News Department.

Employment for Laborers.

The prospect for employment, during the coming Winter is not favorable. Our factories, we learn, are very generally working up their stock, and not laying in new supplies. The *Chronicle*, of this city, says:

We regret to learn that several of our rolling-mills have suspended operations, and that others purpose stopping in a few days. The cause of the stoppage is the poor demand that now exists for iron throughout the country, and the difficulty of finding safe customers. It is not known when they will resume work, certainly not until business looks better than it does just now.

New Orleans.

Things seem to have settled down in quietness, after the election. Some of the papers claim that, for the past year, the city government had been much better than previously, and that it was about as well ordered as any large city in the Union. Others speak of assassinations and robberies, and of the impunity of culprits, as a state of things insupportable. It is pretty evident that political aspirations had much to do with the late abortive attempt at revolution.

A Visit from Philadelphia.

A Committee of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, paid a visit to our city, last week, to consult with Councils on the subject of the abolition of the Tonnage tax imposed by the State on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This tax, it is alleged, operates against Philadelphia, both in regard to her business, and as she is a very large stockholder in the road. But Pittsburghers allege that the discriminating tolls imposed by the road—making Pittsburgh and other Pennsylvania freight pay more per mile than Ohio and Western freight, operates exceedingly against this city; and they insist that they cannot unite in a request for the abolition of the tax, unless discrimination shall be abolished also. Some kind compliments passed between the Committee and the Councils, and some fine speeches were made, and the visitors returned, leaving things near about *statu quo*.

The Floods.

The recent rains have made great floods. The Allegheny and Monongahela are high, overflowing the low lands. Chartiers Creek has been unusually swollen, carrying away two important bridges and some buildings. The banks of the Mississippi, upper and lower, were, last week, still overflown. At St. Louis the water covered the Levee up to the curb stone, and the America Bottom was flooded. The *Republican* thus described the flood:

"Their cattle and hogs may still be seen, in the neighborhood of their dwellings, vainly endeavoring to climb out of the reach of the water. Hogs have been seen afloat upon logs and lumber, drifting down with the current. Chickens have taken to the house-tops, and trees, and spend all their time in roosting. In short, the country along the river is one scene of flood and desolation."

St. Louis, June 12.—(By Boat to Alton via Chicago.) The river rose twenty-eight inches for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock last night, since which time it has been rising at the rate of an inch and a half an hour. The levee is now perfectly submerged. On the floors of some of the stores the water is one and a half feet deep. Illinoistown is wholly under water, and the bottom is to a great extent inundated. An additional rise of six to eight feet is coming down the Missouri and the Upper Mississippi, and its tributaries continue to pour out a flood. Very heavy rains prevailed all last night and this morning.

Washington.

The British Aggressions on our shipping, as is now pretty clearly ascertained, were not authorized by that government, and there are indications that, in some cases at least, the reports were greatly exaggerated. There is no danger of a rupture, nor even of a coolness between the Governments, on account of these occurrences, nor any likelihood of their repetition.

The Mormon War, it would seem, is ended. Gov. Cumming was politely received by Brigham Young, in Salt Lake City, records, &c., were handed over, and the people exhorted to be submissive to the laws of the United States.

Gov. Cumming, in his dispatch to Gen. Cass, says the masses everywhere announced to him that the torch will be applied to every house indiscriminately throughout the country, as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains. The people, though scattered, every means would be taken to rally them. Some of the Mormons are yet in arms, and the Governor speaks of the mischief they are capable of rendering as guerrillas. The way for the emigrants to the Pacific is open. Gov. Cumming says that he would leave for the South on the 3d of May. He says that he will restrain all the proceedings of the military for the present, and until he shall receive additional instructions from the President.

The President, on the 11th inst., sent in a message to Congress on the subject. He thinks that our difficulties with Utah are terminated. He congratulates Congress on the event, says that appropriations for the three regiments of volunteers need not be made, and that Texas can be defended by the regular troops. The detachments of troops on their way to Utah, have been recalled, but the military stores, which are very large, are to proceed, as Gov. Cumming will be authorized to retain a large force, for some time.

Large numbers of the Mormons are leaving the Territory, probably for Sonora. Persons desiring to return to the States, or to England, have had their safety guaranteed.

