So of the different sorts of grain. Cotton is raised for domestic use.

Our great staple is horses and mules for the sugar and cotton country in Louisiana, and cattle for California. This last named promises to be very good next year. Stock is raised at one-third of the cost incurred in Pennsylvania. The prairies afford almost boundless range for the Summer, and even some sustenance in Winter.

The healthfulness of the country, is equal to that of any other portion of the great West. It is true, there are some chills. But the forms of fevers are not so malignant as in the old States; nor is consumption so common. I have known some cases of prolonged life to those threatened with pulmonary disease, so far as man could judge. The country has many good streams of water suitable for mills. The people of St. Louis, and of Missouri generally, are hastening a railroad from that city to the West line of the State, in Newton County, which will likely become *the* route to the Pacific from all the Middle States. It passes through some very good country in South-West Missouri.

The political and social character of Missouri, as it regards the future, may be of some interest. Shall it remain a Slave State? Others know as much of this matter as the writer. The future cannot be penetrated. Many persons here predict the negative. There are few slaves in the Southern part—about one to twelve or fifteen white persons. All enjoy freedom of speech on the subject. Kansas affairs disturb us less, perhaps, than they do the people of any other part of the Union. We are able to look on with perfect composure. At different times runners have come from Kansas for aid. They are heard, but the aid is never found. We have the vanity to think that we have remained sober.

Something in regard to church matters at another time. J. McF.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Supplies Appointed by the Presbytery of Allegheny City.

Freedom and Concord.—Third Sabbath in June, Mr. Sinclair. First Sabbath in July, Mr. Allison. Third Sabbath in July, Dr. Wilson; to dispense the Lord's Supper at Freedom. First Sabbath in August, Dr. Swift. Third Sabbath in August, Dr Elliott. First Sabbath in September, Mr. Davis.

Manchester.—Fourth Sabbath in June, Mr. Annan. First Sabbath in July, Dr. Swift. Second Sabbath in July, Dr. Elliott. Third Sabbath in July, Dr. Plumer. Fourth Sabbath in July, Mr. McAboy. First Sabbath in August, Mr. Cunningham. Second Sabbath in August, Mr. Sinclair. Third Sabbath in August, Mr. Allison. Fourth Sabbath in August, Mr. Davis. First Sabbath in September, Mr. Wortman. Second Sabbath in September, Prof. Wilson.

JAMES ALLISON, S. C.

News Department.

Cairo, Ill.

This may be destined to be a great city, but its day of prosperity has not yet arrived. Situated at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, on very low ground, that extends far back into the State, it is subject to be overflown by every high flood. Levees of great extent, very thick and very high, have been constructed for its protection, but as yet these form no adequate security. The levees extending up the two rivers, the buildings resting on the ground at only its natural height, are greatly below the surface of the water, at flood time. Into the lower grounds, on the city site, the water which passes the embankments by leakages and which falls in rain, collects; thus forming ponds and filling cellars, if cellars should be constructed. When the rivers are low, and the seasons dry, evaporation disposes of this water; but at very wet times, the ingress is beyond the powers of sun and wind wholly to absorb. Hence the ponds.

Our traveling correspondent noticed, lately, the discomforts, dangers, and dire prospects of the place. For this he was taken severely to task, by a Cairo paper, which spoke very boastingly of both the present and the future of the city. But the editor took up his pen a little too soon. It was but a few days until the increasing floods broke through the embankments, and overwhelmed all. The large new hotel, and many humbler buildings, are totally destroyed. People had to be taken off in skiffs and boats, some of them from the third windows of their houses. The loss is immense. The levees may be repaired again, and raised higher, and made really strong, so as to be a sure protection, but the very great cost of making the embankment sufficiently extensive and thoroughly safe, and the almost universal disposition of men to cease from labor when they think *it will do*, are likely to subject the inhabitants at no distant day, to a similar calamity to that now suffered.

This place, in the year 1857, had four hundred and fifty-three houses actually erected, and twenty-one in course of construction, of which seventeen were brick, and the rest wooden. In that year the assessed value of the property within the city limits, was $1,434,779. For the hotel which has just been destroyed by the flood, $10,000 a year rent had been declined. It was one-hundred feet front by one hundred and twenty-five feet deep. The levee which the Mississippi has broken through, was thus described by its builders:

The site of the city is not only fully protected by the construction of ordinary levees, and embankments along the banks, and by sectional levees across the base of the triangle made by the two rivers, but a new and substantial levee, or embankment, is in course of construction, and a portion already finished, which will be eighty feet wide at the top, with an average height of about ten feet, and five feet higher than the highest water ever known at that locality. This levee or embankment will entirely encompass the city, forming on the top, the front street on the banks of both the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and from its size and substantial character, will afford a complete protection from overflow at any stage of water, however high; and which, when completely paved, will not only render it a walled city, but actually the cleanest city in the world. This levee will be of the most enduring character, and is to be the work of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. It has been completed sufficiently to protect the town, and for a mile is finished for the accommodation of business.

