inviting, there was no redundance. This, of course, referred to the officers' table. The children, whom we saw eating their supper, luxuriated in bread and milk, or similar articles of diet. We went through the rooms, and saw the children in the class room. Neatness and good order everywhere prevailed, and amidst the pity which the sight of so many helpless objects called forth, the mind was struck with the contrast which the present comfort and care must afford, to the former neglect or misplaced indulgence—equally fatal—to which they were probably exposed at the abodes of their parents.

We were kindly urged to prolong our stay, in order to witness the exhibition that takes place every Thursday afternoon; and consented. A number of spectators were collected in the spacious chapel, and the little patients took their places on the raised platform allotted to them. It was mournful to witness the unsteady gait, and vacant eye of some; others would have been sweet looking children, if in mental vigor. We could not but think how many a sickening pang and bitter tear, those unconscious sufferers had cost their mothers' hearts.

The exercises commenced by singing. Nothing, Messrs. Editors, touches me more acutely than the voices of children, and the tears would come to my eyes at the sound. The exercises in dumb-bells, were quite interesting; and I was glad to hear that they are already introduced into some of the public schools, as their effect is to give free play to the joints, and increase the muscular force.

At the close of the performances, in which all the children seemed much interested, Dr. Parrish made some remarks, that I would like to communicate, as far as memory serves, through your columns, to the benevolent and the liberal amongst us.

He stated that the Legislature had appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the Institution, to finish the wing yet unbuilt, but that there was a condition annexed to this grant, that an equal sum must be raised by private contribution, before it could be obtained. This sum it was very desirable to raise; the want of more room was urgent, as eighty-four children were crowded into the bounds allotted for seventy.

The Doctor urged all present to visit the foundation of this wing, so desirable to have finished before Winter; and placed before his audience the duty incumbent on each, to do something to promote this good work, either by giving money from five dollars up to a thousand, or by trying to induce others to exert themselves in a cause so sacred. I had before placed my mite in the box, and in endeavoring to perform the latter part of the duty inculcated, send these lines to your useful and extended columns.

N.W.C.

Correspondence of the London News.

The Massacres in Lebanon.

BEIRUT, July 1.

Until last evening I had hopes that this mail would take home more cheering news respecting this unhappy province. Unfortunately our prospects get darker every day, for each hour brings either news of fresh atrocities committed by the Druses, or more decided proof that the acts of the the latter are connived at by the Turkish Government. It is now ascertained, and a nominal list of them has been made, that up to last night the Druses have burnt and pillaged no less than one hundred and fifty-one Christian villages since the 29th of May last, while no less than from seventy-five thousand to eighty thousand Christian inhabitants of Lebanon—many of whom were a month ago wealthy men, others in quite easy circumstances, and all strangers to anything like poverty or want—are homeless beggars, depending on actual charity for their daily bread. Over and above the number of Christians shot in actual warfare, between seven and eight thousand have been butchered—hacked to death would be the fitter term—as no butcher ever used in his calling half the cruelty of these blood-thirsty miscreants—in cold blood by the Druses. And, besides this, more than five thousand widows, who, until this Druse campaign, were happy wives and mothers, have lost their husbands, brothers, fathers and all male relatives, even to the male infants at the breast; and sixteen hundred children are now orphans. All these figures have been very carefully compared with others, and weighed in the balance of English (local) opinion, before being given as facts. After conversing, comparing and digesting all I hear, after bringing my own four years' experience in Syria to bear upon the subject, I am bound to say that I have considerably understated the case. Moreover, fifty millions sterling would not pay for the towns, villages, hamlets and silk factories destroyed throughout the mountain—all the property of the Christians. There is, besides, a fearfully long list of convents, churches and nunneries belonging to the same people, all of which have been plundered and then destroyed by the Druses. In short, what commenced as a civil war between the two sects can no longer be called by that name.

