PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 30, 1862.

The War.

Excitement has run high during the last week; and still, deep anxiety prevails. As soon as it was known by the rebels, at Richmond, that Gen. M'Clellan had left Harrison's Landing, they commenced forwarding reinforcements to Gen. Jackson. at Gordonsville, in order to make a dash on Gen. Pope before the army of the Potomac could bring him any aid. Their movement capuld be greatly more quick than ours, in that they had a railroad and a direct line, while our forces were obliged to perform a great circuit, part by land and part by water. Their wisdom was to use the facilit es of their position, and they seem well to have understood it. They immediately assailed Gen. Pope's advance, beyond the far as Warrenton, and made sad havoc with some of our railroad trains and hospi-Gen. McDowell's supply wagons, horses, and equipage. The enemy, it is said, got p ssession of all Gen. Pope's official papers, national authority can be the Union as it his correspondence with Gen. Halleck, his maps and charts, and the whole plan of the campaign. Reports have it that we lost, in the various skirmishes, during the retreat, about 600 men, and 100 horses.

This retreat must be exceedingly mortifying to Gen. Pope; he having made such a boast when he set out. But it was a necessity. Good generalship required it. Possibly he should have fallen back three or four days sooner than he did, and saved the loss and disorder which attended the operation under the pressure of the foe. Information is, as yet, by no means minute. Whether a farther retreat (the army was along the Rappahannock,) would be need! ful, was uncertain. It was not probable. It may turn out that things are not so bad as represented.

The enemy expressed great hopes of entering Washington. Vain hopes, we think. shall do more whenever I believe doing Gen. McClellan, with a large part of his army, had ascended the Potomac, and was to be errors, and I shall adopt new views approaching the field of action. Heintzel- so fast as they shall appear to be true man had reached Acquia Creek, and views. other corps had proceeded up the river. I have here stated my purpose according A junction of the armies of Pope and Me- no modification of my oft expressed per-Clellan was nearly effected, and would give sonal wish, that all men everywhere could abundant strength to resist any force the be free. Yours, A. LINCOLN. enemy was supposed to possess.

wnere they may be trained, and may be called into action if needed.

The President and Horace Greeley.

Mr. Lincoln has introduced some novel ties into the etiquette of Chief Magistrates; and among others, that of responding to individual and newspaper addresses relative to his policy. This may be right, provided there is very great caution exercised, and provided superlative wisdom directs the answer. "A word fitly spoken" is very good; but on the part of the Executive we would prefer that very little should be said, only when giving official utter-

Horace Greeley, in the Tribune of August 20th, addresses a very long letter to the President, in which he strongly objects to the President's administration of public affairs. We regret the opposition, in this perilous time for the country, of so influential a paper as the Tribune; and yet it may be well that that opposition has now become open and declared. Mr. Greeley embarked in the advocacy of Mr. Lincoln's election with great zeal, and, doubtless, with great hopes. But he received no prominent position. He had even the mortification to find Mr. Seward, a political opponent, placed in the second seat. He has ever since been but a "cool friend" of the President, and has given to his administration but "faint praise." Knowing ones thought they could see the inklings of a determined opposition, carefully covered up, but not entirely hidden. Now it comes to the light.

You must know already, that a great proportion of those who triumphed in your election, and of all who desire the unqualified suppression of the rebellion now deso-

We require of you, as the first servant of the republic, charged especially and preeminently with this duty, that you execute the laws. Most emphatically do we DEMAND that such laws as have been rebe presumed to embody the present will and to be dictated by the present needs of the republic, and which, after due consideration, have received your personal sanction, shall by you be carried into full effect, and that you publicly and decisively instruct your subordinates that such laws exist, that they are binding on all functionaries and citizens, and that they are to be obeyed to the letter.

