Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SEPT. 30, 1863

The War.

The matter of great interest still is the battle of the 19th and 20th, and the situation of Gen. Rosecrans. The battle takes the name of Chickamauga, having been fought, mainly between the two branches of that creek. The creek empties into the Tennessee, near Chattanooga. Several accounts, by correspondents of the press, are before the public. They differ, probably as writers saw different parts of the engagement, and as they conversed with different officers. In the absence of all official data, the probability seems that our loss was about 1,700 killed, 8,000 wounded, and 2,500 missing; being a little over 12,000 in all. We also lost fifty pieces of artillery, very many small arms, and large quantities of baggage and other materials. The loss of the guns was owing, mainly, to the horses being killed. Our troops fought with great bravery, but they were overpowered by superior numbers. Our men conjecture that the killed and wounded of of the enemy were about equal in numbers to their own.

So far as we can yet learn, the battle was sorely against us. We were checked, reversed, and driven back. Gen. Rosecrans, however, still holds the main point at which he aimed, that is, Chattanooga; and if he shall be speedily reinforced, the event will be only a check. If not reinforced very soon, he will be flanked and obliged to abandon Chattanooga, and we cannot say how much more.

The Government, however, is urging on aid. Gen. Burnside's forces, and other troops may reach him. A part of Gen. Grant's army is said to be on the way. Troops also are being gathered from Indiana and Kentucky. The hope is, that reinforcements so powerful will soon reach Gen. Rosecrans that he can again take the offensive.

The rebels crow some over their victory, but it is evident that they are sadly disappointed. It is not what they expected; and if they gain no more, the battle is to them a sad loss of life, with no permanent benefit. They had made immense efforts to mass an army which might overwhelm ours, re-take Chattanooga, and Tennessee as far as Nashville, and all of South-eastern Kentucky. This was the least they thought of; and some of them anticipated taking the whole of Tennessee and Southern and Western Kentucky, and blockading again the Mississippi. These bright visions are clouded; soon, we trust, to vanish utterly.

We ought, probably, to be glad that we have not lost all; but still, every patriot and Christian must feel sad that we lost so much. Why, having the very strong position at Chattanooga, did Gen. Rosecrans move forward against a superior foe? Was he *bidden* thus to advance? Was there a necessity to move so hastily and suffer this great loss? And why was he not made strong enough in time? Gen. Burnside, with twenty thousand men, was within less than a week's march. And there were several ten-thousands of Gen. Grant's men, and others, available. This destruction of human life, by drawn battles and reverses, when we might have men enough massed to gain a full victory, fills us with sadness. There is a fault somewhere, and it is the duty of every good man to insist that it shall not be repeated. Our army have lost about ten thousand men, in killed and wounded, for nothing, unless it be the killing and wounding of, possibly, an equal number of the enemy. We have, in the event, this consolation, that if the loss goes on, man for man, the enemy will be wasted, while we are yet strong; but we would rather, as we believe it to be clearly practicable, save our men, while his waste away. Still, let us be thankful to Him who rules over all, that we but suffer checks and reverses, in the midst of great gains.

Chattanooga and vicinity is of vast importance to the enemy. He there makes large quantities of saltpetre, salt and iron. It is also in the midst of a good wheat country, and a protection, if he can recover and hold it, to the centre of his empire. But its importance to him gives it an equal value to us, as by holding it we deprive him of its benefits.

We are pleased to see it affirmed from Washington, that, up to the afternoon of the 27th, (Sabbath,) no attack had been made on Gen. Rosecrans, since a slight affair on the 21st; and that his position was regarded as safe. We trust that he will be as watchful as his foe is wily.

The able correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* speaks of the battle of the 20th being lost for want of Generalship—that Gen. Rosecrans was obliged to retire before the fighting was over, and that two of the Corps Generals were absent the latter part of the day. No reason for any of these absences accompanies the statement. All writers seem to accord the meed of praise to Gen. Thomas. It was his skill, bravery, and indomitable energy, which saved the army from a terrible route. We cordially praise Gen. Thomas, while we withhold censure from others, till we can have more full information.

THE TIDINGS from Arkansas, and the Indian Territory, continue favorable.

THE EXPEDITION against Texas, which moved by land, is progressing favorably.

