Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, APRIL 19, 1862.

The War.

Government has become so well satisfied of its ability to put down the rebellion, that it has ceased to recruit, even for the filling up of the volunteer regiments. Whether this wise, we leave to those entrusted with the managing of public affairs. A certain result must be, a rapid diminution of the numbers in our armies. The killed, wounded and prisoners, the deaths by sickness, the disabled and hence discharged, are to be counted by tens of thousands, in a very brief space of time. The same causes reduce the enemy quite as rapidly, but the seat of war being in his own country, he readily recruits to make up his losses.

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY are no longer the seat of war. A few marauding bands infest parts of those States, making the presence of small detachments of the army still needful.

ARKANSAS has been quiet for a while. It is reported that Price and Van Dorn, with the main part of their armies, have united with Beauregard. If this be the case, Curtis should be making his way down the Arkansas river. We hear nothing of him lately.

COM. FOOTE AND GEN. POPE are now investing Fort Wright. This it seems is the fortress which has been sometimes called Pillow. It is at the first Chickasaw Bluffs, about seventy miles above Memphis, and its reduction will detain our forces a while. The Mississippi being excessively high, greatly impedes our river operations.

AT PITTSBURGH LANDING General Halleck is now in command, repairing damages and getting ready to advance on Corinth.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC advances gradually toward Richmond. The siege of Yorktown is pressed, under Gen. McClellan's immediate direction. Gen. McDowell has taken possession of Fredericksburg. Gen. Sumner threatens Gordonsville. Gen. Banks progresses toward Staunton. The rebel General, Jackson, whom Gen. Banks has been beating back for some weeks, seems to be directing his course toward Gordonsville. If so, it will increase the interest on the line to Richmond.

GEN. BURNSIDE is pressing the seige of Fort Macon, with a view of opening Beaufort harbor, N. C.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI, is one of the splendid events of the war. It is the first regularly built Fort we have reduced. Hatteras, Port Royal, Donelson, and Henry, were but earth-works, rudely and hastily constructed. Pulaski is a regular fortification, with walls forty feet high, and five feet to nine feet thick, with casemates and all the defences of modern fortifications. It cost the United States over a million of dollars, and was intended to protect Savannah against even the British Navy.

Preparations for its assault were commenced February 22d, by Gen. Gilmore, then of Sherman's, now Hunter's Division. Thence to the 10th of April, when the bombardment commenced, was forty-six days. The works being all in reach of the guns of the fort, had to be constructed by night. They were on Tybee Island, consisting of eleven batteries, mounting sixteen mortars, ten Columbiads, five Parrott guns, and five James' guns, ranging at distances of one to two miles. The firing commenced on the morning of the 10th, and by night there were two or three small breaches in the South-east side of the fort, near an angle. It was at this point the Parrott and James' guns were directed; the mortars aiming to throw their shells into the fort, over the walls. During the night the firing was but occasional. It commenced again early in the morning of the 11th, and by noon the breach in the South-east wall was very large. Arrangements then commenced for an infantry assault by the breach. This must have caused great loss of life; but it was prevented by the enemy surrendering. Our captures, besides the fort itself, are forty-seven guns, seven thousand shot and shell, forty thousand pounds of powder, three hundred and sixty prisoners, with their small arms and accoutrements, and a good supply of provisions. Only one of our men was killed, and one wounded. The loss of the rebels was three wounded.

The rapidity with which the Fort was reduced, is astonishing. It shows the perfectness of the preparations, and the immense power of the projectiles. Europeans are learning the art of war from us. The engagement of the *Monitor* and *Merimac*, and the effect of the latter's assault upon our wooden-built vessels, has already inaugurated a revolution in English ideas of naval warfare and harbor defences; and the speedy reduction of Pulaski, will impel them still onward.

From COM. PORTER'S FLEET, at the entrance of the Mississippi, we have no certain tidings. Appalachicola, Fla., is said to be abandoned by the rebels; and Pensacola is nearly deserted.

Unionism at the South.

We hear many complaints of a want of a display of Union feeling at the South, as our armies advance. There is so little of it manifested that many of our letter writers and politicians affirm that the thing scarcely exists. We still hold to our former opinion that much of it is there, and will be developed. Its not being manifested, is owing to two causes. One of these is the doubt respecting what kind of a Government is to be established. If the people could be assured that things would be as in days gone by, they would be numerous and loud in their calls for peace; but under the doubt and uncertainty, caused by Northern threats of subjugation, confiscation, abolition, and proscription, and under the pernicious influence of Southern misrepresentation and falsehood, the masses hesitate to declare for the Union.

