fully expressed, concerning the sinner's weakness, with so encouraging and assuring success upon his efforts, as are found in this gem. It is a gem of such great encouragement for saints and sinners to continue to do good on earth, while life lasts, that it richly deserves to appear all the world over, in letters of gold.—*J. M. S. in Lutheran Observer.*

Varieties.

The brig *Vision*, the smallest craft that ever attempted to cross the ocean, sailed recently for Liverpool. The dimensions of the vessel are: length of keel, 15 feet; breadth of beam, 4 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 2 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1½.

It seems that ostriches are being domesticated on the Cape of Good Hope. At the Swellendam Agricultural Show, Mr. Van Dyke said that he had many ostriches running on his place; he had formerly got £1 for them each year, but now he got £10 to £15 sterling. He considered that every tame ostrich was worth £20 sterling a year.

In the year 1830 there were only seventy souls, all told, in what was then known as Chicago. In 1835 Chicago was incorporated into a city, and then its onward and extraordinary progress commenced. In 1840 the population had increased to 4,853. It now numbers not far from 170,000.

The wool clip of the country for the present season is not expected to be more than two-thirds of last year's yield. Less grain than usual was fed in the West owing to its cost, and the sheep entered on the Spring in poor condition. Thousands perished from cold in the Winter, and thousands more from sickness in the Spring.

A Great Through Railroad Route to St. Louis.—The last rail of the Atlantic and Great Western road was laid at Dayton, Ohio, on the 20th ult. The line is now finished, and a broad gauge connection established between the Hudson and the Mississippi. They will shortly open it for regular business, when passenger and freight trains will run through direct from Long Dock, Jersey City, to St. Louis.

Spanish Grass, which is now largely used in papermaking, has of late been extensively imported into England. Large warehouses are being erected on the banks of the Tyne for its stowage. It is brought into the Tyne by vessels engaged in the Spanish home trade, which bring it for return cargoes at a very low price, and is sent by railway to different parts of the country.

Sir Macdonald Stephenson has projected a comprehensive system of railways in China. An application has already been made for permission to build a line of 75 miles, from Shanghai to Soochow. The East India railways, constructed by English capital and influence, are a success, and it is augured that the prospect in China is, in some respects, superior, inasmuch as the Chinese are much the most enterprising people.

A Historical Bale of Cotton.—When the steamer *Lexington* was burnt in Long Island Sound, January 13, 1840, David Crowley, second mate, was saved on a bale of cotton, upon which he drifted two days and nights, and finally went ashore at Riverhead, L. I. This bale of cotton Mr. Crowley has preserved with religious care until the present time, but the price of the staple to-day has brought out the sacred relic for sale. It is of remarkable quality, and the three hundred pound bale is worth from four to five hundred dollars.

Cheap Telegraphing.—A new telegraph Company has commenced sending messages between Liverpool and Manchester, England, at 12 cents each, and it proposes to adopt this low charge for messages between any two places, without regard to distance, as its lines are extended. The telegraph companies having lines between our principal cities make enormous profits, and it only needs the efforts of some public-spirited capitalists to bring down the charges to a fraction of the present rates.

One of the most singular religious movements outside of the Christian world, is the spreading of Mohammedanism in Africa. It has long been known that the negro tribes in the interior of Africa had since the beginning of the present century been gained over to a large extent to the Mohammedan creed. But we now learn that the Islam is even making some inroads upon territory which has been hitherto regarded as secure for Christianity. On the west coast of Africa they have proselyted many of the liberated Africans, and are now extending on the coast toward the southern hemisphere.

Extraordinary Timber.—A lot of choice timber, such as we sometimes "read of," but seldom see, has been lying at the Michigan Central dock, Detroit, awaiting shipment. It is principally black walnut, and was cut in the vicinity of Dowagiac. One of the sticks is 57 inches square, and a number of others are very nearly equal in size. Owing to the formidable size of the trees, wood-choppers long hesitated about "going in," but finally, under the temptation, we suppose, of the "high price of gold," the monarchs of the forest were laid low. They afford a fair example of what Michigan can do in the way of native productions.

Printed Butterflies.—Lithographic prints of butterflies, colored after nature, are very life-like. Some of the American artists are getting up lithographed specimens of these "flying flowers," which look so natural that people have undertaken to pick them off the paper or pasteboard on which they are printed. But a London publisher has gone one step ahead of our butterfly-mongers. He has issued a book illustrated with real butterflies. They are flattened out on the page like a crow on a barn door, with bodies, wings, antennæ, and even the downy dust of their pinions, all in good order, and the original brilliant colors undimmed. Some subtile paste or glue fastens them tight to the page, and a varnish preserves all the delicacy of their hue. At first sight they would be taken for marvellous imitations of the real insects, and it is only by a reference to the preface of the book that the reader learns that the butterflies are the genuine articles.