For the last twenty days it has been nothing less than a wholesale massacre of Christians by the Druses, and a wanton destruction of all property belonging to the former by the latter. To give you some idea what these Druses are, I will enumerate a few instances of their frightful barbarity, all of which I have heard from the unfortunate sufferers themselves, now refugees from Lebanon. One poor woman—I knew both her husband and herself well at Deir-el-Kamar, where they were wealthy people—told me that when the Druses attacked the town the second time (I should mention that it surrendered, and all the inhabitants had given up their arms some twenty-four days previously to the Druses, and had been promised protection by their sheiks,) her husband was hacked to pieces before her eyes by the large knives of the Druses, who then declared that they must kill all male children in the house. The mother tried to hide her two sons, one fifteen, and the other nine years old. The Druses, however, found them out, and as she begged and prayed for their lives, and endeavored to cover them in a corner with her person, but the Druses hacked at the lads over her shoulder, and gashed them until they both dropped down apparently lifeless. The Druses then made off, and the woman thinking her two sons dead remained in a sort of stupor for two hours—so far as she can calculate. At last she was roused by hearing the eldest lad call her in a faint voice, trying to assure her that he was not yet dead. On this she felt the body of the youngest boy, and found his heart beating. She got some water, and after giving it to both her children—so far as she could get them to drink it—started into the town to see whether she could procure assistance to get her and her boys away. She got as far as the Seraglio, or Government house, but there she found that some five hundred Christians, who had taken refuge, were being cut to pieces by the Druses, who had been invited to enter the precincts of the building by the Turkish soldiers of the garrison, these latter helping in the butchery, and being so far worse than the Druses that they abused in the most infamous manner all the women. Seeing no help could be obtained here, the poor woman turned to fly, when she came across an old Druse, who had formerly been a farm servant of her husband's. After a great deal of entreaty on her part the man consented to protect her and her children down to the sea coast, about four hours' journey, on condition of receiving an order on her brother, a wealthy man in Beirout, for 10,000 piastres. To this she agreed, and they returned together to her house. She had not been absent more than an hour, but she found her two children cut into pieces, joint by joint, "limb and trunk severed," (to use her words) "as butchers cut up sheep"—heads, legs, arms and bodies being hacked up into a shapeless mass of bloody flesh and reeking bones. Some other poor woman then joined her, and together they made their way to a mulberry plantation outside the town, where they passed the night. At daybreak they were discovered by a party of Druses, who, after stripping them to find whether they had any money on their persons, and taking away what little they possessed, told them they might go where they liked. Four of the poor creatures had babes, all under a year old. Of these infants two were girls and two were boys; the former they did not touch, but the latter they said might grow up to be men and bear arms against the Druses; they therefore took the poor little creatures, and before their mothers' eyes tore them up the middle and limb by limb—"exactly," to use the poor woman's own expression, "as you tear up a fowl that is to be cooked with pillau." Remember, all this was done, not in the heat of fighting, but deliberately in cold blood. And I have heard of eleven other exactly similar cases of children destruction by the Druses, in nine of which I implicitly believe, having every reason to do so.

Deir-el-Kamar contained, a month ago, a population of eight thousand souls, of which about four thousand were men and lads, three thousand five hundred women and girls, and five hundred children under ten years old. Of the men not more than one hundred and fifty have escaped; of the women and girls about two thousand have reached Beirout; and of the young children less than two hundred are alive. Don't forget, too that this fiendish massacre was perpetrated upon a population which, twenty-four days previously had surrendered to the Druses, had been promised protection by them, and were disarmed previously to the murder.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Church Extension.

Received from the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh	$112.00
Receipts from Fairview Congregation, Erie Presbytery	3.00
Total	$115.00

T. H. NEVIN, Receiving Agent.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 30, 1860.

PERSONAL.

