PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 23, 1862. The War.

Recent movements of our armies are of vast importance. The battle at Cedar election: Mountain, Va., was more decisive in its results than the first reports indicated. The killed, wounded and missing were about two thousand on each side, and the battle terminated by the parties withdrawing a little distance from the field of strife. to rest for the night. The next day it was not renewed, and the day following, the enemy retreated, and was followed by a portion of our troops to the Rapidan. The enemy has since been drawing reinforcements, largely, from Richmond. Gen. Pope also is being reinforced. There will Stanley regards this vote as an emphatic possibly be a severe battle at or near Gordonsville. Pope is within less than twenty miles of that place, and Burnside, at Fredericksburg, is in the vicinity; and Burnside has been strengthened by receiving the Division of Seymour (Penn sylvania Reserves) from M'Olellan's armv. Gordonsville is a point of immense importance as a railroad centre. If we had from the best source of their supplies. These places being taken and held, our armies might rest a month, awaiting cooler weather and the new recruits.

There is quite a variety of opinion expressed, relative to Gen. Pope, and the late battle. Some praise him extravagantly; others blame him severely. It becomes the country to confide in him, while the Government entrusts him with an army. No man is perfect. Our generals are all inexperienced.

POTOMAC from Harrison's Landing, is a try for themselves. The war is to make calling for assistance. noticeable event. The enemy thought he immense and permanent changes. And had them there, and if he dare not assail things will result the reverse of what were them, that he could prevent their egress, anticipated. The intention of the conspitill they would be wasted with sickness. rators was to establish slavery; it is likely New recruits to strengthen the army he to be destroyed. The North feared that if knew could not go there till after the sickly slavery were destroyed, the blacks would season was passed. He is sadly grieved. The whole army, with all its stores, is re- is, that the blacks will leave the North. moved in perfect safety. A portion is gone They do not love our climate. Some of to reinforce Gen. Pope. The main body them will emigrate. Others will go South, retired to Williamsburg, and thence to if only freedom is secure in the South. a matter of conjecture. It may be another climate, very speedily, if only there is actrip up the York river and the Pamunky, cess to warm regions, and freedom there. and thence to Hanover Court House, on the old road to Richmond; or it may be to Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg.

KENTUCKY is still subject to guerrilla raids; but her deliverance is near. The Indiana troops are pouring in, and Ohio and Illinois will soon send aid. But a vastly important change has taken place in | to instruct the masses on the subject of our Gov Kentucky herself. Gov. Magoffin called the Legislature together, in extra session, thinking to work on them through the present state of the slavery question. He found, however, that the members were, a men. He therefore resigned. Mr. Fisk, President of the Senate, also resigned. The Senate then elected J. F. Robinson, an unconditional Union man, their President. Mr. Robinson is thus acting Governor, and Kentucky is soon, we trust, to be relieved of marauders.

BATON ROUGE is still safe, though i was, for the third time, reported as having been captured. This time, however, it was the scene of a severe battle. Gen. Breckthree times. The fight was hard. Gen. Williams, who commanded the Union forces was killed. A rebel General also was killed. The rebel ram Arkansas, which committed such pranks at the Yazoo and Vicksburg, was expected to take part to July 1, were \$1,930,023, being an increase of in the attack. She was, however, watched \$373,929 over the earnings of same period last by our gunboats, and was kept at a year. distance, assailed and destroyed. The rebels say her machinery became disordered. and they blew her up. Another account says that the Essex, Capt. Porter, and the done nobly in their country's service, and espe-Arkansas had a direct fight, and that Capt. | cially in the hard-fought battles before Richmond. Porter used round shot till he penetrated But all are not soldiers who put on regimentals; the iron armor of his opponent, and then put in a shell which did the work of destruction.

finds occasion for his firmness and pru- in an awkwark position. Such may yet estabdence. Lately he had quite a contest (in words) with Gen. Phelps. The latter with a part of the army guards the land passage between the river and Lake Pontchartrain. He formed some eight hundred negroes into companies, and asked Gen. Butler for arms for them. Gen. B. declined, and told Gen. P. to employ the negroes in clearing away some timber which obstructed field operations. Gen. P. replied that he would not be a negro driver, and he tendered his resignation. Gen. B. would not accept it. He said Congress had passed an act to employ the negroes. Other Generals used them, and Gen. P. must obey orders. This event, with the disbanding of Gen. Hunter's negro regiment at Port Royal, indicates that this people are not to be armed will be brought before a Board to examine into their proficiency, propriety of conduct, &c., and difficulties press upon the country.

