

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 14, 1863.

The War.

FROM TENNESSEE the reports are so variable that it is difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the state of affairs. The Government keeps all quiet, except its daily utterance, that Rosecrans is safe. This is always good tidings, but it fails to satisfy intelligent and inquiring minds.

GEN. ROSECRANS is still confined in Chattanooga. The enemy has opened on the town from Lookout Mountain, 2,000 feet high and two miles distant, but is very deficient in long range artillery. If he had Gilmore's batteries there, our troops would soon be obliged either to fly or disengage him. And he is trying hard to obtain such guns. The prospects, however, are such that he will labor in vain. Our army is able still to get needed supplies. Reinforcements also, are approaching, under Hooker and Sherman. The Railroad running East from Murfreesboro, which was lately broken by the rebel Gen. Wheeler, has been mostly repaired, and is being well guarded. Burnside seems still to hold Tennessee, North of Chattanooga, firmly. His advance at the Hiwassee, only a day's march from Rosecrans.

GURRILLA WAR still infests Tennessee, in several places, and even Kentucky yet suffers from these lawless bands. "Central Missouri also is experiencing new calamities. Nothing short of a most rigid military rule, can suppress these bandits.

NEW VIGOR is being manifested by the rebels in Northern and Western Mississippi; and also in Western Louisiana. It indicates the making of trouble, rather than the obtaining of any important victories.

GEN. GILMORE and ADMIRAL DAHLGREN are still active, preparing for progress. We have regretted to see the statements that these distinguished commanders were quarreling. The Washington Republic professes to have authority for stating that all such reports are false, and that the best feeling prevails between the two officers. On account of the late high tides, Gen. Gilmore removed a large part of his army from Morris Island to James Island. The location is more healthful, and the operations are equally as hand for offensive operations. The same tide which made this movement needed, did us, as reported, a good turn in the harbor. It is said that they greatly damaged the harbor obstructions, displacing many of them, and rendering an approach to Charleston less difficult. All this, however, will be repaired. Charleston must be taken by an approach on the land. The last reports are, that Gilmore's Greek galleys have produced a conflagration in Charleston, and that means of removing the harbor obstructions have reached Dahlgren.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC has been having a severe skirmish, near Culpeper Court House. This shows that the enemy still holds part of the country North of the Rapidan. His intentions were not, at last reports, fully indicated. Possibly he might be moving to flank Meade, as Pope was flanked last August; but probably this movement was intended to cover a withdrawal of his army to Gordonsville, and perhaps to Richmond. Reports of the 10th inst., state positively that such a movement was in progress; those of the 12th speak of heavy skirmishing.

Reinforcements in the army are said to be numerous. In this we rejoice. Men whose bravery has been tested in many battles, and whose constitution has become hardened by exercise, are the persons still to meet the foe. They have a nation's gratitude for their past achievements; and if they will still stand between us and danger, we will stand between them and want. While they protect the multitude in peaceful homes, home industry will supply their wants, and the people all will speak their praise.

The Confederacy and Slavery.

We have no doubt that the Confederates, if fully convinced that the "corner stone" of their loved system of Government must be taken away, would yield it to Louis Napoleon, for their independence, rather than yield it to the North, and take subjugation. But they do not yet believe either one or the other to be a necessity. The pamphlet of M. Chevalier, to which we lately alluded, spoke of a French alliance as a result in the complete abolition of slavery in the Confederacy.

The Richmond Dispatch was so quoted as speaking thus of this matter: "It is as well to put a stop to all calculations of this character at once. If Napoleon means to interfere with the question of slavery in any way whatever, or to ask anything else in consideration of recognition, we can have nothing to do with him."

The Richmond Enquirer says: "This (rebel) Government not only will not, but cannot, give or offer any sort of engagement to France or any other power to make concessions in favor of the negroes. The whole subject of the negro belongs exclusively to the States, and is outside of power and functions of the Confederate Government. President Davis and his Ministers not only cannot give any guarantee on the matter, but cannot so much as utter one word about it from any quarter."

