Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 18, 1863.

The War.

The operations of the week, so far as yet developed, have been few and not very important.

Gen. Grant is working on his cut-off canal, opposite Vicksburg, and hopes, ere long, to get his steamboats through. He has also cut the levies at Yazoo Pass, and flooded much of the country above Vicksburg and back of that city

Gens. Hunter and Foster have their forces still at Hilton Head, S. C.

There are reports of portions of Gen. Hooker's army moving to Fortress Monroe.

The enemy is making desperate efforts to strengthen himself on the Mississippi, and at Charleston and Savannah.

French Interference.

Louis Napoleon has a wonderful propensity to interfere in our domestic affairs. He seems to think that this is his time, and yet there are so many doubtful circumstances that he feels the necessity of moving with great caution. He labored long to induce Russia and England to unite with him; but both countries finally declined, with much seeming earnestness.

What Louis really wants is not divulged. He professes great friendship for the nation, and great tenderness for human suffering. His treatment of the Africans and Mexicans, may help us to an appreciation of his professed sympathy. His war on Mexico is so unprovoked as to excite the wonder of the world; unless he means something ulterior. It is supposed, and with good reason, that it is really a war against the United States, and that he is seeking an occasion against us. Southerners boast of him as their "friend." Some even talk of a treaty offensive and defensive. And the bait which they hold out is most tempting. In return for his fleet to raise the blockade and cripple our commerce, they would give him cotton, free-trade, and special privileges. Mexico and Central America he and they could divide. The Gulf of Mexico would be a French Lake, ere long.

Why then is not the arrangement made at once? Because many dangers would attend it, and much uncertainty. England would protest, and that, probably, at the cannon's mouth, against any special privileges to France. Russia would remonstrate against the injustice. Spain would be jealous, to say the least. Then, a war with the United States would be immensely expensive. Our aid would make the Mexicans most formidable. Our national vessels and privateers would drive nearly all the French mercantile marine from the ocean. Complications in Italy and elsewhere, would likely arise. The people of France would not bear all this. They bear hardly the want of cotton, but a war with the United States would subject them to grievances intolerable. The crown of Louis, and probably his head, would be in danger. We would not wish to beard the Emperor, nor in any way provoke him. It becomes us, while we decline his "friendly" offers, to treat them with all courtesy. It becomes us to avoid every thing which could be construed into a cause of offence. Thereby we shall have the approbation of the reasonable among his own people, and of the people of Europe. At the same time we may, and should, let it be known that we will tolerate no interference in our domestic affairs. If one-third of France should secede, and set up for itself, Louis Napoleon would indignantly repel any thing from us which would intimate a constraint on him to acknowlege their independence. Why then does he interfere with us?

The present state of the question between us and the Emperor, in its polite and official form, is pretty clearly presented in a letter of the French Minister, M. De L'Huys, and the response of Secretary Seward.

M. De L'Huys writes to M. Mercier, a copy being given to Secretary Seward, as follows:

"M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS TO M. MERCIER.

[Translation.]

"DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS } Political Division, Paris, Jan. 9, 1863.

"*Sir*:—In favoring the purpose of assisting, by the proffer of our good offices, to shorten the period of those hostilities which are now desolating the American continent, we have been guided beyond all other objects by the friendship which actuates the Government of the Emperor in regard to the United States. The little success of our other overtures might chill the interest with which we follow the fluctuations of this contest, but the sentiment to which we have yielded, is too sincere for indifference to find a place in our thoughts, or that we should cease to be painfully affected whilst the war continues to rage. Nothing, therefore, would hinder the Government of the United States, without renouncing advantages which it believes it can obtain, by a continuation of the war, from entering upon informal conferences with the Confederates of the South, in case they should show themselves disposed thereto. Representatives or Commissioners of the two parties could assemble at such point as it should be deemed proper to designate, and which could for this purpose be declared neutral.

"Reciprocal complaints could be examined into at this meeting. In place of the accusations which the North and South mutually cast upon each other at this time, would be substituted an argumentative discussion of the interests which divide them. They would seek out, by means of well ordered and profound deliberations, whether those interests are definitely irreconcilable—whether separation is an extreme which can no longer be avoided, or whether the memories of a common existence—whether the ties of any kind which have made of the North, and of the South, one sole and whole federation of States, and have borne them on to so high a degree of prosperity, are not more powerful than the causes which have placed arms in the hands of the two populations.