Encouragement of Immigration.—A bill was recently passed by Congress which provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be under the Secretary of State and have a salary of $2,500. His duty shall be to collect full and reliable information in regard to soil, climate, mineral resources and agricultural products; rates of wages and prices of labor in the different parts of the United States, and also the means of communication and the wants of the agricultural, manufacturing and other industrial interests of the United States, and to disseminate such information throughout Europe in a concise and popular form. The bill also creates a Superintendent of Immigration at New-York, at a salary of $2,000, who shall aid persons arriving from foreign countries in finding homes and work.

Temporal Power of the Pope.—It is asserted that vast numbers among the better educated of the Catholic clergy in France and Italy, are not merely opposed to the temporal power of the Pope, but regard the dogma of the Immaculate Conception with scarcely concealed contempt. They also feel the necessity of harmonizing theology with science, and consider forced celibacy as a hinderance rather than an aid to holiness of life.

Scientific.

A Process has been invented by the Messrs. Davies, of Dayton, Onio, by which flax can be manufactured into a substance which they call erolin, or wool-flax. The fibre thus prepared can be mixed with wool, in the proportion of 25 or 30 per cent., for the manufacture of mixed goods, thus taking the place of cotton. It can be worked with and exactly like wool, without interfering with the fulling or felting of the cloth, while its presence in the fabric can only be detected by experts. It gives strength and firmness to the cloth, and adds, it is supposed, to its wearing qualities. The operation of preparing the flax is very simple.

Power of a Bird's Song.—When we hear the song of a soaring lark, we may be sure that the entire atmosphere between us and the bird is filled with pulses, or undulations, or waves, as they are often called, produced by the little songster's organ of voice. This organ is a vibrating instrument, resembling, in principle, the reed of a clarionet. Let us suppose that we hear the song of a lark, elevated to a height of five hundred feet in the air. Before this is possible the bird must have agitated a sphere of air one thousand feet in diameter—that is to say, it must have communicated to seventeen thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight tons of air a motion sufficiently intense to be appreciated by our organs of hearing.—*Tyndall's Glaciers of the Alps.*

Restoring Old Paintings.—Professor Pettenkofer, of Munich, has patented the following method of restoring old and cracked oil paintings. The picture is exposed in a flat case, lined with metal, to an atmosphere saturated with vapor of alcohol at the ordinary temperature, which vapor is absorbed by the resinous particles of the picture to the point of saturation. The different separated molecules thus "reënquire cohesion with each other, and the optical effect of the original is restored solely by self-action, the picture not getting touched at all." Other substances besides alcohol, such as wood-naphtha, ether, sulphuric and other acids, turpentine, petroleum, benzine, etc., may be used.

The Flora of Australia.—Dr. Murry, who accompanied Mr. Howett's expedition as medical officer, has brought back specimens of timber representing seventeen species of trees, the most peculiar of which have received the name of the cork-tree and the orange-tree. The fruit of the latter in outward appearance is not unlike a small orange, but it has a pungent flavor, which renders it disagreeable to Europeans, being something between a watermelon and cayenne pepper. The collection of timber, made with great labor, has been sent to Dr. Muller for examination.

A cure for the whooping cough is announced in France of rather a singular character. It is the inhaling for a few moments the vapor given off by the lime which has been used in the purification of coal gas.

Dr. Benoist, of Nieuville, (Vienne,) France, says that inflammations on the body are "fed" and aggravated by contact with the air. He paints the inflamed sores in erysipelas and other diseases with collodion, by which means recovery is soon brought about.

In boring for salt water at Peoria, Illinois, some interesting observations were made. The drill has reached the depth of 770 feet. At 120 feet, a five-foot seam of coal was found; at 207, salt water; at 255, another stratum of coal three feet in thickness; at 317, more salt water, of about the strength of ocean water; at 734, a large stream of water impregnated with sulphur. This water flows upward with such force as to lift the heavy weights attached to the drill, and discharging 75,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. It has been carried in pipes sixty-five feet above the surface, and it is thought can be applied to mechanical purposes.

A new era in portraiture is predicted from the discovery of Mr. Swan, who presents a solid life-like likeness of any one, inclosed in a cube of crystal. The effect of the new process is to exhibit the subject of the portraiture with life-like verisimilitude, and in natural relief. You take up a small case, and look through what appears to be a little window, and there stands or sits before you, in a pleasantly-lighted chamber, a marvellous effigy of a lady or gentleman, as the case may be. The projection of the nose, the moulding of the lips, and all the gradations of contour, are as distinct as if an able sculptor had exercised his skill; but the hair and the flesh are of their proper tint, and the whole thing has a singularly vital and comfortable look. Indeed, were it not for the reduction in size, it would be difficult to avoid the belief that an actual man or woman, in ordinary dress, and with characteristic expression, was presented to your eye. The Swan system is about to be introduced into the United States.