The present flood has shown that the builders were mistaken as to the efficiency of what they had done. Doubtless the damages will be repaired, as the position is one of vast importance to trade and travel.

Repeal of the Usury Laws.

A portion of the business men of Pennsylvania, long besieged the Legislature for a repeal of the law which provided for a forfeiture of both principal and interest, where more than six per cent. per annum was received for money loaned. They have now succeeded. A man may hence receive what rate of interest he can get; but still, the law reserves to the borrower the right, if he so chooses, at final settlement, of deducting from the principal any amount which he may have paid over six per cent., or he may recover the excess by suit, if entered within six months. The lender no longer forfeits the principal, by his having taken excessive interest. The late act is as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the lawful rate of interest for the loan or use of money in all cases where no express contract shall have been made for a less rate, shall be six per cent. per annum, as heretofore, and the first and second sections of the act passed 2d March, 1798, entitled "an act to reduce the interest of money from eight to six per cent. per annum," (Purdon, 451, Sec. 1 and 2,) be and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That when a rate of interest for the loan or use of money, exceeding that established by law, shall have been received or contracted for, the borrower or debtor shall not be required to pay the creditor the excess over the legal rate, and it shall be lawful for such borrower or debtor at his option to retain and deduct such excess from the amount of any such debt, and in all cases where any borrower or debtor shall heretofore or hereafter have voluntarily paid the whole debt or sum loaned, together with interest exceeding the lawful rate, no action to recover back any such excess shall be sustained in any court of this Commonwealth, unless the same shall have been commenced within six months from and after the time of such payment. *Provided, always*, that nothing in this act shall affect the holders of negotiable paper taken *bona fide* in the usual course of business.

Washington.

JUNE 16.—The British Aggression resolutions adopted by the Senate, conclude that the recent outrages require, in the judgment of the Senate, such uninequivocal and final disposition of the subject by the governments of Great Britain and the United States, touching rights involved, as shall satisfy the just demands of this government and preclude hereafter the occurrence of like aggressions. That the Senate fully approves of the action of the Executive in sending a naval force into the infested seas, with orders to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation, and it is the opinion of the Senate that, if it becomes necessary, such additional legislation should be supplied in aid of the Executive power as will make such protection effectual.

JUNE 19.—By the *Europa* dispatches have been received at the State Department from Mr. Dallas, covering the response of the British government to the letters of Secretary Cass upon the recent searches of American vessels in the Gulf.

The pith of these dispatches is, that, while England disavows all authority for any offensive acts that may have been committed, and while standing ready to make all the reparation that may be required, she is not, at the same time, willing to abandon the right of visiting all vessels that may be suspected of being engaged in the traffic of slaves. In other words, the most effective measures will still be used for its suppression.

It is, however, the desire of the British government that these visits may be made in the most acceptable manner, and to secure this the English Minister of Foreign Affairs would be pleased to receive such suggestions as the Cabinet of the United States may be disposed to make.

The tenor of these dispatches being entirely unlooked for, they create no little feeling on the part of the President, who, it is confidently predicted, will insist at once upon the abandonment of the position which England asserts her intention of adhering to. In other words, the right of visit will not be conceded by Mr. Buchanan, in any shape whatever.

JUNE 20.—Col. Kane arrived here last night bringing dispatches from Gov. Cumming, whom he left at Camp Scott, on the 16th of May. They were delivered to the President of the United States. Their purport has not officially transpired, but it is ascertained that many of the accounts with which the public mind has been pre-occupied are erroneous, and calculated to deceive the country in respect to Utah matters generally. To this fact may be attributed the uncorteous refusal of Kane to communicate with the press. It is understood that Kane denied the truth of the telegraphic announcement from Booneville, intimating that the army would move on the arrival of the peace commissioners, when in fact Cumming has requested it to remain where it is until orders shall be received from Washington.

Contrary to reports widely circulated, Kane does not admit that there have been any such differences between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnson as would jeopard the public interest; he speaks in eulogistic terms of Johnson and the high state of discipline which the latter maintained over his forces, and of the praiseworthy spirit maintained by the army during the Winter. The friends of the administration are much pleased with the manner in which he is understood to allude to the conduct of Cumming, saying that he is deserving of the gratitude of his country. There was great hopes in Utah, as elsewhere, that the war was at an end; a peace party has been formed, and was sufficiently strong in time to arrest the marches of the Mormon forces against our own. Last Spring it was the impression that Brigham Young, who openly espoused the cause of the United States, would, in this respect, be able to maintain his position; there was at one time strong opposition to him before the emigration was resolved upon; but, ever since, this feeling of hostility has been subsiding.

