

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 25, 1862.

The Rebels Feel the War.

The tone of the Rebel press is greatly altered. It is still sufficiently boastful and vituperative, but it is beginning to take more rational views of things.

On the subject of the negroes, the Richmond Dispatch, of September 27th, says: "The Federal invasion, especially in its relation to negroes, has thus far been a John Brown raid on a grand scale."

When the Federal arms have advanced, the negroes have been swept off as clean as the Eastern locusts sweep a field of grain.

Not one negro or black thing is left in the line of the Yankee march nor in the whole country for many miles around.

The Piedmont, the upper valley, the peninsula, the country watered by the Rappahannock and the Potomac, have been stripped of their negro population.

This war has assumed the character of a grand negro-hunting expedition. Of victories the Yankees have gained few--negroes many.

What becomes of the game it is impossible to say, nor is that a matter of much consequence. The loss, however, is so valuable an element of strength, and property, is a matter of such moment, that the Legislature of the State ought at once to take measures for the prevention of similar calamities in the future.

This can only be done by a law providing for the removal of negroes from all the threatened districts to the interior. It will not do to leave this to the discretion or judgment of the master.

In some cases, they are too indolent to take the proper measures for the security of their property; in others they are deluded by implicit confidence in the fidelity of their servants, and, notwithstanding the experience which the war has furnished that the neighborhood of a Yankee army creates as complete a stampede among negroes as the approach of a locust among cattle, there are thousands of masters who continue to believe that their servants will not run under similar temptations, and foolishly to expose them to temptation.

It is clear, therefore, that there is no security for the negro property of the State, unless the Legislature makes the removal of the negroes from districts exposed to invasion compulsory. We trust the necessary action will be taken promptly.

For the State has already suffered enormous losses from this cause, which, by precautionary legislation, might all have been prevented.

Speculating on the issue of the war, the Inquirer says:

"The only way that the war can end is by the exhaustion of the North or the extermination of the South. The North has determined to subjugate or annihilate the Union or death! That, in sum and substance, is all that the most conservative politicians propose. It is vain that some of them deny the cruel determination of the Union to the extermination of the South? The Union is the god of all parties alike, except the ultra-abolitionists, who, strange to say, are the only men in the North willing to let its slide."

The war has been carried on from the beginning by the conservative classes, and scarcely an abolitionist is to be found in its army."

They also now speak of us as a "giant power," a "powerful nation," and say they "never wanted war." We trust they will soon recover their senses so far as to surrender the forts and all the public property, and return to their homes in peace.

Sternly as we advocate the waging of the war, we would with equal earnestness plead for pardon to the masses, on the laying down of their arms. Only upon the conspirators, and a few other leading men, could we ask for an infliction of the broken sword's full penalty.

The Laws of War.

The laws of war are the common customs of civilized nations, in carrying on war, are not formal enactments by a superior power, or by a rightful authority in a case. They are not the result of a inference of nations. There is no judge to determine what they are, nor when they are violated, and there is nothing to enforce them but the public sentiment of nations.

It is still, though indefinite and inadequate, but it is not without some force. They are gradually improving in character and in power, as the interests of trade, the facilities of intercourse, and the better feelings of humanity are advancing.

The present pressing question with us, is: Do the laws of war authorize the setting free of the slaves of an enemy? This question, like some others, has unhappily been seized upon by politicians, for party purposes. It is hence not possible for the public to apply to it the energies of an unbiased mind. Still, though a period of political excitement is not the time to hope for wise and sound conclusions, it is the time when men will read; and some will judge. We therefore transfer to our columns, from an exchange, a few extracts from "Vattel's Law of Nations."

Vattel is regarded as one of the best authorities. He says:

"When a party is formed in a State which no longer obeys the sovereign, and is strength sufficient to make head against him--or when, in a republic, the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and the sides take arms--this is called a civil war."

