of such a volume as this, that the discourses it contains are not those (any of them, we believe,) of rightly ordained ministers of the Catholic Church, but only of those several separate communities which are included in the generic and most unsatisfactory term "Protestant." There is no doubt that Monod, Krummacher, and Tholuck, were all very eloquent preachers—preachers of the Gospel, of course they will be considered by Protestants generally. Still, they were separatists from the One, Catholic and Apostolic Church.

In like manner it objects to the title of the work lately published, styled, "The New York Pulpit in the Revival of 1858," because it contains no sermons by Episcopal ministers; and criticises any revival by sneering at the thought of any work of the Holy Spirit, in a Church not Episcopally constituted. Read its language as to both these particulars:

In view of the fact of its having been confined exclusively to the sects—to those to whom the Apostle most unquestionably refers when he cautions the Primitive Church at Rome to mark those "who cause divisions and offences, and avoid them"—we cannot, for the life of us, see with what truth it can be said that any such excitement has been the work of the Holy Spirit, which is a Spirit of truth, unity, and concord: not of error, dissension, and disagreement. It manifests very strikingly how *exclusive* such a combination of sectarianism can be, in such a matter, when, in a revival declared to be so evidently produced "by the power of the Holy Spirit," that branch of the One Catholic and Apostolic Church of Christ, which can trace its descent from the Apostles—which is a veritable branch of the same Church which Christ instituted, and his Apostles organized, and the holy Fathers developed—when such a Church, we say, that is, the Church to which we ourselves belong, should be utterly ignored in the consideration of such a case.

But as to what the publishers—somewhat profanely, we must confess—have dared to connect with the movement from which it has sprung, namely, "the power of the Holy Spirit," and the glory of God, in the work carried on, we must reiterate our most decided conviction that it proceeds on a great and fatal delusion.

One can only smile at the presumption and pity the weakness of the author of such sentiments as these. To be angry with such an one is impossible.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Fifth was signalized by several military parades, excursions to the country, and the burning of a considerable amount of powder. For the anticipations of old John Adams in the memorable letter written to his wife, immediately after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, with regard to the remembrance of the day on which the great event was consummated by the firing of guns, &c., is fully realized in our day, however far we may come short in some of the other particulars mentioned. The Democracy held a meeting in Independence Square, at which speeches were made by Charles Ingersoll, Esq., and the Hon. Wm Bigler. In the evening the Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in Jaynes' Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. George H. Stuart, Esq, presided, and the several evangelical denominations were represented on the platform. The Scriptures were read by the Rev. Dr. John McDowell, and prayer was offered by George Duffield, Jr. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr Brantly, of the Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Mackey, of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Albert Barnes, of the New School Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Crowell, of the Old School, and others. But the address by the Rev. John Chambers fairly "brought down the house." It was full of patriotic and religious feeling, expressed with even more than the usual glowing and stirring language of this well known speaker.

The Episcopal Recorder has a leader calling upon the Episcopal Church in this land to enter upon the aggressive work of the Gospel. This is the organ of the Low Church party in this State, and in urging its Church to this work, it does not recommend aggression upon other denominations of Christians, but upon the world and the kingdom of Satan. It is not enough for any Church to hold its own, it must go forward, receiving captives, and winning trophies to Jesus Christ. "The kingdom of Christ is to be established on the ruins of the kingdom of Satan."

Since *Atlantic City* is so closely connected with Philadelphia, so much indebted to it, and so largely dependent upon it, we are justifiable in mentioning any thing concerning it in this connexion. It may interest some seeking the sea shore to know that a daily Union prayer meeting has been opened at Atlantic City, in the Presbyterian church, and that it is intended to continue it through the season. This may tend to keep the graces of Christians alive, and to protect them from the effects of idleness and dissipation around them.

One of the good effects of the *Late Revival*, and one that cannot be over estimated, is the interest awakened in behalf of spiritual religion in a large portion of the respectable secular press. The *North American* does credit to itself, when it says of the "religious movement:"

Of all nations in the world, the United States can least afford the loss of religious restraint. The character of our institutions, and the freedom which is so readily perverted into license, demands the acknowledgement of Divine authority. For while human power is set at nought, and the people are taught to consider the authority of their rulers as a power created by the governed, it is absolutely essential that we should acknowledge some authority which we, the governed, have not created, which we cannot escape, and can neither deny nor destroy. A republican government, properly administered, offers the highest advantages for religious culture. While we insist that all men are equal before the Creator, which truth has the sanction of religion as well as political ethics, it is indispensable to our happiness and to our virtue, that we acknowledge the authority of that Creator. To do this in vague general expressions, every one is ready. But to have any influence over our conduct, religion must be not a theory, to be aired once a week in the sermons of the preachers by profession. It must be a conviction of the heart, operating upon the daily life and conduct. The public and universal attention which the claims of religion have received, and are now receiving, throughout our land, is producing a reformation greatly needed.

