

tiquar bill for the mourners, was four hundred dollars; and Mr. Brown received three dollars and seventy five cents for tolling Trinity church bell.

Dr. Freeman gives it as his opinion that one-fourth of the children of this city under ten years of age, die from hereditary inebriety, and advocates an asylum for inebriates, alleging that from experiments already made, eighty per cent. of such cases may be cured.

The Rev. Dr. Cox, formerly of Brooklyn, but now of Leroy, promises the Evangelist some reminiscences of his past acquaintance with New York and vicinity. In the meantime, he says:

"With penitence, solemn feelings, I often recall to New York, since I first came in January, 1812, when its population was scarce fifty thousand; when the hospital fronting Pearl Street was up town; when Canal Street was called paved or arched, not canalized; when the old 'College' was a house of prayer, for divinity and for law; when the city was a wilderness, and the Princes, afterward William IV., used to skim the ice in the Revolution, when the English poet, seated the city, and when Washington went to Ogdon, of New Jersey, Governor of the same in the year of 1812, on a confidential and well arranged expedition to the Princes, hear his 'sincerely thought' to Washington's head-quarters; and thus compel his young German father to end the war, in favor of our stubborn and gallant States. It is a national edifice, and Aaron Ogden's own lips. The enterprise failed; not from any defect proper to itself, but from causes in the control of Providence alone.

Prof Huntington, of Cambridge, Mass., has been for some time engaged on alternate Sabbath evenings, in delivering a series of the well-known 'Graham Lectures.' His theme is 'Human Society,' as illustrating the goodness, wisdom, and power of God, who has ordained and established it, and has pre-adjudged mankind to it. The Lecture-room has been so crowded at times, that many have gone two hours in advance, to secure seats. Two Sabbaths ago the Professor preached, by invitation, in the church of the Rev. Dr. Storrs, who stated to his people that he did not consider the Professor a Unitarian. The text was Gal. ii. 20. And, it is said, in the progress of the sermon, the Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the need of regeneration by the Holy Spirit, were distinctly enunciated.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Tabernacle church, has declined the invitation to take charge of the American Chapel, in Paris.

The whole number of clergy in the Diocese of New York, of the Episcopal Church, is three hundred and fifteen; of churches and chapels, two hundred and seventy-two; of communicants, twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-six.

The Evangelist complains of the impropriety so often witnessed in the Choir Guilds of the churches, and intimates pretty plainly, that if the people generally were aware of the conduct often taking place there, they would take means to abate such nuisances, wherever found to exist.

PHILADELPHIA. The North American calls attention to the increase of Drinking and Tavern Loafing in this city. According to it, drunkenness is fearfully prevalent, and crime abounds.

Efforts are being made for a Systematic Numbering of the Streets, for the sake of convenience.

The Mercantile Library Association is now worth \$40,000, including real estate and books.

The old and well-known firm, Messrs. Levy & Co., will soon take possession of the new building at the corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets, which is the finest in the city devoted to the Dry Goods and Fancy Silk business. It is one hundred and seventy-five feet long, and fifty broad, having a fine brown-stone front.

Public Parks are not without their advantages, notwithstanding their beauty and utility. The Fairmount Park is rented to a man for \$200 a year, who opens it, for a consideration, every Sabbath, to those, mostly foreigners, who wish to spend the day in amusements.

A writer in the Presbyterian is opposed to the proposed mode of relieving the American Sunday School Union from its embarrassments, by means of contributions from the Sunday Schools; 1st, because of the large sum, \$200,000, needed; 2d, because it will interfere with other objects, to which the Sunday Schools are already committed; 3d, because of the length of time, five years, in which this effort is to be continued, and because it is a matter which only business men can fully understand; 4th, because it will probably introduce a large system of agencies, with which our Church has altogether disposed, for the sake of economy, in its own business.

blessing upon them, just when their hearts were ready to faint. What encouragement is this for continued prayer? What an encouragement for other churches, in similar circumstances, to go and do likewise! And what an inducement for the ministers of Christ to go and labor in the desolate churches of our land and to reap the harvest which are whitening for the reaper! Do not ministers too often neglect their little ones, and there not so much reluctance to go and break them the bread of eternal life? H. W. B.

