

Lasting remembrance and thus we regard it as the high privilege, no less than the imperative duty of the Church of God, to minister in every possible way, to their necessities both temporal and spiritual.

Resolved, That the Assembly have regarded with deep interest, the labors of the United States Christian Commission among the Army and Navy; that we believe it is an agency well designed to meet the necessities of the work, and that we most cordially commend it to the Christian sympathy and liberality of the churches here represented.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the above resolutions and the report was adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Provision for Disabled Ministers was made the order of the day for Friday morning.

The Assembly then proceeded to try the case of Mrs. Maria Hill, which had been carried up to them from the Presbytery of Catskill and Synod of Albany.

The chairman of the Judicial Committee (Dr. Allen) presented the papers in the case, and after they had been duly read and heard by the Assembly, with some likelihood of a long and tedious discussion, on a matter of minor importance, the moderator adroitly cut the Gordian knot.

The Committee on Church Policy, reported No. 5, Overture from Wilmington Presbytery, as follows: The undersigned Commissioners from Wilmington Assembly, at Dayton, Ohio, May 17th, 1864, have been instructed to ask information on the following points:

- 1. Who are voters in an election for Trustees of a church?
2. Who have power to call a meeting of a church?
3. Who have power to close and hold possession of a church. The Trustees or the Session?
(Signed,) J. GARLAND HAMNER, EDWARD T. TAYLOR.

The Committee reported, 1. That the questions asked are wholly legal questions, to be determined by the local laws relating to church property in the State where the church lies.

2. That in the absence of any statutory law relating to the mode in which Trustees shall proceed, the By-Laws of the corporation shall govern the mode of proceeding.
3. That in the absence of any specific rules of proceeding, the general principle of law that the trust shall be executed for the sole use of those for whom it is held, shall govern the case.

The Report was adopted. HOME MISSIONS. The Report of the Standing Committee on Home Missions was presented by their Chairman, Dr. Patterson, of Chicago.

It spoke with pleasure of the passing away of a certain diversity of sentiment and feeling in the Church on this point. Last year the receipts had been sixty-five per cent. more than for the previous twelve months, and exceeded by fully a hundred per cent., the annual contributions previous to the appointment of the Committee.

Now and larger fields of usefulness were daily opening. The territories of the Great West already demand aid, and it would not be long before we must assist others further towards the Gulf. As a denomination we take in every sense of the word, a middle ground and are especially fitted for this work.

At present a lack of means makes it hard to sustain Presbyterian Missionsaries but it may be possible to support synodical ones. The wheels of our enterprise must move slowly until our younger ministers are more numerous; and more willing to spend and be spent in their Master's work.

to be overlooked. It was a great cause of congratulation to us that we are in the same current with divine Providence. If our vicarities had come earlier, slavery would have remained—but they had come in the right time.

The Rev. John Rankin, had the utmost confidence that this was a righteous war and that this rebellion was causeless, otherwise he could not pray for it, nor rejoice in its victories. The free States are necessarily and deservedly chastised but they are not utterly to be broken.

He had given his whole powers to this war. Eight of his sons, nine nephews and a grandson. While they were in service he had no anxious sorrow for them. They are in a good cause and he did not fear but that the government would be preserved.

Dr. Canfield said the cause of our country in this war was a holy cause. He did not desire to see his country great, or achieve victories so much as to see it throw off the dreadful incubus.

He asked Dr. Canby's report, especially about the necessity for our reverses. Had slavery been spared through this war, it would have been an argument stronger than twenty Dred Scott decisions why it should remain so forever.

Rev. H. B. Smith, D. D., said when we look back on a nation like this, we must acknowledge a Providence to which there are heights and depths that we cannot fully comprehend. He could not look upon this war otherwise than as a grand movement for the human race.

Yet there is one thing that staggers me when I think of this war, and that is the extravagance of every kind in our Northern society. Has the nation as such really been humbled?

Dr. Thomas, of Dayton—It is written in the prophets, 'The nation shall be taught of the Lord.' God has been teaching us as a nation by his providence, but very slow have we been to learn—as slow as the Israelites—as slow as the apostle Peter, for example, about opening the door of faith for the Gentiles. It was not easy to teach the people of England to reject the divine right of kings, but after the bishops were shut up in Lord's tower they learned better.

