to the debate. The result again was a signal defeat to the Campbellites. The impressions, on both these occasions, were highly gratifying to the friends of truth.

Fearing that the impression made at the discussions already referred to, might be fatal to their cause, the Campbellites again challenged Mr. Wells to a discussion of the same proposition, and put forward Mr. Walker as their champion. The disputation was arranged to be held on the 6th of August, in the vicinity of Union Town, Wells County, Ind. This was another stronghold of Campbellism, and, from the preparations made, and the desperation of their champion, Walker, it seemed as if the fate of Campbellism was suspended upon the results of this meeting. Different parts of this State, and also of Ohio, were laid under contribution to furnish men, gray with age, and of solemn countenance, *to look pious*, and men profoundly learned in the Greek. At the time appointed the Campbells came, some with two humps upon their back, and others with only one. Twenty ministers of this sect were present at this debate. We may, therefore, conclude that their champion had the benefit of all their learning, ingenuity, and skill. But again, after twenty hours of discussion, their champion was beaten from every position he had taken. Many of their ministers withdrew either in the night or very early in the morning. Their people were disheartened, and many of those who had heard the whole discussion concluded that there is more than one mode of baptism.

Mr. Campbell says that baptism by immersion, is much like the ancient cures performed by the Apostles, and that it gives an impulse to the soul like the force which is applied to a ball by which it is made to move swiftly, &c. But it has another effect which Mr. Campbell did mention, viz., it enables them to speak Greek, and some of them even with other tongues. A stranger might suppose, were he a man of much imagination, that these men were the descendants of some of the families that were dispersed at the time of the confusion of tongues, when God checked the impious design of the builders of the tower of Babel. They seem to retain a recollection of many of the languages then spoken. I do not charge them with murdering the King's English. Such a charge would be very unjust; for they never get sufficiently near to it to be guilty of that crime.

Mr. Wells has long been engaged in discussions with these apostates from the truth. He deserves the thanks of all Evangelical Christians, for the fearless and able manner in which he opposes the errors of these men. He possesses in an eminent degree, the qualities of a good debater. He is well informed upon the subjects in dispute, is cool and collected, correct in the use of language, logical in his argument, and can be pleasant or severe as circumstances may demand. In all these discussions, he has been attended by the Rev. J. Wolff, a man who has been a pioneer the greater part of his life, and who has now attained nearly his three score years and ten; yet with unabated interest does he labor in the cause of his Master. May God long preserve these his servants, who are set for the defence of the Gospel.

Yours, &c., R.A.C.

Huntington, Huntington Co., Ind.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. JOHN B. SAYES' Post Office address is changed from Lawrenceville, Ill., to Bridgeport, Lawrence County, Ill.

Rev. H. M. GILTNER was installed pastor of the First church Nebraska City, Nebraska, on the 8th ult.

DAVID SWIFT LOGAN was ordained by the Presbytery of Coshocton, at New-Philadelphia, Ohio, on the 7th inst.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Installation.

The Rev. G. Van Artsdalen was installed pastor of the churches of Shade Gap and Upper Tuscarora, within the bounds of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th of August. On this occasion the Rev. G. W. Shaffer preached the sermon, presided, and proposed the constitutional questions; Rev. G. W. Thompson, D.D., gave the charge to the congregation; and Rev. J. J. Hamilton the charge to the pastor. These services were appropriate and interesting, and the audiences large and attentive. Mr. Van Artsdalen has served these churches with acceptance for the last eighteen months, as Stated Supply, and the blessing of the Lord has attended his labors in a large increase in the membership. One of these congregations has recently built a new and substantial brick edifice; and that of the other has been thoroughly repaired; and each is now occupied free of debt. As an evidence of their growth and prosperity, and also of their appreciation of the services of Mr. Van Artsdalen, it may be mentioned that the salary now promised is almost double what was paid a few years since.

AN OBSERVER.

VARIETIES.

CHILDREN LOST IN THE WOODS.—The Hornellsville *Journal* states that three young children of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Howley, of that place, went into the woods on Saturday last to pick berries, without the consent of their parents, and wandered about till lost. Not returning before evening, the anxious parents, in company with nearly three hundred others, started for the woods and succeeded in finding them. It seems that, after having picked enough berries, they thought it time to return home, but on turning about for that purpose, they found themselves in a strange place, and could not find the road or way out. They sat down on a log to think, and sat there a long time, finally believing they were lost. Mary, the eldest, said to the others, "Let us pray to God to help to find the way out;" and all kneeling there by the log, with hands uplifted, they prayed for deliverance. They then took a new start, and soon found whortleberries plenty, with which they satisfied their hunger.

