

Editorial Items.

OLIVET CHURCH.

On Monday afternoon the 30th ult., the corner stone of the Olivet Presbyterian Church was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The first floor of the new building was fitted up with settees, and the platform draped and shaded with a magnificent National flag. Many friends of the Church were present with numerous ministers of the Gospel. Rev. Dr. Patton read a portion of Scripture, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Eva. Appropriate and eloquent addresses were made by Rev. Albert Barnes, and Rev. Messrs. March, Mitchell and McLeod. The pastor, after making some necessary statements, proceeded to lay the corner stone, with prayer and invocation of the Sacred Trinity. The dimensions of the church were given as follows: The main room is 100 feet by 56 in the clear, to be diminished by 9 feet for the vestibule. The height inside, from floor to ceiling is 52 feet; outside, to the apex of the roof 70 feet. The whole length is 105 feet. The whole front, comprehending a stone porch at the S. E. corner, the main front and tower at the N. E. corner, is 96 feet. The tower and steeple will be 180 feet in height. The style of building is Norman, to be constructed of Trenton stone and lighted from the ceiling. It will accommodate between 8 and 900. In the corner stone were deposited various coins and medals, some of the latest religious and secular papers, a copy of the Second Annual Report of the U. S. Christian Commission, a history of the Church, with the names of trustees and Sunday school teachers, a copy of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and a copy of the Holy Scriptures. The building is progressing rapidly under the direction of Sloan, as architect, Cramer & son, builders, and Armstrong, stone mason, and is to be completed by the beginning of next year. This is another of the church edifices for the erection of which the denomination is mainly indebted to the noble liberality of M. W. Baldwin, Esq.

THE PORTUGUESE EXILES.

Our readers may not be aware that a number of the unfortunate Portuguese who were expropriated from the island of Madeira on account of their conversion to protestantism some twenty years ago, are in connection with our branch of the Presbyterian Church. The Presbytery of Illinois held its April meeting in one of these Portuguese Churches—the second, of Springfield; and at that meeting received into the body, the Portuguese Church of Jacksonville. In regard to the church in Springfield, the stated clerk of the Presbytery, Rev. Geo. O. Wood, writes as follows to the Presbytery Reporter: I wish to add a few words about the place of meeting and the people who worship there. The house is very neat and well finished brick edifice. The audience room is fitted up in good style and taste, and I was informed that all was paid for. This is very praiseworthy for a people who, a few years ago, were refugees from Popish persecution. But I will let them speak for themselves; in the "Exiles of Madeira," I find the following: "We, the undersigned, are all natives in Madeira; we were born and educated in the Roman Catholic Church; we have always been in the habit of attending mass, confessions, and the various ceremonies and fasts of that church. We knew of no other way of worship, because we had never seen or read the Word of God. We did not know that there was such a book as the Bible, in which we found the history of Jesus Christ, and of the apostles, until Dr. Kaley began to circulate it in Madeira. In reading the Bible we received from him, we learned for the first time that we must be saved by the blood of Jesus, and not by penance, and mass, and purgatory. We found that the virgin, and saints are not mediators, for there is only one mediator between God and man, that is Christ Jesus. When we began to rejoice in Jesus as our only Mediator, and to read the Bible with joy, then we were forbidden by the priests and the government to read it. The priests began to take our Bibles and burn them. Many of the Bible readers were thrown into prison. Some of us have been in prison about two years, and others three years. We have been driven from our houses, and our country—have wandered in the mountains, and slept in caves—because we read the word of God, and desired to live according to its precepts, and for no other reason. We were compelled by the priests and government in Madeira to flee away, and leave all our goods, and houses, and lands; and on this account we are now destitute in a strange land. To the truth of these things we are prepared to testify before all the world." (Signed.) Here is a specimen of Rome in the nineteenth century. But as still further evidence of their sufferings and their trials, I give a few sentences from the edict of their excommunication: "Let none give them fire, water, bread, or any thing that may be necessary to them for their support. Let none support them, in any case which they may bring judicially. Let all put them aside as rotten

and excommunicated members, separate from the bosom and union of the Mother Catholic Church, and as rebels, and contumacious: for if any do the contrary, which God forbid, I lay, and consider as laid upon their persons, the penalty of the greater excommunication." &c. This bull of excommunication was issued April 27th, 1843.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

