Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, APRIL 15, 1863

The War.

The tidings from our brethren in arms still come short of the ardor of our wishes. Somehow, there are either failures or shortcomings in every quarter. What is wrong? It is vain to cast the blame on the commanding Generals. Who appoints? Who retains them in office? Who plans the campaigns? Who directs the combinations? Who raises and equips troops, and provides the material of war, and the army supplies? It is the head which directs the hand. We must stimulate the heart if we would vigorously throw life's strong impulses into the extremities. We do not wish to find fault, but when failures are so numerous we cannot but trace the cause to the central power. The War Department, and the Commander-in-chief, are responsible. We call upon Secretary Stanton and Major General Halleck to give us armies, and Generals, and plans, and combinations which will give us victories. They have the whole military power of the country at their disposal, and if they cannot give us successes they should vacate their places.

In Missouri and West Arkansas, things are mostly quiet.

Gen. Rosecrans is not yet able to advance from Murfreesborough. He is, in fact, hardly able to maintain his connexions with Nashville. Last week a train of cars was seized by guerrillas and burned, between the two places. Several of his Generals, with detachments of the army, have made decidedly successful attacks upon parties of the enemy, but still, his rear and flanks are far from safe. We hope for his speedy relief, and an ability to move, as General Burnside is rapidly advancing to a position where he may coöperate.

Operations before Vicksburg seem to have all failed. A great amount of life, time, and materials have been expended to no avail. It is said that new measures are planned, but they are not yet definitely announced.

Admiral Farragut, at last advices, was still safe with his little fleet between Vicksburg and Port Hudson; but he cannot long abide there, unless other vessels can reach him.

The army of Gen. Banks is operating, with variations of success, in Western Louisiana. He annoys the enemy and wastes their supplies.

Charleston, at last, has been approached, but with no indications of success. The army did not advance to an engagement. The fleet, embracing the *Ironsides*, and nine Monitors, entered the main channel on Monday, April 6th. On the morning of the 7th, the *Keokuk* took the lead, buoyed out the channel to near Fort Sumpter, and returned to her consorts. The line of battle was soon formed, and the signal for attack was given. In a short time several of the Iron-clads were within easy range of Forts Sumpter and Moultrie and several batteries. The *Keokuk* approached to within 600 yards of the enemy, when a terrible storm of shot and shell assailed her. Within a few minutes she was struck by more than 100 shot, many of which penetrated her, and she was obliged to haul off in a sinking condition. She went down the next morning. The *Ironsides* bore the fire better than was expected, but she also suffered. Several of the other Monitors were injured, a few of them severely. In less than two hours it became evident that the obstructions in the channel between the forts could not be removed, and that it was impossible to live under the enemy's fire. A signal to withdraw was then given, and the vessels all retired beyond the range of the hostile guns.

We intimated, last week, the hopelessness of an attack, by our ships, even clad as they were with iron. We only wonder that so skilful a naval officer as Admiral Dupont would make the attempt. We suppose he felt urged by public sentiment, which nothing else would satisfy; though we think an intelligent public ought to yield to the judgment of a scientific Commander, without the waste of life, and the other injuries, which must result from an unsuccessful battle.

Much knowledge has been gained by this fight, and thus it has its value. The loss of life was not great. Difficulties are discovered, which new inventions may overcome. Weak parts of our ships are tested, and may be hereafter strengthened.

We deeply regret the failure at Charleston; not that our hopes are disappointed, for we had no hope of success, from the preparations which had been made. But the failure cannot but damage our country's cause, both at home and abroad; and it will greatly encourage the Confederates. There are intimations that the attack will be renewed by the fleet, in connexion with a land attack. We trust that the means of victory will first be provided.

Our army in North Carolina is also embarrassed. Gen. Foster, at last accounts, was hemmed in at Washington, near Newburn, having about two thousand men, and only two days' provisions. Eight thousand men were marching from Newbern to his relief, but their success was doubtful. His army was weakened to strengthen General Hunter's army for the attempt on Charleston.

We are sorry to be obliged to make our readers sad by sending them so much gloomy tidings. But they ought to know facts. They know that we have, from the first, insisted upon large armies and cautious and skilful Generals. For some reason our armies have made but little progress for a year. It would be our joy, not to *predict* but to *record* victories. Will our rulers give us this privilege?

