. On the next day his remains were interred in Norwich grave-yard, amidst an unusually large concourse of friends and neighbors. "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men." S.W.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—HAVING RESIGNED MY Professorship in the Homœopathic Medical College, in Philadelphia, my friends in the country will hereafter find me, as formerly, at No. 312 Penn St.
no14-3m* J. P. DAKE, M. D.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of John A. Nesbit, Esq., late of Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pa., deceased, have been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased, will present the same without delay, to
WM. M'CLEAN, Noblestown, Pa., or
WM. N. NESBIT, Moon Tp., All'y Co., Pa.,
no14-3t* Executors.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, (look to the names and beware of imitations,) puts to shame