MOBILE, as is still said, must be assailed by land and water. It must be; but the time is not yet.

CHARLESTON has been enjoying quietness for some time. Gen. Gilmore is still fortifying Morris Island, and erecting batteries for offensive operations. The equinoctial gale has been very severe in Charleston harbor. Our fleet, however, rode it out in safety. The roughness of the water utterly forbade naval operations.

THERE IS some commotion in the army of the Potomac, but the Government has forbidden the sending of news from it. Reports have it, that parts of the army are being sent down the Potomac, and other parts being sent West; and that Generals Howard and Slocum have resigned; and that Gen. Hooker is to have a command in the West; and that Gen. Meade will retire his diminished forces to the fortifications before Washington. All these reports lack confirmation.

THE APPEARANCE of five Russian men-of-war in New-York harbor, to be followed by three others, is a new event, and causes some speculation.

Foreign Intervention.

We still have need of wisdom and firmness in our foreign policy. Material strength, pluck, and a conciliatory spirit, are all necessary, and should be duly exhibited. And especially should we cherish cordial unanimity among ourselves, and press the war with vigor.

England becomes more and more amiable in her manifestations. Non-intervention is proclaimed there by statesmen and newspapers. It is also signified in such a way that we can no longer hesitate to believe, that the iron-clad ships built by Laird, and now lying in the Mersey, will not be permitted to sail.

In France, however, things look more threatening. Louis Napoleon has evidently backed out from the quarrel he was about to pick with Russia, and is now at liberty to seek occupation and glory in another quarter. He has been accustomed, by the aid of some writer, to throw out a pamphlet foreshadowing a possible future policy. This acts as a feeler of public sentiment. It elicits discussion, from which he learns whether it would be prudent to move, and how to shape his course. The last pamphlet is by M. Chevalier. The subject is, France, Mexico, and the Confederacy. We give a few extracts as a specimen:

"France must oppose the absorption of Southern America by Northern America; she must in like manner oppose the degradation of the Latin race on the other side of the ocean; she must establish the integrity and security of our West Indian colonies. It is the interests which compel France to sympathize with the Confederate States which have led our banners up to the walls of Mexico.

"The recognition of the Southern States will be the consequence of our intervention, or rather our intervention has prepared, facilitated, and made possible a diplomatic act which will consecrate the final separation and secession of these States from the American Union.

"In this respect the secession of the Confederate States is an event particularly favorable to France—for England has now no interest in the cessation of hostilities and the consequent constitution of an intermediary power between the Federal Union and the Spanish American States.

"England trembles for Canada, to which the North, after the war, may look for the compensation of its losses. The commerce of England profits by the misfortunes of American commerce—she looks with satisfaction on the exhaustion alike of the South and of the North. She supplies both parties with arms, and while the Southern export of cotton is suspended she is increasing the cotton culture of India. England, then, will never take the initiative in recognizing the Confederate States, and the way in which our propositions of pacific intervention were twice received by her ought to dispel all doubts on this head.

"France, on the other hand, cannot hope to find the cotton which her factories need elsewhere than in the South.

"The producing, agricultural South was the commercial vassal of the North, which insists upon keeping its best customer; emancipation is merely a skillful device for entrapping the sympathies of European liberalism. If the North were victorious it would never probe the slavery question to the core. Once masters of the negro race, Northern men would be slow to compromise the cotton culture, for the sake of which they are so savagely maintaining an unjust war.

"The 'model republic' exists only as a memory, and those who love it are left to cherish the image of a greatness and a grace forever gone.

"The American question is not one of those which can be deferred for solution to a more convenient season.

"It has been put to us point-blank: it must be settled peremptorily."

With such a power as France on our borders, and with such a policy and purpose declared, shall these United States be indifferent? Shall we give ourselves to party political squabbles? Shall a party oppose the Government; or shall the Government adhere to a policy which may deprive it of the sympathy and energies of one half the people? What party triumph could compensate for the loss of the Union? We cannot but hope that good men of all parties will feel the necessity for a cordial coöperation, and the putting forth of the nation's full energies. A cordially united North, and a few more vigorous and well-directed blows against the rebellion, would annul M. Chevalier's logic, and dispel Napoleon's bright visions. God has given us the means of safety; may he lead us to their timely and proper use.