THE DUTIES OF MASTERS TO SERVANTS.—The Presbytery of Tombeekbee, at its late meeting, appointed Rev. Dr E. T. Baird and Elder W. B. Cavanah a committee to write a pastoral letter to the churches under the care of Presbytery, on the subject of the religious instruction of the colored people. Rev. Jos. Bardwell presented an essay on the same subject to Presbytery, which was ordered to be published. This does not look as if the Presbytery was unwilling to have the subject discussed as is often charged.—*Presbyterian Herald.*

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

The Anniversary at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 2, 1858.

On Tuesday, June 29th, the students, citizens, and visitors, assembled in Dr. Macdonald's large church, to hear the address of Ex Governor Pollock, of Pa., before the American Whig and Clio s phic Societies. The subject selected by the speaker, was "The Characteristics of the Age, and its Demands upon the Sc olar." It was a masterly effort, and worthy the fame of the talented advocate Sound sense, conveyed in a simple but eloquent style, were its characteristics. He was full of force and animation, and his peroration to the students was impressive.

The annual meeting of the Alumni occupied a greater part of the afternoon. The Hon William C. Alexander, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order. The Hon Oliver S. Halsted, of the class of 1810, took the Chair. Col. John C. Groome, of Maryland, and Ex Governor Pollock, acted as his assistants, and the Rev. E. R. Craven, of Newark, N. J., as Secretary. The Rev. Dr. Jacob Kirkpatrick, of the class of 1804, led the assembly in prayer before the Throne of Grace.

The President, on taking the Chair, remarked that he saw not a single member of his class present.

The correspondence was then read by Professor John T. Duffield. A letter from Dr. William B. Ewing, of 1794; Hon. Richard Rush, of 1797, in which he refers to the old eighteen-pounder fired off by the students, in his day, every Fourth of July, thirteen times, in honor of the thirteen original States; of the illumination of the College at night, stirring up the hearts of the old soldiers, living around. Society even moves forward while men are constantly looking back—from the Hon. Geo. Chambers, of 1804; Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of 1804, absent on account of the Anniversary exercises of the Institution over which he presides; Hon Silas Condit, of 1795; the Hon. Thomas Sergeant, of 1798. Ex Governor Bibb, the oldest living graduate, except Wm. M. Morton, of 1792, had not been heard from.

The President then called up the old graduates, beginning with the class of 1848. Professor Wm. C. Cattell, of Lafayette College, responded in a neat, humorous, and graceful speech.

He was followed by Oliver S. Halsted, Jr., of the class of 1838, who entertained us with reminiscences of his College days. A worthy Professor said of his class, "It contains as much talent and more of mischief than any I know." They had polers, fizzlers, and stumpers, and a glorious lot they were, but when they came to graduate, the Faculty were fairly stumped, and did not know where to place the honors. Education, like blood, will tell in any close encounter, and you will find the graduates of Nassau Hall just where you find the Cadets of West Point, as the forlorn hope, prepared to do or die. They *win* the post of danger, and maintain it, and wear those honors which belong always to the good and great, the gallant and the brave.

The classes of 1828, '18, and '8, were passed over for want of time; that of 1804 was represented by the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick Fifty-four years have passed away, and when I look around this assembly and hear that I am the oldest graduate present, my mind is impressed with the idea of the poet, "How short and hasty is our life!" Southard and Lindsley, O'Hara and Prime, and others, twenty-six out of thirty-nine, have gone to the eternal world.

When the representatives of other colleges were called upon, Rev. Dr. M'Gill, of Jefferson, now Professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary responded. He was proud to own that he was an Alumnus of Jefferson College, for several reasons, and not the least as being a grandson of Nassau Hall, the father of that favored institution, than which not one on the whole continent has been more prospered and blessed. There went from these classic shades to the wilds of Pennsylvania, John McMillan, the founder of Jefferson, the Apostle of the West, the pioneer of a pure Christianity in Western Pennsylvania—the patriarch of Presbyterianism West of the mountains, of whom Daniel Webster said in my hearing, while standing on the banks of the Susquehanna, and listening to an account of McMillan's traversing those regions, while the war whoop of the Indian was still sounding, "Truly, *his* was the voice of one crying in the wilderness." He graduated from Nassau Hall in 1772. The first President of Jefferson, also came from Princeton—John Watson, the orphan boy, the ostler boy, whom J. Addison found laboriously spelling out a mutilated copy of Horace, on his back, in the bar of a tavern, by the unsteady light of a pine torch. And the second President, James Dunlap, graduated at Princeton in 1773. All were noble pioneers of Western Pennsylvania, by whose labors that "wilderness was made to blossom as the rose." Nor had his Alma Mater failed to return the tokens of her gratitude and high appreciation.