North Carolina.

Politics in this State, as relating to the war, are uncertain. There was a very strong and long continued opposition to secession; and it is highly probable that there is still in the State a conditional Union feeling of great power. If the people could only be assured that there would be no interference with their Constitutional they could be also assured of perfect security from rebel raids, there would, we feel confident, be a speedy return to allegiance.

A decided manifestation in this line was made at the late election. The candidates for Governor were Johnson and Vance.

is an out and out secessionist. Vance be- | and a part of Gen. Hindman's brigade. The batis an out and out secessionist. Vance belonged to the old Union party. He commands a regiment in the Confederate army, but is supposed to favor a return to the Union on certain conditions. He was chosen Governor by a large majority. The Newburn (N. C.) Progress says of the

"The final result. Since receiving the intelligence of the defeat of Johnson, the secession candidate for Governor, by the unparalleled majority of 40,000, the glad tings comes to hand just as we go to press, of the complete overthrow of secesion in every department of this State. The Union opposition have elected nearly every member in both branches of the Legislature by still greater majorities. Every candidate who advocated a continuation of the war and a separation from the Union. has been defeated on a fair and square issue, strictly of a political nature, with no side or local issue of any kind. Gov. decision in favor of the Union.'

The President and the Africans.

On the afternoon of the 14th, the President gave audience, at the White House. to a committee of colored men who visited him on the subject of Colonization. Their chairman, E. M. Thomas, remarked that they were ready to hear what the Execufrom it, we would have the rebels cut off tive had to propose, Mr. Lincoln made ly show the enemy some of our energy. quite a long speech, alluding to the condition of the Africans in this country, and the impossibility of their rising in societythe prejudices against them, the State laws, &c .- and he urged them to turn their attention to Colonization. He spoke of Hayti, and of Liberia, and of a new colony which he contemplated, in Central America. They agreed to take the matter into consideration.

This is quite a new feature in diplomacy. The President invites colored men to the Executive mansion, talks to them, pleads turned with information that the enemy had made a combined attack on Baton Rouge, by the Ram and two gunboats, the Webb and Music, and THE REMOVAL OF THE ARMY OF THE with them, exhorts them to accept a counoverrun them; a far more probable result Fortress Monroe. Whither thence is yet Black skins will become scarce, in a cold

General Rews.

Diagram of the Federal Government and

American Union. This is a lithograph 20 by 25 inches, designed ernment, after the manner of Geographical and Astronomical Charts. It may be used with advantage. For sale by J. D. Egan, Wood Street.

The Quota of Allegheny County.

By some mistake Allegheny County was asked large majority of them, still sound Union for but 1,500 troops of the 300,000 volunteers. These she has raised. But she will have to raise 3,000 on the draft ordered, and 1,500 to fill up the old regiments. This would make the requisition amount to 6,000 men for our county. There are those who think that the whole will be made up by volunteering. Arrangements, however, are in progress for a draft, in case of need.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. This road has, for some months, had in use a double track from Allegheny city to Sewickleyville. Workmen are now engaged in extending the second track to Rochester. The immense inridge (late Vice President,) assailed it business of the road requires this increased facil- of the Essex not a soul was to be seen. I will ity, to that point. At Rochester, the trains for Cleveland, Steubenville, &c. leave the Ft. Wayne

> The new office and passengers' rooms, at Allegheny, are a great improvement. The earnings of the road, from January 1 to

> > Soldiers who are Not Soldiers.

We regret the necessity for the following letter of Gen. Fitz John Porter. The Reserves have and it is well to weed out the unworthy, and to field and volunteers to fill up the new regiments prevent timid and unreliable officers from getting | now organizing but not yet full. into place a second time. Doubtless some of estruction.

