For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Revival in Butler, Pa.

REV. D McKINNEY, D. D.:—*Dear Brother*—While God is blessing other portions of Zion, it gives me joy to tell you that he has not forgotten my pastoral charge, the church of Butler. Unworthy as we are, mercy drops are falling. From the dust we look up and say, "Not unto us, not unto us, but to thy name be the glory." Our communion was on the second Sabbath of January, the Sabbath after the fast day. It was a sweet and melting time. At the table of their Lord, Christians prayed with tears, "O Lord, revive thy work." Some extra services seemed called for, and were appointed. A precious prayer-meeting was enjoyed on Friday night. Help was sought from neighboring brethren; and last week, services were held twice each day, till Friday night. Christians are revived. Some twenty-five or thirty are inquiring, a number of whom are indulging hopes of eternal life. To this hour the interest is increasing. Brother Cunningham at the Communion, and brothers Kean and Williams last week, rendered valuable assistance; for which, may the Lord reward them, in a rich blessing on their own churches. But all the glory is due to God. I will say no more at present, except to ask God's people to remember us in their prayers. The church of Harrisville is enjoying a precious revival. Rev. J. F. Boyd is pastor.

Yours in the Gospel,
LOYAL YOUNG.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

The Missions in India.

To the Ministers, Elders and Members of the Presbyterian Church:

DEAR BRETHREN:—The Executive Committee have given their anxious consideration to the state of the *Missions in India*. And they believe the time has now come for asking the special attention of the churches to this subject.

The great calamities which have fallen upon these Missions are well known. The large destruction of property at several stations, and the lamentable loss of life, are events of deep affliction. It is with great sorrow of heart that the Committee have to speak of Rev. Messrs. John E. Freeman, David R. Campbell, Albert O. Johnson, and Robert E McMullin, their wives, and two children of Mr and Mrs. Campbell, as having fallen victims to the malignant passions of the Sepoy leaders. They were men and women of tried worth and devotedness in the missionary work. Their removal by the hand of violence from this work, is a painful mystery of the all-wise providence of God.

While mourning over these bereavements, and sympathizing with the missionaries and native brethren whose lives were spared, but who have been called to pass through times of great peril and suffering, the Committee would, nevertheless recognize with gratitude to God, that the late disturbances have not been permitted to close or narrow the field of missionary labor among the Hindoos. There is reason to expect shortly a settled state of public affairs, and thereafter a wider and more effectual door of entrance to the people than at any former period. Mohammedan bigotry will be under restraint; the pride of high caste Hindoos will be under rebuke; and the powerful influence of the Government, continued in the hands of an enlightened Protestant nation for the benefit of the natives of India, will henceforth be found arrayed on all proper occasions on the side of Christianity.

In the view of these things, the duty of the Church is plain. It is to go forward in the work of missions among the Hindoos; and to do this with faith in God, humility, compassion for lost souls, and hope of success—all chastened and strengthened by the trials, the grace vouchsafed in time of need, and the wonderful providences of the last few months.

The Committee have given earnest consideration to the question, What should be done for the Missions of our Church in India as they now stand? In some respects it would seem to be our duty, in view of the field more than ever white unto harvest, to aim at an immediate increase of our missionary force in that country. Without deciding as to this, the Committee are clearly of the opinion that the broken ranks of the missionaries should be filled up as soon as possible, and that immediate measures should be taken to reoccupy most of the stations. Four men are required to take the places of the lamented brethren who have been called away. And a considerable supply of funds is also required to re-establish several of the stations. It is not proposed to replace at once all the heavy losses incurred. The station at Lodiana will be restored with the funds already received from the authorities, by an assessment on the city; at several other stations, where no provision of this kind has been made, there are churches, chapels, school houses, dwelling houses, and the printing press, and the depository of the Scriptures and Tracts at Allahabad, to be replaced. To restore all these to the condition in which they stood before the late outbreaks, will require probably about $100,000. It must be a gradual work to replace all these. But to furnish new outfits to a number of the missionaries in India; to extend a limited assistance to some of the native converts, who have been made dependent for the time being on their Christian brethren, even for the necessaries of life; to build or restore at heavy cost, eleven dwelling houses; and to provide for the outfit, voyage, and inland journey of four new families of missionaries, will require, as the Committee believe, a sum not less than $80,000. All of this, it must be borne in mind, will be in addition to the current or ordinary expenditures of the Board; no part of this sum was, or could have been, included in the Estimates for these Missions, which were sanctioned by the Committee nearly a year ago. All of this sum, it should be further stated, ought to be placed in the Treasury of the Board without much delay; and a considerable part of it is called for at the present time.