Western Correspondence. Dr. McKim's—The landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated in Chicago, on a festival, on the evening of the 22d of December. Considerable taste was displayed, as we learn, by New Englanders, in decorating the hall with devices emblematic, calculated to retain the early scenes, in which the Pilgrim fathers participated. The seals of the six New England States were conspicuous, garnished with strings of dried apples, bunches of red pepper, pumpkins, crooked necked squashes, &c. Pictures of the 'Village Church,' the 'Town Hall,' and the old 'Red School House,' adorned the walls, and represented the 'Old Queen's arms,' with the more peaceful articles of household furniture and farming implements, everywhere met the eye of the beholder.

The tables were covered with charcuterie dishes, among which, of course, was prominent the ornate present pumpkin, which was to the Italian, potato to the Irish, hog to the Negro, or frog soup to the Frenchman. It is a national edifice, and worthy to be adopted as the central piece of our national architecture.

After supper, various sentiments were offered, and various speeches made in response, some of which are described as splendid and energetic. There was quite a general allusion to New England, a very unanimous bestowment of praise upon, and expression of attachment to General Jackson, and considerable boast of the possession of all the liberty, religious or otherwise, worth possessing. It is, however, somewhat singular, that all these things were not so much spoken directly of the Pilgrim fathers, whose landing was commemorated. Rather a remarkable omission this. Without this, the celebration is like the play of Hamlet without the battle of New Orleans and New Orleans and the hope of the day utterly forgotten.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour. Much good feeling prevailed, and the presence of ardent spirits—none whatever was allowed.

We do not claim to know whether Congregationalists were agreed with Congregationalists East; but we do know that, when a boy, the shorter Catechism was universally taught through-out the land, and it is mostly in this little tract called the 'New England Primer.' Now we have in this region, at least, no 'New England Primers,' and, with a very few exceptions, no Congregational families or Sabbath Schools in which the Catechism is taught. And this is not accident, nor negligence; it is because there are in the Catechism doctrine not only repugnant to our religion, but repugnant to our moral sense, and to our common sense.

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Washington. The two Houses of Congress met again on Monday, the 4th inst., and resumed business. Much important matter is before them, and some of it is peculiarly exciting. Sectionalism runs strong. The manifestations of this evil spirit have, thus far, been mainly from the South; but they will doubtless be met. Criticism provokes re-primand. Imputations of unworthy motives are repelled by defiance. And gratuitous attacks are equally injurious. The spirit now predominant augurs ill for the happiness of the country. Women and good men combining great firmness with an imperious temper and unlimited self-control, should be sent to Congress at such a time as this.

The principal matters before Congress on Monday, related to the breaking up of Gen. Walker's expedition against Nicaragua.

The capture and sending home of General Walker and one hundred and fifty of his followers of a neighboring and peaceful State, has caused a great commotion. On his arrival at New York, he was welcomed by a great number of his countrymen, and there will always be such in the land. On his being taken before Secretary Cass, by Marshall Riddeter, who brought him on from New York, Mr. Cass did not recognize him as a prisoner, and he was released. 'Am On' leave, he is under bonds to answer for a breach of the neutrality laws, but he can be arrested only on a process from the Court. If he had been caught on the high seas, he would have been held to trial for violating the laws of the United States, in fitting out an expedition against a foreign country, claiming to be a citizen of that State, an occasion for complaints occurs.

Taking all the previous history of Walker, and the character of this expedition, and the fact that, with his armed band he had already committed his warlike, capturing vessels and forts, making prisoners and shedding blood, unopposed common sense would dictate the duty, 'on the part of his country, of putting an end, at once, to his depredations. And so thought the prompt and brave Commodore Patterson.

