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.

John Brown raid on a grand scale. Wher. \$188. ever the Federal armies have advanced, the neuroes have been swept off as clean as the Eastern locusts sweep a field of grain. Not one green or black thing is left in the line of the Yankee murch, nor in the whole country for many miles around. The Piedmont, the upper valley, the penicsula, their negro population. This war has assumed the character of a grand negro-hunting expedition. Of victories the ble to say, nor is that a matter of much consequence. The loss, however, is so valuable an element of strength, and prosperity, is a matter of such moment, that the calaurities in the future. This can only be done by a law providing for the removal of neuroes 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 case, they are too indolent to take the proper precautions for the security of their property; in others they are dethat the neighborhood of a Yankee army | Will the country make it a national act? creates as complete a stampede among negroes as the approach of a locomotive 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 osses from this cause, which, by precautionary legislation, might all have been

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

"The only way that the war can end is ermination of the South. The North has etermined to subjugate or annihilate us. It gives us only this alternative: 'The to the memory of the writer, and to the Union or death.' That, in sum and substance, is all that its most conservative the only men in the North willing to 'let Pope and a desire to be with him. it slide.' The war has been carried on from the beginning by the conservative classes, and scarcely an abolitionist is to be found in its armies.'

oon recover their senses so far as to surrender the forts and all the public property, and return to their homes in peace. Steroly as we advocate the waging of the war, we would with equal earnestness plead or pardon to the masses, on the laying own of their arms. Only upon the conpirators, and a few other leading men. ould we ask for an infliction of the broken w's full penalty.

The Laws of War. The laws of war are the common customs civilized nations, in carrying on war. y are not formal enactments by a supeor power, or by a rightful authority in case. They are not the result of a pference of nations. There is no judge determine what they are, nor when they violated, and there is nothing to enforce em but the public sentiment of nations. at still, though indefinite and inadequate, mey are not without some force. They are adually improving in character and in wer, as the interests of trade, the facilities

umanity are advancing. The present pressing question with us, : Do the laws of war authorize the seting free of the slaves of an enemy? This uestion, like some others, has unhappily seen seized upon by politicians, for party he public to apply to it the energies hope for wise and sound conclusions. it the time when men will read; and some w will judge. We therefore transfer to thorities. He says:

and effect; it produces in the nation considered as forming two separate em may be in the wrong in breaking the that sovereign spirit of justice, which is ntinuity of the State, to rise up against the highest attribute of both God and man. wful authority, they are not the less dided in part. Besides, who shall judge em? who shall pronounce on which side ne wrong lies? On earth they have no

ecide it by force of arms. §293. "Therefore, whenever a numerous party i neretore, whenever a numerous party from the crew of a small merchant vessel, parties of refiels are retiring from Windhester.

and finds itself able to declare that opinion. I who were induced by their officers to sign | The Prisoners Captured by the Pirate Alasword in hand, the war is to be carried a petition against the new regulation. Adon between them in the same manner as be- vices from Admirals Farragut and Davis tween two different nations. §294.

waging a just war against its enemy? The end of a just war is to revenge or prevent liant success, if the officers only have the injury, that is, to procure by force the jus- manliness to set the good example. And tice which cannot otherwise be obtained. what a Navy we shall have! We may need When the end is lawful, he who has the it before long; and we venture the assertion, right to prosecute this end is warranted in that with uniform teetotalism from quarterthe use of all necessary means to obtain it. Right goes hand in hand with necessity, and Louis Napoleon to boot. Would that On the subject of the negroes, the Rich and the exigency of the case, but never the Army could share this blessing. Since mond Dispatch, of September 27th, says: exceeds it. §136. The business of a just the rebellion broke out, 370 officers "The Federal invasion, especially in its | war being to suppress violence and injus- | have been dismissed for drunkenness, not relations to negroes, has thus far been a tice, it gives a right to compel by force.