We think you are strangely and disastrously remiss in the discharge of your offiemancipating provisions of the new confis-

We complain that the Union cause has from mistaken deference to rebel slavery, been too intimately associated with much by compact, the madness on which obligations

unmistakably given notice that, in case the be forgotten. rebellion already commenced were per- Admiral Read was a native of Ireland sisted in, and your efforts to preserve the and entered the navy on the 2d day of Union and enforce the laws should be re- April, 1804 For upwards of fifty-eight sisted by armed force, you would recognize years, his name and fame and aspirations no loyal person as rightfully held in slavery had, therefore, been identified with its by a traitor, we believe the rebellion would progress and achievements. In that evertherein, have received a staggering if not memorable action between the United States fatal blow. \* \* \* Had you then pro- frigate Constitution and the British frigate claimed that rebellion would strike the Guerriere, his gallantry was too conspicuous shackles from the slaves of every traitor, to escape honorable recognition, and he was the wealthy and the cautious would have designated by Commodore Hull to receive been supplied with a powerful inducement | the sword surrendered by Dacres. In furto remain loval.

follows :

EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON, August 22, 1862. Hon. Horace Greeley :- Dear Sir :have just received yours of the 19th inst., addressed to myself, through the New-York

Tribune. If there be in it any statements or as sumptions of facts which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them.

If there be any inferences which I may believe to be fulsely drawn, I do not now Ripidan, and compelled a retreat, and fol- and here argue against them. If there be lowing on, forced him across the Rappa- perceptible in it an impatient and dictatohannock also. And yet more, they hurried rial tone, I waive it in deference to an old forward their cavalry and light artillery as | friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not mea t to leave tal stations, and also with Gen. Pope's and any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored, the

> If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy

If I could save the Union without free ing any slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.

What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear I forbear because I do not believe it would save the Union.

I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown

to my view of official duty, and I intend

We doubt whether the President should New recruits are arriving rapidly at have taken any notice at all of the letter. Washington, and being put in position It is pretentious, and it might have been left to the fate of similar pretentions. which will always abound in a land of free- our own journals in censure of our Government. dom, and which freemen generally know well how to appreciate.

> in confiscation and emancipation, as some have desired. But there is a responsibility resting upon him. If Mr. Greeley were in foe to meet. And so also our Generals have Mr. Lincoln's position he would, possibly, be just as slow and cautious. Mr. Lincoln is not now the partisan. He is at the head of the nation—the whole nation—and charged with the welfare of the whole. never dreamed of. He is bound to preserve the nation's unity, and the individual rights of the people, in every part of our vastmempire. He is bound, as being constitutionally chosen President of the UNITED STATES, to seek the welfare of the whole country, and to preserve and secure, to the utmost of his ability, the legal rights of every human being therein. To this he has pledged his regiments.
>
> 2d. The oath of allegiance will not be administrate his own will. It solemn oath. The loyal citizen of Mary-tered to any person against his own will. It land or Kentucky has just as good a right must, in all cases, be a voluntary act on his part, to a full protection, as has Horace Greeley, a loyal citizen of New-York. And so of

the loyal citizen of every State. And Mr. Lincoln has as deep an interest in accomplishing the great end in view, the suppression of the rebellion and the enforcing of the laws, as any other man can possibly have. And he has information beyond that of any other man, enabling from pillage. The taking of property for public him to judge of the means, and the time, and the manner of successful action.