The other thing which operates on Union men's fears and keeps them silent, is the want of a certainty that our armies will retain the country they capture. We retired several times in Missouri, and left Union men to suffer all losses and cruelties at the hands of the Secessionists. We retired from Harper's Ferry, and Charlestown, and Martinsburg, last Summer, and left our friends in the enemy's power. And just now we learn that our forces have abandoned Jacksonsville, Fla., and that hundreds there who had declared for the Union, have been obliged to leave all and to follow our arms, for personal safety. And we were very near being defeated at Pittsburgh Landing, and then what would have been the condition of non-combatants who had declared for us in Tennessee. It is to be expected that prudent and wise men will be cautious. Let us fully establish our arms in a Southern State, and let the people have the full assurance that they and theirs will be safe, and that their Constitutional and legal rights in the Union are all secure, and we shall see vast majorities as loyal as ever.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

The Board of Education to their Former Candidates.

The Board of Education has been in operation for forty-three years. During this period, they have become affectionately related to a large number of young men—familiar with their names and much of their former history, and specially cognizant of their mental development, from the grammar-school to the pulpit. This interest does not subside; and it has excited in the Board a strong desire to know how it has fared with these young men in the actual work of the Harvest, since their connexion with the Board has ceased.

Such information would, moreover, be of great importance to the interests which the Board have been appointed to subserve, and would furnish both instruction and encouragement for the future. The following questions, therefore, may be regarded by each former candidate under the care of the Board as addressed to himself, with the respectful request, that he forward replies to the office of the Board, 821 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, at his earliest convenience:

1. What has been your professional history since the termination of your connexion with the Board? 2. How long were you a licentiate? 3. When were you ordained? 4. What time have you spent in teaching, and in what capacity were you so employed? 5. What amount of your labor has been missionary? 6. What general encouragements or discouragements have attended your labors?

WILLIAM CHESTER,
Corresponding Secretary.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

The Presbytery of Bloomington

Convened at Pleasant Hill on the 8th of April, 1862, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. J. A. Cornelison, the last moderator.

Rev. P. D. Young was chosen Moderator, and Rev. S. H. Stevenson, Temporary Clerk.

Rev. J. T. Whittemore, of Bloomington Presbytery, (N. S.) and Rev. E. F. Chester, of Chicago Presbytery, were invited to sit as corresponding members.

Ten ministers and eleven Ruling Elders were present—a small number, owing to inclement weather and hard times.

The following churches have reported during the year closing April 1st, a settlement in full with pastors and supplies, viz., Bloomington, Dwight, Cedar Point, Clinton, Heyworth, Deer Creek, and Towanda. All others delinquent or unreported.

The following churches reported compliance with the order of the General Assembly (Min. p. 349,) respecting systematic collections for our Boards, viz., Crow Meadow, Heyworth, Wapella, Dwight, and Towanda. The remaining churches are earnestly requested to carry out the plan of the Assembly.

Rev. R. Conover and Elder D. C. Rayburn, were appointed Commissioners to the General Assembly; and Rev. S. H. Stevenson, and elder Joseph Swan, alternates.

Adjourned to meet at Chenoa, September 23d, 1862, at 7 P. M.

R. CONOVER, S. C.

General News.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

This body adjourned *sine die* on the 11th inst. A large amount of important business was transacted. The attempts at investigating frauds alleged to have been perpetrated at the previous session, failed of *proving* any wrong iniquitous. Still we trust that a warning has been given which will have an influence for good.

Parson Brownlow.

This eccentric but loyal Tennessee ecclesiastic is now on a visit to the East. He spoke in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday evening of last week, to a very large and enthusiastic audience. The Parson has suffered great losses and long imprisonment for his Unionism. His reception in the Eastern cities is most flattering. He expects to return with our troops shortly, to Knoxville, and reërect his printing press. His address contained some amusing passages, of which the following is a sample:

"They tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that the blockade does n't hurt them much at the South, and they have actually got the masses of their own people to believe that the Northern laborers are out of employment, for want of a Southern market for their products; that many of them are in a starving condition, and that Northern cities are actually threatened with bread riots! They still cry "Cotton is King," and yet there is not a single spool of Coates' sewing thread South of Mason and Dixon's line. They cannot make a lock and key with which to bar their doors, and there is not a yard of calico in the town of Knoxville.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 19.—Thirty-nine wounded from Yorktown arrived here to-day, making ninety in all wounded in the fight on the left flank on Thursday. The whole number reported is thirty-two killed and ninety wounded. Gen. Magruder's report of the same fight, in the Norfolk papers, gives twenty-five killed, including Colonel McKinney, and seventy-five wounded.

