

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, MAY 20, 1863.

The War.

Matters are quiet on the Rappahannock. Gen. Lee has his headquarters at Fredericksburg, and Gen. Hooker remains at Falmouth. They are within cannon range of each other, but neither has any immediate disposition to move.

There are no indications of an early move on the part of Gen. Hooker. If his loss in the battle was 15,000, or if that we add the 22,000 of the New-York two months' men and the Pennsylvania nine months' men who were in his army, we have a reduction of 37,000 men.

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 rear of Vicksburg, not with the view of an immediate assault, but to cut off supplies. The last reports announced his having possession of Jackson. This is the capital of Mississippi. It is on Pearl river, about forty miles east of Vicksburg, and at the crossing of the Vicksburg and Brandon, and the Memphis and New-Orleans railroads.

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 success shows the practicability of annoying and weakening the enemy.

A portion of our army, and the iron-clads, still threaten Charleston. They are fortifying Folly Island, which is one of the land approaches to the city.

It will be rather that there is a deliverance from this cause of further suffering.

Lieut. General Thomas Jefferson Jackson 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 brevetted captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and major for gallantry at Chapultepec; 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 Martinsburg, and was afterwards, for distinguished services rendered 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 taken with pneumonia, and sunk speedily under its influence. He died at Guinness 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 his State than to the General Government; and thus it is that he so often for an intelligent and good man being zealously and conscientiously engaged in a cause so wicked.

His political error in regard to State Sovereignty made him think that allegiance 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. And so it is with myriads of others. Hence it is that they can worship God and pray for his blessing; and hence, too, we are not to regard them all as robbers and assassins. Knowing their delusion they are to be treated as conquered, and then rather to be pardoned than to be treated as the basest of captives.

Gen. Jackson, we have reason to believe, was decidedly a Christian. Though early left an orphan, he had a religious education. In early life he united in the communion of the Presbyterian Church, and

if we mistake not, became a ruling elder. 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.

Our junior editor passed several weeks with him at the Alum Springs, Rockbridge County, Va.; in the Summer of 1857. He was then and there a leader of a daily prayer-meeting, warm-hearted, unobtrusive, decided, respectful to the feelings of others. His light shone. He delighted in doing good.

That such a man should be found in a rebellion, and in one of the most unprovoked and hence most wicked rebellions, is wonderful. We can account for it only by the baleful influence of that political heresy to which we were 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 have attached themselves to it, nor by an extremist who may have far outrun his fellows that none have any desire to overtake him. But still, as a matter of caution, it may be wise to take an occasional look at such. They may indicate the tendency of accepted principles. It does not become rational men to follow, blindly.

The N. Y. Times tells us of a Mr. O. Sullivan, formerly of that city, and who engaged both State and National honors. This Mr. O'Sullivan writes a political letter to Prof. Morse, in which he avows many heresies, and, among others, the following, as per the Times' quotation:

"And now I desire to urge upon that Democracy with which has been associated all my public life, to take an open and bold, 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, unconstitutionality and imbecilities of the Administration in their military conduct, and their Abolitionist policy in the management of the war, but a short and simple stoppage of the war, even with recognition of the independence of the seceded States as an accomplished fact; and as a fact which has now, by the substantial unity of the South, become irrevocable."

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

"3. Rejection of the War Debt, all fortifications destroyed, and all well secured necessary reputation, 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 several States.

"5. Determination that New-England shall no longer have six times the representation in either branch of the Legislature she would be entitled to on a fair comparison of population with such a State as New-York."

"6. Invention 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 possibility of a reconstruction of an improved, voluntary and new confederation; and, failing that, toward the achievement of a new Union, then to the adjustment of such relations of continuous intercourse as may, so far as possible, replace some of the reciprocal benefits of the old one, and leave open some degree of ultimate hope for the indefinite and the voluntary future."

This the Times calls "touching rebellion." No sympathizer with the rebellion, certainly, need desire any thing lower; and we should think that there are but few men who would go a half or a tenth so low.

