Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 17, 1863

The War.

We have sad tidings this week. We know not what to say. Rumors may be untrue, in part. Reports may be greatly magnified. Tidings are so recent that we have no time to test them. Still enough is certain, to produce great alarm. Western Maryland is already passed over by some tens of thousands of hostile men. Pennsylvania is invaded. Grain-fields, barns, houses, villages, towns are laid waste. Death has come in appalling forms. God is angry with us. He has given us over to dissentions and folly. He has made our strength to become weakness, before a united and determined foe.

But there is no wisdom in sitting still, nor in repining, nor in mutual reproaches. The enemy is to be met and repelled. We have the means, the means abundantly; God has given them to us. O that he would give us the wisdom to use them! We have the means not only to expel our foe, but to capture him and utterly destroy his power.

We shall hope that this is the beginning of the end—of united, wise, vigorous, persevering effort—of a due use of our strength; so shall God make us to triumph.

At last accounts there was still some skirmishing in Kentucky, on the Cumberland river, with varied success. Gen. Rosecrans remained inactive, or nearly so, at Murfreesboro. Gen. Grant was pressing the siege of Vicksburg, but success was doubtful, the enemy being in the use of energetic means to relieve the place. Gen. Banks was before Port Hudson entrenching his army, and hoping for a conquest. Before Charleston, things are quiet.

From General Hooker's army we have nothing very definite or satisfactory. He has about 120,000 of our best men under him. There are also large numbers at Washington; and not a few at Harper's Ferry. What numbers the enemy may have left behind him, to threaten Washington and occupy our forces there, we cannot tell. We shall cherish the hope, however, that Hooker, and Heintzelman, and Halleck, and Stanton, and the President, will speedily give a good account of themselves, of the armies under their control, and of their country's foes.

Negro Soldiers.

The recruiting of Negro soldiers is on the increase, and the indications are, that they may become an effective force in the waging of the war. There are, however, many things still to be taken into the account. For many purposes they may be used as the very best of help; and probabilities are increasing, that, in some circumstances they will fight. Gen. Banks speaks, officially, in very high terms, of a regiment which participated in the assault on Port Hudson. Gen. Hunter speaks of them as doing well on several occasions, in raids. The number now organized is estimated at 31,000, distributed as follows, viz.:

General Thomas, on the Mississippi,	11,000
General Rosecrans,	5,000
General Banks,	4,000
General Hunter,	3,000
General Foster,	3,000
Massachusetts regiments,	2,000
In Missouri and Kansas,	3,000
District of Columbia,	500
Total,	31,500

Their numbers, and the facilities our armies have of penetrating to them, render it certain that if they are willing to enlist, 100,000 of them may soon be inducted into the service.

One great difficulty will be, for us to protect them when they fall into the enemy's hands. They are threatened with death. Shall we retaliate? Then, what will follow? The rebels claim that they have 17,000 of our men prisoners, more than we have of theirs. This is shameful for us; but if it is a fact, we must look at it before we attempt a system of retaliation. If, however, the negro is employed by us he must be protected.

From the Boston Recorder.

Missions in Pennsylvania.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see in your report of the remarks in General Assembly, on the adoption of the report of the Committee on the Board of Domestic Missions, I am made to say that, "an undue proportion of the Board's funds are expended in the Eastern States." I did not think nor did I say that; but that I feared, from the remarks that had been made, the impression might be left on the minds of the members of the Assembly that the Board had expended an undue proportion of their funds in the Eastern States; and that while I would not detract anything from the importance of the fields that had been represented, I endeavored to show very briefly that the Board acted wisely in not overlooking the mission field in Pennsylvania and other Eastern States; and that such a regard for this region was ultimately of great advantage to our cause in the West and South West; for those who reach our country from Europe, as a general thing, make a temporary stay in the Atlantic States, before they find a home in the West. I only justified, did not find fault with the Board for its action. And that was done in the briefest manner possible, and only prompted by what had just been said by others, especially by one who remarked that there should be no missionaries in Pennsylvania. Please do me the justice to insert in your columns the correction.