The steamer *Haze* arrived this morning from Newbern and Hatteras, with dates to the 18th inst. Fort Macon is thoroughly cut off, and it being ascertained that the supply of provisions is short, it was thought that no attack would be made on the fort, but that the besieging party would wait to starve them out. Slight expectations prevailed that the rebels would attack Newbern, and fortifications are being built for protection. A little skirmish took place about a week since, near Beaufort, in which Capt. Schoefield, of the 8th Connecticut, and four officers, were wounded. Gen. Burnside had made a short visit to Beaufort. [Later accounts say that the bombardment of Ft. Macon is in progress.]

From Cairo.

CHICAGO, April 19.—A special dispatch from Cairo, to the *Tribune*, says:

When Gen. Mitchell was at Decatur, in the late bridge-burning expedition, he took possession of the telegraph office and cut the wires between Decatur and Corinth. Gen. Beauregard sent a message to President Davis, urgently demanding reinforcements for Corinth, declaring that otherwise he could not hold the position. General Mitchell promised the reinforcements.

An important movement has taken place, the particulars of which are not allowed to be published at present.

The latest dates state that the two armies at Pittsburgh Landing are nearing each other slowly.

The bombardment of Fort Wright continues, the enemy reply vigorously, doing no damage as yet. There is no expectation of the reduction of the Fort at present; the high stage of water prevents any coöperation on the part of the land force for some days.

The telegraph line between Cairo and Pittsburgh Landing has been carried away by the high water.

At Cairo the river is now within a foot of the top of the levee.

Mound City is entirely submerged. The water is running into the lower stories of the hospital and houses.

The Illinois Central Railroad has discontinued running trains below Mound City, the track being submerged and carried away.

Washington.

April 16.—It appears by an official report to the Secretary of War, that the large guns for the batteries against Fort Pulaski wer hauled by the men with their own hands a considerable distance through a deep swamp, that being the only mode by which they could be transported and placed in position.

Sixty-one of Ashby's cavalry, including three officers, were captured this morning and brought into Woodstock.

The Fort Union mail brings confirmation of the battle at Apachee Pass. Our loss is 150 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy acknowledged their loss to be from 300 to 400 killed and wounded. Ninety-three rebels were taken prisoners, thirteen of whom were officers. Our forces captured and burned 64 wagons, laden with provisions and ammunition, killing 200 mules. The Texans attacked our battery four times, the last time coming within forty feet of our guns, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

April 18.—The following dispatches were received to-day at the War Department from Gen. McClellan:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE POTOMAC,
April 18, 1862.

At about one half hour after midnight, the enemy attacked Gen. Smith's position and attempted to carry his guns. Smith repulsed them handsomely, and took some prisoners. I have no details yet; I will forward them as soon as my aids return. The firing was heavy. All is now quiet.

Second Dispatch.—My position, occupied yesterday by Gen. Smith, was entrenched last night, so that we have been able to prevent the enemy from working to-day, and kept his guns silent. There was the same result at the batteries at Hyan's Mills, Yorktown, which shelled our gunboats and some of our barges to-day without effect. There was a good deal of firing from the Yorktown land batteries.

The President has signed the bill appropriating money to build iron-clad vessels, including the Stevens' battery.

The Military Committee of both Houses are satisfied of the impolicy of stone fortifications. It will recommend a committee to examine the whole subject, and report.

April 19.—There is a rumor that Gen. Grant has been arrested. It causes great satisfaction, as he is held responsible for the heavy loss at Shiloh.

Gen. Fremont will take the field in person next week.

It is said, on the authority of an intercepted letter from Richmond, that several editors of rebel newspapers have been hung for publishing news contraband of war.

A portion of Gen. McDowell's army, day before yesterday, marched from the vicinity of Warrenton Junction upon Fredericksburg, the distance of nineteen or twenty miles, which it accomplished by 7 A. M., yesterday morning.

