Da Vinci's "Last Supper."-A letter from Italy, in the London Athenaum, says: "The prophecy that the present generaeven traces of the once glorious picture of The Last Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci, is unfortunately horne out by the state of that work. A mere complete wreck cannot well be conceived—so complete that it is now almost impossible to distinguish even the outline of the principal figures. This picture may be cited as one of the most remarkable instances of the perishable nature of oil colors. It was finished about oners. Pressing on still in a diagonal direction, 1498. In 1540 one-half is said to have nothing but the outlines remained. How artists undertook to restore it, and what is the fact, that while this oil picture has disappeared, the large fresco of the Crucifixion, by Montorfano, executed in 1495. on the wall opposite 'The Last Supper,' is in good condition; and we have many examples of admirably-preserved frescoes, which date many centuries back."

West Point .- But twenty-seven Cadets how large a proportion of those admitted to the Academy should never have been admitted at all. The eadet who took the mitted at all. The cadet who took the though spirited, failed to accomplish the desired honors this year and headed his class, was a youth selected, after examination, from day's disaster is reported at 1,000; our killed a youth selected, after examination, from the scholars of the New-York Free Academy. That is the right mode drawing from among the numerous applicants for appointwere adopted, the usefulness of the institution would be greatly increased, and the character of the national army improved.

"During a large part of the year, prayer-"During a large part of the year, prayermeetings are held by the cadets in a room
in the barrack set apart for that purpose.
These are, generally speaking, well attendcd; numbers of the cadets, preferring to
devote the twenty minutes allowed them

devote the twenty minutes allowed them after supper for recreation, to prayer and pleading at a throne of grace for the conversion of their worldly companions. Two young gentlemen in particular, cadets Swift and Hichcock (as I am informed), have interested themselves in inducing up for an hour, when all became quiet at that many to attend, who otherwise would not, and it is in a measure due to their noble efforts that these meetings are so well at tended. The chaplain of the Academy also mocts a Bible class of these young gentle-Sunday School, which is held in the government chapel are cadets; and I am happy to say that they all seem well-informed upon the Divine truths which they attempt to teach. It is a happy sight to see this noble body of young men, many of whom must before long go forth in the service of to see them bowing in adoration before a throne of grace, and while they exhibit foster, sent across James river, is now operatheir patriotism by going forth to offer up ting on the west bank of that stream, in contheir lives in defence of their country, not junction with the gunboats. At last accounts, forgetting that allegiance which they owe | Foster had worked his way past Aiken's Landto a heavenly government, and coming ing, and before this he will probably have atto a heavenly government, and coming boldly forward in defence of their religion."

Ruined or Not?

"Gold is 190, and the property of the country will be destroyed," says Mr. Faintheart.
"Gold is going to 200, and I shall be broke," says Mr. Weakkness.
"I am ruined! My bank balance is worth

only fifty-five cents on the dollar," says Mr. Let us stop a moment, gentlemen, and look into this matter. Facts are better than fears, and principle is better than prejudice. You are suffering, yes, suffering, there is no other word for it—under the delusion that the amount of gold and silver coin in the country is an equivaent of its wealth. Now, do you know that the highest financial authorities have never estimated this amount at over two hundred and fifty millions, and it is probably much less, even in time of peace. But suppose we admit that it is three hundred millions; and now do you know that, according to the United States Census of 1860, the wealth of the country-its real and personal property—was estimated (rather too low than too high) at fifteen thousand millions. If you will just take your pencil and cypher out the proportion that three hundred millions in specie bears to fifteen thousand millions of property, you will discover that it is-what? fifty per cent.? No! Twenty-five per cent? No but exactly two per cent.—that is, the whole amount of specie in the country never was two per cent., or a fiftieth part of the specie value of the property; and if, at any one time, the whole property of the country had been forced to sale for the specie in the country, it would not have brought two cents on the dollar of its actual

Specie, or the currency that may stand for it, is only the convenient and recognized medium for making an exchange of products. It represents property in the market property in transit, but never the fixed property of a nation. Money is the lubricator. It don't make values; it simply lubricates the machinery, and keeps the wheels of commerce running smoothly. When too abundant, the wheels run too fast; and when scarce, there is too much friction.