JUNE 21.—Sufficient intelligence has been received to leave no doubt that Capt. Marcy's train had reached Camp Scott in safety. It was the intention of Gov. Cumming, when last heard from, to open a trade with the valley. Many of the Mormons were understood to own more cattle than they were desirous to carry on, and of which they were anxious to dispose. The safety and general welfare of the troops at Camp Scott and elsewhere between that post and the United States, may be reckoned upon with confidence.

The Mormon troops have been entirely withdrawn from the approaches to Salt Lake, though the people threatened to return if the army advanced before they reaped and carried off the wheat harvest. Gov. Cumming says it may be regarded as safe for emigrants from the United States to proceed to California via Salt Lake, the road being entirely open.

A dispatch from Leavenworth says that Gen. Harney, staff and escort, left that place for Utah on the morning of the 15th.

JUNE 22.—The official advices received by the last arrival from England, are more favorable than has been represented. They reiterate the friendly sentiments toward the country, disavow intentional offence against our flag, and mention the fact of a prompt assurance of orders to discontinue the visits which have given rise to the pending difficulties. Her Majesty's government does not insist on visitation or search as a right, but as both nations are solicitous to put an end to the African slave-trade, and desires a mutual understanding or arrangement as to the proper and acceptable manner of ascertaining the character of the suspected slavers. This is the mooted point. The dispatches are far from being unsatisfactory; in fact, the doctrine so long maintained by our government is considered as practically acknowledged by Great Britain. The differences between the two countries are not such as cannot be amicably accommodated.

THE OLD WAR DEBT OF 1812.—We understand, says the *Union*, that an amendment has been appended to the civil appropriation bill now before Congress, which orders a re-opening of the accounts of the States against the federal government for advances during the war of 1812; and which, on new balances being found due to the States, on some different principle of calculation from that which was adopted when the accounts were settled many years ago, provides for the payment of these balances out of the federal treasury.

We believe that the adoption of the proposed mode of calculating interest on these long settled and forgotten advances, will produce balances in favor of the States, which will amount in the aggregate to a sum variously estimated at from three to five millions of dollars.

Mexico.

It is singular through what unexpected channels important intelligence frequently oozes out into the public stock of information. There was a meeting of Mexican bondholders, in London, some three weeks ago, at which resolutions were unanimously passed, condemning the conduct of the Mexican authorities, and calling upon the English Government to interfere in behalf of the creditors, to whom no payment had been made for two years and a half, though the arrears of interest are $8,000,000. At the same meeting, (says *The Times*,) "A resolution in favor of Gen. Houston's motion in the United States Senate, for a Committee to report on the expediency of a protectorate over Mexico, met with general approval, and a bondholder present stated that he had been told by the American President, Mr. Buchanan, himself, that Mexico must eventually belong to the Union." The name of the communicative bondholder is not given.—*Phila. Press.*

Rails and Progress.

The Baltimore and Pennsylvania Railroad has been completed through to Sunbury. The last rail of the last unfinished link, from Harrisburg to Sunbury, was spiked down on Thursday last. This is one of the few railroads, if not the only road in the country, in course of construction, that did not suspend operations during the late monetary revulsion. The connexion of this road with the Williamsport and Elmira railroad, must tend materially to improve the business prospects of the latter.

Wool Prospects.

We notice parcels of wool coming in, but the great bulk of the clip is not yet in market. Prices, so far as we can learn, range from 25 to 40 cents, the latter price paid only for the very choicest quality, nicely handled, and in good condition. A lot was sold on Monday, 14th inst, at 39 cents. The clip from the same flock sold last year at 48 cents, and the reduction on inferior grades is probably in an equal ratio.—*Akron (Ohio,) Beacon.*

But little wool has yet reached this market. The clip of the season is not yet ready, as shearing has been delayed by the continued heavy rains. However, the shearing is now going on, and the entire clip will soon be ready for the market. The prices offered will be below those of last year. The grade of wool produced in this County, it is believed, will average 25a33 cents per lb. Some clips will go much higher than this, while the coarser and more indifferent will fall somewhat below; but from the best information we can now obtain, we think the average will be about as above stated.—*Ravenna (Ohio,) Democrat.*

Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, June 22.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* states that business is growing perceptibly duller, and it is plain that we are going to have a Summer of more than ordinary stagnation. After the first of July there will be little activity until the Fall season sets in. The Corn, such of it as was planted in season, is coming forward finely. The Oats also look very fine and the Barley, Rye, and Wheat never looked better. The heavy rains beat down the Fall grain considerably, but the most of it has straightened up, and if the weather continues favorable the yield will be good. The only exceptions will be along some of the water courses, where the streams overflowed and destroyed or injured the growing grain.

