

Banner and Advocate.

DAVID MCKINNEY, JAMES ALLISON, STEPHEN LITTLE, PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 26, 1869.

WHOLE—\$1.50; in advance or in Clubs \$1.00; delivered outside of Pittsburgh, \$1.25. See Prospectus on Third Page. RETAILERS should be promptly notified by mail before the year expires, that we may receive the amount of their subscription. For a full arrangement for a steady supply, send RED WRAPPERS, indicating that we desire a renewal. If, however, in the haste of mailing, this signal should be omitted, we hope our friends will still not forget us.

REMARKS.—Send payment by safe hands, when convenient. Or, send by mail, enclosing with ordinary care, and troubling nobody with a knowledge of what you are doing. For a large amount, send a Draft, or a large note. For our terms, see Gold or small notes.

TO MAKE CHANGE, send postage stamps, or better still, send for more papers, say \$5 or \$10, and we will send you a new copy. REVISED WRAPPERS, for \$1 for thirty-three numbers.

DIRECTOR of Letters and Communications to DAVID MCKINNEY & CO., Pittsburgh.

DEGREES CONFERRED.—At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Washington College, Pa., on March 16th, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. L. D. Barrage, of Pittsburgh, and that of L.L.D. upon Neville B. Craig, Esq., of the same place.

DEEPLY INTERESTED.—Our friends, of the Presbyterian, is much exercised with the thought that our newspaper enterprise does not sustain us; and he again devotes more than a column to prove that it cannot, on our terms operate. Whether he really means to operate for us, or for himself, we would not like to affirm. Still, we think it best, as a general rule, for every man to attend to his own business.

The Religious Instruction of Negroes. Our Southern exchanges speak often on this subject. This is indicative of the progress of the Gospel, in its influence upon the heart and life. God claims that all souls are his, and he has made his ministers, elders, and people responsible for the proper training in knowledge, and for the guiding heavenward, of all who are brought, in his providence under their influence.

A writer in the Central Presbyterian, Richmond, Va., thus states the obligation of masters: "The Bible teaches: 1. That servants are a part of the family; and that only in a worldly and social aspect, but in a religious point of view, they, along with the free parents and children, constitute the religious household. 2. That the master has the care of their souls intrusted to his hands. As the parent has the souls of his children entrusted to him, to train for God; so has the owner the souls of his slaves. If the responsibility is greater in the one case than in the other, it is only because he has power to exercise greater influence. In kind the responsibility is the same. 3. That the master should give religious instruction to his servants. This is a necessary consequence of the preceding position, for in no other way can he fully meet the responsibility that devolves upon him, to care for their souls salvation. 4. That he should provide for them the preaching of the Gospel and other means of grace, and see to their attendance upon them. We need not enter to cite chapter and verse to show that these are Bible teachings on this subject.

The want of a faithful discharge of these obligations, he deprecates and reproves.

Atonement. "A member" who has heard much about Old School and New School, and who has been told that the difference between them is, that the former believe in a limited atonement, and the latter in a general atonement, wishes us to state what the Old School doctrine on this subject really is. We comply by quoting the Confession of Faith, Chap. VIII, Sec. 5.

"The Lord Jesus, by his perfect obedience and sacrifice of himself, which he, through the eternal Spirit, once offered up unto God, hath fully satisfied the justice of his Father; and purchased not only reconciliation, but an everlasting inheritance in the kingdom of heaven, for all those whom the Father hath given to him." See Eph. i: 11, 14; and John xvii: 2.

This seems to us to be very plain. The word "limited," we do not apply to the atonement. The value of Christ's obedience and death is boundless. Nor do we use the word "general." It conveys no distinct idea. It fits not the Scriptural language about Christ bearing our sins, about our iniquities being laid upon him, about his dying for us, &c., &c.

The atonement avails, adequately, for all whom the Father gave to the Son; and all who come to him will find the promise good.

Board of Colportage. This Board, under the care and direction of the Synods of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, is pursuing its work quietly but efficiently. The sales at the Book Rooms are larger than usual; and the results of the labors of colporteurs are cheering.