And now, Mr. Faintheart, can you pick a flaw in our statement? Is it not absolute truth? But what shall we say to Mr. Weakknees, who is knees is in debt, it is now easy to get out. Pay

But Mr. Neverthink, you have—say, a bank balance of \$20,000. You are afraid that gold is going up or paper going down about out of sight, and you wish to invest this balance in some productive property. Will you buy a house worth only \$10,000 in specie, and pay for it \$18,000 in currency? Suppose you wish to sell that house after the resumption of specie payments, it will bring you only \$10,000, and you will have lost exactly \$8,000. Will that be a shrewd operation? We think we can "put you up" to something better—something by which you can make your bank balance or currency not only worth its face in gold, but a premium besides. Invest in Government Bonds. Buy the 10-40's. After the war is over, they will be worth par in gold and something overand they pay a liberal gold interest from the be-If they are not safe, then no property is safe. The same spirit of anarchy that would repudiate your property in the national debt would repudiate it in your house. If the law will not protect you in one description of your property, it will not in another, and your greatest safety as well as profit is in maintaining and strengthening the Government that maintains and supports the law.

force, under A. P. Hill, was developed, on the Jerusalem road, and about four miles from Petersburg. Here some masked batteries and a musketry fire opened upon our advancing troops. Our forces fell back a short distance, and took up a position in line of battle. Meanwhile Wilson and Kautz's cavalry had reached the Weldon road near Rives' Station, and were tearing up the track along the road.

On Wednesday, June 22, our forces were again advanced toward the enemy. A gap had

again advanced toward the enemy. A gap had unfortunately been left in our line between dibbon and Barlow, taking advantage of which, the rebel Gen. Wilcox's division pene-

Her. Mr. Geddie, the missionary from New trated our line, and pushing forward with char- was passed and sent to the House. June 24sixth corps upon the flank of each with great impetuosity. It was imperatively necessary that corps upon the flank of each with great impetuosity. It was imperatively necessary that corps upon the flank of each with great interest of the following flat in the flank of each with great the flat interest of the flat interest impetuosity. It was imperatively necessary that our men should be withdrawn, and the exthat our men should be withdrawn, and the existing gap filled up by connecting our lines behind our entrenchments. Whilst this was being done, however, the enemy inflicted considerable damage on our men by his murderous fire, and captured several hundred prisoners from us. The assaulting column came down in a diagonal direction, and as it happened, struck the flanks of the divisions which were disconnected, and hence the disastrous consequences which ensued. This forced the retirement of Barlow, the hasty withdrawal of Mott, and of part of the the left of Gibbon, and the loss of four guns. The enemy swept down over the ground our troops had left, taking quite a number of pris-

the column soon came to Gibbon's line, the left 1408. In 1940 one-half is said to have of which suffered from the shock. The right held its position with determined courage and held its position with determined courage and poured a murderous fire into the advancing force. The musketry was terrific on both sides. As the enemy swept over the angle which marked the left of the division line, he enveloped a battery of four three-inch guns, which occupied an advanced position behind the preparet and all the course of the division line, he enveloped as a state of the division line, he enveloped as a state of the division line, he enveloped as a state of the proceedings in the case of Wm. Yokum were regular. June 21—The Senate bill providing for an examination into the qualifies. ruin they wrought, is well known. Very the left of the division line, he enveloped a battery of four three-inch guns, which occupied an advanced position behind the parapet, and almost before the officers were aware of the situation of affairs, the artillery was practically in.

of the rebel division, Gen. Miles' brigade was of Pa., in contested election cases, were confirm-brought up on the double quick, to fill up the fatal gap, and check the enemy's advance. In a contested election cases, were confirm-ted in their seats. The Senate bill to establish a contested election cases, were confirm-ted in their seats. The Senate bill to establish a contested election cases, were confirm-ted in their seats. The Senate bill to establish a contested election cases, were confirm-ted in their seats. The Senate bill to establish a contested election cases, were confirm-ted in their seats. graduated this year at West Point, out of a class which, at entering, four years ago, numbered ninety-six members. This shows and another attempt to pierce our lines a little to the right was also successfully repulsed. About 7 P. M. an effort was made by Gen. Gibbon to retake the four lost guns; but the attack,

and wounded at 1,500.
About 8 P. M. a charge was made by the Second corps, and the line of works from which among the numerous applicants for appoint-ments to the West Point School, and if it were adopted, the usefulness of the instituoners were taken. Skirmishing was kept up all night along the line—the pickets at some points being not fifty yards apart. At daylight on The following paragraph concerning the religious condition of West Point, will be a mitter of the down interest by many: further back, where they had thrown up strong

> important move, or an attempt to break through our lines, it was a failure. They opened with a heavy fire of artillery, which was returned by our batteries, and the rebels making a charge were driven back in confusion, upwards of one hundred being taken prisoners. This occurred about 8 A. M., and the artillery firing was kept