Now, if the Emperor does not know that the negotiation here suggested is impossible, then it seems as if there were a conspiracy against us somewhere—a deliberate design to place us in the position not only of supplicants, but of suppliants so beaten, and reduced to such extremity, that we are now willing to place the very question of our social and industrial system, (which we would not suffer our own former Federal Government to touch) under the feet of a foreign potentate, if he will only step forward in mercy and save us from those terrible Yankees. Nothing will serve our agents in Europe but to invite the foreign Powers to sit in judgment upon our domestic institutions, our social system, and whole way of life, and to pronounce what is to be our walk and conversation for the future. This will not do. We are not fallen so low. The Confederacy owes nothing to the Emperor of the French, just yet."

All this is big and positive. It intimates, however, that it is possible for them "to fall so low" that they might accept of the French terms. And we may note also that these two papers are not the authoritative mouth-piece of the rebels. It will be wise in us to guard ourselves against the movements of wily foes. We must not needlessly provoke Napoleon; neither must we suffer the war to languish.

Foreign Interference.

The Eastern sky looks much more brilliant than it did a few weeks ago. Louis Napoleon has, doubtless, the same desire which he had, but he may not have the same prospects. Every victory gained by our armies, affects him. Every failure of the rebels to drive back our forces, tends to drive him back. Bragg's defeat at victory at Chickamauga, calls for a halt in French advances toward the Confederates; and if our armies are as successful as we confidently expect they will be, in massing together and beating the massed forces of Jeff. Davis, we may hope, though we cannot yet confidently predict, that the French Emperor will be very moderate in his pretensions. But, however that may be, our great interests demand an energetic warfare and a speedy suppression of the rebellion.

In England our prospects have greatly improved. This appears in several ways. Earl Russell, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, made quite a speech, lately, in Scotland.

He referred at considerable length to the American question, justifying England as recognizing the Confederates as belligerents, and answered some of the imputations brought by the people of the North, particularly the speech of Senator Sumner. He also replied to the complaint of the South in regard to the recognition of the blockade, and asserted that although self-interest demanded that England should break it, she prefers the course of honor, as it would have been infamous to break it.

He showed that the Government had not sufficient evidence against the Alabama to detain her until after she sailed, and explained the difficulties in the way of interfering in such cases. He drew a line between ordinary vessels equipped for war purposes and steam rams, which are in themselves formed for acts of offense, and might be used without even touching Confederate shores. He asserted that the Government was ready to do everything the duties of neutrality required, excepting that it is just to a friendly nation, and such as they would wish done to themselves; but would not yield one jot of right to the menace of foreign powers.

He complimented the Federal Government of Mr. Seward upon the fairness with which they have discussed the matters of difference, but said there were others, including Senator Sumner, who had acted differently. He denounced the efforts of those who sought to create trouble between America and Europe, and with expressions of friendship toward America, such as he has all his efforts would be to maintain peace.

The Times says that Earl Russell, in his speech relative to the iron-clads in the Mersey, is interpreted as meaning that the vessels will be detained, even if the existing law is in their favor; but that Parliament may be called upon to pass measures for the purpose.

The withdrawal of Mr. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner, is also very significant. Our readers will remember the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, upwards of two years ago, on their outward voyage on board the British mail-steam Trent, and the great irritation it caused. British pride was wounded, and the nation expended some five to ten millions of dollars, to release the captives and get them to Europe. Mr. Slidell went to France, where he was courteously received. Mr. Mason was accredited to the English Court, but was admitted to but one audience with the Foreign Minister. He now, in despair, leaves the Island.