Our object now is to inform pastors and Sessions that the contributions for Colportage have been more than exhausted, and that there is great need to have the treasury replenished without delay. And it is to be borne in mind, that not a single dollar contributed is spent in keeping up the expenses of the rooms, but every cent is directly applied to the work of Colportage, and in supplying the poor with books. The reports of the colporteurs indicate that a very wide field of usefulness is now open to this Board. If the churches will supply the necessary funds.

The labors of the colporteur employed in this city, have been unusually successful; and if it were deemed expedient at the present time, we could inform our readers of facts in his report that would awaken in them a livelier interest in this Board than they have ever before felt. Due attention will be given to these in our annual reports to the Synods. Collections for this Board are now being made in the First church of this city, and we hope that contributions from other churches will come in speedily, that the Board may not be hindered in its work.

No Proof to be Expected. The United Presbyterian has again spoken on Psalms, but it does not bring forth a single word of testimony from God's book of revelation in support of the dogma, that the Christian Church is restricted to the sole and alone use of the Psalms of David, in the ordinance of praise. How is this? Our brethren refused to partake with other Christians in the Union Prayer Meetings, unless the "Old Psalms" alone should be used—used not only when their ministers would lead the meetings, for this was heartily tendered to them, but used by all. Their demand was urged especially by the plea that their consciences would not allow them to be present when New Testament hymns were used, but that the conscience of other interposed no impediment to the use of Old Testament Psalms. Others, however, felt bound in conscience to maintain the right of the Church to a Gospel Psalms. The Redeemer's praise, both directly and in the visible unity of his family; the Christian's joy, both in his own worship and in fraternal fellowship; and the sinner's salvation, both as regards instruction and the emotional influence of united song, make the question one of immense doctrinal and practical importance.

As all the parties concerned profess to be believers, and under direction from on High, we ventured to ask for the restrictive authority. To avoid mistake we made our request pointed. When we seemed to be misunderstood, we stated the question again. We inquired for an answer.

It now seems that we are doomed to plead in vain. In our brethren's issue of March 16th, they say:

"As far as we are concerned, we tell them for the third and last time, that we have something else to do than run over the whole subject of Psalms in such a loose and unsatisfactory controversy as their articles indicate would be their course."

Why, dear brethren, why do you value Psalms so low a rate? "Something else to do" than to answer inquirers, when they ask for Scriptural instruction? And for instruction, too, on the distinctive doctrine of your own Church! On a doctrine where, for their ignorance of Scripture as you regard it, you exclude them from communion, and refuse to join with them even in a weekly prayer meeting! And where, too, if you would only show them that God's requisition is with you, they would believe, and would join you by tens of thousands! And you are "witness-bearers"—witness-bearers and teachers pre-eminently on this very point! This is exceedingly strange.

And you confess that to answer our inquiry your speech must be "loose and unsatisfactory!" You astonish us. We but asked for God's word. Give it to us. Give it to us loosely, if you cannot connect its parts. It will still be satisfactory; only let it be his word, and no human composition.

Surely, brethren, we did not ask you to go "over the whole subject of Psalms!" nor to wage "a controversy" of any kind. We merely asked for information; for a "testimony on one point—a point on which you loudly claim that we are ignorant but that you have knowledge. And you tell us, "for the third and last time, that you have something else to do!" Well, we must be content.

But before we close, we must say, that we, and the most of Evangelical Christians, feel bound in conscience to use the name of Jesus in praise, as well as in preaching and in prayer. We can confine ourselves to no system of Psalms which will exclude that precious name. We believe that praise, to be acceptable, must be offered in that name, as really and truly as must prayer. We can hence be parties to no series of meetings, and to no system of acts, which, by omitting and repudiating hymns composed in the language and spirit of the New Testament, will imply that it is wicked to use the Saviour's name, and the account of his finished work, and his rich promises, and his Spirit's influences, and his saint's joys in Zion's songs of praise.