ASHES—Pearls, 5½a5. Pots, 4½a5c. Soda Ash, 3½a4c.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Butter, 10@12c. Eggs, 9½@10c.
BACON—Country Shoulders, 6@6½; Sides, 7@7½; Hams, 8@8½. City cured. 7@7½ for Shoulders, 8½ for Sides, 9@9½ for Plain Hams, and 11@11½ for Sugar cured.
BEANS—Small white, 75a1.00 per bus.
CHEESE—7@7½.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, $1.12a1.25. Peaches, 3.75.
FEATHERS—45a50c.
FEED—40@80c. for Bran, Shorts, Shipstuffs, and Middlings, with sales of Bran at 40, mixed Bran and Shorts at 50, and Shorts at 60@65.
FLOUR—On wharf, $3.37@3 62 for superfine, extra. From store, superfine, 3.62, extra 4.00@4.12, and family do., 4.40 @4.62—mainly at 4.40@4.50. Rye Flour, 2.75@2.90.
GRAIN—Oats, 27c. Corn, 45@50. Rye, 45. Barley, 30@35. Wheat: 70 for Mediterranean, and 75 for Penna. Red; Southern Red, 82@85c., and White 85@90c. for ordinary to good.
GROCERIES—Sugar, 8@8½ by hhd. and bbl. Molasses, 38. Coffee, 12@12½. Rice, 5@5½.
HAY—$10 00@14 00 per ton.
LARD—Country 10@10½; No. 1 City, 11c.
LUMBER—Green, from first hands, $9.50a10.00, for choice common, and $20.00 for clear.
POTATOES—Mixed, 55@60c.
WOOL—22@35. Ohio papers quote at 25@35.

NEW YORK, June 21.

COTTON—Upland, 12¼.
GRAIN—Wheat: Chicago Spring, 84@86; Southern white $120@1.30.
MESS PORK—$16.75@16.80.
BACON—Sides, 7½@8; Shoulders, 5⅞@6.
OIL—Linseed, 65@68.
HIDES—Buenos Ayres, 25.
TALLOW—9½@9¾.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

MESS PORK—$17.00a17 50.
BACON—Hams, 10a12½; Sides, 9, and Shoulders, 8c.
LARD—11½ in bbls. and 12½ in kegs.
FLOUR—$4 25a4.37½ for superfine, and 4.62a4.75 for extra; fancy, 5.25a5.75.
GRAIN—Wheat 70a1.03 for red, and 95a1.15 for inferior and choice white. Rye, 68c. Corn, 73a74c. Oats, 41c.
CATTLE—Beeves: choice quality, per cwt., $9.75a10 00; prime, 9.37½@ 62½; fair, 9 00a 25; ordinary, 8.62½a8 75; common, 8 25a8.50; inferior, 8.00a8.12½. Sheep: prime quality, per head, $6.00a5.50; good do., 4.50a4.75; ordinary and fair quality, 3.00a3.75.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

FLOUR—Howard Street, $4.37½, and city mills, $4.25.
GRAIN—Wheat: red, $1.00a1.03; white, 1.12a1.25. Corn: white and yellow, 73a75.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Hair Restorative.

We are pleased to be able to record the satisfaction of our patrons, after trial of an article advertised in our columns. We have the satisfaction to know several of our readers who have used Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and pronounced it to be just what the advertisement says it is. We have several personal acquaintances, too, who were gray-headed—they have tried it, and now their hair is restored to its original color, and they willingly add their testimony to its efficacy, and will give further information to others desiring it. This speaks well for the article, and we advise all who do not wish to appear gray-headed, to use Wood's Hair Restorative.—*Western Patriot.*

Sold by GEO. H. KEYSER,
No. 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
And by all Druggists.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

What Hollanders think of Bœrhave's Holland Bitters!

J. Quintus, editor of the Sheboygan *Nieuwsbode*, in a letter dated September, 6th, 1854, thus remarks:—

"You will observe that I have published several certificates lately. These are *not mere 'puffs,'* but literally true; and should you continue advertising with us, you may expect to secure large orders, from every Holland settlement in the United States."

This is an extract from one of the many letters received from the Holland settlements. Surely when Hollanders recommend the Holland Bitters so warmly, Americans may not hesitate in testing its virtues for themselves.

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.]

WHITE KID GLOVES, white silk gloves, white silk and Marseilles vestings, white duck pant stuffs and coating, now on hand at Carnaghan's, Federal Street, Allegheny City. A full stock of ready made clothing for men and boys, adapted to the season, and a general stock of piece goods for custom work.

Foreign Intelligence.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 21.—The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Judkins, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 12th inst., was boarded off Cape Race at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, by the steamer *Victoria*, the newly-employed news-yacht of the Associated Press. The *Persia* has one hundred and twenty-eight passengers for New York. Her news is quite interesting, as will be seen by the subjoined summary of its points.