Rev. A. Nesbit, who came to the United States from Scotland about the year 1848, without a certificate of ministerial standing, and was received by a branch of the Associate Church in New-York, we cannot tell how, and afterwards came to Ohio, and was received by an Associate Reformed Presbytery, we cannot tell how, was next installed as the pastor of an Associate Reformed congregation in Chicago, without the knowledge or consent of the Second Presbytery of Illinois, within whose bounds the congregation lay, by what authority we know not, and then withdrew from the Associate Reformed Church, and was received by the Old School Presbyterian Presbytery of Chicago, we cannot tell how, after which he returned to Scotland, presented a memorial to the Established Presbytery of Glasgow, praying that reverend body to receive him back into their communion, but was rejected, the Presbytery refusing to receive his memorial. So says the Glasgow *Journal.—U. P. of the West.*

Mr. Samuel Sharpe, author of the "History of Egypt," "Historical Notes on the Bible," &c., has just published the results of a critical examination of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament. They lead him to the conclusion that, instead of being a faithful version of the Hebrew text, the various discrepancies on chronology and other points, which many have endeavored in vain to reconcile with the original, arose not from accident, or the corruptions of transcribers, but from a systematic attempt to accommodate the translation to later Alexandrian and Egyptian philosophizing doctrines and ideas—as, for instance, in the case where the literal Hebrew, "He maketh the winds his messenger, and the lightning his servant," is rendered by the mystical assertion, "He maketh his angels into spirits, and his servants into a flame of fire." The date of the version is placed at a lower period than that currently received, by Mr. Sharpe, while its value in Biblical criticism, when used understandingly, is properly acknowledged.

Rev. Dr. Jesse T. Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in California, expressed, in a late Convention of Sabbath School Superintendents and teachers, in San Francisco, his entire confidence in the success and growth of Sabbath Schools in that State, qut deprecated that spirit which finds its consummation in frolicking *pic nics*, and offered a resolution, which was passed, condemning *dancing* at Sabbath School pic nics, a practice which has become quite common.

Alexander Sheldon, Esq., of Amsterdam, N. Y., recently deceased, has left, by will, to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, $1,000; to the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, $1,000; and a legacy, conditional, which will probably yield $1,000, to the Presbyterian Board of Education. Mr. Sheldon, says the *Observer*, was a lawyer of great excellence of character, retiring in his habits, firm in his principles, and he died full of faith and hope, leaving a good name, which is a rich inheritance. He was a brother of Mr. Sheldon, the well known publisher.

Liberal Bequests of a Marylander.—Mr. Victor Thomson, a wealthy druggist of Hagerstown, Md., died on the 17th inst. The *Torchlight* says:

On Friday last his will was opened and admitted to probate. After making liberal provision for his two sisters, he devises the sum of $20,000 to four Boards of the Old School Presbyterian Church, viz: $5,000 to the Board of Education; $5,000 to the Board of Publication; $5,000 to the Board of Foreign, and $5,000 to the Board of Domestic Missions. He also devises $5,000 to the Presbyterian congregation of Hagerstown, and $1,000 to his colored servant woman.

David Bostwick, a revolutionary pensioner, died at New-Milford, Conn., on the 17th ult., at the age of ninety-nine years and two months. Mr. Bostwick joined the Continental army when but sixteen years old. He fought at the battles of Germantown and Monmouth.

Rev. Dr. Chester, of Buffalo, received, by the last pony express, a unanimous call to the First Presbyterian Church, of Oakland, California, with the promise of a salary amounting to $2,500. The tempting offer came just too late, for the Rev. Dr. had just made engagements with the Female Seminary, in Buffalo, which compelled his declining.

The Hon. William B. Kinney, of New-Jersey, our minister at the Court of Sardinia during Gen. Taylor's administration, and who has since been residing at Florence, is at work upon a history of Italy, for which he has the most abundant and valuable material and facilities.

THE four leading Western cities are now nearly about the same size: Cincinnati, 165,000; Pittsburgh, 130,000; St. Louis, 145,000; Chicago, 120,000.

VARIETIES.