And one word more. We think that no doctrine, and no rite or ceremony, and no "rule of the Church," should be a matter binding on the conscience, or be of sufficient force to separate God's children, when it cannot be shown distinctly, that the same is a doctrine, rite, or rule of the Word of God. The Bible is the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

Missionaries for Africa. We, last week, met, in Philadelphia, three young men, colored, who are licentiates of the Presbytery of Newcastle, and are destined for Liberia, in Africa. Their names are Armisted Miller, Thomas Amos, and James Amos. They are to be ordained in April, and to sail in May. They are sent out by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

These young ministers and missionaries may be regarded as first fruits of the Ashmun Institute. Many of our readers will doubtless remember the visit to Western Pennsylvania, some two or three years ago, of Rev. John P. Carter, the President of this institution; and they will rejoice in this evidence that their benevolence was not misdirected, nor their confidence misplaced.

Ashmun Institute, as we have several times said, was originated by the Presbytery of Newcastle, in 1853. Thirty acres of land were procured, in Oxford, Pa., building erected, and teachers appointed, all at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. The design was, to gather in colored youths of good promise, and to help them to an education, which might fit them for the ministry, or for other important employments, either in this country or in Africa. The enterprise must meet the approbation of every true friend of humanity, and will deeply enlist the Christian's prayers. Let it be remembered also with benefactions. This Institution cannot, like academies for the whites, be sustained by the students. They must be supported by it; and it and they are both dependent on Christian beneficence.

The Noon-Prayer-Meeting in Allegheny. Many of God's people in our cities are much encouraged by the somewhat remarkable interest which has manifested in the union daily prayer-meeting, held in Dr. Swift's church, Allegheny, during the past three weeks. The attendance has been as high as six hundred and fifty, and averages, from day to day, nearly five hundred. The pews and aisles have frequently been crammed. Every Evangelical denomination is represented. It is to be hoped that a time of refreshing has dawned. Christian laymen, we trust, as well as clergymen, are beginning to feel that Christ and his kingdom are far above all earthly things in importance. These cities never needed prayer more than now, and we earnestly trust the suppliant spirit that is manifested in this meeting may spread, until every church shall be aroused, and sinners shall be found knocking to Zion's gates, to inquire the way of salvation. We all need molting down. We have need to weep. We must repent and believe. This feeling seems to characterize the meeting in Allegheny. There is much tearfulness—much earnest calling upon God as the only helper in time of need. It is believed that God has given evidences of his faithfulness. There are not a few who are anxious about the state of their souls. It is a noticeable fact, also, that large numbers of children attend. Much special prayer has been made for them, and we are told that in one quarter of the city, young boys are organizing and conducting prayer-meetings for those of their own age.

Reader, will you not pray that God would come into our midst in power and glory? But remember this: "If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me."—Ps. lxxvi: 18.

Reveries. MONTICELLO, IND.—This church recently under the care of Rev. Robert Irwin, has lately enjoyed a precious refreshing. Eleven new communicants were added.

UNION, OHIO.—There has been a new accession of thirty-one members to this church, under the labors of Rev. J. M. Layman.

WEST UNITY, OHIO.—The pastoral charge of Rev. Luke Dorland has been graciously visited this Winter. Fifteen have been added to the communion list, and others are enjoying a hope in Christ. The pastor says: "Our little churches feel encouraged especially from the fact that nearly or quite all these young men, are ready to take part in the social prayer-meetings, and in family worship in the families to which they belong. We feel that the Lord has heard the prayers and blessed the labors especially of our eldership, of whose Convention at Bryan, in the beginning of Winter, you gave an account in your paper."

GENEAUX, OHIO.—The Presbyterian states that a revival of religion commenced in the Female College in this place, on the last Thursday in February. At a recent communion, twelve young ladies united for the first time, and "more than twice that number have been brought to rejoice in the Saviour."

NEW YORK. The papers speak of the unusual Unhealthiness of this city for this season of the year, with no small degree of apprehension for the future. The cause is attributed to the terribly filthy condition of the streets, courts, and alleys; and we should not think it strange if this should be the real state of the case. For the stranger visiting New York now, will, if he traverses the city to any great extent, be reminded of the odorous greeting received by Coleridge, at Cologne. And yet vast sums are expended every year for the purpose of having clean streets and a healthy atmosphere.

