Woetry:

Ends of Life.

Life is the hallowed sphere Of sacred duties to our fellow men; The precious and appointed season, when Sweet deeds of love the mourner's heart may cheer: The hour of patient and unwearied toil, When seed of heaven is sown in earth's dark soil

Our lips may breathe the message of the Cross, Which soothes the sinner's anguish and remor Irradiates with joy the grief-worn brow, Flings hope's bright sunshine on the pilgrim's

And plants in man's cold heart sweet trust in God. How glorious is life Thus consecrated, and how poor appears Beside, the Christian's struggles, toils and tes The earthly warrior's sacrifice and strife; Beautiful are the efforts faith employs, To fill this earth with immortal joys.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

An Incident in Traveling. DEAR DR.—Alliance must be a highly favored place on the line of Railroad travel. at least in the judgment of those who con-tend for change of gauge and of cars; who plead for obstructions, delay, and waste of time and money on the part of the traveling community, in order that any particular place may reap the benefit. This is now the third time, within as many months, that I have experienced delay for several hoursnot from change of gauge, but change of hours. This is annoying, especially when we think we have been careful to inquire from those who are expected to know of all such arrangements and alterations.

But to make the most of disappointment, I have been making observations such as my limited opportunities may afford. The place, as all travelers through know, is somewhat primitive—very extensively laid out, but sparsely settled, with perhaps a rather heterogeneous state of morals and religion. Here, as in this region generally, the doctrine of Universalism seems to have taken should patiently chear what Joseph did. root; and it is much to be regretted, as it is would not be strange. That the son of a matter of surprise, that the advocates of this slave should meet, without a murmur and doctrine are much more zealous in propo- with apparent indifference, what Joseph met, gating and defending it, than almost any would not seem wonderful. But, that the other class of men are in defending or ex; son of one of the wealthiest pastoral princes hibiting the most important truths they may of his age, and he, the favorite son, should hold. It is to me a mournful thought that submit almost without complaint, to spend so many of this class of zealot errorists are emin prison and in slavery, nearly a dozen years ployed as teachers; stationed, as it were, at the of his life, calls forth our admiration. We

unassuming man, of middle age, who, as I learned afterwards, has made it his business, for some time past, to meet and answer such men, wherever they present themselves.

views, and drawing from him a very reluctant, half-way acknowledgment of the inspihis alienation from God, the necessary and the river had not so departed from its chan-inseparable connexion between sin and nel, and the sea had not so encroached upon series of arguments which for mildness, sim-plicity, clearness, conclusiveness, point and house of the sun, (Jer. xliii: 13; Gen. xli: power, I have seldom heard equalled in oral 45) was the seat of religion and the city of discussion, he held him at bay for long priests. Sin lay where much of the com-

gress by the Methodist brethren. A frank, but evidently reckless youth, made the an brothers from his affectionate father, its sold nouncement with an air that seemed rather as a slave and is bought, by Potiphar, the would go. As no one of the company tuted Pharach's body guard. As the title responded, Taccepted the invitation, and on the way became satisfied of the correctness "chief of the slaughtermen," some have audience was orderly and attentive, while be the royal executioner, accounts for the the preacher was earnest, impassioned, and title, and makes it evident that his office was often eloquent, discoursing from the passage, a military one. "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek Joseph doubtless remained for some time those things which are above, where Christ

would approve and appreciate.

above referred to, very abruptly, and with so that he might almost at once gain confidistinct emphasis, expressed dissent from the speaker, and discarded the idea of a permade to him by one of the Methodist breth-

ren was gentlemanly or courteous.

the Bible as the Word of God, and then simply adverted to the fact that the Bible teaches that there is a devil, as explicitly as it teaches that there is a God.