"A negotiation, the object of which would be thus determined, would not involve any of the objections named against the diplomatic intervention of Europe, and without giving birth to the same hopes as an immediate conclusion of an armistice, would exercise a happy influence on the march of events. Why, therefore, should not a reconciliation which respects all the relations of the United States obtain the approbation of the Federal Government? Persuaded on our part that it is in accordance with their true interest, we do not hesitate to recommend it to to their attention; and not having sought in the project of a mediation of the maritime powers of Europe any vain display of influence, we would applaud with entire freedom, all susceptibilities of self-esteem in the opening of a negotiation which would invite the two populations to discuss, without the coöperation of Europe, the solution of their differences.

"I request you, sir, to give this assurance to the Cabinet of Washington, while commending to its wisdom, the counsels dictated by the most sincere interest in the prosperity of the United States. You are, moreover, authorized, if Mr. Seward expresses the wish, to leave with him a copy of this dispatch.

"Accept, sir, the assurances of my high consideration. DRUYN DE L'HUYS.

"To M. MERCIER, Minister of France at Washington."

Secretary Seward thus responds, directing to our Minister at Paris, Mr. Dayton, for the use of the Emperor's Government:

"This Government, if required, does not hesitate to submit its achievements to the test of comparison, and it maintains that in no part of the world, and in no times ancient or modern, had a nation, when rendered all unready for combat by the enjoyment of eighty years of almost unbroken peace, so quickly awakened at the alarm of sedition, put forth energies so vigorous, and achieved success so signal and effective as those which have marked the progress of this contest on the part of the nation. M. Druyn De L'Huys, I fear, has taken other light than the correspondence of this Government for his guidance in ascertaining its temper and firmness. He has probably read of the divisions of sentiment among those who hold themselves forth as organs of public opinion here, and has given to them an undue importance. What M. Druyn De L'Huys suggests is, that this Government shall appoint commissioners to meet, on neutral ground, commissioners of the insurgents. He supposes that in the conferences to be thus held, reciprocal complaints could be discussed, and in place of the accusations which the North and South now mutually cast upon each other, the conference would be engaged with the discussion of the interests which divide them. If it were possible for the Government of the United States to compromise national authority so far as to enter into such debates, it is not easy to perceive what good results could be obtained by them. The commissioners must agree in recommending either that the Union shall stand or it shall be voluntarily dissolved, or else they must leave the vital question unsettled, to abide at last the fortunes of war.

"The Government has not shut out the knowledge of the present temper any more than of the past purposes of the insurgents. There is not the least ground to suppose that the controlling actors would be persuaded at this moment by any arguments which national commissioners could offer to forego the ambition that impelled them to the disloyal position they now occupy. Any commissioners who should be appointed by those actors, or through their influence, must enter the conferences imbued with the spirit and pledge to the personal fortunes of an insurgent chief. The loyal people in the insurrectionary States would be unheard, and any offer of peace by this Government on condition of the maintenance of the Union would necessarily be rejected.

"On the other hand, this Government has not the least thought of relinquishing the trust which has been confided to it by the nation under the most solemn of all political sanction; and if it had any such thought, it would have still abundant reason to know that peace procured at the cost of dissolution, would be immediately, universally and indignantly rejected by the American people.

"It is a great mistake that European statesmen make, if they suppose this people demoralized.

"M. Druyn De L'Huys draws to his aid conferences which took place between the Colonies and Great Britain in our Revolutionary war. He will allow me to answer, that action in the crisis of a nation must accord with its necessities, and therefore can be seldom compared to precedents. Great Britain, when entering on that negotion, had manifestly come to entertain doubts of her ultimate success; and it is certain that the Councils of the Colonies could not fail to take new courage, if not gain other advantages, when the parent State compromised so far as to treat of peace on the terms of conceding their independence.