The little ones now commenced calling aloud the names of the different members of the family; Carrie, the youngest, calling repeatedly for milk, and, complaining of fatigue, sat down to rest. Ida, the second, was tired and sleepy, and would rather stay there than try longer to get out. Mary then stripped the bark from a dead tree, laid it on the ground for a pillow, covering it with leaves, and the two youngest laid down to sleep. She found the sun had gone down and that it was getting dark, and she again knelt down to pray for deliverance, and that God would take care of them. She had made up her mind to stay there the night, knowing that she could not find the way out herself. She knew the night would be long, and the little ones might wake before morning hungry, so she filled her pocket with Wintergreens to pacify them—every few minutes during the time calling the different members of the family. When found, the two youngest were sleeping, and the eldest, not yet ten years of age, was on her knees praying.

THE GREAT REVIVAL IN SWEDEN.—A late number of the *London Quarterly Review* contains a historical sketch of the revival in Sweden, brief notices of which have been given from time to time, and from which we compile the following:

Scarce any means have been employed besides the circulation of tracts and the reading of the Scriptures. Owing to the peculiar regulation of the Lutheran Church the Swedish people were only acquainted with a small portion of the Bible, and thus it had the freshness of a new book. Small meetings for prayer and reading, almost entirely by laymen, were everywhere largely attended. The lowest estimate places the number of converts, or as they are termed in Sweeden "readers," at two hundred and fifty thousand out of a population of eight million five hundred thousand. The morality of these people is remarkable. Drinking has so decreased, that two-thirds of the distilleries have been closed since 1836.

In the parishes bordering on Russia, where nearly every man was guilty of smuggling, hundreds of persons refunded the duties of which they had defrauded the Government. Many sold their property to obtain the money, and others who could not raise the sum at once, discharged the debt by instalments. The perplexed officers of customs laid the matter before the king, who decided that the proceeds should be distributed among the poor. The average number of lawsuits has decreased from five thousand eight hundred, to three, four and six. In villages once remarkable for their profanity, not an oath is heard, and the Bible and sermons have replaced low literature to such an extent that the booksellers keep only religious works. The awakening has prevaded all classes, and is extending among the nobility and the wealthy.

Instances of "sudden conversions" are not unfrequent, and the "divine impulse" had been so irresistibly felt in the midst of secular arrangements or in the streets, as to lead the people to fall on their knees and cry for mercy. In other instances, persons have been compelled to retire from parties, overcome with emotion and penitential tears, which contrasted strangely with their splendid dresses and jewels. No such a revival has ever before been known in Sweden. It may be said that there is scarcely a church or congregation there which has not felt its power—scarcely a community to be found which has not contributed to swell the number of those who are hoping in Christ. An awakening so wonderful as this may well cause Christians there to rejoice and take courage, and to continue with increased faith in their labors for the perishing.

THE value of new buildings put up in Boston the present season, or about to be completed, will exceed, it is estimated, $5,000,000.

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 session 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. R. McILVAINE, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF SUSQUEHANNA holds its next stated meeting at Bushore, 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.

The PRESBYTERY OF WOOSTER will meet in Dalton, on the First Tuesday of September, at 11 o'clock A. M.
J. E. CARSON, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF CLARION stands adjourned to meet in Richardsville, on the First Tuesday of September, at 11 o'clock A. M. D. M'CAY, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF PEORIA stands adjourned to meet in Princeville, September 18th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
ROBERT JOHNSTON, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF CEDAR will meet in Cedar Rapids, the Third Tuesday (18th) of September, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
E. L. BELDEN, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF FAIRFIELD will meet at Sigourney, Keokuk County, Iowa, on the Second Tuesday (11th day) of September, at 7 o'clock P. M.
S. C. M'CUNE, Stated Clerk.

The SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA will meet at Ottumwa, Wapello County, Iowa, on the last Thursday (27th day) of September, at 7 o'clock P. M.
S. C. M'CUNE, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY CITY will hold its next meeting at the Hilands church, on the second Tuesday of September next, at 12 o'clock M.
WILLIAM ANNAN, Stated Clerk.

SYNODICAL.