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet sailed from Plymouth on the 10th, under sail only. The fleet was expected to reach mid ocean and commence the operation of submerging the cable on the 20th of June. In all probability, the great undertaking has before this commenced, and if no accident happens to mar its success, the *Niagara* will reach Trinity Bay about the 29th inst., Tuesday next. Her Britanic Majesty's steamship *Agamemnon* was towed out of Plymouth Sound at 9 o'clock A. M., on the 10th, and the U. S. steamer *Niagara* at 11 o'clock the same day. The squadron subsequently started under canvas with a Northerly breeze.

The London *Times*, speaking of the outrages upon our marine, says: "The treaties both with France and America having expired, it is madness for England to assert pretensions to which no strong and independent power is likely to submit. The good done by searching force in vessels is nothing compared with the bad blood engendered, and though many of the so-called outrages are undoubtedly exaggerations, enough is known to prove that the practice of searching vessels under the American flag ought to be ended at once."

A new weekly line of steamers of which the *Indian Empire*, formerly the *United States*, is the pioneer, was ready for operations. The *Indian Empire* with the United States mails, was to leave Galway for Halifax and New York on Friday last, the 18th.

The affair of the steamer *Cagliari*, and the dispute growing out of the imprisonment of the English engineers between Great Britain, Sardinia and Naples, had been satisfactorily settled.

The intelligence from India is one week later than previous advices. The British troops had occupied Bareilly, where they had met with but slight resistance and had also entire possession of Rohilcund. Oude was quiet.

The warlike preparations of France have attracted public attention in England, and the matter has been the subject of remarks in Parliament.

Liverpool Markets, June 11th.—The Cotton market closed dull, and, with a declining tendency. The market for Breadstuffs continues quiet. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular reports the weather favorable for the crops. The Provision market is generally steady. Beef is quiet. Pork firm. Bacon firm. Lard dull.

Concha is to continue as Governor-General of Cuba.

Mr. Fitzgerald stated in Parliament that the American Minister at Paris labored under a grave misapprehension in representing England as acquiescing in the free labor movement.

The government will dispatch a steamer from St. Johns to pilot the United States steamer *Niagara* into Trinity Bay, upon her arrival. It is thought that she may reach there on Saturday. It is contemplated to open the Atlantic Telegraph line free to the press and the public for a few days subsequent to the landing of the cable from the *Niagara*.

It is reported that a formal separation has taken place between Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickens. They have been married twenty-two years.

The Eruption of Vesuvius.

The following is from the correspondent of the London *Times*:

NAPLES, May 31.—Since Saturday, the eruption has proceeded with constantly increasing violence, and has presented at night a more and more magnificent spectacle. In my last letter, I mentioned that there issued from the great basin of fire in the Atrio a single stream of lava, which, after a tortuous course, was descending the declivity of the mountain. This stream has continued its course, varying in breadth according to the accidents of the ground, and seems now to direct itself to a point between Portici and Torre del Greco, but much nearer the latter than the former. It approaches close to the scattered farm houses, which lie above the towns at the foot of the mountain, many of which it can scarcely fail to destroy.

In the afternoons of Saturday and Sunday, two other streams of lava broke out of the great basin, and are descending the mountains toward the neighborhood of Portici. These streams seem to follow the direction of ravines, which run nearly parallel to the ride on which the Observatory and the Hermitage stand. These buildings have been hitherto saved from submersion by the lava by their great elevation, the fluid naturally following the direction of the lower ground at either side of them.

Last night the spectacle was peculiarly grand and imposing. The lava was poured in increased quantity along each of the streams already established, and, being in a high state of incandescence, presented a peculiarly splendid appearance.

At about 8 o'clock, an immense torrent of lava broke over the ridge which confines the basin of craters, in the direction of the Somma; it flowed down the declivity of the Somma as an immense torrent of liquid fire, and with such extraordinary rapidity that in less than an hour it had descended through a considerable portion of the mountain. Its progress was then retarded, partly by the diminished steepness of the ground, and partly by the transverse ravines which must be filled before the fluid can advance. Nothing could exceed the splendor of this torrent of liquid fire, forming the fourth principal stream of lava, but the most extraordinary burst of splendor which has been presented since the commencement of the eruption took place, soon after 9 o'clock, when all the mouths seemed to be simultaneously called into violent action, and to vomit forth such torrents of lava that the entire mountain seemed one blaze of fire; the varied colors produced in different parts, owing probably in part to reflection, presented a beautiful and striking appearance. The lurid light diffused from this enormous burning mass rendered visible the subjacent country, the towns, the coast, and the bay.

