The War.

Matters are quiet on the Rappahannock. Gen. Lee has his headquarters at Fredericksburg, and Gen. Hooker remains at diate disposition to move. The late battles | good. were destructive on both sides. Neither

There are no indications of an early move on the part of Gen. Hooker. If his loss in the battle was 15,000, and if to that we add the 22,000 of the New-York two years' men and the Pennsylvania nine have a reduction of 37,000 men. His army will still be abundantly strong for defence, but no important forward movement is likely to be soon attempted.

The tidings from the South-west continue cheering. Gen. Banks is again said to have captured Alexandria, in the Red river. If this is true, the acquisition is of vast importance.

Gen. Grant is working his way to the immediate assault, but to out off supplies. The last reports announced his having possession of Jackson. This is the capital of the Times' quotation: Mississippi. It is on Pearl river, about forty miles east of Vicksburg, and at the roads. Its importance is thus indicated.

The cavalry raid of Col. Grierson, through the whole length of Mississippi, and into Louisiana, is one of the most effective expeditions which have been made; and its tration in their military conduct, and their success shows the practicability of annoying and weakening the enemy. There is not a State in the Confederacy which might not be penetrated; and fifty thousand cavelry, in ten or twenty bands, under good leaders, would do more thus to weaken the enemy and dispose him to peace, than double their number could do, added to our regular

A portion of our army, and the ironclads, still threaten Charleston. They are their own future position.

6 ontifying Folly Island, which is one of the "3. Repudiation of the War Debt, all fortifying Folly Island, which is one of the fortunately domestic, and all well meriting It is sufficient to say they were of a char-

Death of Thomas Jefferson Jackson.

A great man has fallen. The Confeder erates will grieve sadly. Their loss is immense. Patriots will sympathize with his several States. relatives, but they cannot feel otherwise than relieved from an enemy who waged shall no longer have six times the represenwar against his lawful government and was exceedingly destructive of human life. His military course has been one of great | York. success in a bad cause. The killed, and the maimed, and the widowed, and the orphaned by his prowess, are numbered by thousands. Still we think that none will triumph in the way of gratified revenge. sibility of a reconstruction of an improved, It will be rather that there is a deliverance | voluntary and new confederation; and, failfrom this cause of farther suffering.

Lieut. General Thomas Jefferson Jack son was born in Lewis County, Virginia in 1826. Left an orphan at an early age, he was enabled by a friend to enter West Point, where he graduated in 1846, and was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Second Artillery, and served in Mexico with Magruder's Battery. He was breveted captain for gallantry at Contreras and should think that there are but few men Cherubusco, and major for gallantry at who would go a half or a tenth so low. Chepultepec; resigned February 29, 1852. from impaired health, and became a professor in the Military Institute at Lexington. Virginia, where he married, as his first wife, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Junkin. president of Washington College of that place; his second wife is the daughter of Rev. Dr. Morrison, of Charlotte, N. C. On the outbreak of the civil war, Jackson was converted to Confederate views, and was appointed colonel in the confederate army of Virginia. He was made brigadier general after the battle of Martinshurg, to shed blood!" and that by "consenting" and was afterwards, for distinguished ser- to various laws of the land they have ations in which they have just been envices raised to the Lieut. Generalship. - In the late battle near Chancellorsville, he was wounded, in a mistake, by his own men, in the left arm and the right hand. His arm was amputated, and there was a hope of his recovery; but he was then with pneumonia, and sunk speedily ander its influence. He died at Guineas Station on

Sabbath May 10th, aged thirty-seven. Previously to the secession of Virginia, Gen. Jackson was a decidedly Union man, and exerted himself greatly to prevent the defection of his native State. But when the conspirators succeeded in getting that ordinance passed, and in attaching Virginia to the Confederacy, his heretical State rights doctrine carried him along. He felt himself more strongly bound to United States. The Cabinet controlled their loss, let us resolve to emulate their his State than to the General Government; and thus it is that we account for an intelligent and good man being zealously and conscientiously engaged in a cause so wicked. His political error in regard to State Tilton, of the Independent, seems to have Sovereignty made him think that allegiance been the principal speaker. was due to Virginia, that she was wronged by the Union, and that in fighting under State banners he was defending his home, his altar, his liberty, and his Government. tered into an elaborate argument in favor Hence it is that they can worship God and country and race—its highest perfection And so it is with myriads of others. pray for his blessing; and hence, too, we complete. We are not to have a pure neare not to regard them all as robbers and gro race here. We have not an isolated assassing. Knowing their delusion they race among us except the Jews, and will are to be treated as belligerants, till they shall have been conquered; and then rather to be pardoned than to be treated as the er to be pardoned than to be treated as the Great nations get the fibre of their who are numbered among the killed and basest of culprits.