A civil war breaks the bands of society and government, or at least it suspends their force and effect; it produces in the nation independent parties, considering each other as enemies, and acknowledging no common judge; therefore, of necessity, these two parties must, at least for a time, be considered as forming two separate bodies--two distinct people. Though one of them may be the wrong in breaking the authority of the State, yet the other is not less divided in part. Besides, who shall judge whom? who shall pronounce on which side the wrong lies? On earth they have no common superior. Thus they are in the case of two nations, who, having a dispute which they cannot adjust, are compelled to decide it by force of arms."

Therefore, whenever a numerous party thinks it has a right to resist the sovereign,

and finds itself able to declare that opinion, sword in hand, the war is to be carried on between them in the same manner as between two different nations."

"What are the rights then of a nation waging a just war against its enemy? The end of a just war is to revenge or prevent injury, that is, to procure by force the justice which cannot otherwise be obtained. When the end is lawful, he who has the right to prosecute this end is warranted in the use of all necessary means to obtain it. Right goes hand in hand with necessity, and the exigency of the case, but never exceeds it. The business of a just war being to suppress violence and injustice, it gives a right to compel by force."

"A nation has the right to deprive the enemy of his possessions and goods, of everything which may augment his power and enable him to make war. This every one endeavors to do in a manner most suitable to himself."

This language fully embraces the right to deprive an enemy of his property in slaves, if that property gives him strength. This right, however, has been but seldom exercised--never, so far as now occurs to us, on a very extended scale. The measure, as proposed by President LINCOLN, is new in the history of warfare, and its influence on our political and social relations must be immense. It was wise in the President to give months of notice. What is lawful is not always expedient. The President, by issuing his proclamation before the State elections, and postponing even the beginning of its execution till after the meeting of Congress, has given full opportunity for the expression of public opinion.

As a war measure, the emancipation proposed is lawful. Will the South deliberately, by continuing the rebellion, hazard such a revolution in their social system? Will the country make it a national act?

Gen. Kearny.

The memory of this brave officer, who fell at the fight near Fairfax under Gen. Pope, is suffering sadly from the injudiciousness of his friends. He happened, in a day of dejection, to write a very querulous letter to O. S. Halsted, Jr., of Newark, N. J. This letter has been published in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, and extensively copied. The object of the publishers seems to be to injure Gen. McClellan. The letter was written from Harrison's Landing, August 4th, and if it had been published immediately it might have done harm to that evicted commander; but at this late date, and after the events which have since occurred, it does harm rather to the memory of the writer, and to the reputation of the publishers.

Gen. Kearny speaks injuriously, not only of his commander, but of his fellow-generals of corps and divisions; of Sumner, Porter, Franklin, and Hooker, and of others to whom he alludes without naming them. He also is egotistical, and complains of not being duly promoted. And he expresses a great preference for Gen. Pope and a desire to be with him.

The letter was evidently written in an hour of deep dejection, and was intended only for the eye of a friend. If it were not addressed to Mr. Halsted, we might suppose it intended for a wife, a sister, or daughter, for he says "my dear Pet."

However, it was meant to be private, and should have been so kept. To publish it was not only injudicious, but treacherous. It was a betrayal of confidence; and the more so since the writer is dead, and events have shown his mistaken impressions.

Can we forgive Gen. Kearny his gloomy thoughts and his egotistical feelings, for who is there who does not have such assaults from evil spirits? And we can also forgive the indiscretion of putting such things on paper, in the confidence and privacy of friendship. But we do not know how to pass in silence the betrayal of that confidence; nor how to excuse the journalist who would give to the public a letter so written. Such conduct should be met with indignation.

A letter written to his wife by an officer who commanded a division in part of the battles before Richmond, stating his own great fears, to the disparagement of others, also got before the public, greatly to the injury of the writer. From these mistakes, let our Generals and Colonels, and all other men, learn to put nothing on paper which is injurious to their fellows, or which is specially laudatory of themselves. It may get out some day, and then they themselves must be the sufferers.