The Committee have never been partial to the method of making special appeals to the churches, for the means of carrying forward the missionary work. But the present is no ordinary case; indeed, it is marked by signs of deep and solemn interest such as seldom claim the attention of the people of God. The most extended foreign mission of our Church; the chief agency in the provinces of India lying North-West of Allahabad, for the salvation of many millions of heathens and Mohammedans; the work which God in his kind providence has signally favored in former years; the means of grace which God the Holy Spirit has graciously used to lead many souls unto our blessed Saviour, some of whom are now rejoicing in his presence; the labors in which some of the beloved sons and daughters of the Church have spent precious years of their life in exile from their early homes, and in which some of them have been called hence, as by a death of martyrdom; these in their varied relations to the work of our Church in India—these are the urgent and affecting considerations which make it now the duty of the Committee to come before their brethren and before the churches for their prayers, their sympathies, and their pecuniary gifts in this time of need. And they would further make the request of all their brethren in the ministry and the eldership of the churches, that this appeal may be brought before the congregations, in whatever form they may consider most likely to promote the interest of the cause of Christ.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,
WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, Ch'n.

Walter Lowrie,
John C. Lowrie, } Secretaries.
J. Leighton Wilson,

NEW YORK, January 25, 1858.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Church Dedicated.

MR. EDITOR:—The new church in West Salem, (Wooster Presbytery,) was on the 21st ult. dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. Invocation, reading the hymn and a portion of Scripture by the pastor, the Rev. Thomas Beer. The Rev. L S. Johnson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then addressed the Throne of Grace. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Varnum Noyes, of Guilford, from Luke xiv: 23; "And the Lord said unto the servant, go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled." The dedicatory prayer was offered by the pastor. In the evening Mr. Johnson preached to a large and attentive congregation, from Prov. xxiii: 26; "My son give me thine heart." The exercises throughout were solemn and interesting.

B.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Mission Sabbath Schools in Pittsburgh.

DR. McKINNEY—*Dear Sir*:—You are already aware of the nature of my work in Pittsburgh. I need not, therefore, go into particulars in reference to it. The benefit of Sabbath Mission Schools in large cities such as ours, is attracting the serious attention of Christian ministers and churches in Great Britain, and in some of our large cities such as Boston and New York, &c. Into these Schools are gathered the children of the poor, and of such as have no church connexion, who have no religious training, and without such institutions would remain so. Sabbath Mission Schools are indeed the nurseries of the Church, both in the domestic and foreign missionary fields.

Connected with my labors in these cities, is a Sabbath Mission School, which is three years in operation. Our little school house is every Sabbath afternoon, full of children, gathered from the lanes and alleys of the city. That such an enterprise cannot be successfully carried on but by the aid of Christian benevolence, is evident. Have we not heathens at home? Are they and their children to be left uncared for? Surely not; and if not, shall it be done unless Christians will come up to the help of the Lord and make some little sacrifice? I appeal, therefore, through the columns of your excellent paper, to the benevolence of my Christian sisters and brethren in the churches to whose hands this may come. I need assistance. I am in arrears for school house rent, and without money to discharge it. A dollar each from fifty friends would clear me of rent charges till next May. I hope my appeal will not be in vain. Some garments for boys, and shoes for boys and girls, are much needed. Whatever I shall receive, will be acknowledged in the *American and Foreign Christian Union*, monthly.

J. C. SINCLAIR, Missionary.

Robinson St., Allegheny City, Feb. 8, 1858.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Acknowledgment.

DR. McKINNEY:—The subscriber takes pleasure in thus publicly acknowledging the reception of a number of articles in the way of clothing and provision, together with a purse of money presented to him and his lady, a short time since, by members of the church of Congress, who had previously concerted together to make their pastor a visit, and cheer his heart by these substantial tokens of friendship and esteem. These happy visitors, including a large number of young and old of both sexes, were cordially received by the pastor and his wife, who, by the way, were not in the secret of their visit until the company approached and alighted at their door. May these kind donors receive, in large measure, the blessing of those who "devise liberal things.

THOMAS BEER.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Report of H. Childs,

TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, FOR JANUARY, 1858.

WASHINGTON PRESBYTERY—First church, Wheeling, $44 98; Wash. cong., 11 00; Sabbath School, Cross Roads cong., 14 68. Total, $70.66.

SALTSBURG PBY—Warren cong., 19.37; Jacksonville, 10 00; Bethel, 4.00; Boiling Springs, additional, 10.00; West Lebanon, 5.00; Eld ridge cong., Society of Inquiry, 10.00, Special, 5.25, four members. 20.00—85.25. Total, $83 62.

ALLEGHENY CITY PBY—Central Pres. cong., Sabbath School, 3 00.