At the May meeting of "the Society that takes care of the children," the Rev. L. Hunt, Saginaw Valley, Mich., Rev. James Ballard, Grand Rapids, Mich., Rev. Dr. Bowman, Overton, Ky., W. T. Hatch, Prescott, Wis., and D. W. Harlan, West Chester, Pa., were commissioned to labor as missionaries, to promote the interests of the Saviour's kingdom, by gathering into schools for religious instruction, on the Lord's day, the children and youth of the land who have not other and better means of being taught; and thus lay deep and secure the foundations of our religious and civil institutions. We glean from the reports of the missionaries for April, that 80 new schools have been organized; with 538 teachers and 3416 scholars. 314 other schools have been visited and aided, with 2492 teachers and 16145 scholars. To accomplish this work, the missionaries have travelled 15025 miles, made 133 donations in books, &c., delivered 383 addresses, visited 1656 families, and distributed 993 Bibles and Testaments. Receipts for missionary work from April 15th to May 15th, \$4041.34. Among the many special grants made, was one to a colored Sunday school, held in Jeff. Davis' house, in Mississippi. A package of books was sent to a needy school near Powhattan, O., the receipt of which was acknowledged in these words: "I was greatly surprised by the size of the package. I cannot express by words my feeling of gratitude to you and to God for putting into the hearts of men to get up such an institution as that of yours. May God bless the American Sunday School Union in their labor of love."

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THOMAS ROSS.

One by one earthly homes are darkened, and kindred hearts saddened, as bright angel forms bear the weary spirit to the many mansions of bliss, where sparkle they—the gems of the Saviour's diadem. Gems once dulled by care, and hid in a casket of clay; now radiant in a Saviour's boundless love. I have waited for some time in vain, hoping for those who are more competent and worthy, to inscribe a few lines in memory of one, whom none knew but to love and respect, and as yet nothing of the kind has appeared in your columns which are the medium of our denomination. I trust that none will despise the humble tribute of a Sabbath school girl. By the death of Thomas R. Ross, the Sanctuary has lost a Jacob, the community a philanthropist. Like Jesus of Nazareth, he went about doing good. For many years an incurable invalid, suffering the severest pain, he was seldom known to murmur or repine. Like Peter and John, possessing neither silver or gold, he gave such as he had, the pure words of wisdom and truth. He had a heart alive to every tender and noble impulse; a considerable intellectual genius which was sadly impaired by physical misfortunes. But he has passed away from the scenes of pain and sorrow; the terrestrial has put on the celestial, and the mortal the immortal; as a Christian poet has sung "Hope has changed to glad fruition Faith to sight and prayer to praise." Let us contemplate the glorious change; those pain-racked limbs are now "bathed in a sea of heavenly bliss," that weary head has found an abiding resting-place on the bosom of a friend and brother; the palsied hand has gathered from the amarantine bower, flowers of immortal bloom. He is one of those, whose robes have been washed white in the blood of Calvary, who with palms in their hands cry with a loud voice: Salvation to our God, who sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb. Let us follow him, as he followed our great exemplar, who is Victor over Death and Hell; who broke the bars of the tomb; and who heraled the glory of the Resurrection morn, that we too may join the redeemed on all ages in the land of eternal joys.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 28, 1864.

THE GREAT CENTRAL SANITARY FAIR. This monster exhibition consisting of over ninety separate departments, and occupying the whole of Logan Square, at Eighteenth and Race Streets, with adjoining lots, was opened with appropriate ceremonies, last Tuesday. It is well worth a visit and is about as cheap an exhibition, in view of its extent, variety and beauty, as has ever been opened to the public.

News of the Week.

THE WAR.