On each night, several thousands of persons, of all ranks from the peer to the peasant, urged by curiosity, repair to the scene of this extraordinary spectacle. The darkness being complete, and the route in many parts difficult, each party is furnished with torch, and the view of these hundreds of torches flitting about between the streams of lava, is most curious, presenting the appearance of multitudes of fire-flies.

The Hermitage, which is close to the great basin of craters and rivers of lava, is approached by a tolerably good carriage road, and, as may be supposed, hundreds of vehicles of every description, from the caleche of the millionaire to the humble coriculo, are collected there toward midnight. Donkey parties abound, of which ladies do not fear to form a part.

Part of the extraordinary splendor of the spectacle on Sunday night was due to the burning of forests, over which the lava passed. The Neapolitans congratulate themselves on the circumstance of the lava having been directed into so many different streams, for if, as in former eruptions, it had all been thrown into one channel, the destruction which must have ensued would have been tremendous.

June 1.—The eruption is splendid! There are three streams of lava, which begin just between Vesuvius and Somra; we went as near as possible; we climbed to the top of a ridge of lava which had begun to cool, but it required all the carefulness of our guides to prevent our burning our feet off. On our way down we went to the top of the Observatory, whence the view of the lava was splendid; the middle was flowing as fast as water; there was a rayed reflection in the smoke which ——— said was just like the Aurora Borealis in Scotland. The eruption began last Wednesday night; the lava begins where it did in 1855. There were thousands of people on the mountain; it was an extraordinary scene. At the end of one of the streams of lava, that on the Castellamare side of the Hermitage, there was a ceremony, I suppose to stop the lava. There were a saint and some priests in attendance.

China.

The Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Russia, and the United States, it is said, have agreed to make the following demands of the Chinese Government:

1. The opening of the coast and the great rivers of China to foreign commerce.
2. The access of foreigners to the interior, under the restrictions of passports.
3. A reduction of duties on certain articles of commerce.
4. Residence of an embassy at Pekin.
5. Indemnity, but no territory.

Married.

On the 18th ult., near Centre Line, by Rev. Thomas Stevenson, Mr. EDWARD L. RUSS, of Tyrone City, to Miss NANCY J. M'CURDY, of Huntingdon County, Pa. On June 3d, near Pine Grove, Mr. HENRY BRIDGE, of Bellefonte, to MRS. CATHARINE BALDRIDGE, daughter of Hon. William Burchfield, all of Centre County, Pa.

May 29th, in Delavan, Ill., by Rev. S. M. Templeton, Mr. AUGUSTUS E. DUNLAP, of Prairie Creek, Ill., to Miss ABBIE PATTERSON, of St. Louis, Mo.

June 8th, by Rev. A. B. Maxwell, Mr. CHARLES R. ZABER to Miss ALMEDA GRIESEL, both of Salem, O.

By Rev. J. M. Smith, on the 17th inst., Mr. ROBERT POTTS, to Miss CAROLINE HENRY, both of Beaver County, Pa.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. George Scott, Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT, of California, to Miss MARY J. MOORE, of Fairview, Hancock County, Va.

June 15th, by Rev. R. M'Pherson, Mr. WILSON RAMSEY, of Chartiers Township, Allegheny Co., to Miss ELIZA JANE SMITH, of Temperanceville.

April 20th, by Rev. W. F. Morgan, Mr. JAMES ELGIN to Miss MARTHA DILLINGER, both of Elderton, Armstrong Co., Pa. June 10th, Mr. NOAH KIFER to Miss ELIZABETH DILLINGS, both of the above-named place. Both ceremonies were performed at the residence of the officiating minister.

Obituary.

DIED—On the 23d of May, at the residence of her father, Mr. James Dougal, in Fannett Township, Franklin County, Pa., Miss SARAH DOUGAL.

DIED—On the 25th of May, Mr. WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, of Upper Path Valley, Franklin County, Pa., aged 39 years, 10 months, and 1 day.

DIED—June 1st, Mr. EDWARD KIRKPATRICK, of Upper Path Valley, Franklin County, Pa., aged 59 years, 3 months, and 20 days.

DIED—In Allegheny County, Pa., on the 17th inst., Mrs. MARGARET GUY, in the 69th year of her age.

The loss of the deceased will be deeply felt, not only by her relatives, but by all who knew her as a Christian friend and a devoted mother in Israel. But while we mourn on earth, she doubtless is rejoicing in heaven; for both her life and her dying moments proved her a child of God, and therefore an heir of glory.

DIED—In Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton County, Pa., on the 24th ult., Mrs. JANE EVANS, wife of Mr. John Evans, deceased, in the 86th year of her age.

Mrs. Evans was for many years a consistent member of the Lower Mount Bethel Presbyterian church. About a year since she had a slight paralytic stroke, in consequence of which, together with the infirmities of age, her mind was very much impaired. Before her sickness, and when having a better use of her mental faculties at intervals during her sickness, she seemed to be in a very comfortable state of mind, and we have reason to believe that it was gain for her to die.

