And when the last sad dues are past, And said, and sung, the service brief Look to thy sire, whose eyes are dim, And comfort him 'mid all thy grief. With tender care his home prepare-No daily act neglected leave; And put away each thing, I pray, Which seeing, might but make him grieve.

And ever seek, ere he can speak, To set all things in comfort round; However poor, content is sure, Where neatness, kindness, love is found! He likes to see the fire burn free-A clear, warm, welcome, kindly ray; O, think of this, and let him miss Thy mother little as he may!

And mind the hour, for time's a dower Prized often only when 't is gone; Ne'er be too late, nor let him wait-Sharp labor brings sharp hunger on ! And O, my child, be ever mild, However hasty he may be: And God shall know how much I owe In these my last -- last hours to thee.

### The Missionaries Safe.

In noticing, a short time ago, the Indian massacres in Minnesota, we remarked that it was feared that the missionaries were killed. It is now ascertained that they are safe. One of them, Rev. Dr. Williamson, thus writes to the Presbyter:

TRAVERSE DES SIOUX, Aug. 26, 1862. MR. EDITOR :- Ere this, many of your readers have been informed of the terrible war waged by the Sioux against our country and feel anxious about the missionaries Thanks be to God, we and our families are all safe. I will give you a few particulars of the beginning of the war and of our escape.

On Monday, 18th inst., about 7 A. M. a party of the Town or Milekonkanton Sioux, having returned from murdering several German families, one or two days journey North-east of their residence, made an attack on the traders and others living about the Lower Agency, and soon killed all they could find. Probably about onethird made their escape by fleeing to Fort Ridgeley, about thirteen miles distant. A detachment of more than fifty soldiers, sent to the relief of the people there, on arriving at the ferry near the Agency, were surrounded, and more than half of them killed. The same day they began an at tack on the fort, and on some part of the settlement not far from New Ulm. The news of these things was quickly conveyed to us, thirty-three miles distant, and of several things we were told even before this occurred.

Early in the evening, one or two of the traders at Pajutazu were shot, when they all fled, and many of the Indians spent the in seizing their goods. Other un friendly Indians at the same time were attempting to seize the horses belonging to and about the mission stations, and did seize all, except one belonging to myself and one of Mr. Cunningham's. Most of the Christian Indians staid near us all night to guard us and our property, and urging and assisting us to leave One of them acted as a guide across the prairie to the employees of Government and their families, in all probably fifty persons, who fled during the night. Others conducted the families of Messrs. Riggs, Cunningham, and Pettijohn, to an island in the Minne sota river, where they concealed them till the afternoon of Tuesday. About daybreak two men, who were living about eighteen miles above Pajutazu, were attacked, one of whom was killed, and the other escaped with a severe shot in the shoulder, and musket ball in the lower part of his body, and during the day joined Mr. Riggs' party, which now amounted to twenty-two persons, with only one horse and buggy to convey them more than one hundred miles.

win the morning Mr. Hunter and family with the younger members of my family started with one wagon, drawn by two horses, and another by a yoke of oxen, and one gattle, and were conducted by Christian Indians to a ford in the river, and thence to Mr. Riggs party; and early in the afternoon they started across the prairie in a drenching rain. Avoiding all roads as dangerous, they walked on till night, and then lay down in their we clothes, without fire and with little food Having been fully informed of what was going on, myself, wife and sister, concluded that it was best for us to leave also, which we did early on Wednesday. The Christian Indians did every thing in their power to assist us; one of them furnishing the wagon and oxen, and accompanying us ten miles on the way, at the risk of his life. Just before I left the Indians, I was in formed that Mr. A. W. Huggins, Government teacher at Saqui Park, was murdered Friday afternoon, having followed the

trail of those who had preceded me, we

vertook them, and that night we drew

for Fort Ridgeley, and Mr. Hunter miles and to see if we could get into it spoken by When we were within two us to pass row and said that he had more than five he officers, who advised dren, and the soldiers they had already five days' and nights' figure and chilhis advice, travelling for hourseted with the burning stables of the fort the burning stables of the fort. 1 took preserved us and suffered no one to of settlements in safety. A part of us came to St. Peter last night, the others having gone to Henderson. It made us sad as we travelled for about thirty miles of densely settled country, to find but a single family in their own house, and they not daring to sleep in it, and to see thousands of acres of as fine wheat as ever grew, in the shock being destroyed by cattle and birds; and still sadder, on our arrival, to learn that Fort Ridgeley is not yet relieved, and hundreds of individuals, with many of whom some of us were acquainted, have been murdered. Many thousands of families, perhaps one-third of the population of the State, have left their homes, but I hope many of them will soon be able to return, as fifteen hundred men have left here today, going to Fort Ridgeley.
Thos. S. WILLIAMSON.