if we mistake not, became a ruling elder. | word is - AMALGAMATION. (Whispers, And he carried his religion with him. It was a well-fitting garment, and always becoming. It needed not to be laid aside for company: neither was it an encumbrance. the white man. The negro race, as has Our junior editor passed several weeks with him at the Alum Springs, Rockbridge County, Va.; in the Summer of 1857. He the white man in the course, in the cars, he should come into the white man's parwas then and there a leader of a daily lor and be admitted to entire fellowship. prayer-meeting, warm-hearted, unobtrusive, Falmouth. They are within cannon range decided, respectful to the feelings of others. of each other, but neither has any imme- His light shone. He delighted in doing

That such a man should be found in a has yet published an official statement of rebellion, and in one of the most unpro- together in pleasant social communication. losses. The probability is that, counting voked and hence most wicked rebellions, is killed, wounded and prisoners, the loss was wonderful. We can account for it only by about equal; say about 15,000 from each the baleful influence of that political heresy to which we before alluded.

Extremes. We are not to judge of a political, a religious, or any other party, by the sentiments and conduct of a few fanatics who may months' men who were in his army, we have attached themselves to it, nor by an tive of the feelings, aims, or purposes of all fellows that none have any desire to over- son, Phillips and Co. representatives of all take him. But still, as a matter of caution, Republicans, nor of the great mass of it may be wise to take an occasional look at anti-slavery men. It would hence be very rational men to follow, blindfolded.

The N. Y. Times tells us of a Mr. O'-Sullivan, formerly of that city, and who enjoyed both State and National honors. This danger. Pro-Slaveryism and Abolitionism rear of Vicksburg, not with the view of an Mr. O'S. writes a political letter to Prof. | both have their fanatics, and, fanaticism Morse, in which he avows many heresies, is ever to be dreaded. and, among others, the following, as per

"And now I desire to urge upon that Democracy with which has been associated crossing of the Vicksburg and Brandon, all my public life, to take at once, openly and the Memphis and New-Orleans rail and boldly, the ground to which it will and inevitably must ere long arrive. That ground is comprised in the following points:

1. Peace at all hazards; not a mere opposition to the corruptions, unconstitutionalities and imbecilities of the Adminis-Abolitionist policy in the management of the war, but a short and simple stoppage of it, even with recognition of the independence of the seceded States as an accomplished fact: and as a fact which has now, by the substantial unanimity of the South, become invested with the sanction of our own great fundamental principle of the right of selfgovernment inherent in any people strong and large enough to claim its benefit.

"2. The option to be freely left to the Border States to determine by popular vote

such necessary repudiation, with some reservation in favor of innocent minors. "4. Convocation of a Northern Convention of States for the purpose of such adjustment of their future political relations as shall be determined upon by the Convention, with ratification by the peoples of the

"5. Determination that New-England tation in either branch of the Legislature she would be entitled to on a fair comparison of population with such a State as New-

"6. Invitation of the seceded States to hold a simultaneous and similar Convention at some contiguous point, with a view to the interchange of negotiations directed, on the part of the North, toward some posing that hope, (as probably it would now fail,) then to the adjustment of such relations of conterminous intercourse as may, so far as possible, replace some of the recipsome degree of ulterior hope for the indefirocal benefits of the old one, and leave open nite and the voluntary future."