The SYNOD OF ALLEGHENY will meet in the First Presbyterian church of Allegheny City, on the Fourth Thursday of September, (27th) at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Presbyterial Narratives are to be sent, before the first of September, to Rev. John V. Reynolds, D.D., Mendville, Pa.
ELLIOT E. SWIFT, Stated Clerk.

The SYNOD OF ILLINOIS will meet at Decatur, on the Second Wednesday (10th) of October, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
ROBERT JOHNSTON, Stated Clerk.

General News.

Oil in Beaver County.

From the *Beaver Argus* we learn that several wells have been sunk near Smith's Ferry, which yield oil, with good prospects of an abundance. One well, at a depth of eighty feet, yields six barrels a day, of oil of an excellent quality. An engine and machinery for pumping are in the course of preparation for this well.

Photographs.

Charles Fontagne, of Cincinnati, has patented an invention by which two hundred miniature photographs can be taken per minute, from a negative picture; that is, twelve thousand in an hour. This requires a strongly concentrated light. But it is estimated that by the light of the sun, two thousand five hundred per hour, of large pictures, common book size, could be taken. If this is so, it will be an easy matter, hereafter, to furnish likenesses and illustrations for our periodicals.

Troubles in Texas.

For several weeks the Texans have been much harrassed by fires, in some parts of the country. These have been ascribed to abolitionists, directly and through negroes excited to revolution and depradation. At election times, and especially on the negro question, statements are to be received with great allowance. But, that great excesses have been committed, there can be no doubt. The New-York *Times* says:

Our Washington correspondent advances a theory relative to the alleged Abolition incendiary fires in Texas, which may be worthy of attention. He believes it is not improbable that they have resulted from the extreme drought which has prevailed in that State. At any rate the stories circulated are of the most exaggerated character. The statement that two thousand white Abolitionists were in Anderson County is only one specimen of the absurd fiction which has been promulgated. The total vote of the county last year was only one thousand one hundred, and it would not require so large a body of Abolitionists to frighten the slaveholders out of it. Another theory of these alarms may be found in the fact that the Texans are very solicitous of inducing the Government to send a force of United States troops into the State. Meantime reports continue to reach us of outrages of various kinds throughout the State. At one point a young man had been hung, as alleged, for giving strychnine to slaves, with which to poison the wells. At another a preacher had been hung for being an Abolitionist. Two other persons had received the same delicate attention elsewhere. A significant commentary on all this excitement, however, may be found in the fact that the people of Henderson, although their town has suffered severely from fire, are reported to be unwilling to believe that any conspiracy exists.

We clip the following from the *True Witness*.

Our Texas papers bring us additional news in relation to the abolition plot of murder, arson, insurrection, etc. in the above region. Every person who reads these developments, must admit that it is the work of Northern fanatics, and they are now meeting with a just retribution—a speedy, but fair and impartial trial, and the nearest tree, if guilty, is the order of the day in Northern Texas. One white man and three negroes were hung in Dallas on the 24th ult.

Such a statement is fearful. Happy is it to have a home "where the institution does not exist."

Comparison of Harbors.

The arrival of the *Great Eastern* has renewed the contest between our great cities, relative to the depth of water in the channels by which access is had to different harbors in the United States. Portland and Norfolk have decidedly the preference. South of Norfolk, there is no good harbor for large vessels. But the contest of most importance is between the great shipping ports of Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston. The following is given as the accurate measurements.

DEPTH ON BAR.

	At low water.	At mean high water.	At Spring tide.
	feet. in.	feet. in.	feet. in.
Philadelphia,	19 0	25 3	25 9
New-York,	21 0	25 8	26 6
Boston,	18 0	27 6	29 0

New-York and Boston claim advantages as being near the sea; while Philadelphia, claims superiority because her bar is far up the river, and hence in smooth water, and because the water at her piers is much deeper than at the piers at her rival cities.

Pike's Peak.

The remittances of gold from this region have been always small, and the rush thither is probably near its termination. A correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

Immigration, has nearly subsided, and a great many are returning again to the States, disappointed in not realizing the return for their labor which they had expected. This, however, does not result from the non-existence of gold, but from the want of capital and proper machinery. In California manual labor only is necessary to insure success, while at Pike's Peak mechanical labor is also essential, from the fact that most of the gold is found in quartz, which must be put through a tedious process before the gold can be obtained. Great inconvenience is experienced in the Territory from the want of proper mail facilities.