Wool.-During the first six months of 1862, no less than 16,496,136 lbs. of foreign wool were imported into New-York. England supplied 5,734,808 lbs., Buenos Ayres 4,884,295 lbs., and France 3,203, 806 lbs.

New Discovery in Iron-Clad Ships. A new development in the history of iron-clad ships has been made, for which the country is indebted to the genius of Commodore Porter, the gallant destroyer of the once formidable rebel ram Arkansas. By the official report to the Navy Department of his daring attack, single-handed, upon the Arkansas, under the heavy bat teries at Vicksburg, on the 22d of July, we

learn the following important facts: The Essex, although clad with iron plating only one inch thick at the thickest part, was for two hours and a half under fire of seventy heavy guns in battery, twenty field pieces, and three heavy guns on board the ram.

The fire was indeed terrific. In the intrepid Commodore's words, "so rapid was this fire that for half an hour the hull of the ship was completely enveloped in the heavy jets of water thrown over her by the enemy's shot, shell and balls." At one time this cannonading was at so short a range that he says: "We were so close that the flashes of the enemy's guns through my gun-holes drove my men from the guns." These astonishing results are due to the scientific skill of Commodore Porter in constructing the now famous Essex. She was completed under his own eye and according to his own plans. Unable to adopt for service in the Western rivers the heavy plating used upon the Monitor and the Ironsides, Commodore Porter conceived the idea of constructing the Essex in such a manner that most of the shot would be received at an angle, and be compelled to glance off by an elastic backing to the plates.

By careful experiments upon targets he found that, by using a peculiarly prepared lining of India rubber between the iron plates and the wooden backing, an iron armor of only one inch thick would not be affected by a shot that would penetrate five inches of solid iron. The immense saving of weight and of expense effected by this important discovery will at once be appreciated. Indeed, it is the only method by which the use of iron-clad gunboats on our Western rivers is practicable. Gunboats plated in the ordinary manner, with inch iron, have proved worthless, and the experiment will no longer be repeated. For patriotic reasons we do not propose to describe, in detail, the mode of construction adopted by Commodore Porter: it is enough to announce the great fact. The success of this practical experiment of the Essex for two hours and a half under the impregna-

ble batteries of Vicksburg is decisive. The result of this terrific fire from "a battery not over one hundred feet off," thus described in the official report:

"A heavy ten-inch shot from the nearest battery struck my forward casemate about four feet from the deck, but fortunately did not penetrate. A rifle seven-and-a-half casement about nine feet from the deck; it through, although so severe was the blow that it started a four inch plank two inches thick and eighteen feet long, on the inside. A conical shell struck the casemate on the port side, also, as we were rounding, penetrated the three-quarter inch iron, and slightly wounding three.'

During the heavy cannonading most of the shot glanced from the sides of the Essex, but "during that time this vessel was matters not worth Contending for, which heavily struck forty-two times and only with Judgment of the first Ministers in penetrated twice." This penetration was by the rifle seven-and-a-half inch shot and the conical shell above described.

We believe that the annals of the war record no exposure of a gunboat to a cannonading so severe as this, and the results are regarded by military men as perfectly conclusive and satisfactory.

We learn that our Navy Department

have already adopted some of the features of this plan in the new iron-clad steamers, and that the thin plating of the decks is to be protected by an under sheathing of India rubber. This will remove one of the great sources of annoyance which has been found in the Monitor from the leaking of her decks, and it will effectually prevent any further mortifying occurrences like the penetration of the deck of the Galena from the fire of Fort Darling.

# Manufacture of Saltpetre.

The successive Governments of France have, for many years, encouraged every invention and improvement in the production of nitrate of soda, to render them, if possible, independent of England for the necessary supply to the gunpowder works. The artificial niteries or nitre beds collected for this purpose, consist of animal matter, the rubbish from the walls of old houses, stable litter, refuse of plaster works, &c. The decomposition of the animal matter produces carbonate of ammonia, which, dissolved in water, in connexion with the air charged with oxygen, is transformed into nitrate of ammonia. This product, under the influence of the solar. ray, and the action of time decomposes the calcareous and magnesia carbonates in the plaster rubbish, forming nitrates of lime and magnesia and reproducing carbonate of ammonia, which, set at liberty, serve anew to form the nitrates. According to this theory, the nitrate plays a double part; it serves to reunite the elements of the atmosphere to produce nitric acid, and it causes this acid, formed under its influence, to act on the insoluble carbonates. to change them into nitrates. But this action is not the only one; for Kuhlmann discovered that in most instances the ammonia itself was decomposed, and that its nitrogen, combined with the oxygen of the atmosphere contained in the water, is thus transformed into nitric acid. These calcareous and other earthy nitrates dissolved in water are decomposed by sulphate of sonear to molest us, and we all reached the da, thus forming nitrate of soda and sul-

ete of lime by double decomposition. (salitrate of soda is then heated with mon salt potassium and nitrate of potash Saltpetre is chloride of sodium (com-