A venerable ex-President, (the Rev. Dr. Carnahan,) who yet lingers among us, and long may he linger for our benefit, though he came here for his degree, received his preparatory training in connexion with Jefferson; a man of noble mind, of serene dignity and able as an executive officer. His was the longest administration on record, and, perhaps, one that will never be surpassed with posterity. She had done more, having sent you a man of accomplished scholarship to fill the chair of Rhetoric. It was his ardent wish that the offspring of this Institution may never fail to elevate the standard of religious education, and may ever prove worthy of the rank and fame of this cherished seat of learning and piety.

Two representatives from Amherst College being present, the Rev. Daniel W. Poor, D D., responded: "I must express my regret and shame that this is my first visit to Princeton. I feel the same pleasure here as the investigator of nature when striking upon some hidden principle, or strange phenomenon. I can bear testimony to the strong hold this College has on all her members, and to the deep affection her sons bear to their old mother. It has been my privilege to visit more than one New England College, and what I saw there did not surpass what I have seen here. I visited the graveyard, with its venerable dead, and line of President's tombs—not another graveyard in this country is honored by such holy ashes. I feel now as if the State of my adoption, New Jersey, had flung a new bond over me, to respect, to venerate, to love it, and to give to it the best of my powers. As a scholar, I feel that I have brethren here; we all meet in common, our hearts beat in unison, and there is a community of feeling—one in pursuit, one in heart, one in aim and one in hope."

Judge J. Thomson Mason, of Maryland, class of 1836, excused himself on account of hoarseness.

The Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, class of 1825, made a short speech, alluding to the labors and fame of Professors S Alexander, Henry, and Guyot, and hoped that Nassau Hall would continue to be useful, full of productive resources, and mighty works in the future

Gov. Pollock, of the class of 1831, was called upon as the orator of the morning, and expressed the pleasure he felt in seeing such a meeting of the sons of Nassau Hall He alluded to Prof. Morse's connexion with the Electric Telegraph, and closed by saying, "Henry must not and will not be forgotten! Honored be Nassau Hall, and honored be her sons!"

The Committee of Arrangements was continued for next year, and the meeting adjourned.

On the following day the Annual Commencement took place, when the degree of A. B. was conferred upon seventy one members of the graduating class; and the degree of A. M. upon forty-four, among whom were the following from Pennsylvania: John E. Annan, H. Y. Evans, M.D., H. C. Greenewalt, T. McGowan, I. H. Steever, and J. S. Twells.

The honorary degrees conferred were as follows: Doctor of Divinity, Rev. John Berrian Lindsley, Chancellor of University of Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. Henry Perkins, of Allentown, N. J.; and Rev. James A. H. Cornell, of the Reformed Dutch Church. The degree of L L.D on the following: Lorrin Andrews, Esq, President of Kenyon College, Ohio; Prof George B. Wood, M.D., of Philadelphia; William B. Hodgson, of Georgia. G.M.G.

Declining Importations.

The decline in foreign imports, at New York, is shown by the following comparison, for the six months, ending June 30th:

	1857.	1858.
Manufactures of Wool,	$11,527,100	$6,086,684
" Cotton,	11,035,792	5,181,299
" Silk,	14,743,519	7,959,262
" Flax,	4,355,440	2,080,904
Miscellaneous manufactures,	4,113 701	1,730,681
Iron, bar and pig,	1,754,363	585,589
Railroad iron,	1,747,749	43,481

Tea is one and three quarter millions increase over last year; sugar and molasses nearly $8,000,000 less than last year. This looks favorably toward the encouragement and protection of domestic industry.

THE average of life in England exceeds that of France by eleven years, notwithstanding the French climate is thought superior.

News Department.

Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 8.—It is stated on reliable authority, that President Buchanan has determined to protect the American Ship Canal Company in their contract with Nicaragua. The Cabinet advise this course, and against further temporizing, and Costa Rica favors the movement. Instructions are already prepared, and will be forthwith dispatched to Gen. Lamar, directing him to impress distinctly upon the public authorities of Nicaragua the fact that our policy toward that Republic has been changed, and that remedies against all existing and future evils will be enforced in a summary way.

Uncle Sam has thrown into public market the following real estate:

5¼ millions acres in	California.
1½ millions acres in	Louisiana.
2½ millions acres in	Nebraska.
3 millions acres in	Kansas.

Making, in round numbers, twelve millions of acres.

The Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office is making preparations to test the cultivation of tea in this country. The seed will be preserved in China specially for the purpose, *planted* in glass cases and shipped in October. By the time of their arrival here they will have sufficiently sprouted to be set out in beds. After being tested here, the plants, if successful, will be distributed among the Southern States. An order for a great variety of seeds will also be sent to Egypt in a few days, through a House in London. This list includes wheat, barley, rice, clover, (*Trifolium Alexandrinum*) &c., &c. Arrangements are also making to commence a nursery for the growth of ornamental trees for the public grounds in this and other cities. They can be supplied from a public nursery at one twentieth of their present cost. Such is the estimate of the Interior Department.

July 9.—Commander Page, who is designated to command the naval force to be dispatched to Paraguay, has had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy on the subject. That Government, it is said, has three effective war steamers. The fort is in great power, under French engineers, and commands the navigation of the Parana river. Hence it is deemed important to the success of the mission that the United States shall be prepared for all possible emergencies, the President having been clothed by Congress with ample power to enforce all just demands of our Government.

The Secretary of the Interior left this evening for Mississippi. He will be absent about a month.

From Utah.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The Utah correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of June 18, says that the conditions agreed upon at the conference between Governor Cumming, the Peace Commissioners, and the heads of the Mormon Church are, that the troops shall enter the city without opposition; civil officers to be permitted to perform the duties of their office without interruption, and unconditional obedience to the laws of the land. On the other hand, past offences to be forgotten, as stated in the President's proclamation. All the houses in the city have been closed against both civil officers and strangers, except the one which is occupied by the Governor and his family. Everybody else is obliged to sleep in their wagons or on the ground.

Main on the Maine Law.

The following, says the *Kennebeck Journal*, is the total official vote of the people of Maine on the liquor law. It appears that every county has decided in favor of the Prohibitory law of 1858, except Aroostook, where there is a small majority in favor of the License law. The course taken with this matter in removing it entirely from the line of politics by submitting it fully and fairly to the people, proves to be generally satisfactory.

	License.	Prohibition.
Total votes,	5,912	28,864

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—The bark *Brilliante*, from Vera Cruz, arrived at this port to day, with dates to the 26th.

Business is prostrated in Vera Cruz. The vomito has broken out among the soldiers. The health of the citizens is good.

An earthquake occurred on the 18th. It was severely felt in the city of Mexico. Fifty persons were killed by it in that place.

The British and French Ministers advise the payment of the forced loan and protest. Mr. Forsyth opposes and demands his passports, and is awaiting instructions.

Trial for Slave-Stealing.

PETERSBURGH, Va, July 9.—The Captain and crew of the schooner *Francis French* were tried at Hastings' Court, Smithfield, for stealing slaves. Thompson, the steward, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

Sophia Furnace.

At New Castle, which has been in successful operation over nineteen months, went out of blast last week. During that time, over eighty-five hundred tons of metal have been produced. After undergoing a few necessary repairs, the furnace will again commence operations.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, July 13.

There is nothing of importance doing in a commercial way, and business during last week was very dull. Farmers are now in the midst of their harvest. The wheat harvest in some sections is progressing rapidly. Reports of the yield are very flattering; but the kernels are smaller than usual, on account of the warm weather having stimulated the ripening too rapidly. The Corn looks well. Barley and Rye have yielded a good crop, and the Hay is very heavy. The Oats crop is rather light.

ASHES—Pearls 5½a5 Pots. 4¼a5c. Soda Ash. 3¼a4c.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Butter, 10@12c. Eggs, 8@9c.
BACON—Western Shoulders, 6¼a6¼; city do., 7; Sides, 8¼; plain Hams, 9a9¼; canvassed do., 10¼; sugar cured do. 11¼a12.
BEANS—Small white, 75a1.00 per bus.
CHEESE—7@8.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, $1.12a1 25. Peaches, 3.75.
FEATHERS—45@50.
FLOUR—From first hands at $3.20@3.25 for superfine, and 3 50a3.62 for extra. From store at 3.50 for superfine, 4.00 for extra, and 4.62 for extra family.
GRAIN—Oats, 30@31c. Corn, 45@50. Rye, 45. Barley, 80@85. Wheat: red, 70; white, 80@90.
HAY—$10 00@14 00 per ton.
LARD—Country 9@9¼; No. 1 city, 10@10¼.
MESS PORK—$16 00.
OILS—Linseed, 65@70 Lard, 85.
POTATOES—The season for old is over, and they cannot be given away.
SEEDS—Flax, $1.12@1 15.
WOOL—There is still but little coming in, and prices have advanced to 25 for common, and 40 for choice. A large portion of the clip has been bought in the grower's hands by agents, at prices varying from 25@50, the range from 40@50 being paid only for the very choice lots that are grown in particular sections, the general range being 25@40. About 1000 bales a week are now passing through here to the East.