Yours, truly, J. OSMOND.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

The Presbytery of Clarion

Met "*pro re nata*," on Tuesday, June 9th, at Leatherwood. Mr. Hunter Corbett was ordained and set apart to the Foreign Missionary work, being under appointment of our Board to labor in China. Rev. David Elliott, D.D., of the Presbytery of Allegheny City, preached the sermon, from 1. Cor. i: 23—"We preach Christ crucified." We were all delighted to see, once more in the flesh, the face of this venerable father, and rejoiced again to hear from his lips, the precious words of Divine truth, which for so many long years he has preached to dying men, and held up before the minds of scores of students. What made it more impressive was the fact that, of the nine ministers present, eight had sat at his feet and received instruction at the Seminary.

In the ordination, the Moderator, Rev. James Montgomery, presided, proposed the constitutional questions, and offered the ordaining prayer; after which a solemn charge was given to the newly ordained Evangelist by his former pastor, Rev. Joseph Mateer.

This young brother and his companion in life go forth to labor at the ends of the earth, with many earnest prayers for their success in turning great numbers to righteousness. Owing to the straitened condition of the Board of Foreign Missions, Mr. Corbett and wife are compelled to furnish their own outfit, or remain at home, which is a great hardship. When will God's people "come up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty," and furnish the means to send the glad tidings of salvation to the millions of perishing heathen? A collection, amounting to $83.06, was taken up at the meeting of Presbytery, to aid these missionaries. They are to sail from New-York, July 1st.

Yours, &c.,
J. H. S., Stated Clerk.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Hospital Library.

An effort is being made to provide a permanent Library of good, readable books for the use of the inmates of Western Pennsylvania Military Hospital, Ninth Ward. Donations of money or books are solicited for this purpose, and can be placed in the hands of the chaplain, Rev. Richard M. Bear, or if more convenient, left with the Subsistance Committee, or at the Methodist, Presbyterian, or United Presbyterian Book Stores. Will the friends of our suffering soldiers assist? While doing so nobly for those abroad, let us not fail to provide bountifully for such as are in our hospital here.

Looking Upward.—"Our thoughts sent heavenward," says an eloquent divine, "like the waters of the sea, when exhaled toward heaven, will lose all their bitterness and saltness, and sweeten into amiable humanity, until they descend in gentle showers of love and kindness upon our fellowmen.—*Colton.*

It is quite possible, especially with those who have enjoyed and abused religious advantages, for *the Book* to continue silent to the last, or to utter nothing but its awful thunders, refusing to speak, except in words expressive of condemnation or productive of despair.—*Binney.*

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY stands adjourned to meet at Bull Creek on the Fourth Tuesday of June, (23d) at 11 o'clock A. M.
J. R. COULTER, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF SALTSBURG stands adjourned to meet in Leechburg, on the Fifth Tuesday (30th) of June, at 2 o'clock P. M.
W. W. WOODEND, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY CITY stands adjourned to meet in the Central church, on the first Thursday of July, at 4 o'clock P. M.
The ordination and installation of Mr. Thomas X. Orr are appointed for this meeting, at 7½ o'clock the same evening. Mr. Orr's trial sermon will be delivered in the afternoon, immediately after the assembling of the Presbytery.
WM. ANNAN, Stated Clerk.

General News.

Pittsburgh.

Our people are all in a state of excitement, relative to the invasion. We have no note of an actual advance upon Western Pennsylvania; but there are threats; and doubtless the enemy looks with a longing eye upon the Iron City.

Major General Brooks, who has charge of this military district, is a well educated and able officer, and is erecting works for defence, and organizing batteries and regiments. We are, however, still in a poor condition to repel a vigorous assault.

Far more energy than is yet manifest, will be needed, if the foe shall come. This is a time of trial.

Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The *Evening Bulletin* says: A dispatch has been received in this city to-day from Bolton's Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, which says that Gen. Tyler had retreated from Martinsburg at 8 o'clock last evening; that our forces at Winchester had probably been captured yesterday, and that the enemy are in force, probably ten thousand strong, at Hagerstown. The dispatch adds that the danger is great, as the enemy are advancing in heavy force.

A private dispatch, from a trustworthy source, states that the rebels appeared near Chambersburg, this morning, and it is probable that that place has already been occupied by them.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 15, 8 P. M.—Lieut. Palmer has just returned. He had to fight his way out two miles this side of Green Castle.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 15—8. P. M.—Lieut. Palmer has just returned. He had to fight his way out two miles this side of Green Castle. He reports that the enemy were advancing in three columns, one moving toward Waynesboro and Gettysburg, one direct to Chambersburg, and one toward Mercersburg and to the mountains. It is not known whether they will proceed in short columns or concentrate.

A large fire is seen in the direction of Green Castle.

Lieut. Palmer reports the column at Green Castle to be about 5,000 strong, principally consisting of cavalry, supported by infantry and artillery.

HARRISBURG, June 16, 1863.—The enemy is approaching. I must rely upon the people for the defence of the State, and have called the militia for that purpose. The term of service will only be while the danger to the State is imminent. Send forward companies as soon as possible.

[Signed] A. G. CURTIN.

New-York Militia Ordered Out.

NEW-YORK, June 15.—The New-York Seventh regiment have offered their services to aid in resisting the invasion of Pennsylvania, and have been accepted. They are expected to leave for Harrisburg to-morrow. Governor Seymour will spare no effort to get all the New-York militia to go to the rescue.

The Governor received to-day a telegram from Washington calling for 20,000 militia immediately. He has summoned the several Major Generals of the State Militia to Albany for consultation, and taken steps for the rapid organization of the militia.

Gen. Sanford telegraphs that he can bring out 5,000 men without delay, and the General commanding the 8th Division promises 2,000.

A draft will be made, under the law, to fill up to their maximum all the militia regiments in the State, and from these the 20,000 will be supplied. They are called upon to serve for six months, and will be credited to the State as three years men, under the impending National draft. They are to serve without the National bounties.

Fight at Culpepper Court House.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—General Lee, it was pretty well known, had assembled his cavalry, supported by artillery and infantry, between Culpepper Court House and Beverly's Ford, with a design to send them upon a raid; and this fact is further substantiated by a document which fell into the hands of Gen. Pleasanton, by which it was ascertained that Stuart was to have started within an hour or two of the time our forces came up with them.

Gen. Pleasanton, in view of the information above stated, was dispatched with portions of the divisions of Buford and Gregg respectively, to prevent the consummation of the enemy's designs.

The forces under Buford consisted of portions of the 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th regular cavalry, and those under Gregg of portions of the 8th and 9th New-York, 8th Illinois, and 3d Indiana cavalry.

Gen. Buford's force, which was on the right, first met the enemy's pickets half a mile south of the ford, when a severe engagement immediately commenced, the rebels being in heavy force, and resisting the advance of our troops with continuous hand-to-hand fighting. When Gregg brought his force up to the fight, and became engaged, the enemy gradually gave way, disputing every inch of the ground desperately.

In this way our men made more than a dozen charges into the midst of the rebel ranks, relying almost entirely upon the sabre, which they used with terrible effect. The enemy, on the other hand, repeatedly charged, but relied, for the most part, on their revolvers.

Both sides were repeatedly driven back in the course of the battle, though we succeeded in driving the rebels (Fitz Hugh Lee's and Wade Hampton's divisions of cavalry, with their artillery, all commanded by Major General Stuart,) back to a point about six miles South-east of where their pickets were first encountered.

General Pleasanton there found the enemy so heavily reinforced with infantry and artillery as to make it prudent to return to this side of the river. The re-crossing commenced about 4 o'clock P. M., Pleasanton bringing off about two hundred prisoners, his own wounded, and the bodies of those of his officers who had been killed in the engagement.