A Duel had almost taken place, last week, between Senators Gwin and Wilson, for words uttered in the Senate. A challenge passed, but friends interfered, and the matter was arranged in a way "honorable to both parties." Such reconciliations, now so frequent in Congress, may be honorable enough, but the quarrels—the ungentlemanly language and the challenges—are most disgraceful. The guilty parties should be frowned upon. Public sentiment should be loud in its utterances against them.

The Appropriation Bills prove a matter of vast difficulty to Congress. Money is so scarce, and there are so many wants, public and *private*; and so many solicitors, on the floors and in the lobbies, that it is hard to get through with legislation. One House appropriates; the other amends; the amendments are declined; conferences are held; and the day of adjournment is deferred.

A New Loan is one of the startling events of the last week. It was recommended by the President. The need was pressing. Twenty millions at the beginning of the session, in the form of Treasury notes, and twenty millions at its close, as a permanent loan—*forty millions* of debt contracted in one year, and in a time of peace, too, is alarming. Why is this?

An Increase in the Rates of Postage was attempted in the Senate. An amendment was attached to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, by a vote of 19 to 15 (a very small vote) making the postage on letters under three thousand miles, *five* cents, and over that distance *ten* cents; also one, by a vote of 38 against 4, abolishing the Franking privilege, after the fourth of March next. The House refused to concur. Letter postage should abide as it is, but the franking privilege should be *restricted*, and a greatly increased economy should be practised.

A new mail line has been established, by which the mail will be transported from New York to New Orleans, passing through Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi, in three days and ten hours.

The Senate has decided that Messrs. Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, the occupants of seats, are entitled to hold them.

The President on Saturday, requested Congress to prolong the session for a few days. Business was not yet perfected, and could not be by Monday; and he would sign no bill which he had not time to examine. The adjournment took place on Monday.

A Terrific Whirlwind.

A most awful storm occurred at Ellison, Ill., on Sabbath, May 30th. Thirteen persons were killed and seventy wounded. The Chicago *Press* speaks of it thus:

"The tornado struck the village about half past five o'clock, and during its continuance no rain fell. The houses were frame structures. There was a large tavern stand and three stores—those of Samuel Johnson, Joseph Knowles, and another. The appearance of the dwellings and structures, after the passage of the whirlwind, is described by one eye-witness, "as if one should tear to pieces and scatter a lumber yard." Of roofs, and walls, and the various structures, there was seen in many instances scarcely a trace, as if a giant hand had reduced and torn them to shreds and splinters. They lay scattered over the fields. Here a piece of broken furniture, and there a shattered door, and beyond an undistinguishable mass of timbers and boards, floor beams, ceiling and rafters. Even the bodies of some of the sufferers were *torn to pieces*.

"As an evidence of the fearful form of the tornado, it is mentioned in the telegraph, that of the victims, fragments of the bodies were scattered in all directions.

"An iron safe weighing nine hundred pounds was taken from Johnson's store and carried *thirty feet*.

"Horses, cattle, and hogs were taken up by the wind, carried in the air, and dashed to the earth and killed by the fall.

"One cow was taken up, carried several rods, and killed by the fall. Her body lay at a distance from anything that could have inflicted wound or injury upon her.

"A heavy out stone door step, the dimensions of which are given to us as being some seven feet in length by three in width, and seven inches in thickness, was torn from its site, and carried more than its length, or about twelve feet.

"The first trace of its violence is noticeable in the Ellison timber, about a mile West of this village, the place described by John McWilliams as "the meeting of the clouds," thence on through the timber the evidences of its force were astounding.

The trees were pulled up by the roots, twisted, turned about; and in places noticed by our informant, it seemed as if they had been torn up by groups, as a child would wantonly twist the tops of adjacent weeds and tear them from the ground. Trees a foot in diameter were thus made the sport of the tornado, and were dashed, crushed and broken to the ground.

The Monmouth *Review* says:

"Horses, colts, swine, calves, dogs, chickens, geese, and turkeys, were lifted in the air and dashed to death upon the ground. All the trees and shrubbery were stripped of their foliage, and many had the bark stripped from their trunks to the end of the limbs. Tall, huge oaks were twisted and broken off at the trunks, and scattered and carried an almost incredible distance. Even the green grass was torn up by the roots, leaving the earth perfectly bare and destitute. The tombstones in the graveyard at the West end of the town were broken off close to the ground, and the fencing around the graves carried away.