THREE of the choir of young girls, who, dressed in white, greeted Washington as he entered Trenton, in 1789, on his way to New-York, to assume the Presidency, and strewed his pathway with flowers, still survive. One yet lives in Trenton, one is the mother of Senator Chestnut, of South Carolina, and one Mrs. Sarah Hand, resides in Cape May County, New Jersey.

THERE is trouble in Chicago about the High School. The standard of admission is set so high by the Superintendent, W. H. Wells, and his Committee, that only two hundred and eighty pupils out of fourteen thousand in the city can get into it, though there is room for four hundred to six hundred. The newspapers and parents scold, and Mr. Wells defends his "system," which is modeled after Boston.

THE GREAT LONDON FIRE OF 1666.—Not far from Westminster Hall is a beautiful column or monument, erected at the charge of the city, to perpetuate the recollection of that great and terrible event. The column is of the Doric order, two hundred and two feet in hight, fashioned like an urn, with a flame issuing from it, with a stair case in the middle to ascend to the balcony, which is about thirty feet short of the top. This monument was begun by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1671, and finished by him in 1677. On the base of the monument next the street, the destruction of the city, and the relief given to the sufferers by Charles II. and his brother, are emblematically represented in bas relief. The North and South sides of the base have each a Latin inscription, the one describing its dreadful desolation, and the other its splendid resurrection. The former translated reads thus:

"In the year of Christ, 1666, September 2d, Eastward from hence, at the distance of two hundred and two feet, the height of this column, a terrible fire broke out at midnight; which, driven by a high wind, not only wasted the adjacent parts, but also very remote places, with incredible cracking and fury. It consumed *eighty-nine* churches, the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, *thirteen thousand* dwelling houses, and *four hundred entire streets!* Of the twenty-six wards, of which the city was then composed, it *utterly* destroyed *fifteen*, and left *eight* others shattered and half burnt.

"The ruins of the burnt district comprised *four hundred and thirty-six acres*, from the Tower by the Thames side to the Temple church, and from the North-east along the wall to Holborn bridge. To the estates and fortunes of the citizens the devouring enemy was merciless, but to their *lives* very favorable, that it might, in all things, resemble the last conflagration of the world. The destruction was sudden, for in a short space of time the city was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. The fire raged three entire days and three entire nights, when, having baffled all human counsels and endeavors, it stopped of its own accord—in the opinion of all, as it were by a command from God, and it was so on every side extinguished."

If you deem the above reminiscence of the largest fire, no doubt ever witnessed on this globe, and which has been commemorated, at an expense of £13,000, by a monument, worthy of re-publication, it is at your service.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The PRESBYTERY OF DES MOINES will meet in Corydon, on the First Thursday of September, at 7 o'clock P. M. J. M. BATCHELDER, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF LAKE SUPERIOR will meet at Superior, Wis., on Wednesday, August 29th, at 7½ o'clock P. M. J. M. BARNETT, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF OHIO will meet at Mingo, on the Fourth Tuesday of August, at 11 o'clock A.M. The ordination and installation of Mr. Greenough will take place, if the way be clear, during the sessions of Presbytery. Mr. Lea was appointed to preside and preach the sermon, Mr. Findley to deliver the charge to the pastor, and Dr. Marshall the charge to the people. W. B. McILVAINE, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF SUSQUEHANNA holds its next stated meeting at Dushore, Pa., the last Tuesday (28th) of August, at 7½ P. M.

Records of Sessions are there to be presented for examination. By order of Presbytery. JULIUS FOSTER, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF IOWA stands adjourned to meet in Fort Madison, on Tuesday, September 4th, at 7 o'clock P. M. A. C. McCLELLAND, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF RICHLAND stands adjourned to meet at Hayesville, Ashland County, Ohio, on the Second Tuesday, (the 11th) of September, at 7 o'clock P. M. JAMES ROWLAND, Stated Clerk.

General News.