Mr. S. B. Buglies, of New-York, in the Episcopal Convention. Mr. Buglies having been accused of making disloyal remarks in the late Episcopal Triennial Convention, took occasion, in a second speech, to deny the charge, and to thus affirm his devotion to the Government:

"I therefore now repeat and declare, with whatever emphasis I can command, that from the bottom of my heart I justify and approve the pending war to restore the Constitutional authority of the Union. To that Union I have ever rendered my deepest homage. I now hold, as I have ever held, in all its length and breadth, to be not only a transcendent, necessary, immutable political necessity, but a solemn, fixed, pre-destinated fact, especially designed from the beginning, by the Great Architect of nations, for the peace of the Church and the happiness of Man. The gigantic struggle now in progress to maintain that God-given Union--a receptacle so magnificent for our holy Church--I, therefore, hold it to be not only a necessary, but a holy war; and I earnestly pray that it may be vigorously prosecuted to a successful result by every military method known to the humanized warfare of modern times, but always in that sovereign spirit of justice, which is the highest attribute of both God and man."

Good for Captain, Good for Jack. Admiral Dupont, with a truly noble recognition of the obligations of rank, when he received the official announcement of the abolition of officers' private stores of wines and liquors boxed up and sent on shore; and he states that he has received no complaints, except that he has sent on a small merchant vessel.

The Prisoners Captured by the Pirate Alabama.

Boston, October 20.--The Portuguese brig *Alabama*, which has been chartered at Fayal by the American Consul to proceed to Flores, and take the prisoners captured by the pirate *Alabama*, and subsequently released, to Boston.

The House of Representatives.

The present House of Representatives stands divided by party lines thus: Republicans.....107 Border State Unionists.....29 Democrats.....48

In Ohio the Democrats have gained 5; in Indiana, 3; and in Pennsylvania, 3; while in Iowa the Republicans have gained 4.

Numbers of the Rebels in the South-West.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 21.--A prisoner in the camp of Gen. Raines, and who escaped at the time of the fight at Newton, gives the following account of the Rebels in the South-West: The Missouri and Arkansas soldiers say that McNeill and Parsons had 8,000 to 10,000 men, and Rains 16,000.

From Island No. 10.

CAIRO, Oct. 19.--The steamer *Dickey* and *Catara* were fired on by Island No. 21 last Wednesday, by a rebel battery of 12-pounders, which the rebels had planted on the shore. The *Dickey* was struck three times. No one was hurt. The *Catara* was struck twice, but just above the water line. The gunboat *Pittsburg* came up from Fort Pillow and shelled the rebels in several suspicious places, but the rebels did not return the fire.

A Federal force stationed on the Tennessee shore, opposite Island No. 10, attacked 400 rebels, who were ordered to the deck. The rebels fell into each other, throwing themselves into confusion and causing them to retire, followed by our cavalry. Eight rebels were killed and ten wounded.

Faulkner, their captain, and twelve privates, were taken prisoners and brought to Columbus, Ky., last night. Our loss was three killed and two wounded.

There is nothing of interest from Helena, except daily skirmishing. An attack from the enemy is not anticipated at present.

Information from Cape Girardeau says that 700 rebels, under Col. Adreus, attacked and captured the town of Commerce, Mo., particulars.

The Draft at Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 18.--Among those drafted in this city for the army of the Potomac, are: J. A. Henry, general freight agent; W. H. Thella, ticket agent; and L. S. Phelps, paymaster, all of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. Co.; G. C. Carman, H. H. Chapin, J. Sloum, J. B. Adams, and Mr. Haughwiler.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, October 19.--The steamer *John A. Mather*, with a flag of truce from Aiken's Landing, arrived last evening. Five hundred and sixty Union prisoners came down in charge of Major R. W. Shenk, of the 13th Pennsylvania.

This morning the Baltimore rebel brought in from Fort Mifflin, eighty-six rebel prisoners. They are privates, and mostly young men, who were captured on the 15th inst. by the 13th Pennsylvania. We infer that the Unionists will soon make a desperate effort to force their iron clads past the rebel batteries, and to take possession of the fort.