"A nation has the right to deprive the and anknown - Examiner. enemy of his possessions and goods, of everything which may augment his power and enable him to make war. This every one The first American stamp in 1848 or 1849. endeavors to do in a manner most suitable to himself." §161.

the country watered by the Rappahannock to deprive an enemy of his property in are now used in sixty-nine countries in and the Potomac, have been stripped of slaves, if that property gives him strength. Europe. In all the countries are used This right, however, has been but seldom exercised-never, so far as now occurs to Yankees have gained few-negroes many. us, on a very extended scale. The measure, | behind those of any country. What becomes of the game it is impossi as proposed by President Lincoln, is new in the history of warfare, and its influence on our political and social relations must war continuing, America will have the be immense. It was wise in the President largest and most effective navy in the Legislature of the State ought at once to to give months of notice. What is lawful take measures for the prevention of similar is not always expedient. The President, chance of European interference. Possiby issuing his proclamation before the bly the alarm of intervention is encouraged State elections, and postponing even the to sustain the military ardor of the nation beginning of its execution till after the difficult to suppose that any same man meeting of Congress, has given full opportunity for the expression of public opinion. | would interfere in the present quarrel oth-

As a war measure, the emancipation pro- erwise than in a friendly spirit. Hereafter' luded by implicit confidence in the fidelity posed is lawful. Will the South deliberof their servants, and, notwithstanding the ately, by continuing the rebellion, hazard experience which the war has furnished such a revulsion in their social system?

Gen. Kearny.

The memory of this brave officer, who fell at the fight near Fairfax under Gen. Pope, is suffering sadly from the injudi-Pope, is suffering sadly from the injudi-ciousness of his friends. He happened, in command, this morning, for the purpose of ina day of dejection, to write a very queru- tercepting and capturing a force of rebel cavalry lous letter to O. S. Halstead, 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 envied commander; but at y the exhaustion of the North or the ex this late date, and after the events which have since occurred, it does harm rather

Gen. Kearny speaks injuriously, not politicians propose. It is in vain that some only of his commander, but of his fellowwe have indicated. Is there one of them, generals of corps and divisions; of Sumve have indicated. Is there one of them, Benerals of some and artistics, on servative Republican or conservative ner, Porter, Franklin, and Hooker, and of 20 horses, arms, &c. Gen. Curlis has captured pocrat, who will proclaim that he pre- others to whom he alludes without naming several guerrilla leaders near Columbia, Boone fers the sacrifice of 'the Union' to the ex- them. He also is egotistical, and comthe god of all parties alike, except the plains of not being duly promoted. And ultra abolitionists, who, strange to say, are he expresses a great preference for Gen.

The letter was evidently written in an hour of deep dejection, and was intended only for the eye of a friend. If it were They also now speak of us as a "giant not addressed to Mr. Halstead, we might power," "a powerful nation," and say they suppose it intended for a wife, a sister, or "never wanted war." We trust they will 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. We can forgive Gen. Kearny his gloomy thoughts and his egotistical feelings, for Ferry at an early hour this morning.

On the road to Charlestown, three miles from who is there who does not have such as- Bolivar, they came upon the enemy's outer picksaults from evil spirits? And we can es, which retired as our troops advanced, until within one and a half miles of Charlestown, also forgive the indiscretion of putting where they formed in line of battle, with dissuch things on paper, in the confidence | mounted skirmishers thrown to the front. and privacy of friendship. But we do not Having no inlantry, they covered the apknew how to pass in silence the betrayal lery on the left, and upon the right of the turn of that confidence; nor how to excuse the pike, with the view of disputing our occupation 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 feats, to the disparagement of others, which is the only loss of the enemy known.