Chartiers Valley Railroad.

A meeting of citizens was held at Cannonsburg, July 28th on the subject of reviving the work on this road. There were several addresses, said to show the entire practicability of completing it, and that speedily, by a little exertion. The raising of $200,000 of preferred eight per cent. stock has been authorized by the Legislature. If this, or even the half of it, were taken and paid, and if the property holders through whose lands the road is to pass, would release gratuitously, the road could be made.

Will not these conditions be realized? The interest to be advanced, is immense.

North Carolina.

The late election for Governor has gone in favor of the Breckinridge Democrats by some 8,000 or 10,000 majority.

Kentucky.

Coombs, Opposition candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, seems, by reports, to have been elected by a large majority.

The Harvest.

From nearly all parts of California, the most glowing accounts continue to be received of the abundant harvest. The wheat especially is spoken of as being prolific beyond all parallel, and other crops are all allowed to be the finest for many years. Smut and blight are reported in a few sections, but these are exceptions.

Slaves Liberated.

Mr. J. M. Morrison, cashier of the Manhatten Bank, New-York, having inherited thirteen slaves in Kentucky, has emancipated them all. Two little boys he took to New-York to be educated.

The Census.

We have now most of the leading Pennsylvania cities and towns, as below:

Philadelphia,	650,000	Pittsburgh,	130,000
Reading,	24,000	Lancaster,	18,000
Harrisburg,	14,862	Norristown,	13,500
Scranton,	12,000	Pottsville,	13,000
York,	10,000	Easton,	10,000
Allentown,	8,047	Wilkesbarre,	7,989

The Sticking Point.

This point seems, at last, to have been reached, in a new invention known as Spalding's Prepared Glue, which, by simple application, without heating or preparation of any kind, re-unites the fragments of almost anything into a perfect whole. This glue is really a valuable invention, and, from its utility, must come into as extensive and general use as the friction match.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, Oct. 15, 1859.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

Always resorted to when every other remedy fails.

NEW-YORK, September 15, 1852.

This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some six months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them did any good; and it was not until I tried Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well; indeed, she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your houses. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether, by the irritation of worms. Therefore, I say again, keep it always in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life; and at any rate it will save physician's bills.

MRS. LANE, No. 333 Eighth Street.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, manufactured by *Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa.* All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

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Foreign News.

We give the *North American's* summary of news, by late arrivals:

By the arrival at New-York, on Saturday evening of the steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool, we have advices to the 25th. The Government of Naples had ordered all its troops to withdraw from Sicily. Garibaldi has captured Melazzo. The King of Sardinia has resolved to send an autograph letter to Garibaldi, requesting him not to attack the continental possessions of the King of Naples. The Princess Frederick William, of Prussia, daughter of Queen Victoria, has been confined with a daughter. A Mormon Conference has been held at London. Brigham Young was elected the head of the Mormon Church. The British military authorities recommend an increase of the army. Parliament is expected to adjourn the third week in August. There had been no further advices of interest from Syria. It is reported that an official telegram announces the conclusion of a treaty between the Maronites and the Druses. The report lacks confirmation. Eleven thousand French troops have embarked for Syria. Thirty-five English and French ships are going thither. Abd-el-Kader is spoken of for Governor of Syria. Emperor Napoleon has gone to the Chalais camp. The King of Saxony and Bavaria will not participate in the Toplitz Conference of German Princes. In the Liverpool market cotton closed quiet, but steady, with quotations barely maintained; flour had advanced 6d.; and wheat 1@2d.; corn was steady, provisions were dull, lard firm, rosin dull, spirits of turpentine heavy, sugar quiet, coffee steady, and rice quiet. Lard and wheat had advanced 2s. Jonathan Priestman, in the leather trade, at Newcastle, has suspended. The *Post* has a telegram from Paris, saying that everything tends to the belief that Garibaldi is directing his expedition against the main land, yet there has been no movement to confirm this report. Lord Palmerston's speech in the House, on the national defences, has caused great uneasiness in England. The *Daily News* objects to Lord Palmerston's proposition as part of a plan which the Government has not the courage to disclose. It says nobody entertains a doubt that the inevitable sequel will be a large increase of the standing army. Three Dutch war steamers have been ordered to Beirut.

