Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

The War.

There are many speculations about army movements near at hand. Man has a wonderful propensity to vaticination. We wish we had a little more pre-discernment, that we might better accommodate public taste. In war, however, concealment is one of the essential ingredients of success: and for this reason, not only should Cabinets and Generals be reticent, but prophets also should suppress the utterances of their

About the utmost that we can now say with certainty is, that great preparations are being made. We have an army on the upper Potomac, threatening Winchester, an army at Washington, which is stretching out toward Gordonsville, and an army gathering about Fortress Mouroc, which, with the naval force there, looks frowningly upon Richmond. Another week or two of time may enable us to say upon which place the first serious attack is directed.

The report of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, by our troops, proves to have been correct. It is greatly to be regretted that the place could not have been held.

The enemy is retiring before our forces in Kentucky. We would hope that our possession of the country we may occupy, henceforth, will be made sure. The rapid movements and far advances of last Spring were well conceived and well executed: and they would have been wise, if we had brought out a sufficient force to occupy, hold firmly, and pacify the country in our rear: but, with our defective armies, they have proved to be miscalculations. We lost men, money, time, friends, and pres tige, thereby. We calculated too much upon the feebleness of our foe, and too much upon a strong Union feeling in Kentucky and Tennessee. Wisdom is to be learned by experience.

Gen. Grant holds West Tennessee, and has gained a brilliant victory at Corinth. In Missouri we are not likely to have very much trouble. Mobile is threatened by our fleet. We have a large naval force in the Gulf, and Mobile is the only important seaport there which is possessed by the

Gen. Mitchell and Admiral Dupont are concentrating forces at Port Royal, having one eye on Savannah and the other on Charleston. In each of these ports the enemy is preparing iron-clad vessels, and their speedy capture is vastly important. Some more of our own iron clads are needed to do the work with ease.

healthy during the Summer. There has been no yellow fever, and no malignant epidemic of any kind. This is a wonder to the people, there being, by the presence of a Northern army, so many unacclimated persons in the city. The oath of allegiance has been taken very extensively, to save confiscation; that law going into operation | And each side wants political power, so as | their meeting. We love a government of law, on the 23d ult. On that day the administration of civil law took the place of the military. Judges opened their courts in the various districts, and the sheriff and his deputies commenced operations. The working of the system will be looked to with much interest. Gen. Batler, however, is still commander, with the war

THE STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH .- The be, and would be suppressed ere then, if South has now called to the battle field, nearly the utmost of her strength. The last Winter's conscription embraced all the able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 35. This, with the former levies, State officers and Legislatures are to be gave an army of about 700,000. This swelled their armies sufficiently to beat us back in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas; to stop us in Mississippi, to diminish our hold in South Carolina and Louisiana, and to give us some trouble in Missouri. With our new recruits arriving, the tables are turned. The enemy's progress is not only checked, but his principal armies are on the retreat. And his losses are immense. The army of Gen. Lee, in all the series of battles before Richmond, lost about 30,000 men; and he has lost about 60,000 since he left Richmond. This number embraces his losses on the Rapidan, Rappahannock, about Manasses, and in Maryland. His losses in the West have not been so great, but there are hard battles yet to be fought.

To make up these losses, and to strengthen the armies against our increase, the Confederates have ordered a new conscription. This embraces all men fit for war, between the ages of 35 and 45. According to the late census tables there are about 300,000 in the Southern States embraced in this period of life. But of men between 35 and 45, only about one half are fit for military duty. This would increase their armies 150,000 men; a number which campaign.

Thus we see that exhaustion rapidly apbroaches, in the South. The levy now brdered will not make their army equal, by large amount, to ours, which is now getfrom their rebellion. The only condition | no separation of the Union, by the consent

consists greatly in slaves; men who toil at | end let politics be submissive, and let the home in needful work, while the freemen war be waged with vigor. go out to battle. Soon, if the war shall continue, our enemy will be weakened at his point. Actual freedom may not go farther than our armies advance; but the built on the plan of the Monitor, and called the Nahant, was successfully launched at South Boslaves, hearing of the proclamation, as they ton, to-day.

will very speedily, will manage to escape in vast numbers, or will rise in rebellion against their masters, as their masters have against the Government.