The 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, which was in the advance, under Buford; lost heavily, including six officers killed, wounded or missing. Of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, Capt. Davis was killed by a shell, Major Robert Morris is missing, Lieut. Lenning is missing, Lieut. R. Ellis received a shot through his leg, and Capt. Seiper was cut with a sabre.

No Change of Affairs in Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Unofficial telegrams from Haine's Bluff, to the 10th inst., have been received. They represent that there has been no material change in affairs there. Our lines around the enemy are gradually being contracted.

The late rains have improved the condition of the army and the navigation of the Yazoo.

Haines' Guerrillas Routed.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—Captain Ayre, of the mounted Provost Guard, attacked Haines' guerrillas at Wilson's Creek, near Boston, on Saturday, killing four, capturing five prisoners and twenty-five horses; also a lot of rifles and equipments The rebels fled. No Federal loss.

Kirby Smith's Movements.

MURFREESBORO, June 15.—The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 11th, says that Kirby Smith started up the Tensas on Thursday week, and that, during the absence of Banks, he could easily move from the Upper Tensas to Milliken's Bend.

Washington.

June 12.—Gen. Pope has constituted Iowa as a Military District, under Gen. B. Roberts.

Gen Hunter has been relieved of his command at Port Royal, and is on his way here. He is to be sent to an important command elsewhere.

The report that Farragut has asked to be relieved, and is to be succeeded by admiral Dahlgren, is entirely erroneous in both respects. Farragut will retain his position. If Dahlgren goes anywhere, it will be to Charleston.

June 15.—It is now known that Longstreet and Ewell passed through Culpepper early last week toward the Shenandoah Valley, marching by two different routes.

All the sick and wounded in the hospitals at Falmouth and Acquia, about seven or eight thousand, have been brought here.

Mr. J. Hodge, of London, arrived here, accredited by the English authorities, for the purpose of obtaining colored labor for Honduras. The President, through Mr. James Mitchell, Commissioner of Emigration, has tendered him all necessary facilities for executing his commission.

Milroy has safely reached Harper's Ferry with the garrison of Winchester.

Scouts report that no rebels are on this side of Aldie's, Snicker's, and Thoroughfare Gaps.

The Defense of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, June 11.—The War Department has created two new military districts to provide for the defense of Pennsylvania. The Western District, to be designated as the Department of the Monongahela, will embrace all territory west of Johnstown and the Laurel Ridge mountain—Maj. Gen. Brooks in command, Headquarters at Pittsburgh.

The Eastern District, embracing all the balance of the State, will be under the command of Maj. Gen. Couch, Headquarters to be at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Each of the commanders referred to have full authority to organize army corps consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery in their respective districts. Gen. Couch is now in Harrisburg, and has to-day conferred fully with Gov. Curtin. Harrisburg will be the point for troops to assemble and organize, unless otherwise ordered.

Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the State to organize immediately for State defense.

Proclamation by the President.—One Hundred Thousand Militia Called Out.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The armed insurrectionary combination now existing in several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States; now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILITIA, from the States following, namely:

From the State of Maryland, ten thousand.

From the State of Pennsylvania, fifty thousand.

From the State of Ohio, thirty thousand.

From the State of West Virginia, ten thousand.

To be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged. To be mustered in as Infantry, Artillery, and Cavalry, in proportions, which will be made known through the War department, which Department will also designate the several places of rendezvous.

These militia are to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued.

The States aforesaid will be respectively credited under the enrollment act for the militia services rendered under this proclamation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of June, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-third.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

To the call Gov. Curtin immediately responded. We hope the 50,000 will be forthcoming without delay.

Conscription Order.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following has just been promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
June 9th, 1863.

The following opinion of Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, has been ordered to be published by the Secretary of War:

The National forces, liable to perform military duty, include all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who have declared an intention to become citizens, according to law, being between 20 and 45 years of age. Certain persons are excepted, divided into eight classes. No persons but such as are therein excepted are exempt.

Sec. 2. It is declared the duty of the enrolling officers to enroll all persons subject to military duty.