The other extreme we take from the World's report of the 27th anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society, held in New-York 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 Constitution of the United States their feet have run to evil, and they have made haste to shed blood;" and that by "consenting" to various laws of the land they have engaged in a covenant with death, and with 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 become perfect through suffering." (A profane use of this of the Holy Scriptures.)

Mr. Robert Purvis, a colored delegate from Pennsylvania, said "he felt proud to be an American citizen. They know he had denounced the American Government as a Constitution in times past."

Wendell Phillips said "the minority should never rest till they had gained the Government to their side." "While slavery existed there was danger to the Union. Abraham Lincoln was not President of the United States. The Cabinet controlled him. The first slave to be emancipated was Lincoln."

The evening meeting of the Society was small, and mostly ladies. Mr. Theodore Tilton, of the Independent, seems to have been the principal speaker.

Mr. Tilton spoke of the relative position of the Ethiopian race as higher than several other races in the world, and then entered into an elaborate argument in favor of amalgamation as the greatest future of the country. He said that the highest perfection of the human race is the amalgamation of all races. We are not to have a pure negro race here. We have not an isolated race among us except the Jews, and will any one say that they have gained any thing by that isolation? This American people is made up of all peoples.

"Great nations get the fibre of their strength out of mixed blood. It is a step toward a world's growth, to prevent a union of races. The history of the civilization of all ages, is written in one comprehensive word, which many men are afraid to speak, and many others afraid to hear, and that word is AMALGAMATION. (Whispers, "O, good gracious!" Applause.)

In all those intellectual activities which their strange quickening from the moral faculties, the negro is superior to the white man. The negro race, as has been said, is the woman of the world.

The negro should sit side by side with the white man in the church, in the court; he should come into the white man's parlor and be admitted to entire fellowship. 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 a Irishman, seated in a cart, at our Central Park, driving together in pleasant social communication. 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 amalgamation was one of the most appropriate considerations for an anti-slavery assembly."

Now, as Mr. O'Sullivan, though claiming to be a Democrat, is not a representative of the feelings, aims, or purposes of all Democrats; so neither are Messrs. Garrison, Phillips and Co. representatives of all Republicans, nor of the great mass of anti-slavery men. It would hence be very wrong to cast odium on either party for the views above presented. And still, as intimated, it may not be amiss to take a look toward the extreme of a sentiment.

We thus see tendencies and guard against danger. Pro-Slaveryism and Abolitionism both have their fanatics, and fanaticism is ever to be dreaded.

Congratulations. Gen. 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 exhilarate. 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 in the late military operations. It has not accomplished all that was expected; the reasons are well known to the army; it is sufficient to say they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by 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 recalcitrant to our trust, to ourselves, to our cause and our country. Profoundly loyal and conscious of its strength before delivering a general battle to our adversaries, we have not given up our ground or declined battle whenever its interest or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own aim. By our celerity and secrecy of movement, our advance and passage of the rivers was undisturbed, and our withdrawal a rebel victory was rendered vain. 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 inflicted heavier blows than we have received. 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. We have no other regret than that caused by the loss of our brave companions; and in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever sustained by the arms of men. Ever, by command of Maj. Gen. Hooker, S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

word is—AMALGAMATION. (Whispers, "O, good gracious!" Applause.)

Good feeling seems to be established between Mr. Adams and the British Government. Mr. Adams acknowledges in his letter to Admiral Dupont, certifying the character of an English ship, sailing to Mexico, he acted upon "imperfect representations and undue haste."

It is believed that the relations between our Country and the United States Legation in London will continue on a friendly footing—a result which, in a personal sense, will afford unusual satisfaction, since the individual and historical claims of Mr. Adams to respect and esteem have never been disputed in any quarter.

On the subject of fitting out ships of war for the Confederates, the Times thus acknowledges the legal difference between ships of war and man-of-war.