"It is true, indeed, that peace must come at some day, and that conferences must attend, if they are not allowed to precede, the pacification. The Congress of the United States furnishes the constitutional forum for debates between alienated parties. Senators and Representatives from the loyal portion of the people, are there already fully empowered to confer, and seats also vacant, and inviting Senators and Representatives of the discontented party, who may be constitutionally sent there, from States involved in insurrection. Moreover, conferences which can thus be held in Congress, have this great advantage over any that could be organized upon the plan of M. De L'Huys, viz.: That the Congress, if it were thought wise, could call a national convention to adopt its recommendations and give them all the solemnity and binding force of organic law. Such conferences between alienated parties may be said to have begun already. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, States which are claimed by the insurgents, are already represent in Congress, and submitting with perfect freedom and in a proper spirit their advice upon the best course to bring about a firm, lasting and honorable peace. Representatives have also been sent from Louisiana, and others are understood to be coming from Arkansas.

"There is a prepondering argument in favor of the Congressional form of conference over that which is suggested by M. Druyn De L'Huys, viz.: That, whereas, an accession to the latter would bring the Government into concurrence with the insurgents, in disregarding and setting aside an important part of the Constitution of the United States, and so would be of pernicious example; the Congressional conference, on the contrary, preserves and gives new strength to that sacred instrument which must continue through future ages the sheet anchor of the Republic."

This correspondence, as are all the other letters, is courteous. Friendship is tendered on the one hand. On the other it is not declined, but a better manner of accomplishing the end designed, is suggested; a manner consistent with our Constitution, laws and customs; a manner which, if adopted, will effectually and with hopeful permanence, heal all difficulties. *There are vacant seats in Congress for representatives of the States.* Let those seats be duly occupied, and thus will the conference be regular, acceptable, peaceful and productive of peace.

General News.

Female Education.

We invite attention to the advertisements of EDGEWORTH SEMINARY for Young Ladies, and BLAIRSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY. It is our privilege to be acquainted with the Principals of both Institutions, and in both we have the fullest confidence.

LEECHBURG MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE is also advertised, and claims the consideration of the public.

Banks in the United States.

The proposition in Congress to establish a uniform and sound currency, is commendable. It meets with great opposition from a portion of the moneyed interests, but the people have a claim to consideration.

The whole number of banks in the United States is estimated at 1,395, apportioned as follows, the branches of State banks not being enumerated in this estimate:

Maine,	69	Georgia,	31
New Hampshire,	51	Alabama,	7
Vermont,	41	Louisiana,	11
Massachusetts,	185	Ohio,	21
Rhode Island,	92	Indiana,	25
Connecticut,	73	Illinois,	60
New-York City,	54	Kentucky,	8
New-York State,	249	Tennessee,	28
New-Jersey,	55	Missouri,	8
Pennsylvania,	81	Michigan,	5
Delaware,	9	Wisconsin,	122
Maryland,	32	Iowa,	7
District of Columb.,	6	Minnesota,	1
Virginia,	30	Florida,	2
North Carolina,	12	Texas,	1
South Carolina,	18	Kansas	1

Secretary Seward and Mr. Mercier's Visit to Richmond.

Representations unfavorable to Secretary Seward having been made, as though he employed the French Minister to bear a kindly message to the Rebels at Richmond, the U. S. Senate asked the President for the facts. The following is the response. It shows the utter groundlessness of the accusation:

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate passed on the 9th day of February, instant, (in these words, viz.; "*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, the character of the suggestions made by the Secretary of State, of the United States, to M. Mercier, the representative of the Emperor of the French, to this Government, as narrated in his communication to M. Thouvenel, under date of the 18th of April last, which induced M. Mercier to undertake his mission to Richmond in that month, and what representation, if any, he was authorized to make from this Government, or from the Secretary of State, to the Confederate authorities?") has the honor to submit the following report:

That no suggestions were made to M. Mercier by the Secretary of State that induced, or were designed or calculated to induce, him to undertake a mission to Richmond in April last, or at any other time. He was not then, nor has he or any other person ever been authorized by this Government, or by the Secretary of State, to make any representations of any kind, or on any subject to the insurrectionary agents, or so-called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any communication with them on behalf of this Government. From the beginning of the present disturbances until the Spring of 1862, this Department was charged with the authority of granting passes or passports through the lines of the Government forces. It early became a question whether foreign ministers residing in the United States should be denied such passports. It was thought a sound and liberal policy to leave them free to visit any part of the country to which they are accredited, so long as there should be no ground to question their good faith toward this Government.