A battle occurred in Perryville on the 14th inst., which Kentucky will mourn for many years. The Confederates were victorious, and it was a drawn battle. The rebel force fell back six miles.

Wm. T. Shoemaker, George Welsh, Peter H. Miller, and Charles Baker, members of the 1st Maryland cavalry, a Yankee prisoner yesterday, were received at the Confederate prison yesterday, to be tried for murder committed in the valley of the Shenandoah.

Forty-three deserters were sent away from Richmond yesterday, under guard, to their respective regiments near Winchester, Va. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 16th, says: "We infer that the Unionists will soon make a desperate effort to force their iron clads past the rebel batteries, and to take possession of the fort."

The Pursuit of Briggs and Smith abandoned. The Rebels Sailed Out of Kentucky.

LEWISBURG, Oct. 20.--The army of the rebel Generals Briggs and Kincaid has passed safely out of Kentucky through Powell's Gap, with all of their trains, supplies, &c., it being impossible for our army to pursue them for want of forage and fuel for the animals.

Another large camp in the vicinity of Portland was broken up. Capt. Major, of Adair County, reports that Capt. Burr and Smith came and went from Portland on the 15th inst., with a band of guerrillas on Annois river, dispersing them, killing and wounding several and capturing their arms, ammunition, blankets, &c. Another large camp in the vicinity of Portland was broken up. Capt. Major, of Adair County, reports that Capt. Burr and Smith came and went from Portland on the 15th inst., with a band of guerrillas on Annois river, dispersing them, killing and wounding several and capturing their arms, ammunition, blankets, &c.

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Reconnaissance of the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, Thursday evening, Oct. 16.--An important reconnaissance was made today by a portion of the Army of the Potomac, in the direction of Winchester. The Division of Gen. Hancock, late Gen. Richardson's, left Harper's Ferry at an early hour, moving on by the route of the road to Chancellorsville, miles from Bolivar, they came upon the enemy's outposts, which retired as our troops advanced, until within one and a half miles of Chancellorsville, where they formed in line of battle, with dismounted skirmishers thrown to the front.

Having no infantry, they covered the approaches to Chancellorsville with their batteries, and upon the right of the turnpike, with the view of disputing our occupation of the town. A battery was soon brought into position and opened with shell and solid shot, which were promptly replied to by the rebel pieces already in position.

The engagement, which had been carried off wholly by artillery, lasted two hours, when the rebels fell back to the hill beyond the town. The loss was one man killed and eight wounded. Capt. Smith, of the Richmond artillery, and eight men were wounded and taken prisoners, which is the only loss on our side.

The troops under Gen. Hancock entered Chancellorsville about 12 o'clock and occupied it, the enemy leaving on our hands over one hundred pieces of artillery, and the rest of the day.

At four o'clock the infantry formed in line of battle on the right and left of the road leading to Battle Hill, when they advanced, driving the enemy from the hill, and occupying a position two miles beyond the town.

Information ascertained to-day shows that the main body of the rebel army occupy a position extending from Benton to the Potomac, and are in the vicinity of the Potomac.

Gen. McClellan arrived at Chancellorsville at 2 o'clock, where he remained during the night. But very little Union feeling was shown by the people of Chancellorsville, upon its occupation by our troops.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 17.--Gen. Humphrey's Division crossed at Blackford's Ford at daylight this morning, and moved on to the Potomac. A sharp skirmish was going on at the Virginia side of the river.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 18.--The troops under Gen. Hancock and Humphrey, who left on Thursday morning to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Winchester, returned after arriving at Smithfield, five miles from Benton Hill. On the evening of the 17th, they were ordered to move on to the Potomac. They followed him with cavalry and artillery to within a short distance of Shepherdstown, where they were ordered to bivouac. The rebels had been brought within our lines yesterday forenoon, and were ordered to get within range. Our loss was one killed and six wounded.