Our people were slow to learn before the revolution of 1776, but at length they got their lesson. So, often, has it been since, but of all other subjects, especially about slavery, thirty-five years ago the Synod of Cincinnati passed anti-slavery resolutions, more so, I am afraid, than that body would pass to-day, but the resolutions seemed very soon forgotten.

Ben Butler had to go to New Orleans to learn what slavery was—but he might with Father Rankin's help have learned it before, upon the "testimony of a thousand witnesses." It was really astonishing the way people had their eyes opened, from the President down. God had opened some people's eyes with this bayonet. It is a rough instrument for this purpose, but a most effective one; the only thing, indeed, that can lift up some people's eyes-lids.

Dr. Brainerd, here whispered to the speaker, who shook his head rather doubtfully. Your Moderator wants me to say that our Church has moved too. I would to God they had, I am looking for a telegram to this purpose every day.

The Moderator hoped that our Old School brethren would regard this as a fine evidence of feeling in the right direction. He recognized Dr. Thomas as an earnest worker, and hailed his sentiments as the beginning of a great final change. Ministers should be outspoken in their loyalty and the advocate of the slave.

The Moderator said that the action of the church with which Dr. Thomas was connected was one of the strangest in the Providence which he had known. Though they had held wrong ground on the subject of slavery they had now, with loyalty as strong as our own, broken the back of the Alleghenies to give us the right hand of fellowship. Providence puts us on the border of better days.

After a touching and earnest allusion to the sons who had gone to the war, the Doctor hailed his sentiments as the beginning of a great final change. Ministers should be outspoken in their loyalty and the advocate of the slave.

Church, now in session in Newark, New Jersey. After further details of business, the Assembly adjourned till 8 o'clock, A. M. tomorrow.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—It was recommended that the first week of January be observed as a week of prayer, with reference to the conversion of the world; and that the last Friday of February be devoted to prayer for the spiritual interests of students in our colleges and other seminaries of learning.

The following persons were chosen to fill the vacancies in the Permanent Committee on Foreign Missions: Alfred E. Campbell, D. D., Rev. John McLeod, Rev. Robert R. Booth, Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Jesse W. Benedict and William Churchill, Esq.

We have received full reports of the proceedings of the Assembly up to Friday night. We are indebted largely to the reports in the Dayton Journal, for the early portion of our own report.

In the late portions, the able and accurate hand of our own correspondent is abundantly manifest. In the next issue of the paper we shall endeavor to complete our account of the proceedings. Here we will briefly state, that on Thursday, the Assembly took up the report of the Standing Committee on Publication, which led to one of the most interesting discussions of the session.

Some of the New York delegations showed either a positively unfriendly, or lukewarm spirit toward the cause. Dr. Crosby, who it seems, is nothing if not eccentric, came out in open opposition to Publication. Rev. T. S. Hastings showed that if the cause prospered it would be because there were those in the church who took a deeper interest in it than he did.

Dr. Curtis chairman of the Committee, Father Rankin, Geo. Duffield Jr., the secretary, Mr. Dulles, ably defended the work. The report was adopted. It was resolved to aim at \$50,000 for Home Missions during the current year. It was decided to publish a monthly periodical to be the organ of the four committees. A report on the Tercentenary was read by Prof. Smith and adopted by the Assembly. Mr. Wm. A. Booth was elected Treasurer of the Assembly, in place of A. P. Halsey, deceased.

On Friday, the church erection cause was taken up and a proposition to increase the maximum of loans and donations was referred to the next Assembly. The narrative of the state of religion was presented and approved. On Sabbath Schools, it was resolved that a Permanent Committee of the General Assembly be appointed, to take charge of and report upon this interest from year to year. The appeal of Mrs. Maria Hill was not sustained. A very considerable change and enlargement of the statistical tables was determined upon.

The Tercentenary of the death of John Calvin was celebrated on Friday evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Brainerd, Hon. Edw. P. Mansfield, Prof. Evans, and Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.