Virginia.—The past week has been consumed in maneuvering by the forces under Grant, while the rebels have been steadily retreating towards Richmond. There have been several collisions, caused by the different movements of our army, but no general engagement. Wherever our army came in contact with the rebels, they were, as Gen. Grant says, "easily repulsed." The prestige of the rebel-army of Virginia has been broken. They have been on a steady retreat since the battle of Spotsylvania, and they offer only that feeble resistance which an army shows when it has been defeated, shifted from one position to another and dispirited. The indications now are that Lee will be forced to seek refuge behind the works immediately in front of Richmond. Here he will be compelled to stand a siege, which, in the end, cannot but prove disastrous to him. This seems to be the only alternative left him, except he makes a stand to meet Grant, which he does not seem in good condition to do. On Tuesday, May 31st, the situation was somewhat as follows: A portion of the rebel line rested on the west bank of Swift Run, an important tributary of Topotopoty Creek. The exact position of their entire line was not fully understood, but it was believed that their right covered Cold Harbor and their left Atlee's Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad. Our lines confronted the enemy on the south-west of the road leading from Hanover Court House to Cold Harbor; our centre resting across the road, leading south-west from Hanover town, on the Pamunkey toward Richmond, by way of Mechanicsville. On Friday, June 3d the two armies were very close. We give a resume of movements and operations since our last issue:

Monday, May 30th.

On the evening of Monday, the rebels made a furious attack upon our left, held at the time by Warren's Corps. He had crossed the Topotopoty Creek without serious opposition, and intrenched in three lines. A little after dark the enemy attacked his left, which lay upon the road, first falling upon Crawford's division and forcing a part of it from the first line, but reaching the second line, or rather a line further to the left, and so practically a second line, held by Kitchen's brigade, late heavy artillery, they met a terrible repulse. This line was concave toward the enemy, with a battery at each horn of the half moon. Early's division rushed into this "jaws of death and mouth of hell," and speedily went back, all that was left of it. The repulse was complete; our own loss was trivial, the enemy's terrible. Crawford and Kitchen lost perhaps 200 killed and wounded, and they have buried that number of the enemy's dead, taken over a hundred prisoners, exclusive of a hundred rebel wounded left on the ground. Warren afterwards reported that in his fight of Monday afternoon, near Bethesda Church, Col. Tyler, 13th Virginia, and Col. Willis, commanding Pegram's brigade, were killed. Col. Christian, 49th Pennsylvania, was wounded and captured, so was the Assistant Adjutant General of Ramsay's brigade, name not reported; ten other commissioned officers were also captured and seventy privates. Sixty rebels were buried on the field. In order to relieve Warren, Gen. Meade ordered an attack along the entire line, but the order failed to reach all the corps commanders in time to make the attack before dark, and Gen. Hancock's was the only corps engaged. Warren held his ground at a distance of seven miles from Richmond.

Tuesday, May 31st.

A dispatch from General Grant's headquarters, dated June 1st, was received at the War Department. It states that about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st of May Gen. Sheridan, perceiving a force of rebel cavalry at Cold Harbor, which proved to be Fitz Lee's division, attacked and after a hard fight routed it, together with a brigade of infantry, which came to Lee's support. Sheridan remained in possession of the place. We reported at dark that there were many rebel dead and wounded on the field. He was ordered to hold the position, and at 10 P. M. the 6th corps was sent out to occupy it. Wilson had a fight last evening, near Hanover Court House, with Young's brigade of cavalry. He routed Young, killing and capturing many, but there has been a good deal of artillery firing in that direction this morning. In our center, Burnside reports his advanced line as being this morning (1st) within a mile of Mechanicsville. A later dispatch, of the same date as the above, states that the attack ordered upon the enemy's flank was made with spirit about 5 o'clock P. M., continuing until after dark, and resulting in our carrying the enemy's works on the right of the 6th Corps, where we still hold them, and also the first line in front of Smith. The latter, however, were commanded in the rear, which made those carried untenable. The enemy made repeated assaults on each of our corps not engaged in the main assault, but were repulsed with loss in every instance. Several hundred prisoners were taken, but cannot say what number, nor estimate either our or the enemy's casualties. During the night the enemy made several assaults to regain what they had lost, but failed.