A dispatch from Com. Dupont was received at the Navy Department, in which he says the dispatches from the Commanding General of this Department to the Secretary of War will convey the gratifying intelligence of the fall of Fort Pulaski. It was a purely military operation, the result of laborious and scientific preparations, of consummate skill and bravery in the execution. It would not have pertained to me to address you in reference to this brilliant and successful achievement, had not Maj. Gen. Hunter, with a generous spirit long to be remembered, permitted the navy to be represented, on this interesting occasion, by allowing a detachment of seamen and officers from this ship to serve one of the breaching batteries.

April 22.—The President, in a message to the House yesterday, stated that it was by his authority that Pierce Butler was arrested last Summer.

Richmond papers of Monday morning contain a telegraphic report of the landing of our forces near Elizabeth City, N. C., and an engagement at that point. They admitted that their forces retired to the Dismal Swamp Canal, with a loss of 38 killed and wounded, and say that the Federal loss was heavy.

The published statement that Secretary Chase was in Philadelphia consulting with ex-Secretary Cameron in relation to the defalcation in the War Department, is erroneous in three particulars, namely: Secretary Chase has not been in Philadelphia recently; he has not consulted with Gen. Cameron upon the subject; nor is there any defalcation.

Advices from Yorktown state that the rebels are flooding the ground in front of their intrenchments, by turning the York river on it by means of dams.

The War Department has information of the evacuation of the Valley of Virginia, by the rebels, who are retreating to Charlottesville.

Rebel accounts of the evacuation of Fredericksburg state that the rebels before leaving destroyed an immense quantity of corn, twenty vessels, and three bridges. A great panic prevailed.

Rebel papers say that five thousand Union men have left Tennessee to join the Northern army within a short time.

From Gen. Banks.

NEW MARKET, April 19.—*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*—Our advance guard occupied, this morning, the village of Sparta, eight miles in front of New Market for the first time. In their retreat the rebels burned the small bridges on the road, obstructing by the smallest possible means the pursuit of our troops. Some dozen or more bridges were thus destroyed, but they were immediately reconstructed.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

NEW MARKET, VA., April 20.—9 A. M.—To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. The flight of Jackson from the valley, by way of the mountains, from Harrisonburg, towards Stanardsville, and Orange Court House, or Gordonsville, is confirmed by our scouts and prisoners.

[Signed] N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

Fort Wright Attacked.

CAIRO, April 19.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated off Fort Wright, says that firing commenced on both sides on Thursday. Very heavy mortars opened fire at noon, and the enemy replied briskly from their land batteries, throwing shell clear over us. Their firing was very accurate and from very big guns. The gunboats *St. Louis, Carondelet* and *Cairo* were stationed as picket ships near the Extremity Point, they had to move up the river to get out of range. The firing was kept up on both sides until midnight. The gunboats *St. Louis* and *Cairo* were struck by shell, but neither suffered any damage. Deserters say that the batteries now mount forty guns, and they have sixty more which are rapidly being put in position. Bragg succeeds Villifuge in command. There are about six thousand troops in the fort. They have four gunboats in the river, mounting twenty-four guns.

From Pickens.

NEW-YORK, April 20.—Deserters were constantly coming over from Pensacola. The rebels have not evacuated the city defences, but it is believed are moving their guns away. The city is under martial law, and all the citizens remaining are forced into the army. Large fires are seen every night, and it is supposed that the rebels are destroying their property.

An expedition from Fort Pickens, on the 1st of April, went to the East end of Santa Rosa's Island, and shelled the buildings occupied by the rebels as storehouses, scattering them in every direction. The expedition then returned to the fort.

An Editor in Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Rev. D. R. McAnally, editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, has been arrested and placed in the military prison, and the paper suppressed, for publishing treasonable matter. This arrest causes no surprise, as the course of McAnally's paper, for some time past, has been very obnoxious to officers of the Government.

General Mitchell

Was at Duka, Miss., on the 19th, having burned the bridges across the Tennessee River; at Decatur and Florence. Duka is twenty-two miles South-east of Corinth, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It will be seen that Gen. Mitchell is thus in close proximity to Beauregard, and can effectually coöperate with General Halleck in the coming attack.

Sewing Machine Business.