BEAVER PBY—Sharon (P) cong., 4.38; New Castle cong., additional, 5.00, balance 33.82—38 82; Beaver cong., 16 00; Clarksburg 18.00; Westfield, 12 00; Little Beaver, 35 00; Beaver Falls, 25.00. Total, 149 15

ALLEGHENY PBY—Fem. Miss'y Soc., Plain Grove cong., 57.65; Sab. School, Sharpsburg cong., 11.70; Turentum and Bull Creek cong., to constitute *Rev.* W. G. Taylor a life member, 30.00. Total, 99 35.

OHIO PBY—East Liberty cong., in part annual collection, 50.00; Sab. School, 2d Pres. ch, Pittsburgh, Howard Scholarship, 25 00; Centre cong., 10.77; Montours, 7.75; Mingo, 23 00; Sab. School and Bible Class, Raccoon cong., 16 00. Total, 133 12

ERIE PBY—Franklin cong, Sabbath School, 6.25; Greenville cong, 25 25; Meadville, 40.00. Total, 71.50.

CLARION PBY—Academia cong, 8.00.

BLAIRSVILLE PBY—New Alexandria cong, 33.00; Murraysville, 5 00; Congruity, 37.63; Salem, 22.00; Centerville 15 00 Total. 112 63.

REDSTONE PBY—Uniontown cong., annual collection, 68 50, monthly collection, 21.18, Children of Sab. School, 3 50—93.13; West Newton cong., 13 25; New Providence, 10 00; Greensburg, 18 17 Total, 134.55.

HUNTINGDON PBY—Ladies of Hollidaysburg cong., balance, 5 00.

NEW LISBON PBY—Long's Run cong., additional 2.00; Brookfield cong., 7 00; Canfield, 12.50. Total, 21.50.

RICHLAND PBY—Fredericktown cong., in part, 27.10.

COSHOCTON PBY—Coshocton 1st ch, "J. R. J.," 5.00; Unity, 77.50; Valley, 2 75. Total, 85 25.

HOCKING PBY—Sandy Creek cong., of which Rev. M'K. Williamson, 2.50—5 50.

ZANESVILLE PBY—Norwich cong., 13.15.

DUBUQUE PBY—Ozark cong., 2.00.

MISCELLANEOUS—Little Jane Bell Hanna's New Year's Gift, 1 00; Rev. John M. Lowrie, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., 50.00; Legacy from Wm. Henry, Greenbree, Allegheny Co., Pa., (send Foreign Missionary,) 150.00. Total, 201.00.

H. CHILDS, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 30, 1857.

News Department.

Resumption.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Banks have all resumed specie payments. Several of the Pennsylvania country Banks have also resumed, and all are likely to follow suit, very speedily.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

This is one of the best managed roads in the country, as well as one of the best built. The eleventh Annual Report was presented at the meeting in Philadelphia, on the 30th ult. The nett profit for the year is $924,473 95, which is equivalent to seven per cent. on the present capital of the Company. The Company are husbanding their means, and progressing with needed improvement.

The Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

The Cambria *Tribune* says that the section of the canal extending from Johnstown to the "Three-Mile dam," is being cleared of obstructions and thoroughly repaired. It learns that the same work is in progress all along the line, and that it is the intention of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to place the canal between Johnstown and Pittsburgh in better navigable order than it has been for years. Water will be let into the channel at as early a day as the season will permit. The *Tribune* has reason to believe that the canal will be kept open by the Company as long as it remains in its possession, and that satisfactory evidence of this determination on the part of the Company having *already* been communicated to shippers and transporters, we will all see in the Spring a revival of business and prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the Western Division.

Washington.

Congress has got fairly at work, and deeply into party strife. The proceedings will, for a time, be looked into with intense interest, by the whole community. Threats of disunion are very significantly set forth; but such things are in exceedingly bad taste. A threat is usually met by a defiance; and it is seldom made by a gentleman, unless under the influence of some unhappy feeling which dims reason's eye, as well as perverts his amiability for the time being. It would be exceedingly unbecoming to needlessly provoke any portion of the country; and serious provocation is not likely to be given, unless by a few indiscreet zealots, whom it is better to pardon than to fight; and disunion is not likely to be attempted, except by a very limited number of ultras, whom the people of their own section will soon reduce to order.