Cave, Kentucky, at in the Mammoth ties were obtained from derable quantithe war of 1812. It is were during from the excrements of bats, and a telegram just received from Bombay. He India. It is not known whether any salts Fearnot! Be glad! Cotton is advancing! petre is now obtained from natural sources in the Southern States. If the secessionists were deprived of this substance entirely, they could not carry on war. The nitrate of soda is very abundant in many parts of the world, and were it not so deliquescent, it would answer just as well for making gunpowder as the nitrate of potash

very slow process, requiring about two years to complete. During the French revolution 2,000 tuns were made in one

(saltpetre.)

habitants. In Sweden, each peasant who owns a house is bound by law to make a certain quantity of saltpetre every year for the use of the State. In Spain, Egypt, Persia, and especially India, vast quantities of this salt are made annually; and it is not only a source of great profit, but of warlike power to great Britain.

## My Bird.

Ere last year's moon had left the sky. A birdling sought my Indian nest, And folded, oh so lovingly, Her tiny wings upon my breast.

From morn till evening's purple tinge, In winsome helplessness she lies; Two rose-leaves, with a silken fringe, Shut softly on her starry eyes.

There's not in Ind a lovelier bird: Broad earth owns not a happier nest; O God, thou hast a fountain stirred, Whose waters never more shall rest! This beautiful, mysterious thing,

This seeming visitant from heaven, This bird with an immortal wing, To me-to me, thy hand has given. The pulse first caught its tiny stroke, The blood its crimson hue from mine-

This life which I have dared invoke. Thenceforth is parallel with thine. A silent awe is in my room-I tremble with delicious fear: The future with its light and gloom,

Time and eternity are here.

Doubts-hopes, in eager tumult rise Hear, oh my God! one earnest prayer; Room for my bird in Paradise, And give her angel plumage there!

-Mrs. Judson

## New-England Orthodoxy.

DEPARTURES from the orthodox faith on the part of ministers, in New-England, is not confined to recent times. In a sermon preached by Dr. Increase Mather, in 1701, on "The Glory Departing from New-England," one of the divisions treats of this topic, viz.: "There are ministers who are not principled nor spirited like their

The following is the whole paragraph under this head, capitals, italics, and orthography the same as in the original:

"So far from being so, as that Sundry the holy Covenant, and other Holy Practices which have been the Glory of these Churches of the Lord. Now as one of the greatest tokens for good unto New-England, inch shot from the same battery struck the the Ministry (and Blessed be God that If a gallon of onions could be sent to each penetrated the iron, but did not get faithful to the Interest of Christ and to quart of pickled cucumbers or cabbage, those Holy wayes which have been Professed and Practiced in our Congregations. So it is an Evil Omen and does not Prognosticate Good to Posterity, when Young Ministers shall Despise that Glory, which their Fathers had such a value for; under came half way through the wooden side; it such a Specious pretence of peace, they will exploded through, killing one man and part with Truth and Holiness, and yet at the same time by new Notions and Practices make Divisions. Do not some of them Cry down the Truths as little things, Small New-England, were of weight and worth. as they were willing to endure Suspensions, Imprisonments, and a Voluntary Exilement out of their Native Land, in bearing their Testimony thereunto. Are not some, yea and some who are not the Youngest men, introducing Innovations which our Presbyterian Brethren in England and the Reformed Churches beyond Sea, have condemned, and which the English Liturgy itself approveth not of. As Innovations not warranted by Scripture gradually creep in upon us, the Glory will gradually depart."

### Growth of Cotton in India. It is one of the stern retributions which

follow this wicked rebellion, that it is gradually stripping the South of the elements of power by which it hoped to create a great empire and to take a place among the nations. The two pillars on which the fabric of its hopes rested were SLAVERY and Cor-TON-slavery as furnishing the labor needed in its own territory and in those tropical regions over which the new empire was to expand, and cotton as affording the material of unbounded wealth. But gradually both these props seem to be knocked away. Slavery is getting hard blows, and with the advance of our armies enforcing the sweeping Confiscation Act, seems likely to perish utterly before the end of the struggle. And the withholding of cotton by the South, which was to compel the whole world to recognize the new empire, seems on the contrary to have had the effect to It is the worst form of intoxication. It stimulate the growth of the plant elsewhere, so that it will soon make the world independent of its former sources of supply. are followed by untold horrors, through A correspondent of the Evangelist, writing from Northern India, thus speaks of the impulse given to cotton-growing in that

"You can have little idea of the increased activity in the cotton market in this place [Ahmednuggur] in great quantities from places three hundred miles farhands here. All through the dry season long lines of carts loaded with cotton were to be seen constantly passing along the roads, making the travelling on those lines of road extremely unpleasant. Each cart would have on it ten large bundles, which would fetch here thirty rupees each bundle. The native merchants are constantly on the look out for news from America. The news of some great success of the Fedit was said that the Rebellion was at an end. That day cotton was sold here at very low rates, and holders of cotton lost thousands of rupees by forcing sales. A few weeks ago a native trader brought me

revolution 2,000 tuns were made in one year in Paris, and were foreign supplies cut off, twice this quantity could be made in the same space of time in the city of New-York with its present number of in-

of Christ and his cause."