A Useful Article.

A new and useful article called Spalding's Prepared Glue, has been introduced to the notice of housekeepers. It is reliable and really adhesive, and enables every housekeeper to repair furniture and household ware without trouble, as it is always ready for use.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 11, 1859.*

Lowell, Massachusetts.

In Lowell there are twelve corporations, with an aggregate capital of $15,000,000, owning fifty-two factory buildings, containing over four hundred thousand spindles and twelve thousand looms, with other machinery in proportion, employing eighty seven hundred women and forty-two hundred men; manufacturing yearly more than one hundred million yards of cotton cloth, twenty-five million yards of calico, twenty million yards of bleached and dyed goods, one and a half million yards of woolen cloths, and over a million yards of carpetings. Think of a strip of cotton cloth a yard wide and two hundred miles long, made daily! Enough in a year to go twice round the globe, with ends five thousand miles long to tie with.

Indian Depredations.

INDEPENDENCE, August 20.—The New-Mexican mail with dates to the 5th inst., arrived this evening.

There is great excitement in Santa Fe. The Navajoe Indians made an attack upon a little settlement eleven miles below, and killed two men and drove off all their stock. There were only eleven soldiers in Santa Fe, and they were sent in pursuit of the Indians in a wagon. A party of citizens were sent out, and overtook the Indians and recovered the stock, but had to fight for it, and owing to the cowardice of some Mexicans, three of the party were killed and five wounded. The total loss of the Indians was thirteen killed and several wounded. They fought entirely with arrows, which gave out. Had the entire party taken part in the fight not a man would have been killed, but the entire Indian force would have been either killed or captured.

On the same day the Indians ran off eighty head of cattle from Ayan Frya, a town five miles below Santa Fe. They also took thirteen head of Government horses and succeeded in making good their escape.

Outbreak at Constantinople.

The animosity which incited the recent horrible massacre of Christians in Syria has also been exhibited in Constantinople. A great disturbance took place on July 12, between the Moslem and Christian Armenians, which exhibited the temper of the Mohammedan population, and at the same time showed the instability and inefficiency of the Government. A Christian Armenian having died, his friends attempted to bury him in the burying ground where they had a legalized right, but were prevented by a mob of Mohammedan Armenians. The Christians appealed to the Armenian Patriarch, who sent an order with a police force to permit the burial, but the mob still refused. Night came on and interrupted the proceedings. On Sunday and Monday the Sultan was appealed to, and finally decided in favor of the Christians and dispatched a military force to protect them in the burial. On Tuesday the Patriarch went over to the side of the mob, and the Sultan, becoming frightened, revoked his order. The English and American Ministers then had an interview with the Sultan, and constrained him to do justice to the Christians. So on Tuesday the military were sent and cleared the ground. On Wednesday the burial was to take place, and several thousand troops were present, and after a conflict with the mob, the grave was dug and the body ordered to be put in.

The mob now became furious, and endeavored to press forward to the spot. At this juncture the commander's courage seemed to fail him, and he ordered the grave to be filled up and another one dug in the middle of a neighboring carriage road. In this most dishonorable place the Protestants, as previously advised by the missionaries refused to bury their dead. The commander would not yield, and the Protestants retired, leaving the body in the hands of the Turks. By this time it was buried in the street, after which the immense mob was allowed to rush over the grave, each one trampling and spitting upon it.

The correspondent of the New-York *World*, who furnishes these particulars says:

The excuse which the Government offer for this conduct is that this mob really had nothing to do with Protestantism, but was got up under Russian influences, for the purpose of bringing about a collision between the Turkish soldiers and the Christian population of the city. They say, we *know* that if the soldiers had been allowed to fire on this mob, an immediate insurrection would have broken out all over the city.

There is undoubtedly some truth in this statement, but no more unfortunate policy could have been devised, under the present circumstances, than to call out a large military force, and then allow it to be overcome by the mob.

The result might easily have been foretold. The experience of a single week has proved it experimentally. A mob has driven the Protestants—since the trial last Wednesday—from their homes, not only in Ballat, but also from Samatin and Hasskney, two other quarters of Constantinople. In each instance they pretended to believe that there was a dead Protestant concealed in a certain house. In both Ballat and Samatin Protestant worship has been suspended by the Zabush Pasha, to prevent outbreaks.