Morally Patterson was bound, as the agent of his country, to prevent his countrymen from doing a wrong to their neighbors. And the manner of prosecution may have been perfectly justifiable. The circumstances of the case, and the intention of the actor, and the manner of execution, all give character to the act. Necessity, or even a reasonable suspicion of an intended wrong, will authorize an arrest and restraint, till an investigation can be had. Commodore Patterson, then, knowing the injury which was being done, and contemplated, was in duty bound to seize Walker and his men, and send them home for trial. They were manifestly wrongdoers, and their conduct, in company and quality of the greatest, outrage against humanity. If Nicaragua had the power of Great Britain, to capture and execute invaders, she might then complain that these trespassers had been taken away from her wrath; but as she is feeble, she will doubtless regard their capture and removal as an act of kindness, to be repaid by gratitude.

There is but little advancement yet made in Kansas Affairs. The success of the Pro-Slavery Constitution at the election on the 21st; and the conflicts between parties at Fort Scott, and between the proslavery and the United States troops at Sugar Mound, add greatly to the difficulties of the case. Mr. Pugh submitted a bill, which may be regarded as a step in the right direction, before the recess, by Mr. Douglas. It proposes to modify the act of Congress, relative to the Territories, and to submit the Slave to a future vote of the people.

The St. Louis Democrat has a report, that, on Friday, the 25th ult., news reached Leavenworth that an engagement took place between the troops of Gen. Lane, at Sugar Mound, and the Dragoons. The officers ordered Gen. Lane to surrender, which he refused; the Dragoons charged; but were repulsed, with the loss of three of their number. The Dragoons retired, and sent to Denver for reinforcements. Denver ordered three companies of Dragoons to the seat of war, and it was expected there would be bloody war. As soon as the news of the engagement was received, the people commenced preparing for the coming of the Dragoons, and it was reported that before the Dragoons arrived, Lane would be reinforced to two thousand five hundred. Intense excitement exists among the people of Lawrence, who are preparing to take the field. Calhoun has fled from the Territory.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to punish the practice of polygamy in Territories of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston, from Havana, reports that Walker's vessel, the steamer Fashion, had been seized by the American Consul, her papers having been found to be irregular.

Markets. Flour—Superfine, 100 lbs. \$1.25; No. 1, 100 lbs. \$1.15; No. 2, 100 lbs. \$1.05; No. 3, 100 lbs. \$0.95; No. 4, 100 lbs. \$0.85; No. 5, 100 lbs. \$0.75; No. 6, 100 lbs. \$0.65; No. 7, 100 lbs. \$0.55; No. 8, 100 lbs. \$0.45; No. 9, 100 lbs. \$0.35; No. 10, 100 lbs. \$0.25.

The Lutz Murder Trial. The trial of John Lutz for the murder of Richard O'Leary, in Pittsburgh, was had, last week. He was convicted of murder in the first degree. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Sheridan, indicted for the murder of Conrad Thielman, is before the Court.

Pittsburgh City Election. On Tuesday, Mayor Weaver was re-elected by a majority of about twelve hundred. The other Republican nominees, for the City Officers, and for a majority of the Wards, were also successful.

The Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. T. A. Scott, late Superintendent of the Western division of this road, has been appointed General Superintendent. He entered upon the duties of his office on the 1st inst. Joseph D. Potts, late Treasurer of the Connellsville road, succeeds Mr. Scott in the care of the Western division.

The Pittsburgh Banks. Our Banks published, on Monday, their first Weekly Statement. The aggregate of the seven Banks is as follows: Assets, \$1,855,908.00; Deposits, \$1,184,919.98; Due other Banks, \$1,065,118.00; Total, \$2,249,827.98.

Neurology. A gentleman living in Philadelphia says: 'In passing through Pittsburgh, some months since, I purchased a bottle of Berber's Holland Bitters. It brought me more relief than any other medicine I had ever used. I have recommended the article to many of my friends, and four or five of the number say it cured them. I think that my recommendation has done more for its sale in Philadelphia than any advertisement.'