The troops under Gen. Hancock entered 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 paintercourse, and the better feelings of per 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. Ruggles, of New-York, in the Edispurposes. It is hence not possible for copal Convention. - Mr. Ruggles having been accused of making disloyal remarks in t an unbiassed mind. Still, though a pe- the late Episcopal Triennial Convention, fod of political excitement is not the time 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," er columns, from an exchange, a few ex- with whatever emphasis I can command, acts from "VATTEL'S Law of Nations." that from the bottom of my heart'I Justify acts from "VATTEL'S Law of Nations." and approve the pending war to restore the from Bemker Hill. None of the enemy interfered with the return of Gen. Hancock's command. With the return of Gen. Hancock's command. With Gen. Humphrey's command it was different. thorities. He says:
that Union I have ever rendered my deepWith Gen. Humphrey's command it was different.
They followed him with cavalry and artillery to
When a party is formed in a State est homage. I now hold, as I have ever held within a short distance of Shepherdstown; and hich no longer obeys the sovereign, and is it, in all its length and breadth, to be not opened with the latter whenever they could get strength sufficient to make head against; only a transcendent, inexorable, immutable within range. Our loss was one killed and six or when, in a republic, the nation is political necessity, but a solemn, fixed, pren—or when, in a republic, the nation is destinated fact, specially designed from the ford, last evening, bringing with them a number h sides take arms—this is called a civil beginning, by the Great Architect of na of prisoners. tions, for the peace of the Church and the A civil war breaks the bands of society | happiness of Man. The gigantic struggle government, or at least it suspends their now in progress to maintain that God given Union-a receptacle so magnificent for our independent parties, considering each holy Church—I, therefore, hold it to be not r as enemies, and acknowledging no only a necessary, but a holy war; and I mon judge; therefore, of necessity, earnestly pray that it may be vigorously se two parties must, at least for a time, prosecuted to a successful result by every military method known to the humanized dies-two distinct people. Though one of warfare of modern times, but always in

Good for Captain, Good for Jack .- Admiral Dupont, with a truly noble recognition of the obligations of rank, when he received mmon superior. Thus they are in the the official announcement of the abolition se of two nations, who, having a dispute of the grog rations, had his own and his North Carolina cavalry, on Thursday. hich they cannot adjust, are compelled to officers' private stores of wines and liquors boxed up and sent on shore; and he states that he has received no complaints, except Sigel's headquarters, from deserters, that large

indicate a similar reception of the order, in "We at are the rights then of a nation their squadrons. There is no doubt that raging a just war against its enemy? The the measure will be a complete and brildeck to forecastle, it may defy the world, to reckon the disasters which the vice has entailed upon our arms in ways manifold

Pastage Stamps .- The first postage stamp was used in London, January 10th, 1849. France adopted them about the same time as we did. The Tour and Taxis officer in-This language fully embraces the right troduced them in Germany in 1850. They about 1,500 different stamps. The most beautiful are those of Russia and Lubec, one of the Hanse towns. Ours are not far

What Iron-Clad Ships Have Done .- The Liverpool Post says: In a short time, theworld. The Government at Washington does not yet feel quite secure against the could believe for a moment that England there can be no war between a European Power and the United States. Iron-clad steamers forbid it.

General Hews.

Latest from the Army of the Potomac. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct.

under Capt. Dug, who were foraging near Lov-ettsville, Loudon County, Va. It was, in every respect, successful, but the details are not known We took thirty-two prisoners, among whom was the Captain, and killed ten of the enemy. Our loss was one man killed and four wounded. Dug's was an independent company, raised in Loudon County.
Mrs. Gen. McClellan and Mrs. Gen. Marcy, having finished their visit to the army of the Po-

tomac, left for Washington to-day.

Guerrillas Captured. Hudson, Mo., Oct. 20 .- Major Woodford, of the 10th cavalry, Missouri State Militia, attacked a band of guerrillas on Antvois river, dispersing them, killing and wounding several and capturing their arms, ammunition, blankets and horses. Another large camp in the vicinity of Portland was broken up. Major Gates, of Adair County, reports that Captains Burr and Smith came suddenly upon Dennis' band of thieves, killing and County, Capt, Emory, Capt. Robinson, and privates, and some important rebel correspon-

The Pursuit of Bragg and Smith abandoned. The Rebeis Safely Out of Kentucky.

Indianapolis, Oct. 20 .- The armies of the rebel Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith have passed safely out of Kentucky through Powell's Gap, with all of their trains, supplies, &c., it be ing impossible for our army to pursue them for want of forage and subsistence. They will all return to Louisville and Lebanon.-Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

Reconnoissance of the Army of the Potomae.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, Thursday evening, Oct 16. An important reconnoissance was made to-day by a portion of the Army of the Potomac, in the lirection of Winchester. The Division of Gen. Hancock, late Gen. Richardson's, left Harver's

of the town. A battery was soon brought into position and opened with shell and solid shot

which were promptly replied to by the five rebel pieces already in position. The engagement, which had been carried on wholly by artillery, lasted two hours, when the rebels fell back to the hill beyond the town. Our oss was one man killed and eight wounded. Capt. Smith, of the Richmond artillery, and ight men were wounded and taken prisoners. Charlestown about 12 o'clock and occupied it, the enemy leaving on our hands over one hundred

who were wounded in the battle of Antietam. At four o'clock the infantry formed in line of battle on the right and left of the road leading to Bemker Hill, when they advanced, driving the enemy from the hills, and at dark 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 Bemker Hill to the Shecaudoah. Gen. McClellan arrived at Charlestown at o'clock, where he remained during the night. But very little Union feeling was shown by the people of Charlestown, upon its occupation by our troops... FREDERICK, Mo., Oct. 17 .- Gen. Humphrey's