NEW YORK, July 12.

COTTON—Uplands 17 5-16.
FLOUR—Superfine State. $3 80@3.98; extra do. 3.05a4 05; superfine Indiana and Michigan. 3 80a3.90; superfine Ohio, 3 85a3 95; fancy Ohio, 4.00a4.10; extra Indiana and Michigan 4 05a6.00; extra Ohio 4.50a8.00; fancy Genessee. 4 30a 4.40; extra Genesee, 4.80a6.50; low to very choice extra Missouri. 4.60a7 00; Canadian, 4.20a5 20; Southern, 4 45a 6.75. Rye Flour. 3 00a3 50 for fine to superfine Corn Meal, 3.50a3 55 for Jersey. and 3.95a4 00 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.
GRAIN—Wheat, 1.02½a1.03. Corn, 80a82. Oats, 47a47½.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

FLOUR—$4.50a5.00 for common and extra.
GRAIN—Wheat: red, $1.05; white, 1 15. Rye, 68c. Oats, 41c.

CINCINNATI, July 12.

FLOUR—Fair to choice, $3.90a4.25.
GRAIN—Corn, 46a47c.
LINSEED OIL—67a68c.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

FLOUR—Howard Street and Ohio, $4.37; city mills, 4 25.
GRAIN—Wheat: red, $1 10; white. 1.15a1.20; old white, 1.12a1 15. Corn, 79a80; yellow, 82a83.
LARD—9¾@10.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Another Pittsburgher

Testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.

Mr. Jacob White, Third Street, below Market, says:

"For a year past I have been afflicted very seriously with dyspepsia, so much so, that my stomach refused to retain any thing; I have tried almost every remedy, and the regimen of several physicians, but without alleviation, until I began the use of Bœrhave's Holland Bitters, and have now found relief almost amounting to a cure. I found it efficacious in removing the extreme debility occasioned by this disease, and generally, as a tonic, it has few equals and no superior."

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.

Foreign Intelligence.

The *Africa*, arrived at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. She passed over the longitude where the telagraphic fleet should have been seen, but it was foggy, preventing distant vision.

Great Britain.

The Lord Mayor of London has given another banquet to foreign ministers, and a distinguished company was present, including Mr Dallas, the American minister. In the absence of Lord Derby, the Lord Chancellor made a political speech. In the course of his remarks, he thus alluded to the American difficulties:

"I may, perhaps, advert to the circumstances which have cast a transient cloud, but a light one, I hope, upon the relations which exist between us and our transatlantic kinsmen. United as we are by ties of common descent, common language, similar laws and free institutions, any misunderstanding between us is a matter deeply to be deplored. The United States have evinced their identity of race with us by the sensitive jealousy which they have exhibited in favor of their national rights, but I trust that the representations which have been made by my excellent friend, the Minister from the United States, and the mode in which they have been made by Lord Malmesbury, will very soon restore those feelings of complete amity which have suffered by this trifling difference."

It is reported that Spain has applied to France for support against the pressure of Great Britain in the matter of the slave trade around the coast of Cuba. The application met with encouragement.

A letter from Beirout, Syria, mentions outrages by the priests upon an American missionary named Dodd. The American consul at Beirout was seeking redress.

Shocks of earthquakes continued at Naples, and tremendous hurricanes had occurred, and at Sala fifty houses had been demolished and many people killed. Several villages had been destroyed by the deluge of rain.

The pestilential condition of the river Thames, was the prominent topic of conversation in London. The new Houses of Parliament were so much affected by the nuisance as to seriously impair the health of the members.

On the 25th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Carnarvon stated in reply to a question from the Bishop of Oxford, that government was considering a measure to prevent abuses in the exportation of coolies.

The filthy state of the Thames was debated in both Houses.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fitzgerald explained the circumstances of the recent outrages upon the British Consul at Belgrade, and stated that the Turkish government had promised every satisfaction, and exemplary punishment to the parties concerned in it.

The India bill was debated in Committee of the Whole. Several amendments were proposed, but in each case they were rejected by large majorities in favor of the government. One of the amendments for the question of the number of the Council, was proposed by Lord Palmerston, but it was rejected by sixty two majority.

A private letter from India in the *Daily News* says people at home are much too sanguine of a speedy termination of the mutiny. We have not force enough to do it. It is obvious that the mutineers have not yet lost heart, and that our work is not yet half done.