In front of the residence of Lewis Rappallee, Sr., were two large limestone steps, weighing from six to eight hundred pounds, that were lifted and carried at least thirty feet by the twisting, driving wind.

Webster's Quarto Dictionary.

A good Dictionary is one of the essentials to the obtaining of a correct education; and every one who would be a scholar should be neither penurious as to the expense of books, nor parsimonious as to the time requisite for consulting them. Every man should have his Dictionary, and it should lie beside him in the most convenient place, and be consulted for every word he does not clearly understand.

The great rivals for public favor, now before the English public, are the Lexicons of Webster and Worcester. We use both, and value each. The former is advertised in another column, and we commend it to the attention of all who do not already possess it. The *New York Observer* says of it:

"Daniel Webster expressed the general sentiment of American Scholars, when he said: 'I possess many Dictionaries, and of most of the learned and cultivated languages, ancient and modern; but I never feel that I am entirely armed and equipped, in this respect, without Dr. Webster at command.' And Rufus Choate says: 'I beg to adopt, in its utmost strength and extent, the testimonial of Daniel Webster.'

"With the exception of the orthography of a few words, the latest and magnificent editions of the Dictionary may be pronounced more thoroughly American than any other work, and it is the design of those who now control the copyright, to make it peculiarly and exclusively *the* Dictionary of the English language. It has frequently been assailed on account of the *orthography*, but in this it more nearly conforms to the general usage of the country, than foreign Dictionaries do. And it must be remembered that the great merit of a Dictionary consists in its presenting the entire vocabulary of the language, with the derivation, pronunciation and definition of the words. Such is the admitted superiority of Webster's over all others in these particulars, that its possession becomes a necessity, and the testimony of booksellers from all parts of the country, West and East, North and South, is that more of this work is sold, far more, than of all others put together. The testimony that comes up from all sections of our wide Republic, shows that the schools of the country are to be trained in Webster's Dictionary.

"Nearly every State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Union, or corresponding officer, where such an one exists, has recommended Webster's Dictionary in the strongest terms. Among them are those of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Louisiana, California, Minnesota, and also Canada, twenty-one in all. The State of New York has placed ten thousand copies of Webster in as many of her public schools. Massachusetts has supplied three thousand two hundred and forty-eight of her schools—nearly all. Wisconsin, over three thousand—every school. New Jersey has provided for all her schools. At least four fifths of all the school books published in this country own Webster as their standard, and of the remainder, few acknowledge any standard.

"To these evidences of public opinion we may add our own experience. Webster is our working Dictionary; always at hand, and in constant use, and invaluable as an aid to understand and impart ideas of the words of our mother tongue. We could better spare all the others than this. *The* edition which is above all other editions, as the Dictionary itself excels others, is the *unabridged quarto*, the only one which contains all the merits of the work, and the one which we recommend."

Terrible Steamboat Explosion.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—The steamboat *Pennsylvania* exploded her boilers, Sunday morning at six o'clock, at Ship Island, seventy miles below Memphis, and was burned to the water's edge. About three hundred and fifty passengers were on board, and it is believed that one hundred are killed or missing. The *Diana, Imperial*, and *Frisbee*, took all they could find in the water or on shore.

The following is a list of the killed, so far as ascertained:

Father Delcross, Mrs. Will and daughter, of St. Louis; Foster Hurst, N. and J. Bantschen, and Dennis Corcoran, of New Orleans; Joseph Pilan, of Texas; E. Gleason, of New York; H. B. Nichols, of Texas; —— Sackey, of Miss.; W. Linter, J Sinkhorn, J. Bowles, James Burns, and William Woodford, of Louisville; B. Generous, and an Englishman from Cuba, who has a sister living near Burlington, Ill.