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Foreign Intelligence. The British mail steamer Niagara, brings Liverpool dates to the 18th ult., and \$100,000 in specie. The money market was greatly relaxed. Specie was flowing into the Bank of England. Discounts were at 8 1/2 to 9 per cent. But still, new failures were occurring.

The Times gives a list of the principal speculators in London since the beginning of October. The number is fifty-five, and the liabilities are \$16,000,000, to \$20,000,000. The liabilities of the houses suspended in the province are computed at \$28,000,000, at a very moderate calculation, but this includes the debts of five banks, amounting to \$28,000,000. The total is \$54,000,000.

Operations were resumed upon the Leontina on the 18th, but with the most tremendous pressure of the winter season. The Leontina had continued the grant of a pension of a thousand pounds a year to Gen. Wilson, and five hundred a year each, to Lady Nell and Mrs. Nicholson.

Another public meeting in favor of reform for India had been held in London. The latest news from India, in the presentation to Lord Palmerston of a memorial, very influentially signed, in favor of a special representation in Parliament of the educated classes.

It was rumored in Paris that the Emperor intended to visit the Crimea, and that General Suleyev, and the Emperor, would appear in the Crimea on New Year's day. It was also said that a decree of exile had been issued against the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Alexander, and that the Emperor had reduced his rate of discount to six per cent. for all descriptions of bills.

The legislative session opened at Turin on the 14th. The King, in his speech, hoped for cordial cooperation in the development of liberal principles, which are the foundation of the national policy.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says: 'The American ship Silver Keys, having on board the engineers and machinery, that were to have been employed in the raising of the vessel sunk at Sebastopol, and which had been sent to exceed the probable proceeds of salvage.'

The Paris correspondent says that the Ottoman ministry is laboring to bring about a cessation of hostilities in the Crimea, and that the representatives of the Great Powers are at Constantinople. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had, at last, quitted Constantinople and was at Vienna.

Notices. The Presbyterian of Ohio will meet in the Second Year of the State of Ohio, on the Second Tuesday of January, at 2 o'clock.

Married. The Rev. Wm. Edgar, Mr. William B. Gann, to Miss Catherine Davis, of Westport, Conn. on the 24th ult.

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considered especially dangerous ill until a short time before her departure. When told that in all probability death was near, she calmly heard the announcement, and expressed her willingness to go. Her last words were, 'I am coming.'

By this bereaving disposition, in God's providence, many hearts have been filled with sadness. A young husband feels lonely in this world now, since the wife, the object of his most tender care, has been so soon and so suddenly taken away. A little babe, unconscious of its loss, is left without the common heritage. But the God that called the mother can watch over the child. Jesus can unite again those that are separated now by death. O. H. M.

Dear—Near Connellville, at the residence of Mrs. M. C. Conover, December 18, 1857, Mr. MARGARET CONOVER, aged 68 years, 8 months, and 13 days.

The writer believes that he here records the death of a sincere Christian. She had long borne the name; first in connection with the church at Dunlap's Creek; being afterwards at Uniontown, and lastly at Connellville. Her life had been a life of piety and usefulness. In October 1855, she buried a much-loved husband. Three years after, in the same month, (October), her former bereavement was brought to her mind afresh, as she laid down by the side of her husband and their father three of her children, two sons and one daughter. Five years after, she buried another daughter, and still three years later (1849) another son, which with her eldest daughter, buried in 1810, made the seventh child, recollections of whose death, with that of her father, gave to the last years of her life a sadness, whose subdued agonies appeared in her every movement. All of her children who grew up to years of maturity, embraced the religion she had often urged upon their attention. The last two years of her life were marked with much bodily suffering, as well as mental distress, especially her last illness, of two weeks' duration. But Christ was her comfort. Her quiet, unobtrusive demeanor became very attractive in her last days; as her friends found that her 'assurance of God's love' became more and more cheering to her. Her end was peace.