This has been uniformly avowed as the course of the Government. Accordingly a passport was granted in the month of April, 1861, to his Excellency Rudolph Schleiden, minister resident here of the Republic of Bremen. A like passport was granted on August 5th, 1861, to the French minister alluded to by his Royal Highness the Prince Napoleone Jerome, then on a visit to this capital, and in April last a similar passport to the French minister. These passports were granted at the request of these distinguished persons respectively, and not on any suggestion of the Government or Secretary of State. They severally traveled in a private, unofficial capacity. They bore no communication, whether formal or informal, verbal or written, from this Government or from the Secretary of State to any insurgent, and they brought none from any such persons to this Government or to the Secretary of State. Since the 4th of March, 1861, no comunication direct or indirect, formal or informal, has been held by this Government or by the Secretary of State with the insurgents, their aiders or abetters. No passport has been granted to any foreign minister to pass the military lines, except by the President's direction, and each of such ministers who has received a passport has, on his return, waited upon the President as well as the Secretary of State, and given them such accounts unasked as he thought proper, of the incidents of his journey. Of course these statements are to be qualified, so far as the facts relative to the communications concerning the exchange of prisoners and other military matters in charge of the War Department may affect them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 9, 1863.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

The reputation of this *ne plus ultra* of sewing machines is so wide-spread, and its superiority is so generally known and admitted, that they are found in houses where sewing machines are used, in about the proportion of three to one. The stitch taken by this machine cannot be unraveled, is alike on both sides, and forms no ridge. It is applicable to almost any fabric, and improvement after improvement has been added, until it can hem, stitch, quilt, fell, gather, bind, cord, tuck, and braid. At the late exhibition of sewing machines at the World's Fair, London, all the machines in the world competing, those made by Wheeler and Wilson were awarded the highest premium. Indeed they have become the acknowledged standard of excellence. Over one hundred thousand are now in use throughout the country, and they give universal satisfaction. Those now sold are warranted for three years. The agents for this city are Messrs. Wm. Sumner & Co., No. 27 Fifth Street, where all who think of purchasing should call. 2t

Foreign News.

By the steamer *New-York*, we have Liverpool dates to the 31st ult.

ENGLAND.

The emancipation demonstration at Exeter Hall, was one of the most enthusiastic and imposing scenes that has been witnessed in London for a long time. The Hall was crammed, and two other meetings were organized out of the overflow. Resolutions reiterating the sentiments of the Emancipation Society, and expressing great sympathy for the North, were carried almost unanimously.

The London *Times* was denounced by the speakers, amidst groans and hisses.

The operatives of Bradford have adopted a memorial, thanking America for the relief afforded them and suggesting that assistance to them to emigrate to the United States is the more effectual way of affording them relief.

There are rumors of new difficulties occurring between the British and the United States Government, owing to the seizure of English vessels too near the coast of the Bahamas.

The London *Times* indulges in a most gloomy picture of the present crisis in America, both military and financial.

Sir Robert Peel, in a recent speech, declares himself favorable to a separation of the North and South, and strongly condemns Mr. Lincoln's emancipation edict.

FRANCE.

Admiral Bosse supersedes La Graviere in the French expedition to Mexico.

The Senate voted the address to the Emperor, there being only one dissenting vote. The address was read in the House. It expresses deep concern on account of of the American struggle, and regrets that the great powers did not join France in her offers of mediation.

Commercial.

Pittsburgh Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, 1863.

ASHES—Soda Ash, 3@3¼c.; Pots, 4@4½c.; Pearls, 5½c. The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary purposes.

APPLES—$1.75@2.25 ℔ bbl.

BEANS—Prime White, $2.60 per bushel.

BACON—Shoulders. 6c.; Sides, 7½c.; Plain Hams, 8½c.; Sugar Cured do., 10c. ℔ lb.

BUTTER—Choice Fresh. 23@25c. ℔ lb.

CHEESE—Western Reserve. 12c. ℔ lb. Hamburg, 12½.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, $1.37 ℔ bushel. Peaches, $3.50 ℔ bus.

EGGS—16c. per dozen.

FEATHERS—Prime Western, 50c. ℔ lb.