The discussion of the *Army Bill*, in the Senate, exhibited an antagonism not expected. Senator Hale opposed the increase of the army, with much earnestness, while Senator Seward advocated the measure. The former plead against it, on party principles; the latter repudiated party. He would so act upon all questions, that, ten years after the close of his public life, "no man living should be able to tell from the record whether he belonged to the one party or the other." "No, sir," said he, "*I know nothing, I care nothing—I never did, I never shall, for party.*" An entire freedom from party trammels is a very rare attainment; but it is an elevation worth striving for; and yet it is to be suspected that only a very few who make the attainment will thereafter attain to official station. Partizanship far outruns principle, in these degenerate days. The man who will stand aloof from all party must also stand immeasurably above his fellows in the public estimate of his worth, if he shall be chosen to a high position in the affairs of State.

Kansas holds its prominent position before the Councils of the nation. On the 2d inst. the President submitted, with his recommendation for approval, the Lecompton Constitution, with the Slavery clause. This Constitution was approved on the 21st of November, by about six thousand votes: a large proportion of which were fraudulent, as most manifestly appears, from the testimony of Gov. Stanton and others. The same Constitution was rejected, on the 4th of January, by over ten thousand votes, the genuineness of which is undoubted. It is thus, and by many other indications, *not the Constitution which the people wish;* and it seems exceedingly hard, un-Republican and un-Democratic, to force it upon them. It is needless for us to go into details of Kansas elections, and Legislatures, and Conventions, and Constitutions, and border inroads, and lawlessness, and rebellions, and the restraining and constraining influences of two thousand United States bayonets under Gen. Harney—not that these things are unimportant, for they deeply concern the nation, as well as the people of the Territory; but they are generally known, and they have no great influence with partizans, when their determination is, to accomplish an end. But Congress should, and probably will, inquire into these things.

The President's Message, accompanying the Constitution, is long for such an occasion; and it is somewhat labored. He does not say much about the history of affairs, except as connected with a rebellious spirit which he regards as manifest on the part of the people. The 4th of January election, though lawful for some purposes, he thinks had no right to embrace the Constitution. The vote of the 21st of November was the one which he regards as being rightfully cast upon that instrument, and by its result he is determined firmly to abide.

Three ideas seem to possess the mind of the President, as influencing and justifying his course. 1st. The Convention on the Constitution was called, and the election on the instrument was held, in accordance with the order of the Legislature. 2d. If the Constitution does not please the people, they will have the power in their own hands, and can alter it at their pleasure. 3d. To decline to admit Kansas now, as a State, would continue before the National Councils a very troublesome and exciting question, consuming time, exciting bitterness, producing alienations, and endangering the peace and welfare of the country; whereas, if Kansas is made a State, then all its interests will be localized; it can attend to its own concerns, and Congress can devote itself to national affairs. This all appears well. But still, there are those who cannot see why the people of a *Territory* might not be left without the interference of Government, to form a Constitution, just as well as the people of a *State*, to remodel a Constitution. But, if perfect freedom may not be had in one form, it is well if it can be enjoyed in another; and, to avoid a threatened strife, if it can be done righteously, must ever be regarded as a great benefit. The question of mode, and of time, so far as it is here concerned, are small matters, when compared with national peace.

On the subject of a people's right to alter their Constitution and laws at pleasure, the President is clear and emphatic; and his words are worthy a permanent record. He says:

"The people, then, will be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic Slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. It can unmake constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say they can impose fetters upon their own power, which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this, they might tie their own hands for a hundred as well as for ten years. These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and recognized in some form, by every State Constitution. And if Congress in the act of admission should think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection. This has been done emphatically in the Constitution of Kansas. It declares in its bill of rights that 'all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and therefore they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper.'

"The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a Constitution framed in direct opposition to a mode prescribed by a previous Constitution. If, therefore, a provision changing the Kansas Constitution after the year 1864, could, by possibility, be construed into a prohibition to make such change, previous to that period of prohibition, it would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may, at its first session, submit the question to a vote of the people; whether they will or not, have a convention to amend their Constitution and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will."

All this looks well; and if the whole people were by honest elections, to have the management clearly and fully, they might afford to wait the few months needful to rectify their affairs. But if the official power is now in the hands of unscrupulous men, who will hold elections, receive votes, stuff ballot boxes, make returns, and issue commissions just as they please; and if the United States troops are to be employed to enforce the decisions of these men, because they claim to be the regularly constituted authorities; where then will be the practical benefit of all this beautiful declaration of principles? And if the United States troops shall be withdrawn, is there then to be another San Francisco scene—but worse a thousand fold, by the rushing in of border partisans? Things look threatening, but we shall hope yet for wise counsels, and a benignant Providence.