This the Times calls "touching bottom." No sympathizer with the rebellion, certainly, need desire any thing lower; and we

The other extreme we take from the World's report of the 27th anniversary of We have no other regret than that caused the Anti-Slavery Society, held in New-York | by the loss of our brave companions; and May 12th. The report is altogether too long for our columns. We give a few quotations:

Mr. Garrison presented a series of eleven resolutions, which were accepted with applause. The 2d reminded the people of the North that "ever since the adoption of the ia, May 7, 1863.—GENERAL ORDERS, No. Constitution of the United States their feet 59.—With heartfelt gratification, the Genhave run to evil, and they have made haste eral commanding expresses to the army his "made a covenant with death, and with gaged. hell they have been at agreement."

Rev. J. W. Sloane " thanked God for the war, for it would become the means of abolishing slavery, and the nation would licksburg, fifteen miles distant, and by the become perfect through suffering." (A pro- valor that has triumphed on so many fields, fane use this, of the Holy Scriptures.)

from Pennsylvania, said "he felt proud to | itude of the nation, we are especially called be an American citizen. They knew he upon to return our grateful thanks to the had denounced the American Government only Giver of victory, for the signal delivand Constitution in times past."

should never rest till they had gained the ascribing to the Lord of Hosts the glory Government to their side." "While slavery existed there was danger to the Union. Abraham Lincoln was not President of the of their country; and, while we mourn him. The first slave to be emancipated noble example. was Lincoln." .

The evening meeting of the Society was small, and mostly ladies. Mr. Theodore

Mr. Tilton spoke of the relative position of the Ethiopian race as higher than several other races in the world, and then enof amalgamation as the great future of the

strength out of mixed blood. It is a stop- wounded." R. E. LEE, General. Gen. Jackson, we have reason to believe, page of a world's growth, to prevent a union of races. The history of the world's prowas decidedly a Uhristian. Inough early left an orphan, he had a religious education. In early life he united in the communion of the Presbyterian Church, and many others afraid to hear, and that

"O, good gracious!" Applause.) In all those intellectual activities which take their strange quickening from the moral faculties, the negro is superior to been said, is the woman of the world. The negro should sit side by side with

the white man in the church, in the cars; God ordains it. The palm of the negro's hand was made white to meet the white man's. One of the most suggestive and impressive sights he had seen lately had been that of a negro and an Irishman, seated in a cart, at our Central Park, driving They were going more directly toward the millennium than all the splendid equipages that were passing them by. Mr. Tilton closed amid applause.

Mr. Phillips was again introduced, and

remarked "that the subject of amalgama tion was one of the most appropriate considerations for an anti-slavery anniversary." Now, as Mr. O'Sullivan, though claiming to be a Democrat, is not a representaextremist who may have so far outrun his Democrats; so neither are Messrs. Garrisuch. They may indicate the tendency of wrong to cast odium on either party for accepted principles. It does not become the views above presented. And still, as intimated, it may not be amiss to take a look toward the extreme of a sentiment.

Congratulations.

We thus see tendencies and guard against

Gens. Hooker and Lee, commanders of the Federal and Rebel armies in the late battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, have each addressed a congratulatory order to his command. Such papers are always drawn up with a design. They are always brief, and adapted to relieve and exhilerate. They are never veritable history, but they contain facts and items which may belong to veritable history; and however feigned or partial they may be, as to facts and feelings, they still disclose something important:

GEN. HOOKER'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER. Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, May 6, 1863.—GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49. The Major General Commanding tenders to this army his congratulations on its achievements of the last seven days. If it has not accomplished all that was expected. the reasons are well known to the army: acter not to be foreseen or human sagacity or resource. In withdrawing from the South bank of the Rappahannock before delivering a general battle to our adversaries, the army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself and its fidelity to the principles it represents. In fighting at a disadvantage, we would have been recreant to our trust, to ourselves, to our cause and our country. Profoundly loyal and conscious of its strength, the army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interest r honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own sim. By our celerity and secrecy of movement, our advance and passage of the rivers was undisputed, and on our withdrawal

not a rebel ventured to follow. The events of the last week may swell with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added new lustre to its former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his entrenchments, and wherever we have fought, have inflict-We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners, fifteen colors, captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, placed hors de combat eighteen thousand of his chosen troops, destroyed his depots filled with vast amounts of stores, deranged his communications, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation. in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to the arbitrarement of battle. By command of Maj. Gen. Hooker. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