FEED—Shorts, $1.00 ℔ cwt.; Middlings, 1.25.

FLOUR—Extra, $5.75; Extra Family, $7.00@7.50.

GROCERIES—Coffee: Good Rio, 33@34c. Sugar, 10½@12½c. Molasses, 55@56c.

GRAIN—Wheat: Red, $1.30; White, 1.35@1.38. Corn, 75c. Rye, 75c. Oats, 50@55c. per bush.

HAY—$18.00@20.00 ℔ ton. at scales.

SEEDS—Clover, $5.75@5.87. Timothy $1.75. Flax, $1.50.

STEARINE—9¼@9½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Rough, 5c.; Country rendered, 6c.

Special Notices.

A COUGH, COLD, AND IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach *directly* the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. Obtain only the *genuine* BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS should use the Troches. Military Officers and Soldiers who over-tax the voice and are exposed to sudden changes, should have them. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. jan21-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use

A. F. MATONY, General Agent,

oct4-1y 18 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!—THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted 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 Brown leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞ The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, *on the four sides of each box.*

FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK. (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.) Jun7-1y

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. SILL, No. 246 Penn Street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession. feb8-1y

Married.

By Rev. J. D. Howey, on February 5th, Mr. STEWART DUNCAN to Miss MARY RUSSELL, all of Mercer County, Pa.

On the 15th of January, by Rev. J. Caldwell, Mr. JOHN FAMULIVER to Miss ELENDER CARTER, near Libertyville, Iowa.

January 29th, by Rev. T. P. Speer, at the residence of the bride's mother, SAMUEL McKINNEY, M.D., to Miss NANCY A. TIBBITS, both residents of Austintown, Mahoning Co., O.

January 29th, by Rev. Laverty Grier, Mr. JOSEPH O. BUCHANAN, of Clinton County, Iowa, to Miss JANE PIERSON, of Ohio County, Va.

On Thursday, February 5th, at the residence of George M. Lee, Esq., Cincinnati, by Rev. George S. Rice, Mr. HERMAN T. LEE, of New-York, to Miss HADASSAH M. ELDER, of Virginia.

On Thursday, January 29th, by Rev. George Marshall, D.D., Mr. JAMES FIFE to Miss HARRIET, daughter of James Gillespie, Esq., all of Washington County, Pa.

February 3d, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, Mr. JOHN W. MORROW to Miss R. MELINDA McFARLAND, both of Rural Valley, Pa. February 5th, Mr. CHARLES K. KLUGH, of Elderton, Pa., to Miss SENATH THOMAS, of Plum Creek, Pa. On the evening of the same day, Mr. ANDREW JACKSON FOSTER to Miss ADALINE McDOWELL, both of Rural Valley, Pa.

Obituary.

[ANNOUNCEMENTS, GRATIS; ADDITIONAL REMARKS, FIVE CENTS A LINE, NINE WORDS BEING A LINE.]

DIED—At Oakland, near Pittsburgh, on the morning of the 15th inst., Mrs. JANE FLEMING LLOYD, consort of Henry Lloyd, Esq., and daughter of Rev. David M'Kinney, D.D., in the 37th year of her age.

Deceased was one of the most amiable of women. She was born in Erie, Pa., and grew up to womanhood in Centre and Blair counties. She was married to Mr. Lloyd, then of Hollidaysburg, Pa., in her 19th year, and became the mother of eight children, four of whom survive her. Four weeks previous to her death she had a limb broken, but was rapidly recovering and in fine spirits, till Thursday, the 12th, when she was suddenly taken with severe illness. On Friday and Saturday she appeared to be recovering; but on Sabbath morning the Lord's messenger came, and she departed for her rest.

Mrs. Lloyd chose the good part early in life, and entered into communion with the Presbyterian Church, in which Church she had her birth, baptism, and education. She was conscientious, consistent, benevolent, active, a coadjutant in every good work. As a wife she was complaisant, cheerful, and devoted to her husband, to a degree seldom excelled. As a mother she was kind, faithful, and untiring in her efforts to bring up her children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Her early choice, her consistent walk, her Christian adornments, give to her friends evidences of meetness for heaven, which justify the most comfortable assurance that she is now with the spirits of the just made perfect. A tie is severed, and nature must weep; but faith says, reunion will be sure, in a state far more blissful; let therefore your sorrow be soothed.