In view of this state of things, a meeting was held at the English palace of all the Protestant ambassadors. They sent a most earnest and decisive protest to the Porte, and made important demands, which I am not at liberty to repeat.

On Saturday the American residents here received formal notice from their minister that the greatest caution was necessary to be observed, as affairs here were in a very troubled state, and an outbreak might occur at any time.

Foreign News.

News from Europe is received to August 12th. The exciting subjects still are Sicily and Syria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament, the Government carried the Fortification Bill by an immense majority. In the House of Commons, the Paper Duty Resolution (it goes to repeal the duty,) was carried by a majority of thirty-three.

The weather, for a week, had been favorable to the crops. The Queen had gone on a visit to the Highlands of Scotland.

The Irish recruits to His Holiness, the Pope, are returning in considerable numbers. They were sadly disappointed, and bring back bad reports. It appears the Pope was not much better pleased with them than they with him. They were too expensive, and too hard to govern. Doubtless some will stay with him.

Col. Morgan, who offered a regiment of six hundred English cavalry, was refused. The Pope preferred Belgians.

Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, on the 3d inst., presented a petition from the Anti-Slavery Society, praying that immediate steps be taken to compel Spain to carry out her engagements for the suppression of the slave trade.

The House of Commons has passed the bill amalgamating the European and Native armies in India.

Lord John Russel explained the position of the government on the question of raising Spain to one of the Great Powers, a movement which has been initiated by France. Suggestions are also pending that Sweden, and perhaps Portugal and Sardinia, ought also to be added. Lord John Russel considered that the concert of the Powers had materially tended to preserve the peace of Europe.

The *Times* strongly advocates the establishment of a county rifle meeting in connexion with the National Rifle Association. This would permanently popularize the weapon. When the use of the rifle is as popular as cricket or boating, there will be no fear of volunteer regiments falling into decay. Already a beginning has been made. A meeting of the Berkshire volunteers for rifle prizes for shooting, combined with other sports, will take place in Windsor Park on the 30th of September. Every county in England should follow the example.

The Cunard line of screw steamers will be withdrawn until the busy season returns. The steamer *Melita* will sail for Halifax on the 4th of September.

FRANCE.

The Council of Commerce has already held four sittings at Paris, devoted to inquiry into the cotton trade. M. Roules, Minister of Commerce, presided, and great numbers of English, French, and Belgium, manufacturers attended.

The Emperor's letter to Count de Persigny is very little remarked upon by the Paris journals.

An interview between the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Isabella of Spain is spoken of as likely to take place about the time of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, when the Queen will be in Catalonia.

ITALY AND SICILY.

TURIN, August 7.—One thousand volunteers left to-day for Sicily. Five thousand preceded them on the 4th, and started for their destination in steamers.

Garibaldi's arrival at Naples is awaited with much impatience by his adherents in that city and at Rome.

Advices from Turin state that five thousand additional volunteers had left for Sicily, and that two Neapolitan regiments had mutinied with shouts of "*Viva la Garibaldi.*"

Fifteen hundred of the Garibaldian volunteers had already landed in Calabria, and Garibaldi himself would soon advance on Naples, whither, it is reported, he has been summoned by his friends.

PALERMO, August 4.—Large numbers of volunteers are arriving, and have been enthusiastically received. Garibaldi was hourly expected. The King of Naples has sent four thousand soldiers to Reggio, opposite Messini, who, it is confidently expected, intend to join Garibaldi immediately after his landing.

NAPLES, August 3.—All the efforts to conclude the armistices with Garibaldi having failed, preparations are making to repulse the invasion. Improvements are being actively introduced into the army and navy.

Garibaldi was at Messina preparing for a descent on the mainland. The Count of Syracuse, uncle of the King of Naples, has written a letter giving in his adherence to Italian unity, and stating his readiness to hail Victor Emanuel as King of Italy.

Garibaldi continues his warlike movements. The Garibaldian volunteers in Calabria were organizing a revolution in the mountains.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Friday.—Immediately on his return from Toplitz, the Emperor signified his desire that the whole of the reforms which, for nearly a year after the programme of Luxembourg, have been in the course of elaboration, should be promulgated as early as possible. It is believed that this act will strengthen the alliance between Prussia and Austria.

SYRIA.

News from Damascus to the 17th of July announces that the massacres had ended. The Kurds and Bedouins had retired into the interior, but the Christians were still concealing themselves.