But there may still be a doubt as to the correctness of the President's position. May he not have carried the *theory* of popular sovereignty too far? Does he not contemplate a people in a *formative* condition, rather than a people organized and mutually pledged to a *mode of doing things?* If a people have bound themselves in social compact by a Constitution, and in that Constitution have provided *how* and *when* it may be altered, can a majority justly rupture the bond? Can a majority, by virtue of their bare will, righteously change that Constitution in any other way than that which has been provided? The United States have a Constitution. It prescribes *how* it may be altered—by *propositions sent down from Congress by a two-thirds vote, and adopted by* THREE FOURTHS *of the* STATES. Now, can a mere *majority* of the States alter it? Or can the *people* of the whole Union meet, by delegates, in Convention, and change it, or form a new Constitution, superceding the old one, and take possession of offices, property, &c., &c. Would there be no *minority?* And would the minority submit? The thought is monstrous. The North has an overwhelming majority of voters—may that majority alter the United States Constitution, and bind the South? Surely not. Why not? Because the existing Constitution is a *compact*, and all its provisions are to be carried out; and among others, those which define the way in which it may be altered. And would not the same principle rule in Kansas? And will not the United States Courts, and the United States Armies enforce the principle? Where then would be the peace of which the President in his amiability speaks? Better by far, do the thing right at first. Give the citizens of Kansas a little time and entire freedom to form a Constitution which may please themselves. They may have been unwise in not voting at the election for Delegates to the Convention, but still they claim that they are *five to one* against the Lecompton Constitution. Then why not pity them for their past errors. Spare them, and give them an opportunity, in their own chosen way, to test this question, and to fix their fundamental compact of association as a State? The people have rights, even though heretofore, they may have wrongfully sought to enjoy them.

This subject was the cause of a terrible and extremely disgraceful contest, in the House, on Friday and Friday night. The proposition was, to put the Lecompton Constitution into the hands of the Committee on Territories. This Committee, not enjoying the confidence of the Douglas Democrats and Republicans, Mr. Harris, of Ill., moved that it be referred to a special Committee of 15, to inquire *whether it was really the desire of the* PEOPLE OF KANSAS *to be admitted as a State* UNDER THIS CONSTITUTION, and to report, that Congress might act in the light. And on this motion he called the previous question. This was likely to carry, and the Lecomptonites, to prevent a vote, moved an adjournment. This was refused. But there were motions to adjourn, roll calls, calls of the House, and other Parliamentary tactics to prevent a vote, employed, till daylight on Saturday morning. For a time, at an hour or two after midnight, the scene was shamefully enlivened by a fight, in which some twenty members participated; the origin of which is attributed to Mr. Keitt of S. C., but the result of which was not fatal to life or limb. At 6½ A. M., on Saturday morning, it was agreed unanimously to adjourn till Monday, and then vote.

After the organization on Monday, the House proceeded in a comparatively good humor, to determine the pending question. The demand for the previous question was seconded by a vote of 110 to 105.

The main question was ordered by 113 to 107.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Territories, was refused, by yeas 113, nays 114.

The resolution of Mr. Harris, of Ill., to refer the subject to a special Committee of fifteen, was adopted by yeas 114, nays 111.

A motion to reconsider was offered, and then a motion to lay that one on the table. The latter was carried by yeas 115, nays 111.

Thus the President's Message, with the Lecompton Constitution, goes to a special Committee, who are to investigate the whole history of the affair, as exhibiting the popular will, for or against, and report to the House. Chairman Orr has the appointing of this Committee, and according to Parliamentary rules, he should select a majority from those who voted for the reference.

GEN. WILLIAM WALKER, Col. Frank Anderson, and others, were on Wednesday indicted by the Grand Jury of New Orleans for a violation of the Neutrality laws, and held to appear on the fourth Monday in April for trial.

OUTRAGES.—In Noble County, Ind., counterfeiters and other depredators have become so numerous and bold, and the executors of law so inefficient, that the people have taken the law into their own hands, and having several of the culprits. This is a sad state of society.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, February 9.

ASHES—Pearls. 6¾. Pots 6a6¼c. Soda Ash 3¾@4c.
APPLES—Common, 75@$1.25; choice. $1.50@1.62.
BACON—Shoulders, 7a7¼; Sides, 8a8¼; Hams. 9¼a9½c.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Prime Roll Butter. 14c. Eggs, 10c
CHEESE—Western Reserve, 9@9¼. Goshen, 11c.
CRANBERRIES—$8 00@9.00 per bbl.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples. $1.25. Peaches, $3.25 per bus.
FEATHERS—45@50@55c.
FISH—$8@50 for Bras, Shorts: Shipstuffs. and Middlings.
FLOUR—On arrival, sup. $3 @3 75, and extra $4.00. From store, $3 75@4.00 for superfine. $4 15@4.25 for extra. and $4 50@4 62 for family. Rye, $3.12@3.25. Buckwheat, from store, $1.50a1 62 per 100 lbs.
GRAIN—Oats, 25@27c. Corn, 44a46c. Barley. 40@45@50c. Rye, 55c. Wheat 70@75c. for Red, and 80@90 for White.
HOMINY—$ 00@0.25 per bbl.
LARD—No. 1 City, 9c; Country, 8¼.
POTATOES—Neshannocks, 50a55c.
SEEDS—Clover. $5.25@5.50 per bus. of 62 lbs. Timothy, $2.00. Flax, $1 00.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

BEEVES—2a4¼c., as in quality.
SHEEP—12 50a3 87 per head.
HOGS—4.50a5.50 per head.