The President is honest. He possesses The President is honest. He possesses must be used and accounted for as such. The 52d good common sense, and a very high de- article of war authorizes the penalty of death for gree of ability. He has selected his coun-Mr. Greeley styles his letter, "The sellors from among the wisest most dis- who shall sell, embezzle, mis ipply, or waste mil-Prayer of Twenty Millions." This is a creet, and most patriotic men in the nation. monstrous exaggeration. Some of the sen- He and they devote themselves assiduously penalty is the same whether the offence be comtiments are shared in by a large ma- to their work. They gather knowledge mitted in our own or in an enemy's territory. jority of the men of the North, oth- from every quarter. If the people will ers by many, and others by only a consent to sustain them, and to follow and very few. And we would trust the execute their counsels, all will be well. number is exceedingly small who ap- The Union will be saved. They may not strictly accountably for all property taken by prove of what tends to distract public senti- save it in the shortest possible way; but ment, and discourage recruiting, and weaken they will surely save it. Horace Greeley the power of the Executive, at such a day may have more wisdom than they all, but provisions or other stores, the commanding offias this. We give a brief specimen of the the people have not trusted Horace Greeley conduct of his command, and will make a true with power; and he cannot transfer his wis- report of all property laken. dom. What we want is union, for the sake of ity, leave his colors or ranks to take private propthe Union. After we get through with this erty, or to enter a private house for that purthe Union. After we get through with this pose. All such acts are punishable with death, trouble, if Mr. Greeley can convince us, the and the officer who permits them is equally as people; that he has far more wisdom than guilty as the actual pillager. lating our country, are sorely disappointed and deeply pained by the policy you seem Mr. Lincoln or anybody else, we will make to be pursuing with regard to the slaves of Mr. Greeley President, to guide us through By command of By command of By command of Mr. Lincoln or anybody else, we will make will be held responsible for the execution of the next trouble. But for the present, as Mr. Lincoln is in office, and must be our leader for two and a half years yet, let us sustain him, and in his sure way, though a little tardily, let us end the present conflict. cently enacted, which therefore may fairly It is a Christian duty, and wise also, at such a time as this, to sustain the Government, avoiding all distractions. It is only in his usual style. We give a few extracts: fanatics, and enemies of the country, and

sons, who urge side issues.

neath of Admiral Read .- Rear Admiral | triumph in the pending struggle against despotic George Campbell Read died at the naval usurpation. asylum, Philadelphia, on Friday morning, tal of the Confederacy has been defeated and 22d inst. Although retired for years, by driven from the lines of investment, and the encial and imperative duty with regard to the reason of his advanced age, from the active emy, repeatedly foiled in his efforts for its capservice of his country, and without any ture, is now seeking to raise new armies on a prominent connexion with the grand histo- scale such as modern history does not record, to ric events that are now being enacted by effect the subjugation of the South, so often prosuffered, and is now suffering immensely, the naval power, his name has nevertheless

Had you, sir, in your inaugural address, that is glorious in its past history, ever to

ther consideration of his many services, he The President comes out in response as was promoted on the first of the present month to the rank of rear admiral. He was, therefore, with the exception of Com. Charles Stewart, (also of Pennsylvania,)

the oldest officer in the United States navv. National Debt - Presuming that the debt and liabilities of the United States will be eight hundred millions of dollars at the commencement of 1863, it will then be less than one fifth of the national debt of England, less than one-half that of France, and about one-half that of Austria.

# General Rews.

A Destructive Battery. The 108th regiment N. Y. Volunteers, recently

raised, has an artillery company of 150 men at-

tached, who are to have a new weapon, which is thus described : "Each gun is capable of discharging two hundred bullets per minute with entire accuracy, at range of one to one and a half miles. Ten of these guns will constitute the battery. A wealthy and patriotic citizen of Rochester, Mr. A. Cham-

If the battery shall prove as efficient in action as it is here described, Capt. Mack, the inventor, will deserve a premium.

pion, furnished these guns, including twenty horses, two for each gun, at his own individual

#### A Braft will be Necessary.

Some of our sanguine military men thought that Allegheny County would raise its full quota of men under both calls of the President, by volunteering. The number comes far short. The total number of volunteers from the county we have not seen stated; but of the three years' men, only about half the number expected have been regularly sworn in-that is, one thousand and nine, by the United States officer at Pittsburgh. From the neighboring counties 556 have been regularly enrolled, and gone into camp.