He was followed by another, who was somewhat severe on what he professed to know as the favorite views of the stranger, protracting the meeting to a rather late hour. The effect of the whole I regarded as favorable, and I feel constrained to accord my. admiration of the prompt, fearless, selfpossessed manner in which the brethern laid hold of the wily adversary. He had no doubt many sympathisers in the community, and even in the audience; and it is certainly cause for joy and gratitude to the Christian portion of the community around Alliance, that they have such men among themselves, who are set for the defence of the Gospel.
A few inquiries, however, suggest themselves, in treflecting on the whole scene. And. 1st. Is it characteristic of Universalism, above all other errors, to exhibit the

prazen-faced bully, and to prompt men to indulge in a swaggering, impudent, insolent manner, in their zeal for the dissemination of their sentiments? 2d. Is it expedient, as a general rule, to allow individuals who are so utterly destitute of the elementary principles of good breeding, as to indulge in words, or, gestures to the annoyance of the speaker in a religious assembly, to assume somuch importance as to claim the attention of the audience even for a moment? 'Are they" not rather subjects for police authority than respectful attention in such circumstances (... 3d. Is there anything essential to Universal... ism, legitimately tending to all this zeal indisseminating and defending their errors?

any reason why its advocates should in so. many instances forget what is due to them; selves, and to their parents or wards who have had charge of their education; and the formation of their manners? In stance of their



Joseph in Slavery and in Prison.—Gen. That a child of spoyerty and obscurity fountain of youthful knowledge, where they cannot but mark the striking resemblance may poison the stream or the chalice with in the life of Joseph and of the Son of fatal effect.

Joseph and Mary. Both were well beloved. On a former occasion, in this place, one of of their fathers; both were envied and hated this class made himself rather conspicuous, by those of their own house; both became by an exhibit of his views on a variety of servants and suffered as prisoners, and both subjects which may be regarded as connected | in the end were exalted to dignity and to with or concentrated in Universalism, to a | honor. That we may learn by this Old Tes. promisonous, crowd, assembled in the large tament type of the Redeemer, to bear calmstiting room of the depot. By degrees his ly the afflictions which God sends to humble attention was mainly directed to a very quiet, us, let us dwell, for a little, upon the inci-unassuming man, of middle age, who, as I dents of his history as a slave to the servant of Pharaoh, and as a prisoner in the dun-

Several days' caravan travel bring the the metropolis of Egypt. The city which in this early age held this honor, was Sin, ration of the Scriptures, he took him up on which lay near the mouth of the East, or various points, such as the depravity of man; Pelusaic branch of the Nile. At that time suffering; and the importance of salvation the land as to make this city undesirable as by Jesus Christ; and the necessity for the the seat of royalty : It was the strength of influence of the Spirit of God, &c; and in a Egypt (Ezek. xiii: 14) and the city of arms hours, leaving a good impression on the merce of the ocean, and all the trade of the minds of those of us who enjoyed it, both spice and slave merchants of the East might as to his intellect and his moral and Chris be cast into its lap; and thence be distributed to the rest of the empire. A generation or Last night I learned, shortly after my artiwo later, Zoon became the city of the Pharrival, that there was to be preaching in achs, but as yet it was not built.—Num. xiii: town; that a protracted meeting was in pro- 22; comp. Josh. xv: 13. At the gate of the dubious, and inquired whether any one chief or captain of the troops which constiof my suspicions of the recklessness of his thought that he was chief of those who character, but found him even more frank provided meat for the king's table... His than I had anticipated. The opportunity office would then be identical with that of was embraced to put him on his guard the chief baker, afterwards imprisoned and against making a mock of religion, and to hanged. The fact, however, that the cappress the subject, home to his conscience. tain of the guard is indicated as having The house was large and well-filled, the charge of prisoners (Gen. xl: 4) and would