GEN LEE'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY. Headquarters, Army Northern Virginsense of the heroic conduct displayed by officers and men, during the arduous oper-

Under trying vicissitudes of heat and storm, you attacked the enemy, strongly intrenched in the depths of a tangled wilderness, and again on the hills of Frederforced him once more to seek safety beyond the Rappahannock. While this glorious Mr. Robert Purvis, a colored delegate victory entitles you to the praise and grat-

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended Wendell Phillips said, "the minority that the troops unite on Sunday next, in

due his name. Let us not forget in our rejoicings, the brave soldiers who have fallen in defence

The army and the country alike lament the absence for a time of one to whose bravery; energy, and skill, they are so much indebted for success.

The following letter from the President of the Confederate States is communicated to the army as an expression of his appreciation of its success: "I have received your dispatch, and rev-

erently unite with you in giving praise to God for the success with which he has crowned our arms. "In the name of the people, I offer my cordial thanks to yourself and the troops under your command, for this addition to the unprecedented series of great victories

which your army has achieved. "The universal rejoicing produced by this happy result, will be mingled with a general regret for the good and the brave

the Commissioners of the World's Fair, referred o by Messrs. Sumner & Co., and may say that fully bears out their statements.

Hews. Foreign

Good feeling seems to be established between Mr. Adams and the British Government. Mr. Adams acknowledges that in his letter to Admial Dupont, certifying the character of an Engish ship, sailing to Mexico, he acted upon "im: perfect representations and undue haste." The London Times, referring to Mr. Adams' letter,

"It is believed that the relations between our Cabinet and the United States Legation in London will continue on a friendly footing—a result which, in a personal sense, will afford unmixed satisfaction, since the individual and historical claims of Mr. Adams to respect and esteem have ever been disputed in any quarter."

On the subject of fitting out ships of war for he Confederates, the Times thus acknowledges he legal difference between ships of war and muitions of war:

"The Confederates want to buy ships and mu nitions of us, but ships above all. The Federals want exactly the same supplies, but not as much ships as munitions. Luckily, however, for the latter, the supply of munitions is more allowable than the supply of ships. The Federal govern-ment began by sending to Liverpool for gun-boats, to be not only built, but equipped and armed for service in this civil war. But these rders could not be executed at the moment, and in the meantime it became very evident that it would better to desist from the attempt, and withdraw from this particular market altogether, han make it available on condition of sharing with the enemy. So the orders have ceasad. nd the Federal government, instead of buying ships itself, prefers to denounce the illegality of the trade. This seems hard, but the trade is illerat, and Mr. Adams, in setting our government in action against it, does no more than he is entitled to do. But the Federal government is the state of the setting of the s itself buying munitions of war by the wholesale all the while! No doubt; but this trade is not llegal as far as we are concerned. It is contraand in the eyes of the other belligerent, but

that is just another point at which the Féderals enjoy an advantage. * * * *

"We namnot help it if these laws press hardly on the Confederates, and if we appear to have nothing but rigor for them, and nothing but laxity for their opponents. That difference is the consequence of their different positions. We are ound in the first place to apply the law, and we cannot but be conscious in the next place that this is the very law of which we ourselves should claim the benefit. Mr. Cobden, therefore, is in a position of advantage. He can tell us that the Confederates must not be suffered to buy a ship, for that is the law; and he can tell us that the Fenerals may buy any amount of gun-barrels, for that is the law also. It is a very pleasant law for his friends, but some day it may be pleasant for us, and so it is not our interest any more than it is our right to impeach it."

NEW-YORK. May 18.—The steamer City of New-York, from Liverpool, has arrived, with dates to the 6th inst.