Officers of the Boat—Capt. Klincfelter was uninjured; J. A. Woods, Second Clerk, slightly injured; Henry Clements, of St. Louis, Third Clerk, severely scalded; James Dorris, Chief Engineer, escaped; Francis Dorris, Second Engineer, is dead; Abner Martin, First Mate, dangerously injured; the Second Mate, whose name is unknown, is badly scalded; William Jackson, of Lexington, bar keeper, was slightly scalded; Brown, a pilot, is missing; Henry Eller, pilot, was saved; both the pilots were from St. Louis. Two of the Engineers were uninjured. The boat was on the way from New Orleans to St. Louis.

California.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The *Star of the West* has arrived with nearly half a million dollars in treasure.

The California news is unimportant. The mining and agricultural reports are satisfactory, and abundant crops are predicted.

Considerable excitement exists in consequence of recent discoveries of gold on Frazer River, in the British possessions; fifteen hundred persons left San Francisco for the mines. The advices are highly favorable.

The Indians are troublesome. At Plumas, a fight occurred between the savages and the whites; twenty Indians were killed.

Twenty gamblers have been indicted at Sacramento, including Ned McGowan.

Col. Fremont has entered a complaint against the Merced Mining Company, for trespass and waste on Mariposa, involving very important mining interests.

The negroes of San Francisco are preparing to emigrate to Vancouver's Island. The reports of pioneers are highly favorable.

The news from Oregon and Washington is unimportant. The Frazer river gold excitement prevailed there.

At the Sandwich Islands the Spring business is unusually active.

Texas Getting Anti-Slavery.

The last number of the *New Orleans Bee* says: "There is serious danger of the utter defeat of Southern hopes and aspirations touching Texas, and that in the very heart of the South, in the region, of all others best adapted to the successful cultivation of Southern products, and to the consequent remunerating employment of slave labor, a feeling of settled opposition to slavery exists, which, if not counteracted, will ultimately neutralize the entire benefit conferred by the Act of 1850, and to incorporate the largest, finest, and most fertile part of Texas into the family of free States."

Defective Income.

There are but *five* States in the Union, in which the revenue of the Post Office defrays the cost of transporting the mails; shall the service be abandoned in all the others? Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, are the only States where the Post Offices yield a *surplus*, after defraying the cost of transportation; and the deficit in the other States amounted last year to the sum of $3,512,306.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BUYERS of Fashionable Clothing for either Men's or Boys' wear are directed to the establishment of J. L Carnaghan, Federal Street, Allegheny City. His work will be found neatly cut, and well trimmed and made Fine piece goods, of the newest styles, kept on hand for custom work.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Extract of a letter dated June 2d, from Mr. Samuel Bridge, of Blair County, Pennsylvania:

Mr. F. W. Jenkins—Dear Sir:—After a trial of better than three months in keeping the books of an extensive Iron Works, I am exceedingly happy to inform you that I find the knowledge and practice acquired at the Iron City College more than sufficient to enable me to succeed in my undertaking. At first I had some doubts, and no little anxiety, to know whether I was fully competent for the task, but, though short my experience, I deem it amply sufficient to warrant me in saying, that a young man can become a practical book keeper in the Iron City College. I am fully persuaded, that were the merits of the "Iron City" fully known, you could not accommodate the pupils who would apply for admission.

Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL BRIDGE, JR.

For specimens of writing, and circulars, address F. W. Jenkins, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

I Believe it Saved my Life.

Jacob Wooster, of Bush Creek, New Sewickley Township, says:

"For two years I suffered the Vertigo, Nausea and Headache, attending Dyspepsia, sometimes so severely as to incapacitate me for any effort—at others, to confine me to my bed. My bowels were often so constipated as to oblige me to use the most powerful purgatives to relieve myself. Indeed, I at last found it necessary to use something of the kind constantly. Last fall I commenced taking Boerhave's Holland Bitters, and found it just what my case required. I cannot recommend it too highly, for I believe it saved my life."

CAUTION!—Be careful to ask for *Boerhave's Holland Bitters*.

Sold at $1.00 per bottle; or, six bottles for $5.00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO., Pittsburgh; and Druggists generally.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Hair Restorative.