About the same time an attack was made upon the Eighteenth corps, (Gen. Smith's,) the enemy suddenly uncovering sixty guns. At length they attacked with musketry, as well as cannon, and foolishly moved their line upon our works. men on Sunday afternoons, immediately The repulse was the work of but a few moments, after church, which is also well attended. A large proportion of the teachers in the movement they were drawn into our rifle-pits. and these being cannonaded in the rear by covered works, the rebels were obliged to sur-

A dispatch of the 24th states that we now permanently hold the Petersburg and Weldon Rail-road. The Sixth corps had a severe fight with Hill's corps, and drove them back several miles, and holds the railroad in an entrenched position. their country; it is a happy sight, I say, About five miles of the road have been effectually destroyed.

tacked and we hope captured Chaffin's Bluff. If Gen. Foster succeeds in his mission and carries this formidable rebel stronghold, we can my's fire. then reduce Fort Darling by erecting a counter work. A heavy line of entrenchments, assisted by several mortar boats, concentrating on Drury's Bluffs, is the evident design of Gen. Grant in his next operations. The capture of Darling virtually places Richmond in our possession. On Saturday the rebels attacked Sheridan's rear at Wilcox Landing and captured a few of his men. A brigade of infantry was at once dispatched to protect Sheridan's rear, and the

The rebels on Saturday made an attack on Butler's entrenchments, but didn't succeed in effecting anything, and they were driven off. The railroad from City Point to Petersburg is being placed in order, and an engine and cars is already procured to put upon it as soon as it is in running condition. Supplies are received at the front regularyl, and the troops lack nothing in this respect, but they suffer somewhat from

ebels were kept back. Sheridan made for the

James river, crossing it successfully with his

Assistant Secretary Dans, who has arrived direct from Gen. Grant's headquarters, states that are the property of the State, and that if up to the moment he left there on Wednesday, our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, since crossing the James, has not been more than ten thousand; while there is little reason to doubt that the loss of the rebels there has been proportionably as great as ours.

Gen. Hunter appears to have performed the work allotted to him. The War Department on Saturday received information from his com-mand, which having fulfilled the mission upon which it was sent—the destruction of the Central Railroad in the vicinity of Staunton, of the Gordonsville and Lynchburg Railroad, and an important portion of the James River Canal—is successfully pressing forward to the point in Western Virginia Hunter was ordered to make for after having done the work in the Valley assigned to him. His losses have been smaller than was anticipated when he set out. The services his little and the little and vices his little army have rendered are of great importance, indeed, and his losses of compara-

live insignificance. Memphis papers state that on the morning of the 22d a detachment of Marmaduke's command six hundred strong, attacked two companies of the 12th Iowa Infantry, stationed near the mouth afraid of bankruptcy, and Mr. Neverthink, who is of White river, and after a severe fight were re-only afraid of his bank balance. If Mr. Weak-Our loss was 1 killed and 5 wounded.

up while money is plenty, and be happy.

If a mortgage on your land will be due next year, or any year, provide for it now while you are getting high prices for everything you sell.

But Mr. Neverthink, you have—say, a bank loss of 100 killed, and 70 captured. Our loss, 50 killed, and as many wounded

Gen. Sherman reports, June 21, that notwithstanding the heavy rains, he was doing well, and an important position had been gained by Gen. Howard, which the enemy made a desperate attempt to retake, losing seven or eight hundred men in the effort. Our cavalry were beyond Noonday creek: the rebel left was protected by a swamp.

On the morning of the 18th the rebel General Wharton, commanding a brigade of 2,500 men, crossed the railroad between Kingston and Dalton, capturing and burning five freight trains loaded with supplies. On the 20th Capt. Glover made a raid on the railroad five miles from Resacca, and captured two freight trains with sup-

On the 19th, three companies of the 54th Virginia rebel infantry came into our lines on the Chattahoochie, took the oath of allegiance, and were employed as teamsters and laborers. A camp of rebel conscripts on the Henderson ville road, six miles from Atlanta, on Friday, broke for our lines. They numbered eight hun-dred, six hundred of whom got in, and the re-