General News.

Edgeworth Seminary.

This institution was opened on Monday of last week, for scholars. Pupils have returned, and new ones have entered, so as to fill the rooms. We rejoice in this evidence that the excellence of the School is appreciated.

Blackwood's Magazine,

For September, has been received, and is for sale by Henry Miner, Fifth Street, Pittsburgh. Readers generally will be pleased with all the articles excepting the last, entitled "The Battle of Gettysburg and the Campaign in Pennsylvania."

The Atlantic Monthly.

The number for October presents the public with much valuable matter for reading. Among other articles may be noticed, Charles Lamb's Uncollected Writings; The United States Armory; and, Our Domestic Relations.

The Continental Monthly,

The *Continental*, which is just laid on our table, gives us an instructive article on The Freedom of the Press, by Edward B. Freeland; one on Currency and National Finances, by J. Smith Homans; one on the Restoration of the Union, by Hon. F. P. Stanton; and one on American Finances and Resources, by Hon. R. J. Walker.

Literary.

Parents and guardians are requested to notice our advertisements of literary institutions, and select places for their sons, daughters, and wards.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Central Pennsylvania Railroad, unfailing and untiring in enterprise, is now engaged in a very important improvement in Pittsburgh. The Passenger Depot, at the corner of Liberty and Grant Streets, had become altogether inadequate to the demands of the road's business. It will, before very long, yield to one of the largest and finest structures of the kind in the United States. The foundation is now being built. The depot will extend seven hundred feet on Liberty Street by one hundred and fifty-nine feet on Elm Street. The Liberty Street front will be mainly of iron, and highly ornamental. The centre elevation of the roof will be seventy-five feet, with an arch springing from iron columns elevated thirty feet from the track, leaving side-lean to sheds thirty-seven feet in width and twenty-five feet in height. The Liberty Street shed will be occupied by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, with double track. The Quarry Street shed, with double track, will accommodate the Steubenville Railroad Company, while the arched portion will be used by the Pennsylvania Central, with five tracks.

In addition to the depot proper, a hotel will be erected eighty-four feet six inches front, by two hundred feet deep, and four stories high. It is to be a handsome building, and to have all the facilities for the comfort of travellers, which the managers of the road know so well how to supply. The Depot and the Hotel are both greatly needed, and their completion will be hailed joyously by Pittsburghers, as well as by the migrating public.

Rebel Estimate of Bragg's Late Success.

The Richmond *Whig*, of September 23d, claims a victory in Northern Georgia for Bragg, but in conclusion says: We suppress the exultation at the thought of what yet remains to be done, and the possibility of losing all that has been gained by failing to complete the work. Situated as Rosecrans is, the victory that does not disperse or capture his whole army is a lost opportunity. If he he is permitted to hold Chattanooga, then our victory will be without profit, and we have only to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain; and chiefly that the gallant Hood has sealed his faith with his life. Rosecrans must not only be beaten in battle, but he must be destroyed or driven from East Tennessee; otherwise the battle had as well not been fought. If this stronghold is not wrenched from him now, it will hardly ever be hereafter. If he holds it, he holds a point offensive, from which he may, at any moment, strike at the very vitals of the Confederacy. He holds a region pestilent with disaffection, that needs only the presence of the Yankee army to ripen into full-blown treason. He holds the country that must supply wheat for our army, nitre for our powder mills, and coal and iron for many of our manufacturing establishments. The possession of that country is of indispensable necessity to us. It is the prize for which Bragg is contending. Until he has won it, we can but rejoice with fear and trembling over what he has done. Should we win it, it will be the best achievement of the war.

Washington.

Sept. 26.—All officers and men captured and paroled previous to Sept. 1, 1863, have been declared exchanged.

A Cairo dispatch of the 21st gives a report that Price's army, reduced to eight hundred men, is fleeing before our cavalry, toward Texas. The report says the number of rebels who have surrendered to Gen. Steele will amount to 7,000 or 8,000. This is probably exaggerated.