either as an ordinary house or field servant sitteth," &c. He dwelt on the fact of man's for Potiphar, who, as many in Eastern cities at total deprayity by nature, the necessity for the present day, and as was perhaps more Almighty power to raise from spiritual death, common in the early ages of the world, had and the result of this compliance with the his field as well as household possessions and injunction, "Set your affection". With interest. But as Joseph showed himself to the exception of a few, and very few, phrases be wise and trustworthy, he was raised to be designed to be common-place, but which, as steward of Potiphar's affairs. Here he gave it is too often the fact in such attempts by such proof of his care and skill in managepopular speakers, were rather vulgar; the ment, and Providence so prospered all his discourse was such as all genuine Christians plans, as to gain him the unbounded confidence of his master.—Gen. xxxix: 6. How long During the progress of the discourse, a Joseph was in rising to favor, and how long stranger, who unhappily did not understand it was before his heauty of countenance and what was due to himself, to say nothing of dignity of manner proved a snare to him, the andience or the preacher, took occasion by attracting the adulterous eye of the wife to dissent from the sentiments uttered by the speaker. This was passed without no-tice at the time. After the close of sermon, held up before him, which his circumstances a somewhat different soene was enacted. compelled him to resist only in a mild man-As the sermon closed with a really pointed ner; but it is probable that a considerable and powerful appeal, replete with sound time would elapse, before the adulterous wife logic and sound theology, as well as earnest would give up all hope of being able to perfeeling, to the awakened and to the careless, suade by fair speech, and to force by flattery, the speaker closed by calling on the congre-a servant of her husband to her bed a bed gation to sing, and the mourners to come to long afterwards described by Solomon as the seats. Here, a scene ensued which to Presbyterians might not seem altogether or the fine linen of Egypt, and perfumed with derly; but amidst it all, the candid observer myrrh, aloes and cinnamon. In another could not fall to see the tokens of earnest marrative we named four years as the probasouls, and warm, gushing affections, from ble period of Joseph's slavery, and an equal hearts full of the love of Jesus. The sing number of years spent in prison before the ing was alternated by addresses from different Methodist brethren present, which for baker. Perhaps the period of his slavery calm, earnest pith and point, I think, are sel- was longer and that of his imprisonment shorter; as his character might be known to During one of these addresses, the stranger the keepers of the prison when he entered,

sonal devil. The speaker replied that he purpose, the mistress of Joseph became would attend to him at some other time, and furious in disappointment, and charged him, proceeded with his address as though nothing to her husband, with conduct which had no had occurred. Before the exercises were existence except in her own lustful thoughts. closed, the stranger at different times inter-Whether now, as when sold into slavery by rupted the speakers, and actually took the brothers who had first meditated murder, floor, at one-time, to autounce that he would Joseph was compelled to be silent, and though meet and refute the sentiplents advanced; at conscious of impocence dared not to protest some convenient time; and yet the poor fellow had the impudence, or something worse, to appeal to the audience whether the reply an asylum from the wrath of a jealous husband, even though the legal power of life and death did not belong to him; and that After the other exercises were ended, one of the brethren, in a very few, but pertinent favorable time to declare an innocence, which

which appeared like an inverted bowl; appellation to police stations, only a generation or two ago. This prison (Gen. xxxix: 20) is also called (Gen. xli; 15) a dungeon, and was perhaps like some still found in oriental lands, with the chief part under ground, and apertures for air and light at the top. The prisoners are let down through these apertures, and when once in, there is no possible means of escape. Such was the place where Joseph must abide his master's will, either for death-or a pardon and release. At first he is cruelly treated.—Ps. cv:

18. But soon the keeper of the prison,

either because of a former knowledge of his

worth, or because he learns it by little trusts which he commits to his care, grants him not only as much liberty as the place will allow, but places in his charge the affairs of the prison. At first this may have been done without the knowledge of Potiphar; but it was not long till this act of the keep-er, of the prison had his approval to such an extent, that he actually places Joseph in the office of keeper (Gen. xl: 4) when he commits the chief butler and baker to prison. Thus the captain of the guard must either have been a man of a more for giving spirit than we might expect to find with any but the most devotedly pious, or he must have been satisfied of the innocence of Joseph; yet, as Herod will order the head of John the Baptist for the gratification of the revenge of his wife, so this Egyptian officer will not incur his wife's ispleasure, nor confess his own wrong, by ringing one whom he looked upon only as slave, dout of the dungeon.