Every one will, we think, agree with us in the opinion that the human hair is the greatest natural ornament that is possessed either by a gentleman or a lady. Just meet an apparently good looking man, for instance, in the street; you admire his features, whiskers, and general bearing; but lo! he lifts his hat in recognition of your bow, and the charm has vanished, for Ichabod is written on his bald head, and the glory has departed with the flowing locks that once flourished luxuriantly there. In the case of a lady, the matter is, if possible, worse—such cases reminding one of the circumstance on which the following epigram is founded:

"O! give me, fair Emma, a lock of your hair,"
A bashful young lover took courage and sighed:
"'Twas a sin to refuse such a modest request—
So take *the whole wig*," the dear creature replied.

Now, to prevent such a catastrophe, is within the power of every lady and gentleman; for by using Prof. Wood's Hair restorative, hair is not only prevented from falling off or turning gray, but the article will restore hair to bald places, and even if it has changed color and become gray, it will bring it back to its pristine beauty and luxuriance. Those who are acquainted with the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the hair, must be well aware that certain substances have specific action upon it, and it is by a judicious combination of these that Prof. Wood has succeeded in compounding a mixture possessed of remarkable virtues.—*Waverly Magazine and Literary Gazette.*

Sold by GEO. H. KEYSER,
No. 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
And by all Druggists.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, June 15.

ASHES—Pearls. 5¼a6. Pots, 4½a5c. Soda Ash. 3½a4c.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Butter, 10@22c. Eggs, 9@10c.
BACON—Shoulders, 6@6¾; Sides, 7@7½; Hams. 8@9¾.
City cured 7@7¼; Shoulders, 8¼; Sides, 9@9½. Plain Hams, 11@11½; Sugar cured, 11½@12.
BEANS—Small white, 75a1.00 per bus.
CHEESE—7@7½.
DRIED BEEF—11½@12½c. by tierce.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, $1.20a1.25. Peaches, 3.75.
FEATHERS—45a50c.
FEED—40@50c. for Bran, Shorts, Shipstuffs, and Middlings.
FLOUR—Superfine, on arrival, $3.25; extra, 3.50@3.75. From store, 3.50 for superfine, 4.00 for extra, and 4.25@4.40 for extra family.
GRAIN—Oats, 27@27½c. Corn, 48@50c. Rye, 45c. Wheat: 70@80c.
HAY—$10 00@14 00 per ton.
LARD—Country 10@10½; No. 1 City, 11c.
LUMBER—Green, from first hands, $9.50a10.00, for choice common, and $20.00 for clear.
MESS PORK—Country packed, $17.00; city do., 17.50@18.00.
OILS—No. 1 Lard, 85c. Linseed, 65@70c.
POTATOES—Reds, 35c; Mixed, 40c.
WOOL—22 for common to full blood, and 35 for choice.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the *Asia*, arrived at New York, Liverpool dates were received to the 29th ult., and by the *Nova Scotian*, at St. John, N. B., dates to the 2d inst.

Great Britain.

It was stated that the Government proposed to build a pier at Holyhead, for landing the mails and passengers from the trans-Atlantic steamers.

The returns of the British exports since April 9th, show a falling off of over half a million pounds sterling, as compared with last year.

The recipient of the Victoria Medal of the Geographical Society, is Alexander Dallas Bache, of the United States, and not Professor Pache, as previously stated.

A letter from Plymouth states that the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* are lying within two hundred yards of each other. The cable on each ship is connected, and telegraph messages are being sent through the whole length of the Atlantic cable in the most perfect manner.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st, Mr. Lindsay asked the Government if it was true that the United States vessels, in the Havana, or Western coast of Africa trade, had been fired into, boarded, searched, or detained by British crusers, and if so, by what authority, or whose instructions, did the commanders of those ships so act? Mr. Fitzgerald said the Government had no official information on the subject, but he had reason to believe the reports had been exaggerated. They were as anxious as the American government to avoid all cause of complaint, and strict orders had been issued to the officers and the stations, to be especially cautious.

The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, with the telegraph cable on board, sailed from Plymouth sound on Saturday evening, for the West coast of Ireland.

India.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, at Cawnpore, speaks despondingly of the war prospects. He says the revolt has deeper root than had been imagined, and that the want of troops is greatly felt.

Gen. Jones had crossed the Ganges and commenced the Rohilcund campaign.

The Commander-in-chief would reach the head-quarters, near Cawnpore, about the 23d of April.

The *Hurkura*, of Calcutta, spoke of news "of a rebellion on every side, with three armies in the field against us."