The change of English ministerial policy is brought about mainly by the magnification that the rebellion cannot be a success, and hence that English interests are connected with the preservation of peace and friendship with our Government. Not only the fact, however, of our success has an influence. The strength of our iron-clads, for harbor defense, has an important bearing on English sentiment; also their number; also our progress in building some most powerful and swift sea-going mailed ships; also our very great improvement in the production of artillery. The contest between the Monitor and the Atlanta, which was played as some English vessels are, showed the power of our guns. The demolishing of Fort Sumpter by Gilmore's batteries, more than two miles distant, and the shelling of Charleston at a distance of five miles, are feats of gunnery in advance of all former experience. We having gotten such a start for an iron-clad navy, and such a superiority in the production of cannon, as has hitherto the British Ministry, that our seaboard cities could be protected from her fleets, and that we are gaining means by which we could not only take Canada, with all its forts, and drive her commerce from the ocean, but that we could endanger her hold upon Ireland, and might even stir up a revolt in India, which, by our aid, would probably be successful.

A war with England we should avoid most carefully; but one of the best means of avoiding it, is, our showing her that, whatever we might be made to suffer, she must receive a damage immensely greater.

We know not what the perversity of man may bring about, nor how soon the skies may be overclouded, but, as we said, the peace prospects Eastwardly are, just now, cheering.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Acknowledgment. The Board of Colportage acknowledge the following donations during the month of September: Deulah cong, Blairville Pky, to send religious reading to soldiers, \$24.68; Indiana cong, Saltburg Pky, for do. do., 27.90; Daily cong, Beaver Pky, 8.00; West Middlesex cong, Beaver Pky, 8.00; Franklin cong, Allegheny Pky, 8.00; Corinth cong, Steubenville Pky, 4.00; Monroeville cong, Steubenville Pky, 2.00; A Friend to Christian Benevolence, in Bookland, Venango County, 1.58; \$73.58. F. G. BAILEY, Treasurer. John Culbertson, Librarian.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Rev. JACOB COEN, having left Camden to take charge of the churches of Albany and Newton, requests correspondents to address him at Albany, Whiteside Co., Illinois.

Rev. W. L. BRECKINRIDGE, D.D., has been received by the Presbytery of Louisville from the Presbytery of Mississippi.

CAMP DENNISON.

Near Cincinnati, Ohio. Messrs. Editors.—A pleasure to promise I will now note a few things for your excellent paper. Receiving a commission to visit the scene of the late conflict in Georgia, I left your city on the morning of the 29th ult. Taking a berth in a sleeping car, I soon made preparation for retiring to rest.

Feeling that I was indebted to God for his preserving care, when I laid my head on the pillow to rest, my thoughts went up in gratitude to him for his goodness during the day, and in earnest prayer that he would keep me during the night, and conduct me safely to my journey's end. While thus engaged, another man close by me, threw himself upon his bed, and called upon God to dam his soul to hell, if it was not the first night he had seen a bed for one week. It never occurred to that man that he was indebted to God for his existence during that time, and that God had it in his power to make the bed upon which he lay his grave. Probably he was better raised in the morning, but he taught each night before retiring to rest, to pray, "O Father who art in heaven," &c. If so, how sadly he has fallen when he can call upon God to damn his soul before committing himself to the embraces of sleep.

DRUNKEN SOLDIERS. The first soldier I came in contact with were in the care from Crestline to Columbus. They were six in number, and much the worse of liquor. Three of them gave evidence of having long since lost all sense of shame; but the other three were quite youthful, and looked as though they had been better raised. They were first met, however, in a bad school, and were apt to learn, calling to my mind the old and inspired saying: "Evil communications corrupt good manners." I sat near these unruly boys, and was sorry that I had neglected to put some tracts in my pocket. One of the boys, who was first met, I reasoned, might awaken remembrances of the past and lead to repentance. While I was thus meditating, the newboy entered the car, and handed them a little book, saying, "A gospel apiece." "No," said one of the soldiers, "we want no gospel, we want whiskey." The newboy replied, "You don't know what I mean; I mean a popular novel the way is trying to dispose of, which they mistook for Christ's Gospel; and hence their profane answer."

I must confess my heart failed me when I saw the conduct of these men; and I was first prompted to turn back, fearing that my effort to do good would avail nothing with the soldier.

CAMP DENNISON. Arriving at Cincinnati, I found that the way to Chattanooga was closed, the road being occupied in the transportation of troops. Finding I must be detained for some time, I came to this place (Camp Dennison) to labor among the soldiers in the hospital.