The Confederates want to buy ships and man-of-war, but ships above all. The Federal navy was exactly the same supplies, but not as much ships as man-of-war. Luckily, however, for the latter, the supply of man-of-war is more allowable than the supply of ships. The Federal government began by sending to Liverpool for gun-boats, but it is now equipped and armed for service in this civil war.

Orders could not be executed at the moment, and in the meantime it became very evident that it would be better to equip and arm a fleet, and withdraw from this particular market altogether, than make it available on condition of sharing it with the enemy. The Federal government, instead of withdrawing from this particular market altogether, has preferred to denounce the illegality of the trade. This seems hard, but the trade is illegal as it is. No doubt the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

verifying columns. We have seen the Report of the Commissioners of the World's Fair, referred to by Messrs. Sumner & Co., and may say that it fully bears out their statements.

Foreign News.

Good feeling seems to be established between Mr. Adams and the British Government. Mr. Adams acknowledges in his letter to Admiral Dupont, certifying the character of an English ship, sailing to Mexico, he acted upon "imperfect representations and undue haste."

It is believed that the relations between our Country and the United States Legation in London will continue on a friendly footing—a result which, in a personal sense, will afford unusual satisfaction, since the individual and historical claims of Mr. Adams to respect and esteem have never been disputed in any quarter.

On the subject of fitting out ships of war for the Confederates, the Times thus acknowledges the legal difference between ships of war and man-of-war.

The Confederates want to buy ships and man-of-war, but ships above all. The Federal navy was exactly the same supplies, but not as much ships as man-of-war. Luckily, however, for the latter, the supply of man-of-war is more allowable than the supply of ships. The Federal government began by sending to Liverpool for gun-boats, but it is now equipped and armed for service in this civil war.

Orders could not be executed at the moment, and in the meantime it became very evident that it would be better to equip and arm a fleet, and withdraw from this particular market altogether, than make it available on condition of sharing it with the enemy. The Federal government, instead of withdrawing from this particular market altogether, has preferred to denounce the illegality of the trade. This seems hard, but the trade is illegal as it is. No doubt the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

It is not surprising that the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so. But the Federal government is entitled to do so.

New-York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Preparation of Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass. Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!—THE BEST IN THE WORLD. WILLIAM A. BACHELOR'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 SIFTY HAIR, instantly turns into Black, and grows again leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BACHELOR, on the four sides of each box. FACTORY, No. 51 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. (Leave 529 Broadway and 11 Broad Street.)

Married. On Thursday, May 14th, by Rev. J. D. Knox, Mr. W. D. RICHARD to Miss MOLLIE E. BROWN, all of this city.

On the 5th of May, by Rev. J. Mator, 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. RICHIEY, of Indiana County, Pa., to Miss E. E. PATTON, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

On Monday evening, April 27th, at the house of the officiating clergyman, Monongahela City, by Rev. B. M. Kirt, Mr. ISAAC SUMNER, of Washington County, to Miss LIZZIE FOWLER, of Monongahela City.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. JOHN BROWN, of Freedom, Mr. SAMUEL H. BAKER, of New Sewickley Tp., to Miss CLARISSA MORRAN, of Economy Tp., all of Allegheny Co., Pa.

March 20th, by Rev. T. G. Scott, Mr. BRADLEY THOMPSON, of Washington County, Iowa, to Miss MARTHA J. HESTON, of Monroeville, Jefferson County, Ohio.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. T. W. Milligan, at the residence of John Hewitt, near Waynesburg, Pa., Mr. J. G. MURPHY, of Waynesburg, to Miss MARTHA E. HEWITT.

April 16th, by Rev. W. W. Lavery, in Hamilton, Va., Mr. NATHANIEL HOLLAND to Miss L. MARILLA HAMILTON. At the same place and time, Mr. J. G. MURPHY, of Waynesburg, to Miss MARTHA E. HEWITT.