Friday, June 3d.

Telegraphic communication with the army was cut off for a day by a severe storm on the Peninsula. This also impeded army movements, so that nothing was done until Friday June 3d. On the morning of that day, Gen. Grant made an attack upon the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report: "We assaulted at 4.30 o'clock this morning, driving the enemy within his entrenchments at all points, and gaining any decisive advantage. Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy—some places within fifty yards—and are remaining. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to have lost heavily. We captured over 300 prisoners, mostly from Breckenridge." Another dispatch from Grant's headquarters states that about seven P. M., (Friday, June 3d), the enemy suddenly attacked Smith's Brigade, of Gibbons Division. The battle lasted with great fury for half an hour, and the attack was unavailing repulsed. Smith's losses were inconsiderable. At 6 P. M., Wilson with his cavalry, fell upon the rear of a brigade of Heth's Division, which Lee had ordered around to his left, apparently with the intention of enveloping Burnside. After a sharp but short conflict Wilson drove them from their rifle-pits in confusion. He took a few prisoners. He had previously fought with and routed Gordon's Brigade of Rebel

cavalry. During these fights he lost several officers, among them Colonel Preston, First Vermont Cavalry, killed; Colonel Benjamin, Eight New York Cavalry, seriously wounded, General Stannard, serving in the Eighteenth Corps, was severely wounded. Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing during the three days' operations around Cold Harbor will not exceed, according to the Adjutant General's report, 7,500. Colonel Censola in command of 3000 fresh troops has reached Grant, having marched from Port Royal, Virginia. In these engagements, Burnside held the extreme right and Warren the left of our lines.

Saturday, June 4th.

Movements of the enemy to-day would indicate a change of position on his part toward our left, down the Chickahominy. Gen. Grant says that this morning the enemy's left was drawn in from Burnside's front. The associated press reports decided tokens of a hasty retreat, blankets and knapsacks being strewn on the line of march. Through the day, they were very busy constructing entrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and toward evening threw a party across to the east side. Bottom's Bridge is, we conjecture, in front of our extreme left. In the night, an attack was made on Hancock, Smith and Wright—except on Burnside on the right—which was everywhere repulsed. Hancock's lines were brought within forty yards of the rebel works.

Sunday, June 5th.

Monday, June 6th.

Changes were going forward in the position of certain corps with a view to further operations. Reinforcements are arriving daily. Everything is going on well. Supplies and arrangements at the White House.

West Virginia.—Major-Gen. Hunter, who is in command of this Department, has taken measures to put a stop to guerrilla operations, which are likely to prove effective. The guerrillas and bushwhackers, who infest the Shenandoah Valley have always proved themselves a source of trouble and annoyance to the different officers commanding that department. About two weeks ago they fired into one of our wagon trains as it was passing through a place called New Town. As soon as the circumstance became known to Gen. Hunter he sent a detachment of soldiers to Newtown with orders to burn the houses of two well known and prominent secessionists. The order was promptly executed. Gen. Hunter has also issued the following circular, and sent it to the prominent secessionists resident in the Valley:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, IN THE FREE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH, May 24, 1864.

Sir: Your name has been reported to me with evidence that you are one of the leading secession sympathizers in this valley, and that you countenance and abet the bushwhackers and guerrillas who infest the woods and mountains of this region, swooping out on the roads to plunder and outrage loyal residents, falling upon and firing into defenseless wagon trains, and assassinating soldiers of this command who may chance to be placed in exposed positions. These practices are not recognized by the laws of war of any civilized nation, nor are the persons engaged therein entitled to any other treatment than that due by the universal code of justice to pirates, murderers, and other outlaws.