The case of Mr. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, against Dr. Lees, a Maine liquor law advocate, for libel, came off in the Court of Exchequer on the 21st. The libel complained of was contained in a private letter, and charged Mr. Gough with being habituated to the use of narcotic drugs for the purpose of stimulating himself, and also with "being as wicked a man and as rank a hypocrite as breathes in the Queen's dominions." Dr. Lees, it appears, had written under the impression that he had been libeled by Mr. Gough. This Mr. Gough denied in his evidence in court. Dr. Lees thereupon withdrew his plea of justification, and the case was amicably settled by a consent to a verdict for the plaintiff, with five guineas damages.

France.

The new Minister of the Interior is adopting a more liberal course toward the press. The suspension of the permission of the *Independance* to enter France is to be withdrawn on the 20th inst., and at the same time will be brushed away the vexatious prohibition of the sale of the *Siecle* and the *Presse* on the Boulevards.

New rye was exposed for sale in the Paris corn market, on the 23d. It came from Picardy and Beance, and was of a good average quality, but rather small in size. This is about a fortnight in advance of ordinary years. The rye harvest has commenced in the immediate vicinity of Paris.

The Italian journals express great displeasure at the French government having just caused the "Descent from the Cross" to be removed from Rome for Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that Prince Napoleon, instead of going out as ruler of Algeria with the state of a sovereign, will remain at home as Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, with the right of presiding at the Cabinet Council in the absence of the Emperor.

Russia.

The *Konigsberg Journal* states that the harvest in Russia promises to be magnificent.

A grand public ceremonial took place at St. Petersburg on the 12th inst. The new cathedral of St. Isaac was consecrated by a solemn religious service, which blended all the magnificence of ecclesiastical and military pomp. The imperial family and court were present, and thirty-thousand troops were under arms. The edifice was commenced in 1827.

Turkey.

Semi Pacha, Minister of Public Instruction, is appointed Governor of Candia, in the place of Vely Pacha, recalled. The *Journal de Constinople* publishes a declaration from the Turkish Commissioners at Candia, agreeing to all the demands of the insurgents, promising that the offending functionaries should be punished, and declaring that no new taxes should be imposed. Permission was also accorded to the Christians to possess arms, as being equal to the Mussulmen. The Mussulman population of the island was in great agitation in consequence of these condessions.

India.

ALEXANDRIA, June 21.—The Calcutta and China mails left this day, with intelligence from Calcutta to the 18th of May; Madras, to the 26th; Ceylon, to the 31st; Hong Kong, to the 5th.

Shahejehanpore was relieved on the 11th of May, by Brigadier Jones.

Lucknow was threatened, in Gen. Hope Grant's absence Southward, by twenty five thousand men under the Begum. On the 15th Sir Colin Campbell, leaving a strong force under General Walpole, marched for Futtehgurh, where he was on the 18th.

A skirmish is reported with the enemy under the Moulvie. Five thousand cavalry and five-thousand infantry lay between the Commander in-chief and Mohundy. On the arrival of reinforcements, expected next day, the enemy was to be driven from Mohundy.

Campbell had crossed the Ganges.

The heat was intense, and the troops at Lucknow unhealthy. The garrison was reduced to two thousand infantry.

Khan Bahadoor and Nena Sahib had attacked General Jones' position at Shahjehanpore, but were repulsed, with the loss of Foster, aide-de-camp.

On the 14th, Sir Hugh Rose was at Etwolh, three miles across from Calpee. The enemy was in position in his front, and had been joined by the Nabob of Banda. The attack was to take place on the following day. The rebels had made a bridge for escape across the Jumna.

A conspiracy had been discovered in a wing of the Fourth Native Infantry in the Punjaub. The conspirators were hanged, and the wing at once marched to Jullundur.

The Rajah of Shunda, in Nagpore, on the Hyderabad frontier, had broken into open rebellion.

Mr. Russell, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, had recovered from the effects of his sunstroke.

China.

The dates (telegraphic) from Hong Kong are to May 5th.

At Canton, general distrust continued to prevail, and the inhabitants were leaving the city.

Considerable injury had been inflicted on Hong Kong by a water-spout.

Later.

The steamship *Fulton* brings advices to the 30th of June. No news from the telegraphic fleet. Cotton market good, breadstuffs steady, and provisions dull.

The news from India is important, advising us of British successes. The British have captured Calpee, with a great amount of stores and ammunition. Serious disturbances had occurred at Bombay. The Presidency political agent and his escort had been murdered by the rebels and Fort Copal and New Goond were taken. Sir Colin Campbell had beaten the rebels and captured Mohundee. The rebels were approaching Lucknow, which was fully defended.

Latest.

The steamship *Canada*, with Liverpool dates to the 3d, passed Cape Race on the 13th. News not important.

Considerable anxiety was felt in relation to the Atlantic Cable when the *Canada* sailed. A private meeting of Illinois shareholders had been held in London, but the proceedings had not been made public.