If then the war shall be pressed vigorously, its termination will be speedy.

Politics and the War. We have so little love for party politics, or rather we have such an aversion to the their ends, that we are liable to be too incan give full credit to scarcely any thing during a canvass. Political parties have, in some aspects, a beneficial influence on Government. An eagle-eved opposition makes an Administration careful, cautious, often the ins and the outs are like Esop's already gorged, in quiet possession, than to let them be supplanted by a hungry swarm.

Just at the present time, partizanship is peculiarly injurious. Union is indispensable to safety, and politics seem to be taking such a turn that union may be rendered impracticable. Two classes of men seek to possess the Government. Both of these the whole strength of our people for the tremencry out perpetually against the course of dous shock. The enemy is making great prepapublic affairs. The President does not We must respond with equal energy; if we do please either. He will not be controlled by not, we shall be lost; but we will do it." by either. They divide on the members of the Cabinet. They praise, and blame, and quarrel about the Generals he entrusts. They are denunciatory in regard to measures adopted, or proposed, for the carrying tained by the people. The measure, if enforced on of the war. They are at daggers' points with the vigor which is practicable, and which respecting the end to be attained by the war. Their contests and vituperations weaken alike the hands of the Government, and the hearts and hopes of the people. What then is to be done? Save the

Union, all say. But how? By a proper use of power, all say again. But still, between the ultras there is an immense difference. A few leaders on one side say that it is impossible to save the Union without conserving slavery. These oppose every measure which tends to destroy the institution. Other leaders, or would-be leaders, say that while slavery exists there can be no Union-that is, no union securing harmonious action and peace. These make measures to banish slavery, a first essential. The one class cannot or will not strive to save the Union unless they can also save slavery. The other would see the Union dissolved, rather than that slavery should maintain its status. Neither can hence yield a hearty support to the Administration. Each would rather thwart than help forward an effective plan to subdue NEW-ORLEANS has been exceedingly the foe, if thereby their own peculiar aim embarrassments will drive the country to a total abolition of slavery, and to the employing of the slaves in fighting for their own freedom; the other imagines that delays and ill success will make the people willing to accept of peace on any terms.

> Within about a month, a new Congress is to be elected. This Congress will not come into power until the fourth of March next; and may not meet, unless called by the President, until the following December. Before that time we trust that the rebellion will be suppressed. It ought to

we were all of one mind, and all in earnest. The Fall elections, however, are to have of the next Congress to be determined, but chosen. In these elections, the desire of the country as to the policy of the war will be indicated. Will the policy of the Administration be sustained? If so, neither of the factions to which we have alluded. will be placed in the position of influence. The President is with neither. He wishes Union. He wars not for slavery, nor against it. If it is in the way, let it perish. assail it. There are but very few sane men, in the loyal States, who would leave their homes for three years, or even for nine such devotion. The vast body of the peo-

dure for their country, not for the slave. tions. They make a great commotion, and army of reserves ought to be constantly kept on they tell the people that a man can do at home and ready for any emergencies. We nothing by himself; that he must be on respectfully ask the President to call for such a fluence. Sometimes this is so, but not the quota of each State to be raised after it shall always. Moderate men, serious, thinking made both for volunteers and for militia. We men, sometimes do control elections: they always should control them, and genwill not greatly, if at all, exceed their erally might do so. And now, if ever, losses since the opening of the Spring they should exhibit their firmness of purpose, their true loyalty, and the power of numbers. Repel fanatics. Shun traitors. And trust no man who is but lukewarm in

his country's cause. As we understand the Administration, ing ready, and they have no new class of it is determined to carry on the war, under oming Winter, then, their forces must practicable. It will make no compromise May we not hope that wisdom will soon re- must submit to Federal authority There turn to the people, and that they will cease will be no recognition of the rebellion, and of peace and safety, which is required of of the President. Cannot the people and the masses, is, that they "cease to do evil." | their Government cooperate on this princi-The strength of the South, as all know, ple? Let us have a country; and to this

Launch of au Iron clad Steamer.