But from the difficulties of the country, the secret aid and information given to these bushwhackers by persons of your class, and the more important occupation of the troops under my command, it is impossible to chase, arrest and punish these common marauders as they deserve. Without the countenance and help given to them by the Rebel residents of the Valley, they could not support themselves for a week. You are spies upon our movements, abusing the clemency which has protected your persons and property, while loyal citizens of the United States residing within the Rebel lines are invariably plundered of all they may possess, imprisoned, and in some cases put to death. It is from you and your families and neighbors that these bandits receive food, clothing, ammunition and information; and it is from their secret hiding places in your houses, barns and woods, that they issue on their missions of pillage and murder.

You are, therefore, hereby notified that for every train fired upon, or soldier of the Union wounded or assassinated by bushwhackers in any neighborhood within the reach of my cavalry, the houses and other property of every secession sympathizer residing within a circuit of five miles from the place of outrage, shall be destroyed by fire, and all other public property (jawnhacks) or destroyed by these marauders, an assessment of five times the value of such property will be made upon the secession sympathizers residing within a circuit of ten miles around the point at which the offense was committed. The payment of this assessment will be enforced by the troops of the Department, who will seize and hold in close military custody the persons assessed, until such payments shall have been made. This provision will also be applied to make good from the secessionists of any loss suffered by loyal citizens of the United States from the action of the bushwhackers whom you encourage.

If you desire to avoid the consequences herein set forth, you will notify your guerrilla and bushwhacking friends to withdraw from that portion of the Valley within my lines, and to join—if they desire to fight for the rebellion—the regular forces of the secession army in my front or elsewhere. You will have none but yourselves to blame for the consequences that will so certainly ensue, if these evils are permitted to continue. This circular is not sent to you for the reason that you are singled out as peculiarly obnoxious, but because you are believed to furnish the readiest means of communication with the prominent secession sympathizers of your neighborhood. It will be for their benefit that you communicate to them the tenor of this circular.

D. HUNTER, Major-Gen. Commanding. Official Copy, P. G. BRER, A. G.

The above circular has already had the good effect of bringing some of the most prominent of the F. F. V.'s to volunteer their services to aid in seeking out the guerrillas and bushwhackers.

General Butler's Operations. Nothing can be more galling to the rebels than to have the man whom of all others in the North they hate the most, close to their own capital. Although the original design contemplated in Butler's movement has not been fully carried out, he has yet rendered most important service to our cause, and a corresponding amount of damage to the enemy. He has been attacked several times by the enemy, but on every occasion they have been repulsed with heavy loss. Butler made his movement with the design of forming a connection with Grant, when a favorable time

should arrive, and thus, in a measure, surround the rebel army and the rebel capital. But the stubborn resistance made by Lee has frustrated this plan, in part. Not only were reinforcements intended for Butler sent to Grant, but it became necessary for him to send a column of 20,000 men of his force, to co-operate in the movement against Lee; and to keep pace with the reinforcements sent Lee by Beauregard. Butler has made his position on the James River so strong that even with his small force he could hold it against all comers, until he is able to shake hands with Grant. But Butler has done more than hold his position. While Grant was pushing Lee from place to place, and defeating him at every point, Butler kept 30,000 men, under Beauregard, so busy that they could give Lee no assistance. He so destroyed the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond that for twenty-one days it was utterly useless to the rebels. Had not Grant's campaign been prolonged beyond expectation, Butler would have, ere this, been in possession of the city of Petersburg, and would have seriously threatened Richmond itself. As it is, he has carried out fully his part of the plan: he has sent more reinforcements to Grant than Beauregard has to Lee, and has put at least 10,000 of the rebels hors du combat.

Georgia.—Next to the operations of Grant in Virginia, those of Gen. Sherman in Georgia, are the most important. While Grant has been driving Lee before him into the defenses of Richmond, Sherman has been pushing Johnston with equal speed into the defenses of Atlanta. These are the main armies of the rebels, and both of them may be said to be beaten and in full retreat. Sherman is in the heart of Georgia, with his army flushed with victory, while that of his antagonist is dispirited. At the battle of Resaca, the rebels showed considerable fighting pluck, but were unable to stand before the valor of the Union troops. The following is an account of a despatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at 12 noon, June 6th, at Ackworth, Ga. "I am now on the railroad at Ackworth Station and have full possession forward to within one mile of Marietta. This despatch reached Washington the same day.