## Criticising Government.

Freedom of speech is not all suppressed at the South. We see the Richmond Examiner thus auoted :

"The executive branch of the government has depleted our armies and jeopordized our contest by an easy toleration of desertion and straggling, which have reduced our military force to an alarming extent. It has trifled with the case of the country; it has ignored the death penalty in our armies; it has neglected its discipline, winked at capital crime, emasculated the war, preached sick sentimentalism, and taught the country the misfortune of being saddled with government that takes a monstrous and unnatura pride in defying public sentiment, in treating the counsels of the people with insolence and snub-

bing advice with the air of autocracy." Such distribes, however, do no good. The Government of Jefferson Davis is very effective. Its energy is wonderful. He has not done what The President has not moved as rapidly fanatical civilians and newspaper generals thought he should do; nor what he himself promised. The reason was, because he had a come short, because there was an enemy before them too powerful to be driven back. Editors are often valiant fellows with the pen. Let them but enter the field, however, and see what is there. They will likely meet obstacles they had

### Important War Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug 15, 1862.

General Orders, No. 107 .- 1st. Officers of the regular army will, as a general rule, receive leaves of absence to accept the rank of Colonel in volunteer regiments, but not lower grades. Noncommissioned officers and privates will be dis charged on receiving commissions in volunteer

nor will any compulsory parole of honor be re-ceived, but oaths taken and paroles given to avoid arrest, detention, imprisonment or expulsion are volunteer or free acts, and cannot be regarded as compulsory. All persons guilty of according to the laws and usages of war.

3d. The laws of the United States, and the

general laws of war, authorize, in certain cases,

the seizure and conversion of private property for the assistance of transportation and other purposes is very different from its conversion to private uses. All property lawfully taken from the enemy, or from the inhabitants in an enemy's country, instantly becomes public property, and pillage or plundering, and other articles authore severe punishments for any officer or soldier itary stores, or who shall permit the waste or misapplication of any such public property. The 4th. All property, public or private, taken from alleged enemies, must be inventoried and duly accounted for. If the property taken be claimed as private, receipts must be given to such claimants or their agents. Officers will be held them or by their authority, and must be returned for the same as any other public property. 5th. When foraging parties are sent out for cer of such party will be held accountable for the

6th. No officer or soldier will, without author-

MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK, General-in-Chief of the Army. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.

### The Rebel Congress.

The rebel Congress met at Richmond August 18th. The Message of Jefferson Davis is much Our army has not faltered in any of the various personal aspirants, and inconsiderate per- trials to which it has been subjected, and the great body of the people have continued to manifest a zeal and unanimity which not only cheer the battle-stained soldier, but give assurance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final

The immense army which threatened the capiclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment. The perfidy which disregarded rights secured

dered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies, who are becoming daily less regardful of the usages of civilized war and the dictates of humanity. Rapine and wanton destruction of private property, war upon non-combatants, murder of captives, bloody threats to avenge the death of an invading soldiery by the slaughter of unarmed citizens, orders of banishment against peaceful farmers engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submision of a free people to foreign sway. Confiscation bills of character so atrocious as to insure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and ap-

proved by their Executive. Retaliation, in kind, for many of them, is impracticable; for I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess o provocation could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, on women, or on children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted to the murderers and felons, who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes In connexion with this subject, I am of opinion that prudence dictates some provision for the increase of the army, in the event of emergencies not now anticipated. The very large increase of forces recently called into the field by the President of the United States may render it necessary hereafter to extend the provisions of the conscript law, so o to embrace persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years. The vigor and efficiency of our

present forces, their condition, and the skill and ability which distinguish their leaders, inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be neces sary, but a wise foresight requires that if a ne- that none but citizens are liable to militia duty cessity should be suddenly developed during the in this country, and this Department has never recess of Congress requiring increased forces for regarded an alien who may have merely declared recess of Congress requiring increased forces for our defence, means should exist for calling such forces into the field, without awaiting the re assembling of the legislative department of the government. He concludes thus:

We have never-ceasing cause to be grateful for the favor with which God has protected our infant Confederacy. And it becomes us reverently to return our thanks and humbly to ask of his bounteousness that wisdom which is needful for the performance of the high trusts with which we JEFFERSON DAYIS.

Richmond, Aug. 15, 1862. are charged.

#### Arrest of Charles J. Ingersoll.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 .- The Bulletin states hat Charles J. Ingersoll has been arrested by this evening.