R.B.F.

DIED—On the 6th inst., JAMES SMITH, son of Walter and Anne Irvin, aged 1 year and 8 months.

This lovely bud, so young, so fair,
Called hence to early doom,
Came just to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise will bloom.

DIED—In Berlin, Ohio, on the 28th of May, Mrs. SARAH WISE, consort of Christopher Wise, in the 65th year of her age.

Mrs. Wise was born in Franklin County, Pa., and received into the communion of the church of Mercersburg, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Elliott, of the Western Theological Seminary. She was truly a mother in Israel; a women of ardent piety, sound judgment, and most exemplary deportment. Her end was peace. To her, death had no terrors; she longed for the time to arrive when she should depart and be with Christ. Her aged husband still survives.

S.M.P.

DIED—On Long Island, Allegheny County, Pa., May 16th, SARAH, daughter of John Kerr, aged 20 years and 3 months.

This young lady was a member of the Long Island Presbyterian church. Her Christian deportment was that of a sincere and humble follower of Jesus. Throughout a long protracted illness, (which was pulmonary consumption,) she was patient and resigned, her faith in the Saviour strong and abiding, and her end was peace. "I am waiting patiently God's appointed time. I fear not death. I am going home." Such were some of the joyous words which fell from her lips, when about to pass through the dark valley. Truly, in her case, death was disarmed of its sting. Resting upon the arm of Jesus, she could exclaim, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" O for the death of those who die in the Lord!

M.L.W.

DIED—At the house of his parents, in Findlay Township, Allegheny County, on the 10th of May, THOMAS M. SLOPER, just as he had reached the years of manhood.

His disease was of that flattering nature which induces the patient to believe he is recovering, while at the same time the steps of death are quickly advancing. For many weeks this was the case with the deceased; but when at last convinced that recovery was no longer to be hoped for, he could say with calmness, "The will of the Lord be done." His kindness of heart was manifest to all his associates; and, during his last hours, some of them he warned of the shortness of life, and the great necessity of an interest in Jesus Christ our Lord. On the day preceding his decease, when conversing with his pastor of that event, he said, "I am waiting until my Lord shall call; how long do you think it will be?" "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." W.

DIED—On Tuesday, the 27th of April, MARY ANN MILLER, wife of James Harvey Miller, of the Borough of Butler, aged 22 years and about 8 months.

The subject of this notice formerly lived in Indiana County, Pa.; and was married about eighteen months previous to her death. During her illness, which was disease of the lungs, she bore her sickness with Christian patience, waiting with resignation till her change would come. Shortly after her marriage, she joined with her husband in connexion with the Associate Reformed church of Butler. Although her time was short, yet she manifested great zeal for the religion of Jesus Christ. She has left a young and devoted husband, a bereaved father, an affectionate brother, and a large connexion of friends to mourn her death. But their loss is her gain.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; they rest from their labor and their works do follow them."

COM.

DIED—On the 14th ult., at the residence of her father, James Williams, Esq., after months of confinement by severe indisposition, which she bore with great Christian patience, MRS. MARGARET A., consort of A. C. Samson, Esq., of Monongahela City, aged 28 years.

Naturally endowed with the excellent traits of character which are the ornament of her sex, and these improved by cultivation and sanctified by Divine grace, no wonder that she had become so deeply entwined in the heart-strings of her sorely stricken husband, fond parents, brothers and sister, friends and acquaintances. These formed a strong link to life for her affectionate heart, and few are surrounded with greater earthly comforts and brighter prospects. Yet these all she was willing to relinquish for the still brighter prospects, holier friendships, a reunion with her little ones who had gone before, and the fullness of joy and pleasures forevermore, which the immediate presence of her beloved Saviour would afford. Her consistent and dignified Christian deportment during the seven years she was in connexion with the visible Church, gave satisfactory reason to believe that what has been the loss of her friends and the Church militant, has been infinitely her gain.

COM.

DIED—In Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton County, Pa., on the 24th ult., JOHN CONNELLY, Esq., in the 78th year of his age.