Division crossed at Blackford's Ford at daylight this morning, and advanced on Shepherdstown A sharp skirmish was going on on the Virginia

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Oct 8.—The troops under Gens. Hancock and Humphrey, who left on Thursday morning to make reconnoissance in the direction of Winchester, returned after arriving at Smithfield, five miles

The troops safely recrossed, at Shepherdstown Charlestown, were brought within our lines yes-terday forenoon, where they will be paroled.

and wounded, on Thursday, while disputing the advance of Gen. Humphrey's troops. Company Control of the Control of th Reconnoissance of General Stahl-100 Rebels

The rebels had between forty and fifty killed

Captured

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Gen. Stahl started on a reconnoissance to Aldie and its vicinity, on Wednesday, returning on Friday evening. He captured about one hundred prisoners on the way, and drove a party of the enemy through Thoroughfare Gap on Thursday, having en-camped at White Plains on Wednesday night. A train of five wagons, loaded with provisions forage sent from Centreville to Gen. Stahl, was captured near New Market, by a party of

tion. Reports are continually coming into Gen.

bama.

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

The House of Representatives.

The present House of Representatives stands ivided by party lines thus: Republicans Border State Unionists..... iana, 3; and in Pennsylvania, 2 or 3; while in lowa 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 Newtonia, gives the following account of the condition of the rebels on the South-western border: The soldiers say that McBride and Parsons had 8,000 to 10,000 men, and Rains 15,000.

From Island No. 10.

CAIRO, Oct. 19 .- The steamers Dickey and continental were fired into, near Island No. 21, ast 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 burt. The Continental was struck twice, once ust above the water line. The gunboat Pittsburgh came up from Fort Pillow and shelled the oods in several suspicious places, but the rebels

did not reply.

A Federal force stationed on the Tennesse hore, opposite Island No. 10, attacked 400 rebls, under Faulkner. Owing to the darkness, he rebels fired into each other, throwing themolver into confusion and causing them to retire. followed by our cavalry. Eight rebels were illed and ten wounded. We captured thirty horses and several muskets.

Faulkner, their captain, and twelve privates, were taken prisoners and brought to Columbus, Ky., last night. Our loss was three killed and wo wounded. There is nothing of interest from Helens, ex cept daily skirmishing. An attack from the en-

The Grenada Appeal, of the 13th inst., ascribes the rebel defeat at Corinth to the drunknness of Gen. Van Dorn. Information from Cape Girardeau says that 700 rebels, under Col. Jeffries, attacked and captured the town of Commerce. No particulars.

The Draft at Scranton, Pa. SCRANTON, Pass Oct. 18 .- Among those drafted

n this place are Hon. John Brisbin, Superinendent; R. A. Henry, general freight agent; W. H. Thella, ticket agent, and H. R. Phelps, pay-master, all of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company; and C. Q. Carman, H. H. Chapin, J. Slocum, J. B. Adams, and Mr. Haughworth.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 19 .- The steamer John A. Mainer, with a flag of truce from Aiken's Landing, arrived last evening.
Five hundred and sixty Union prisoners came lown in charge of Major R. W. Shenk, of the 135th Pennsylvania.

This morning the Baltimore boat brought in

from Fort McHenry, eighty-six rebel prisoners. They are privates, and mostly wounded.