Boston, Oct. 7 .- The new iron-clad steamer.

General Rews.

Stamp Duties.

Mr. Hunt, of this city, has issued, on a card very convenient for office use, a schedule of U. S. Stamp Duties. Price 10 cents.

Ferocity of the Rebels.

A passenger from Richmond, at Fortress Monmeasures resorted to by partisans to carry roe, reports that the Confederate Congress have resolved in all future actions to hoist the black credulous to every thing that is affirmed, | flag and exterminate the Union troops without on either side, in a political contest. We granting quarters. The measure was proposed, debated, and referred to a committee. We have not yet seen any statement of the final action. that is said or written, which has any The House will likely hesitate before resolving bearing on candidates or public measures, upon a measure so desperate, so savage, and so destructive to themselves if retorted. In a similar strain the Richmond Whig, speak-

ing of President Lincoln's proclamation, says: "It ordains servile insurrection in the Confederate States, and it is not misunderstood in the and attentive to public interests. But too South or North. It is a dash of the pen to destroy four thousand millions of our property, and is as much as a bid for the slaves to rise in inflies; and it is a less evil to leave those surrection, with assurance of aid from the whole military and naval power of the United States.' It speaks of the cruelty of the Administration,

nd savs: "Butler is a Saint compared with his master. Our military operations are henceforth to assume very grave character. The friends of the new programme will necessarily destroy all terms between us. The next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for the magnitude and character of the hostilities. Let our authorities prepare rations, as well as issuing fiendish proclamations

This shows that the Proclamation is not regarded by the South as a mere brutum fulmen. And in this they are good judges. They expect to find it a terrific war measure. And it will be so, if our Government is faithful, and is susis due to the country's interest, will make the war short, and will save to the North myriads of

Address to the President. The Governors of twelve of the loyal States,

Governof Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island; Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts; Governor Tod, of Ohio; Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa.

Governor Bradford, of Maryland; Governor Washburne, of Maine; Governor Terry, of New Hampshire; Governor Olden, of New Jersey; Governor Pierpont, of Virginia; Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin Governor Yates, of Illinois:

met at Altoona, Pa., on the 22d of September, for conference on the state of the country. Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and Vermont vere represented by proxy. Governor Ramsay regretted his inability to be

present, on account of the Indian war on his The meeting was, we have reason to believe, harmonious. After comparing views on sundry matters of deep national importance, they adopted an address to the President, and adjourned to

Washington City. There they paid their respects personally to the President. We are not sure that the Governors did right constitutional advisers, in his Cabinet; and either directly, or through that Cabinet, all information and counsel may be made to reach him. And if more is needed, Congress can be assembled, at any time, in sixty days. While we do not disapprove of any thing the Governors did in their joint counsel, we still regret that they had to direct measures to the accomplishing of and from established legal modes we would not depart, unless under imperious necessity. The following is the written result of their de-

> WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1862. ADDRESS to the people of the United States. adopted at a meeting of Governors of the loyal States, held to take measures for the more active support of the Government, at Altoona. Pa., on the twenty-second day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