St. Patrick's Day was very generally observed by that part of the Celtic population under the lead and spiritual guidance of Archbishop Hughes. The military companies composed of Irishmen, and the various Irish Catholic Societies, had their processions, speeches, and dinners. The Academy of Music was the great point of attraction in the afternoon, where a speech was delivered by Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, giving an account of the origin, life, labors, and influence of St. Patrick. In this he followed the views generally taken by the Catholic historians, which our readers know to be very different from many important particulars, from those taken by Protestant historians. If St. Patrick could rise from the peaceful grave where he has quietly lain for so many centuries, he would not be able to recognize himself in the portrait drawn by the Pittsburgh bishop. At the close, a collection of large amount, was taken up in aid of the Pittsburgh cathedral. The bishop is not reported to have said any thing about the incendiary burning of the old cathedral, this time.

The subject of a Daily Religious Newspaper, has been agitated for some time. Several months ago, a company was about to be formed, having for its object the publication of a daily paper, not only under directly religious influence, but having for its primary object the dissemination of religious intelligence, and the inculcation of religious truth. It was then expected that Mr. McIlraith, who has since started the Century, would take charge of the business department; but owing to some cause, this projected arrangement was not effected. Now, it is announced, that a capital of \$150,000 has been secured, that the publication will be soon commenced, and that the editors are to be James R. Spalding, a gentleman of ability and experience, who is now, and has been for several years, connected with the Courier and Enquirer, and the Rev. Dr. McClinton, one of the leading clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for many years a professor in Dickinson College, Pa., the editor of several classical works, and well known as a regular contributor to the publications of Messrs. Harpers. A daily religious paper has been for several years a favorite idea with Dr. McClinton. We remember that at one time he said in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that he

considered a daily religious paper about the only thing needed to complete fully the machinery of that Church in this country. However desirable a daily journal such as the one indicated may be, its success must be a matter of experiment. Not only will a high order of talent, capable of popular direction, be necessary, but also a hard day and night working industry, such as is exhibited in conducting the daily journals with which it must come into competition.

The action of the Council in reference to the Seceders from Dr. Cheever's Church, has opened a warm discussion in reference to the independence of Congregational churches, and the proper prerogatives of Councils. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, and Cheever, of New York, are maintaining the contest in the columns of the Independent. Dr. Cheever, as might be expected, asserts the absolute supremacy of each individual church, and its entire independence of all other churches or Councils whatever.

The Christian Intelligencer has a short but suggestive article on Overworking the Clergy. It refers to Dr. John M. Mason, broken down in the meridian of his strength by arduous and multiplied duties, to Dr. Matthews long laid aside from the active duties of the ministry, because of unremitting devotion to so many literary and religious enterprises, in his youth; and now Dr. Esthane is compelled to leave the country, for a while, that his exhausted energies may have time to recuperate. The Doctor's labors in preaching and lecturing, for the last Winter, and indeed for many years, have been most unremitting.

Reports unfavorable to the Orthodoxy of Dr. DeFolco, of Montauban, France, and for many years a correspondent of the New York Observer, have been widely circulated. To these, the last number of the Observer makes the following reply: "An attempt has been made by some of our contemporaries to revive the question of Orthodoxy, of this estimable man, but our readers need no better evidence than his simple, fervent, sound and eminently evangelical letters, to assure them that he lives, and maintains, and spreads the truth as it is in Christ."

PHILADELPHIA. The Public Schools of this city are highly prosperous, and, in the main, well conducted. The following gives a condensed statement of their condition: There are now in Philadelphia, 314 Public Schools, in which children are instructed without expense of any kind to their parents. The number of teachers employed is 1,013, and the number of pupils in attendance is 69,400, of which 30,312 are males, and 29,188 females. There are 3,000 children registered and waiting for admission as soon as room can be found for them. The expenses of the High School for the year 1858, were \$19,097.25, being \$35.05 for every student. The expenses of the Normal School for the year, were \$6,322.58, being \$24.56 per pupil. The gross receipts of all the other schools for the year ending December 31st, 1858, were \$366,910.68, and the total cost of educating each child, \$3.24 per annum.

