The War.

The prospect brightens in the field. Burnside crossed the mountains from Kentucky into Tennessee, some forty miles west of Cumberland Gap, thus avoiding the strong fortifications there. He then advanced on Frankfort and Knoxville, both of which places yielded without any serious contest. His communications are now established with Rosecrans. This puts all of Eastern Tennessee into our hands, except the strongholds of Cumberland Gap and Chattanooga. Rosacrans has invested the latter, with a prospect of cutting off its supplies. The position of Burnside cuts the main railroad by which Gen. Lee communicated with the Southwest.

An expedition is still talked of, from New Orleans, but not toward Mobile.

Gen. Blunt has now a great success in the Indian country, on the west of Arkansas; and Gen. Steele has advanced on Central Arkansas; thus affording a good prospect to us of a speedy repossessing of the State.

Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren make steady but slow approaches toward Charleston. The army has advanced its ford, who now commands the Reserve works so near to Fort Wagner, that the parties can reach each other with handgrenades. The iron-clads have sorely bombarded Fort Moultrie. Sumpter still floats the rebel flag. A few guns are occasionally mounted on its ruins, but are soon silenced. We have no account of any success, as yet, in removing the obstructions from the channel; nor is it yet known, with any definiteness, how these are arranged. We want Wagner, Gregg (Cumming's Point), Sumpter, and Moultrie, before any brave officers and soldiers who originally thing can be done toward removing the obstructions.

are still inactive, except in reconncitering. any necessity for so much misfortune and Both have sent large parties to other places.

and volunteering, are adding to the num- should be enacted as I have been a particiber of our troops considerably; though all pant in. It is sad that there should be an still comes far short of the rapidity with occasion like the present, and a necessity for the presentation of a testimonial such which our armies should be recruited. A as this. These are sad, sad thoughts to prompt energy in raising men is a pressing me, but at the same time I am sustained in while the tri-color floats over them, French cus-

England, we make some remarks which is impossible that this great country should The expedition under Gen. vary a little from a sentiment against that be divided; that there should be two Govcountry, which is amongst us too prevalent. ernments or two flags on this continent. We believe, however, that we are mainly, Such a thing is entirely out of the quesif not entirely correct; and that what we tion." [Cheers.] say is not only Scriptural in sentiment, but is a word in season. It is our interest | and others he said: just now especially, as well as our Christian duty always, to be both just and gen- but a short time longer. Affairs and erous in speaking of England. We think that she does us a wrong in treating the Confederates as legitimate belligerents; but yet she does us a great favor in taking such | home, you will spare no efforts to make the an attitude as to keep off that wily and de-to fill up our ranks. Send these to us. termined foe, Louis Napoleon. We are Give us the numbers, and the war will indebted to England more than it would be soon be concluded. I think the rebels are easy to tell, for our present good prospects now satisfied that their struggle is only a of putting down the rebellion. But we matter of time, as we have the force on our are not yet safe. Our danger is, perhaps, side, and that as soon as they see that we are imminent then ever Louis has are bringing out that force in earnest, they more imminent than ever. Louis has suc- will yield." ceeded in Mexico. He has adjourned, or is about adjourning his quarrel with Russia, the occasion and medium of which was Poland. Alexander H. Stephens, the Confederate Vice President, as is reported. has gone to Europe to arrange an alliance; One brief paragraph, addressed to Gen. he having departed thence soon after the Meade, was as follows: July reverses, and after our refusal to see him in Washington. And he is gone, were displayed at Antietam, Fredericksmost likely, with a price in his hand; a burgh and Chancellorsville, and the devoprice adequate to purchase the cooperation tion of your subordinate officers was fixed of both France and Spain—say, the guar-antee of St. Domingo and other Islands to Spain, and of Mexico to France; and pos-great army, you vanquished the enemy at Gettysburgh. [Tremendous applause.] sibly the transfer of Texas to France; and With the result of that terrible three days a division among them of Central Ameri- struggle arose new hope to a troubled coun- Union. I am against this; if you are, ca, &c., &c.; and the making of the Gulf try; and wilst the whole people felt grateof Mexico a French, Spanish, and Confed-erate Lake, France being at the head. Western waters, and the people of your na-What a prize for Louis Napoleon! It tive State rejoiced with an exceeding joy would certainly establish his dynasty with that the arrogant and threatening foe were the French people. Will the Confederates pay the price? Certainly they will, rather than be subjugated. And as we have long trious leader whom they had so long learned thought, and sometimes have said in con- to rely upon, and delighted to honor. versation, Louis has just been waiting for [Cheers.] two things: 1st, till the rebels would be reduced to such extremities as that they would pay him his price; and, 2d, that the loyal States might become weakened by the The hilt is richly chased, surmounted with used to keep Gen. Lee's army out of Pennsylvaprotracted conflict, and overwhelmed with an eagle in gilt, and the entire handle set nia? Gen. Meade's army can keep Gen. Lee's debt; and hence be partly unable and part with brilliants, amethists and rubies. The mately drive it out of evistence Rut