Mr. Connelly was a member of the Presbyterian Church for about fifty years. He spent the greater part of his life in the bounds of the Lower Mt. Bethel Presbyterian church, of which church he was for many years a Ruling Elder. He also served, for a time, with much acceptance, in the capacity of Ruling Elder in the Mansfield Presbyterian church, N. J., and in the Upper Mt. Bethel Presbyterian church, Pa. Mr. Connelly was gifted with an unusually vigorous mind; his views of Scriptural truth were very clear and correct, being properly regarded by those who knew him, and were proper persons to judge, as among the very best of lay theologians. He was decidedly Calvinistic in his views and preferences, and yet he had a very large measure of Christian charity for those of other Evangelical denominations. He was characteristically conscientious, humble, devout, and zealous in the cause of his Divine Master. At times, during his last sickness, he seemed to be overwhelmed in contemplation of the infinite love of God, as manifested in the salvation of sinners. The righteousness of our Lord Jesus Christ was the sole ground of his hope and confidence, and the doctrines of grace were to him peculiarly precious. Upon reading to him the first chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, a few days before his death, it was said to him that this chapter contains truths which are very unpalatable to many, when he remarked, with much emphasis, "These truths are the very marrow of the Gospel." The dying sayings of this aged and venerable man of God, which I will not attempt to enumerate, were such as to indicate a very mature religious experience, and they were truly instructive and edifying to all those whose privilege it was to listen to them. Of Mr. Connelly, it may properly be said, "He came to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season."

R.B.F.

DIED—On Sabbath, 28th of March, in Ligonier Valley, Pa., Rev. JAMES GALBRAITH, in the 79th year of his age.

Mr. G. was born near Hunterstown, Adams County, Pa., but when he was quite young his parents removed to Allegheny County, near the present locality of Sharpsburg. His course of literature was completed in Canonsburg Academy, before its charter as a College, and he was one of the founders of the Franklin Literary Society. He had a fine literary taste, and his scholarship was accurate, and, for the time, thorough. He was licensed by the "Old Redstone" Presbytery in 1806 or 1807, and ordained by the same, probably a year later. His residence as a pastor in Gilgal congregation (now of the Presbytery of Saltsburg,) commenced in 1808, and in 1812 he removed to Indiana, the other branch of his charge. His principal pastorate was in the Presbytery of Huntingdon, over the congregations of Frankstown, (now Hollidaysburg,) and Williamsburg, continuing from 1816 to 1834. Afterwards he supplied a few years in the State of Tennessee; then for a while in the Presbytery of Blairsville; and last in the Presbytery of New Lisbon. In this connexion, becoming superannuated, his Presbyterial standing remained till his death. He cherished an enlightened and unwavering attachment to the doctrines and order of the Presbyterian Church. He was exemplary in his attendance on the judicatories of the Church, and in his interest in their transactions. His pulpit talents were above the common grade. It will be highly interesting to those who were best acquainted with father Galbraith, to learn that during the last year or two of his life, through the operation of that refining grace which makes "the redeemed from among men," "meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light," he manifested much more than formerly, "the meekness and gentleness of Christ," with a sympathetic regard to the sensibilities of those who were attendant on him. In the end, reposing with confidence on the merits of a redeeming Saviour, he seemed to enjoy "a good hope through grace," "as an anchor of his soul, both sure and steadfast, entering into that within the veil, whither the forerunner is for us entered." D.

DIED—On May 6th, 1858, at the residence of his parents, THOMAS T. MCKENNAN, eldest son of Rev. James W. McKennan, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Frankfort Springs, Pa., aged 26 years.

Many hearts have shared the grief of the beloved and afflicted parents, who, by reason of this bereavement, are in bitterness for their first born. He was a young man of fine promise, and his call from the tender attachments of earth to the joys of heaven, though for sometime expected, has produced an affliction, which nothing but the grace of God can heal. After a full course of study, he was graduated at Washington College, Pa., in 1854, having had a very respectful standing in his class, and acquitted himself with great credit in his commencement oration. Shortly afterwards, he took charge of an academy in central Pennsylvania, during his connexion with which, his health was impaired by attention to his duties; though his loss in this respect, was far more than compensated by his experience of the power and hopes of spiritual life, which it pleased God to grant to him during the same period. From this time forward, it was his ardent purpose to serve the Saviour in the work of the ministry—possibly as a missionary—but he was prevented even entrance upon the study of Theology, by declining health. As actively as his strength would permit, he engaged for a time, in the work of a colporteur, in the service of the Board of Publication, but for the most part his efforts were necessarily directed to the restoration of his health, though alas! these efforts were vain.

But it was not in vain, that our young brother was led, by gentle stages through a long course of suffering, down to the grave. His own views were crossed and the fond expectations of parents were indeed blasted thereby; but his Christian character rapidly matured, and his growing fitness for heaven became apparent, in proportion as disease dimmed his earthly prospects. Naturally noble, affectionate, and unselfish, he became in Christian meekness, humility and dutifulness, a pattern to all around him. His desire to be useful was an intense longing, and joy in the conversion of sinners absorbed his heart. Referring to the wide-spread revivals of the last Winter, he exclaimed a day or two before his death: "Oh what a blessing to live at such a time as this!" His last hours were peaceful; his end was a triumph of faith; and his blood-washed spirit has gone up to rest in the bosom of Jes