The Medical Students attracted to this city every year by the fame of its schools, are a very important feature in considering its present and prospective influence. Last week the Jefferson School sent out two hundred and fifty-six armed with the title M. D., and the University nearly an equal number. The valedictory to the former was delivered by Prof. Franklin Bahe, and to the latter by Prof. H. H. Smith; both addresses are highly spoken of. The medical profession has met with a great loss in the death of Dr. Mutter, so long and so favorably known in this city. As a lecturer and operator, he had but few equals. Failure of health, some years ago, compelled him to lay aside, in a great measure, the active duties of his profession. A trip to Europe was not productive of any benefit, and he died last week in the city of Charleston, S. C.

Dr. Hayes, surgeon to Dr. Kane's last Arctic expedition, is engaged to deliver a short course of lectures on Arctic Explorations.

Mr. Lord continues to deliver his course of lectures to large and delighted audiences. Whatever opinion may be formed as to some of the judgments pronounced by Mr. Lord, no one can doubt that his lectures are a vast improvement on the miserable intellectual food, to say nothing of his religious character, served up for several Winters, by different itinerant lecturers, received with large patronage, and wonderful applause. The profession of public lecturers has fallen very low, and must remain in this condition until a better qualified class of men come forward to assume its responsibilities. Men of true science and real literary attainments, will be found competent to the task.

Eccelesiastical. REV. ROBERT HETT CHAPMAN, D. D., of Asheville, North Carolina, has been called to the First church, Knoxville, Tennessee, left vacant by the removal of the Rev. T. D. McDowell, to Stewart College.

Rev. T. M. Wrenn, of Paris, Ky., has received a unanimous call from the church in Clarksville, Tenn., made vacant by the removal of Dr. Hendrick, to Paducah.

Rev. A. CRAIG has removed from Milford, Del., to Hanover, Ill.

Rev. SAMUEL CALDWELL requests correspondents and others to address him at West Hebron, McHenry Co., Illinois.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate. Tribute of Respect. WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from earth our esteemed friend and fellow Union, J. Watson Hughes, therefore, Resolved, That in his death we recognize the hand of God, who "doth not afflict without grief the children of men," but who, in his providence, ordeth all things right, though to us they may appear dark and mysterious.

Resolved, That although we may well be grieved at the death of one who, when among us, was distinguished for his Christian department, his attention to duty, and his agreeable disposition; yet we are assured that these virtues which made his loss so deeply felt, are the source of hope and consolation to all his surviving friends. Resolved, That as he was called suddenly while in the enjoyment of health, so our lives are equally uncertain, and in view of this fact we are solemnly admonished, not to delay but "seize the quick promise while it waits."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of the deceased, and that they be published in the papers of this borough, and in the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

W. H. MELLOT, D. H. BLOW, } Com. G. W. HARRIS, } Union Hall, March 11, 1859.

considered a daily religious paper about the only thing needed to complete fully the machinery of that Church in this country. However desirable a daily journal such as the one indicated may be, its success must be a matter of experiment. Not only will a high order of talent, capable of popular direction, be necessary, but also a hard day and night working industry, such as is exhibited in conducting the daily journals with which it must come into competition.

The action of the Council in reference to the Seceders from Dr. Cheever's Church, has opened a warm discussion in reference to the independence of Congregational churches, and the proper prerogatives of Councils. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, and Cheever, of New York, are maintaining the contest in the columns of the Independent. Dr. Cheever, as might be expected, asserts the absolute supremacy of each individual church, and its entire independence of all other churches or Councils whatever.

The Christian Intelligencer has a short but suggestive article on Overworking the Clergy. It refers to Dr. John M. Mason, broken down in the meridian of his strength by arduous and multiplied duties, to Dr. Matthews long laid aside from the active duties of the ministry, because of unremitting devotion to so many literary and religious enterprises, in his youth; and now Dr. Esthane is compelled to leave the country, for a while, that his exhausted energies may have time to recuperate. The Doctor's labors in preaching and lecturing, for the last Winter, and indeed for many years, have been most unremitting.