The troops safely reoccupied, as Shepherdstown had been evacuated, bringing with them a number of prisoners.

The rebel wounded, numbering 100, left at Chancellorsville, were brought within our lines yesterday forenoon, and were ordered to get within range. Our loss was one killed and six wounded.

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Married.

By Rev. J. T. Fredericks, on the 7th of October, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. A. F. Linn, of Franklin County, Pa., to Miss Lizzie K. Mearns, of the same place, daughter of John L. Prouditt, of Washington Co., Pa. October 12th, Mr. JOHN CHEERS to Miss SOPHIA BUTLER, all of Washington County, Pa.

On September 16th, by Rev. W. B. Keeling, to Miss LIZIE K. Mearns, of the same place, daughter of John L. Prouditt, of Washington Co., Pa. October 12th, Mr. JOHN CHEERS to Miss SOPHIA BUTLER, all of Washington County, Pa.

On October 16th, by Rev. C. G. Braddock, of Heriotville, Mr. ISAAC M. Ross, of Robinson Twp., to Miss LIZIE K. Mearns, of South Fayette, Allegheny County, Pa.

On September 2d, by Rev. G. W. Shaifer, Mr. PETER MYERS to Mrs. RUTH HARRIS, both of Shilohburg, Pa. On October 15th, Mr. JAMES DAVIS, of Fannettsburg, to Miss ISABELLE KEAR, daughter of P. H. Keating, Esq., of Orleans Co., N. Y. In Hollidaysburg, Pa., on Tuesday evening, October 14th, by Rev. D. H. Barron, Major JOHN F. FEUERER, 1st Regt. P. V., to Miss ELIZIE A., daughter of Hon. David Caldwell.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. Wm. Hunter, JAMES BOGARD, M. D., to Miss LIZIE, daughter of John Pollock, M. D., of Clinton Co., Pa.

By Rev. John McClintock, in Carmichaels, Pa., on the 25th of February, Lieut. CHARLES LUCAS, of the 8th Penna. Reserve, to Miss LUCINDA OKRAWOOD.

In McKeesport, Pa., October 9th, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. R. P. Wilson, Mr. JAMES W. FLETCHER, of McKeesport, Pa., to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. Robert Paul.

On Tuesday, September 16th, at the residence of Mrs. Sharp, by Rev. J. M. Smith, Mr. ROBERT COYLE to Miss SARAH McMASTER, all of Sharpsburg, Pa.

Obituary.

[ANNOUNCEMENTS, GRANTS, ADDITIONAL REMARKS, FIVE CENTS A LINE, NEWS WORDS A LINE.]

DIED--In McKeesport, Pa., October 12th, 1862, of brain fever, JOHN W., son of Dr. Wm. H. and E. A. Hill, aged 8 years, 4 months, and 8 days.

DIED--September 28, 1862, near Woodsfield, Monroe County, Ohio, Mr. JAMES GRAHAM, in his 82d year, of cancer of the stomach.

The subject of this notice was a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, his life uniform and consistent. He kept the faith unto the end, and died in peace, after a long life of usefulness, beloved and lamented by his family, by the Church, and the entire community. T. A. G.

DIED--October 3d, in Rural Valley, Armstrong County, Pa., of cancer of the stomach, Mr. JAMES McGRATHAN, aged 33 years, 8 months, and 23 days.

DIED--At his residence, in Newton, Jasper County, on Friday, August 14th, 1862, Dr. JOHN S. HUNTER, in the 62d year of his age.

Dr. Hunter was born in Washington Co., Pa., in the year 1801. His medical practice was extensive, and prolonged through a period of thirty-five years. As a man, a husband, and a parent, he was kind and pleasant in his manners; as a physician, he was self-denying almost to a fault.

The Dr. was a member and a ruling Elder in the Old School Presbyterian Church for a number of years. In his last hours, as in his life, he gave evidence that for him to die was a great blessing. His surviving friends therefore mourn his loss with the assurance that he rests from his labors.