April 16th, by Rev. J. P. Fulton, Mr. JAMES H. HURON, of Fairfield Tp., to Miss SARAH L. HURON, of Hamilton, Westmoreland County, Pa. On the 22d of April, Mr. WM. R. JOHNSON, of Salem Tp., to Miss "SINA CALDWELL, of Derry Tp., Westmoreland County, Pa.

By Rev. Wm. Hunter, on the 20th ult., Mr. ALLEN H. WEAVER to Miss MARIETTA J. MCCORMICK, both of Beaver County, Pa.

By Rev. S. C. Jennings, D.D., Mr. JOHN P. FELTZER to Miss MARGARET A. SEIBERT, on the 20th ult., Mr. WILLIAM HENRY to Miss SARAH T. TORRENCE, all of Allegheny County, Pa.

Obituary. [Advertisement for a funeral service.]

DIED—April 24th, 1863, in the 40th year of her age, and in the full assurance of Christian Faith, Mrs. KATHARINE, wife of Mr. LEAH WHITE, a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Salisbury, Pa.

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 McCORMICK, in the 74th year of her age.

It is regretted that 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 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 gain."

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." —COO.

DIED—March 1st, 1863, at her residence Allegheny County, Pa., Mrs. MARY MORSEBAY, widow of Wm. M. Crenady, in the 32d year of her age.

She was a good mother, in Israel. Her life was consistent, and happy, and useful. Her death was peaceful and triumphant. During her protracted sickness, the nature of which rendered recovery hopeless, she was calm and composed, and she died with a joyful expression of a desire to be separated with her family, as a head and counselor, adding always, "if it is the Lord's will," for some time before her death, having committed her soul and daughters to the keeping of her heavenly Father, she began to long and look for the day, that she might "be with Christ." Her trust was in Jesus. She now "sleeps in Jesus," and reigns with him. To some her death is a sore loss, but to herself it is gain. May the Lord bless her to herself his gain. May the Lord bless her to keep us all, in favor unto the end, and grant us, like her granted, peace and victory, and "the crown of life."

DIED—in Richmond, Ohio, November 28th, 1862, Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON, in the 61st year of his age.

In the death of Mr. Patterson, the community lost one of its best citizens, and the Church one of its most valuable and influential members. He was a devoted man, and a consistent member of the Church, and he was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life. He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life. He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life.

He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life. He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life. He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life.

He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life. He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life. He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life.

He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life. He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life. He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life.

He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life. He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life. He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life.

He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life. He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life. He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life.

He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life. He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life. He was a man of high character, and of a noble and exalted life.

Her mind was filled with love, and peace, and joy; and when death came, he came as a vanquished foe. As a Summer cloud fades away, she fell asleep in Jesus. "Who bleeds away, the dead which die in the Lord." —A.

DENTISTRY. The very best Cheap Dentistry ever done in the world, is furnished at the Dental Institute, 251 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Book and Job Printers. 84 FIFTH STREET, GAZETTE BUILDINGS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A FALSEHOOD EXPOSED. For some time past an advertisement has appeared in the papers here, stating that five gold medals had been awarded to the "Howe Sewing Machine" at the late World's Fair in London. It is stated that the medals were awarded to the Howe Sewing Machine, and not to the Howe Sewing Machine. It is stated that the medals were awarded to the Howe Sewing Machine, and not to the Howe Sewing Machine.

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, we will set forth a plain and honest statement of the facts, as they are, and not as they are represented by the public. We have had a single machine on exhibition, while the Howe Sewing Machine has had a large number of machines on exhibition. It is stated that a gold medal was awarded to the Howe Sewing Machine, and not to the Howe Sewing Machine.

W. M. SUMNER & CO., AGENTS OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MACHINES, No. 27 Fifth Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PURSUANCE OF THE 21ST SECTION OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PASSED MAY 21, 1861, AARON FLOYD, Treasurer of the County of Allegheny, hereby gives notice that he will attend for the purpose of receiving bids for the several works hereinafter mentioned, at the office of the County Treasurer, on the following days, to wit: First, Wednesday, the 27