A year passes while the chief of the butlers and sthe schief of the bakers are in ward. Meanwhile, Joseph has the full care of, all the prisoners, and shows himself as a sympathizer, and as a moral reformer. How carefully does he mark even the signs of mental anguish, and how tenderly does he ask, "Wherefore look ye so sadly to-day?" He sims to impress upon the minds of those. in his charge, the providence which God exercises toward them; that they must look to him for a favorable issue, and that the efforts of those who have passed from the dungeon should be made to obtain sympathy and justice for those whom God delays to favor. As the mariner cast by the storm upon a billowy sea to perish, who is picked up by a friendly hand and saved, is always on the look out for the shipwrecked, so Joseph would have those whose feet have felt the fetters, to labor for their prison-bound brothers. The Howard of his age, Joseph stands as a "reprover of those jailers and McClure; Esq., of Elizabeth Township, Allegheny. prison keepers, who treat harshly even by County. word, the guilty that are doomed to die or the criminal.

The professions of the two court officers cast into prison, suggest the idea that the the investigation, strengthens this notion. Their sense of guilt or innocence, might be both of them would appear fearful and sad: aged parents, kind brothers, an affectionate sister, Joseph, by this, as well as by the respective and other dear friends. ssue reached in each dream, would be able to predict the result, for he does not interpret the dreams by contraries, but by what s naturally indicated. The three bunches of grapes and the three baskets are, i. e., represent three days; and pressing the grapes and handing the cup to Pharaoh, and the prepared meat eaten by the fowls, represented the restoration to office of the one and the death of the other ... The sudden growth and ripening of the grapes, may have indicated "three days, instead of as:many months or years; but the circumstances in the trial, which Joseph might know, would perhaps fix the time without this. It would be interesting to point out how these dreams illustrate the early customs of Egypt. The kings drank the juice of the grape, and not fermented wine. The rape was extensively cultivated in early ages (Num. xx: 5,) as shown by mural paintings on Egyptian tombs, though in later ages hardly known. The baked very lively; and the warmth of his expressions, meats were carried in baskets antited to ion of Joseph, reached by Divine guidence where human wisdom would not direct, was religious revivals literally fulfilled. But the butler, when it was well with him, court-like, forgot Joseph,

brings deliverance in such a way that it may not be claimed as by the hand of man. The events which happen to Joseph-the mprisonment of the butler and baker, and their dreams; the birth-day feast; the forzetful ingratitude of the restored officer of Pharach—all seem to be the result of the rdinary play of interests and passions mong men. Yet we see an end to be atained, and for the accomplishment of which, Providence operates by these visible and econdary causes. "Let us, from this, learn o recognize a providence in the history of once glorify him and advance our comfort, then he is made to feel that, guillasting it is et us, like Joseph, use all the means, that all of the Godmoves in a mysterious way; are lawful, and within our reach; for if they do not at once promote the end aimed It is then, that God so shrouds his vast designs at, they may eventually do so, both as an from the sight of menthat all the Christian can instrumental cause, and as an appropriate education to make the result more of a blessing to the receiver. G. W. Si

Obituary.

Drap Of paralysis; near Smithfield, Pas. Mrs. Many B., wife of Capt. James M. Oliphant, aged

Dirn-In McKeesport, Pa., Feb. 2d, after a BETH GALLATINE. Mrs. G. had, for some years, been in connexon with the Presbyterian church of this place. She bore her illness with much patience. Her will seemed merged in that of her Saviour. A of prayer. Some three years ago he removed to husband, two small children, two brothers, and the West; he had but returned to his father's two sisters, with other friends, mourn her loss, house two weeks prior to his death, thus making but not without hope that she has gone to meet a sister who preceded her three months, to enjoy at the same time, to sink in sorrow.

The same time, to sink in sorrow.

Drs. FITCH SSLANDING or too frequently admonish invalids of the Landing of the same time, to sink in sorrow.

Alighted the people of God. R. F. W.