NEW YORK, February 8.

COTTON—Middling uplands quoting at 11¼c.
CORN—65a66c. for white and 64a65c. for yellow.
MESS PORK—$15.60; prime $13.50.
BACON—Hams. 8a8½; Shoulders, 6a6¼.
MOLASSES—29a30c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

FLOUR—$4.50 for superfine, and $4.75a5 00 for extra.
GRAIN—Wheat: red. $1.05a1.10; Kentucky white, $1.20. Corn: yellow, 57c. Oats, 33a34c
SEEDS—Clover, $5.25a5.37½ ⅌ 64 lbs. Flax, $1.35.

CINCINNATI, February 8.

BULK MEAT—4¾7¼c for Shoulders and Sides, loose.
LARD—Barrel 8¾.
MOLASSES—28c.
SOUR—5½a6¾.
SEEDS-Clover, $5.25a5.50.
HOGS—Firm at $5.00.

BALTIMORE, February 8.

FLOUR—Superfine. $4.50.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1 00a1 05 for red, and $1.10a1.18 for white. Corn: white, 50c.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A Remedy for Dyspepsia.

Boerhave's Holland Bitters is now the most simple, delightful, and effectual remedy for Dyspepsia, before the public. Many of our most worthy citizens testify to its efficacy. To persons subject to nervous, and sick headache, it is a valuable medicine.

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.]

MR. EDITOR:—*Dear Sir*:—If cholera or yellow fever were in our midst, or on its march toward our city, almost the only question would be the means by which the pestilence might be averted. Every one would be on his guard, and would gladly seek for any reliable information upon so important a subject. Our Board of Health would publish carefully drawn rules for our observance, and our papers would be filled with opinions, letters or essays from every quarter where instruction could be drawn. But there is a plague that is now annually sweeping from our midst more victims than cholera or yellow fever ever carried off in any ten years, and yet no one seems to be in any degree aware of the importance of timely measures to avert it. There are in the United States, at the present moment, not less than a quarter of a million of consumptives, or of persons laboring under some form of disease of the throat or lungs, which will speedily result in consumption, and we are safe in saying that thousands of these might be saved if they but understood the nature and causes of the diseased, and would but act upon that knowledge.

In view of these facts, therefore, we propose to furnish in a series of short letters, such information as shall enable those in any degree inclined to consumption to be on their guard against, and to ward off the disease. We shall also point out the nature of consumption, and offer such proofs of its curability as may afford reasonable encouragement and hope to many actually laboring under the disease. We shall endeavor to show under what circumstances it is curable, and to give also such directions as may be necessary for the prevention or relief of various other affections which predispose to that disease. We had designed to commence the publication of these letters earlier, but a pressure of professional duties has prevented. We hope, however, to be able to furnish an article each week until we shall have fulfilled the promise above given.

Very truly yours,
DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,
Physicians for diseases of Throat and Lungs,
191 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Wood's Restorative.

Of all the restoratives for the hair that have been invented, Wood's pre-eminently claims the first place. It will certainly restore the natural color of the hair, if the directions are followed for a sufficient length of time. It also has produced astonishing effects in bringing out a growth of hair, where the head had been previously bald. Wood does not pretend that it will do this in all cases; and we think his candor is a good recommendation of the virtues which his restorative really possesses. If the roots of the hair are destroyed, no human power can make them grow again; but where there is any vitality left in the root, the restorative will soon renew the hair in all its pristine vigor. It has done this repeatedly when all other remedies had failed. It is therefore worth while in all cases to make the experiment. For clearing the head of dandruff, and thickening and strengthening the hair it has no rival.—*Western Patriot.*

Sold by all Druggists.

Foreign Intelligence.

The steamer *Arabia* arrived at New York on the evening of the 6th, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

American produce had slightly advanced in price.

India and China.

The advices from India, though one week later, furnish nothing from Oude. Two or three successful engagements with the insurgents in other districts, are reported.

The English and French forces in China took possession of an island opposite Canton, without opposition.

The French Admiral has proclaimed the Blockade of the Canton river.