Soldiers Cared For. Out of one thousand soldiers, one hundred and four are sick; this is the constant proportion, as reported by the Sanitary Commission. The Autumn always increases the number, by reason of the hot days and cool

nights, causing diarrheas and dysenteries of every shade and degree. One yard and a half of stout woolen flannel, fourteen inches broad, worn, from August to November, tightly and constantly around the abdomen, in such a way that it will be double in front, with bits of tape strongly sewed on one end, and about one yard from the other, according to the size of the person, for convenience of tying, would do more toward preventing bowel-complaints among our brave and self-denying soldiers, than all known human means besides This simple device arrested the onset of the cholera, in three days, in one of the largest divisions of the Prussian army, when the terrible scourge last visited Europe. Let every family who has a member in the army, forward such an article on the instant of reading this; if you can do no better, send an old worn petticoat, for, by reason of its softness and pliability, it is better than any thing else. Let every mother who reads this, and who may have no son or other relative bravely battling for the perpetuity of our glorious Union, send one abdominal bandage, to be given to some worthy soldier who has no mother, no sister, no wife, to exercise these kindly cares for him. And let the generous rich, of whom there are so many among us-the Astors, the Aspinwalls, the Minturns, the Stuart Brothers, and those like them-be assured that it is impossible to spend an equal amount of money as efficiently, in any other way. One man who has been in the army twelve months is worth now two raw recruits: hence one dollar's worth of good woolen flannel for one of them, or even an old petticoat, by keeping such soldier healthy in the field, is worth more than the fifty dollars bounty paid for the two re-

Winter is coming; let the sisters and mothers of the soldiers begin to knit two or three pairs of thick woolen socks, to be forwarded to each son and brother by the first of October; let the toes and heels be double knitted, or sheathed with the blue cloth of some worn-out coat or pantaloons, cautioning the soldier to keep the toe nails closely trimmed, so as to prevent the cut-

cruits, under the present exigences of the

ting of the socks. Begin at once, and put up in quart tin cans, to be forwarded, at intervals, (for if sent in large quantities at a time, they will of them have in Print Mock't and Scof't at | be wasted or too lavishly used,) pickled cucumbers and cabbage. Onions are represented by physiologists to be among the most wholesome and nutricious of all the vegetable products, besides their immediis, That God has raised up Young Men in ately invigorating and enlivening effects. there are so many of them) who are true and soldier, once a month, in addition to a scurvy, already beginning to manifest itself would be unknown. And if it could be felt how grateful a quart tin can of pre served berries, tomatoes, or fruits, would be to a soldier who does not see such things, preserved or fresh, sometimes for months together, their sisters, and mothers, and cousins, and wives would spare no little pains to prepare a good supply for months to come, and would begin to send them in mediately.—Hall's Journal of Health.

# The Opium Trade.

We call the attention of our readers to letter on the next page from our correspondent in India, discussing the finances of that Government, in which he presents some startling facts in regard to the Opium Trade. He states that the Indian Govern ment derives from this source alone an annual revenue of £4,000,000, or twenty millions of dollar! If the mere profit is so much, the whole amount of the trade is more than double this sum. All this is wrung from the miserable and degraded Chinese. The Finance Minister of the Indian Government calculates with the utmost coolness and satisfaction on the prospect that China will require one hundred thousand chests of opium a year, for which it will be prepared to pay twelve or fifteen , ural crook" of the legs. Everything is for millions of pounds, or from sixty to seventy the best.

millions of dollars! The effect of such a constant and enormous drain of the precious metals (for the great object is to get hold of the Chinese silver,) must be to render a kingdom already poor yet more impoverished and wretched. It takes away the very lifeblood of trade and commerce. It paralyzes home industry. But yet far more terrible is its effect on the physical and moral stamina of this miserable population. John Chinaman is not a giant at best, but the free use of opium destroys the little man hood that he has left. Its effects on the system are too well known-not only in Asia, but in Europe, and even in America. breaks down the strongest constitution i a very few years. Its transient pleasures which its victims are hurried rapidly to the grave. From this cause alone tens of thousands die every year. And yet the moral turpitude of the Opium Trade seems not to trouble the British conscience English writers note with complacency the this country in consequence of the civil fact of "a steadily increasing demand," war in America. The cotton is brought to and Finance Ministers rub their hands with delight at the prospect of augmented revenue, and of course try to stimulate the ther in the interior, and much of it changes trade to the utmost. The more opium the Chinese can be induced to take, the more silver she will send to India and to England. And yet the Government that fat tens on such an infernal traffic—that grows rich by the price of men's bodies and souls -is shocked that Americans go to war to preserve their national existence! Might not haughty Britain look at the blood spots on her own imperial robes? And must not the judgment of God, sooner or later, de eral troops was reported at one time, and seend upon a nation that is guilty of such cruelty to these unhappy Asiatic races?-N. Y. Evangelist.