mainder were recaptured by the rebels. Congressional.—In the Senate, June 15th, a resolution was reported censuring the irregularity of Gen. Blair's holding his commission and a seat in Congress simultaneously June 16—The Marquis of Clarricarde also stated that it was notorious that Federal recruiting was going on in Ireland. Earl Russell, in reply, defended the conduct of Lord Lyons and himself, but also thought the action of the American Government providing for the payment of Peruvian claims seamen on U. S. vessels, was passed. The bill providing for the payment of Peruvian claims seamen on U. S. vessels, was passed. The bill providing for the payment of Peruvian claims seamen on U. S. vessels, was passed. The bill June 20—A message from the President was passed. June 17—The bill to encourage the weldon railroad, that the proper parties might be punished. The Times thinks the matter has been greatly exaggerated, and believes the intercontinental telegraph was passed. June and covering the Weldon railroad. Having advanced to within less than two miles of the Weldon railroad, the presence of the enemy in force, under A. P. Hill, was developed, on the Jerusalem road, and about four miles from Perusian claims and expressing the hope that European Powers would soon interfere and stop the present also claims in the Marquis of Clarricarde also stated that it was notorious that Federal recruiting was going on in Ireland. Earl Russell, in reply, defended the conduct of Lord Lyons and himself, but also thought the action of the American Government highly discreditable. He wished that proofs might be punished. The Times thinks the matter has been greatly exaggerated, and believes the intercontinental telegraph was passed. June 21—The bill to necourage the intercontinental telegraph was passed. June 21—The bill to revent military interfere and stop the conduct of Lord Lyons and himself, but also thought the action of the American Government highly discreditable. He wished that proofs might be punished. The Times thinks the matter has been greatly exaggerated Congressional.—In the Senate, June 15th, a

passed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information in reference to en-listments of recruits in Ireland and elsewhere June 25-A bill was considered to pay Postmasters by salaries instead of commissions. June 26—The tax bill reported by the Conference Committee, was adopted by both Houses with surprising unanimity.

In the House, June 15-After long discussion, the anti-slavery amendment to the Consitution was lost, by a vote of yeas 95, nays 64, twothirds being requisite. June 16—The Internal revenue bill occupied the larger part of the day. June 17-A bill was discussed providing for payment of losses occasioned by our armies. June 18—The bill to indemnify war-losses was passed. A resolution was passed authorizing the termination of the treaty of 1817 with Great Britain, in tions of Paymasters and Quartermasters, was passed. The House refused, by a vote of 100 to 50, to strike out the commutation clause. June 22 the hand of the enemy.

Whilst the interval between the Second and Sixth corps was thus becoming greater, their flanks being pressed apart by the entering wedge

Scott, of Mo., and Messrs Myers and Theyrold Market and Theyrold naval depot at Cairo, was amended by appoint ing a Commission to report at next session of Congress on the most suitable Western location for such a depot. A bill passed to carry into effect treaty stipulations with Great Britain in reference to the Hudson's Bay Company. June 25—A bill was passed to facilitate the construction of the Pacific Railroad. The bill to enroll and call out the national forces was considered at length. June 27-The vote in the House on the commutation clause shows a nett gain of 21 in favor of repeal.

> General,-At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Convention, held in New-York, June 22, it was resolved to postpone the meeting of the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, to Monday, August 29th, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of Maryland, in session at Annapolis, adopted by a two-third vote an article in the Bill of Rights which reads as follows:
"Hereafter in this State there shall be neither

slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held o service or labor as slaves are hereby declared The President has signed and approved the

act to increase the pay of the soldiers in the United States army. It provides that on and after the 1st day of May last, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the pay per month of non-commissioned officers and privates in the military service shall be as fol-Sergeant Majors, \$26; Quartermasters and

Commissary Sergeants of Cavalry and Infantry, \$20; Sergeants of Ordnance, Sappers and Miners, and Pontoniers, \$34; Corporals of Ord-nance, Sappers and Miners, and Pontoniers, \$20; Privates of Engineers and Ordnance, of he first class, \$18, and of the second class, \$16; orporals of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, 18; Chief Buglars of Cavalry, \$23; Buglers, \$15; Chief Buglars of Cavairy, 525; Dugiers, \$16; Farriers and Blacksmiths of Cavairy, and Artificers of Artillery, \$18; Principal Musicians of Artillery and Infantry, \$22; Leaders of Brigade and Regimental Bands, \$75; Musicians, \$16; Hospital Stewards of the first class, \$33; lospital Stewards of the second class, \$25; Iospital Stewards of the third class, \$23; 1st

Gen. Foster informs the War Department that he is in receipt of a dispatch from the rebel Commander at Charleston, stating that five Union General officers, and forty-five Field officers, prisoners of war, have been placed in those portions of Charleston subject to our fire. Gen Foster asks and has received permission to have an equal number of rebel General and Field officers exposed to similar perils from the ene

Sergeants, \$24; Sergeants, \$20; Corporals, \$18;

The Grand Jury in the case of the seizure of the World and Journal of Commerce, by Government, have refused to find a bill of indictment.