One thing is cheering. The army of the Potomac, under Gen. Hooker, is said to be in fine health and spirits. The Commander is rapidly gaining the confidence of the officers and men. It may be that this army is yet to do more than save the capital. The General and his command have the good will and the ardent prayers of all patriots.

The Conduct of the War.

The Congressional Committee which has existed and been engaged in investigating, for some fifteen or eighteen months, our military affairs, published its Report last week. It is very long, being sixty-four closely-printed octavo pages. The testimony taken is in the printer's hands, and is to occupy three large volumes. The Committee has certainly been industrious.

The Report is an extraordinary document. Some of our journals wish to pass it by as a political movement, intended to influence the next Presidential election. It may have been so intended, and it bears internal marks of such intention; but it professes otherwise. It is the production of chosen men of our National Congress, charged with inquiry and oversight for the nation's safety, in a time of imminent peril. It ought to state facts clearly, fully, and impartially. It claims to do so, and if it does, alas for the country! Never were the affairs of this nation so mismanaged. If it is a partisan political paper, suppressing facts and discoloring truths, then again woe to the land from whose National Council it could proceed!

We have tried to excuse ourselves to our own mind, from saying anything on the subject, but have failed. Fidelity to our readers and our country, claims a statement. The paper is utterly too long for our columns; and we do not think that we could make a condensation of its statements which would be at all satisfactory. We may say of it, that it is somewhat apologetic toward some of the commanders in our armies, and exceedingly severe on others. It is much occupied, as was to be expected, with the army of the Potomac; and if its statements are full and truthful, they cannot but be most damaging to Gen. McClellan.

The *New-York Times*, a decidedly Administration paper, regards the document as entirely reliable, and, in its issue of April 6th, thus speaks:

"The failure of this army (the army of the Potomac,) has been due wholly and exclusively to the *incompetency of its commanding General.*"

"We never anticipated so signal and so startling a demonstration of his incompetency, as is afforded in the pages of this report."

"We cannot recall a solitary movement of any importance in Gen. McClellan's campaign, which does not seem to have been precisely the worst that the case allowed."

This is certainly a very severe sentence; and if just, what shall we say of the Administration which, being entrusted with the nation's interests, could, in so awful a crisis, for a whole fifteen months, and that right under their own eye, employ such an *incompetent?*

But the *Times* takes another look at the Report, and changes its opinion of the Commander. It has thought of the *conjecture* of Lord Lyons relative to the influence upon the "Peace Party," of the removal of Gen. McClellan last November, and it comes out on the 7th of April, thus:

"There is but one possible way of accounting for it; and that is that the General was *not furthering a war policy, and was secretly in sympathy with the party aiming at peace.*

"That we verily believe is the key to all the extraordinary procrastination, inefficiency and unmilitary behaviour which marked the entire fifteen months' career of George B. McClellan as Commander-in-Chief. That alone is the real explanation of his constant study how not to do it, and to misdo it when he was forced to act. He was for harming the enemy as little as possible, and for getting on peaceful terms with him as soon as possible."

Then alluding to many allegations in the Report, it concludes thus:

"The persistent efforts to strip the National Capital of the necessary protection—the repeated failures to seize the rebel capital when the opportunity presented itself—the uniformly tardy and sluggish movement—the constant avoidance of attack on his own part so long as there was any alternative—the frequent disposal of his forces in a way expressly calculated, it would seem, to invite a damaging attack by the enemy—the uniform refusal to allow the enemy to be pursued when beaten, all point in one direction—which is, that Gen. McClellan meant *peace with* the rebels, and not *war against* them.

"There is not such another record of dereliction and inefficiency in all military history; and it will stand alike a marvel and a derision to future generations."

Well: has the *Times* now read the Report correctly? If so, Gen. M'Clellan must be a very bad man. But what then are we to think of the Administration? Was the President, in appointing Gen M'Clellan and in keeping him, directly under his own eye, at the head of the army for fifteen months, false to his trust? Was Mr. Lincoln "secretly in sympathy with the party aiming at peace"? Was he for harming the rebels as little as possible? Did he "mean *peace* with the rebels, and not *war* against them"? Affirmative answers to these questions are irresistable, if such was the case with his known and trusted agent.