The Tuscarora left Kingston on the 18th, by Deputy Marshal Schuyler, and held under heavy bonds, for language used at the Democratic meeting on Saturday night. tion is unknown.

#### Berdan's Sharpshooters.

Capt. Horton went to Chicago two or three weeks ago, with authority from Gen. M'Clellan to recruit a company, or more if possible for Berdan's renowned rifle corps. His success has been immense, showing at a glance the popularity of the corps, and the desire of our Western marksmen to be "counted in." He has three full companies recruited, and the fourth nearly

Stirring News from Grant's Army Expected. Sr. Louis, August 25 .- The Democrat learns that on Thursday last, Gen. Rosecrans, with 30,000 or 40,000 men, proceeded Southwest toward Jimtown, where about 15,000 rebels were ying, under Armstrong. Gen. Price is at Tupelo, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with force estimated at 25,000. It is probable that on being threatened, Price and Armstrong will combine and give Rosecrans battle. The withdrawal of the forces under Rosecrans will not eave Corinth exposed, as enough remain for all mergencies. We shall have stirring news from Gen. Grant's army in a few days.

#### The History and Plan of Gen. Pope's Campaign captureu.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26 .- The Tribune's corespondent, speaking of the attack on Catlett's Station, says all the private papers and letters of Gen. Pope, copies of dispatches and reports, memoranda relating to the campaign and to the army, copies of telegrams sent, all dispatches received from the President, Gen. Halleck and the War Department, orders to Generals of corps and divisious, all maps and topographical charis containing information of the greatest value—in a word, the whole history and plan of the camsaign, the numbers and disposition of troops, are Il revealed to the enemy by this disaster seriousness can hardly be estimated. It is taking the rebel General into the confidence of General Halleck, and may render it necessary to change the whole campaign.

#### The Sir John Franklin Research Expedition. One Man Frozen to Death.

ST. John's, N. B., Aug. 22.—Arrived to-day, barque George Henry, of New London, Captain Budington, from Frobisher's Inlet, short of pro-visions. Mr. Hall, of the New Franklin Research Expedition, is on board. One man was lost the irst Winter out, frozen to death. Mr., Hall reports that in consequence of the loss of their craft they were unable to prosecute the mission o the extent proposed, but they had determined the fate of two boats' crews of Franklin's Expe dition, all of whom perished in endeavoring to

Mr. Hall learned the fate of five men captured rom Frobisher, on his first vayage, and identified the exact places of their landing. Mr. Hall explored over one thousand miles of the coast, including the so-called Frobisher's Straits, which prove to be a deep bay, terminating in lat. 63 45, on. 70. Mr. Hall also discovered a real glacier and

nountain of fossile between Hudson's Straits and Frobisher's Bay. The barque George Henry was to start for the United States in the close of 1861, but was prevented from doing so by the ice until the 9th nst. The ship's company subsisted through the last Winter by the hospitality of the Esquimaux.

### Washington.

Nov. 22.-A large number of army correspon lents for newspapers have arrived at Washington, in consequence of the order of Gen. Pope clearing them out of his lines. Commander Wm. D. Porter, the destroyer of

he rebei ram Arkansas, has been made a Commo Matthew Snyder, of Philadelphia, who served

with distinction as gunner on Com. Porter's vessel, the Essex, has been recently promoted to he position of Third Master. It is not known by any of Gen. McClellan's riends in this city that he intends, as reported to retire from active service in the field. A man who was recently released, on taking

the oath of allegiance, was yesterday arreste down the Potomac while in the act of passing into Virginia with a large number of letters and maps of Maryland and Virginia. He was returned to his former prison quarters here... . The Army Examination Board continues i

Their business is to inquire into the physical incompetency of officers, either from age, or casualties received in the public service. Among the cases disposed of are those of Major Symington and Nauman, who, it is ascertained are still efficient in the discharge of their re spective duties. Aug. 24.-Brig. Gen. Bohlen, of Philadelphia.