VARIETIES. Show Your Colors Now, by standing by the the saltpetre which is employed all manufacture of our gunpowder comes from the saltpetre which is employed all to read English, and he wished me authority of the Government and eternal manufacture of our gunpowder comes from the saltpetre which is employed all to read it to him. It was to this effect: right. Let "precedent" be considered of India. It is not he wished me authority of the Government and eternal to read it to him. It was to this effect: secondary importance; let the constitution Restate of things in America has brought itself, as you interpret it merely, be secontry, ansaperity to merchants in this coundary. Whatever the authorities consider state of thaunts in part for the favorable "constitutional" should not only be assentmerchants havernment finances. Some ed to by every good citizen, but should be past year by tradinge small fortunes the sustained by his words and acts and influ-those who have realized otton, and among ence. If he cannot do these things conbe reckoned an American mt profits may scientiously, let him be mute as a mouse the head of which is a son of the Bombay, under the "violent presumption" that he of one of our American colleges sident is a fool, and has no better sense. For The formation of natural saltpetre is a whose influence in Bombay is all on the sin sensible man will always diffidently misvery slow process, requiring show two of Christ and his cause." men when he sees it opposed to that of

gate income last year, derived from voluntary contributions or from dividends on money bequeathed and invested in consols and other stocks, reached a sum which, translated from pounds, shillings and pence into American money, amounts to \$12,-

Major General Philip Kearny.—The late Philip Kearny was born in the city of New York, on the 2d of June, 1815. He was of Irish descent, his great great grandfather having settled in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1715. From his earliest youth Philip Kearney was imbued with a military spirit, but at one time, in defer ence to the wishes of his mother, he stud ied law. The moment he was freed from the restraint imposed upon his natural tendencies for a military life, he joined the United States First Dragoons, commanded by his uncle, Stephen Watts Kearny, the conqueror of New Mexico and California, who died a Brevet Major General, in 1848 at Vera Cruz.

He was sent to Europe to report upon the cavalry tactics of the French; from thence he went to Africa, where he joined the First Chasseurs d'Afrique, and he attracted the attention of the French army by his daring exploits during the campaign under Marshal Vallec, when the French SUPERIOR STYLE swept the dogged Arab masses from the plains of Metiajha.

He returned to this country and was made Captain of a company of dragoons, and his corps formed the escort of General Scott when he made his entrance into Vera Cruz, and a magnificent one it was. He was brevetted Major, and Gen. Scott reported his gallant and meritorious conduct to the administration in unqualified praise

After the Mexican war, Major Kearny was sent to California and commanded an expedition against the Indians of the Columbia river. In 1850 he resigned his commission and returned to Europe. During the Italian campaign of 1859 Major Kearney served as volunteer aid to Gen. Morris. a distinguished officer in the French army, and the Emperor Napoleon bestowed upon the American officer the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

He was Brigadier General of the New Jersey forces. Gen. McClellan wept when he gazed on the dead body of the hero, and, when questioned as to who should take the command of the departed, replied | uable. -" Who could replace Phil. Kearny."

Played Out .- Street begging, except when practiced by women or decrepid men, has fallen into disuetude. A "sturdy beggar' nowadays receives very many "more kicks that half pence." At the almshouse no adult male is received who is fit for enlistment, while many a man is afforded by the District Attorney an opportunity, a quiet opportunity, of obtaining oblivion of past disgrace by serving his country in the bat-

The Railroad Journal, which is good authority, estimates the value of railway inventions in the last forty years, in this country alone, to be twelve hundred million dollars. Yet the career of improvement seems as far as ever from having reached a limit. According to this estimate, what is the aggregate value of all the improvements which have been patented during the same period? Who can estimate it?

Sewing Silks .- The manufacture of sewing silks is extentively carried on in this country. Including tram, organzine, &c., the production exceeded five million dollars in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New-York, their relative values being in the order mentioned. Ribbons are made to a small extent, but the chief manufacture of silk consists of ladies' dress trimmings, coach-lace, &c., of which the cities of Philadelphia and New-York produce to the value of \$1,260,725 and \$796,682 respectively.

Thankful. - The Madison (Wisconsin) Patriot says a volunteer from that place. thanks his father for giving him crooked or bow-legs, saying that on the day before he had narrowly escaped losing both legs, a cannon ball passing harmlessly through the space occasioned by the "nat-

The French Navy.—The last official reports of the strength of the steam navy of France show that it consists of 360 war vessels propelled by steam, of which number 172 are in commission and 30 are iron-clads. Ten iron-plated ships are building, (each carrying 36 guns,) besides the 6 iron frigates and 12 floating batteries now complete.