Ira B. Tuttle, chief of scouts of the Army of the Cumberland, on the 11th inst., with four men, made a daring descent on a forage post fourteen miles South-west of Atlanta, and cap-tured a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel, captain and three issuing sergeants, and burned a store-house containing fifty thousand bushels of corn and a large lot of bacon. On the 19th J. H. Macenton, of Indiana, one of our scouts, was captured at Kingston, Ga., and hung as a federal

A gentleman from Atlanta says the citizens are removing their valuables further South, and that if Johnson is driven from the Chattahoochie, he will make his next stand at Cedar Bluffs, nine miles south of Atlanta. He reports that the Governor of Georgia has issued a proclamation warning Confederate forces not to destroy Atlanta or the railroads thereto, as they ecessary he will call out the Georgia militia, and withdraw the Georgia troops from the Confederacy to carry out the purposes of his procla-

Mobile is garrisoned by two small brigades of rebel troops, the remainder having been sent to

It has been decided to assess the income tax ow due under the old law; that is, the recent additions made will not be put in force yet This is according to the instructions of Commissioner Lewis to the assessors.

Foreign.—A letter from Copenhagen, in the N. Y. Independent, says: The offence of Denmark is, that she gave to the people of Schleswig a constitution, conceding universal suffrage as far as the election of the Lower House is concerned. The Lower House is elected for four years, the Upper for eight.) And for this she is to be dismembered. It is worse than the dismemberment of Poland, because in that country the masses were not free, and it was only a change of mas-ters. But this people are free, with the fullest liberty of speech and of the press. * * * The Danes are bravely holding out. I do not believe they will do anything in the London Conference. England dreads war—is afraid of us—afraid of

The Dano-German Conference Committee met again on the 9th inst. The armistice has been extended until the 26th of June. The Germans insist on the lines proposed by them. The Danes, however, seem determined to make no concessions, and the campaign will probably be

reopened on the 26th inst. It is pointed out that the question of frontier is momentous for the Danes, as the line of the Schleswig is of first-rate strategic importance while the frontier proposed by the Germans is perfectly indefensible, and would leave the Danes always at the mercy of Germany. Hence the line of the Schlei is understood to be the Danish

It is confirmed that the Emperor of Russia has transferred to the House of Oldenburg all claims of the Imperial family of Russia, to the Holstein

M. De Kissabeff, the Russian Minister at

Rome, is recalled. This is regarded as a mark of the Czar's displeasure at the recent proceeding of the Pope relative to Poland. The Le Nord says that Russia will not send a new minister to The duty upon most kinds of goods exported

from Russia and Poland for purposes of Europe-an commerce has been abolished. In the House of Lords, the matter of Irish enlistments in the American service was brought up, the Marquis of Clanricarde and Lord Brougham speaking very strongly in opposition to it, and expressing the hope that European Powers would soon interfere and stop the present war.

steamer Alabama stated that she had burned large number of American vessels, and had great number of prisoners on board.

Mr. Winans is building on the Thames a "cigar steamship" of immense proportions. The steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall on the 20th, has arrived. There is little news. The French had captured Acapulco. The fleet entered the harbor on the 2d of June, landed the forces, and drove the Mexicans from the town at the point of the bayonet. Casualties light. The blockade of the port was renewed.

Kocal Intelligence.

f Fashien, for July, is for sale by John P. Hunt.

Atlantic Monthly.—The July number of this Magazine, whose merits are so well established. s on our table. For sale by Henry Miner.

Music.-We have received from Mr. C. C. Melor that much-admired song lately published by him, called "Dreaming of Home"; and also, Come Home. Father." Both are for sale at No. 81 Wood Street.

The London Quarterly, for April, re-publishd by Leonard Scott & Co., New-York, is on our table. The articles are: The Prospects of the Confederates; Pompeii; The Empire of Mexico; Life of General Sir William Napier; Shakspeare and his Sonnets; Foreign Policy of England; The Privy Council Judgment. For sale in Pittsburg by Henry Miner, Fifth Street.

Fort Pillow Massacre.-We have received from our attentive Representative, Hon. J. K. Morehead, the Report of the Joint Committee on the War, concerning the Fort Pillow Massacre. The Revelations which it gives of the butcheries practised on our troops, are horrible.