has been kiled in a recent skirmish in Virginia. He was shot in the head and died instantly. The recent expulsion of newspaper correspon dents from the army of Virginia, and the order of the Government prohibiting the transmission of intelligence from that quarter over the tele graph, rendered the collection of reliable news extremely difficult and almost useless. Skirmishing has been going on to a greater or less

extent during the past few days, during which

several attempts were made by the rebels to cross

the river, but they were each time successfully

repulsed, and in one instance quite a number

prisoners were captured. The troops are in good Foreign news becomes more favorable. It is said at the State Department that our foreign affairs have never been in so safe a situation since the outbreak of the rebellien, as now. August 26.—The Cabinet had a meeting to

The President is understood to have said that the crisis is passed, and the dead point of danger Gallagher's rifled breech-loading carbines were tested to-day. They throw balls, with great acouracy, a mile and a half. The Government is

decidedly more hopeful than for some time past.

The general feeling over public affairs was

made sacred by every consideration of honor, beginning to introduce them in arming the Kenhave been intensified by the malignity engentucky cavalry.

HE ORIGINAL,

aged 21 years, less four days. Numerous applications have already been made to Senator Pomeroy for passage to Central America, by free colored persons. who are anx-

> he proposed colonization. Gen. Corcoran is back here to take his old regiment on to New-York. He is expected to have his brigade fully raised by the first of Sep-

It is stated that Gen. Phelps' resignation has been accepted, and that if it had not been forwarded he would have been speedily recalled. The recent political arrests are justified solely on the ground that the course of the parties arrested was such as to discourage enlistments. Government does not intend nor desire to be inderstood as intending to interpose any obstanensures. Its policy in suppressing the rebelion is regarded a legitimate subject of popular iscussion, but the rebellion itself must not be defended or government measures opposed, to the prejudice of the recruing service.

Mr. Seward to the British Charge D'Affairs. Washington, August 24.—The following is a ecent letter from the Secretary of State to the

British Charge D'Affairs: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1862. Sin :- Having informally understood from you that British subjects, who had merely declared heir intention to become citizens of the United when her strength was fast failing, asked an States, had expressed apprehension that they aged father to pray for her, giving to her friends night be drafted into the militia under the the comforting assurance that she trusted in the late order of the War Department, I have the God of her fathers. sintention to become a citizen as entitled to passport, and consequently has always withheld from persons of that character any such certifi-I have the honor to be, with highest considera

ion, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. To Hon. A. M. Stewart.

## Foreign Rews.

CAPE RACE, August 23 .- The steamship Hibernia, from Liverpool with dates to the 14th, and Londonderry of the 15th, passed here early

order of the Collector of Customs. Her destina-A conference between the representatives of the cotton growing countries and a deputation of the Cotton Supply Association, had been held in

London, where favorable representations of a future supply were made.

Gen. Concha had presented his credentials to he Emperor Napoleon, as the new Ambassador rom Spain.

The moderate journals of Italy condemn Garibaldi's course.

It is generally believed that the 15th of Augist is fixed for a demonstration throughout Italy

against France. Another correspondence between United States Minister Adams and Earl Russel, was published. Mr. Adams wrote in May, while Earl Russel's letter is dated July 28. The *Times* characterizes his remarks as dry and caustic. The Times editorially indorses Mr. Roebuck's late speech at Sheffield, as far as lecture to the North is concerned, but totally dissents

from his arguments in favor of mediation, which it considers would do more harm than good. The Daily News bitterly reproaches Mr. Roebuck, and characterizes his course as the lowest depth of moral degradation. It says, happily Mr. Roebuck's opinions have long ceased to have the smallest value or interest for anybody but himself. The article concludes by complimenting the American Government for its friendly and straightforward dealing with England, and says nothing is wanting but a little generous consideration toward the North to establish thoroughly cordial and friendly relations between

he two countries. The St. Petersburg Journal reiterates that the desire of the Russian Cabinet is to see the conflict ended by prudent and honorable com promise. Russia's desire is not to divide, but to bring together and to reunite adversaries who ought always to remain brothers.

## Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, August 26, 1862.