At New Orleans, Gen. Butler still the persons alluded to, are really worthy men, but by untoward circumstances find themselves of this month, and if not completed by that time lish their worth. HEADQUERTERS 5TH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS. 1

Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 15, 1862. GOVERNOR: - Many resignations by officers from Pennsylvania regiments in my corps have been tendered and accepted. Some of these offi-cers will be seeking commissions in new regi-

In no one case has a resignation been accepted of any officer (that of Cononel Taggart, 12th P. R. V. C., excepted.) whose services in any cavacity would be of any benefit to the military arm of the service. I beg, therefore, unless a recommendaion be presented to that effect by good authority here, that no one of these officers be reappointed in the regiments about to be raised, or any old regiments. Some have resigned on account of bad conduct before the enemy, and to avoid exposure. Other are totally demoralized; others again, are worthless, or fear further contact with

I ask this of you, now, as acting on my suggestions will probably prevent mortifica he person appointed and his friends, as all such will resign rather than undergo the investiga-

These remarks apply to medical officers as well

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, F. J. PORTER,
Brigadier General Cammanding. To His Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa. The Pennsylvania Reserves belong to Gen

Porter's Army Corps. We have private letters which speak of the Reserves as being in excellent spirits, and the better for the absence of a few who have left. The efficiency of an army depends much on the mutual confidence of officers rights on the subject of slavery; and if and men. Sickness cannot be avoided, but cow ardice is not to be tolerated.

> Defeat of the Bebels in Arkansas-700 Prisoners Taken.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.—Reports from Whiteriver Royal, stated that there were only 2,000 rebel say that Gen. Hovey's division had a fight on troops at Savannah. He also said that the ram Monday, near Clarendon; Arkansas. The fedewas a mere floating battery, of little power, carral forces consisted of six regiments of infantry, rying eight guns, and its officers were afraid to the canvass was most earnest. Johnson and the rebel force of eight regiments of cavalry take it out of the Savannah river.

tle raged fleroely for some time, with destructive effect on both sides, but resulted in the defeat of the rehels and the canture of 700 prisoners. No further particulars have been received.

Southern Statements.

Our exchanges supply extracts from Southern papers, in great profusion. It is but seldom that ve regard them worthy of space in our columns. ometimes we give an extract by way of a sam-

ple. Here is one: From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 12. We received last night advices from the North, which, though not so late as that we publish in another column, brings news of an importan character. The North has at last settled the question of immediate drafting, and the Secretary of War has issued an order for 600,000 more men to "crush the rebellion"-300,000 to be raised under the recent call of Lincoln, and 300,000 more by a draft of the milicia. The order appears officially in the Northern papers, but the circumstances under which we issue this morning's paper forbid its publication.

The action of the Government at Washington had created the wildest excitement in the North, and the war feeling had greatly subsided in its enthusiasm. The opposition to the order was not to be disguised. This order for a draft will cause an immense reaction in the popular mind of the North; and we shall await the next news from the North and North-west with much in-

Thus it is that they keep their people deceived and encouraged. So far from there being any lack of volunteer recruits, the 300,000 is already more than made up, in most of the States, and all will be forthcoming. But it is not by reports, and on paper, that the enemy is to learn. The men must be in the field. October will like-

The Battle at Baton Rouge-Official Report of Admiral Farragut. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- The Navy Depart ment is in receipt of voluminous dispatches from Admiral Farragut, among which are the follow-

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,

BATON ROUGE, Aug. 7, 1862. Sir—It is one of the happiest moments of my life, that I am enabled to inform the Department of the destruction of the ram Arkansas, not because I held the iron-clad in such terror, but be cause the community did. On the 4th inst., sent the Tennessee to Baton Rouge with provisions for Commander Porter and the gunboats stationed at that place. On the night of the 5th she re