Wool,-A large business is now being transacted in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, in the article of Wool. The prices have ranged from 75 to 80 cents per lb., according to quality. Holders are rather firm, and buyers are somewhat

Indiana County,-The Return Judges of the Primary Elections have announced the following as the Republican nominees: Congress-W. M. Stuart, seceiving 1415 votes to 540 for John Covode; Assembly-Geo. E. Smith; Commissioner-James E. Riddle; Auditor-S. H. Thompson.

Handsome Donation,-Among the donations o the Central Fair at Philadelpia, were four peautiful model cannon, from C. Knap, Esq., of the Fort Pitt Works. The guns have since been purchased by Mr. Geo. S. Lewis, of Philadelhia, for \$400.

Westmoreland County.-The following ticket has been nominated by the Democrats of this county: For Assembly-John Hargnett, and Jno. W. Riddle: Prothonotary-John Zimmerman; Clerk of Courts-Joseph W. Blair; County Commissioner-Michael G. Keener; Poor-House Director-Robert Dixon: Trustees of the Academy-Henry Kettering, John Kuhns, Jr.

Washington County.—The Treasurer of the Inited States Christian Commission for this county acknowledges the receipt of \$8,023.67, up to last week.

The Republican Convention has placed in nomnation the following ticket: Congress-George V. Lawrence; Assmbly-R. R. Reed, J. R. Kelly; Sheriff-E. R. Smith; Coroner-Isaso Vance; Commissioner-T. J. Beil: Auditor-Joseph Linton; Poor Director-Wm. Davis.

The New Shining Star .- "The Shining Star," by T. E. Perkins, and published by F. J.

Huntington, New-York, has been one of the most successful music books ever published for the use of families and Sabbath Schools. "The New Shining Star," just issued, is from the same author and publisher, and contains all the pages of the original edition which experience has shown to be most popular and useful; and in place of the others, it introduces choice hymns and tunes, which are among the very best of their class. For sale in Pittsburgh by Davis, I cannot be present to participate in the last sad Clarke & Co.

The Battle of Gettysburg.—A committee of prominent citizens has been appointed for the urpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the first anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, and as a part of their duties have endered an invitation to all the Christian and trial associations, and the citizens generally of pelled me to quit the service. I received a letall the loyal States, to meet at Gettysburg on the 4th day of July, and participate in an appropriate celebration on that great battle-field. His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, will be present and preside at this anni-

Business in Pittsburgh.—Even the most conrmed croaker must admit that this city never before did the business it has been doing for ome months past, in all the departments, from asting monster guns to the manufacture of lucifer matches. The iron, coal, and eil interests are immense, and are in the hands of vigorous and progressive men. The dry-goods business has been greatly enlarged; old houses do a business far exceeding that of former years; and ber of his family, aged 24 years, 7 months, and new houses are opening and receiving large patronage. The grocers and provision dealers have been making vast purchases and sales; and some of them have realized immense profits. There will be a lull during the "hot season," but still it is expected that there will be more business done than usual during the Summer

The Western University, located in the city of ittsburgh, has been revived greatly. At the ommencement held last week, the following graduates received the degre of B. A., namely : homas F. Marshall, John H. McCandless, Geo. . Whitney, and John A. Wilson.

The degree of M. A., in course, was conferred Wm. H. Hamilton. The honorary degree of M. A., on Thomas J.

eenan, Esq., of Pittsburgh. The degree of D.D. on Rev. John G. Brown, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Daniel March, of Philadel-

The degree of LL.D., on B. Franklin Palmer, of Philadelphia. Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, LL.D., has been electd Professor of Physical Culture, Anatomy, Phy-

siology and Hygiene, and has signified his ac-Above \$12,000 have been subscribed toward the endowment of the chair of Natural Science. An effort will be made immediately to secure

A Help in the Household.—The inventor of the plow has been justly esteemed a public benefactor, and the human race has been accused of ingratitude, for failing to remember and immortalize his name. In our own times, the various reaping and mowing machines have brought not only wealth, but honor, to their happy inventors. But those are deserving of equal gratitude, who, lightened the labors of feele, toiling woman. And on the other hand, her patient perseverance

ciation of a wife's or daughter's labors can be of such is the kingdom of heaven"? He has more fittingly shown than by presenting her with WHERLER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE. In the purchase of this machine, there can be no danger of disappointment or deception, as it has land where are many little children. He has planted her as an opening bud in the stood the lest of a most ample trial. Five thou- Paradise of God on high, to bloom, expand, and sand of these machines are in use in Pittsburgh and vicinity, and no less than 150,000 altogethand vicinity, and no less than 150,000 altogeth-er have been sold. Its yearly sales nearly dou-ble all others combined. Moreover, every ma-your departure shall come. They will not reble all others combined. Moreover, every machine sold by Wm. Sumner & Co., the Western agents, is warranted for three years. Full intructions are sent with each machine, and every thou shalt know hereafter." necessary explanation is rendered, courteously

cinity. Our churches have been very properly appeal-The same of the sa

and gratuitously, to every purchaser, either at

the sales room, or at her residence, if in the vi-

ed to in behalf of their pastors, in these trying times. To which we add-Remember your pastor's wife. A little effort on your part would supply her with this invaluable assistance. And Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine and Gazette if any one has doubts in regard to the value of these machines, let him call and see them in op-