Camp Dennison is a very attractive place. The grounds are beautifully laid out, the streets and walks well paved; and before each Ward much taste is displayed in the laying out of flower beds. The Wards, (seventy-one in number) are all well furnished with every thing necessary for the most comfortable and pleasant accommodations. I am sure the sick and wounded could not be better provided for, even at home. There are sixteen hundred and forty sick and convalescent in the different wards at the present time.

CAMP LIFE. Camp life is something new to me, but not as forbidding as I had anticipated. The food is substantial and abundant, and our hosts, Mr. Coburn, the master of the "North Ward," a Christian and a gentleman. The only discomfort I find, is from the mooring of one of the occupants of my quarters.

SOLDIERS' PRAYER-MEETING. The first evening after I arrived at camp, I attended a soldiers' prayer-meeting in the chapel. The chapel is a building erected for religious services. It is a very comfortable hall, furnished with seats, pulpits, and school-organ. The prayer-meeting to which I have referred was a large and attentive one, conducted by soldiers. I must say I have seldom in my life attended more interesting services. The singing was spirited, the prayers earnest, and the remarks made, Scriptural and evangelical. Some one reported to the chairman of the meeting that a minister was in the house, and I was consequently called on for remarks. After talking some fifteen minutes, I remarked that I was intruding, and would forbear, when a dozen voices called out, "Go on, go on." The meeting continued about two hours with unabated interest, when it adjourned, after an announcement that there would be preaching the next day (Saturday).

SOLDIER'S FUNERAL. Saturday, at two o'clock, we were called to the chapel to take part in the services connected with the funeral of a soldier, who had died the evening before, in Ward Twenty-five. There was something solemn in these exercises. Escorted by military band, and six soldiers bearing arms, the corpse was brought to the chapel, already in front of the pulpit. The exercises were introduced by the Rev. Mr. Calender, Chaplain, by singing. After singing, some very appropriate and touching remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. Labaree, of Mass. The corpse was then borne to the cemetery, where already lie about four hundred brave soldiers, who died far from the attentions and endearments of home. Each grave is marked with a board, on which is printed the name of the deceased, with the number of his regiment, &c.

SATURDAY EVENING.

This evening I preached my first sermon to a large and attentive audience, made up entirely of soldiers, and I trust my labors were not without some good results. After service, four soldiers remained to have some conversation on the subject of religion. Two of these had once been church-members, but became wicked and profane. They were resolved, they said, to retrace their steps and lead a different life. The other two had never thought seriously on the subject of religion, until now. I had a private interview with these persons afterwards, and am glad to report that they are in earnest, and concerned about the salvation of their souls.

SABBATH IN CAMP DENNISON.

The Sabbath was a bright sun-shiny day, and everything seemed as quiet as in one of our retired villages. After breakfast I called on some sick officers who had sent for me, and conversed and prayed with them. At ten o'clock I preached in one of the barracks, to cavalry soldiers lately recruited. These were not so quiet and thoughtful as the soldiers in the hospital, but still they were attentive, and respectful to preaching, and some of their officers spoke and acted as if they were pious and devoted Christians. At two o'clock there was a meeting of the neighboring Sabbath Schools in the chapel, to sing for the benefit of the soldiers. The house was full, and while one child recited a psalm, another sang, many soldiers were bathed in tears. Some were reminded of their own dear children at home, whom they had not seen for many months, and whom they might never see again. Others were reminded of the Sabbath Schools they had left behind them, and the happy and peaceful life they spent there. One soldier came up to me when the exercises were over, and pointing to a little light-haired girl, said, "I have a little girl at home about the size of that one. I have not seen her for fourteen months, and fear I never shall see her again." The tears rolled down his countenance, brown face in a stream. Oh, how I did pity these poor soldiers!