At daylight, the Hartford was under weigh for this place, with orders for the other vessels to follow me as fast, as they got ready. I arrived here to-day at 12 M., in company with the Brooklyn, Westfield, Clinton, Jackson and Scioto. I had sent the Cayuga up before me, agreeably to a request of Gen. Butler, in consequence of the guerrillas firing into some of his transports. On my arrival, I was informed by commander W. D. Porter that yesterday morning at two o'clock the enemy's forces under Gen. Breckinridge, attacked Gen. Williams, drove in his pickets, etc. General Williams having had ample warning, all was prepared for him. The fight was continued with great energy on both sides until ten o'clock P. M., by which time the enemy had been driven back two or three miles. But unfortunately the gallant Gen. Williams, while cheering on his men, received a Minnie ball

hrough the heart. Gen. Williams had informed Lieutenant Commanding Ransom, the evening before, of the plans, and requested him not to fire a gun until he notified him, and when he did so, our gunboats, Kinro and Katahdin opened with fine effect, throwing their shells directly in the midst of the enemy, and producing great dismay and confusion among them. Lieutenant Ransom had an officer on the State House, which overlooked the adjacent country, and could direct the fire of

As soon as the enemy were repulsed, Com mander Porter went up the stream after the ram Arkansas, which was lying about five miles above, apparently afraid to take her share in the conflict, according to the preconcented plan. As he came within gunshot, he opened on her, and probably soon disabled some of her machinery or steering apparatus, for she became unmana reable, continuing, however, to fire her guns at

Commander Porter says he took advantage of her presenting a weak point toward him, and loaded a gun with incendiary shells. After his first discharge of this projectile, a gush of fire came out of her side, and from that moment it was discovered that she was on fire, which he continued by his exertions to prevent from being extinguished. They backed her ashore, and made a line fast, which was burnt, and she swung off into the river, where she continued to burn until she blew up, with a tremendous explosion. Thus ended the career of the last ironlad ram of the Mississippi.

There were many persons on the banks of the river witnessing the fight, in which they anticipated a triumph for secession, but on the return leave a sufficient force of gunboats here to support the army, and will return to-morrow New Orleans, and depart immediately for Ship Island with a light heart, that I have left no bugbear to torment the communities of the Missis sippi in my absence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag Officer Commanding the W. G. Blockading

To Hon. Gidmon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Orders from the War Department.

BOUNTY AND DRAFTING.

Ordered, First. That after the 15th day of this nonth, bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, bu only to volunteers for the regiments now in the

Second. Volunteers to fill up the new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the incomplete regiments will be consolidated and superfluous officers mustered out. Third. Volunteers to fill up the old regiments will be received and paid the bounty and ad-

vance pay until the first day of September. Fourth. The draft for 300,000 militia called forth by the President, will be made on Monday the first day of September, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. and continued from day to day between the same hours until completed. Fifth. If the old regiments should not be filled

up by volunteers before the 1st day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the de-Sixth. The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain their commands, and no officer now in the field

in the regular or the volunteer service will, un

der any circumstances, be detailed to accept new

By order of the President. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

APPOINTMENTS OF GENERALS.

Washington, August 15, 1862. General Orders, No. 111. First. Hereafter no appointment of Major General or Brigadier Genral will be given except to officers of the regular army for meritorious and distinguished se vices during the war, or to volunteer officers who by some successful achievement in the field shall have displayed the military abilities required for

the duties of a general officer. Second. No appointment to such grades will be issued by the War Department till an examination is made to ascertain if there are charges or evidence against the character, conduct fitness of the appointce, and if there should be any such charges or evidence, a special report of the same will be made to the President.

By order of the Secretary of War. Assistant Adjutant General.

From Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The advices from Port Royal state that the negro brigade proved to be a failure, and has been disbanded. A fugitive contraband, who arrived at Port

Foreign Rews.

Intervention, the cotton supply, and the suffering of the operatives, are great themes in Engand. The Liverpool shippers have been engaged much in furnishing supplies to the South. To this end they fitted up a number of fast steamers, on which they, from time to time, shipped arms, ammunition, and such other things as the South most wanted. These vessels were, and still are, dispatched to Nassau, a British port in the Bahamas, and not many hours' sail from our Southern coast. Some of them land their cargoes, to be again shipped in very small vessels, as to get into rebel harbors, where the water s too shallow for our cruisers. Others attempt, trusting to their superior swiftness, to run the blockade directly. A few succeed, others are captured. The shippers, on the whole, suffer great losses.