DIED--October 8th, 1862, in Rural Valley, Armstrong County, Pa., of diphtheria, the daughter of Rev. Wm. P. Morgan, ANNA F. GALLAGHER, aged 18 years.

Anna's sufferings were intense, but not protracted, for in less than one week from her attack, death came for her relief. When taken sick, she seemed to realize she would not recover. She was anxious to see her Sabbath School teacher. When asked why she wanted to see her, she replied, "To help her to pray." Frequently during her illness, she asked, "her sins might all be forgiven," and that "she might have a home with Jesus in heaven."

Neither did she rely alone on the prayers of others. She prayed for herself, her dying breath she spent in an entreaty for her own pardon. The writer is credentialed for her own sake, and in point of conscience, will commend her to the mercies of God.

Her death was a great loss to the community, and she left behind her a young man, in the prime of his life, and just as he was entering on a life of activity and usefulness, his sun went down while it was yet day. But God's will be done, and he will give us wisdom in his brightening light, never again to be clouded. The sphere in which it shone in this world is still left in darkness, and many hearts are sad, but through sanctified affliction he had learned the blessed art of "numbering his days, so as to apply his heart to wisdom," and was hopefully awaiting his appointed time to fill his change came. In a large circle of relations and acquaintances, the deceased was uniformly respected and highly esteemed. Careful in disposition, agreeable in manner, kind and affectionate in heart, upright in conduct, he possessed the confidence of the community as a young man of sterling integrity and moral worth. His play "The Mockingbird," and without ostentation, his gift of a character remarkable for simplicity of purpose and singleness of aim. He showed great reverence for sacred things, and nothing stood higher in his esteem than the ordinances of Divine appointment; and the book in which he took chief delight, and prized above all others, was the Bible. A beautiful character, a departure in peace. Were God's gifts to him, his pious influence, "for him to die was gain," and he rests with the saints of God till the day of the resurrection. It is good so, to live, and so to die.

"There is everlasting peace," "Rest enduring--rest in heaven," "And crowns of joy be given."

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WEST BRANCH HIGH SCHOOL.

WEST BRANCH, W. VA., 1862. Dates remaining open for the year 1862-3. The course of instruction embraces all the branches preparatory to entering the High School or College. For Circulars, address: F. DOWNEY, A. M., Principal, West Branch, W. Va.

ALLEGHENY CITY COLLEGE.

ALLEGHENY CITY, W. VA. A. M. PRINCIPAL. Will commence its Winter Session of five months, September 1st, 1862. The course of instruction embraces all the branches usually implied in a College Course. For Circulars, with full particulars, apply to the Principal, A. M. PRINCIPAL, Allegheny City, W. Va.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

Established 1845. Perfected 1862. Mr. Howe invites attention to the important improvements which he has recently made in his Sewing Machine, which enables them to do a larger range of work with less machinery, less loss, less trouble, and more perfectly than any Machine now before the public. The *Improve Sewing Machine* is entirely done away with in the *Improve Sewing Machine*. It is made of the best materials, and is so constructed that it will do all the work of the old Machine, and will do it more perfectly than any other Machine capable of doing the same kind of work in as good a manner as the original Machine. It is made of the best materials, and is so constructed that it will do all the work of the old Machine, and will do it more perfectly than any other Machine capable of doing the same kind of work in as good a manner as the original Machine.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS--PROTECT YOUR HEALTH--HOLLIDAYSVILLE.

THE CITY OF HOLLIDAYSVILLE, Pa., has the honor to announce that it has been selected by the War Department as a place for the residence of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. The city is situated in a healthy and fertile region, and is well adapted for the residence of the soldiers. The city is situated in a healthy and fertile region, and is well adapted for the residence of the soldiers. The city is situated in a healthy and fertile region, and is well adapted for the residence of the soldiers.

THIRD ARRIVAL OF NEW FALL FRUIT TREES--WE OFFER A