Sec. 9. All persons thus enrolled are subject, for two years after July 1st succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service.

Sec. 11. The National forces not now in the service, enrolled under the act, shall be divided into two classes, &c.

Sec. 3. Those of the second class shall not be called out until those of the first class shall have been exhausted. Thus it seems by a true construction of this act, while all persons coming within its provisions are to be enrolled in the National forces, nevertheless under the first enrollment those who were in military service at the time the act went into effect are not to be included in that class which is subject to the first draft.

Thus it is provided in the 7th section that regulars, volunteers, militia men, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, were to be arrested as deserters wherever found, by the Provost Marshal, and to be sent to the nearest military post, thus admitting a plain distinction between those different classes of persons, viz.: those who were then in service and those who may be drafted in.

The same distinction between those who were in the service and those who were to be drafted in, is recognized in section 18, which provides bounties to those who, being then in service, shall volunteer to reënlist. Volunteers and regulars who had been in the service and who were discharged therefrom, or had resigned prior to the 3d of March, 1863, are liable to be drafted in the same manner as if they had never been in service. No regard is to be paid to their former period of service, or to the length or brevity of the period between the date of their discharge and that of the draft. Volunteers who were serving the United States on the 3d of March, 1863, and have since that time been discharged, are not, therefore, included in the first class, from which the first draft is intended to be made, and are therefore not now liable to be called on by a draft which is to be made from that class of the forces of the United States coming under the provisions of this act.

[Signed] WM. WHITING,
Solicitor War Department.

J. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1863.

The following opinion of Hon. Wm. Whiting has been ordered to be published:

Opinion.—It is made the duty of the Provost Marshals to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Provost Marshal General, and such as shall be prescribed by law concerning the enrollment and calling into the service of the national forces by act of March 3d, 1863.

Sec. 7. The 25th section of the same act provides that if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall obstruct any officer making such draft or in the performance of any service relating thereto, or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to arrest by the Provost Marshal and shall forthwith be delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

Suppose a person is to be found standing in a passage through which the drafting officers are required to enter as a place for the draft, and suppose that his standing in that place would prevent an access by these officers to the place of draft, if they request him to move away, and he refuses so to do, for the purpose of preventing the draft, the non-performance of the act of removal would be itself an obstruction of the draft. Standing mute in civil courts, is under certain circumstances punishable, and so if a person with the intent to prevent the draft, refuses to give the true name when lawfully requested to do so by the officer, whose legal duty it is to enroll, it is an obstruction of the draft. So also of the giving of a false name, with the same illegal intent, and the offender will in either case, be subject to a summary arrest by the Provost Marshal.

[Signed] WM. WHITING.
Solicitor War Department.

J. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

News from Mexico.

NEW-YORK, June 12.—The steamship *Mississippi*, from New-Orleans, has arrived. Special dispatches to the New-Orleans *Era*, dated Southwest Pass, June 5th and 6th, say the schooner *Dean* has arrived from Vera Cruz. Her officers report that the Mexicans retreated from before Puebla. They are said to have spiked and abandoned their guns. The French have taken possession of the city.

It is also said that the French had arrested the American Consul. No reason is given for this proceeding.

President Juarez has removed Gen. Comonfort from the command of the Mexican Army of the Centre, for failing to succor the garrison at Puebla, and put Gen. Lagarza in his place. The latter would at once take command of the troops at the capital, and make every disposition for its defence.

Ohio Democratic State Convention—Vallandigham Nominated for Governor.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The Democratic State Convention at Columbus, yesterday, was largely attended. Ex-Governor Medill presided.

C. L. Vallandigham was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 448 of the 461 votes; George E. Pugh, Lieutenant Governor, by acclamation; Wm. Hubbard, Auditor; H. S. Knapp, Treasurer; P. Van Trump, Supreme Judge.

The resolutions protest against the President's emancipation Proclamation; condemn martial law in loyal States, where war does not exist, and the suspension of the *habeas corpus*; denounce the banishment of Vallandigham, and call on the President for his restoration. They hail with delight a desire of the seceded States to return to their allegiance; and will cooperate with them to restore peace and favor the freedom of speech, of the press, and of the right of trial.