In seeking relief, these trespassers upon neurality lately made an appeal to Lord Russel. setting forth great grievances, and asking the dovernment to interfere for their protection. ord Russel responds very briefly, but pertinently. If they would avoid loss they must cease the traffic.

The London Times editorially argues that i England wishes to give the Federals a new impulse, she has but to take some step which can be represented as interference, and President: incoln will soon get his 300,000 men, and the hance of peace be indefinitely postponed.

The Daily News anticipates that if the cotton dearth lasts till Christmas, Parliamentary provision for the relief of distress will not suffice t neet exigencies.

The Journal de St. Petersburg denies the rumon that Russia had joined France in a proposition from England for recognition of the South.
In the House of Lords, Lord Stratherder moved for the correspondence with Mr. Masoi relative to an acknowledgment of the Southern

Lord Russel said it was not expedient to pro duce the papers. The agent of the Confederate States was not recognized, and all communications were unofficial.

A correspondence had taken place with Mr Adams and Mr. Seward, but the British Govern nent replied as before. He would state that no

ommunications had been received from any forign power, relative to the recognition of the Earl Malmsbury suggested that the Govern with a view of offering mediation, if a favorable

pportunity arose. A letter writer from England says: "The statesmen of England are surrounded y difficulties. If cotton is not king, it must be llowed to be a hard subject. It is one that is eausing Europe great tribulation. The state of he case is this. So long as there is a probabil ty that the war in America will come to an end in three or five years, no other country will attempt to supply the mills of Europe with cot-on. The mill owners will not risk their capital n such a competition. A government guarantee ould be no inducement, because the American otton, whenever it comes, would ruin them There is no use in differential duties. It would nly send cheaper cotton to France, Belgium and Germany. There is no way but to feed a million or more of people, and let the war come to an end, or try to hasten it.

"There is a rumor of a general mediation, which Russia, as the least interested party, and he most friendly, takes, or has taken the lead. But what is mediation? If it proposes to end-the war without the result for which it was made being attained, it is hostile to the Federal Government. No one proposes a mediation which shall recommend the submission of the South. In any case, it will be the North which is called upon to abandon its pretensions. Mediation, then, is the abandonment of neutrality. Media tion is an intervention in favor of the rebellion. Intervention, in any form, means the permanent solution of the Union, and that, I Mr. Lincoln's Government will resist to the last extremity. There can be no mediation, thereore, without intervention by force. If it com at all, or is proposed, it will be only as the first step to the recognition of Southern Independence. That will come now, in a certain contingency. If the 300,000 volunteers called for by the Government are promptly raised, and the credit of the Government sustained in its financial as well as military efficiency, intervention will be indefinitely postponed. Or if the Government gives a demonstration of its power by

ssful conscription, it will have the same There was a report prevalent that a marriage s on the tapis for the Prince of Wales. Two ladies are mentioned for him—one of Denmark and the other of the Royal family of Prussia. The King of the Belgians, it is said, inclines to

The Bishop of Oxford had addressed the subjoined letter to the Archdeacons in his diocese: CUDDESDON PALACE July 80.

MY DEAR MR. ARCHDEACON-May I reque you to communicate to the clergy of your Archeaconry the following injunction from me as ordinary: "That on the Sunday after the receip of it, they give notice to their congregations at the conclusion of the Nicene Creed, in these terms: 'You are earnestly desired to make your supplications to Almighty God, who is the autho of peace and lover of concord, that he will proote peace among our brethren in America, an their hearts with Christian unity and followshin.

To allow of which prayer, a short pause will for the present be made after the suffrage in the "That it may please thee to give to all nations unity, peace and concord," and also in the prayer "for all sorts and conditions of men, after the words, "we commend to thy fatherly goodness all those who are in any way afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate." I am, my dear Mr. Archdeacon.

Mr. Archdescon,
Your faithful friend and brother,
S. OXON. FRANCE.