The importance of the Sewing Machine to the manufacturing interests of the United States is estimated at $342,000,000 annually. The annual saving by the machine is estimated, on

Men's and Boy's Clothing in New-York City alone	$17,500,000
Hats and Caps	462,500
Shirt Bosoms	832,750
Boots and Shoes, in Massachusetts	7,500,000

It has revolutionized thirty-seven distinct departments of manufactures, and in no branch of sewing can it be dispensed with where time and health are regarded.

In Troy, New-York, where the first practical trial of the *Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine* was made, in 1852, for shirt work, about three thousand are now used; and in the shirt manufactory of Messrs. Winchester & Davies, where the second trial was made, four hundred are now used. The number of shirts manufactured at this establishment is about ten thousand per week. A machine with an attendant will do the work of six hands; and the estimated saving annually, by using the machine, is $240,000. The shirts are improved in quality, and very many who could not do even passable work by hand, become prime workers on the machine. Indeed, less talent is required for a machine operator than for hand sewing.

The number of shirt-bosoms manufactured in the City of New-York is estimated at thirty-six thousand per day, or upwards of 10,000,000 annually, forming seams long enough to extend around the globe. An operator with a machine can stitch one hundred to one hundred and fifty per day, or, if the machine be run by power, twice that number; while by hand, six bosoms would be a hard day's work.

The Eye.

Dr. Sterrett, Oculist, devotes special attention to all affections of the eye. Cataract removed by a new operation, causing but slight pain or risk to the eye. Many operated on, can be seen and consulted. Residence, 277 Penn Street.

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To Public Speakers.

In a letter from Rev. J. H. Derr, Allentown, Pa., speaking of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, he says: "Whether a humbug or not, they seem to have done me good. I am inclined to hoarseness from public speaking, or an over-exertion of the vocal organs, and I have found them very serviceable as a palliative, calculated to allay irritation, thus avoiding inflammation. My brethren in the ministry to whom I have recommended them seem to have derived more or less benefit."

Foreign News.

News from Europe is to the 6th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons, on Friday, debated the question relative to the value of fortifications and floating batteries, and resolutions were adopted providing for the suspension of the works at Spithead. The House will also soon consider the expediency of empowering the Government to use the money already voted for the forts, in the construction of iron-sheathed vessels.

The French and continental, as well as the England press, discuss the great importance of the experience gained by the engagement between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. It is generally admitted that maritime warfare has undergone a change, and that the *Monitor* is a solution of the question between wooden vessels and iron ones.

The steamship *Great Eastern* is advertised to leave Milford, for New-York, on the 6th of May.

In the House of Lords, on the 3d inst., the Duke of Somerset said that in the course of the present year England would have ten effective armor-plated vessels afloat, and in the course of next year five or six more.

The London *Globe*, the ministerial organ, remarks that Mexican politics have got into a more perplexed entanglement than ever, but that so far as the English Government is concerned, there is no reason to believe that its views have undergone the slightest change. England will not mix herself in any recondite schemes affecting the future of Mexico.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. Fitzgerald gave notice that he would soon call attention to the relations of England with Mexico.

Lord Palmerston announced that Parliament would adjourn for the Easter recess from the 1st to the 8th of April.

Mr. Gladstone made his financial report. He stated that the actual expenditure of the Government for the past year was £70,888,000, and the revenue £69,674,479, showing a deficit of £1,160,000. He estimated the revenue next year, £70,190,000, and the expenditure at £70,040,000, thus showing a small surplus. Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his speech, adverted to the great drawbacks arising from the American crisis, which had turned out worse than was anticipated. The cotton crisis was a most serious feature to England. A blockade had, of course, been expected, but it had proved far more rigorous and extended over a greater line of coast than had been anticipated, and its effect had been nearly to double the price of cotton. The loss on the American trade was great, the exports having fallen from nearly twenty-two millions sterling in 1860, to only nine millions in 1861. Trade with America, according to recent returns, was, however, improving.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that in order to lighten the burdens of the treasury, and enter forthwith into the economy promised in the budget, the Emperor has ordered a reduction of thirty-two thousand men in the effective strength of the army. The disbanding of the 101st and 102d infantry regiments and sale of twenty-two hundred horses is also ordered.

Gen. Guyon's return from Rome was regarded as almost certain.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says the difference between England and France in Mexican affairs is very ticklish. It continues to be given out that Spain agrees with France, and will disavow the Convention.

It is rumored that King Victor Emmanuel is expected in Paris on a visit to Napoleon.

The Turin journals assert that King Victor Emmanuel will go to Naples at the end of April, accompanied by Ratazzi and Popoli.