The city of Damascus is now tranquil, and the authority of the Sultan is gradually returning. The latest dispatches from Damascus announces that Fuad Pasha had arrested four hundred persons who had been concerned in the late massacre. They were to be tried by an extraordinary commission, and, if found guilty, executed immediately. The arrests were peaceably effected, and other important arrests are expected. The threatened outbreak had been prevented in Salonica and Aleppo.

PARIS, August 3.—The following is a summary of the convention agreed upon last Monday:—Intervention will last only as long as the Porte deems it advisable. A previous agreement will regulate all military operations. A separate article stipulates that the French troops about to embark shall start at once, unless information is received that intervention is unnecessary. Prussia, when the definitive signature of the convention takes place, will be represented by Count Pontalis.

PARIS, Thursday Night.—Prussia has demanded that the stay of European troops in Syria shall be limited to six months. This proposition, being verbally supported by England, has been accepted, and twelve thousand men—half of them French—are to be dispatched to Syria. The force will be under orders of the commissioners of the Powers and of the Porte. Russia has receded from her claims as to the occupation of Bulgaria. The convention is shortly to be signed.—*Daily Telegraph.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Hawaiian Legislature was in session. The principal engrossing questions are hostility to the estimated expenditures proposed by the Minister of Finance, and opposition to the proposed license of the liquor traffic.

CHINA.

The Rebels are making head against the Imperialists, and Shanghai is threatened.

Advices from Hong Kong are received to June 15th. There was not much news regarding the preparations of the Allies for the war in Northern China. Attempts had been made to hurry the British forces Northward, but serious casualties had occurred, arising principally from bad weather, causing delay. Two transport vessels had been wrecked, and another laid up for repairs. Still another caught fire, and was scuttled.

The Hong Kong *Press*, of June 14th, remarks that it is doubtful whether the French would take part in the early operations, as their forces would not be ready until August.

A new steamer, built at Whampoa, had been purchased by Admiral Hope, for $120,000, for the use of the expedition. The Admiral claimed to be quite strong enough to attack the Tau forts, with the British force under him.

The knowledge of the Allied Powers eschewing all sympathy and connexion with the Nankingese surgents, will probably induce the Pekin Cabinet to listen to wise counsels, and to meet conciliatory diplomatic advances with proper respect. The difficulty consists in satisfaction for the attack, which, whilst it reflects disgrace on the allied armies, has elevated the ardor of the war party at Pekin to an extent which may form a stumbling block to future relations, and render all concessions nugatory. The serpentine river Peiho is known to be fortified to such an extent as makes an attack upon its face extremely dangerous, if not altogether out of the question.

The troops of the allies at Chusan were said to be enjoying excellent health. One account says that it was expected that Chusan would be abandoned.

Eight men-of-war and two transports were lying off Tinghai.

The British and French gun-boats had undertaken an expedition against a horde of pirates, which had long infested the Chusan archipelago, in which they succeeded in capturing twenty-six junks and burning six.

Commercial.

Pittsburgh Market.

TUESDAY, August 21, 1860.

APPLES—$1.25@2.25 ⅌ bbl., according to quality.
ASHES—Soda Ash, 3@3¼c.; Pots, 4¼@4½c.; Pearls, 5¼@5½. The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary purposes.
BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Sides, 11½c.; Plain Hams, 11¾@12c.; Sugar Cured do., 14@14½c. ⅌ lb.
CHEESE—New Western Reserve, 8½@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., $4.75@4.80; Extra, $5.12½5.25@5.35; Extra Family, $5.50@5.60; Fancy.. $5@5.75@5.80.
GRAIN—Corn, shelled, 50,52@54c. Oats, 26@28c. Wheat, 1.10.
PEACHES—$2.00@2.12 ⅌ bushel.
POTATOES—New, 45@55c. ⅌ bus.
SALT—No. 1, $1.00@1.05.
SEEDS—Clover, $3.90@4.25. Timothy, $2.75@3.00. Flax, $1.40@1.50.
STRAWINE—10½ per tierce.
TALLOW—Rough, 7c.; Country rendered, 9½@10c.
EGGS—Steady, and in rather better demand, at 8c.

Special Notices.