The reply of Russia to the three Powers has been published. It is an offer to negotiate the Polish question on the basis of the treaties of

GREAT BRITAIN. A deputation of Trades' Unionists, headed by late meeting sympathizing with the North, to Mr. Adams. The latter made a speech, and expressed great pleasure at the reception of the address. He admitted the difficulties of steering clear of a collision between the two nations, but rusted that friendly relations would be main tained. He asserted that notwithstanding the tone of some of the American speakers and journals, there is no nation for which America entertains a greater regard than for England and if the real sentiments of each people coul clearly established to each other, he would ave no fear of a collision. The Times looks on Mr. Adams' speech as ost reasonable and timely, and looks forward without mistrust for a mutual forhearence ingland must expect some interruptions to

omings, in consideration of the difficulties of In another article, the Times argues that it be coves England to look leniently at the proceed ings of Commodore Wilkes, in view of the mainnance of her own rights when she becomes elligerent.

rade, and America must tolerate some short-

The London Observer, in a pacific editorial, redits President Lincoln's Government with a lesire to maintain friendly relations... POLAND.

The reply of Russia to the three Powers is ot generally regarded as satisfactory. The inargents continue active Napoleon, with his own hand, has drawn up a ective rejoinder to the Russian reply, i which he lays stress upon the gravity of the situation. The proposed note is now in the hands of the Austrian Government, with an inviation to join it.

Ation to join it.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* is of point that Russia will do nothing unless Engnd. France and Austria act in unity and put creat pressure on her. France thinks the best results will follow from united action, with little or no cost in men or money.

Commercial.

Pittsburgh Market. WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1868. ASHES—Soda Ash, 3@31/c.: Pots, 4@41/c.; Pearis c. The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary

APPLES—\$2.5 @3.00 % bbl.

BUTTER—Cholce Fresh, from store, 20@25c. % D.

BUATTER—Cholce Fresh, from store, 20@25c. % D.

BRANS—Prime White, \$2.75 per bushel.

BACON—Shoulders. 6c.; Sides, 7½c.; Plain Hams, 8½c.;

Sugar Cured do., 10c. % D.

BROOMS—Common; \$1:50; fancy, 2.50@3.00.

CHEESE—Western Reserve., 12c. % D. Goshen, 15.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, \$1.25 % bushel. Peaches, \$3.00 % bus.

l bus.

EGGS—12c. per dozen.

FEATHERS—Prime Western, 50c. 3 D.

FERD—Shorts, 31.00 3 cwt.; Middlings, 1.25.

FERD—Shorts, 31.00 3; cwt.s Family, \$7.00@7.25.

GROGERIES—Coffee: Good Rio, 33@350. Sugar, 12:/co folasses, 55@60c.

GRAIN—Wheat: Rcd, \$1.30; White, 1.85@1.38. Corn,
c. Rye, 95c. Oatz, 70c. per hush.

HAY—\$18.00@20.00 % ton, at scales.

SALT—No. 1 Extra, \$1.75 per bbl.

SEEDS—Clover, \$5.50@6.00. Timothy, \$2.25. Tian,
33.50

3.50. STEARINE—9¼@9½c. B.b. TALLOW—Rough, 5c.; Country rendered, 6c.

Special Hotices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

United States Arms General Hospital, 9th Ward Pittsburgh, Pa., May 8, 1862. }
Friends of patients, and others wishing to visit the Hos n TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. sons desiring to call on other days than those specified will be required to procure permits from the Examinin Surgeon's office, corner of Smithfield and Third streets. CHARLES B. WHITE, Assistant Surgeon U.S. Army, in charge

DENTISTRY.—DR. C. SILL, No. 246 Penn treet, attends to all branches of the Dental professi

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to produce MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYBUP FOR CHILDREN TESTHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the working for and contributing to the cause of nost experienced and skilful Nurses in New-England, and

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates tact. the stomach and bowels, corrects scidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome Coulife, she had under her roof several motherless ulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We children, to whom she was indeed a mother; and believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all when they left her, to become heads of families,

realers.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—48 DET STREET, NEW-YORK.
RG- Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
mkr4-ly

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!-THE BEST IN

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye pro luces a color not to be distinguished from nature not to injure the Hair in the least: remedies the ill effects 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 The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR m the four sides of each box. FACTORY, No. 81 Banclay Street, New York. (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.) jun7-ly

Married.