Our readers know that we endeavored to sustain Gen. M'Clellan, as long as he was at the head of the army. And we did so, *first*, because we thought he had merit, and *next*, because he was the appointee and trusted agent of our Chief Magistrate. We do not now go into a defence of our formerly expressed opinion. We may have been wrong; and we may have been right, as we still think we were right; but he is now in retirement, and keeps himself silent. For more than five months he has had no army to command, and of course could neither *retard, do*, nor *misdo*. If he should be again brought forward in the army, we may have something to say.

But while we leave the dismissed General in his silent seclusion, without a word, *pro* or *con.*, we cannot so dispose of the President. He is an official reality. The nation's life is in his hands. He is entrusted with the purse and the sword, and not even a Committee of Congress, to say aye or nay, for six months to come. We have sustained his Administration, and wish to sustain it still. But we wish the President to do his work faithfully and energetically. He is responsible for the past; and now, after this exhibit and with the new and almost unlimited power entrusted to him by the people, he is doubly responsible. We regret that so little has been done since the 7th of last November. The season for campaigning in the South is rapidly passing away. That for the Potomac is just opening. We shall look with deep interest to our armies.

General News.

The Elections.

The elections for Congressmen and State officers, in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, were warmly contested, and have resulted strongly in favor of the General Administration.

In Missouri, the unconditional Unionists, and even the immediate emancipationists, have been extensively successful.

In Ohio, the Republicans have carried Cincinnati, a very unusual thing, and have had gains in other places.

The extreme peace policy of Col. Seymour, candidate for Governor in Connecticut, and Mr. Vallandigham and a few others, caused, or helped forward the change in public sentiment. The belief that nothing short of a vigorous war will save the Union, grows rapidly.

The Latest from Charleston.

NEW-YORK, April 14.—The latest news from Charleston is to the evening of the 9th inst., by way of Richmond. All was quiet then, and there was no probability of the fight being renewed. Six Monitors and the *Ironsides* were then lying inside the bar, within two and a half miles of Fort Sumpter.

A Confederate officer had visited the wreck of the *Keokuk*, and found her turret pierced with a shot.

A rebel dispatch says that eighty shots were fired at Fort Sumpter, of which thirty-four struck her with effect.

Report of Army Operations from August 14th, to the close of the Battle of Antietam.

The Washington *Republic* contains the preliminary report of Gen. McClellan, of October 15th, respecting the military operations under his charge since the evacuation of Harrison Landing, which that paper says was furnished it by the Government.

Owing to the absence of the full reports of the corps commanders, a simple outline of the brilliant operations which resulted in the carrying of the two passes could, at this time, with justice to the troops and commander, be communicated.

In the course of his narrative, he says, on the 13th he received a verbal message from General Miles, informing him of the condition of affairs. The messenger stated that there was no apparent reason for the abandonment of Maryland Heights, and that though Gen. Miles asked for assistance, he said he could hold out certainly for two days. He directed the messenger to make his way back, if possible, with the information that he (McClellan) was rapidly approaching, and would undoubtedly relieve the place. He states that on the 12th he was directed to assume command of the garrison at Harper's Ferry, but this order reached him after all communication had been cut off with the garrison.

He adds: Before I left Washington, and while it was yet time, I recommended to the proper authorities that the garrison at Harper's Ferry should be withdrawn, via Hagerstown, to aid in covering the Cumberland Valley; or that, taking up the pontoon bridge and obstructing the railroad bridge, it should fall back to the Maryland Heights, and there hold its own to the last.

In this position it could have maintained itself for weeks. It was not deemed proper to adopt either of these suggestions, and when the subject was left to my discretion, it was too late to do anything except to try to relieve the garrison. I directed artillery to be frequently fired by our advanced guard as a signal to the garrison that relief was at hand. This was done, and I learn that our firing was distinctly heard at Harper's Ferry, and that they were thus made aware that we were approaching rapidly. It was confidently expected that this place could hold out until we had carried the mountains, and were in a position to make a detachment for its relief, &c. He concluded as follows:

While it gives me pleasure to speak of the gallantry and devotion of the officers and men generally, displayed through this conflict, I feel it necessary to mention that some of the officers and men skulked from their places in the ranks until the battle was over. Death on the spot must hereafter be the fate of all such cowards, and the hands of the military commanders must be strengthened with all the power of the Government to inflict it summarily. The early and disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry deprived my operations of results which would have formed a brilliant sequence to the substantial and gratifying success already related. Had the garrison held out twenty-four hours longer, I should, in all probability, have captured that part of the enemy's force engaged in the attack on Maryland Heights, while the whole garrison, some twelve thousand strong, could have been drawn to reinforce me on the day of the decisive battle, certainly on the morning of the 18th. I would thus have been in a position to have destroyed the rebel army.