The *Englishman*, another journal, shows that no decisive blow has been struck, and that the rebels are dispersed all over the country.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says the plan of the rebels is to press on for Central India and Bombay. In the meanwhile they are swarming into the Doab and districts of Futtehgurh, Enwab, and Mynpore.

The officers were hard pressed.

There is a guerilla war going on everywhere.

Eight regiments of armed police are being raised in Bengal.

There had been only ten inches of rain at Bengal for six months. The crops were suffering severely, and a famine was anticipated.

The Oude proclamation has not been withdrawn or modified, but Mr. Montgomery has received a *carte blanche* to deal with each case as he chooses. He is compounding with the aristocracy and landholders.

The following was received from Alexandria, May 26th, via Malta, 30th:

The *Ganges*, with the Bombay mails, arrived at Suez yesterday

The Commander-in-chief and Gen. Walpole entered Shahgehanpore on the 30th of April, and marched for Barclay on the 2d of May.

The Maunbrie and his followers were flying back to Magneldee, in Oude.

Nena Sahib is in Barclay.

The Hindoos were friendly, but the Mussulmen were escaping.

The reverses sustained by Gen. Walpole in Oude have been confirmed.

Gen. Adrian Hope had been killed.

A Goorkha column, under Col. James, had occupied Mogadabad, after defeating the enemy at Dugcehabd and Mujanah.

Gen. Penny arrived at Punalle on the 26th day of April, and marched the same day to join the Commander-in-chief. A dispatch from Futeghu, dated May 2d, says he followed the rebels into an ambuscade, and was killed, but the enemy was defeated by his troops.

China.

The newspaper accounts assert that Lord Elgin had declared himself ready to employ force to penetrate to Pekin.

The journals express hopes that Weenslein would be easily taken.

A demand for gun boats for the river service had been made.

The Chinese authorities continued to torture all persons suspected of being favorable to the allied powers.

Dates from Hong Kong to April 13th, state that diplomatic relations have taken an unfavorable turn.

It is understood that replies have been received by the foreign ambassadors, to their communications to the Emperor at Pekin.

The Emperor proposes to discuss the questions at Canton. This is not acceded to, and the plenipotentiaries, including the American Minister, had decided to proceed at once to Teen-Tsein.

All was quiet at Canton.

France.

The Emperor has ventured upon another of his bold schemes, in the internal administration of his affairs. A Circular has been issued to the Prefects, calling upon them to "use their influence and, if need be, their authority," to induce the councils, or managing committees, of all charitable institutions to "pass a vote for the conversion of the real property of such establishments into money, to be vested in the public stocks."

Notices.

Presbyterial.

The PRESBYTERY OF DONEGAL will hold an adjourned meeting in the church of Union, on Thursday, June 24th, at 11 o'clock A. M. JOHN FARQUHAR, S. C.

The PRESBYTERY OF SALTSBURG will meet at Glade Run church, on the Fourth Tuesday (22d day) of June, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. W. WOODEND, S. C.

The PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY will meet at Tarentum, on the Fourth Tuesday of June, at 2 o'clock P. M. NEWTON BRACKEN, S. C.

The PRESBYTERY OF WINNEBAGO will meet at Plover, Portage County, Wis., on Thursday, June 24th, at 7 o'clock P. M. H. M. ROBERTSON, S. C.

The PRESBYTERY OF STEUBENVILLE will meet, agreeably to adjournment, in the church of Still Fork, on the Fourth Tuesday (22d day,) of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. ROBERT HERRON, Stated Clerk.

Married.

At Port Carbon, on Saturday evening, June 5th, by Rev. A. M. Lowry, Mr. BENJAMIN SINGLEY to Miss SALINDA ZIMMERMAN, Mr. ISAIAH CARTWRIGHT to Miss LOUISA BRETZ, all of Port Carbon, Pa.

By Rev. J. W. Hazlett, May 6th, Mr. THOMAS M'ELHENY to Miss MARGARET ROBISON. May 18th, Mr. ROBERT NEAL to Miss MARY M'GOWAN. June 10th, Mr. EDWARD E. A. DOUGHERTY to Miss MARY H. FORSYTHE.