On Thursday, May 14th, by Rev. J. D. Knox Mr. W. D. RINKHART to Miss MOLLIE E. BERGER all of this city. On the 5th of May, by Rev. J. Mateer, Mr. ROBERT J. HENRY to Miss MARGARET E. HENRY,

both of Porter Tp., Clarion Co., Pa. May 14th, by Rev. A. Donaldson, Mr. W. S. Richey, of Indiana County, Pa., to Miss S. E. TAYLOR, of Pittsburgh, Pa. On Monday evening, April 27th, at the hous

of the officiating clergyman, Monongahela City, by Bev. B. M. Kerr, Mr. ISAAC SUMMEY, of Washington County, to Miss Lizzie Foster, of Monongahela City, Pa. On the 7th inst., by Rev. John Brown, of Freedom, Mr. SAMUEL H. BAKER, of New Sewickley Tp., to Miss CLARINDA MORGAN, of Economy Tp., all of Beaver County, Pa.

MIN THOMPSON, of Washington County, Iowa, to Miss Martha J. Huston, of Monroeville, Jefferson County, Ohio. On the 7th inst., by Rev. T. V. Milligan, at the residence of John Hewitt, near Waynesburg, O., Mr. J. G. Murdock, of Waynesburg, to Miss MARTHA E. HEWITT.

March 20th; by Rev. T. G. Scott, Mr. BENJA-

April 16th, by Rev. W. W. Laverty, in Hamilton, Va., Mr. NATHANIEL HOLLAND to Miss L. MARILDA HAMILTON. At the same place and time. Mr. Milton Pickebing to Miss Theresa

April 15th, by Rev. J. P. Fulton, Mr. James B. Huston, of Fairfield Tp., to Miss Sarah L. Huston, of Hillside, Westmoreland County, Pa. On the 22d of April, Mr. WM. R. Johnston, of Salem Tp., to Miss Sina Caldwell, of Derry Tp., Westmoreland County, Pa.

By Rev. Wm. Hunter, on the 30th ult., Mr ARTHUR N. WHITE to Miss MARTHA J. M'COR MICK, both of Beaver County, Pa. By Rev. S. C. Jennings, D.D., Mr. JOHN

FELTER to Miss MARGARET A. SEIBERT. On he 30th ult. Mr. William Reed to Miss Sarah . TORRENCE, all of Allegheny County.

Obitnary

[ANNOUNCEMENTS, GRATIS : ADDITIONAL REMARKS, FIV

DIED-April 24th, 1863, in the 40th year o her age, and in the full assurance of Christian faith, Mrs. EMELINE, wife of Mr. Isaiah White, Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian church of

DIED-At Plum Creek, Armstrong County Pa., May 8th, 1863, Mr. JAMES GUTHRIE aged 77 years, 6 months, and 8 days.

DIED-In Richmond, Ohio, on the 4th of April, Mrs. MARY, wife of Mr. Ebenezer Mc-Gown, in the 74th year of her age. The deceased was a daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Pittinger, who for a number of years, was the pastor of the congregation of Westfield, Pa. Early in life she gave her heart to God, and made a public profession of her faith in Christ, which profession she adorned until death. Her death was peaceful and triumphant. All who witnessed it felt that to her "death was "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

อำวารัสสาราชาติคาเสียวันทำ โดยสาราสา DIED—March 1st, 1868, at her residence, Allegheny County, Pa., Mrs. MARY M'CREADY, widow of Wm. M'Cready, in the 62d year of

She was a good mother in Israel. Her life was consistent, and happy, and useful. Her death was peaceful and triumphant. During long-protracted sickness, the nature of which rendered recovery hopeless, she was calm and submissive. Although, at the first, she sometimes expressed a desire to be spared with her liave just added to their stock a good assortment of valua-family, as a head and counsellor, adding always, few of which are the following: "if it is the Lord's will," yet, for some time be- D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation in the time of fore her death, having committed her son and Jesus. She now "sleeps in Jesus," and reigns Aunt Fachy, Hom with him. To some her death is a sore loss, but Trechors Glesnings.

us then, like he granted her, peace and victory, and "the crown of life!" T. DIED.—In Richmond, Ohio, November 26th, 1862, Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON, in the 61st

year of his age. In the death of Mr. Patterson, the communit lost one of its best citizens, and the Church one of its most valuable and influential members. When quite young, he connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, and so consistent was his deportment, and so exemplary his life, that he was soon elected and ordained as a Ruling Elder, in which capacity he served the Church with great acceptance until the time of his death a period of more than thirty years. Being gifted by nature, he was esteemed as a wise counsellor both in Church and State. As a Christian, he was humble, meek, and zealous; eminently a man of prayer, and light to those around, so that all "took knowledge of him, that he had been with Jesus." As an office hearer in the Church he was "taledfoot bearer in the Church he was "taledfoot bearer" in the case bearer in the Church, he was "steadfast, unmovable always abounding in the work of the IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS.