Surprise by Gen. Hooker.—The movement of the 20th Corps, was from our right to the left in a semi-circle of about four miles, closing in around the enemy's position, like the two legs of a pair of callipers, leaving only a small opening for the rebels to escape through in the direction of Resaca. It was their last hope. They spent the afternoon in fruitless attempts to break through our left by desperate charges upon Stanley's position, during which they were repulsed with heavy loss, and after night set in to cover their design, two or three dashes were made at Butterfield's line, and that of Gen. Geary, but in every case they found the Union boys wide awake, and prepared to receive company. During these night attacks, the rebels left a large number on the field, while our loss was trifling. Gen. Stanley's brigade occupied the extreme left, the 101st Ohio, Col. Kirby having the left of the line, the 31st Indiana and 51st Indiana, Col. Smith and Maj. Richards being to the right. Gen. Stanley ascertained that the enemy was moving towards his left, and sent Col. Kirby to observe the movement. The Colonel was just in time to discover a large force, apparently about two divisions; wheeling rapidly into position, with the evident purpose of attacking at once. He sent word to the General, but a few moments only elapsed before an overwhelming mass of the enemy dashed in through the woods which had concealed their presence and movements from view, and swept his line with a volley which passed clear through them. A portion of the brigade, which had not got into position, occupied a ravine, and found it necessary to fall back precipitately, as the enemy was sweeping round upon both flanks. Seeing our troops retreating, and supposing they had accomplished the object of their attack and broken the line, they pushed forward with still greater rapidity, cheering and yelling. The woods on the left of this flat concealed from their view a heavy body of infantry of Hooker's corps, which had just arrived at the opportune moment, and Capt. Simonson's 5th Indiana Battery, attached to the 1st Division, 4th Army Corps. In another instant the battery swept their line with grape and canister at short range, by repeated and rapid discharges. "The battery I take the battery" was heard from the officers who were leading the column; but before they could recover from this surprise shock, Hooker's men poured into them such a murderous and destructive fire that the rebel front recoiled, and their thinned ranks were seeking their cover upon the double-quick. Gen. Hooker rode up to Simonson's battery and asked: "What battery is this?" "Capt. Simonson's 5th Indiana," was the reply.

"Every one of you are heroes," said the General. Inhumanity of the Rebels.—Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands during the fight, who were tenderly carried from the field in our ambulances, and were cared for in our hospitals, receiving the same attention as our own wounded. While we were doing this in obedience to the dictates of humanity, and the principles of civilized warfare, the rebels were scalping our dead and wounded on the field. Reeking scalps, freshly cut from the heads of our fallen heroes, were found suspended to the limbs of trees by the hair, with inscriptions written on slips of paper attached like the following: "How do you like this?" Gen. Sherman's attention was called to several cases of this kind, by persons who saw these evidences of savagery on the part of our adversaries.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th ult., at the beautiful and romantic residence of the bride's parents in Carroll Co., Maryland, by Rev. Wm. E. Evans, of Washington, D. C., Mr. GEO. M. BURNHAM, to Miss VIRGINIA DEWEE.

DEATHS.

At Danphin, Pa., on the 1st day of June, 1864, of typhoid fever, ALEXANDER DOUGLASS MOORE, only son of A. B. and Maria Louisa Moore, aged 3 years 5 months and 21 days.

May 30th, 1864, at Washington, D. C., WILLIAM B. LANGSTROT, son of the late Thomas Langstroth, of Montgomery county, Pa., in the 22d year of his age. "None knew him but to love him, None named him but to praise." [New York Observer please copy.]

PHILADELPHIA TRACT AND MISSION SOCIETY.