The House of Lords has rejected the bill to abolish Church rates, by a large majority. The bill allowing the House of Commons to admit Jews as members of that body, has passed on second reading in the House of Lords, by forty-six majority. Parliament will be prorogued before the end of July.

Notices.

Jefferson College.

The Trustees of Jefferson College will meet at 10 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, the 3D DAY OF AUGUST, in the Library Room, Canonsburg. JAS. M'CULLOUGH,
jy10-4t Secretary.

Married.

In Washington, O., June 17th, by Rev. W. M. Ferguson, Mr. THOMAS SZEEL to Miss NANCY ANDERSON.

June 29th, by the Rev. Wm Edgar, Mr. JOHNSTON M'ELROY to Miss MARY J. C. MURRY, daughter of Gen. James Murry, all of Murraysville, Pa.

June 29th, by Rev W. F. Morgan, J. A. H. FOSTER, Esq., to Miss MARY JANE STRAIN, both of Rural Village, Armstrong County, Pa.

Obituary.

DIED—Of typhoid fever, on December 2d, Miss SARAH LEWIS, after a short illness, in the 22d year of her age.

In this death, we have another instance of the uncertainty of life, and the fallacy of human hope. God's ways are not as our ways. In his infinite wisdom he saw proper to take from fond parents one of their principal helps, and give them the cup of affliction to drink. She had made no profession of her faith, but was seriously inclined, and fond of public worship. From the first of her illness, the subject of religion seemed to absorb her thoughts, and she expressed a strong desire to see and converse with the writer of this article. She gave evidence of her faith in the Saviour, and a desire to live to witness for him; and, now that she is no more, we cherish the fond hope that she has entered into that "rest that remaineth for the people of God."

DIED—On May 23d, after a few weeks' illness, at the house of his father, North Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Mr. ROBERT E. CAROL, aged 21 years and 2 months.

The disease which so unexpectedly hurried him to the grave in the very bloom of life, and from the rich buddings of a promising future, was inflammation of the liver, which, in a short time from its development, completely accomplished its desolating work, leaving a bereaved family to mourn his unanticipated loss. In all his relations—as a son, a brother, a friend—the deportment which he exhibited was of the most amiable and attractive kind; presenting features of moral beauty and loveliness, which, it is believed, will long be cherished in the hearts of those who knew him, and operate as an example it is hoped, to the interesting group of companionship which he has left behind him. And though in the bereaved household nature will assert its claims for sadness; yet what is their loss is, we trust, to him gain, and that he has found a better rest and a more enduring home in heaven. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

DIED—On May 27th, Mrs. ANN LEWIS, at her residence, Allegheny County, Pa., in the 44th year of her age.

The subject of this notice, at an early period of life, connected herself with the Presbyterian church of Long Run, of which she has ever since been a regular and consistent member. Affliction to her was no new thing, and from previous trials well was she prepared to endure that which terminated in death. A few months before her death she was called upon to part with two children, which affliction she bore with resignation and submission, as coming from God, who doeth all things well. Leaning on Christ, and resting in his love, she is gone to the grave; but we will not deplore her, because she felt that Jesus was with her, his rod and staff supported her. We therefore mourn not as those without hope; we sorrow most of all that we shall see her face no more in the flesh. May that God in whom she trusted, and served so faithfully, pour the balm of consolation into the hearts of her bereaved husband and children, and may they be enabled to say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

DIED—At his residence in North Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., on June 24th, Mr. JOSIAH M. BRAWDY, aged 46 years.

Mr. Brawdy had been, for some time, a consistent member of the church of Long Run. Often had he suffered from the disease, a repetition of which, early in Spring, now terminated in death. During his affliction, he uttered no complaint, but seemed resigned to the will of that God and Saviour in whom he had put his trust. He united diligence in business with fervency of spirit, and in his private life he was the affectionate husband, the kind, controlling father, and the upright and honest neighbor. Providence smiled on the works of his hand, and when he had provided himself with a comfortable home, and was blessed with the prospect of future prosperity, God, the disposer of all events, took him away from this busy world, to serve himself in a future world of peace and joy. Let an affectionate wife, who has lost "the guide of her youth," and a bereaved family, dry up their tears. For him, we trust, the Saviour prayed, when he said, "Father, I will that they also whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am, that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me."

DIED—Of pulmonary consumption, on June 22d, Miss ISABELLA SMITH, at the house of her uncle, Mr. Andrew J. Byerly, North Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland County, Pa.