The offer is exceedingly tempting. She M., near the hilt, are thickly studded with might have special advantages in trade, and rich shares otherwise in the benefits. And then, if she would join the alliance, the contest would be nothing. The combined fleets and armies would make resistance, on our part, utterly hopeless.

such an accession to Southern power.

Let it not be supposed that slavery would be in the way of England's joining in the cle in a moment. If the abolition of more victories. The rebellion must be slavery is part of the price, she will pay it. quelled, a kind Providence favoring our And immensely rather would she thus give arms. The country must not be divided. up slavery, and secure the independence upon which her heart is set, set even fanatically, than to give up slavery at our dictation, and also yield her private property to confiscation, and many necks to the halter, and her whole States and people to subju-

And another thought here. England would see, in this alliance, the utter exter-

soon, the thing could thus be put through. Republican. Terms, \$8.00 a year for Daily; And England to have the glory of this!

Now, let us not needlessly provoke England. Let us accord to her the magnanimity and impartial justice she claims, and urge these upon her as reasons for her noninterference. If she will sternly resist, France may still hesitate to interfere. And let us press the war with vigor, and hold 586 votes, and his opponent, 17,844. out generous terms of peace. In these rewisdom taught by experience; taught by Solomon; and taught by a greater than

Presentation to General Meade. One of the interesting occasions which sometimes vary military life, occurred at

Warrenton, Va., the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, on Friday, August 28th. It was the presentation of an elegant sword, by the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, to Major General Meade. There were present Gov. Curtin, and a number of gentlemen, guests at the headquarters, both civil and military.

Gen. Meade entered the army of the Potomac as commander of the second brigade of the Reserves. He afterwards became division commander, and then corps commander, and now is at the head of the first of our armies.

The sword was presented by Gen. Crawcorps; and who made a very appropriate

Gen. Meade responded at some length. We give a brief extract. After detailing some of the trials, and sufferings, and noble deeds of the Reserves, Gen. Meade said:

"While, however, I give expression to these feelings, they are mingled with others of a sad and mournful nature, as I look around you and reflect that so many of the composed this division, sleep their last sleep, and that others have been obliged to return home crippted and maimed for life. The armies of Gen. Meade and Gen. Lee It is terrible to think that there should be misery !- Sad, that in this country, a land flowing with milk and honey, and in which we are all brothers, we should raise our Conscription, the hiring of substitutes, arms against each other, and such scenes my present position by a consciousness that tom houses are established. It is evident that In our leader on the Social Condition of I am acting from a high and proper sense Napoleon will utterly abnegate the Monroe doc-

Addressing himself to Gen. Crawford,

"I trust, sir, this sword will be required

Such sentiments are becoming a noble Pennsylvania soldier, a gentleman, and a Christian.

Gov. Curtin also embraced the occasion to make some excellent patriotic remarks.

"As a corps commander, your abilities try; and wilst the whole people felt grate-fully the grand coincidence of your brilliant driven crushed and broken from her borders, Pennsylvania soldiers pointed with a pride so pure that none might envy, to the illus-

The sword is thus described:

"The blade is of the very finest Damascus steel, and furnished with two scabbards, one for dress and the other for field use. ly unwilling to continue the war, against scabbard is ornamented with two richly enand the other the State coat of arms. Now, will England join in the iniquity? These, together with the initials 'G. G.