The Patrie announces the departure of General Forey from Cherbourg for Vera Cruz, on the eveing of the 29th. The embarkation of troops for Mexico was progressing at Cherbourg. The steamers Imperial and Ullam, having on board 2,000 troops, had left Teneriffe, and continued their voyage to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Parisian correspondence of the Indepen

ance Belge contains some reflections on the Mexican question worthy of earnest attention in the Inited States, and I quote them with the greater interest, as they confirm fact, and deductions I have already sent you in advance of the European press. After enumerating the land forces which are to compose the army of Gen. Forey, the writer adds: "This is then a great development of force, but of which the object is well known. There are, in fact, no doubts in regard to it. But how are we to remain in the sam ity of mind in view of the great development of our naval forces? Six first-class men-of-war, wo and probably three of the new cuirassec frigates, other vessels of less force in the usual roportion, cuirassed gunboats, iron 12mboatsand all that simply for carrying out regiments: in all reason, who can believe it? We may, therefore, naturally demand, and the fact is, every one is making the demand, whether in the intention of the Government such a useless parade of sea force going against an enemy who has no navy, is not a preparation for other events which may transpire on the other sid of the Atantic? . I shall not astonish you in saying that this conviction is that of many of our navel offi-cers who are leaving for the Gulf."

AMERICAN PORK IN SWEDEN .-- Advices received from Stockholm, under date of July 18, states that American pork is in great demand, and preferred to Russian. It is admitted into weden duty free. Common sides and shoulders rom Indiana and Illinois sell freely at ten cents noked hams at twenty cents. The grain crop s short. Wheat, good quality, brings \$1.85; Rye \$1.40, and oats 37 cents. All kinds of grain are admitted duty free.

LATER. *Our latest European dates are to Aug. 9th. Parliament had adjourned. INTERVENTION in urnational affairs is now deferred, most likely, for a considerable time. Reports from the Emperor Napoleon, as to this subject, are contradictory; but in England, the policy of non-intervention is fixed, for a time. The Queen, in her

speech proroguing Parliament, said: "Civil war, which for some time has been raging in America, has unfortunately continued in unabated intensity, and the evils with which it has been attended have not been confined to the American Continent; but Her Majesty, hav-

ing from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to." Lord Palmerston, in a speech delivered at Sheffield, again advocated non-intervention in

American affairs. Mr. Roebuck also made a speech, but took an opposite view from that of Lord Palmersion, and urged the claims of the Southern Confederacy to e such as entitled them to a recognition by England as an independent government.

Another account is that the rebels' convoys a Paris and London had demanded the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It is said that

Eagland refused the demand, but France had no One says: John Bull has taken his slate, and is busily calculating which will cost the most, to feed his people and bear the derangement o commerce and loss of revenue, or to step in, with what help he can get, and end the war that is likely, one way or other, to be his ruin. When

Special Hotices.

he has done the sum, he will let you know.

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WILLIAM A., BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye pr duces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warrante not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects and dyes, and invigorates the Hair for Hie. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggist

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(Late 233 Broadway and 18 Bond Street.) DENTISTRY .- Dr. C. SILL, No. 246 Penn attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

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WE. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner lobbing Shop, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield Street an Cherry Alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on shor otice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moders cave your orders. All orders promptly attended to:

HANOVER COLLEGE, IND .- The next term Hanover College will open on the last Wednesday August. Young men who expect to pursue their studies a this Institution, whether old students or new, are requeste to be present at the beginning of the term. Considering th state of the country, our attendance last year was remark ably good. We hope it will continue. Instruction will be given daily, by four Professors, and all the studies belongin JAMES WOOD, President

Married.

dence of Mr. J. Wansor, Esq., by Rev. John Ewing, Mr. J. E. Johnston to Miss Kate J HEMIUP, both of Pittsburgh, Pa.

On the 7th inst, at the house of John M. Long, by Rev. John Rice, ALEXANDER MITCHELL to Susan B. Long, all of Indiana County, Pa.

Obituary

CENTS & LINE, NINE, WORDS BEING A LINE.] DIED-On the 8th inst., near Greenville, In diana County, Pa., infant, son of Alexander and Priscilla Thompson.

DIED-August 6th, 1862, near Woodsfield. Monroe County, Ohio, Mrs. ELIZABETH GRAY. daughter of Alex. and Elizabeth M'Dowell, of Carlisle. Pa., in her 91st year. She was an humble and consistent Christian, sound in the faith, mature in Christian expe-

and zealous in every good work. T. A. G. [United Presbyterian and Christian Acvocate lease copy.]