Scriptural and of the most satisfactory character.

remarks, presented the grounds of faith in | must prove the wife of his master to be one | more than ordinarily intelligent and well informed. | as I could desire; but enough light to make me | TT of the most faithless of wives, and the All the social duties of life he fulfilled well, and not afraid to die." His last end was peace. May most wicked and cruel among the women of was for many years an increasingly valued mem- the Lord sustain his bereaved wife, parents, and her age. The prison into which he is has ber of the church of Cross Creek. Extremely sisters. May each one be enabled to say, in time tily thrust, is called "the round house," diffident and retiring in his character, still his to come, "It was good for me that I was afflictowing no doubt to its form above ground, worth could not be hid, and those who knew him ed." best prized him most. His departure, which was either a tradition of the fact or the fact sudden and painful, was cheered with the confiitself is doubtless the reason for a similar dent hope that when absent from the body he would be present with the Lord." To his griefstricken family and numerous mourning friends, he has left the invaluable legacy of wise counsels, effectual fervent prayers, and an example well worthy of their imitation.

> DIED-In New Castle, Pa., on Friday, January 22d, Mr. William Hamilton, in the 41st year of his age.

The deceased made a profession of religion number of years ago, in the church of Clarksville. As a Christian he was intelligent in his views of truth, tender in his feelings, and resolute in the execution of his purposes. The latter part of his life was spent in the place where he died. The church of New Castle looses, in him, one of its most active and influential members. This is

the second bereavement with which this household has been visited, in a very brief period of time. On the last day of November, Harry, an infant child, was taken; and now the father is called to follow him to the heavenly world. "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit." "They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy."

DIED Dec. 12th, 1857, at the residence of his prother David, on Island Creek, Jefferson Co., bio, Mr. William Mornow, in the 56th year of.

The deceased was born in Sewickley congregation, Westmoreland County, Pa., where he resided up to about the year 1840, when with his mother he removed to Jefferson County, Ohio. For several years he was in feeble health, from lisease of the lungs, and for the last year mostly, confined to his room.

Mr. Morrow was a very worthy citizen; highly steemed for his orderly, upright, and conscientious deportment. And though he never made a profession of religion, yet when in health he reg- she lived amongst them. Her piety was not short ularly attended on the means of grace, and, had lived, but, burned with a steady light, through a very strong attachment for the doctrines and many changes. Her path shone with increasing principles of the Presbyterian Church. During lustre till the close: his last sickness he gave very satisfactory evidences of a change of heart and preparation for, death, and greatly regretted he had not, in early. Esq., in the 88d year of his age. ife, sought Christ, and made a public profession f his faith in him.

The feelings and views of the deceased should ead those who neglect religion, and a profession of their faith in Christ, to see their folly, and learned the trade of a carpenter, in Chambers that such a course is only attended with remorse, burg, Pa., in which place also he was married to on a dying bed. if he sold the world. A. P. ..

Dind—In M'Keesport, Pa., January 27th, after brief illness of lung fever, Mrs. Saran, wife of Mr. James Pearce, and daughter of Alexander

Less than a fortnight before, she left her fath-Vengeance is the Lord's; his righteous laws er's house, a bride. Aged and feeble parents and ould be faithfully executed; but, firmness a helpless sister bid her adieu for a little while, in the executive of a penal code, should not as they thought, to visit her new home, little anish from them sympathy and compassion thinking, perhaps, that ere two short weeks had past, her spirit would fice its tenement of clay, and that he who pronounced her and her companion, "husband and wife," should return so charge against them was a design to poison soon to tell them she was dead. This was truly abiding evidences in public and private buildings the king, and the death penalty inflicted on sad news for their minister to bear back to these of the town. Subsequently, for many, years, he the one found guilty, after a year's delay in beloved parents and sister; and sad too, was the thought to the mother and sister, to know that because of their feebleness they could not go to marked by the close observer, on the morn- look, upon her face again. May grace, mercy ng after their remarkable dreams, though and peace be multiplied unto a bereaved husband.

She was a member of the Presbyterian church in this place, and endeavored to live the life, of the righteous; hence her father could say, when her death was announced, "For her to die he humbly trusted was eternal gain;" and her mother could say, "She has but gone a little before; we shall soon meet above." "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man

cometh." R.F.W. (United Presbyterian please copy.)