ASHES—Soda Ash, 3@3½c.; Pots, 4@4½c.; Pear's ¼c. The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary rposes. APPLES—\$2. 0 P bbl. BEANS.—Prime White. \$1.50 per bushel.
BACON.—Shoulders. 47 45c.; Plain Hams, 8c.; Sugar-bured do., 101/2011c. B.D.
OHERSE.—Western Reserve, 71/c. 2 D. Hamburg. 8c. rn Reserve. 71/2c. \$ fb. Hamburg. 8c. EGGS—61/3c. per dozen. FEATHERS—Prime Western, 45c. % fb. FEED—Rye Shorts, 60c. \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$cvt.}}\$} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$liddlings}, 75c.}} \text{\$\text{\$FLOUR}\$\$\$\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$L50}\$}\text{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\e GROCERIES-Coffee: Good Rio, 221/2@23/2c. Sugar,

91/20101/c. Molasses. 51/2050. GRAIN-Wheat: Red; \$1.00; White, 1.05/201.08. Corn, 50/2050. Rye, 55c. Oats. 33/235c. per bush. 8ALT-No. 1, \$1.00. SEEDS-Clover, \$3.75@3.80. Timothy, \$1.65. Flax STEARINE—91/4091/4c. 7 lb. TALLOW—Rough, 5c.; Country rendered, 6c.

# Special Hotices.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THE BEST IN

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye pro uces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warran ot to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Browneaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists,

n the four sides of each box. FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK. (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.)

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

DENTISTRY .- Dr. C. SILL No. 246 Penr eet, attends to all branches of the Dental profession

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner,

obbing Shop, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield Street and Cherry Alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderat eave your orders. All orders promptly attended to.

HANOVER COLLEGE, IND .- The next term f Hanover College will open on the last Wednesday of August. Young men who expect to pursue th ir studies at to be present at the beginning of the term. Considering the state of the country, our attendance last year was remarkably good. We hope it will continue. Instruction will be given daily, by four Professors, and all the studies belonging to the College course will be fully attended to. JAMES WOOD, President,

# Married.

On the 9th of July, 1862, by Rev. John Mclintock, Mr. James Rea to Miss Rebecca M FLENNIKEN, near Carmichaels, Pa. August 7th, by Rev. D. F McFarland, PETER Voris, Esq., to Mrs. M. J. VAUSANT, all of Mattoon, Ill.

## Obitnary.

ENTS' A LINE, NINE WORDS BEING A LINE.

DIED-On the 20th inst., near Murraysville, Pa., Mr. DANIEL KIESTER, a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian church of that place, in the 79th year of his age.

DIED-In Philadelphia, Pa., at the military hospital, August 9th, JOHN W. LYNCH, of Mc-Keesport, Pa, son of John Lynch, lately decossed: wounded in the bettles before Right

KILLED-In the battle of Fair Oaks, on the

31st of May, Sergeant R. SLOAN ELGIN. of ous to be among the first to enjoy the benefits of Clarion County, Pa.; member of the 63d Reg't

> DIED-In the Hospital at Fair Oak Swamps, Mr. JAMES B. ALLISON, of the 105th Reg't P. V.; of Clarion County, Pa., and a member o the Presbyterian church, of New Rehoboth.

DIED-In Wood County, Va., March 8th. 1862, Mrs. ELIZA JANE, wife of Robert Burk, in the 42d year of her age. DIED-At the house of Mr. Burk, August 4th, 1862, Miss CHRISTIAN DAVIS, in the

24th year of her age. The deceased were both members of Bethel church, Washington Presbytery, and died in full hope of a blessed immortality. DIED-July 29th, 1862, of pulmonary con-

sumption, at the early age of 18 years and 2 months, MARTH 1, daughter of Isaac and Jane Holmes, members of Beech Spring church, near Hopedale, Ohio. But a few years since, the same destroyer caused the friends to mourn an elder sister, the near Martha's age; and now another jewel is transplanted to a brighter world. She bore a lingering illness with Christian resignation, and

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