The Petersburg Express, of the 15th inst., says two thousand Yankee prisoners are daily expected to arrive in Petersburg for the North. "
Wild geese and wild ducks are very plenty on the James river, but there are no sportsmen t

Wheat has declined considerably, being now held at \$3.72 per bushel. We fear much trouble and vast suffering from the scarcity of coal. The Richmond Dispatch, of the 16th, says: We infer that the Unionists will soon make a

inst., which Kentucky will mourn for many gain." His surviving friends therefore mourn years. The Federal loss was heavy. Prentiss his loss with the assurance that he rests from his labors. back six miles. Wm. T. Shoemaker, George Welsh, Peter H Mills, and Charles S. Baker, members of Co. A, 1st Maryland cavalry, a Yankee organization, were received at the Confederate prison yesterlay to be tried for murder committed in the

valley of Virginia. Forty-three deserters were sent away from Richmond yesterday, under guard, to their had a celebration in their city, baptizing a marine ram built there.

As Congress has failed to make any enact nents in regard to martial law, it follows that it. has no longer any existence in this Confederacy, and any attempt to continue martial law in any form or disguise, is in derogation of the law-making power of the Government, and in defiance of the Constitution.

at Perrysville, and says that the Federal loss, in killed, wounded, and captured, was over 20,000, and the Confederate loss 5.000.

Foreign Rews.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21,-The steamer City: Manchester has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst. Her advices have been mainly anticipated by the Bavaria.

A disgraceful riot occurred in Hyde Park, ondon, on Sunday, the 5th instant, which lasted two hours. There were one hundred thousand people present, and at least two thousand were

engaged in the melee, including several hundred oldiers, off duty. The Irish were at last overpowered by the English, 79/ 1993, 1993, 1994.

The law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies, in July next, passed the States General of Holland by a vote of 45 to 7.

Commercial.

Pittsburgh Market 1950 5 82

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. ASHES—Soda Ash, 8@31/c.; Pots, 4@41/c.,; Pearls, MITTER—\$1.75@2.00 \$\ \text{hbl.}

BEANS—Prime White, \$1.50 per bushel.

BEAON—Shoulders, 5½c.; Sides, 6½c.; Plain Hams, 10c.;

Sugar Cured do., 12½c. \$\ \text{b}\text{b}\text{.}

BUTTER—Choice Fresh. 17c. \$\ \text{b}\text{.}

GHEESE—Western Reserve; 10c. \$\ \text{b}\text{.}

Hamburg, 11.

EGGS—12c. per dozen. EGGS—12c. per dozen.
FEATHERS—Prime Western, 45c. B. D.
FEATHERS—Prime Western, 45c. B. D.
FEED—Rye Shorts, 60c. B. cwt.; Middlings, 75c.
FELOUR—Extra, 55.75@5.20; Extra Family, 96,75@6.87.
GRINERIAS—Coffee: Good Rio, 27@28c. Sugar, 1014

GR. CERILS.—Coffee: Good Rio, 27@28c: Sugar, 10/2 @11/3c. Molasses, 56 @58c. GRAIN—Wieste: Red, \$1.15; White, 1.20@1/22. Corn, 55@60c. Rye, 60c. Oats: 45@50c.per Dush. HIDES AND LEATHER—Green beef Indes, 6@6/2c; green salted hides. 51/2@6c; dry flint, 12c. Rough country leather is itull at 20@22c., Decessed leather is quoted as fol-lows: Red Spanish Sole & D. 21@24c. Slaughter Sole & D., 26@28c.; Upper Leather, \$ dozen, \$24@33; Bridle Leather. \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ dozen, \$40@45; Skirting Leather \$ D., 27@29; Harness \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$

4@28.

HAY _\$10.50@18.00 \$\text{\$\tex STEARINE—91/@91/c. P. b.
TALLOW—Rough, Sc.; Country rendered, Sc.

Special Hotices.

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

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THE BEST IN live, and so to die.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye pro duces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least, remedies the ill effects of ad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, eaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR

FACTORY, No. 81 BARGLAY STREET, NEW YORK. (Late 233 Broadway and 18 Bond Street.), jun7-ly

DENTISTRY .- Dr. C. SILL No. 246 Penn treet, attends to all branches of the Dental profession; ondidate for the originary, as a con-

Married.

By Rev. J. T. Fredericks, on the 7th of October, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. A. P. Linn, of Franklin County, Pa., to Miss LIZZIE, eldest daughter of John L. Proudfit, o Washington County, Pa. October 12th, Mr. John Cheeks to Miss Sophia Butler, all of Washington County, Pa.