The *Moniteur* announces that the sum to be paid by any person desiring exemption from military service is fixed for this year at twenty-five hundred francs, and the bounty for reënlistment for seven years is fixed at twenty-two hundred francs.

SPAIN.

Madrid, April 6.—It is officially declared that the Spanish Government has most resolutely determined not to attempt to infringe on the sovereignty and independence of the Mexicans.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, April 6.—A confidential letter from the Minister of Finance to the Minister of War is published, urgently requesting the reduction of the military budget by two and a half millions, in order to remove the present additional taxes.

Commercial.

Pittsburgh Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862.

ASHES—Soda Ash, 3@3¼c.; Pots, 4@4¼c.; Pearls 5½c. The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary purposes.
APPLES—$4.00 ⅌ bbl.
BEANS—Prime White, $1.50 per bushel.
BACON—Shoulders, 4½c., Hams, 6c. ⅌ lb.
BUTTER—Choice Roll, 16@18c. ⅌ lb.
CHEESE—Western Reserve, 9c. Goshen, 10c.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, $1.50 ⅌ bushel. Peaches, $2.75 ⅌ bus.
EGGS—5c. per dozen.
FLOUR—Extra, $4.60; Extra Family, $5.10@5.25; Fancy, $5.50.
GROCERIES—Coffee: Good Rio, 21c. Sugar, 8½@9c. Rice, 8½@10c. Molasses, 43c.
MAPLE SUGAR—$11 per bbl.
LIME—Louisville, from store, $1.25 per bbl.
POTATOES—Neshannocks, 50c. per bush.
SALT—No. 1, $1.70.
SEEDS—Clover, $3.75@3.80. Timothy, $1.65. Flax, $1.60.
STEARINE—9½@9½c. ⅌ lb.
TALLOW—Rough, 5c.; Country rendered, 6c.

Special Notices.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. SILL, No. 246 Penn Street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.
feb8-1y

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield Street and Cherry Alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to.
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Married.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. J. R. Findley, Mr. JOHN FLEMING, of Oakland, to Miss RACHEL, daughter of John Rutherford, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

On Thursday, March 13th, by Rev. John Kelly, Mr. JOSEPH P. PEAIRS to Miss ANGIE H. WRIGHT, both of Muskingum County, Ohio.

On Thursday evening, April 10th, by Rev. John H. Sherrard, Rev. HENRY M. HERMAN, of West Alexandria, Preble County, Ohio, to Miss BELLA D., eldest daughter of Hunter Orr, Esq., of Pike Furnace, Clarion County, Pa.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Hamilton, Washington County, Pa., by Rev. W. F. Hamilton, Mr. BENJAMIN F. MACAULEY, of Wapello, Ill., to Miss MARGARET E. GREGG.

On Thursday, April 17th, by Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, at the house of Wm. C. Swan, in Shade Gap, WILLIAM GILLILAND, Esq., of Cromwell, to Mrs. MARY ANN WOODS, of Shade Gap, and all of Huntingdon County, Pa.

Obituary.

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

DIED—March 22d, at her residence in Derry Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., Mrs. MARY NOSKER, aged 37 years, and a member of Salem church.

DIED—At Hillside, on the 29th of March, LILLIE MAY, infant daughter of Thomas M. and Mary Jane Altman, aged 19 months.

Dear Lillie! No more on earth will her presence cheer and charm our hearts. She has gone to dwell with Jesus.

"From adverse blasts and lowering storms,
Her favored soul he bore;
And with yon bright, angelic forms,
She lives to die no more."

DIED—In Walker Township, Centre County, Pa., April 6th, after an illness of one week, Mrs. JULIA, wife of Thomas M'Kean, aged 50 years; a member of Lick Run Presbyterian church.

She was a kind and affectionate wife and mother, and an humble follower of Christ.

DIED—April 11th, 1862, near Smithfield, Fayette County, Pa., of consumption, Miss CAROLINE TOUCEY, daughter of Mr. J. M. Oliphant, aged 23 years.

For the last two years the deceased had been an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church of George's Creek, and died greatly lamented and beloved.

DIED—Near Tipton, Indiana, on the 30th of March, of typhoid fever, NANCY LAURA, infant daughter of Thomas C. and Nancy E. Swan, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 24 days.

Laura, sweet Laura, we must part,
Though thou art nearest to my heart;
Farewell, fond object of my love,
Soon shall we meet in heaven above.