After nearly one year and a half spent in con-

est with an armed and gigantic rebellion against

he National Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and a vast influence. Not only is the character people continue and must always remain as they were at its origin, namely: to restore and perpetuate the authority of the Government and the life of the Nation. No matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity, nevertheless, this work of restoring the republic, preserving the institutions and justifying the hopes and terms of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge, without hesitation, to the President of the United States, the most loyal and cordial support hereafter, as heretofore, in the exercise the functions of his great office. We recognise in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, their responsible to preserve the Constitution and restore the and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the Constitutional powers of Congress, must be vigorously and religiously guarded and preserved as the condition on which If it is not in the way, do not turn aside to all our form of Government, and the Constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves, can be saved from the wreck of anarchy, or from the rule of despotism, in submission to the laws which may have been, or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful order of the months, and endure hardships, and risk President cooperating always in our own spheres life in the camp and the battle-field, for in the National Government. We mean to conthe sake of either slavery or abolition. It lawful and proper powers contending against is mainly stay at home folks, who talk of treason and rebellion, or the public enemies, and whether in public life or in private station, sup-porting the arms of the Union until its cause ple, and especially our soldiers, do and en- shall conquer; until final victory shall perch upon the standard, or the rebel foe shall make a dutiful, rightful and unconditional submission. But violent partisans always lead in elec- We are impressed with the conviction that an nothing by himself; that he must be on force of volunteers for one year's service, of not the one side or the other, to have any inless than one hundred thousand in the aggregate, believe that this would be a measure promote the prudence, while it would greatly promote the people. We hail with military education of the people. We hail with gratitude and encourage the hope that the Procamation of the President issued on the 22d inst., leclaring emancipated from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the ebel States, whose rebellion shall last till the ist day of January next. The right of any persons to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies all those who are allowed the possession of such authority. The right to rebel themselves, and therefore the right to establish martial law or ing ready, and they have no new state of the Constitution, and with the utmost vigor military government in a State or Territory, in rebellion, implies the right and duty of the Government of the Constitution of the Constituti apidly decline. Can they not see this? with rebels in arms. Every seceded State therein by appropriate proclamations and assurable the Federal authority. There are so f protection. In order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience may not be forced into treason as the unwilling tools of rebellious traitors, to have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause to support a state of the rebellion, would have been. in our judgment, unjust to the loyal people, whose treasure and lives have been made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism, would have discriminated against the wife, who is compelled to surrender her husband; against the parent who is to surrender his child to the hard-

ships of the camp. If rebel masters were permitted to retain their slaves, it would have been

a final decision alike against humanity and jus-

tice, the rights and dignity of the Government,

and against sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to strike at the

root of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the

efforts and new life and hopes to the hearts of the

people.

Cordielly tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success, and will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to this nation and this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain. The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism and their devotion to duty, demand from us, and from all their countrymen, the homage of the incerest gratitude; the pledge of our constant einforcement and support. A just regard for these brave men whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference. And now, presenting to our National Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote our selves to our country's service; and we will surround our President in our constant support. trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with rigor this war for the preservation of the naional life and the hopes of humanity. A. G. CURTIN.

RICHARD YATES, ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., E. Solomon, Samuel J. Kirkwood, O. P. MORTON. (By D. G. Rose, his representative,) WM. SPRAGUE.

F. H. PIERPONT,

N. S. BERRY.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

The Late Battle at Corinth.

CATRO. October 7.-As yet we can only state he general results of the fighting at Corinth. Skirmishing commenced on Tuesday last, and here has been more or less fighting every day since. The rebel loss is about 800 killed and 1,500 to 1,800 wounded. We have 1,500 prisoners at Corinth, 300 on the Hatchie river, and more are constantly coming in. We have taken several thousand stand of arms thrown away by the rebels in their flight. They are mostly new English make. Our loss is believed to be 800 killed and 1,000 wounded. Many of the houses in the town are badly shattered by shot and shell. On Sunday General Ord drove the enemy five miles, over hills and through woods and val leys, the rebels taking advantage of every wood for their infantry and every hill for their artillery. The fight lasted seven hours. The rebel General Rogers was killed. General Oglesby has died of his wounds. Generals Ord and Veach are alightly wounded.

Prisoners taken say that their effective force utnumbered us two to one.