THE WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at Allegheny City, will open its next Session on MONDAY, the 10th of September, at 3 o'clock P. M. The opening address to the students will be delivered by Prof. WILSON, on Tuesday morning, in the chapel, at 10 o'clock. The Rev. W. M. PAXTON, D.D., appointed by the last General Assembly as Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, will enter upon his duties. The Faculty now consists of five Professors, viz.: Profs. ELLIOTT, JACOBUS, PLUMER, WILSON, and PAXTON.

Rooms, neatly furnished, are allowed to the students, free of rent. The charge for board in excellent families, is from $2.00 to $2.50 per week. The total expense of a student, for the term, need not exceed from $100 to $150. Students who require aid, can receive a Scholarship of $120 from the Seminary, or from the Board of Education, for they can obtain such aid as they need from a private fund, on application to the Professors.

It is especially desirable that the students be present at the opening of the term.
T. H. NEVIN, Treasurer.
aug18-4t

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, PA.—The Semi-Annual Examination of the Students of Washington College will commence THURSDAY, August 30th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and close MONDAY, September 3d.

The Baccalaureate Sermon, by the President, will be delivered on Sabbath morning, September 2d.

Sermon to Society of Religious Inquiry, by Rev. Wm. M. Ferguson, of Ohio, on Sabbath evening, September 2d.

The address to the Literary Societies, by Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D., will be delivered on Tuesday evening, September 4th.

The Trustees will meet on Tuesday, September 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Commencement exercises will take place on Wednesday, September 5th.
THOMAS M'KENNAN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.
aug25-2t

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.

By Rev. C. B. Bristol, Mr. CHARLES BISSELL to Miss ANN BRUICE; and Mr. ANDREW KEVAN to Miss LOUISA M'COY, of Doddville, Illinois.

On Thursday, August 16th, by Rev. D. H. Barron, Rev. SAMUEL J. NICCOLLS, pastor-elect of the Presbyterian church of Chambersburg, Pa., to Miss MAGGIE A., daughter of John Sherrick, Esq., of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Pa.

August 13th, at Centreville, Butler County, by Rev. Alex. R. Rankin, Mr. JAMES A. ARCHBALD, of Newcastle, to Mrs. JANE ARMSTRONG, of Plain Grove, Lawrence County, Pa.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. J. Mateer, Mr. W. C. POTTER to Miss MARY A. STALLMAN, all of Clarion County, Pa.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. S. C. Jennings, D.D., Mr. R. G. SMITH, of Van Port, to Miss SALLIE J., daughter of James Davis, Esq., near Shousstown.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. J. M. Smith, Mr. GEORGE K. BARTHOLAMEW, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss ELIZA J. BRIGGS, of Brooke County, Va.

On Thursday, August 2d, by Rev. W. P. Moore, Mr. ROBERT PATRICK to Miss LOUISA STEELE, both of Stewartson Furnace, Armstrong County, Pa.

On Thursday morning, August 16th, 1860, by Rev. M. A. Hoge, SAMUEL W. SPENCER, (formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa.,) and Miss ELIZABETH T., daughter of the late Adam Peters, of Zanesville.

Obituary.

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

DIED—On the evening of the 11th of August, JOHN N. DUNCAN, of Pymatuning Township, Mercer County, Pa., aged 64 years.

DIED—On the 28th of July, near Curllsville, Clarion Co., Pa., Mr. ROBERT NEWELL, aged 62 years.

DIED—August 12th, 1860, ISAAC A. WALKER, aged 37 years.

In the removal of this elder of the Valley church to the Church triumphant, many mourn the loss of his continued usefulness. Amiable, conciliating, and active as a Christian, much was expected in future years; but He that doeth all things well, permitted consumption, and frequent hemorrages and strangulation in the end, to close his mortal existence. With calmness and faith he waited the dispensation of God's providence toward him without fear, committing into the hands of his covenant-keeping God, his beloved wife and two little daughters, who, with his aged parents, brother and sister, and other friends, have been left to feel the sadness consequent upon the death of such a husband, father, son, and friend. But they would not bring him back from a state of glory, to these "low grounds where sorrows grow, and every pleasure dies." S.O.J.

DIED—At Pine Grove Mills, Pa., July 23d, Mrs. MARGARET MURRAY, wife of Wm. Murray, Esq., in the 60th year of her age. She gently fell asleep in Jesus.

That lighted thee on to the harbor of peace,
Thou art gone, loved one, thou'rt gone; the beacon
Was the cross; and the faith of thy bosom, unshaken,
Hath borne thee in safety, where sorrow shall cease.
Farewell! we have strewn o'er thy bier
The chaplets affection and friendship have given;
And though thou art dead—art lost to us here—
We know thou art blooming in heaven.