Pittsburgh Market.

eration at the sales-room of Messas. Wm. Sumner

&'Co., No. 27 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

CORRECTED WREELY FOR THE PRESENTERIAN BANNER, BY LITTLE & TRIMBLE, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 112 AND 114 SECOND STREET. The excitement and rapid advance in gold have rendered the market feverish and unsettled; prices, therefore, except a few articles, are nominal. cept a new articles, are nominal.

BACON—Shoulders, 14@14½c.; Sides, 15½@17c.; Plair
Hams, 18c.; Sugar Cured do., 21@23c.

BUTTER—Roll, 30c. No Packed in market.

EGGS—Soarce and in demand at 23@24c, per dozen.

FLOUR—Very firm at \$7.50@\$3.75, and \$9.90 for fancy

brands.

GRAIN—Wheat: Red, \$1.70; white, \$1.80. Corn, \$1.38
G1.40. Oats, \$7@\$Sc. Rye, \$1.70.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand at advanced prices;
we quote Cuba at 19@21c; N. O., 21@23c; Ornshed, Powdered and Granulated, 25c.; A Coffee, 26½. Coffee firmer
at 45@45c. Molasses, \$1.15@1.20. Syrup, \$1.00@1.30.

HAY—In fair demand at \$30.00@33.00 per ton.

LARD—16@17c. \$ lb.

MESS DORF ... \$30.00@40.

LARD—16@17c. \$ lb.

MESS PORK—\$39.00@40.00.

OIL—Dull at 39@40c. in bulk for Crude; 74@75c. fre for refined. POTATOES—\$2.25@2.75 \$\text{bbl.}

Married.

At the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, April 7th, by Rev. Wm. Alken, B. IRWIN M'CLURE, U. S. A., to JULIA PARDON, daughter of the late John Brooks, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa.

June 7th, by Rev. John Eagleson, Mr. John Q. A. Boyd to Miss Mary E. Lowrie, both of West Middletown, Washington County, Pa. June 9th, Rev. John Hench, of Duncannon, Perry County, to Miss Nannie J. Johnston, of Canton Tp., Washington Co., Pa.

June 21st, by Rev. D. J. Irwin, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. N. Coleman, of Indiana County, Pa., to Miss Sarah Eliza BETH Sandles, of Clarksburg, Pa. At the residence of the bride's father, in Carroll County, O., on the 16th inst., by Rev. A

Swaney, Mr. Samuel Henderson, of Harrison County, O., to Miss E. J. Dawson. June 2d, 1864, by Rev. J. M. Hastings, Mr HENRY MORROW to Miss CAROLINE ROBINSON, both of Allegheny County, Pa.

Obitnary.

KILLED-In the battle of the "Wilderness, May 5th, 1864, Mr. SAMUEL ARMOR BRADY Co. C, 61st Reg't P. V., in the 27th year of his age; son of Hugh and Sarah Brady, of Westmoreland County, Pa., and a member of the Presbyterian church of McKeesport.

KILLED-In the battle of the "Wilderness. May 6th, 1864, Mr. JOHN CRAWFORD PAT-TERSON, son of Mr. John A. Patterson, of Mc. Keesport, Pa.; member of Co. I, 63d Reg't P. V

DIED-June 13th, 1864, at Armory Hospital Washington, D. C., of gunshot wounds (and amputation of a leg.) received in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 2d, 1864, Sergeant WILLIAM STEPHEN HILL, son of E. A. Hill, of Cincinnati, O., and nephew of Dr. Wm. H. Hill, Mc-Keesport, Pa. He was a member of Co. F, (Capt. E. S