Under the same circumstances had the besieging force on the Virginia side at Harper's Ferry not been withdrawn, I would have had 35,000 or 40,000 less men to encounter at Antietam, and must have captured or destroyed all opposed to me. As it was, I had to engage an army fresh from a recent, and to them a great victory, to reap the disadvantages of their being freshly supplied with ammunition and supplies. The objects and results of this brief campaign may be summed up as follows: In the beginning of the month of September the safety of the National Capital was seriously endangered by the presence of a victorious enemy, who soon after crossed into Maryland, and then directly threatened Washington and Baltimore, while they occupied the soil of a loyal State, and threatened the invasion of Pennsylvania.

The army of the Union, inferior in numbers, wearied by long marches, deficient in various supplies, and worn out by numerous battles, the last of which had not been successful, first covered by its movements the cities of Washington and Baltimore, and then boldly attacked the victorious enemy in their chosen strong position, and drove them back with all their superiority of numbers into the State of Virginia, thus saving the loyal States from invasion, and rudely dispelling the rebel dreams of carrying the war into our country, and subsisting upon our resources.

Thirteen guns and thirty-nine colors, more than 15,000 stand of small arms, and more than 6,000 prisoners, were the trophies which attended the success of our arms.

Tendering thanks to Divine Providence for its blessings upon our exertions, I close this report. I beg only to add the hope that the army's efforts for the cause in which we are engaged will be deemed worthy to receive the commendation of the Government and the country.

Iron City College.

Perhaps the most successful Commercial College in the West is the above, which has now reached a degree of prosperity hitherto unexampled, even before our national troubles. So numerous are the applications that it is difficult to furnish accommodations for all the students who desire to enter. The policy of the Principals has been to give Diplomas to no one not thoroughly qualified in every department of study, and this has resulted in giving the institution such a reputation as is of great value to its graduates, giving them great advantage in securing them situations. The teachers are all well accomplished and attentive, and a course here secures a thorough commercial education. For terms, &c., see advertisement.—1t.

Iron City College.—Testimonial.

The following unsolicited letter from one of the firm of Boner & Burgess, pays a high but deserved compliment to an institution which numbers among its graduates many of the most intelligent and successful business men in the country:

Professors Jenkins & Smith:—Gentlemen—I have long felt it my duty to express to you the high opinion I entertain of the IRON CITY COLLEGE, as an institution fit in every respect to prepare young men for active business.

I can most unhesitatingly say, that I can conceive of no way, by which to make the course of study more thorough and practical than that so long pursued by you, and which has been so fully attested by the unvarying success of your students.

What I regard as one of the most admirable, important, and never-to-be-forgotten features of the school is, the constant and watchful care bestowed by the various Professors in behalf of their pupils, and I feel as though I could never repay the Faculty for their efforts in my behalf while I studied there. These feelings, together with a deep sense of duty, have prompted me to pen this note, and I shall never fail to say to young men contemplating a commercial course, "Go to the Iron City College, if you wish to acquire a perfect knowledge of the science, and become successful practical book-keepers."

Truly yours, B. H. BONER.

Erie, Pa., March 18, 1863. 1t.

Do n't Wait.

If you want a Sewing Machine, one that will last you for ever and always give you satisfaction, do n't wait, but go at once to Sumner & Co., 27 Fifth Street, and get one. Recollect that they are agents for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, the best made, and sell them at manufacturers' prices. 1t

Pittsburgh Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1863.

BUTTER—Choice Fresh, from store, 30@32c. ℔ lb. FLOUR—Extra, $6.75; Extra Family, $7.00@7.50. GROCERIES—Coffee: Good Rio, 32@34c. Sugar, 12@13c. Molasses, 56@60c. GRAIN—Wheat: Red, $1.30; White, 1.32@1.35. Corn, 85c. Rye, $1.00. Oats, 70c. per bush.

Foreign News.