The Republicans of Mexico, as evinced by correspondence from San Loui Potosi, are still undaunted and unconquered—so that the victory of the French is likely to prove a barren one. Military occupation does not give them possession, and delay only strengthens the hands of the party they would subjugate. The movement inaugurated by Juarez for practically carrying out the Monroe doctrine, seems to be working well, and if Mexican bayonets cannot, American unity may, drive the French from this continent.

Five and a half millions of dollars have already been received as commutation under the enrollment act. This sum and all moneys hereafter to be realized from this source are to be expended in bounties for enlistments.

Advices from the steam ship *Vanderbilt* have been received up to August 22d, when she was then in port at Rio; hence the rebel reports of her having been sunk in a fight with one of their ships are untrue.

Stephens' mission to Washington, it is said, was to consult with the Federal authorities as to whether satisfactory terms of compromise might be arranged, so that the Confederacy might be saved the disgrace of inviting foreign aid; said aid to be an arrangement with France, by which she was to assist the rebels with fleets and armies in exchange for the possession of Texas. It is alleged that Stevens is now in Paris effecting this arrangement. (Can he accomplish it?)

The Invalid Corps has expanded to an army of nearly twelve thousand first-class soldiers, divided into one hundred and forty-six companies, of eighty men each.

Sept. 28.—The Government at present has on hand, in the different arsenals throughout the country, 500,000 effective stand of arms, and the number is rapidly increasing.

From figures in the Provost Marshal General's Office it is ascertained that on the 1st of July, 1863, there were but 92,789 deserters from all the armies in the field. Since the establishment of the Bureau of Deserters, over 15,000 of these have been returned to their regiments.

Gen. Herron's expedition has cleaned the country between Red River and Port Hudson, of guerrillas. Gen. Green's rebel forces have been driven beyond the Achafalaya with most exterminative loss. Gen. Herron is a victim to the malaria of the country, and will be brought back to New-Orleans.

Col. Cloud, of Blunt's command, reached Little Rock on the 20th inst. Over two thousand Union men of Arkansas have joined his command. Deserters are joining him daily.

News from the French Minister in Mexico urges the recognition of the South, as means of giving stability to the new Empire.

Special Notices.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use
A. F. CHATONY, General Agent,
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DENTISTRY.—DR. C. SILL, No. 246 Penn Street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.
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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 Winfield, Iowa, on the 15th of September, by Rev. D. T. Campbell, Mr. ORSON T. JOHNSON, of Altoona, Ill., to Miss SARAH A. CRAVEN, of Winfield, Iowa.

September 3d, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. G. Dunlap, of Monongahela City, Pa., Mr. J. R. DUNLAP to Miss JEMIMA M'CLURE, all of Apple Creek, Wayne Co., Ohio.

On Thursday, September 17th, at Wooster, O., by Rev. James A. Reed, Mr. THOMAS BLOODWORTH to Miss ELIZABETH GALLATIN, all of Stark County, O. On the same day, Mr. ALBERT B. GALLATIN to Miss SARAH JANE BLOCHER, all of Stark Co., O.

Obituary.

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

DIED—In Scrubgrass, September 9th, 1863, of paralysis, THOMAS C. GIBSON.

DIED—In Washington, Pa., on the 8th inst., THOMAS BYERS, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

DIED—In Marietta, Ohio, August 25th, Mrs. HETTY TINKHAM, wife of Cornelius Tinkham, aged 70 years and 5 months.

DIED—At Manor Hill, Huntingdon Co., Pa., September 8th, 1863, Mrs. PRISCILLA, wife of John Love, Esq., in the 68th year of her age; a member of the Presbyterian Church for over fifty years.

DIED—September 12th, at Barree Forge, Huntingdon County, Pa., Mrs. RACHEL ELIZABETH, wife of Gen. S. Miles Green, aged 62 years.

Mrs. Green (Rachel Dorsey) was, in her youth, the charm of the social circle—beautiful, sprightly, benevolent, the admired of all. But she had higher aims than to be admired—she chose the good part, and gave herself to the Lord, and duly ratified the covenant at the Lord's table. She was happily married, and reared a family of interesting children. But in the midst of life's joys she found that her heavenly Father knew how to reach his children with his rod. For many years she was a great sufferer from disease. "Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth;" and as soon as he has fitted his children for the upper sanctuary, he bids them come.