Lord." As an evidence of the estimation in which he was held by his brethren, he was chosen as a Commissioner to the General Assembly of 1859, which met at Indianapolis, Ind.

When death drew near, it was to him divested with calmness, and longed to "depart and be" THE LAST TIMES AND THE GREAT CONSUMMAwith Christ, which is far better "

"How blest the righteous when he dies, When sinks a weary soul to rest."

DIED-In Damascoville, Mahoning Co., Ohio February 13th, 1868, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH WINTER, relict of Philip Winter,

The deceased was possessed of a sweet temper, great energy, and decision of character, to which were added refined sensibilities, and a well cultivated mind. And all of these were chastened and brought into the service of Christ. She made a profession of religion at the age of fifteen, in the church of Chambersburg, Pa., then under the pastoral care of the Rev. David Denny. Her love to the Saviour and his cause was manifested in forgetting her own necessities, and in as been used with never-falling success in THOUSANDS Missions, and in doing good, as she had opportunity, unto all with whom she came into con-

During almost the entire time of her married life, she had under her roof several motherless children, to whom she was indeed a mother; and but the office of Butler St., near Allen, Lawrenceville, Pa. believe it the Best and Directions for using will accompany each bottle.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS.

When they left her, to become heads of families, the prayers and sympathies accompanied them.

Much of her time daring her illness was spent out. Every state of current and company each bottle.

Much of her time daring her illness was spent out. Every states of contents articles. In hearing the Word of God read, and in prayer.

SHEWACCEAR, BESCHOOL, Inc.

vertising columns. We have seen the Report of New-York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine | Her mind was filled with love, and peace, and joy; and when death came, he came as a vanquished fee. As a Summer cloud fades away, she fell asleep in Jesus. "Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

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CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

A FALSEHOOD EXPOSED. For some time past an advertisement has appeared in the papers here, stating that Five Gold Medals had been awarded "the Howe Sewing Machine" at the late World's Fair In London, "one for the best on exhibition for all purposes, and the others for superior specimens of sewing," Though a ware at the time that the statement was wholly devoid of truth and a groes imposition on the public, we forbore noticing it until such time as we could get an official copy of the Report of the Judges in the matter, so that we could give it a positive and authoritative contradiction. That Report, published by authority of the Commissioners of the Exhibition, is now in our possession, and shows how utterly untrue are the statements in the advertisement alluded to.

At the World's Fair the WHEELER & WILSON Company had but a single Machine on exhibition, while of the Howe Machine there were several on hand. In the official factor, it is stated that a Gold Machines awarded the Howe Sewing Machine Company, not, however, because their Machine was better, or as good-as others for all purposes, but because, in the language of the award, they exhibited "the best collection." because, in the language of the award, they exhibited "the best collection."

The "four medals" alleged to have been awarded for superior specimens of sewing were waves. Awaded Ar all, nor did the aforeasid "superior sewing" receive even the barren complement of an "honorable mention" in the Judge's Report. Compare this with the high compliment bestowed on the WHELER & WILSON MACHINE. Though the Company, avoiding all pretentious display, had but a single Machine on exhibition; it was awarded

A GOLD MEDAL On its Merits as a Family Machine. and on its Merits Alone.

These are the facts of the case as exhibited by the official report of the Commissioners, and in Justice to ourselves, as well as to expose a palpable and flagrant attempt at imposition, we have felt constrained to lay them before the public. We repeat, therefore, that the WHEBLER & WILSON MACHINE IS THE ONLY MAGNING WHICH REQUESTED AGO. MEDIAL ON ITS MERITS AT THE LATE WORLD'S FAIR, and pronounce all statements to the contrary. To matter from which tenswer them ements to the contrary, no matter from what source they mate, as wholly unworthy of belief.