Reports unfavorable to the Orthodoxy of Dr. DeFolco, of Montauban, France, and for many years a correspondent of the New York Observer, have been widely circulated. To these, the last number of the Observer makes the following reply: "An attempt has been made by some of our contemporaries to revive the question of Orthodoxy, of this estimable man, but our readers need no better evidence than his simple, fervent, sound and eminently evangelical letters, to assure them that he lives, and maintains, and spreads the truth as it is in Christ."

PHILADELPHIA. The Public Schools of this city are highly prosperous, and, in the main, well conducted. The following gives a condensed statement of their condition: There are now in Philadelphia, 314 Public Schools, in which children are instructed without expense of any kind to their parents. The number of teachers employed is 1,013, and the number of pupils in attendance is 69,400, of which 30,312 are males, and 29,188 females. There are 3,000 children registered and waiting for admission as soon as room can be found for them. The expenses of the High School for the year 1858, were \$19,097.25, being \$35.05 for every student. The expenses of the Normal School for the year, were \$6,322.58, being \$24.56 per pupil. The gross receipts of all the other schools for the year ending December 31st, 1858, were \$366,910.68, and the total cost of educating each child, \$3.24 per annum.

The Medical Students attracted to this city every year by the fame of its schools, are a very important feature in considering its present and prospective influence. Last week the Jefferson School sent out two hundred and fifty-six armed with the title M. D., and the University nearly an equal number. The valedictory to the former was delivered by Prof. Franklin Bahe, and to the latter by Prof. H. H. Smith; both addresses are highly spoken of. The medical profession has met with a great loss in the death of Dr. Mutter, so long and so favorably known in this city. As a lecturer and operator, he had but few equals. Failure of health, some years ago, compelled him to lay aside, in a great measure, the active duties of his profession. A trip to Europe was not productive of any benefit, and he died last week in the city of Charleston, S. C.

Dr. Hayes, surgeon to Dr. Kane's last Arctic expedition, is engaged to deliver a short course of lectures on Arctic Explorations.

Mr. Lord continues to deliver his course of lectures to large and delighted audiences. Whatever opinion may be formed as to some of the judgments pronounced by Mr. Lord, no one can doubt that his lectures are a vast improvement on the miserable intellectual food, to say nothing of his religious character, served up for several Winters, by different itinerant lecturers, received with large patronage, and wonderful applause. The profession of public lecturers has fallen very low, and must remain in this condition until a better qualified class of men come forward to assume its responsibilities. Men of true science and real literary attainments, will be found competent to the task.

Eccelesiastical. REV. ROBERT HETT CHAPMAN, D. D., of Asheville, North Carolina, has been called to the First church, Knoxville, Tennessee, left vacant by the removal of the Rev. T. D. McDowell, to Stewart College.

Rev. T. M. Wrenn, of Paris, Ky., has received a unanimous call from the church in Clarksville, Tenn., made vacant by the removal of Dr. Hendrick, to Paducah.

Rev. A. CRAIG has removed from Milford, Del., to Hanover, Ill.

Rev. SAMUEL CALDWELL requests correspondents and others to address him at West Hebron, McHenry Co., Illinois.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate. Tribute of Respect. WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from earth our esteemed friend and fellow Union, J. Watson Hughes, therefore, Resolved, That in his death we recognize the hand of God, who "doth not afflict without grief the children of men," but who, in his providence, ordeth all things right, though to us they may appear dark and mysterious.

Resolved, That although we may well be grieved at the death of one who, when among us, was distinguished for his Christian department, his attention to duty, and his agreeable disposition; yet we are assured that these virtues which made his loss so deeply felt, are the source of hope and consolation to all his surviving friends. Resolved, That as he was called suddenly while in the enjoyment of health, so our lives are equally uncertain, and in view of this fact we are solemnly admonished, not to delay but "seize the quick promise while it waits."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of the deceased, and that they be published in the papers of this borough, and in the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

W. H. MELLOT, D. H. BLOW, } Com. G. W. HARRIS, } Union Hall, March 11, 1859.

Foreign Intelligence.