DIED—At Frederick, Md., December 7th, 1862, of general debility, Mr. SIMON SCHRECONGOST, of Rural Valley, Pa., aged 28 years; at the time of his death a member of Co. K, 155th Reg't P. V.

DIED—February 3d, MARY R. F., daughter of W. B. and Mary T. Kirkpatrick, aged 7 years and 17 days.

Early called from earth to rejoice for ever, we hope, in heaven.

DIED—In Elizabeth Township, Allegheny Co., Pa., February 6th, SARAH MARGARET, eldest child of Andrew and Jane M'Clure, aged 4 years, 8 months, and 1 day.

DIED—Jan 27th, 1863, after a lingering illness, in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. JANE, wife of Thomas Dunlap, of Apple Creek, Wayne County, Ohio.

DIED—Of diptheria, January 3d, WILLIAM, oldest child of James and Rachel Black, near Jacksonville, Westmoreland County, Pa., aged 4 years and 2 months.

The disease was of such a malignant type that but little time was given the parents to prepare for the separation from their first-born. But they sorrow in hope, knowing that Jesus, who is the resurrection and the life, said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God."

"All is of God! If he but wave his hand,
The mists collect, the rain falls thick and loud,
'Till, with a smile of light in sea and land,
Lo! he looks back from the departing cloud."

DIED—At camp near Fredericksburg, Va., WILLIAM S., son of Wm. and Eleanor Newcom, aged 17 years, 1 month, and 5 days.

The subject of this notice enlisted in the defence of his country, casting in his lot with the 148th Reg't P. V. He enjoyed remarkably good health until the 2d ult., when he was suddenly seized with a violent attack of inflammation of the brain, and died on the 5th of the same month. He was affectionate and kind in his disposition, and though he never made a public profession of religion, yet his friends and his companions in arms cherish the fond hope that he has laid aside his armor on the earth, to receive the victor's crown in glory. His friends sorrow, but not as those who have no hope.

May he, sleeping in Jesus, rest in peace!

H. K. H.

DIED—December 31st, 1862, Mrs. MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Mark Kelso, and wife of Mr. John M. Woods, in the 22d year of her age.

She was greatly beloved, not only as daughter, and sister, and wife, but as a kind neighbor, sympathising friend, and devoted Christian. Great hope was entertained of her continued usefulness as a youthful disciple of the Lord Jesus, whose cause, and house, and ordinances, she endeavored to honor. But, unexpectedly to surviving friends, the Saviour called her to the Church triumphant, where she praises, while they mourn. In the Providence of God, her infant daughter, who it was hoped would be a living memorial of her, was laid by her side in the cemetery of St. Clair church. May the husband to whom she was so happily united, and who is left in comparative solitude, be sustained by the Comforter, and all friends be prepared for a happy reunion in the world of glory, where mysterious dispensations will be explained.

S. C. J.

DIED—In Morristown, Belmont County, O., on the 4th inst., Mrs. ELIZA C., consort of Mr. Joseph Henderson, in the 54th year of her age.

The deceased had been for nearly thirty years a consistent member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. She united first with the Fourth Presbyterian church, Washington City, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Noble, and continued a member of that church about ten years after the Rev. John C. Smith became the pastor. For nearly seventeen years she had resided in Ohio, and for the last ten years she had lived in this place.

About three weeks before her death, she was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism. During her illness she was a great sufferer; but she bore her pains with Christian resignation and patience. She often expressed her confidence in the love of the Saviour, and desired more love to him. She wanted to be full of love. In her last hours she was very happy. Her farewell words to her husband were, "Love Jesus."

We all feel our loss. The community will miss her kind and obliging deportment in the Post Office, where she had officiated for some time. Her acquaintances and friends will miss her society and counsel. Her home will miss her presence, and the church of which she was an exemplary member will miss her example and her prayers. G.

†

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS,

Prices Cheap as Ever,

TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.

Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1863, to furnish ours *complete*, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz.:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOON'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS.