DIED—In Porter Township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., on the 11th of March, 1862, COLLINS HAMER, in the 68th year of his age.

Mr. Hamer was highly esteemed in the neighborhood in which he lived. He discharged all his relative duties as husband, parent, and citizen, with fidelity. In 1839 he united with the Presbyterian church in Alexandria, since which time he was a liberal contributor to the support of the Gospel, and to the several Boards of the Church. During the last four years of his life he was confined to his house with chronic rheumatism, attended with severe suffering, to which he submitted with truly Christian resignation. He died in full assurance of a blessed immortality.

DIED—At Altoona, Pa., on the 10th inst., of membranous croup, after an illness of only thirty-six hours, WILLIAM SMITH, eldest son of John and Margaret Hamilton, aged 4 years and 7 months.

In the death of "Willie," not only his parents and little playmates, but all who knew him, suffer a sad bereavement. He was a lovely child, possessed of knowledge beyond his years. He was cheerful, gentle, and obedient; unconsciously winning the warmest affections of those about him. The sweetness of his life, his patience in suffering, and the remarkable fortitude with which he met approaching death, desiring, as he expressed it, "to be with the angels," will ever be regarded as among the richest memories of mourning friends. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

DIED—On Thursday, the 3d of April, 1862 Mrs. IBBY T. MUNSON, wife of Rev. John Munson, in the 67th year of her age.

She was born in Franklin County, Pa. While quite young, her parents, with a numerous family, moved and settled in Mercer County, Pa., near the beginning of the present century. Her parents being pious, devoted her to God in baptism, and brought her up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Her father, Adam Black, Esq., died in 1816. Mary Black, her mother, died in 1841. The subject of this notice was married in 1818 to Mr. Thomas Brandon. They were both admitted to full membership of the church of Centre, of which the writer was then pastor. Mr. Brandon died of consumption in the Spring of 1820, leaving a youthful widow with an infant daughter; in five months after the death of the father, a second daughter was born. In these circumstances she found God to be faithful to his covenant, in enabling her to educate her children and to bring them up in the fear of the Lord. In 1837 she became the third wife of the writer of this memoir, and he is happy to testify that she was an help-meet indeed.

He that sits as a refiner and purifier of silver, in order to purge his people as silver and gold is tried in the fire, saw good to administer to her much salutary discipline. Besides the loss of her parents and husband, she attended to the house appointed for all living, her eldest sister and four brothers, all of whom left families behind them; her youngest sister, an amiable young woman; also, her younger daughter and four of her children. Viewing her afflictions as an instance and evidence of the paternal care of her heavenly Father, she bowed with uncomplaining submission to the Divine will. Her constant aim and leading desire appeared to be, to be approved by him to whom she knew she must render her final account. She felt herself in her chosen element when she was permitted to unite with the people of God in the public, private, and social exercises of religion. Her charity might to some appear excessive; it gave her pain to hear others evil spoken of; she was always disposed to put the best construction on conduct that appeared to others as reprehensible. And while this was her character, she did not count herself to have attained, or that she was already perfect; she felt that she had great reason to be humbled for many defects which could not bear the Divine scrutiny. The night on which she died, when the tide of life was fast ebbing, she was asked what she thought of Christ? She replied, that without him she must be lost. She said she entertained no doubt of the ability and willingness of Christ to save her, and that she did not wish to be saved in any other way. When her daughter, who attended her during her confinement, administering all the ease and comfort in her power, stood bending over her, with the tenderness of an affectionate mother she said, "M——, you will soon be without a mamma." M—— replied, with broken utterance, "How can I do without a mamma?" The dying mother replied, "God will take care of you and provide for you." She spoke very little after this. For some time her bodily suffering seemed somewhat severe; but God, in answer to prayer, was pleased soon to mitigate her distress; her breathing became less difficult, and seemed to be like the breathing of one falling asleep. While numbers who were present watching the working of death on an esteemed friend during the stillness of the hour of eleven at night, were in almost breathless silence waiting the issue, and those heavenly messengers who are sent to minister to the heirs of salvation, were waiting around, ready to convey the liberated spirit to the mansions of glory, the wheels of life ceased their motion, and all was over.

Though another funeral had been appointed to take place in the neighborhood at the same hour, yet a large number of friends and citizens attended this. A suitable address was made at the house by the Rev. Mr. M'Kinney, pastor of Centre church.

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