The *Africa* has arrived at New-York, with English news to the 29th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Evening Herald* says that rumors are afloat that the Government at Washington intend laying embargo on British ships and property, as a retaliation for the depredations of the *Alabama*, and that this embargo will be enforced against British ships and property without any declaration of war against England. Mr. Seward, it is said, quotes English precedent for this step, Lord Palmerston having, in 1852, blockaded the Dutch coast and laid embargo on Dutch shipping without making a declaration of war.

A great meeting of Trades Unionists has been held in London. Mr. Bright presided and made a strong speech in favor of the North and of emancipation. He denounced the Confederate loan. He said for the sake of profit, which sometimes waited on crime, some men were content to cover themselves with infamy. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the North and negro emancipation.

In reply to inquiries, it was stated that there had been rumors of Federal enlistments in Ireland, but nothing authentic was obtained.

Affairs in Poland are unchanged. Accounts of the insurrection are confused. Langiewicz has been released on parole by the Austrians.

In the House of Lords, Lord Strathden called attention to the expediency of recognizing the Confederates as a step toward peace.

Earl Russell showed that the present condition of the South was totally different from other countries when recognition took place. The war was still going on with the utmost rigor, and a large portion of Southern territory still occupied by the North. No doubt, in former times, England had interfered in such cases, but the interference had ever been in behalf of the independence, freedom and welfare of mankind. He should be sorry indeed if the interference of England would bear another character, and hoped her intervention would always be on the side of liberty and freedom. He trusted England might be able to continue her neutrality.

The subject was then dropped.

Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, said that communications had passed between the Washington government and the British government relative to President Lincoln's proposition for a convention to settle the violation of neutral rights. The English government did not object, but there were several objections to remove in matters of detail.

Mr. Bright presented a petition from the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester, calling attention to the construction of war vessels for the Confederates, asserting that forty ships were building under pretence of being for China, and demanding the prompt interference of the government. Mr. Foster said he would call attention to the subject on the 27th.

Paris, March 28.—The *Moniteur*, of this morning, announces that all the centres of the Cochin China insurrections have been dispersed, and the fortifications, &c., of the insurgents taken possession of by the French.

Special Notices.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—48 DEY STREET, NEW-YORK.

☞ Price only 25 Cents per Bottle. mar4-1y

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. CHATONY, General Agent,

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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 BAROLAY STREET, NEW YORK. (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.) jun7-1y

Married.

On April 2d, 1863, by Rev. J. M. Hastings, Mr. HIRAM McDOWELL to Miss SARAH E. JOHNSTON, both of Allegheny County, Pa.

At Springwell Farm, Pa., April 9th, by Rev. Walter Powell, Rev. ROBERT ALEXANDER to Miss MARY E., daughter of Henry Eckert, Esq., all of Lancaster County, Pa.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. A. McElwain, Mr. THOMAS HERON to Miss MARY A. CARNAHAN, both of White Township, Indiana County, Pa.

March 24th, by Rev. T. G. Scott, URIAH COULSON, Esq., of Sullivan, Indiana, to Miss MARGARET A. KERR, of Carroll County, Ohio.

Obituary.

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

DIED—Near Malvern, O., March 30th, of dropsy of the heart and chest, Mr. JOHN DICKEY, aged 42 years and 1 month.

DIED—In McKeesport, Pa., March 25th, of rapid consumption, Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN PARKINSON, only son of Mrs. Eliza Parkinson, aged 24 years, 5 months, and 5 days.

DIED—On the 13th of March, at Darlington, Wis., ELIZABETH, wife of Major Philip Callahar, aged about 55 years.

DIED—In camp near Vicksburg, Miss, February 27th, at 5 P. M., of typhoid fever, ALEXANDER R., son of Alexander and Jane Johnson, of Spades, Indiana, aged 21 years, 3 months, and 13 days; a member of Co. G, 83d Reg't Indiana Vols.

DIED—April 4th, 1863, at Plum Creek, Pa., of scarlet fever, JOHN, aged 9 months and 3 days; four hours and twenty minutes later, DAVID C., both and only children of Philip E., and Mary M. Fisher.

DIED—In Rural Valley, Armstrong Co., Pa., April 6th, of small pox, MARY EMMA, youngest daughter of Samuel Cassidy, Esq., in the 8th year of her age.

DIED—In Louisville, Ky., February 21st, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PERKEY, aged 21 years and 11 days.

Mr. P. was a member of Co. G, 102d Reg't O. V. I., from Middleton, Holmes County, Ohio. While in the service of his country, he enlisted under the "Captain of Salvation," and thus, as we trust, death found him prepared.