Wright,) 62d Reg't P. V., of which the lamented Col. Samuel W. Black was the first commander. For two years and eleven months he faithfully County, Pa., (Lieut. Col. of the 9th Pa. Res., whose family cherish for him many fond recollections. Major --- now of Pittsburgh, but formerly

of the 62d Reg't, writes as follows of his fellow-

soldier and warmly attached friend: "PITTSBURGH, June 21st, 1864 .- DR. WM. H. HILL: - Dear Sir-It is with extreme regret that rites that consign the remains of a brave young soldier to the grave. Nothing in the ordinary line would have kept me away if I had known in time, but I was totally ignorant that his body was brought on, until 10 o'clock to-day. No matter whether I conform to the cold dictates of military rule or not, the most ardent sympathies of the heart will ever cherish in lively remembrance the many good qualities that endeared the gallant dead to the writer of this. We were always firmly attached to each other in the field, benevolent societies, and mechanical and indus-nor did this attachment cease when wounds comter written shortly after the battle of Spottsylvania, in which he spoke of his safe exit from another terrible battle. I answered this letter. but it scarcely had time to reach the army before the engagement that deprived you of a lov-ing and attached nephew, and me of a warm friend. The cause of liberty never had a no-bler offering sacrificed on its altar than that

lifeless corpse which so lately embodied a true and fearless spirit." On the morning before he died he wrote to his uncle, Dr. Wm. H., requesting him to come to see him immediately. The letter was received on the 16th, and the Dr. started the same day. His nephew was dead and buried before he reached Washington. He had him disinterred, embalmed, brought to McKeesport, and re interred June 21st, with military honors. Thus a father, and other warmly attached relatives and friends, followed to the grave the last mem 24 days.

DIED-March 1st, 1864, in the 80th year of his age, WILLIAM McKEE, Sr. This aged father was for some thirty years a much respected and worthy member of Bethel church. For a number of years before his de-cease his body and mind had become greatly enfeebled by increasing age. When first brought to the Saviour he was made to experience a most powerful law work in his conscience. He could say "The pains of hell got hold upon me; I found trouble and sorrow." The Lord led him down into the deep water of mental trouble. He was for a time on the borders of despair; but, in answer to earnest prayer, he was led into a large place—his feet planted on the Rock of Ages, and the song of salvation put into his mouth. If his sorrow was deep, his trouble sore, his distress almost overwhelming, his succeeding joy was equally great, his peace screne, his hope bright, and his faith in God strong. Seldom has the writer, in the course of his long ministry, met one whose evidence of acceptance with God was so clear, and whose readiness to speak of the rich grace and marvellous love of God to sinners was so earnest, sincere and humof God.

bls. God spared him till he had almost completed his fourscore years; and then, like a shock of corn fully ripe in its season, he took him to that rest which remaineth for the people He has left four children, several grandchildren, and other friends, to mourn his departure. But they mourn not without hope They have the strongest reason to believe tha

their loss is his eternal gain. Mourning friends, weep not; thy aged father is not dead, but sleepeth. "Why do we mourn departing friends, Or shake at death's alarms? 'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,

To call them to his arms."

DIED-June 20th, of inflammation of the bowels, LIZZIE LUELLA, youngest daughter of Dr. D. and Eleanor Donaldson, aged 3 years, months, and 13 days. This little child, apparently the most healthy and vigorous of any of the family, was made to endure great suffering for some three weeks by the exercise of their inventive skill, have when death came to release the immortal sou from the young and frail body.

This is the second visit of the Angel of Death into this sorely afflicted family within a few in the faithful performance of her arduous and ever-recurring duties, richly entitles her to all the assistance ingenious art can contrive, and grateful affection pay.

We know of no way in which a proper appre
We know of no way in which a proper appre
We know of no way in which a proper apprebear fruit. Fond and weeping parents, mourn not. As oft as you think of heaven, you have turn to you, but you shall go to them. Till then, be resigned, calm, submissive. Jesus says to you, "What I do thou knowest not now, but

> Luclla, thou wert dearly loved, To thee thy parents' hearts were bound: Now, freed from sin, from pain removed, By Jesus' hands in glory crowned, Thou minglest with the happy throng, Redeemed from Satan's cruel thrall;

> > Apath Lear

i amenjara basak kembala

And though our hearts shall mourn thee long, We would not thee from bliss recall.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

\$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty ears from its date, at the pleasure of the Government UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, FIVE PER CENT. IN CEREST will be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OF LOCAL TAXA-TION adds from one to three per cent, per annum to it

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but ve per cent, in coin is as much greater in currency as the ifference between the market value of currency and gold AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all olvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the

NO SECURITIES OFFER SO GREAT INDUCEMENTS. it is believed, as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private arties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for navment, while for the debts of the United State the whole property of the country is helden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March 1864, was \$768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, while the custom revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest.

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