DIED-At Harrison's Landing. July 29th, JOHN M. HOSACK, of Co. M, 102d Reg't P. V. in the 21st year of his age. He was the child of pious parents, both of whom are dead. The promise of the Covenant

was fulfilled in his case, and he has been for a number of years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church in Blairsville. Those who were with him in his last hours, bear testimony to the Christian confidence and peace which filled his heart in view of his great change. Two brothers and three sisters mourn him gone; but hey "mourn not as those who have no hope."

DIED-On the 17th ult., of a pulmonary affection, in the 19th year of her age, MARY ROGERS FOSTER, daughter of Rev. James. Black, Professor in Washington College, Pa. In the loveliness of blooming youth she was stricken with insidious disease, and ripened for an early grave, ere yet she had crossed the threshhold of mature life. She was a favorite in a large circle of relatives, and scarcely lessso among her other companions and friends. Benevolence, gentleness, and truth, blended in her character, as it appeared to the eyes of strangers; whilst in the sacred sphere of home, the ties that bound her were the most tender and strong. Ever dutiful, full of affection, and finding her highest joy in carrying out new modes of kindness, of her own devising, to give happiness to those who cherished her as a daughter or a sister, she is remembered now in the bereaved household only with the mournful pleasure which finds its highest gratification in memories of what she was and what she did.

But every natural attraction sunk to insignificance in the light of Divine grace, which sanctified and sustained her declining life, and enabled her to "die the death of the righteous," in the calmness of an abiding faith. Religious impressions, beginning as early as her tenth year, and developed more or less, during the interval, found their consummation in her union with the Presbyterian church of Lower Ten Mile, of which her father is pastor, in December 1861. The desire for such a recognition of the Saviour had often before been expressed, subject o the judgment of her friends. Her experience was not extatic, even in her last hours; yet her unfaltering trust in Christ was nurtured, and her spirit was soothed, by means of her own com, nupion with heaven, as well as such exercises of prayer and praise and reading of God's Word as she directed. Among the very last acts of her life was the devotion of the contents of her purse to the cause of her Lord, as represented by the Board of Foreign Missions, only regretting her inability to do more; and her face lighted up, in the midst of pain, at the thought that Jesus would care for it and use it for his glory, when she was gone.

DIED-On the 19th, of June last, at his resi dence in Pittsburgh, of the disease of the heart. Capt. ALEXANDER SCOTT, in the 79th year of

The subject of this notice "came to the grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season." His Christianity was not of the outer man, which glows only for a little season, but of the inner man-the development of the work of grace in the heart, unchanging and unchangeable as its Divine Author. From the moment when, in the exercise of true faith, he said. "mv Beloved is mine," he ever regarded it his highest privilege to add, "and I am his." His life was distinguished by a pious devoted ness to the cause of Christ. The service of God. in his family and in the sanctuary, always afforded him supreme delight. Of his earthly substance he contributed to the support of the Church with great liberality. Unostentatious in his habits, his many gifts of beneficence were quietly bestowed.

As a Ruling Elder, he was distinguished for his attachment to the polity of the Presbyterian

Church; always counselling prudently and wisely, and sustaining by his prayers and active cooperation the hands of his pastor. In his death, the nation has lost one of its most loval and devoted citizens; the Church, a liberal supporter and an active and ardent member; his bereaved wife, a most devoted and faithful hus-

band; and all who knew him have lost a friend. During his protracted illness, which was attended with much suffering, he never repined, but patiently submitted himself to the will of God. A short time before his death, he called his wife to his bedside and said: "I feel that my dissolution is near, and I wish to leave behind me my dying testimony to the grace of Christ. I now know that he has through grace accepted me; and although I may be deceived; because the heart is deceitful above all things, yet I go away trusting exclusively in the righteousness of Christ, saved only by grace." His faith continued unwavering, and his hope bright, until the end; and when death came, with hands folded. and lips moving in prayer, he calmly committed his departing spirit into the hands of Him in whom he believed. s. F. '

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