DIED—In Ferguson Township, Centre County, June 20th, Mrs. SARAH STRUBLE, wife of C. H. Struble, Esq., in the 34th year of her age.

In that pure world of tearless joy
Earth's paired friends shall meet
With smiles of love that never fade,
And blessedness complete.
There, there adieus are sounds unknown,
Death frowns not on that scene,
But life and glorious beauty, shine
Untroubled and serene.

DIED—On Monday, the 30th of July, at the Phillipsburg Water Cure, Beaver County, Pa., of peritonitis, PRESLEY SNODGRASS CAMPBELL, of Salem, Ohio, aged 29 years, 7 months, and 2 days.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY.—A situation as teacher in the Primary Department of a Seminary or High School. Please address, with particulars, EVA CLAIR, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa.
aug25.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—TO MOTHERS.—Thousands of lovely females, in the Springtime of womanhood, been rescued from an unhappy grave by the agency of these medicines. When the sprightliness of the romp is changed to apathy and internal suffering, and the glow of health to the sallow hue of cankering disease, it is a crises which requires the maternal attention and solicitude, and for which the pills will be found an efficient remedy.
Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c. and $1 per box.
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D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y., HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
THE EBONY IDOL.
By A LADY OF NEW-ENGLAND. 1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated, $1.00.
It is a work of very great merit, and one that they think will have particular interest for the reading public at the present time. The scene is laid in a village of one of the Eastern States. The characters are the ordinary every-day men and women of that village, and the authoress, qualified for the task by the acquaintance of a life-time, has endeavored to give a true picture of every-day New-England life—its heroisms, mock and real, its follies, foibles, and inconsistencies of every kind. That the picture is a true one, will be readily admitted upon perusal by all having any knowledge of the subject; and the story told in the book has been declared by many to be the social history of countless Eastern communities.
A better book altogether—one with more purpose, with clearer perception, and more truthful delineation of character, or one so happily or so earnestly written, has not been issued from the American press during a very long period.
The illustrations are mostly humorous—drawn by McLenan and others.
D. A. & CO. HAVE ALSO JUST PUBLISHED:
LIFE OF WILLIAM T. PORTER. By Francis Brinley. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.00.
A RUN THROUGH EUROPE. By Erastus C. Benedict. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.25.
WHAT MAY BE LEARNED FROM A TREE. By Harland Coultas. 1 vol. 8vo., cloth. $1.00.
BERTHA PERCY; Or, L'ESPERANCE. By Margaret Field 1 vol. 12mo. $1.25.
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S NOTES ON NURSING: 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. 25 cents. Paper covers, 15 cents.
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE. By George Henry Lewes. 2 vols, 12mo. $2.00.
DR. OLDHAM AT GREYSTONES, AND HIS TALK THERE. $1.00.
THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS. By Edward Everett. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.25.
THE HISTORY OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. By the Hon. Samuel Greene Arnold. Vol. II. Price $2.50.
VOYAGE DOWN THE AMOOR: With a Journey through Siberia, and Incidental Notes of Manchoria, Kamschatka, and Japan. By Perry McDonough Collins. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth.
RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS. A new English version, edited, with copious Notes and Appendices, Maps and Illustrations. Vols. 1. to III. Price $2.50 each.
NEARLY READY:
THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR. By Mayhew.
REMINISCENCES OF A GENERAL OFFICER OF ZOUAVES. By Gen. Cler.
VILLAS ON THE HUDSON. A series of forty Photo. Lithographs of gentlemen's Seats on the Hudson. Oblong, 4to.
BRYANT AND STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL LAW. By Amos Dean, LL.D., President of the Albany Law College.
HOPES AND FEARS. By the Author of the "Heir of Redclyffe."
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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Will positively cure
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c.
Read the certificate of the Rev. Thomas Winter, pastor of Roxborough, Baptist church:
DR. JACKSON.—*Dear Sir:*—I feel it due to your excellent preparation—Hoofland's German Bitters—to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief. My health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many, of their good effects.
Respectfully, yours, T. WINTER.
Roxborough, Pa., December, 1858.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price 75 cents per bottle.
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SPRING STYLES FOR Gentlemen's Garments, In great variety; embracing in part, a large and well selected st