Thanks to the Army of the Potomac. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- To Major General Mc-Chellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac: General, your report of yesterday, giving the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, has been received and submitted to the President. These were hard-fought battles, but well earned and decided victories. The valor and endurance of your army in the several conflicts, which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal State of Marylend, are creditable alike to the troops and to the officers who commanded them. A grateful country, while mourning the lamented dead, will not be unmindful of the honors due the living. H. W. HALLECK. General in Chief.

Yellow Fever at Wilmington, N. C.

The yellow fever is assuming fearful proporspread and malignity, and the inhabitants of that On the 16th ult., Mr. ALEXANDER PORTER RAY in Wilmington, N. C., both in its rapid nelpless condition, arising to Miss MARGARET KINKLE, all of Indiana Co., from their utter ignorance of the disease, and the proper way of nursing the stricken patient. Letters from the plague-stricken city appeal in strong terms for aid, and that can be rendered effectually only by those acclimated, and who can venture there without danger.

CAPE RACE, October 4 .- The steamer Jura rom Liverpool on the 25th, via Londonderry or the 26th ult. was boarded at nine o'clock this morning, by the news yacht of the Associated

The news of Gen. McClellan's victory over Gen. Lee was received with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool, and gave an impetus to the cotton market, which was checked y large arrivals of surats. The London Times, of the 25th ult., in an editorial says: After the recent events, it is not mpossible that we may yet see Garibaldi crossing

he Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen, and fighting for the subjugaion of a nation struggling to be free. The Morning Post remarks that to be constant o his principles, Garibaldi should go to the other side, where 9,000,000 are fighting for the right f governing themselves.
The London Times says that Gen. Pope, by his

own reports, has succeeded in proving that it there was one man more than another unfit to have the command in the Federal army, it is querulous General, who puts the blame of every failure upon others.

The Times has an editorial highly eulogistic of

the Canadas for their subscription for the relief of the distressed operatives of Lancashire. It regards the subscription as a proof that whatever lifficulties may now and then arise, in adjusting the relative obligations of Great Britain and her colonies, their devotion to the crown is real and active at home. At a meeting of a few representatives from

he London firms connected with the Manchester trade, to examine the proposed substitute for cotton, they signed a memorandum in favor of its length, strength and beauty, which in their opinion rendered it worthy of their most careful consideration. Whether the manufacture of i can be economically and successfully applied, they leave to others to determine. Ronssell, the late member of Parliament, was

placed on his trial in London, on the 24th, for forging deeds and the will of his late father, hereby possessing himself of immense wealth. He pleaded guilty, in a calm, egotistical and apparently penitent speech. He was sentenced t ransportation for life. The Journal Decoun shows that the depression n the cotton trade had exercised a very bene-

ficial influence on the French woolen manufac A large Garibaldi meeting was held at the Stockholm Exchange, at which an address was enthusiastically adopted expressing sympathy for Jaribaldi, and urging the speedy evacuation of

Garibaldi, under date of September 14th, "I am a prisoner and dangerously wounded. ently impossible for me to dispose of

Rome by the French

'However, as soon as I am restored to liberty. and my wounds are healed, I shall take the first favorable opportunity to satisfy my desire to serve the great American Republic, of which I am a citizen, and which is now fighting for universal liberty.'

Commercial.

Pittsburgh Market. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, 1882.

ASHES—Soda Ash, 3@31/c.; Pots, 4@41/c.; Pearls 1/4c. The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinar

Nurposes.

APPLES—\$1.75@2.20 \$2 bbl.

BEANS—Prime White, \$1.50 per bushel.

BACON—Shoulders. 51/cc.; Sides, 61/cc.; Plein Hams, 10c
Sugar Cured do., 121/cc. \$1 bc.

BUTTER—Choice Fresh. 10c. \$2 bc.

CHEESE—Western Reserve, 9c. \$2 bc. Hamburg, 10c.

65074

HAY-\$10.50@13.00 \$\text{p} ton, at scales.

LARD-9c. \$\text{p}\$ fb.