Rough Usage. - Somebody truthfully says: be roughly handled, well shaken and exposed to a variety of turns to prevent its ecoming\_hard.

Copper.—The copper mines of Cornwall, vielded 13,212 tors of copper in 1860, those of Lake Superior 7,560 tons in 1861.

MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS, at \$150, \$100, \$75, \$60, and \$45, received and for sale by JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood Street. my13-1y

CHICKERING PIANOS.-TWO octave CHTCKERING PIANOS, received JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood Street.

SPRING STYLES FOR In great variety; embracing in part, a large and well se-lected stock of Fancy French and English

CASSIMERES AND COATINGS. Together with as fine an assortment of Black and Colored CLOTHS AND VESTINGS, as the manufactories of Europe can produce, which are adapted to the wants of gentlemen of tasts, who appreciate style and quality in clothing.

SAMUEL GRAY & SON, marially No. 19 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

LOANS.-PERSONS WISHING TO obtain Loans upon Bonds and Mortrages will find to their interest to call at the office of G. S. BATES.

Butler St., near Allen, Lawrenceville, Pa. ∂jÿ26-1y

P A M I L Y GROCERE AND

TEASI

Wholesale and Retail. J. D. WILLIAMS

114 SMITHFIELD STREET, Nearly Opposite the Custom House, PITTSBURCH, PA.

AWRENCE VILLE INSURANCE

AWRENCY LLEINSURANCE
AGENCY, of the LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, of the Borough of Muncy, Pa,
continue to insure against loss or damage by fire. Capital,
\$2,439,304.67.

The losses of this Company since its organization, 22
years, has been but \$1,160,648. JAS. RANKIN, Pres't.
JOSHUA BOWMAN, Sec'y.

Capt. James Irvin, Mich. M'Callough, Esq.,
Rev. John Wilkinson, D. S. Williams, Esq.,
Rob't Wightman, Esq.,
James Kearney, Esq. G. S. BATES, Ag't,
Office—Butler St., rear Allen, Tawrenceville,
jy24,17.

HAZELTON BROTHERS' NEW-YORK PIANOS.—Another supply of the large Seven
Octave Rosewood Planos, from Hazelton Brothers, NewYork, Just received and for sale by
my18-1y JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood Street.

THE Presbyterian Kanner,

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Published at PITTSBURGH, PA., REV. DAVID M'KINNEY.

THIS IS A LARGE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER PRINTED ON

EXCELLENT PAPER,

## IT CONTAINS Editorials

n all the leading topics of the day, both Religious and Sec ular. All the various subjects that present themselves for onsideration, and that are worthy the attention of intelligent and Christian people, are discussed from the Christian stand-point, and in the comprehensive spirit of Christian charity and enlarged benevolence.

From the beginning of our present National troubles, this paper, while allying itself with no political party, has taken high and fearless ground in favor of the Constitution and the regularly ordained Government, and of the preservation of the integrity of the Union. Its utterances have been firm and decided, and they will continue to be such until the spirit of rebellion has been entirely quenched, and our Gov ernment once more firmly established. OUR WAS BEEN TO BE

## European Correspondence unequalled by any other American journal, in breadth

view, reliability, and general usefulness. It is a complete history of the progress of affairs in Europe, that is inval-

PHILADELPHIA

### THE EASTERN SUMMARY

ives a complete view of business, opinion, religious con cerns, and matters and things in general, in NEW-ENGLAND,

NEW-YORK, AND

nakes the Banner a most valuable repository for informaion concerning those places, to all readers.

CONTRIBUTORS are some of the best newspaper writers in the Church.

We also have OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENTS

Domestic and Foreign News

is prepared with much care and labor. And just now th news in the daily papers is often so uncertain and contralictory that the weekly papers can give by far the most re liable news for the public, since the opportunity for sifting and correction is allowed.

### Under the head of PERSONAL,

acte, whether dead or living, are published.

And under the head of VARIETIES. are given the results of Science, Travel, Discovery, Statist

cal Information, &c., of most value to the public.

SELECTIONS rom books, magazines, and other newspapers, are given to The human heart, like a feather bed, must the Christian, the parent, the man of literature and learning and for the children.

> Nor are the CLAIMS OF THE GARDEN AND THE PARM

# A DE COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF TH

This paper is furnished to Clubs of Twenty or more at the iowrate of \$1.25 per annum; with an additional copy to the person getting up the Club. To Clubs of Ten or more at \$1.25. To Single Subscribers at \$1.50, when sent by Gentlemen's Garments, Mail. To Single Subscribers in Pittsburgh or Allegheny supplied by the Carrier, at \$2.00.