In Elmwood, Ill., on Wednesday morning, May 26th, by Rev. D. F. M'Farland, Mr. SAMUEL A. COE to Miss MOLLIE J. FARRAR. Near Brimfield, Ill., on Thursday evening, May 27th, Mr. WILLIAM M. CARROLL to Miss NANCY J. LUCAS.

By Rev. John M'Clintock, on the 20th of May, at the residence of Capt. James Davidson, Mr. JOSIAH S. WOLF, of Hartford Ohio, to Miss ANNIE R., daughter of Mr. Henry Barclay, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

June 10th, by Rev. C. V. M'Kaig, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. MILO MORRISON to Miss MARY MARGARET WOODBURN, all of Washington County, Pa.

Obituary.

DIED—On Thursday afternoon, June 3d, Mrs. AGNES MOUNTAIN, widow of the late James Mountain, attorney-at-law, in the 74th year of her age.

DIED—Near M'Keesport, Pa., May 19th KEREN-HAPPUCH, youngest daughter of James and Mary Jane Wilson, aged about 8 years.

DIED—Near M'Keesport, Pa., May 22d, HARMAR DENNY, son of Maj. Wm. Cavett, aged 17 years, 8 months, and 28 days.

DIED—Near Jefferson, Greene County, Pa., on the 17th of May, 1858, Mrs. ELIZABETH STEWART, wife of Alex. Stewart, Sr., aged about 70 years.

The deceased was for many years a member of the Presbyterian church of Jefferson, and was characterized by her amiable temper and exemplary deportment. Maintaining a walk and conversation becoming the Gospel, and confiding in her Redeemer as her only hope, on the approach of death, having commended her surviving friends to the Divine mercy, she calmly resigned herself to the will of God, and fell asleep in Jesus. J.M.

DIED—In Damascus, Mahoning County, O., March 26th, Mr. PHILIP WINTERS, in the 60th year of his age.

He was born in York, Pa., but in early life, with his parents, removed to Franklin Co., Pa., where he lived until 1841. During his residence in that county, he married, and united with the Presbyterian church of Chambersburg, in which church for a number of years, he exercised the office of Ruling Elder. In 1841, he removed to Hollidaysburg, where he resided for two years. From that place he removed to Ohio, and settled in Loudonville, in the Presbyterian church of which place he exercised the office of elder for ten years. About eighteen months since, his lot was cast in this place. He possessed a noble and generous spirit. Having no children of his own, he, during the thirty-six years of his married life, had at different times twelve orphan children under his roof, who, for the most part, were supported and educated from his own purse. The Boards of our own Church, together with the American Bible Society, shared largely in his benevolence. He was always an active, untiring friend of Sabbath Schools, and of the Temperance cause. His piety was decided, and his conduct at all times consistent. His place in the sanctuary and the prayer-meeting was never vacant, except when sickness prevented his presence. Although called suddenly away, he has left good evidence that his lamp was "trimmed and burning." For some time past, although in the enjoyment of his usual health, he frequently remarked that his work was almost done. On the evening preceding his death, he was remarkably earnest in prayer, that he might have the full assurance that he was a child of God. Whilst his bereaved wife, and those to whom he filled the place of father, mourn their loss, he is rejoicing, we fondly hope, in the presence of his Lord.

DIED—Near Albion, Ind., on Thursday, April 1st, 1858, ROBERT R. COOK, in the 24th year of his age.

The deceased died of consumption, with which he suffered for fifteen months. He has left a circle of sorrowing friends to feel the bereavement of a son and a brother. The deceased was raised in the bosom of the Presbyterian Church, and made a public profession of religion in the 15th year of his age in the Savannah church, Ohio. He spent one session at the Edinburgh Academy; from thence he went to Haysville College, and spent two years there, with a view to the ministry. He was then providentially removed to Indiana, where, until his sickness, he spent the principal part of his time in teaching. His life was marked with serious feeling, and a fixed moral principle from two years old and upwards. He met his last hour in this world with joy and gladness; his hope was fixed upon Christ, and him only; therefore he could say, with an unwavering expression, "Blessed be God, I have no fears; I fear no evil." He then spent a few moments in exhorting most fervently some of his careless relatives to give themselves to Christ; and so he went, sowing the seed with his dying breath. E.C.