Liverpool dates are received to March 6th. The news is important. The question of peace or war, on the Continent, is still deeply agitated, and the aspects which affairs are presented, is so varied that the shrewdest conjecturers are likely to be at fault. The English are decidedly for peace. The Austrians would also like to have peace, if they may retain their Italian possessions. And the French would prefer peace, if they can 'but have their own way. The main spring of the war spirit seems to be Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. He is a Sovereign of considerable ability. He is more liberal in his principles and equitable in his Government, than is common with Italian Princes. He thinks that Austria has encroached on some of his neighbors. He would expel her, and take her place; and Louis Napoleon would like to help him, and to share the benefits. The French and Austrians have each an army in the Roman States. The Pope asks their withdrawal; but it is supposed that if both would retire, the French would be no more than well gone, but the Austrians would remain. The clouds thicken over Italy. Prof. Locks to great changes there, soon to occur, and it may be that the storm which now lowers with so much portent, may be commissioned to sweep away the despotism of the Papacy.

Great Britain. Affairs of interest are being discussed in Parliament. The Ministry have introduced their Reform Bill. It is not radical. A few of the most violent conservatives have left them, but they are likely to gain strength from other quarters, and be sustained. Mr. Bright is not satisfied; as neither are Palmerston nor Russell. The latter seem to be combining their forces to overthrow the Ministry, but D'Israeli has shown much wisdom, as well as vigor, and is gaining in popularity. The following are the leading features of the Bill.

The Bill accords the right of voting to estate holders of the lowest grade, to house-renters a tenants of apartments of twenty pounds sterling a year, to recipients of income from any funds or stocks of twenty pounds a year, and to holders of deposits of sixty pounds in the aggregate. This is certainly carrying the property franchise to a degree of completeness which ought to satisfy all enlightened minds. It is a step towards the long desired reforms of 1832. The learned professions of every class are substantially admitted to this franchise, without reserve. Graduates of the universities, clergymen of the Established and all other Churches, all members of the legal and medical professions, and certified schoolmasters, are also, if recorded among the regular members of their respective professions, admitted to vote. The nicety of distinction and detail in regard to these last-named classes would imply that property qualifications are not expected from them. Notaries, solicitors, and journalists, who, it may be, are expected to possess both wealth and learning, as invariably the case in the United States.

France. The French Chamber of Deputies is no sure index of public opinion. But it may be taken as a pretty correct reflection of the mind of the Emperor; and if so, the following gives no favorable indication of tranquillity. On the budget being read up for discussion, in Committee, it was declared, by a vote of ten to four, that they could not examine a page budget in the presence of war demonstrations on every side, and that a war budget would be rejected. They considered it ridiculous to consider the proposed figures, when the expenses already incurred, considerably exceeded the amounts demanded; they therefore resolved to await the proposals of the Government, and although the minority proposed an amendment, the majority forthwith rejected it, and persisted in their original vote.

The Emperor, however, being the official journal, is still more sure source of knowledge of the Imperial mind, on any great day; and that paper, on the 5th, contained a pacific article, which caused the funds to improve, both in Paris and London. The same paper also contradicts the report of an angry conversation that was said to have occurred between Prince Napoleon and M. Persigny.

India and China. The advices contained in the Bombay mail of Feb. 9th have reached London by telegraph from Marseilles. The rebellion in the province of Oude is formally declared to be ended. The British troops have entered Nepal, and have commenced measures to reduce the fugitive rebels to submission. There are also advices four days later from China, but they furnish no news of importance.