The Fifty-eighth Meeting of this Society will be held in the Church of the Evangelists, Catharine street, above Seventh, on SABBATH EVENING, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The exercises will be held by the Rev. S. Burrows, Rev. J. Long and Mr. John Laitner will take part in the exercises. JOSEPH H. SCHREINER, Agent. 922 Chestnut-street.

Special Notices.

The Pain Killer, So justly celebrated, was introduced to the public several years ago, and now enjoys a popularity unassailable by any other medicine. For the cure of Diphtheria, Typhoid, Cholera, Morbus, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, &c., it is without an equal. Sold by all the principal druggists.—Dewey's Pain-Killer, Cleveland, Ohio. Prices 50c., 75c., and \$1.50 per bottle. 42-C

Presbytery of Niagara.—The Presbytery of Niagara will meet in semi-annual session, at WILSON, on the third Tuesday (21st) of June, at 4 o'clock, P. M. L. J. ROOT, Stated Clerk.

The Noon-day Prayer Meeting, from 12 to 1 o'clock, is daily observed at 1011 Chestnut street. Christians and all others are affectionately invited to attend.

Notice.—The Presbytery of Ontario will hold its next semi-annual meeting on the THIRSDAY in JUNE (21st), at 4 o'clock, P. M. L. BARNARD, Stated Clerk.

Notice.—The Buffalo Presbytery will hold their next stated meeting at Silver Creek, on the second THURSDAY (the 14th day) of June, commencing at 4 o'clock, P. M. TIMOTHY STUBBS, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Rochester, will hold its next stated meeting in Queen on Thursday, 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 4 o'clock, P. M. The Records of Session are to be presented at the meeting. BENNY, Wis., May 15, 1864.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs. Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "sore cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Trochoc" gives a sure and almost immediate relief. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them always in their pockets and taken as occasion requires.

Table Department at the Great Central Fair of the Committee on Labor, Income and Revenue: Mrs. E. W. Hutter, No. 307 New street, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. W. Forney, President, No. 618 South Washington Square; Mrs. R. Hammett, Vice President, No. 111 Vine street; Miss Ada Sager, Treasurer, 938 Arch street; Miss Louisa E. Claghton, Secretary, 1096 Arch street; Mrs. Thomas Fitzgerald, Recording Secretary, No. 537 South Seventh street.

Donations of all kinds of Fancy Articles thankfully received. Articles can 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. 941-2

Advertisements.

WENDEROTH & TAYLOR, 912, 914 and 916 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

PHOTO-MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN, Ivorytypes, Photographs, Cartes de Visite, and every style of PORTRAITS IN OIL AND WATER COLORS, Executed in the highest style. VIEWS OF COUNTRY SEATS made, 10 by 12 inches. A. W. WENDEROTH. [942-ly] W. C. TAYLOR

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THE UNDERSEIGNED

Would respectfully inform the public in general that he is prepared to furnish the RICHARDSON AIR-TIGHT CIRCULAR ENDS KASKET, without joints, which, in our hands, was guaranteed to disintegrate soldiers on the battle field, and bring them to their relatives or friends, free of disagreeable odor, (it matters not how long they have been buried, or no charge for the Cash) at one third less than we furnish the metallic case, no advance on the latter. Likewise we furnish Undertakers as well as private families with Caskets and Cases of every description; terms reasonable. Also, FURNISHING done by Messrs. Brown & Co. in perfect manner, or no charge, at the Branch Office, 221 South ELEVENTH street.

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We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fall in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

Cut lengthwise of Muslin, made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms, ONLY \$3.50. Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, ONLY \$3.95.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, SMITH & JACOBS, 912-914 No. 1296 CHESTNUT street.

REMOVAL.

O. H. WILLARD, PHOTOGRAPHER. Has removed from 1225 Market Street, to his new and spacious gallery, No. 1206 Chestnut Street. Mr. W. would say that his accommodations now are of the most commodious and extensive character; and he feels confident that, by close personal attention to his business, to give his patrons much finer results than what has heretofore been produced in the city.