Commercial.

Pittsburgh Market.

WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863.

ASHES—Soda Ash, 3@3½c.; Pots, 4@4½c.; Pearls 5½c. The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary purposes.
APPLES—$2.5'@3.00 ₩ bbl.
BUTTER—Choice Fresh, from store, 15@16c. ₩ lb.
BEANS—Prime White, $2.75 per bushel.
BACON—Shoulders, 5½c.; Sides, 7c.; Plain Hams, 8½c.; Sugar Cured do., 10c. ₩ lb.
BROOMS—Common, $1.50; fancy, 2.50@3.00.
CHEESE—Western Reserve, 10c. ₩ lb. Goshen, 15.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, $1.5' ₩ bushel. Peaches, $3.0 ₩ bus.
EGGS—15c. per dozen.
FEATHERS—Prime Western, 50c. ₩ lb.
FEED—Shorts, $1.00 ₩ cwt.; Middlings, 1.25.
FLOUR—Extra, $5.50; Extra Family, $5.25@6.75.
GROCERIES—Coffee: Good Rio, 30@35c. Sugar, 12½c. Molasses, 55@60c.
GRAIN—Wheat: Red, $1.25; White, 1.30@1.35. Corn, 75c. Rye, 80c. Oats, 65c. per bush.
HAY—$19.00@20.00 ₩ ton, at scales.
SALT—No. 1 Extra, $1.75 per bbl.
SEEDS—Clover, $5.50@6.00. Timothy, $2.25. Flax, $3.50.
STEARINE—9½@9½c. ₩ lb.
TALLOW—Rough, 5c.; Country rendered, 6c.

Special Notices.

DENTISTRY.—DR. C. SILL, No. 246 Penn Street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.
my6 1y

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

Married.

In McKeesport, Pa., June 6th, at the officiating minister's residence, by Rev. R. F. Wilson, Mr. JOSEPH JONES, Jr., to Miss LINA E. UPDEGROVE, both of the city of Philadelphia.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. John Brown, of Freedom, Mr. Ross POWELL to Miss MARY ELLEN SKILES, all of Beaver County, Pa.

On Thursday, June 4th, by Rev. Byron Porter, Dr. D. C. RANKIN to Miss MAGGIE A., daughter of Capt. Hugh M. Speedy, of Indiana Co., Pa.

May 19th, by Rev, J. N. Brown, Mr. JOHN L. BRICKER to Miss LAVINIA HAWK, all of Freeport, Pa.

Obituary.

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

DIED—On Wednesday, June 3d, of typhoid pneumonia, in the 53d year of his age, Mr. JOHN C. COOPER, a member of Bethesda church, Rimersburg, Pa. J. H. S.

DIED—In McKeesport, Pa., May 19th, Mrs. FLOTILLA M. DOWING, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Fausold, aged about 22 years.,

DIED—At her father's residence, in Canfield, Ohio, May 29th, after a brief illness, ELEANOR THOMSON, aged 30 years.

DIED—In Frederick City, Md., November 5th, 1862, of typhoid fever, ALEXANDER McCORD BROWN, of Co. I, 133d Reg't P. V., in the 21st year of his age; son of Alexander and Eleanor Brown, of the vicinity of Millerstown, Pa.

DIED—In Hagerstown, Md., November 27th, of diarrhea, WARREN STAHL, of Co. I, 49th Reg't P. V., in the 19th year of his age; son of William and Ann Stahl, of Millerstown, Pa.

These young soldiers have left many sorrowing friends; but they sorrow not as those without hope. J.