How can we describe the gentle, irresistible loveliness of our departed friend. The most devoted affection could not exaggerate it, and burning eloquence would fail to do it justice. Constantly influenced by a high sense of religious obligation, she was ever faithful in the discharge of duty. Her humility was remarkable—so distrustful of self, so sad in view of her own supposed unfaithfulness, when all the time her lovely, consistent life was doing its work. Her sensitive spirit shrank from contact with the world; and it was only within the magic circle of home, that her gentle and amiable character was fully developed. Loved by a devoted uncle and aunt, cousins and friends, she lavished upon them her warmest affection. No wonder they loved her with intense devotion, and would not that she should leave their watchful guardianship. No wonder their hearts are full of anguish, and earth seems desolate! But O! even this dark cloud has its "silver lining;" their loved one is safe—safe from sin, temptation, death; a member, we trust, of a better Church than Long Run—of the Church triumphant above. Her death was lingering, but O how glorious! No doubt clouded her departing spirit. Death was disarmed of its sting, the grave of its victory, and her mind rested entirely on Jesus. In the bloom of her youth, the beautiful, the beloved has left us; and, though alone and desolate, we will not murmur, because "thou, God, didst it."

DIED—On Sabbath, May 16th, of pulmonary consumption, at his residence in North Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., Mr. LAFAYETTE MORRIS, in the 33d year of his age

Death has cut down another member of the Presbyterian church of Long Run. Within three months, seven members and one adherent have been gathered to the grave, the house appointed for the living. Truly we are an afflicted church; truly the Lord hath a controversy with us, and it becomes us to be serious and impressed. Always a moral man, in the earlier part of his life he was careless about the things of religion. During the last two years, however, he felt "there was nothing true but heaven;" and the providence of God, the preaching of the Word, and the salutary counsel of his amiable and Christian lady, were blessed by God for his conversion, and at his urgent request, the writer of this notice, some months since, spent a Sabbath afternoon in religious service and conversation at his house, when he was introduced into the Church by the sacrament of baptism. That evening he erected his family alter, and his practice from that moment to the hour of his death, was becoming his profession. In his sickness, he exhibited uncomplaining patience and submission to the Divine will, and calmly relying on Jesus, sweetly reposing on his promises and trusting in God, he passed away to experience that "there are no chilling winds in heaven." The presence of God made his dying chamber bear testimony to the preciousness of the blood of Christ. And his last moments and his struggling breath were spent in pressing upon his relatives and friends, and all around him, Christ and the great salvation. Thus, with his lamp trimmed and burning, did he go forth to meet the Bridegroom, his dying looks and words saying to sorrowing relatives, "Whither I go you know, and the way you know."

DIED—On Sabbath, July 11th, 1858, of inflamation of the brain, MARY HARRISON MILLER, daughter of George T. and Mary Jane Miller, aged about 3 years, and 11-months.

Death must come to all, and as he "stalks in ghastly triumph" over the earth, he tramples down into the grave the loveliness of beauty, the pride and power of manhood, the hopes of the young, and the props and solace of declining age. This little "flower," plucked by an angel's hand to bloom in a holier and happier clime, was one of four sweet and interesting children, that adorned the cottage home of tender and loving parents. Little Mary, although utterly unconscious of possessing any personal attractions, was gifted with many which shed a lustre upon her happy home; and although she was only in her fourth year, her superior memory and quick perceptive faculties were wonderfully manifested by committing verses of Scripture and Hymns, &c. The 23d Psalm, (214th Hymn,), which she often repeated, was her favorite. But Death marked her as his victim, and rudely snatched her from the bosom of tender parents. Those sparkling beams of that bright eye are forever dimmed, and darkened; the sunny smile that played around her lips, is forever chilled. That form which was so dear to her friends, is now laid low in the cold embrace of dreamless rest, in the deep, dark grave. But why mourn for this dear little "lamb," consecrated by baptism to the great "Shepherd of the flock," who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." since she has gone to a happier home in the "better land," where sorrow cometh not, and hopes are not rudely blasted.

DIED—On the 19th of June, of erysipelas fever, at his residence in Green Township, Harrison County, O., Mr. ALEXANDER W. TAGGART, aged 38 years and 2 months.

His sufferings were somewhat protracted and severe, but were borne without a murmur. During the first stages of his disease, his mind was calm, and a well grounded hope sustained him, but without that assurance that he desired; as the time of his dissolution drew near, the clouds were withdrawn, and with the bright prospect in view, he gently fell asleep in Jesus. Both the Church and community mourn the loss of one so early called away, and who in his life and conversation was an ornament to both. The deceased was a child of the Covenant, and was early instructed in the Word of God, and in the doctrines and polity of the Presbyterian Church, in which his father was for many years a Ruling Elder. In early life, the fruit of this instruction was apparent, in a tenderness of conscience, and faithfulness in the performance of the private duties of religion. At the early age of eigh