DIED—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Duncan, near Florence, Pa., on the 11th inst., Mrs. JANE SMITH, in the 96th year of her age.

Mrs. Smith was born in York County, Pa. At a very early age, she consecrated herself to the Lord. Her first union was with the Slate Ridge congregation, York County. Some seventy years ago she came to the Western part of Pennsylvania, and united with the church of Cross Creek, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. Joseph Smith. Some thirty-three years since, she came to Florence, and has ever since resided with her son-in-law, Mr. Duncan. During all her long life spent in the Church of Christ, she was ever distinguished for her humble piety, high spirituality of mind, and an ardent attachment to the cause of her Divine Master. Though pressed down with the weight of nearly a hundred years, to the last her mind was clear, she maintained an unusual amount of cheerfulness, and an unabated zeal for the cause of Christ. Truly this good old mother, as a shock of corn fully ripe for the harvest, has been gathered home to her everlasting reward. O.M.T.

DIED—On Saturday evening, May 15th, at the residence of her father, in Smith Township, Washington County, Pa., of fever, Miss JULIA A. STEVENSON, daughter of Mark and Nancy Stevenson, aged 18 years.

In the vigor of youth and in the beauty of womanhood, when the sweets of life were beginning to bloom apparently to higher aspirations, our kind and amiable friend left us, to seek the acquaintance of a happier society, and chant the songs of a happier Paradise. Though of modest and quiet disposition, she was always cheerful, giving her countenance those smiles which she so fondly lavished upon all her friends, and which, even in the silence of death, still played upon her lovely features. Disease laid her in weakness, but the thoughts of losing a dear sister older than herself, and who to all appearances was the first to meet death's coming, was a burden to her soul. Yet, with a strong fortitude, she endeavored to bear up under her afflictions, and considered them but the just dispensations of a wise and holy God. Friends mourn her absence from the fireside and once happy circle, but do not repine, believing that she enjoys the glories of a better world, and the eternal friendship of the redeemed who have gone before. Yes! death, silently and unseen, stole softly into her chamber, and amidst the sorrowing throng that was around her bedside, with palsied touch, beckoned her to come up higher. And as we gathered to her side, to take the last look, we with heart-felt sorrow exclaimed, "Is this death, and must we, too, go down into the dark and lonely tomb." She had united herself with the Church but a few months previous to her death, and her consistent course during this short period, gave ample evidence that she was a true follower of Jesus. Let the remembrance of her death to those who gazed upon her lifeless form, be a thought to guide their footsteps in the ways of truth, and be a solemn warning to be also ready, that when the messenger comes, they can rest sweetly upon the bosom of Jesus, and tread the dark vale of death without terror and without fear. H.C.A.

DIED—At his residence in Fayette County, Pa., March 3d, Mr. DAVID HOUGH, aged 84 years.

Mr. Hough was ordained to the office of Ruling Elder in the church of Brownsville. After some years he became a member of Session in the Rehoboth church, where he served with acceptance and faithfulness until disabled by disease. Both in health and in sickness, he sustained the Christian character well. The last conversation in which he could take part, exhibited a calm, clear, steadfast faith in his Redeemer.

DIED—In Cadiz, Ohio, March 16, Mr. JOHN M'CREA, in the 70th year of his age.

He was born in Eastern Pennsylvania; came to Cadiz in the 21st year of his age, and remained there some years. Thence he removed to Beech Springs, and connected himself with the Presbyterian church under the ministry of Dr. Rea. Honest and upright in his dealings, modest even to a fault, circumspect in his general deportment, he adorned the Christian character by a walk and conversation becoming the Gospel of Jesus Christ. From the time he entered upon the service of his heavenly Master, he conscientiously maintained family religion, and was scrupulously observant of the practice of secret prayer, knowing that without intimate communion with his heavenly Father, vital piety will languish. The last four years of his life were spent in Cadiz. H.D.

DIED—May the 24th, JOHN B. E. GOULD, son of Stephen S. Gould and Betsey M. Gould, aged 7 years, 6 months, and 21 days.

"That once loved form, now cold and dead,
Each mournful thought employs;
We weep, our earthly comforts fled,
And withered all our joys."

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