LIME-Louisville, from store, \$1.25 per bbl PEACHES-\$1.25 th bush PLUMS—\$2.00 \$ bush. POTATOES—Neshannocks, 75c. per bush SALT-No. 1, \$1.87

SEEDS-Clover, \$4.00@4.25. Timothy, \$1.65. Fla STEARINE—914@914c. \$ fb. TALLOW—Rough, 5c.; Country rendered, 6c.

Special Rotices.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in us A. F. CHATONY, General Agent, 18 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!-THE BEST IN

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye pr luces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warrant not 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,

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of each box. FACTORY, No. 81 BARGLAY STREET, NEW YORK. (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.)

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

Married.

September 2d, at the parsonage in Mechanicstown, by Rev. T. G. Scott, Mr. ROBERT M'ALAS-TER to Miss ELIZABETH MORRISON, all of Carroll Co., Ohio. September 4th, Mr. ALEXANDER STITTS to Miss Julia M. Crumley, all of Columhiana County, Ohio.

September 18th, by Rev. Alex. Donaldson, D.D., JAMES W. KIER, of Clarksburg, Pa., to Miss Susan Fritz, of Eldersridge, Pa. September 25th, by Rev J. C. Thom, assisted by Rev. Alex. Donaldson, D.D., Mr. COLUMBUS BELL, of Oil City, Venango County, to Miss R.

K. THOM, of Eldersridge, Indiana Co., Pa. September 25th, by Rev. W. F. Kean, assisted Rev. David Kirkpatrick, D.D., S. B. VAN VALZAH, of Mifflinsburg, Pa., to Miss JENNIE B James, of Freeport, Armstrong Co., Pa. By Rev. D. W. Townsend, September 26th,

both of Allegheny County, Pa. On September 27th, by Rev. D. M. Miller, at in that vicinity was 65,000. This is probably an the residence of the bride's father, Lieut. Joseph over-estimate, but it is certain that they have O. Adams, Co. G., 1st Reg. Va. Infantry, to

Mr. Eli Anderson to Miss Sarah Jane Christy,

Miss Susan H. Copeland, of Columbiana County, O. On Thursday, September 25th, by Rev. James L. Reed, Mr. Joseph H. Taggart to Miss Nannie

HILLIGAS, all of Wayne County, O. August 28th, by the Rev. W. W. Laverty, Dr Hamnond, of Steubenville, O., to Miss Mary. Sharon, of Smithfield, Ohio. September 25th, at the residence of Geo. Johnston, Esq. Hancock County, Va., Mr. ORVILLE C. SINCLAIR Osceola, Ohio, to Miss Eliza McC. Johnston, Hancock Co., Va.

On the evening of the 16th ult., by Rev. W M. Ferguson, Mr. J. M. Porter, of Virginia to Miss Mollie A., eldest daughter of R. J. Clark, Esq., of Washington, Onio. September 30th, by Rev. Wm. Edgar, Mr. Eli

DIBLE to Miss Anna M. G. Patton, all of West

noreland County, Pa. By Rev. M. M. Shirley, at the M'Coy house; Indiana, August 8th, Mr. George Harrison CRIBBS to Miss CLARISA BEATTY. On the 12th ult., Mr. John Miller to Miss Jane Cochran.

On Tuesday, April 18th, by Rev. H. Webber, Mr. John Marshal to Miss Jane Cole, all of Lawrence Co., Pa. October 1st, by Rev. C. G. Braddock, Mr. AMES M'DONALD, of Allegheny City, to Miss

MARTHA KENNEDY, of South Fayette. At the residence of the officiating minister, in Rural Valley, Pa., September 30th, by Rev. W. F. Morgan, Capt. Joseph Clingenberger, of Elderton, to Miss Hetty Jane McMasters, of

Obituary.