DIED-At Carrolton, Carrol County, Iowa, on the 19th cultitain the 65th year tofehis age, Mr. THOMAS MCCURDY, for many years a Ruling Elder in the Prestylerian church of Millintown and Lost Creek, Pa.

Mr. McCurdy had a clear and correct knowl-Christ was preached, and good done in any religious denomination. Being naturally of a sanland of reeds, and not in wooden trays, the purity and extension of the Church, made But time, and our object will allow us only the lukewarm often regard him as an enthusiast. name these incidents. The interpreta- He delighted in prayer-meetings and Sabbath Schools, and seemed almost in a rapture during

Betwixt two and three years ago he removed to Iows; but the church he had left, had a place in and he must remain in the prison till two his heart and an interest in his prayers while he other birth-days of Pharaoh come; and till lived; and his desire when dying was to meet his God, who looks, with tender care to the in- brother elders in glory. There being no church terests of all his hidden and beloved ones, within his reach in Iowa, he collected the children into Sabbath Schools, he formed Bible Classes, he instituted prayer-meetings, and did what he could for the honor of Christ and the salvation of souls. To him death was truly desirable. Often did he exclaim, "Come, my Saviour—come, my dear Master come, Lord Jesus, and take me home!" And whilst his family were singing his, favorite hymn, "Home in view," his spirit gently passed from its clay tabernacle to meet that Saviour whom he loved.

Died February 2d, Mr. Joseph S. Duncan, at the residence of his father, John Duncan; near nations, and in the common affairs of men ; Florence, Washington County, Pa., aged 27. years. and while we are ready, to wait patiently . At no time is the Christian made to walk more God's time for evolving that which may at shy faith than in times of deep affliction. It is

His wonders to perform." do is to say, ... The Lord reigneth, let the people tremble." We are led to this thought by the death of Mr. Duncan. He was cut down in the nime of his youth, when his powers, which he had early in life consecrated to God, were approaching to maturity; when his fond parents were necessarily heginning to look to him, their only son, as their stay and support in their delining days; when, by the position he held in ociety, he was prepared to exert a wide-spread and healthful influence in the Church and world. Why was it? "The Lord doeth all things well." Mr. Dungan united with the Presbyterian church of Cross Roads in his eighteenth year. From the time of his entering the church till the day of his death, he presented to the eye of the world an humble, consistent and pious walk. He was a man of unflinching integrity; he was a man

Pa., in the 60th year of his age.

to some of God's dying saints, yet there was, in the atoning the business of a large farm his own language, "a firm reposing in the atoning the deceased found time for reading, and was blood of Jews for salvation. Not as much light and the saints are at live it to some of God's dying saints, yet there was, in his own language, "a firm reposing in the atoning to consultation.

The deceased found time for reading, and was blood of Jews for salvation. Not as much light are at live it to some of God's dying saints, yet there was, in saints of questions will be sent to those wishing to consultation.

Salt as by letter. DRS C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES.

DIED-In Brush Valley, Indiana County, Pa. on the 8th of January, JAMES STEWART, aged 68 years, 2 months, and 13 days,

Mr. S. was born in Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland: In 1811, the family, after residing, for a time, in Mercersburg, Pa., moved into Indiana County, which was then, for the most part, a new settlement. In the Fall of that year, he entered the army destined for the protection of the Western territory against the Indians and British, under Gen. Harrison, and was stationed at Fort Meigs. On his return, he joined the Presbyterian Church, to which his parents had belonged, in Indians, under Rev. John Reed. He was punctual in his attendance on public ordinances, with his family, and was a useful member of the church. On the formation of a Presbyterian church in Mechanicsburg, he transferred his connexion to it, and gave it his hearty support. He took his last illness, when visiting his son, Dr. Samuel Stewart, of Armagh, lately deceased. His diseass was partial paralysis, ending with dropsy. He suffered much, but was patient; exemplifying the meek submissiveness of the Christian. We visited him frequently, and observed, with pleas ure, his gradual ripening for glory. He died without a struggle or a groan. A few minutes before his death, he awoke apparently from sleep, and, gave expression to an affecting prayer of thanksgiving for the hope of salvation; and gently fell asleep. His sleep was that of death. He is now of the number of those who "sleep in Jesus whom God will bring with him."