DEATH OF THOS. B. ROSS. At the Monthly Meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society, of the First Presbyterian Church, N. L., on Sunday afternoon, April 24, 1864, upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Thomas B. Ross, it was resolved

- 1. That this Society bear testimony to the earnestness, zeal and fidelity with which Mr. Ross, for many years, labored among us in the cause of Missions.
2. That by the death of Mr. Ross, the members of this Society are admonished to do with their might, what their hands find to do.
3. That this Society erect a marble slab to the memory of the deceased.
4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and be published in the American Presbyterian.
A true extract from the Minutes.
DE B. K. LUDWIG, Secretary.

REV. C. S. ARMSTRONG, of Lansing, Mich., is now in this city, with the view of interesting our liberal men in his very important church enterprise in the capitol of the "Peninsular State." We can vouch for the justice of his appeal, and we ask for him a cordial reception.

News of the Week. THE WAR. Although the second struggle between the Army of the Potomac and the rebels has not yet taken place, the eyes of the country are still fixed upon the armies in Virginia.

We had expected it to take place before this time, but various circumstances have occurred which rendered it almost, if not entirely impossible. The past week has been one of almost incessant rain, which impeded the movements of the army. Besides, after the severe struggle of the eight days fight, reorganization and reinforcement were necessary to prepare the army of Gen. Grant for effective operations.

It would seem, too, that Lee does not show much disposition to meet his antagonist. He has been retreating from one position to another until now he is supposed to be near the North Anna River, which is some twenty-five miles from his original position, on the south bank of the Rapidan. The War Department has, we think, done a great service to the country in publishing from day to day such information as it possessed, not prejudicial to the public service, and we prefer giving these dispatches to our readers, because, it is to be presumed they contain all that is reliable about the movements of our armies.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 24—10 P. M.—To Major-Gen. Dix: A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at 11 o'clock last night, states that the army moved from its position to the North Anna, following closely

Lee's army. The 5th and 6th Corps marched by way of Harris's store to Jericho Ford, and the 5th Corps succeeded in effecting a crossing and getting position without much opposition. Shortly after, however, they were violently attacked, and handsomely repulsed the assault without much loss to us.

We captured some prisoners. Everything looks exceedingly favorable to us. Another dispatch, giving in detail the movements of our corps, and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position, says: "He was attacked with great vehemence. I have never heard more rapid or massive firing either of artillery or musketry. The attack resulted in a destructive repulse of the enemy. At the position attacked by Hancock the rebels were entrenched, and in considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset; but before dark he had forced them from their works and driven them across the stream."