DIED—At Helena, Arkansas, May 8th, 1863, of chronic diarrhea, JOSEPH B. M'CONNELL, in his 22d year; a member of Co. F, 35th Reg't Missouri Vols.

His Captain wrote to his mother, after his death, that Joseph was a good boy, and beloved by all his company. Before he joined the army he was a faithful Sabbath School scholar, and took great delight in committing the Scriptures; and although young in years, he appeared to have a mature judgment in understanding the pure doctrines of the Bible, and applying them to himself in his daily walk and conversation. He was early taken from the troubles and trials of this world, to enjoy, we hope, the pure pleasures of a never-ending eternity, where the weary are at rest, and where sorrow and sighing can never come. He leaves a widowed mother, three brothers, and two sisters, to mourn their loss. A. M. S.

KILLED—At Vicksburg, on the night of June 30th, 1863, Sergeant JAMES HENDERSON, of Co. G, 8th Reg't Missouri Vols.

The deceased was a native of Washington County, Pa. He had for some time previous to his entering the service of his country, been a resident of French Grove, Peoria County, Ill. He was mustered into the United States service with his regiment in St. Louis, June 25th, 1861, and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Sherman's attack on Vicksburg in December last, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulph, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and Blackwater. He also took part in the desperate but fruitless charges which our gallant troops made on Vicksburg on the 21st and 22d of May last; and was found constantly at his post during the memorable siege that followed, up to the time of his death. He was a devoted Christian—having been a professor for a number of years. He was a noble patriot—a brave and tried soldier; universally beloved and respected, not only by his companions in arms, but by a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the State of Illinois, and also in Washington and Green counties, Pa., who deeply feel and mourn his loss. He leaves a widowed mother, on whom the blow falls with crushing weight. W. H.

DIED—August 25th, of dysentery, after a few days' sickness, Mrs. ELEANOR, wife of the late Mr. William Barnes, of North Huntingdon Tp., Westmoreland County, Pa., aged 70 years.

Nobly did Mrs. B. fulfil the duties of the various stations which God in his providence imposed upon her. As a wife and mother, a helper with her husband gone before her for time and eternity, she was beyond all praise. Early did she seek the God of Israel, and gave her heart to him by a public profession and union with the Presbyterian Church. During a long life of Christian deportment, she was enabled, through Divine grace, to adorn the doctrine of God her Saviour; and as she drew near the end of her earthly pilgrimage, even while her physical powers were fainting and failing apace, her faith and assurance grew brighter and stronger, and in her last days she experienced the sweet answer to the prayer of the Psalmist, "Now, also, when I am old and gray-headed, O God, forsake me not." As the righteous, she "left an inheritance to children's children." And it was her pleasure, as well as her comfort and consolation in her declining day, to see a numerous family—all her sons and daughters, with several grand-children—in union with the Church, "walking in the statutes and commandments of the Lord blameless." Suddenly, she was called home to join the loved ones of the family gone before; but the Master found her ready, with her loins girt, her lamp burning. Her death was tranquil; her end, peace. A. M'G.

DIED—September 3d, commencing in dysentery and ending in heart disease, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. William Barnes, Jr., of Penn Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., aged 48 years.

Another household of the same relative connexion is bereaved. Another mother in Israel is fallen—one who adorned all the relations of life. Truly, "to know her was to love her." Her strict integrity, amiable manners, true, honest, sincere friendship, and lovely Christian deportment, won for her the confidence and esteem of all who knew her. Of a weakly constitution, she was suddenly attacked while on a visit at the house of a married daughter; and though after a day or two her disease abated, and everything promised a speedy recovery and the realization of her ardent wish, viz., to return to her home and family, nevertheless they were doomed to disappointment. Suddenly, but surely, her earthly tabernacle was taken down, and on the morning of the 2d ult., in the presence of relatives and friends, she breathed her last.

During her whole life she had sustained the character of a consistent Christian. Of a quiet and retiring disposition, her piety shone rather in the faithful discharge of domestic duties, and the hallowed influence of a devoted wife and mother, than in a more observed sphere. Her death was like her life. Placid, loving, and full of faith, we believe she "sleeps in Jesus," and that her redeemed spirit rests in the paradise of God. By her unlooked-for death, the community in which she lived has suffered an irreparable loss; the Church of Christ is deprived of a consistent member, and her afflicted family are called to mourn the untimely departure of an honored head, a good mother, a warm-hearted sister, and a devoted and affectionate wife. Truly,

"There is no union here of hearts,
That finds not here an end."