Such occasions are of great value in cheering the soldiery, fanning the flame of patriotism, and strengthening personal at-

We should rejoice that there might be no occasion for more battles; but if battles are necessary, we trust that Gen. Meade will acquire new honors in gaining

General Rebs.

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

This is a new journal, the first number of which dates, Monday, September 7th, 1863. It is the largest paper in Pittsburgh. The material is the largest paper in Pittsburgh. It is, in used, and the execution, are excellent. It is, in used, and the execution, are excellent. It is, in would make the arrangement popular. What! To set free at once 4,000,000 of human beings now suffering the hardships and degradation of slavery! And to give the death blow to the hateful institution, on the whole face of the earth! for, very is weshould be disposed to class it as liberal and shape which its line, an improvement on anything which its line, an improvement on anything which its line, an improvement on anything which its unconstitutional. I think differently. I think is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think is unconstitutional. I think differently. It shows much distinct that the Constitutional is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think is unconstitutional. I think differently.

\$2.00 for Weekly, with reduction to clubs.

The Elections.

Three States have recently held elections, all f which have resulted strongly in favor of the

Kentucky, as per official returns, elected Mr. Bramlette, (Union,) Governor; he receiving 67-VERMONT elected a Republican for Governor, marks we but apply some of the lessons of, by about 28,000 majority. The State Senate are all Republicans, and the Assembly are all of the

same party, except six. CALIFORNIA has just chosen three Republicans to Congress, and State officers of the same party. The majority for the Governor-elect, - Lowe, will be shown, as is supposed, when all the returns are in, to be about 20,000. With these State elections may be noticed the choice of Unionists in the recent Charter election

at Wilmington, Delaware.

Gen. Burnside's Movements. WASHINGTON, September 7 .- Official information is received here from Gen. Burnside up to the 4th or 5th inst., stating that part of his cavalry forces had arrived at Knoxville, while others were at Morristown and London, on the line of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, which towns are Northwest and Southwest espectively from Knoxville.

General Davidson's Expedition-Marmaduke Routed-Price in Full Retreat.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 2.—Gen. Steele telegraphs to Gen. Scofield, from Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 26th, that our advance, under General Davidson, had driven Marmaduke's Cavalry, about 3,000 strong, out of Brownsville, capturing Col. Bur-bridge and some privates. At last accounts, Glover's brigade was pushing the enemy toward

Bayou Maloria.

A dispatch from Pilot Knob says that deserters rom Burbridge's command report that Price's forces were driven across the Arkansas on the 29th, and that the rebels are in full retreat, and Steele and Davidson in hot pursuit. Marmaduke's command was completely routed

Little Rock is within grasp of the Federal

Washington.

Sept. 7 .- The election in Nevada Territory, for delegates to Congress, has resulted in the choice of the Union candidate by a large major-

The Agricultural College Sorip, for the State of Kentucky, has just been finished. Kentucky is allowed 1,000 pieces of 160 acres each. That for the State of Illinois is still in the hands of the clerks of the Land Office, who are kept very busy with this work. The land for Illinois will have to be located in some other State, as the does not own more than about 2,000 ores of land in Illinois. Captains Sawyer and Flynn have not been ex-

Authentic information gathered at the French consulate shows that France is fortifying with all possible diligence for the permanent occupation

The expedition under Gen. Kilpatrick to Point Conway, destroyed the gunboats Reliance and Satellite, captured from us. They could not be retaken. The cavalry have the credit of the exploit. The boats were altered vessels, not of great value, but answered well enough to carry a small armament. The navy failed to cooperate in this work. They came up too late.

The Health of Gen. Banks' Army.

Boston, Sept 5 .- The correspondent of the Boston Traveller, under date of August 23, refutes the reported assertions of the rebel papers that many of the soldiers of the army of Gen. Banks were dying of yellow fever. On the contrary, good health prevailed both in the army, and city of New-Orleans.