It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was very great. Our losses were considerable. The Rebels charged against our artillery, and suffered especially from canister. A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at eight o'clock this morning, has also been received. It states that the enemy have fallen back from the North Anna, and we are in pursuit. Negroes who have come in say that Lee is falling back to Richmond. Other official dispatches from headquarters say that Warren, Burnside, and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army. Warren captured a good number of prisoners last evening, but has not had time to count them or ascertain their loss. Hancock is storming the rifle-pits this side of the river. Last evening he also took between 100 and 200 prisoners, and drove many rebels into the river, where they were drowned. Warren also captured some official papers, amongst them an order calling out all boys 16 years of age to garrison Richmond. Ambulance men and musicians are also ordered to the ranks. Sheridan was this morning at Dunkirk and will be at Millford to-day from Gen. Sherman, and none are expected for several days. Dispatches from Gen. Butler have been received to-day, relating briefly to respective forces. Admiral Lee, in a telegram dated the 22d, to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last night (Saturday night) the enemy attacked the army and were handsomely repulsed. A dispatch from Maj. Gen. Canby, dated the 18th, at the mouth of the Red River, states that Gen. Banks's troops had arrived at Semmesport yesterday, and will reach Morganza to-day. The army is in better condition than was expected, and will soon be ready to resume offensive operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, } WEDNESDAY, MAY 25—9 P. M. } Major-Gen. Dix: The latest date from Gen. Grant's headquarters, received by this Department, is dated at Mount Carmel Church 1 P. M. yesterday. The dispatch says everything is going well. Warren has four hundred prisoners, Hancock some three hundred, and Wright has picked up some. The whole number resulting from yesterday's operations will not fall short of a thousand. Warren's loss is not over three hundred, killed and wounded. The prisoners captured are in a great part North Carolinians, are much discouraged, and say that Lee has deceived them. The pursuit is delayed by the great fatigue of the men. Gen. Sherman and his army will reach the South Anna by nightfall. Gen. Butler, in a dispatch dated at headquarters in the field, at 7 o'clock this morning, reports that Major General Fitz Hugh Lee, lately promoted, made, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, an attack upon his post at Wilson's Wharf, north side of James river, below Fort Powhatan, garrisoned by two regiments, all negro troops, Brigadier-General Wild commanding, and was handsomely repulsed. Before the attack Lee sent a flag, stating that he had force enough to take the place, demanded its surrender, and in the case the garrison should be turned over to the authorities at Richmond as prisoners of war; but if this proposition was rejected he would not be answerable for the consequences when he took the place. Gen. Wild, replied, "We will try that." Reinforcements were at once sent, but the fight was over before their arrival. Our loss is not yet reported. No other reports of military operations have been received by the Department since my telegram of 9 1/2 last evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 26, 1864. Major-Gen. Dix: Dispatches from General Grant, received this morning, inform the Department that the Rebels still hold a strong position between the North and South Anna Rivers, where their forces appear to be concentrated. "It will probably require two or three days to develop his operations, which are not now proper subjects for publication. The 9th Corps has been incorporated with the Army of the Potomac. No dispatches have been received from any other field of operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 27—10 P. M.—To Major-Gen. Dix: A dispatch from Major-Gen. Banks, dated May 21, on the Mississippi river, was received to-day. It details the brilliant engineering achievement of Col. Bailey in constructing a dam across the falls of Red river for the relief of the gunboat fleet, the particulars of which have already been made public. The army, in moving from Alexandria to the Mississippi, had two engagements with the enemy—one at Mausina and one at Yellow Bayou. In both, the Rebels were beaten. Gen. Banks states that "no prisoners, guns, wagons, or other material of the army, have been injured by the enemy, except that abandoned by him in the unexpected engagement at Sabine Cross Roads on the morning of the 8th of April, that with the exception of the losses sustained there, the material of the army is complete." A dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler, but no mention is made of any conflict since the defeat of Fitz Hugh Lee at Wilson's Wharf by the colored brigade of Gen. Wild. No intelligence has been received since my last telegram from Gen. Grant or Gen. Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, May 28, 9.50, P. M. To Major-Gen. John A. Dix: An official despatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac at Magahick Church, ten miles from Hanover Town, dated yesterday afternoon, at 5 P. M., has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna on Thursday night, and moved towards Hanover Town, the place designated for the crossing of the Pamunkey. At 9 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, Sheridan, with the first and second divisions of cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and the rebel village of Town, finding there only a few stragglers of the 1st Division of the 6th Corps arrived at 10 o'clock. A. M., and he now holds the ferry, with a sufficient force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps are pressing forward with rapid-