DECEMBER 18, 1857. Mr. JAMES BROWN, late of Greenburg, aged 93 years.

The name of Mr. Brown is familiar to many readers of the Banner. He was born in the County of Donegal, Ireland, in 1764, and removed to the United States in 1792. About the year '96 he married Margaret Provanice, in Carlisle, and emigrated to Washington County shortly after the whisky insurrection. Being a stranger in a strange land, like James, he sought the assistance of the God of his fathers. He was received, examination into the church of Reacon, then under the care of that warm-hearted minister, Rev. Joseph Patterson. About the year '27 or '28, he left the neighborhood of Burgetts-town, and removed to Greenburg, for sake of being near to Dr. Brown, an elder brother, in that region. The writer of these lines became acquainted with him five or six years ago, as he then began to visit Ohio on account of his daughters, who lived in our bounds. He seemed to be a Christian of great meekness and gentleness, inclined to be thoughtfully reverent, and to be a man of great piety and devotion. He was common to persons of his great age. Especially did he love to talk of the things of the kingdom—the great goodness and mercy of our heavenly Father. More than two years ago, I heard him say, at a funeral, that he just lived waiting and ready for the summons to come. He sometimes wondered that the chariot wheels moved so slowly, as he did not know what would be his end. Yet he was willing to wait the Lord's time. His mind became sensibly more feeble, for some months before his exit; yet, when the Christian friend would call him to the great salvation, he would brighten up, and exhibit a heavenly glow in his countenance and conversation. The writer did not see him during his last days; and though his other man failed, we have no doubt that the 'hour' was struck, and stronger, till he breathed his last. Rev. R. Heron made some very appropriate remarks before leaving the church; comparing his end with that of Jacob, who followed his children to die with them in a strange land. His mortal remains now repose in the burying ground at New Glasgow, Pa.

DECEMBER 20th, near Moorefield, Harrison County, Ohio, Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, in the 70th year of his age.

The subject of this notice was a native of New Jersey. He emigrated to this State in early life, and for the past thirty years has been a member of the Presbyterian Church at Nottingham, and until the last two years was scarcely ever absent from his place in the sanctuary. His disease was cancer, that most trying of all diseases—yet he bore his afflictions with Christian fortitude and patience; leaving us a worthy example of humility and submission to the Divine will. 'Heed are the dead which die in the Lord.' 'Blessed are they that die in the Lord.' J. M. J.

DECEMBER 24th, 1857, at his residence in Blue Grass, Scott County, Iowa, Mr. WILLIAM MOOREHEAD, aged 67 years, wanting two days.

His friends in Westmoreland and Indiana Counties, Pa., will be happy to know that his remains have been deposited in the grave, and that the subject of this notice was a native of New Jersey. He emigrated to this State in early life, and for the past thirty years has been a member of the Presbyterian Church at Nottingham, and until the last two years was scarcely ever absent from his place in the sanctuary. His disease was cancer, that most trying of all diseases—yet he bore his afflictions with Christian fortitude and patience; leaving us a worthy example of humility and submission to the Divine will. 'Heed are the dead which die in the Lord.' 'Blessed are they that die in the Lord.' J. M. J.

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PROSPECTUS PRESBYTERIAN BANNER AND ADVOCATE.

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IN ADVANCE, \$1.00 per year. IN OTHERS TWENTY AND UPWARDS, \$2.00 per year. ADVERTISEMENTS: In Advance, 10 cents per line, per week. For a longer period, or for a longer time, on application, 50 cents. Each additional line, beyond first, 5 cents for every insertion, 25 cents. Each additional line, beyond first, 5 cents for every insertion, 25 cents. Each additional line, beyond first, 5 cents for every insertion, 25 cents.

Business Notices of ten lines or less, One Dollar. Each additional line, 50 cents. For a longer period, or for a longer time, on application, 50 cents. Each additional line, beyond first, 5 cents for every insertion, 25 cents. Each additional line, beyond first, 5 cents for every insertion, 25 cents.

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