Presbyterial. THE PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY will meet at Butler, on the Second Tuesday of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. NEWTON SHARCKIN, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF WASHINGTON will hold its next stated meeting in the church in this city, on the Third Tuesday of April, (the 15th) at 3 o'clock P. M. JAMES J. BROWN, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CHADAY stands adjourned to meet in Lisbon, on the Second Tuesday of April, at 2 o'clock P. M. J. C. BROWN, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF STUBENVILLE will meet, agreeably to adjournment, in Steubenville, on the Second Tuesday, 12th of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. B. C. BROWN, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF LARK stands adjourned to meet in Gosport, Indiana, on the First Friday of April, at 7 o'clock P. M. J. C. BROWN, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW LISBON stands adjourned to meet in this city, on the Second Tuesday of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. The churches, according to the usual arrangement, will be called on for Statistical Reports, Statistical Reports, and the amount of funds necessary to defray the expenses of the Convention, to the General Assembly. ROBERT HAYES, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE will meet in Ohio, on the Third Tuesday of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. Statistical Reports, Statistical Reports, Congregational Contributions, and the amount of funds necessary to defray the expenses of the Convention, to the General Assembly, will be called on. JOHN MCFARLANE, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF SHAYLER will meet in Newmarket, on the Third Monday of April, at 2 o'clock P. M. The first day of the meeting is to be spent in statistical reports. Narrative on the State of Religion will be forwarded, it is hoped, immediately after the meeting. The churches will be called on for Statistical Reports, and the amount of funds necessary to defray the expenses of the Convention, to the General Assembly. D. C. BROWN, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FORT WAYNE stands adjourned to meet in Lagrange church, on the First Tuesday of April, at 7 o'clock P. M. JOHN M. LOWRIE, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY CITY will meet at Manchester, on the Second Tuesday of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. JAMES ALLISON, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF PEORIA will hold its stated Spring meeting at Lewistown, on Friday, April 15th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Money Market is easy, and the banks are taking all the good short time paper offered them. Eastern Exchange is very scarce, and the banks are drawing only for their own use. Outside dealers would have to pay 3/4 premium for any that they might receive for their own use. The following are the quotations of some of the leading articles of trade of this market.

Wheat—Common No. 1, 1 1/2; choice do., 24 1/2. Rye—10 1/2. Corn—Common No. 1, 1 1/2; choice do., 24 1/2. Flour—Superfine, 5 1/2; extra, 6 1/2; plain, 4 1/2. Sugar—Cane, 11; molasses, 10. Lard—1 1/2. Tallow—1 1/2. Cotton—Common, 15; extra, 16. Wool—1 1/2. Hides—1 1/2. Tanned skins—1 1/2. Leather—1 1/2. Iron—1 1/2. Steel—1 1/2. Glass—1 1/2. Paper—1 1/2. Books—1 1/2. Stationery—1 1/2. Printing—1 1/2. Engraving—1 1/2. Lithography—1 1/2. Bookbinding—1 1/2. Stationery—1 1/2. Printing—1 1/2. Engraving—1 1/2. Lithography—1 1/2. Bookbinding—1 1/2.

MARKETS. FRIDAY, Tuesday, March 22. Business continues moderately active, and the trade carried on with country purchasers is quiet. Our whole sale grocers are also meeting with much encouragement, in the way of orders; but the manufacturing interests, although more active than last year, are still depressed to some extent. Our rivers are in good order for navigation, having a stage of 11 feet.

The weather for this season of the year is very fine. The soil is entirely out of the ground, and our farmers are busy ploughing, for their Spring wheat. On Friday and Saturday last we had a slight fall of snow, and some frost, but experienced a great deal of injury, although it is too soon to tell whether, or how much, damage has been done.

The Money Market is easy, and the banks are taking all the good short time paper offered them. Eastern Exchange is very scarce, and the banks are drawing only for their own use. Outside dealers would have to pay 3/4 premium for any that they might receive for their own use. The following are the quotations of some of the leading articles of trade of this market.

Wheat—Common No. 1, 1 1/2; choice do., 24 1/2. Rye—10 1/2. Corn—Common No. 1, 1 1/2; choice do., 24 1/2. Flour—Superfine, 5 1/2; extra, 6 1/2; plain, 4 1/2. Sugar—Cane, 11; molasses, 10. L