ity. The weather is fine and the roads perfect. A later despatch, dated at 7 o'clock this morning (the 28th,) from the headquarters at Magahick Church, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on triumphantly. The weather is clear and cold. The troops come up rapidly and in great spirit, and the army will be beyond the Pamunkey by noon. Breckenridge is at Hanover Court House with a force variously reported at from 3,000 to 10,000. Wickham's and Lomax's brigade of cavalry are also there. The despatch further states that, after seizing Hanover Ferry yesterday, General Torbert captured seventy-five cavalry, including six officers; that the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized, and flies before ours on every occasion. A despatch from General Sherman, dated May 28th, 6 A. M., near Dallas, reports that the enemy, discovering his move to turn Altoona, moved to meet our forces at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of the Pumpkin Vine Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles, to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnston has chosen a strong line, and made a last but strong parapets of lumber and earth. General Sherman's right is at Dallas, and the center about three miles north. The country is densely wooded and broken. There are no roads of any consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive. No despatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, May 30.—Major-General Dix, New York.—A despatch from General Grant has just been received. It is dated yesterday May 29th, at Hanover Court House, and states that the army has been successfully crossed over the Pamunkey, and now occupies a front about three miles south of the river. Yesterday two divisions of our cavalry had a severe engagement with the enemy south of Hawes Store, driving him about a mile upon which to-day from Gen. Sherman, and none are expected for several days. Dispatches from Gen. Butler have been received to-day, relating briefly to respective forces. Admiral Lee, in a telegram dated the 22d, to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last night (Saturday night) the enemy attacked the army and were handsomely repulsed. A dispatch from Maj. Gen. Canby, dated the 18th, at the mouth of the Red River, states that Gen. Banks's troops had arrived at Semmesport yesterday, and will reach Morganza to-day. The army is in better condition than was expected, and will soon be ready to resume offensive operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. LATEST FROM ALL OUR ARMIES. WASHINGTON, May 30—10 P. M.—Major-General Dix, New York: No intelligence later than has heretofore been transmitted to you has been received by this Department from General Grant or General Sherman. A portion of General Butler's force at Bernuda Hundred, not required for defensive operations there, has been transferred, under command of General Smith, to the Army of the Potomac, and is supposed by this time, to have formed the junction. No change in the command of the Department of Virginia has been made. General Butler remains in full command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and continues at the head of his force in the field. Despatches from General Canby have been received to-day. He is actively engaged in re-supplying the troops brought back by General Steele and General Banks, and organizing the forces of the west Mississippi Division, which now comprehends the Department of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. Generals Rosecrank, Steele and Banks remain in command of their respective Departments, under the order of General Canby, as Division Commander, his military relation being the same as that formerly exercised by General Grant, and now exercised by General Sherman of the Department of the Ohio, the Cumberland and Tennessee.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. AIR AND OCEAN—INTERESTING ITEMS. "The air is made up of a mixture of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen, and it always contains considerable watery vapor and carbonic acid. In his new work on chemistry, Prof. Youmans states that if all the air were reduced to its average density at the earth's surface, it would extend about five miles high, and that if the above constituents were arranged in layers one over the other, we should have first, at the bottom, a bed of water all over the earth's surface five inches deep; next a layer of carbonic acid 13 feet deep; next above a layer of oxygen gas about one mile deep; and above this a layer of nitrogen gas about 4 miles deep. This will help the memory. Sea water contains about 4 ounces of salt in every gallon. Estimating the ocean to average two miles in depth, the salt, if separated in a solid bed, would line the bottom of the entire ocean to a depth of 140 feet."

Special Notices. The Noon-day Prayer Meeting, from 12 to 1 o'clock, is daily observed at 10 1/2 Chestnut street. Christians and all others are affectionately invited to attend. The American Sunday School Union. The Annual Sermon in behalf of the American Sunday School Union, will be preached by the Rev. Patuxent Brooks, at the Church of the Holy Trinity on Rittenhouse Square, on Sunday evening next, June 6th, at 8 o'clock. Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society. The Fifty-seventh Meeting in behalf of this Society will be held in Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, corner Eleventh and Water streets, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 4th, at 8 o'clock. P. M. Rev. M. C. SUTHER, Rev. W. B. BREED, and Rev. R. C. MATTACK are expected to take part in the exercises. JOSEPH H. SCHREINER, Agent, 629 Chestnut street.

Notice.—The Presbytery of Ontario will hold its next semi-annual meeting in LIVONIA, on the THIRD TUESDAY in JUNE (21st), at 4 o'clock, P. M. L. BARBER, Stated Clerk. Philadelphia Fourth Presbyterian. The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner Eleventh and Water streets, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 4th, at 8 o'clock. P. M. Members will take 5 P. M. train North Pennsylvania Railroad. T. J. SHEPHERD, Stated Clerk. Notice.—The Buffalo Presbytery will hold their next stated meeting at Silver Creek, on the second TUESDAY (the 14th day) of June, commencing at 4 o'clock, P. M. TIMOTHY STILLMAN, Stated Clerk. The Presbytery of Rochester will hold its next Stated Meeting in Ogden, on Tuesday, the 14th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. CHAS. E. FURMAN, Stated Clerk. ROCHESTER, May. The Presbytery of Columbus will hold its next Stated Meeting at Columbus, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Records of Session are to be presented at the meeting at 8 o'clock. G. G. ELLIOTT, Stated Clerk. BARRIS, Wis., May 18, 1864.

A Slight Cold, Coughs. Few are aware of the importance of the "Pain Killer" or "Slight Cold" in its first stages; it is when it begins to attack the lungs, that it becomes a "Pain Killer" and almost insupportable. "Pain Killer" gives ease and almost immediate relief. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them; for they can be used in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

Table Department at the Great Central Fair of the Committee on Labor, Income and Revenue: Mrs. E. W. Hutton, No. 307 New street, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. W. Forney, President, No. 618 South Washington Square; Mrs. R. Hammett, Vice President, No. 116 Vi e street; Miss Ada Sager, Treasurer, 931 Arch street; Miss Louisa E. Claghorn, Secretary, 10 1/2 Arch street; Mrs. Thomas Fitzgerald, Recording Secretary, No. 5 7 South Seventh street.