A. M'G.

DIED—In Acquia Creek Hospital, April 27th, 1863, of chronic diarrhea, JOHN PARK, eldest son of John and Sarah Hickman, in the 26th year of his age.

DIED—In Acquia Creek Hospital, June 8th, 1863, of typhoid fever, DAVID FORBES, eldest son of Thomas Morrow, in the 20th year of his age.

These young men were sons of pious parents, and were early consecrated to God, taught to revere his name, and respect his Word and the ordinances of his house. They were members of the young men's Bible Class in Bethany church, and seldom, indeed, were their seats vacant in the sanctuary. They had grown up in our midst, honored, respected and beloved by all. In August 1862, they entered the army, as volunteer soldiers, in Co. D, (Capt. J. Glenn,) 149th Reg't P. V. I. They left quiet, happy, prosperous homes, and many dear and loving friends, actuated by the purest patriotism. Noble young men! They gave their lives, their all, to their country; and their blood cries unto Heaven, alike against Southern traitors and Northern and foreign sympathizers and abettors, and God will require it at their hands. We mourn their early death, but do not regret having encouraged them in the good work which their hearts chose. Neither is our sorrow unmingled. It is noble to stand for one's country in the hour of danger; yea, it is glorious, even, to die in her defence, if such be the will of God. They fell in defence of a Government ordained of God, and we entertain the hope that while soldiers of his temporal kingdom, they enlisted also under his spiritual banner. The general tenor of their letters home, their earnest requests of parents and pious friends to pray for them, the testimony of their companions, all combine in saying that the interest of the immortal soul was not neglected.

If ready for the summons, as we hope they were, they have exchanged the soldier's dress for the victor's robes; the trappings of war for the golden harp and crown; the shrill strains of martial music for the sweet enchanting anthem of redeeming love. Their names are indelibly written on memory's tablet,

"Embalmed with all our hearts can give,
Our tribute and our tears."

A SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

DIED—Suddenly, at his residence, Mt. Washington, Pa., of apoplexy, JAMES A. FETZER, Esq., in the 48th year of his age.

Mr. Fetzer arose, on Sabbath morning, August 23d, in perfect health, apparently. He sang a few verses of those well known hymns, "Safely through another week, God has brought us on our way," "There is a happy land," &c., and yet in less than three hours, "he was not, for God took him." There, at home in his own chamber, surrounded with loved ones, he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus—going to the land he loved so well, and entering upon praises that shall never cease.

Few men are more generally or justly esteemed than Mr. Fetzer. He had qualities of head and heart that endeared him to all. In every relation of life he was the same honest, earnest, estimable man. As a husband, he was loving and devoted; as a father, kind and indulgent; as a neighbor, social and obliging; as a citizen, loyal and patriotic; as a Christian, humble and zealous; as a Ruling Elder, faithful and conscientious. In all circumstances and in all positions, he proved himself no ordinary man—one among a thousand. Converted in early years, (at the age of thirteen,) Mr. Fetzer devoted his whole life to the interests of the Church, serving her most faithfully and efficiently till the day of his death. For the last thirteen years, he was an elder in Israel, (being six years an elder in the First church of Wheeling, Va., and seven years an elder in the Mt. Washington church, Pa.,) and during that time he exerted a mighty influence for good over many souls. Being universally beloved by all who knew him, he found a welcome in every home, and had a place in every heart. Few men in any community would be more missed and mourned than he. One most intimate with him testifies thus: "I have known him from his boyhood. His life was highly exemplary, and his Christian course consistent, elevating, and shining. His like is seldom known or found in the world or Church militant." But God saw fit to take him to himself, and we acquiesce, knowing that he doeth all things well. Our loss is doubtless his gain. To him, sudden death was, we trust, sudden glory and immediate immortality. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." He has left many to mourn his departure: among them a devoted wife and six dear children; but they sorrow not as those which have no hope. God in his mercy strengthen them in this trial, and fit them by his grace for a happy reünion with the departed in heaven. J. Y. Mc.