WM. SUMNER & CO. AGENTS OF THE

WHEELER AND WILSON MACHINES No. 27 Fifth Street. PITTSBURGH, PA.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY Co., PA., Pittsburgh, May 14th, 1863. IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21ST SEC-TION of an Act relating to Allegheny County, passed May 21st, 1801, I, AARON FLOYD, Treasurer of said county, hereby, give notice that I will attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several wards, boroughs, townships and precincts of said county, at the place of holding general elections therein respectively, on the following days, from 10 o'clock'A Mi thill A'clock P' M., to wit:

Burst Ward-Pittsburgh, First Ward, Alleghany, Elizabeth and Sewickley Boroughs, Findley, Elizabeth, Franklin, (1st district,) and Fawn (1st district,) Townships, on MON-DAY, June 18th.

Second Ward, Pittsburgh, Second Ward, Allegheny, West (1st district,) and Fawn (1st district,) Townships, on MON-DAY, June 15th.

Second Ward. Pittsburgh, Second Ward. Allegheny, West Elizabeth and M'Reesport Boroughs, Franklin, (2d district,) Fawn, (2d district,). Moon and Jefferson Townships, on TUESDAY, June 18th. Third Ward, Pittsburgh, (1st precinct,) Third Ward, Alletheny, (ist precinct,) Tarentum and Sharpsburg Boroughs, ine, North Eavette, Mifflin and East Deer Townships, on VEDNESDAY, June 17th. gheny, (2d precinct) Temperanceville and Dubuque Boroughs, M'Candless, Indiana, South Fayette and Verseilles Townships, on TRURSDAY, June 18th.

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh, Fourth Ward, Allegheny, (1st precinct, Manchester and Lawrencentile Boroughs, Hampton, West Deer. Robinson and Patton Townships, on FRI-DAY, June 19th.

**Eith Ward, Pittsburgh, (1st precinct.) Kourth, Ward DAY, June 19th.

Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, (1st precinct,) Fourth Ward, Allegheny, (2d precinct.) West Pittsburgh and Monongahela Broughs, Richland, Shaler, Upper St. Clair and Plum Townships, on SATURDAY, Jun 20th.

Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, (2d precinct.) Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, South Pittsburgh, and (1st district) Birmingham Boroughs, Ross, Ohio, Snowden and Penn Townships, on MONDAY, June 22d.

Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh, (2d district) Birmingham, and East Boroughs, Sewickley, McClure, Baldwin and Scott Townships, on TUESDAY, June 23d. Clure, Baldwin and Scott Townships, on TUESDAY, June 23d.

Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Reserve, Chartiers, Union, Wilkins, Peebles, (1st district,) Collins and Lower St. Clair Townships, on WEDNESDAY, June 24th.
Peebles, (2d district,) Pitt, Crescent and Neville Townships, on THURSDAY, June 25th.

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's Office within three months from the day fixed in the foregoing districts, subject to five per cent. discount for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes.

my20-2t SOLDIERS, SEE TO YOUR OWN Health; do not trust to the army supplies; Cholera Pever, and Bowol Complaint will follow your slightest in discretion. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should

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In reply to frequent inquiries of correspondents, it may be stated that, amongst the CURABLE diseases of the eye are Cataract, where the pupil is of a milky color, instead of black, as in the healthy eye; Opdiaints, Pterygium, Opacities and Films from recent inflammation, Nervous Sensibility of the Optic Nerves, Strabismus, or Crooked Ryes, Inversion and Eversion of the Eyelids, Tumors of Eye-lids, Fietula, Lachrymalis, &c.

Amongst the incurable are Amaurosis, or complete paralysis of the optic nerve, where no light is visible; Opacities and Films from chronic inflammation; all cases in which the ball of the eye is lessened or altered in form by disease or injuries. r injuries.

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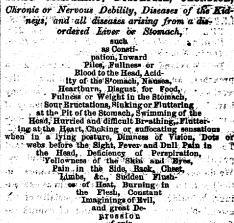
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Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distruct of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

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PHILADELEPIA, June 23, 1861.

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