Donations of all kinds of Fancy Articles thankfully received. Articles may be sent by Express, or otherwise, to either of the above Ladies, or to the Office, No. 115 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia, and they will be duly acknowledged. 911-2

THE INTRODUCTION OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. To the suffering humanity of this age, has relieved more pain and caused more real joy than any other one thing that can be named. IT IS A "BALM FOR EVERY WOUND." OUR FIRST PHYSICIANS USE, AND RECOMMEND ITS USE. The Apothecary finds it, first among the medicines called for, and the Wholesale Druggist considers it a leading article of his trade. All the doctors in medicine speak alike in its favor; and its reputation as a medicine of great merit and virtue is fully and permanently established.

A few extracts will show the character of nearly every letter we receive. A. N. WILLIAMS, Parkersburg, Va., one of the oldest and most respectable and reliable Druggists of Western Virginia, writes: "I can say of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, what I could not say of many of the medicines of the day. In my trade it is a leading article. I use largely of it, and it gives entire satisfaction to all. I would on no account be without it." JOHN PARKERS, Druggist, at Athens, Ohio, writes: "I sell considerable of Davis' Pain Killer in this place and it is well liked and highly commended by all who use it." GEO. WILLIAMS, Druggist, at Rockingport, O., writes: "Perry Davis' Pain Killer is quite generally used by the inhabitants of our town, and is much extolled. I think it the best medicine I have for the uses for which it is recommended."

GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST. WATSON CURRIE, Esq., an old and very reliable farmer residing on his farm, near Chester, O., writes: "Your Pain Killer, for Cattle or Horses in Hoax, is an infallible cure. And for all Cramp, Pain, Colic, Burns, &c., we find it in our house, a never-failing Balm." Prices 35c. 75c. and \$1.50 per bottle. 940-24

Advertisements. The Government Loan

OF \$200,000,000.

This Loan is Authorized by Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government. Until its Redemption, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN. Subscriptions to the Loan are received by the National Banks in the United States notes or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par. Its Exemption from State or Local Taxation adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value. The Rate of Interest on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

As a Rule, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always per or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, during April and May, has been over \$60,000,000.

Subscriptions will be received by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES at Washington, and the ASSISTANT TREASURERS at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. 941-41.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES. THE OLD FLAG. Loyalty explained and enforced. 16mo. Cloth, beautifully illustrated. \$1.00. By mail, \$1.10. CONTENTS. A July Morning in 1864—The Tea Party—Family History—The Patriot—A Day in School—The Fishing Party—The Doctor—Sunday in the Red House—Sunday Evening—The Town Meeting—Sleep—Ten Years Later—The Good Lord—The Bible—John—Vol. 1—The Great Question—Loyalty—A Talk with Susan—Volunteering—The New Captain—Army Leaders—Battle of Fredericksburg—A Surprise—The Parting.

"Few will rise from its perusal without having their hearts touched, as seldom before, or impelled to nobler action and a more unflinching loyalty to God and country." Just published and for sale by THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, No. 112, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. New York: 499 Broadway. 941-31.

STARVED UNION PRISONERS. "I had just got to the wharf, when our flag of truce boat, the City of New York, came in, and soon the poor fellows began to land, four hundred and fifty of them from Belle Isle—such a sight. Most of them had to be carried off on stretchers. Seven died on the boat; three were lifted up. Nine died on the wharf lying their gratitude to God, that after all their privations, they were permitted to die under the old flag. "A majority of them were so weak that they could scarcely speak, and in a hundred the brain seemed to be impaired, and first they were made to lie on the floor, and then they were taken to the hospital. They were systematically thought-out, a meagre scrap of nasty bacon, and bread, and water, with water; so that they gradually lost their strength and became mere skin and bones."—Miss Deane. Card Photographs of the above. Price 25 cents. McALLISTER AND BROTHER, 728 CHESTNUT STREET. 14