A report is mentioned, but considered doubtful, that the American Commissioner has offered to act as mediator, and been accepted by the English.

If the capture of Canton fails to bring the Chinese to terms, a march on Pekin is contemplated.

England.

The festivities in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal to the Prince of Prussia, had already commenced, and were progressing according to the programme published.

Gen. Havelock's son has been created a Baronet, and the deceased General's widow has been officially declared to be entitled to all the honors she would have enjoyed had he lived.

Money was plenty in London for loans on stocks at the rate of two and a half per cent., and the best paper was being discounted at three and a quarter per cent.

France.

The number of wounded by the attempted assassination of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie is not less than one hundred and fifty. Six deaths had occurred. The papers furnish the most voluminous details.

One of the four Italians under arrest has revealed every thing connected with the affair.

It is said that the British government has been called upon to expel certain refugees, who are supposed to be implicated in the attempt.

The *Spectateur* and *Revue de Paris* have been suppressed by the French government.

In his speech at the opening of the Legislative Assembly, Napoleon, after remarking at length upon local matters, alluded to the fact that the French navy was co-operating with the English forces in China. He also represents the Foreign relations of France as satisfactory, and says he has refused to interfere in the question of the Duchies, so long as the Danish integrity was not threatened, and would exercise a spirit of conciliation at the Paris Conference. He declares the Empire as not hostile to the pacific development of the principles of 1789, but considers liberty without constraint as impossible, while opposite factions exist, and that excessive prerogation is not present danger, but rather the absence of repressive laws. He says the candidates for election must henceforth take the oaths before the elections. He concludes by returning thanks and deducing a moral from the recent attempted assassination.

We give a few extracts from the Emperor's speech, in which he gives his views upon education, and political and religious liberty; which, if they were but generously interpreted and honestly executed, would secure to the people large benefits. He says:

Public instruction, protected by the State, is being developed by the side of free education honorably protected. The number of Colleges has been increased by one thousand five hundred. Education has become more moral and religious, with a tendency toward sound humanities and useful sciences. The College of France has been re-organized; elementary instruction is spreading far.

It is the wish of the Government that the principle of freedom of worship shall be sincerely admitted, without forgetting that the Roman Catholic Religion is that of the great majority of Frenchmen. Therefore, this religion has never been more respected nor more unshackled.

The Municipal Councils meet without hindrance, and the Bishops enjoy the full plenitude of their sacred office. The Lutheran Protestant, and Jewish confessions pay their just proportion of taxes to the State, and are equally protected.

Moreover, there is truth inscribed upon every page of the history of France and of England—namely, that liberty without obstacles is impossible, as long as there exists in a country a faction which obstinately disowns the fundamental bases of the Government; for then liberty, instead of enlightening, controlling, ameliorating, is nothing else in the hands of factions but a weapon of destruction.

Notices.

Presbyterial.

The PRESBYTERY OF BLAIRSVILLE will hold an adjourned meeting at Johnstown, on the 18th of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., to ordain and install Mr. B. L. Agnew as pastor of the church of Johnstown.

JAMES DAVIS, Stated Clerk.

Married.

On the 30th ult., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev R. R. Foresman, Mr. WILLIAM FANCKBONER, to Miss ELIZABETH LODER, both of Lower Mt. Bethel, Northampton County, Pa. On the 4th inst., Mr. LEWIS DAVISON, of Oxford, Warren County, N. J., to Miss MARY HOAR, of Lower Mt. Bethel, Northampton County, Pa.

January 21st, by Rev. J. R. Coulter, in Lisbon, Venango County, Pa., Mr HARVEY A. CRAWFORD to Miss MARTHA ROSS. At the same time, Mr. GEORGE LIVINGSTON, to Miss EMELINE L. CRAWFORD, all of the vicinity of Enlenton, Pa.

On Tuesday, the 26th inst., in the Arch Street Presbyterian church, by Rev. R. J. Happersett, D.D., WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL, Esq., Philadelphia, to Mrs. ADA F. FIELDS, of Farquier County, Virginia.

On January 21st, by Rev. G. W. Shaffer, Mr. JOHN BARGESSER, of Perry County, to Miss ELIZABETH M. HARRIS, of Huntingdon County, Pa.

On Thursday evening, January 28th, at Mt. Braddock, Pa., by Rev. Samuel Jacobs, Rev. W. F. HAMILTON, of Uniontown, Pa., to Miss L. LOUISE, daughter of Mr. Isaac Beeson.

By Rev. S. C. Jennings, on the 3d inst., Mr. HENRY ROSEBURG to Miss MARGARET A. CORNELISS, of Long Island.

Obituary.