DIED—In hospital, at Jackson, Tenn., on the 6th of March last, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM YATES, Co. A, 47th Reg't Illinois Vols., in the 22d year of his age.

This young man was among the earliest, in this State, to volunteer in defence of the Government; and with all firmness and courage did he perform his part, until cut down by disease. He had been, for several years, a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, maintained an upright and Christian deportment in camp, and departed in good hope of a glorious immortality. There are many that mourn his early death. He was held in high esteem by all that knew him. But he has doubtless found the "shining shore," where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

DIED—On the 4th of March last, in the hospital, near Vicksburg, of camp diarrhea, contracted at the battle of Arkansas Post, HERVEY S. M. McFARLAND, formerly of Cross Creek Village, Pa.

It will rejoice the pastor of his youth, and his numerous friends in Pennsylvania, to learn that those who attended him in his last moments, communicate the consoling information that he died in the triumphs of the Gospel, with a firm faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. He had made a public profession of religion some two years ago. Having volunteered in his country's service, a fracture of his left arm, received in youth, prevented his acceptance as a soldier. Go he would, to serve his country in her need. As Regimental Druggist of the 77th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, he laid down his life in his country's behalf. This is but another sacrifice, among the hundreds of thousands of those whose bodies have been as a wall of flesh between us and rebel bayonets which would destroy our Government and our peaceful firesides. M.

DIED—March 1st, 1863, Mr. THOMAS WEIR, of Washington, Tp., Carroll Co., Ohio, in the 52d year of his age.

The deceased was born in Washington County, Pa., and in early life moved to the place above designated. In the twenty-seventh year of his age, he made a public profession of his faith in Christ, in the Presbyterian church of Corinth. His Christian deportment and devotedness to the cause of his Redeemer, won him the esteem of all who knew him; and in the 34th year of his age he was elected and ordained Ruling Elder in the church of Corinth, in which capacity he served with great satisfaction to pastor and people, till the time of his decease. The deceased was unassuming, and free from all ostentation or vain show. He possessed naturally a retiring and meditative cast of mind. If congregational business was to be transacted, he was at his post. His words were few, but well ordered, and his views touching any matter, invariably respected. By economy and industry, with the blessing of God, he accumulated a considerable amount of this world's goods, of which the Church shared liberally, as he always suited the action to the words, when speaking of Christian benevolence. He loved the house of God, and if his pew was vacant in a day of religious exercise in his place of worship, it was well known that circumstances over which he had no control, prevented his attendance. And when wasting fever admonished him that his pilgrimage journey would soon terminate, he manifested a spirit of Christian resignation. Though suffering much from pain of body, he was always calm and patient. The writer had the privilege of conversing with him frequently, but never heard a murmur or complaint escape his lips. In one instance he requested the writer to insist upon all around to do more for Christ's cause. A short time before his death, he called his family around him and said, "I wish to pray with you once more on earth;" and with much composure and deliberation lead in prayer, and commended them all to a covenant-keeping God.

He leaves a widow and eight children to mourn their loss. But their loss, we trust, is his gain "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

T. G. S.

THE BIBLICAL REPERTORY AND PRINCETON REVIEW, for APRIL, 1863, is out, and contains the following articles:

I. The Manner of Preaching.
II. The Life of Edward Irving.
III. Recent Explorations in Africa.
IV. The Fathers of Rose-shire.
V. Mercer County Teachers' Institute.
VI. The True Place of Man in Zoology.
Short Notices.

The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review is edited by the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., and is published quarterly, in January, April, July, and October, at three dollars per annum.

1. Subscribers for one copy, who remit three dollars in advance, to the office of publication, will be entitled to payment of postage on all numbers issued after the receipt of the money.

2. Subscribers who remit five dollars in advance, to the office of publication, will be entitled to one copy for two years, postage paid.

3. Six or more persons uniting in a club, and remitting in one sum to the office of publication, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents each, will be entitled to payment of postage on the numbers issued after the receipt of the money. Payment at club-rate will not be received from a less number than six subscribers in one association. If payment is delayed by members of a club until after the expiration of the year, the full price of three dollars will invariably be charged.

4. Theological Students, Missionaries, Young Men's Christian Associations, &c., are furnished with the Review at two dollars per year; or $2.25 by mail, postage paid.