By the steamship *Kangaroo*, off Cape Race, we have still later news from Europe. The conference on the Swiss question is reported to be indefinitely adjourned. Garibaldi is reported as preparing for a descent on the mainland. There were revolutionary demonstrations at Naples. It is reported that a conference will be held at Paris relative to the affairs of Syria. The Sultan has notified the Western Powers of the conclusion of a peace between the Druses and the Maronites, but he promises, nevertheless, to act with the utmost rigor against the authors of the massacres. It is reported that in consequence of the Porte having protested against the French intervention, the proposed expedition has been stopped.

Commercial.

Pittsburgh Market.

TUESDAY, August 7, 1860.

ASHES—Soda Ash, 3@3¼c.; Pots, 4¼@4¾c.; Pearls, 5¼@5½. The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary purposes.

BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Sides, 11¾c.; Plain Hams, 11¾ a12c.; Sugar Cured do., 13¾@14c. ℔ lb.

CHEESE—New Western Reserve, 8¼@9c.; Hamburg, new, 9½c. ℔ lb.

CORN MEAL—From first hands, 60a62c.; from store, 65a70c.

BEANS—Small White, 60@65c., and York State, 85a90c. per bushel.

FLOUR—Super., $4.85@5.00; Extra, 5.40; Extra Family, $5.00@5.70; Fancy, $6.10.

GRAIN—Corn, shelled, 54@55c. Oats, 29@31c.

GROCERIES—Coffee: Good Rio, 15½@16c. Sugar, 8¾@9@9¼c. for fair to prime N. O. Molasses, 48c. for Cypress, and 56c. for Oak.

LIME—Louisville, $1.25.

SEEDS—Clover, $3.90@4.25. Timothy, $2.75@3.00. Flax $1.40@1.50.

STEAVE—10½c per tierce.

TALLOW—Rough, 7c.; Country rendered, 9¾@10c.

Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement.

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Married.

In Millersburg, Ohio, on Saturday evening, June the 30th, by Rev. J. A. E. Simpson, Mr. JOHN WALLICK to Miss LIZZIE A. ROCKWELL, both of Holmes County, Ohio. On Tuesday evening, July 24th, at the residence of Mr. Benoni Dawson, near Holmesville, Mr. NICHOLAS DAWSON, of Peoria, Ill., to Miss MARY C. MCNULTY, of Holmesville. At the same place, on Tuesday evening, July 31st, Mr. W. H. FRANZ, of Fredericksburg, Ohio, to Miss MAGGIE DAWSON, of Holmes County, Ohio.

On Thursday morning, July 19th, by Rev. J. R. Dundas, Mr. WILLIAM FORTER to Miss ELIZA JOHNSON, both of Winchester, Ohio.

On Wednesday, August 1st, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. I. N. Hays, Rev. GEORGE P. HAYS, of Kittanning, Pa., to Miss ELEANOR S. WHERRY, of Middle Spring, Pa.

By Rev. J. W. Hanna, at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday evening, June 28th, Mr. HENRY HIGGINS, editor of the La Porte *Union*, and Miss HARRIET H. REAVE, of La Porte County, Ind. On Tuesday evening, July 10th, in the First Presbyterian church of La Porte, Ind., assisted by Rev. E. P. Cummins, Mr. THOMAS J. HENDERSON, of Versailles, Mo., to Miss CLARA E. SMITH, of La Porte. At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday evening, July 26th, Mr. JOHN T. GRIFFITS, of Sacramento, Cal., to Miss GEORGIANNA ROOT, of La Porte County.