On September 16th, by Rev. W. B. Keeling Mr. John P. Campbell to Miss Jane Eliza, daughter of James Rankin, Esq., all of Washington County, Pa.

October 16th, by Rev. C. G. Braddock, of Her intraville. Mr. ISAAC M. Ross, of Robinson Tp. o Miss Lizzie K. Nesbitt, of South Fayette, Allegheny County, Pa.

On September 2d, by Rev. G. W. Shaiffer, Mr PETER MYERS to Mrs. RUTH HARRIS. both of Shirleysburg. On October 15th, Mr. James Davis, of Fannettsburg, to Miss Isabel Kerr, daughter of Daniel Hague, Esq., of Orbisonia. In Hollidaysburg, Pa., on Tuesday evening, October 14th, by Rev. D. H. Barron, Major JOHN F. FRUEAUFF, 1st Reg't P. V., to Miss ELLIE A., daughter of Hon. David Caldwell. On the 7th inst., by Rev. Wm. Hunter, JAMES

Pollock, M.D., of Clinton, Pa. By Rev. John M'Clintock, in Carmichaels Pa., on the 25th of February, Lieut. CHARLES Lucas, of the 8th Penn'a Reserves, to Miss Lu CINDA CRAWFORD.

BIGHAM, M.D., to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of John

In McKeesport, Pa., October 9th, at the house of the brides father, by Rev. R. F. Wilson, Mr. Sylvanus E. Peart, of Columbiana Co.. Ohio to Miss Maggre, daughter: of Mr. Robert Paul. On Tuesday, September 16th, at the residence of Mrs. Sharp, by Rev. J. M. Smith, Mr. Rob-ert Coyle to Miss; Sabah McMaster, all of Sharpsburg, Pa.

Ghitnary.

TANNOUNCEMENTS, GRATIS; ADDITIONAL REMARKS, FIV 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

The subject of this notice was long a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church. His knowledge of Divine truth was thorough, 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 McGRANAHAN, aged 38 years, 8 months, and 23 days

DIED-At his residence, in Newton, Jaspe 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 thirtyfive 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 desperate effort to force their iron clads past the Old School Presbyterian Church for a num-Drury's Bluff. Forewarned, let us be fore her of years. In his last hours as in his life. ber of years. In his last hours, as in his life, A battle occurred in Perrysville on the 14th he gave evidence that for him to die was "great

> DIED-October 8th, 1862, in Rural Valley, Armstrong County, Pa., of diptheria, at the residence of Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, ANNA F. GAL-

LAGHER, aged 13 years. Anna's sufferings were intense, but not protracted, for in less than one week from her attack, death came to her relief. When taken respective regiments near Winchester, Va.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 17th, says that the good people of Charleston, S. C., have cover. 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 the writer to pray for her, that, in her own language, 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 The Examiner, of the 17th, claims the victory others. She prayed for herself; her dying breath was spent in earnest supplication for her own salvation. The writer indulges the fond hope that Anna was prepared to die. Thus, in less than five months, has the angel of death again been permitted to enter the home of the writer, and select from the same another victim.

"Be ye therefore ready also: for the Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye think not."-Luke xii: 40.

DIED October 2d, of congestion of the brain, at the residence of his brother in-law, Mr. Alexander F. Scott, Cadiz Township, Harrison

County, O., Mr. DAVID M. BARNES, of North

Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

Why should death strike the good, the loved, ind the true? Why should it seize upon them in the prime of life, and shorten a career of quiet sefulness, and put out the light that shed such a serene halo of happiness on all those who approached within its influence? Such are the reflections suggested by the death of this amiable young man. In the morn of his days, and just as he was entering on a life of activity and use fulness, "his sun went down while it was yet day." But that sun has arisen ere this in a sphere where its brightness will never again 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 till his change came." In a large circle of relations and acquaintances, the deceased was uniformly respected and highly esteemed. Caeerful 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 piety, too, was meek, sincere, and without ostentation. He exhibited 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; and while an aged and widowed mother, brothers and sisters, and numerous other mourners, will for a long time miss his presence, his smile of love, his pious influence, "for him to die was gain," and he rests with the saints of God tills

"There is everlasting peace," Rest enduring rest in heaven There will sorrow ever cease. And crowns of joy be given?"

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the day of the resurrection. It is good so to

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