5. All arrearages are charged at three dollars per year.

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[211]

EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS,

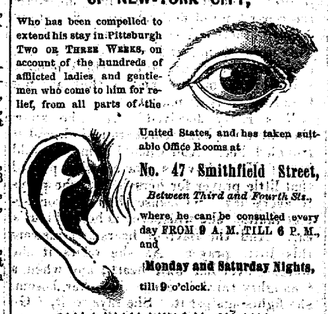
—AND ALL THE—

Diseases and Deformities OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE,

SKILFULLY TREATED BY

DR. JONES,

OF NEW-YORK CITY,



Who has been compelled to extend his stay in Pittsburgh TWO OR THREE WEEKS, on account of the hundreds of afflicted ladies and gentlemen who come to him for relief, from all parts of the United States, and has taken suitable Office Rooms at

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No. 47 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

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No. 16 Abingdon Plac, New-York City.

Here we give a few of the many whom Dr. Jones has cured since he came to Pittsburgh:

John Cooney, four miles East of Mansfield, on Petersburg road, Richland County, Ohio, straightened eye, March 12th, 1863.

I have been so deaf in my left ear that I could not hear a watch tick when it was pressed against my ear. I had a singing and cracking noise in my head. Dr. Jones has entirely restored my hearing, and cured the noise in my head, without giving me any pain or causing any loss of time. ZEBULON HESS,

Somerset Township, Washington County, 14 miles from Washington, Pa.

Mr. John Kline, Lawrenceville, near Pittsburgh, eye was deformed; made perfect by Dr. Jones.

Our little daughter, four years old, had crooked eye from birth, which disfigured her very much, and impaired her vision. We took her to the celebrated Dr. Jones, who has made her eyes look better than they ever looked before. Indeed, they look full and perfect, and her sight is now good. We are very thankful to Dr. Jones. J. D. MAYER, East Liverpool, Ohio.

I have been hard of hearing, and quite bad in my left ear over two years, and was getting worse. I placed myself under the celebrated Dr. Jones, who has cured me completely. JOHN RIESBECK,

No. 12 Quarry Street, Pittsburgh.

I have been hard of hearing, with noises in my head, for ten years. I could not hear a watch tick when pressed against my worst ear, and could but just hear it when pressed to my best ear. Dr. Jones has cured me. I am a farmer, and am 68 years of age. I live in Jefferson Tp., Allegheny Co., 11 miles from Pittsburgh. SAMUEL WILSON.

Dr. Jones put an eye in for John Thompson, to move and appear natural; lives corner of Water and Ferry streets, Pittsburgh.

I have been totally deaf in my right ear nearly two years, and it was getting so for eight years, and I was so deaf in my left ear I could not hear a watch tick against it. I can now hear a low whisper twenty feet in either or both of my ears. Dr. Jones has cured me without any pain or inconvenience. I can and do most cheerfully recommend Dr. Jones as being a gentleman of high professional skill and ability. I would advise those who are afflicted to go to Dr. Jones at once. My age is 70. BENJAMIN CAMPBELL,

Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.

[The above gentleman is a retired merchant of Waynesburg.—Ds. J.]

My son's eyes were crossed from childhood. Dr. Jones straightened them in two minutes, without any son feeling it. DANIEL HELTERBRAN,

South Huntingdon Tp., Westmoreland County.

I have been hard of hearing, with most unpleasant noises in my head, for several years. I availed myself of the skill of Dr. Jones, who has cured me entirely. The afflicted should have no hesitancy in placing themselves under Dr. Jones. JAMES GRAHAM,

No. 57 Morgan Street, Allegheny City.

For 25 years I have been entirely deaf in one ear, and partly so in the other. I had singing, cracking and roaring in my ears, and confusion in my head. The celebrated Dr. Jones has cured me—I can now hear perfect in both ears. Before I went to Dr. Jones, persons had to almost hollow in my best ear; now I hear as well as any person, in both ears. I am 70 years of age. I am a farmer, and live in Snowden Tp., near Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., JAS. MEANS.

My son, 13 years old, was born with double *hair lip*. It disfigured him, and affected his speech very much. Having heard that Dr. Jones possessed great skill, I took my son to him, and he operated. That was six weeks ago—the operation was most successful, giving my son natural appearance and speech. HENRY WARNER,

MARCH 18, 1863. Ashland, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Mrs. Esther Smiley, Wayne Township, Lawrence Co., Pa.—Pterygiums removed from both eyes, (this is a red skin grown over the eye, and often destroys the sight.) Her sight is now quite perfect.