	Per annum.
For any one of the four Reviews	$ 3.00
For any two of the four Reviews	5.00
For any three of the four Reviews	7.00
For all four of the Reviews	8.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3.00
For Blackwood and one Review	5.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10.00

These will be our prices to all who pay prior to the 1st of April. To those who defer paying till after that time, the prices will be increased to such extent as the increased cost of Reprint may demand—therefore,

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,

No. 38 Walker Street, New-York.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols., Royal Octavo. 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE—$6.00, FOR THE TWO VOLUMES. BY MAIL, $7.00.

feb18-4t L. SCOTT & CO.

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT SEWICKLEY, presents the advantages of a delightful and healthy location, entirely in the country; a limited and select number of pupils, forming a pleasant family circle; the best influences on manners and morals; with the most efficient and thorough instruction in all the branches of education.

PROF. V. DE HAM has charge of the department of Music and French.

Pupils received at any time. For a Circular, or personal interview, address the Principal,

REV. A. WILLIAMS, D.D.,

feb18-2t Sewickleyville, Pa.

SOLDIERS, SEE TO YOUR OWN HEALTH, do not trust to the Army supplies; Cholera, Fever and Bowel Complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicines. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

feb18-1t

[216]

BLAIRSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Seminary—now in its eleventh year—with its large corps of Teachers, and its appropriate accommodations and apparatus, continues to commend itself to all parents, who desire for their daughters the best culture in all which pertains to Female Education. TERMS—Board and Tuition in the regular course, and in Latin, per session of five months, $60.00. Instrumental Music, including Thorough Bass, Vocal Culture, &c., on the most approved method, $15.00. All branches of Drawing, and Painting in water colors and oil, from $6.00 to $12.00. French or German, $10.00. The next Session will commence MAY 4TH.

Catalogues sent on application.

S. H. SHEELEY, Proprietor and Principal.

feb18-1t

FRUIT TREES.

Our Nursery Stock for Spring Planting is large; the Vines and Trees are very superior; viz.:

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, &c.

GRAPE VINES.

Delaware, Concord, Diana, Hartford Prolific, &c., can be supplied in large quantities for Vineyards.

SMALL FRUITS.

Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, viz.: the celebrated Triomphe de Gand, and other tested varieties for market or private gardens, at 50 cents per hundred.

Our Price List is ready to send to parties desirous of improving their Orchards, Vineyards, or Gardens, from the Sewickley Nurseries of T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,

feb18-1m Allegheny County, Pa.

LEECHBURG MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session of this Institute will open on TUESDAY, the 7th of April next. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies and Female Seminaries, at the usual rates. French and Drawing at an extra charge of $3.00 per quarter.

No reduction will be made for absence, after entering the classes, except in case of sickness.

T. A. M'CURDY, A. B., Principal.

feb18-2t* MISS M. H. FOLEY, Assistant.

NOW READY.

SONGS

FOR SOCIAL AND PUBLIC WORSHIP,

Containing three hundred of the best tunes that have been given to the public, and over one thousand of the choicest hymns that are known to the Christian Church. The work, as a whole, is a fountain of spiritual richness, and preëminently adapted to the worship of God in the sanctuary, no less than an aid to devotion in the social prayer-meeting, or at the family altar. Critical examiners pronounce it replete with every excellence that pertains to a Hymn and Tune Book, and justly entitled to the confidence of the churches in our American Zion.

Says a Pastor in Indiana:

"I have looked your new book over with care. It seems to me to be decidedly the best collection for Social Worship and Prayer Meetings yet published, and I would like to introduce it here."

Says another, in New-Jersey:

"The Songs are handsomely got up as to style, and the tunes and hymns, so far as I have examined, of the first order, and the work will prove a valuable acquisition to the cause of Social Worship."

Price, full bound and gold lettered, $1.00; in boards, cloth backs, 85 cents, with a discount of five per cent. when fifty copies are ordered. Copy for examination sent, prepaid, by mail, on receipt of price.

HENRY HOYT,

feb11-3t No. 9 Cornhill, Boston.

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, the Farm on which he now resides, on TUESDAY, February 24th, 1863,

Containing One Hundred Acres,

Situate in North Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and two miles from Noblestown, and adjoining lands of John Cook, Major Sturgeon, and others. The farm is in an excellent state of cultivation, and is well adapted for a GRAIN OR STOCK FARM. It is well watered and timbered, and has an ORCHARD OF GOOD FRUIT on it. The improvements consist of a comfortable

STONE DWELLING HOUSE,

and a GOOD LARGE BARN; and it is convenient to Churches, Schools, and Mills.