DIED—On the 28th of May, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, Mr. HENRY C., son of Hon. John Thomson, of the vicinity of Taneytown, Md., aged 24 years, 11 months, and 19 days

The dutiful son, kind brother, affectionate husband, faithful friend, and exemplary Christian, was taken away in the morning of his days, leaving those to whom he was very dear to mourn. But in the midst of their sorrow they have the comforting reflection that he whom they loved was justified freely by grace, through faith in Christ, and that he is gone to enter upon that "rest which remaineth for the people of God." And while those who have been bereaved, weep, may they feel that it was he who loves them best that afflicted, and in the midst of their sorrow, hear Jesus saying "Be not afraid, it is I." A. M.

DIED—Of consumption, on Sabbath, 24th of May, at his residence in Harrison County, Ohio, Mr. NEWTON CAMPBELL, in the 32d year of his age.

The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church at Annapolis, Ohio. He was a man of strong and paternal feelings; he was more than ordinarily interesting and promising, and gave evidence of strong and ardent piety. He loved the ordinances of God's house, and all the duties of religion. Possessed, as he was, with an amiable disposition, he had gained the undivided love of his friends, and the confidence and esteem, of all his acquaintances. As a Christian, he was humble, but a devoted and unwavering follower of the Lamb of God. His spirit has returned to him that gave it, and his mortal body sleeps low in the dust. But we rejoice to believe that he is now with Jesus, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

While we have lost in him a friend, a good citizen, and, as we trust, a good Christian, we would say, Sleep on, husband, father, and brother; we would not wake thee to our sorrows if we could.

"Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep;
A calm and undisturbed repose,
Unbroken by the last of foes." J. P.

DIED—At "Airy Cliff," Highland County, Ohio, on the morning of May 23d, 1863, LIZZIE ANNA, youngest child of Rev. McKnight and Lizzie Burt Williamson, aged 7 years and 11 months.

After thirty-nine days of intense suffering, from congestive fever, little Curlie entered the blessed "rest that remaineth." A child of peculiarly winning sweetness and amiableness of disposition—one of those sensitive, clinging natures that ever seem of too delicate an organization for the rude and stormy scenes of earth, she won the hearts of all that knew her; but it was upon the home circle she lavished to an unusual degree the rich wealth of affection with which she was gifted. A child of the covenant, the Lord was pleased early to make her his own; a tender lamb, the Good Shepherd destined speedily to "gather with his arm and carry in his bosom." Fond hearts prayed earnestly that God would grant life unto their darling, and he gave it to her, "even length of days forever and ever." She loved prayer. It was her greatest solace in her illness, and frequently soothed her in her fearful sufferings when all other means failed. She loved the Sabbath and sanctuary privileges, and never, unless detained by illness, was her seat vacant in either the Sabbath School or church. Blessed little Curlie! Within "the gates of pearl" she enjoys the perpetual Sabbath—fullness of joy and pleasures forevermore."

"God keeps a niche in heaven to hold our idols; and albeit he brake them to our faces, and denied that our close kisses should impair their white, I know we shall behold them—raised—complete—the dust swept from their beauty—glorified—new Memnons singing in the great God-light." M. J. G. W.

DIED—At Camp Falmouth, Va., June 1st, 1863, Corporal GEORGE H. C. M'GINNESS, Co. G, 140th Reg't P. V., aged 21 years.

This young man was a child of the covenant; the son of the Rev. J. Y. M'Ginness, formerly of Shade Gap. He was consecrated to God, by baptism, in childhood, and re-consecrated by his dying father. Five years before his death, he dedicated himself to the God of the Covenant, in a written form, found among his papers, the language of which evinces the intelligent earnestness of the transaction. The sincerity of his piety and the consistency of his deportment, amidst the temptations of the camp and the perils of the field, are amply attested by his officers and fellow-soldiers. Though his last days were spent far from home, and the closing hours clouded by delirium, yet his mother and sisters have the sweet consolation of knowing that he was watched with tenderness, and of having his remains deposited in Chartiers church-yard.

He was "the only son of his mother and she a widow." He died young. But he died in the conscientious discharge of his duty to the country, and in the exercise of faith in the Redeemer. He "sleeps in Jesus," awaiting the resurrection; "a free will offering" to a glorious cause. "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight." R.

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