[ANNOUNCEMENTS, GRATIS; ADDITIONAL REMARKS, FIVE ents a Line, Nine Words being a Line. DIED-In Rural Valley, Armstrong County a., September 8th, 1862, of diptheria, Mr JAMES A. KIRKPATRICK, aged 40 years, 10

months, and 17 days. DIED—Near Plumville, Indiana County, Pa., September 25th, of diptheria, ELIZABETH MA-TILDA, daughter of John and Elizabeth Trussel,

aged 3 years. DIED-In Rural Village, Armstrong County Pa., September 29th, Mr. ZEBINA LILCOLN of lung disease, aged 50 years.

DIED-In Wellsville, Ohio, on the morning of September 24th, of "ovarian scirrhus," Mrs. CAROLINE MARTIN, relict of Joseph Martin, late of Washington, Pa.

DIED-On the 24th inst., near Harrison City Pa., of rheumatism in the heart, Mr. DAVID BROWN, in the 19th year of his age.

DIED-Near the battle field, in Maryland, or Saturday, September 20th, Mr. JAMES D. RID-DLE, aged about 25 years.

Mr. Riddle was the son of John B. Riddle, Esq., a Ruling Elder in the church of Hollidaysburg, Pa. He belonged to the volunteer corps, Gen. Mansfield's division of the army, and fell in the battle of Antietum, September 17th, mortally wounded. He was a young man of much promise. We have not heard whether in the absence of his pious friends he was cheered by the presence of a chaplain. Doubtless the three days which he survived, after the fatal wound, were employed in finishing his work. It is a consolation to know that a loved one has had even this brief space to commend his spirit into

the hands of Jesus. DIED-On Saturday morning, September 27th, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY LONG. wife of Arthur Long, Esq.

The deceased was a sufferer for months, and from a form of disease that baffled the best medical skill. Her disease was complicated; originating perhaps in the liver, but affecting various other abdominal organs, and reaching in its final issue a dropsical character, which soon ran its course, and released its subject from sorrow and suffering here, to enter upon that rest which remaineth for the people of God in heaven, Mrs. Long was in the sixtieth year of her age,

and had been for more than forty years an humble, meek, and quiet member of Bethel church. She was the mother of eight children, seven of whom survive her. And in all the relations of life, as a wife, a mother, a neighbor, and a member of the church, it could with the strictest truth be said, that kindness, gentleness, meekness, and peacefulness, were visible characteristics. Those who knew her best, only knew her to love and respect her. So long as able, she loved to attend the house of long as able, she loved to attend the house of God, and seemed to enjoy his ordinances with a sweet and holy relish. And during her last days, that Saviour in whom she had long trusted, did not forsake her. She was calm and resigned—enabled to give up husband, and children, and friends without a murmur, though in her heart she felt all that tender affection which belongs to the true-hearted wife and loving mother. She has gone from the family-aircle and her place in the tamily of the Principal, and are under his immediate supervision. Board, Tuition in all branches—including french and German—furnished room, fuel, light, and washing, applied for two Sessions of five mouths each, for from \$10 to \$20 less. French and German are each taught by a native Frenchman and a native German, without a murmur, though in her heart she felt all that tender affection which belongs to the true-hearted wife and loving mother. She has gone from the family-aircle and her place in the tamily of the Principal, and are under the tamily of the Principal, and are un OHESSE—Western Reserve, 9c. & D. Hamburg, 10c.
EGGS—10c. per dozen.
FEATHERS—Prime Western, 45c. & D.
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10\(\text{\omega}\). 10\(\text{\omega}\). 62c. by 62c. by 16th, 12c. Rough counterly leather is dull at 20\(\text{\omega}\). 62c. by 62c. Slaughter Sole B. 10c.
10\(\text{\omega}\). 10\(\text{\ome 220; Harness tale of tears, but we have the evidence that

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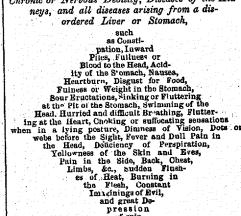
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