The President's Letter to the Illinois Convention. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2.—The following is Presi-

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1863. Hon. J. C. Conklin: - My Dear Sir-Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of un-conditional Union men, to be held at the Capital of Illinois on the 3d day of September, has been received. It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require. The meet ing is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me far tentering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those ther noble men whom no partisan malice, or partisan hope can make false to the nation's fate. There are those who are dissatisfied with me: To such I would say, you desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, a second way is to give up the

All that I learn leads to a decidedly opposite helief. The strength of the rebellion is in its military and its army; that army dominates all the country and all the people within its range.

Any offer of terms made by any man or men without that range, in opposition to that army is simply nothing for the present, because such a man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one is made with

To illustrate: Suppose the refugees from the South and the peace men of the North meet together in convention and frame and proclaim a compromise, embracing a restoration of the Union. In what way can that compromise be Lee's army are not agreed can at all affect that army. In an effort at such a compromise, we would waste time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.
A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people first liberated from the dominion

of that army by the success of our army.

Now, allow me to inform you that no word or ntimation from the rebel army, or from any of the men in authority, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that, if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of the service—the U.S. Constitution—and that, as such, I am responsible to them. But to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of

negro. Quite likely there is a difference of negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither written, adopted or proposed any measure which is not consistent with your views, ure which is not consistent with your views, which proves that you are for the Union. I which proves that you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes; but I had not asked you to be

mies of the world destroy the enemy's property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from falling into the hands of the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their

power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, ex-cept a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. mong the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished fees and non-combatants, male and fe hale-but the Proclamation is law and valid, or is not valid. If it is not valid, it needs not any retraction. If it is valid it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. me of you profess to think that retraction would operate favorably to the Union. Why better after the retraction, than before the issue There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation

bassed under an explicit notice that it was comng unless averted by those in revolt returning their allegiance.

The war has certainly progressed as favorably us, since the issue of the proclamation, as before. I know, as fully as one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field, who have given us our most important victories, believe the eman-cipation policy and the aid of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion, and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some

called Abolitionism, or with Republican party politics; but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinion as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged, that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith. You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing enough to fight for you, but no matter. Fight you then exclu-sively to save the Union. I issued the procla-

who have never had any affinity with what is

mation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free neroes. I thought that, in your struggle for the Inion, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakens the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to

But negroes, like other people, act upon mo-tive. Why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive, even the promise of freedom, and the promise being made, must be kept. The signs look better. The Father of Waters ers again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks to he brave men of the great Northwest for itnor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New-England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand on the spot. Their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one, and let none banned who bore an honorable part in it and those who cleared the great river may well be proud. Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro',

Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note.

Nor must Uncle Sam's webbed feet be forgotten. At all the water margins they have bee present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy hayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their

Thanks to all for the great Republic! for the vast future, thanks to all! Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay

And then there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue and with clenched teeth, and with steady eye and well poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to the great consummation, while I fear there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over sanguine of a speedy and final triumph. Let us be quiet and sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God in his own good time will give us the rightful re-

Yours, very truly. A. LINCOLN.

Fights with the Japanese.

San Francisco, Sept. 6 .- Dates from Japan On the 15th of July the English ship Medeusa from Nagasaki to Kenagawi, by the Island pas-sage, was attacked by some forts and vessels that much injured. She had four men killed and six wounded. She destroyed one fort and proceeded to Kanagawa. On the 26th of July the Amerorts fired on the Pembroke.

The Wyoming reported that she had done her work well, having blown up the Japanese steamer Lancefield and silenced nearly all the forts, leaving the Leneck in a sinking condition. The Wyoming received twenty shots, and had 5 killed and 20 wounded, when she deemed it prudent to return to Kanagawa. On the 26th Admiral Juraz, in the Semiramis, returned to Kanagawa and reported having arrived with the Semiramis.

On the previous Monday, in the Semiomosckie batteries, which with the forts were then bombarded for about three hours. One hundred and town were destroyed, the guns spiked, powder magazines blown up and the village burned.