> REV. DAVID M'KINNEY, PRESBYTERIAN BANNER, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW TRACTS For Soldiers and Sailors JUST ISSUED BY The Presbyterian Board of Publication,

No. 821 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia: A RECRUITING SONG. Printed on Stiff Card. Price 50 A RECRUITING SUNG. Printed on Still Card. Price 50 cents per 100 net.

THE CONVERTED SAILOR. Tract No. 226. By the Rev. Charles J. Jones; Paster of the Mariners' Church; New-York, 4 pages.

WHERE ARE THE NINE! Tract No. 239. An Address to Persons Recovered from Sickness. 3 pages.

AM I. A SOLDIER! AND EXAMPLES OF CHRISTIAN.

ALSO THE SOLDIER'S POOKET-BOOK. In English and German. Each 5 cents.

JUST AS I AM. On Card. 50 cents per 100.

TWELVE TRACTS FOR SOLDIERS In a Package. Price 10 cents, THE SOLDIER'S LIBRARY. Seventy Volumes. Price And a variety of Tracts, suitable for distribution in the

Army and Navy.

Please address orders to

WINTHROP, SARGENTE
Business Correspondent:

821 Chestnut Street Philadelphia
Rooms, 57 Hand Street.

Rooms, 57 Hand Street. PROPERTY AND LOTE FOR SALE.

A brick dwelling, pleasantly situated on Bellefonte Street.

A brick dwelling, pleasantly situated on Prospect Street.

A brick (dwelling, pleasantly situated on Prospect Street.

A brick (dwelling, pleasantly situated on Prospect Street.

A brick (dwelling, pleasantly situated on Watern Street.

Butlack, and will, be sold on liberal torms. Also, for from 10 to 15 acres of fine Gardening Laud, 14 miles sale, from 10 to 15 acres of fine Gardening Laud, 14 miles Butlating Lots of all sizes, and prices to sulf.

For terms, acc., apply at the Real Estate and Justinance Butlack. Butler St., near Allen, Lawrenceville, Pa.

JOHN A. RENSHAW, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer.

Takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and custom that he has recently removed to the new and spacious w

Corner of Liberty and Hand Streets. (A few doors above his old stand,) And having largely increased his stock by recent purch now offers to the public the most extensive and complete sortment to be found in this city, of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Teas, Spices, Pickles and Sauces, Preserved Fruits in great variety, Fish, Hams, Dried Beef, &c., besides an assortment of Domestic Housekeeping articles; thus constituting a Housekeeper's Emporium, where most all articles that are useful or necessary for the Family all may be purchased at reasonable prices. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. WA Catalogues containing an extended list of my stock nished by mail, if desired.

shed by mail, if desired.

JOHN A. RENSHAW,

ap7-ly

Cor. Liberty and Hand Sts., Pittsburgh SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED PAMILY SOAP MAKER.

Made by the "Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Con-pany." The only genuine and patented article. Beware of Counterfeits! Buyers and sellers of the bogus articles wij-be prosecuted. For sale by all Druggists and Gracers. Prices reduced to suit the times. HARTUPEE & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST AND SHORT STREETS, PITTSBURG PA. Steam Engines, Machinery, and Castings. Also, of STILLS, TANKS, and all other apparatus for refining Oils.

MERCHANTS HOTEL, 46 North Fourth Street. PHILADELPHIA. C. M'KIBBEN & SON, Proprietors.

HIDE, OIL AND LEATHER STORE D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS. No. 31 South Third Street.

BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHI Have for Sale Have for Sale

SPANISH AND GREEN SLAUGHTER HIDES, CALCUT
TA AND PATNA KIPS, TANNERS' OLL, &C., AT
THE LOWEST, PRICES AND UPON
THE BEST TERMS.

All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which is highest marke price will be given in cash, or taken ir tchange for H .es. Leather stored free of charge, and sold Liberal Cash Advances made on Leather Consigned to Us

JOHN D. M'CORD JAMES S. M'CORD M'CORD & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 11 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Have now on hand for Spring sales, as large and complete an assortment of Goods as can be found in any of the Eastern cities, consisting of cities, consisting of

Fur, Silk, and Wool Hats,
of every style and quality; CAPS of every quality and latest
fashions; Palm Leaf, Straw, Leghorn, and Panama HATS:
Straw, and Silk BONNETS, etc., etc. Persons wishing to
purchase either by Wholesale or Retail, will find it to their
advantage to call and examine our stock

mar19-1v

TO INVALIDS. Do Not Despair Until You Have Tried the

THE PITTSBURGH WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT is delightfully situated on the banks, of the Obio, ten miles Wost of the city. We have treated many hundred cases of nearly every kind of disease; and can refer to patients all over the country whom we have restored to health, of the everything itse had failed.