DIED—January 21, 1858, Mrs. MARY DAVIS, widow and relict of the late Aaron Davis, deceased, of Hope, Warren County, New Jersey, at the advanced age of 82 years and 6 days.

In life, beloved; in death, at rest.

DIED—January 21st, 1858, at Ebensburg, Pa., Mr. JOHN DAVIES.

The deceased was a zealous and a faithful member, as well as an active and honorable Deacon, in the "Welsh Calvanistic Methodist" connexion, in that city. He died gloriously, in full hopes of obtaining eternal life in the Divine mercy and covenant, through the mediation of his blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ. J.W.

DIED—January 7th, Mr. THOMAS WELSH, a resident of Jefferson Township, Butler Co., Pa.

Mr. Welsh was born May 5th, 1802. He was a Ruling Elder in the church of Butler, Pa., a man of good judgment excellent temper, cheerful disposition, and, it is believed, of sincere and humble piety. He leaves behind him a wife and nine children. He was much interested about the recent Convention that met at Pittsburgh, and among his last questions to the writer, inquired whether there were any revivals in the churches, and expressed a confident hope that God would pour out his Spirit. His last days were full of comfort. L.Y.

DIED—At Port Matilda, Centre County, on the 26th of December, of typhoid fever, JOHN PATTERSON, son of Robert and Jane Campbell, in the 15th year of his age.

Another flower has faded, whose leaves the chill breath of this inhospitable clime has folded up, only to open brighter in a better land. He was spared but a few short years to cheer and gladden the hearts of the "ones at home"—then to sicken and die, sundering tender cords, and making warm hearts sorrowful. But they know who hath done this, and who hath said, "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." They can say, The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be his holy name. Let not the parents murmur,

Dear brother, hast thou left us here,
And gone to heaven above?
O wouldst thou rather worship there,
And sing redeeming love? C.

DIED—In North Fayette Township, Allegheny County, on the 27th of January, Mr. JOHN JEFFERY, in the 61st year of his age.

His late residence was a part of a tract of land occupied by his father's family for the space of eighty-four years, and at first they were much exposed to violence by the Indians. The deceased was the youngest of a family of thirteen, the most of whom grew to adult years, and were very useful as members of the Presbyterian Church. The only surviving member is the Rev. William Jeffery, D.D., who has long promoted the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, in different ways. The recently departed brother left a wife, sons and daughters, to mourn the removal of a husband and a father, who tenderly watched over their interests. The Valley church has lost an exemplary member, and the neighborhood a kind friend. But the loss of the living has been followed by the unspeakable gain of the deceased. His end was peace, in the exercise of his rational faculties, and in hope of a glorious immortality. May a covenant-keeping God prepare for a happy re-union. S.C.J.

DIED—In Detroit, on the 11th of January, 1858, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. MARY ANDERSON, wife of Thomas Anderson, Esq., and daughter of the late Robert Purdy, Esq.

The triumph of Christian grace is seldom seen more conspicuously than in this instance. She had, for the last eight or nine years, maintained a Christian profession in connexion with the Congregational Church, and given proofs of a sincere and steadfast piety. And these proofs became still more clear during the progress of the lingering disease of which she died. For the six months during which she has been declining, her faith grew ever firmer, and her hope more unfaltering; her trust in God, through atoning grace, more cheering and sustaining. She was enabled to cast all her care on God, passing over all the loved ones she must leave, in serene and happy confidence, into the hands of her covenant God and Saviour. Assured that her life was hid with Christ in God, and that her Redeemer was able to keep that which she had committed to him, she rested in a peace which weakness and pain could not break. She waited with longing desire to depart and be with Christ. She has left us sad, and mourning her early departure, and yet comforted by the evident presence of her Lord in all her trial, and the assurance that He in whom she declared her firm trust in her last words while with us, has well provided for her in that rest which remaineth.

DIED—In Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan, August 19th, 1856, ROBERT PURDY, Esq.

The deceased was born in Montgomery, Pa., August 9th, 1783, from which, with his parents, he emigrated to Romulus, Seneca County, New York, in 1799, and in 1831 removed to Michigan. He was a man of strong mind, and of conservative character, and was selected to fill, at different times, important stations in civil life. He was a member of the convention that formed the first constitution of Michigan, and a member of the Legislature of the State during the Sessions of 1837 and 1842. Was also elected Associate Judge of the county court of Washtenaw County, in 1844. He opposed the general banking law enacted in 1837, and on its final passage voted in the negative, with three other members.

For fifty years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and, for a large portion of that time, a Ruling Elder in the Church; for many years in the First Presbyterian church, Ovid, N. Y., and after he removed to Michigan, in the First Presbyterian church, Plymouth.

He was an active Christian, and always ready to give his means, influence and effor