But little fight was shown by the Japanese after being shelled out, principally from behind the trees, and points of rock. 200 men were reported descending toward the ships, but would not attempt to pass the range of the guns.

Pittsburgh Market.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1863. BUTTER—Choice Fresh, from store, 28@30c. 3 fb. CHEESE—Western Reserve, 12½c. 3 fb. Goshen, 15c. EGGS—10c. per dozen. FLOUR—Extra, \$6.25; Extra Family, \$5.75@6.25. GROCERIES—Coffee: Good Rio, 30@32c. Sugar, 13c. Molasses, 56@60c. GRAIN—Wheat: Red, \$1.05; White, 1.10@1.15. Cornsbelled, 75c. Rye, 75c. Oats, 58@60c. per bush.

Aews. Foreign

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7 .- By the arrival of the l foreign news:
The Paris Constitutionel publishes an article

signed "Rac," pointing out the injustice of the American pretensions regarding the establish-ment of a strong government in Mexico. Vague rumors were affoat, per the West Indianail, that the Alabama had engaged and sunk he Vanderbilt.

The London Times, in an editorial on the memorial of the Emanoipation Society for the stop-page of the building of vessels for the Confed-eracy, admits that it is wrong to supply them with vessels, and says it is England's interest, as well as legal duty, to maintain this custom.

The London Daily News reiterates the argument that all the vessels building for the Confeds should be seized. The Star contends that the vessels should at least be detained until the appeal in the Alexandra case is fully settled. The Times, quoting D'Arcy McGee's late alarmist letter, tells them that it is a suggestion in the wrong direction to appoint an English Premier

to govern Canada in a time of aggression, and says they must defend themselves. The Liverpool Post has the report that the Al-abama has run into Chesbourg for repairs, and that the Florida is at Brest. The report lacks The Paris correspondent of the Daily News

ico, would be tendered to the French Government it the course of the week.

The King of the Belgians recommends the Arch Duke Maximilian to insist on certain conditions before accepting the Crown of Mexico.

These conditions are equivalent to a refusal.

The Imperial family at Vienna have resolved that if the Arch Duke accepts the Mexican Crown, he must renounce all his political rights as a scion of the house of Austria.

Sep12-2t

Now Room CLOAKS, New Cloaks

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GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES

ed, the last one hundred days of which

August 4th, by Rev. T. P. Speer, at the residence of the bride, Mr. MATTHEW PATTERSON o Miss Mary E. Johnston, both of Mahoning On the 26th of May, by Rev. W. G. Taylor, Mr. J. P. Johnston, of Pittsburgh, to Miss Mary B. McIntosh, of Hammondsville, Ohio.

August 27th, by Rev. Robert Dickson, at the residence of the bride's father, M. M. DAWSON, Lieut. Colonel 100th Reg't P. V., (Roundheads,) to Miss Sallie Moore, of New Wilmington, Pa. August 27th, by Rev. Wm. H. Lester, of West Alexander. Pa., at the residence of Mr. Joseph Blayney, Mr. Adam F. Blayney to Miss Kati Snown, all of Ohio County, West Virginia.

Obituary.

[ANNOUNCEMENTS, GRATIS; ADDITIONAL REMARKS, FIV. CENTS A LINE, NINE WORDS BEING A LINE.] DIED—On Monday, September 7th, 1863 GEORGE C., son of Samuel and Elizabeth J. Rea, aged 7 years and 8 months. DIED-Suddenly, July 29th, in Sugar Grove

Township, Mercer County, Pa., Mrs. MARY, relict of John Reynor, in the 69th year of her "There remaineth therefore a rest to the peo ple of God."

DIED-Of consumption, September 1st, Miss LIZZIE DUFF, of Allegheny County, Pa. She sleeps in Jesus! blessed sleep,

From which none ever wake to weep; A calm and undisturbed repose, Unbroken by the last of foes. She sleeps in Jesus! peaceful rest, Whose waking is supremely blest;

No fear, no woe shall dim that hour That manifests a Saviour's power.