The following are among the diseases we have treated successfully: The following are among the diseases we have treated successfully:
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Serofula, every form of Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constitution of the Bowels, Spinal Irritation, Neuralgia, Bheumatism, Lumbago, Nervousness, all Diseases of the Reproductive Organs, Diabetes, Dropsy, &c., &c.

TO FEMALES suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, we appeal with confidence, as we rarely fail to effect cures in those cases.

We not only enterly on of your disease, but we entirely remove from your system the bad effects of the poisonous drugs you have taken.

OUR CURE is open to you. Come to us and we will in due time send you home healthy, and fit for life's duties Terms moderate. Send for a Circular, to

W. N. HAMBLETON, M.D.,

Box 1.304.

feh8-Ty Box 1,304, Pittsburgh, Pa

CIO LIBRARIES

The American Sunday School Union FOR DISTRIBUTION. The \$10 Sunday School Libraries for distribution as per gacy in Will of the late CHARLES BREWER, will be legacy in: Will of the late KHAKLISS BLEVEN, who or ready for delivery on and after July 10th, 1860. The Sunday Schools entitled to these Libraries are those established in Allegheny County, Pa., since March 31st, Applicants will be required to subscribe to statement giv

Applicants will be required to subscribe to statement giving name, location, and date of organization of the School; name and Post Office address of Superintendent; average number of teachers and scholars in attendance, and amount then contributed for support of School.

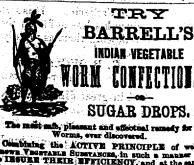
Reasonable evidence, by amount of contributions and otherwise; of the permanence of the School will be required.

Apply to

Of EATON, MACKUM & Co.

No. 17 Figh St. Pittelworph H. SAMSON, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

No. 60 Smithfield Street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Ready-Made Coffins, Metallic Cases, Shrouds, &c., of the latest styles, Personal services in all cases when required, and no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction, and relieve the friends of the many unpleasant duties necessarily connected with the preparations for burial, at to and refere the regime of the many unpresent the cessarily connected with the preparations for burial, really reduced prices. Rooms open day and night. Heat and Carriages furnished. TRY



Worms, ever discovered.

Combining the ACTIVE PRINCIPLE of well-knews Veerrang Superange, in such a manner as to IMSURE THEIR EFFICIENCY and at the same time reader them EASY TO BE ADMINISTERED, and firm from these unpinesant and often dangerous effects produced by Vermitage in the old form. D. B. BARNES, 202 Broadway, New York.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. THE LARGEST COMMERCIAL

REAL MARK S. T. COMMERCHAIL AND RESTRICT MANUFACTURERS, STRAMBOAT, RAILROAD, AND BANK BOOK KREPING.

FIRST PREMIUM DISTRICTS OF COMMERCIAN PROPERTY OF COMMERCIANTICS. MANUFACTURERS, STRAMBOAT, RAILROAD, AND BANK BOOK KREPING. FIRST PREMIUM PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP;
ALSO, SURVEYING, EMOTREERING, AND MATHEMATICS
GENERALLY,
S35.00 pays for a Cummercial Course; Students enter and
review at any time.

\$35.00 pays for a Cummercial Course; Students enter and review at any time.

Ministers sons tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of eight square, leet, containing a great variety of Writing, Lettering and Flourishing, inclose 22 cents in stamps to the Principals, mars-ly

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittaburgh, Pa.

\$50, \$50, \$15, \$100, \$125, and \$150 for sale by my13-ly

JOHN H. MEILOR, 81 Wood Street.

\$90. A DOUBLE-REED FIVE rder for ninety dollars. For sale by my13-1y. JOHN. H. MELLOR, 81 Wood Street. PITTSBURGHFEMALE COLLEGE REV. I. C. PERSHING, A.M., President.

Best Sustained College in the State. FORTY-DOLLARS PETEMBER 2D. Send to the President for a catalogue.

Superb brick huildings. Thorough and extensive course of study. TRLEGRAPHING and ORGAN MUSIC taught ferm commences SEPTEMBER 2D. Send to the President for a catalogue.

A. R. President of Board of Trustees.

C A R B O N O 1 L For Brilliancy and Economy, SURPASSES ALL OTHER ILLUMINATING OILS now in market. [It will burn in all styles of coal oil lamps, is perfectly safe, and free from all offensive odor. Manufactured and for sale by

MACKEOWN,

WE LIBERT BTREET, PITTERED BY

J. M. WISE. WISE & CHAPMAN,

Real Estate Agents, Notaries Public, and Conveyancers PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, Will locate Land Warrants, source Patents, buy, sell, and rent lands and Town Property, pay Taxes, take depositions the collection of debts in Western Town and Nebraska, Sc. 

MASON & HAMLIN'S \$80

A third supply of these elegant useful and cheap Harmoniums received today. Teachers, Directors of Schools, are respectfully invited to call and examine them, at the mysty of these colors are are respectfully invited to call and examine them, at the mysty of the second colors of the colo