Further information may be obtained by calling on the subscriber, or by addressing him a letter at Noblestown, Pa.

Sale to take place between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., at which time terms will be made known by

☞ Title undoubted. WILLIAM M'CLEAN.

feb11-2t

HIDE, OIL AND LEATHER STORE

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,

No. 31 South Third Street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

Have for Sale

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

☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for Hides. Leather stored free of charge, and sold on commission.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Leather Consigned to Us jan29-1y

LETTERS OF THE REV. JOHN SMITH, A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER, TO HIS BROTHER, THE REV. PETER SMITH, A METHODIST PREACHER.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Letters are written in a kind, fraternal spirit, and are adapted to present Scripture doctrine clearly to an unprejudiced mind.—*Christian Era, Boston.*

They are short, pointed, and adapted to the popular mind.—*Princeton Review.*

The points of difference between Calvinism and Arminianism will never, in this world, cease to be discussed, but there is no good reason why the discussion should not be prosecuted with Christian temper. This is done in this volume. We commend the Letters, therefore, on this account, as well as for their pith and point, and hope they may circulate widely and have a happy success.—*Presbyterian.*

Our readers will remember the admirable series of Letters on Arminianism, by "John Smith," which were published in the *Presbyter* a short time ago. They attracted much attention, and drew forth numerous expressions of commendation.—*Presbyter.*

We most cheerfully endorse this commendation of these Letters. Those who wish to see a calm, able defence of Calvinism, and an exposure of the loose reasonings and inconsistencies of Arminianism, cannot but be gratified and benefited in perusing this work.—*United Presbyterian.*

For sixty cents pre-paid in postage currency, we will send a copy of the Letters free, by mail, to any Post Office in the United States. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

☞ For sale by R. S. DAVIS, Pittsburgh.

feb11-4t

$10 LIBRARIES OF The American Sunday School Union FOR DISTRIBUTION.

The $10 Sunday School Libraries for distribution as per legacy in Will of the late CHARLES BREWER, will be ready for delivery on and after July 10th, 1860.

The Sunday Schools entitled to these Libraries are those established in Allegheny County, Pa., since March 31st, 1860.

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

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

Apply to F. H. EATON, Of EATON, MACRUM & Co., jan1-1w No. 17 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND TEAS!

☞ Wholesale and Retail. ☜

J. D. WILLIAMS,

114 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Nearly Opposite the Custom House,

ap5-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO CHUHCH SINGERS, ORGANISTS, TEACHERS, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE MONTHLY CHOIR AND ORGAN JOURNAL, a new musical paper furnishes, besides a large amount of instructive reading, *eight large octavo pages of choice new music* for the Choir, Singing and Sunday School, Social Gatherings, and the Organ and Melodeon. JOHN ZUNDEL, Editor and Proprietor. Annual subscription, $1.00. Club prices nearly one-half. Specimen copies, 8 cents; may be obtained on addressing JOHN ZUNDEL, New-York.

feb1-3m

THE POUGHKEEPSIE INSTITUTE.

A Classical, Commercial, and Military School for Boys of all Ages.

In this School each pupil has a bed-room, with bed, washstand, clothes-press, &c., for his exclusive use. Each three of these bed-rooms open into a sitting-room, which is warmed by a furnace, and lighted with gas.

The desks in the school-room are all single. The smaller boys have a separate school-room.

In every respect the comfort and physical well-being, as well as the intellectual advancement of the pupil, have been studied.

The Winter Session opens on the 14th of January, 1863.

TERMS—$370 for one year, with no charges for Books or Stationery.

As only one pupil is placed in a room, parents who may intend placing their sons in the Institute, are requested to notify the Principal as early as possible, to secure choice of rooms.

For further information, address

C. B. WARRING,

jan28-4t* Principal and Proprietor.

TO INVALIDS.

Do Not Despair Until You Have Tried the Water Cure.

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

The following are among the diseases we have treated successfully:

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Scrofula, every form of Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver Compla