DIED—On Sabbath evening, September 13th, 1863, at his home in Claysville, Pa., FRANCIS AUGUSTUS BIRCH, aged 23 years, 4 months, and 18 days.

Some one has likened the sight of the gulf of Corinth to a glimpse of Paradise. A mere comparison will not describe the closing moments of dear "Frank's" life. The heavenly smile which played over his features through the holy Sabbath—the exclamations uttered in the course of his sickness: "I would rather be in heaven than here;" "I'll soon see greater things than you;" "I love Jesus;" "I am so vile;" "I believe that Jesus has pardoned my sins;" in the reply which followed the question, "Are you happy?" as he answered, "Perfectly;"—all these things prove that when he exchanged time for eternity, we had a real glimpse of Paradise.

An examination of the records of Washington College from the time of his matriculation in 1857 until his graduation in 1861—the testimony of those who instructed or received instruction from him—the voice of his loving classmates—will show that the entrance of his intellect into any field of study, was only to become its master. His imagination was constantly creating. He seemed to have a right of property in the domain of the beautiful, so that his thoughts fairly sparkled as they rolled from his tongue, or flowed forth from his pen. In conversation his presence insured vivacity and interest. His perception of the relation of things in every case was attended with the rapidity almost of intuition.

But we would not be acquainted with the nobility of his character, if we were not to notice that part of his nature in which we are permitted to view his moral qualities. His heart loved the Truth. His conscience seemed to comprehend all that is contained in the assertion, that it is the touchstone of Right. He possessed a high sense of honor, and despised that which was paltry and mean. The fire of revenge never burned long in his bosom, but he had a kind word for every one. It is not known that he ever experienced what it was to have an enemy. Indeed, his was a spirit upon which Jesus stamped his image, and when the Master came in the morning of life to take him from his bright prospects on earth to the brighter glories of heaven, he found him waiting and watching.

It is not intended by this sketch to convey the idea that he was perfect. No one was more sensible of the truth of Paul's experience, "When I would do good, evil is present with me." He felt that death would be a release from a world of sin. He lived by the faith of the Son of God, and his passage through death's cold flood was a march of triumph.

What wonders that giant intellect is grasping now, as he knows even as he is known! What lofty heights that imagination is scaling now, as he beholds things unutterable!

The last time that he appeared in public, he stirred the soul with the glow of his language, and thrilled the heart with the melody of his voice, as he spoke of "The Student's Unmapped Future." He is realizing the full significance of that subject now.

We miss that beloved form, but it is asleep in Jesus, and, as he himself said he will rise with that body again, only it will be pure.

O dear brother! O playmate and companion of my childhood! Our home is dark without thee. Memory has been very busy since thy departure. In death we are not divided; for do I not hear the voice of Jesus, "Frank is not dead, but sleepeth. Thy brother shall rise again." And when the green hills which overlook and the gentle streamlet which murmurs near thy resting place have fled away at the coming of the Son of Man, may we all, father and mother, our brothers and sisters, along with thee, stand on the sea of glass; along with thee sing the song of Moses and the Lamb.

GEORGE.

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY.
Chartered by Legislature in 1859.

This Institution is located at Academia, in Tuscarora Valley, Juniata Co., Pa. It is situated eight miles South-west of Mifflin, and six miles West of Perrysville Station, Penn'a Railroad, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and is six hours' ride from the former place. This situation has always been noted for its healthfulness. The scenery for variety and grandeur cannot be surpassed; the buildings being on a very high eminence, command the enchanting view of Tuscarora Mountain and Valley, for thirty miles in extent. TUSCARORA ACADEMY, an Institution of wide celebrity, and extensively patronized—being located here, persons having sons and daughters to educate, may have the opportunity of sending them to the same place, where they may enjoy each other's society while prosecuting their studies. None, however, but relatives are allowed to visit the pupils, without a written permission from their guardians or parents. Libraries, Literary Societies, and occasional Courses of Lectures on various topics, will be auxiliary to the main course of studies prescribed. The great object of the course of training is to fit the young ladies for future usefulness. By a judicious combination of useful accomplishments, with thorough mental discipline and high moral culture, it is hoped that the Institution will merit and receive the liberal patronage of the public.

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