On Thursday, July 26th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Y. McCartney, Mr. WILLIAM C. STEWART, of Apollo, Pa., to Miss KATE MCMILLIN, of Temperanceville, Pa.

In Columbus, Ohio, April 5th, by Rev. Edgar Woods, Rev. JULIUS FOSTER, of Towanda, Pa., to Mrs. S. M. VAN DEMAN, of the former place.

Obituary.

[ANNOUNCEMENTS, GRATIS; ADDITIONAL REMARKS, FIVE CENTS A LINE, NINE WORDS BEING A LINE.]

DIED—May 26th, 1860, ADELIA MARGARET, only daughter of Rev. James L. and Ellen G. Wilson, of Scotch Grove, Iowa, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Five weeks of fever, including some days of intense suffering, ended her stay on earth. She was the object of tender affection at home; and many others had learned to love her, too. How soon the sweetest flower fades, and the tenderest ties are severed. No longer does little Della lisp the infant prayer and glow with delight in talking with us about "dear Sammy brother," (her twin, gone before,) and that "happy land, far away," and the good Shephord, Jesus, who loves little children so well. God hath taken her. "For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

DIED—Of pulmonary consumption, on the evening of the 26th of July, 1860, Mrs. JANE B., wife of Rev. Clement V. M'Kaig, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Raccoon, Washington County, Pa., in the 38th year of her age.

The deceased was a daughter of Mr. Alex. Laughlin, an elder of the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, and was early brought up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. While receiving her education at the Female Seminary, Steubenville, Ohio, she became a hopeful subject of converting grace, and shortly after united with the Presbyterian Church, to whose doctrines and order she was ever strongly attached. In 1842 she was married. This event brought her into most happy union with a husband, now crushed under the sorrows of bereavement, and also invested her with the responsibilities of a pastor's wife in a large and important congregation. For many years she fulfilled the duties of this double relationship with a fidelity which endeared her, by ever strengthening ties, to all with whom she was familiar, and especially to the circle of home, where as a wife and mother she was the centre of confidence and affection. The piety of the subject of this notice was deep uniform, and abiding. It was exhibited in calm trust in Christ, and in the conscientious discharge of every duty. Her declining health, which covered about the space of a year, was employed by the Holy Spirit to wean her from the endearments of earth, and to perfect her fitness for heaven. The progress of her disease was marked by increasing tranquility of mind, and freedom in conversation with her friends upon the subject of her approaching death; her spiritual state, and heavenly hopes. She died as she had lived, calmly reposing upon the merits of Jesus alone for salvation, and leaving no doubts in the minds of surviving friends respecting her safety and glory in heaven. The funeral of Mrs. McKaig was a peculiarly affecting and solemn occasion. Seven ministerial brethren, of different denominations, met to sympathize with their bereaved brother. A solemn procession, consisting of almost the entire congregation, together with many from abroad, moved to the church, and there, preparatory to the interment, spent a season in the reading of the Scriptures, in praise, in exhortations, and in prayers. In these services, so far as time would allow, all the ministers took part, and during their continuance a solemn stillness reigned over the large congregation. At the close of the services the coffin was opened, the people crowded around to take a last farewell look, and then was apparent to all, the deep hold which the deceased had upon the affections of the community. They mourned for her as for a sister, and many strong men were melted into tears. Thus one of the loveliest and most beloved spirits of earth has left us, while at her own request her flesh sleeps among the people she so dearly loved. J.S.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

EASTERN CARRIAGES.

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

JOSEPH WHITE,

At his CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, near the Two-mile Run, between Pittsburgh and Lawrenceville, has on hand a splendid and general assortment of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c. He is also constantly receiving new and second-hand Vehicles, Rockaways, Germantown Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and any article pertaining to the business. Twenty years' practical experience and good business facilities enable him to offer great inducements to purchasers.

The cars of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, from Pittsburgh, pass the door every 7½ minutes. aug11-3t

FRUIT TREES, &c., &c.

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