D. Jones removed in a half minute an opacity, a reddish substance which was grown over my sight. My sight is now perfect. MRS. S. C. WILLIAMS,

Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Both of my eyes were very much disfigured and crossed. Dr. Jones in two minutes has made them straight, satisfactorily. A. S. BAILEY,

Sandy Lake P. O., Mercer Co., Pa.

I have been 21 years afflicted with a disease in my nose, which has eaten the bone nearly away. It nearly destroyed my sense of smell, and was very offensive, polluting my breath. Dr. Jones has cured it for me in nine weeks. [The disease was Ozoena.—Dr. Jones.] JOSEPH H. HIPLEY, Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.

I have been very deaf for ten years, and it was growing upon me. Persons wishing to speak to me had to hollow in my ear. I always got worse when I took cold. Dr. Jones has entirely restored my hearing. I am 74 years of age. I live in Scott Township, on the Washington Pike, seven miles from Pittsburgh. I can sincerely recommend Dr. Jones as being master of his profession. JACOB BOOLYAR.

My eyes were turned in and disfigured. Dr. Jones has straightened them and made the sight and appearance natural. MISS JANE GRAY, 23 Perry St., Pittsburgh.

My son's eye was crossed. Dr. Jones performed an operation upon it, which has made it straight and natural. HUGH WOOD, Braddock's Field.

Dr. Jones has straightened both my eyes. They were both turned in very much. MISS PHILOMELA HOLLER, Lawrenceville, Allegheny County, Pa.

References to miscellaneous cures performed by Dr. Jones: R. W. Buffin's son, 28 Market Street, Pittsburgh; eyelid was grown to eye. Reynold Traverstight, 23 Carrol St., Allegheny; eye made straight. John Phillips, Coal Valley, Allegheny Co.; eye made straight. R. Williams and M. Williams, Monongahela City, Washington Co.; cured of deafness.

PITTSBURGH, March 9th, 1863.

Having been troubled with deafness for some time past, more particularly after taking cold, and latterly becoming much worse, I made up my mind, in company with a friend, to visit Dr. Jones. I did so, and after being seated I stated my case, giving full particulars. The Doctor's reply was: "I can restore your hearing as well as it ever was." "How long will it take, Doctor?" "Half an hour." "Will the operation be painful?" "No, sir; an operation in the ear that would be painful would be injurious." "How much will it cost, Doctor?" The sum was stated. "You can go to work". The Doctor began and went through like some master workman. Instead of pain, certain parts of the operation gave more of a pleasing sensation than an operation in which so much was at stake for me. In less than half an hour my hearing was perfectly restored, and has remained so ever since. I paid the Doctor his price, and am perfectly well satisfied with my bargain. The Doctor and I are strangers, except that I think I had the best of the bargain. What I have written I have done voluntarily, and did I not believe the cure to be perfect, I would say so without regard to any person: WILLIAM EVANS,

Commercial and River Reporter, Gibbon St., Eighth Ward.

I AS I was present and heard the conversation and witnessed the operation, I most cheerfully coincide with the above statement. A. P. ANSHUTZ.

[From Hon. George Raymond, U. S. Consulate.]

BALIZE, British Honduras, March 1, 1862.

DR. JOHANNES A. JONES:—Dear Sir—While residing in Hollidaysburg, Pa., you operated on my left ear, which had been entirely deaf five years. I have tested the effects of your skill now over a year, and my ear is perfect in every respect. You will please accept the warmest considerations of my esteem, and with free confidence that you are master of your profession. Yours, truly, GEO. RAYMOND, United States Consulate.

I have been afflicted with Polypus in my nose for eleven years. Dr. Jones skilfully removed it, giving great relief immediately. MARY ASHLEY,

Birmingham, near Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 28th, 1863.

I have been quite deaf for twenty years. I was under Dr. Turnbull's treatment seven years ago, but he could not cure me. Dr. Jones *has* restored my hearing. I shall ever feel grateful to him; and feeling satisfied that he is a gentleman, and master of his profession, I would advise the afflicted to lose no time, but place themselves under the skilful Dr. Jones' treatment at once; for whereas I was