Sabbath evening I preached again in the chapel. The house seats five hundred, and was now filled to its utmost capacity. I have not preached so large and attentive an audience for many a year. Deep solemnity and interest were manifested throughout the service. I was particularly gratified with the singing. They have a good organist, who, by the way, is a common soldier. Then they have a choir of some ten or fifteen, all male voices, and good singers. At the close of the services this evening, I requested all to rise and join in singing the old and familiar hymn, "How tedious and tasteless the hours," &c. Every heart and voice seemed to be united in singing this hymn. There was not a silent tongue or motionless lip in the house. I felt it a great privilege to be there.

I do not know that I shall get through to Chattanooga soon, if at all; but if I do, I shall not be unprofitably spent here. If I do not labor in such a field, and I hope God will bless my labors.

The great complaint among the soldiers is about the inefficiency of the chaplains in the field. Some say they have only heard one sermon in the last six months. I fear there is too much truth in what they say. Should I continue here or go on to Chattanooga, you shall have from me again. Yours, truly, JOHN R. FINDLEY.

SYNOICAL.

THE SYNOUD OF SANDUSKY will meet in the First Presbyterian Church of Findlay, Ohio, on the 15th inst. (Monday) at 10 o'clock, A. M. Presbyteries are requested to forward the amount of their assessments for Synodical expenses, and also complete lists of the Rolling Elders within their respective bounds, to the Secretary, B. B. HAFENSPERGER, Stated Clerk.

SYNOUD OF WHEELING.—To all members proposing to come to the meeting of the Synod of Wheeling, by Railroad, I would say, the cars are at Wellsville about 1 P. M., both from Pittsburg and from any other place. Hacks convey them to Lisbon by 5 P. M.

On the P. M. Wayne Road, cars are at Salem, from Pittsburgh, at 10 A. M. Hacks carry convalescents to Lisbon in two hours. Members who expect to come by Railroad, will please send me their names, and the route to be taken, by mail, and I will endeavor to be in readiness to convey them to New Lisbon. O. M. TODD, New Lisbon, Ohio.

THE SYNOUD OF CHICAGO will meet in the Presbyterian Church of Macon, Ill., on the 15th inst. (Monday) at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Presbyteries are reminded that they are to send up to Synod a full list of the names of all members, and of all those who have been baptized, and their Post Office address, in order that they may be inserted in the Appendix to the Minutes. I. N. CANDEE, Stated Clerk.

General News.

The Electric Magazine, For October, has a beautiful engraving of Captain Speke and Grant, the discoverers of the sources of the Nile; and also some notices of their exploring journey. The article from the London Quarterly, on the Antiquity of Man, begun last month, is here concluded. The article on the "Fossil Bones" of the West Indies, is also here concluded. There are other reprints possessing marked interest.

Washington.

October 12th.—An immense number of sick and disabled soldiers arrived at the hospital here, the Army of the Potomac having been thoroughly inspected, and every man unfit for active service sent back. All officers fit for duty have been ordered to the front, thereby relieving our hotels to a very considerable extent.

On the 20th of September last the number of sick and wounded soldiers in the different hospitals throughout the country was fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirteen—a reduction of nearly one-third from the number in hospital at the same time last year.

Six thousand Federal wounded at the battle of Chickamauga have arrived at Nashville, on the way to Louisville, and all have been housed and comforted for the winter.

According to the official reports made to the Navy Department, among the ammunition of the Cumberland is amply supplied with medical aid and comforts for the wounded.

The instructions under which the commissioners are to attempt the regeneration of South Carolina are in substance, that all land bought at sale in February last for the Government, after being purchased for charitable and educational purposes, shall be sold for the sum of 50 cents per acre. Sixty days notice of sale is to be given, and lands accurately surveyed and plotted. Reserved lands are to be leased for five years, and the proceeds are to be applied to the instruction of colored youth. The sale is to be for cash, except to persons in the naval and military service, who may pay one-third cash and have credit of three-fourths for one year.

No doubt is entertained by Union Kentuckians of the final success of the United States Government over the rebels.

The sale of five-twentieths last week were over twelve millions and a quarter. The confidence in the ultimate triumph of the United States Government over all enemies, at home and abroad, is said to remain unshaken. They firmly believe that a permanent division of the territory or the people of this country is impossible.