DIED—August 10th, 1863, of dysentery, WILLIAM M'CLINTOCK, son of James P. and Mary S. Crawford, of Carmichaels, aged 15-"There is another little hand To heaven's sweet harp strings given;

Another gentle seraph's voice, Another star in heaven." DIED—In Blairsville, Pa., August 22d, of consumption, MARTHA AGNES, eldest daughter of the late J. M'Clure and Caroline Mc-Crea, aged nearly 19 years. She had been for more than five years a con

was without stain, her faith in Jesus unwavering, and her end perfect peace. DIED-At Tarentum, Pa., June 1st, 1863, of hypertrophy, with dilation of the heart, Mrs. MAY KIER, reliet of the late Thomas Kier,

sistent and growing Christian. Her character

Esq., in the 68th year of her age. This dearly beloved mother in Israel was born in Greencastle, Franklin County, Pa., where she resided until A. D. 1838, at which time she removed to the place of her decease. From her early youth she was a member of the Presbyterian church, a devoted follower of the Lord had previously fired on the American ship Pem rian church, a devoted follower of the Lord broke. The Medeusa received six shots, and was Jesus Christ. God in his goodness saw fit to afflict her long and intensely, but yet by his grace she was enabled to suffer patiently, cheer fully, and exemplarily. The Bible, prayer, recan steamer Wyoming arrived at Kanagawa from a trip to punish the Deamis, whose vessels and ligious conversation, social worship, and hymns, afforded her chief delight and benefit. During her severest illness she would frequently call upon the friends about her, saying, "O sing to me of heaven!" And with others, some of those precious Gospel hymns of the "Sabbath School Bell," "Golden Shower," and "Golden Chain," such as "Shall we Sing in Heaven?" sung by one of her dear little grand-daughters, did her much good. But particularly in the reading of Straights, the Tarcorde received a fire from the the Word and prayer did her soul bless the Lord. And although an occasional cloud would pass fifty troops landed. The forts, batteries and over her mind, yet such was the comforting and enrapturing presence of her Saviour as she passed through the "furnace," that the fervent New Good exhortations, prayers, praises and benedictions of her warm and overflowing heart, brought her dying chamber quite up "on the verge of heaven." A few days before her death she said. "Do not weep for me when I am dying, but sing

to me of the Lord Jesus." And so when our lear mother was dving we sang : "There are angels hovering round, To carry the tidings home To the new Jerusalem; Poor sinners are coming home, And Jesus bids them come: Let him that heareth come, Let him that thirsteth come.

"We are on our journey home. We will meet around his throne. When he makes his people one; S. R. In the new Jerusalem."

VOTICE.-FOREST GROVE CON-GREGATION.
WHEREAS, On the 15th of August, 1863, Wm. M. Gibso Whereas, On the 15th of August, 1863, Wm. M. Gibson, Wm. Ewing, Sr., D. B. McMillan, and other members of said church and citizens of Robinson Township, Allegheny Co., presented their petition and articles of association to the Common Pleas Court of said Country, praying the said Court to grant a charter to said congregation; and whereas, the Court having perused said petition and articles of association, on motion of J. C. Young, Esq., ordered the same to be filed in the proper office, and due publication thereof to be made; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, said Court will on the first day of its next Cotober term, make an order and decree directing that said congregation shall become a corporation or body politic, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS. New Cloaks We would call especial notice

rations, published by Dr. O. Pheles Brown. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner; that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has oured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspersia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Bent free to all on receipt of one stamp to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. Pheles Brown, No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Sept 2-2 A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made mown in a "Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Prepa-ations," published by Dr. O. Paturs Brown. The prescrip-ion was rurnished him in such a providential manner, that

"OUR SUNDAY SCHOOL, AND By Waldo Abbott, Esq.,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

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for family and manufacturing purposes, are the bost in use
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MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!.

—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING
SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEFTHING.

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 CASE.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates
the stomach and bowels, corrects actidity, and gives tone and
energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
Griphing in the Bowels and Nund Collo, and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We
Griphing in the Bowels and Surest Remedy in the World, in all
cases of Dyernyer, and Diarrhers and company each bottle.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS,
New-York, is on the quiside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine
Dealers.
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