P. S.—There was a slight mistake in the notice of that excellent, and much tried woman, Mrs. Mary H. Galbraith, in your paper of January 23d. which it may not be amiss to notice. Rev. James Galbraith, her husband, was settled in Harmony church, Indiana County, before he was removed to that of Indiana. Her friends in this church speak in the most favorable terms of her exemplary religious character, while

Drsn-On Sabbath morning, the 31st ult., at his residence in Washington, Pa., James Oak The deceased was born in Penn's Valley, Centre

County, Pa., in the year 1775. His boyhood was chiefly spent in Franklin County, to which his parents removed when he was a child. He Miss Margaret Hawkins, January 81st, 1797. Shortly after his marriage, he removed to Balti more, in the expectation of a permanent settlement there, but his success in business not being equal to his aim, he turned his attention Westward, and established himself in Washington in 1800, having visited the town the previous year Here, he has been a living witness of the immens changes, social, educational, civil and religious. which have marked the present century, and in many of them he was a quiet but active partici pator. His early life was devoted to the vigorou prosecution of his mechanical occupation, of his skill and enterprise in which, there are many fidelity and acceptance to the public. For a number of years he was a Director of the Franklin Bank of Washington. The wife of his youth was called away by

death, January 6th, 1838, after a happy union of forty one years. About three years later, he was married to Mrs. Hannah Marshall, who remains to mourn his loss. A Thirteen children were born of his first marriage, of whom two died in infancy, and the remainder lived to rear families of their own. Eight of the number still survive. His grand-children number fifty-nine, and his great grand-children, twenty-eight, making the total number of his descendants just one hundred. Four of his daughters became wives of clergymen, and a grandson-the Rev. Albert O. Johnson was one of the four devoted Presbyterian

missionaries at Futtehgurh in Northern India, who, with their wives, suffered martyrdom, in the late terrible mutinies in that country: Besides fulfilling the duties, of a citizen, with edge of the plan of salvation, was sound in the the entire respect of the community, Mr. Orr faith, and catholid in spirit. He rejoiced that sustained throughout most, of his long life, the character of a consistent and earnest Christian. He united with the Associate church, in Chambersburg, in his youth. After his removal to Washington, there being no church of the same communion in the place, he maintained his membership, for some, years, first in the church of Chartiers and afterwards in that of North Buffalo. But shortly after the settlement of the Rev. Matthew Brown, D.D., in 1805, as the first pastor of the Presbyterian church at Washington, he ommenced to attend upon his ministry, and in a

few years transferred his relation to that church. He was made a Ruling Elder at least as early as 1815, in which office he continued until his death, being at the time the oldest member of Session by about ten years. All who knew him will unite in bearing witness of the uprightness of his life, the tenderness of his social, and domestic relations, the steadfastness of his piety, and the commendable example furnished in his habitual walk and conversation. As a member, and especially as an officer in the Presbyterian Church, he was the object of high esteem, and unqualified confidence. And in his departure from among the living, those who stood related to him by these ties, are constrained to feel that they have been bereaved of a spiritual father.

As might have been expected, the end of this aged disciple was peace. Many indeed were his afflictions, but according to the promise, the Lord delivered him out of them all. Through the instrumentality of bodily pangs, endured at various intervals through several years, his spirit was chastened into entire subjection to the Divine will, and his heart, drawn from every other hope, was brought to more absolute repose upon the merits only for higher measures of holiness, in order to more complete and glorious union with Christ in his heavenly home. *Kven when through extreme physical weakness, his thoughts became confused upon all other topics, and the closest friends failed to be recognized, the name of Jesus and the great themes of salvation invariably rallied his faculties, and brightened his countenance with joy. He died as he had lived, trusting, loving and adoring a crucified Saviour, and committing the keeping of his soul to him, in well-doing, as unto a faithful Crestor.ga ,uno', to movement of aBig

"ADVERTISEMENTS."

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