The Republican says a dispatch has been received by the Government to-day, which left Rosecrans as late as last evening. All his communications are complete; his forces are in position; the raiders are dispersed, and the enemy in his front are inactive and do not show fight. The troops are in good physical condition and in the spirit.

As anticipated, Gen. Schofield retains his command of the Department of the Missouri. Kanam, however, is detached from it, while certain military reforms have been made that will restore peace and order in the State, which is in so much danger of interruption.

A Good Symptom. At a political meeting, lately, in Wisconsin, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That, as Democrats, we support the Government in this war, presented against it by the rebel States, with no purpose either to protect or destroy the institution of slavery; but, as military reformers, we are in favor of a Government, if in the face of that Government is unable to protect their lives or their property, upon their own heads must rest the blame.

Prof. Robert Kidd Will give a course of instruction in Vocal Culture, Elocution, and Light Gymnastics, at Curry's Normal Institute, beginning Monday, October 19th, and continuing till the 29th. It will be a week day or evening classes, meeting twice a week, for a course of twenty lessons, \$5.00. Advance tuition for a course of ten lessons, \$3.00.

Commercial.

Pittsburg Market. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1863. ASHES—Soft Ash, 38 1/2; Hard Ash, 40 1/2; Peat Ash, 25. The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary purposes. SUGAR—Cane Sugar, 10 1/2; Beet Sugar, 10 1/2. COFFEES—Arabica, 24; Robusta, 22. TEAS—China, 24; India, 22. RICE—White, 12; Brown, 10. FLOUR—Super, 4 1/2; Extra, 4 1/2. CORN—Yellow, 3 1/2; White, 3 1/2. WHEAT—Red, 1 1/2; White, 1 1/2. OATS—White, 1 1/2; Yellow, 1 1/2. BARLEY—White, 1 1/2; Yellow, 1 1/2. HAY—Timothy, 2 1/2; Clover, 2 1/2. STRAW—Wheat, 1 1/2; Oats, 1 1/2. LUMBER—Softwood, 1 1/2; Hardwood, 1 1/2. BRICKS—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. CEMENT—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. IRON—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. STEEL—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. COPPER—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. LEAD—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. ZINC—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. TIN—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. GOLD—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. SILVER—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. DIAMONDS—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. GEMSTONES—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. JEWELRY—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. WATCHES—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. OPTICALS—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. BOOKS—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. PAPERS—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. STATIONERY—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. FURNITURE—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. BUILDINGS—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. TRANSPORTATION—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. AGRICULTURE—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. MANUFACTURES—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2. MISCELLANEOUS—Common, 1 1/2; Superior, 1 1/2.

There is European news to October 2d. It is reported that the relations between the French and American Governments are not friendly, on account of its protection of assassins.

It is reported in Paris that the British Government is about to become less indulgent toward the South, as regards building vessels intended for the West Indies. It is reported that the Confederate loan advanced five per cent. under the new law of the resumption of Gen. Rosecrans.

The Globe correspondent remarks that it is mainly as affecting the French position in Mexico that the Federal changes or Confederate hope-creating any interest in the Southern States. The London Times gives currency to a report that the rebel Vice President, Alexander R. Stephens, had called for France, fully empowered to make terms with the Emperor Napoleon for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an emancipation basis.

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Special Notices.

GOVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. CHADOCK, General Agent, 15 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. S. RILEY, No. 246 Penn Street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM COLIC, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. It is the most perfect and safe remedy ever discovered for the relief of the young child, and is the only one that will cure the most obstinate cases of the above diseases. It is the only one that will cure the most obstinate cases of the above diseases. It is the only one that will cure the most obstinate cases of the above diseases.

At the residence of the officiating minister, October 1st, by Rev. F. Wilson, Mr. Wm. H. McCall, of Allegheny Co., Pa., and Miss H. A. Keiser, of Allegheny Co., Pa.

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Obituary.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. CHARLES McLAUGHLIN, of Unity Pky, to Miss NANCY McBRIDE, of Washington Township, all of Westmoreland County, Pa.

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EDGEMOUTH SEMINARY.