A thin varnishing of collodion is said to give astonishing brilliancy to photographs. It should be known to photographers that American petroleum will answer as a solvent for India-rubber, as well as benzole, and that it costs less than half the amount.

Preventing Incrustation.—In some recent experiments with a wrought iron boiler, it was found that a bundle of tangled iron wire had such a strong attraction for the earthy and saline deposits in the water, as to keep the boiler practically clean. The wire on being removed was always covered with a thick crust. It would be interesting to know exactly what produces those results.

From the N. Y. Examiner.

The 7-30 Government Loan.

Many of the advantages of this loan are apparent on their face, but there are others that will be best understood after consideration. Among them there are,

Its Absolute Security.—Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities. Banks of issue and Savings banks hold them in large quantities—in many cases more than the entire amount of their capitals—and they hold them as the very best and strongest investment they could possibly make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any better or safer. Savings banks that allow their depositors but five per cent. can only pay interest or principal in greenbanks or notes of State banks. Banks of issue and discount cannot ask or get anything better than Government paper in payment of customers' notes, and they prefer it to all other, for they are compelled to redeem their own notes in that paper as the circulating medium next to specie in value. By the issue of this loan the U. S. Treasury becomes a *Savings bank for the people.* There are none stronger—none more solvent, and not one that pays so *liberally* for the use of money. You may deposit fifty dollars or fifty thousand. The more you put in, the more you will aid and strengthen the Government, and the more valuable will be the remaining currency of the country.

Its Liberal Interest.—The *general* rate of interest is six per cent., payable annually. *This* is seven and three-tenths, payable *semi-annually.* If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned *to* you only the same *kind* of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. If there is no National bank at hand, any banker will obtain it for you without charge, and pay you the interest coupon at the end of six months as a most convenient form of remittance to his city correspondent. If you wish to borrow ninety cents an the dollar upon it, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

Its Convertibility into a Six Per Cent. Bond.—Here comes an advantage that must not be lost sight of. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New-York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (July 28). Before the war, U. S. six per cent. stocks sold at a much higher rate—and were once bought up by the U. S. Treasury under special act of Congress at a premium of not less than twenty per cent. There is no doubt that this option of conversion is worth at least two or three per cent. per annum to the subscriber to the loan, thus increasing the actual rate of interest to about ten per cent. Notes of the same class issued three years ago, are now selling at a premium that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been told that he must "*buy money* at the highest rate necessary to command it;" that he should sell his obligations "for what they would bring," so as to lead the market; but the Secretary will do no such thing. If Shylock bought bonds at 90 in August, he would demand a concession of another ten per cent. in September, and twenty in October, until he would finally offer to lend only the interest and keep the principal. If Government securities are worth anything, they are richly worth all their face calls for in gold, and the country is not so poor in spirit or in purse as to submit to any such sacrifices as Shylock demands. There is but a limited supply of money seeking investment at any time, and the Government offers to pay liberally for its use. At the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, to say nothing of the collateral advantages, it is the strongest borrower in the market, and every feeling of interest, as well as patriotism and duty, should induce our readers to invest in its loans.

Presbyterial.

The PRESBYTERY OF HUNTINGDON will hold an adjourned meeting in the Middle Tuscarora Presbyterian church on Thursday, August 11th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Carriages will meet the members coming by railroad, at Perryville, on Wednesday afternoon, and convey them to the place of meeting.

ROBERT HAMILL, Stated Clerk.

Current News.

The War.—Our war news last week closed with the exciting rumor of the return of the rebels down the Valley of the Shenandoah, and of their alleged successes in battle with the Union forces. Further details show that the first reports were greatly exaggerated.

It would appear that on Saturday, July 23, the rebels who had been for some time remaining tolerably quiet at Winchester, having been, as is supposed, reinforced from Richmond, advanced upon the Union forces in the vicinity, which were under command of Gen. Crooks. Our cavalry fell back, under pressure of superior numbers, upon the main army, which prepared for action.

Early on Sunday morning, July 24, a general engagement commenced, about two miles from Bunker Hill, toward Winchester. The engagement lasted till dark, our men being pressed slowly back, but fighting manfully every step of the way. In each new position assumed by our forces, the overwhelming numbers of the enemy enabled them to threaten our flank, and compelled us to retire anew, which was effected however in good order. In one grand charge, the rebels for a time threw our line into confusion, and captured a number of prisoners and a few guns; but our troops soon recovered from their disorder, and re-formed the line. The result of the engagement was, that our troops were driven back to within six miles of Martinsburg. In this day's fight Col. Mulligan met with the wound of which he has since died. His remains have been forwarded to Chicago. The report of the death of Gens. Averill and Kelly was unfounded.

On Monday, July 25, the rebels continued their advance, our forces still contesting the way, and retiring so slowly that all the trains and stores were safely removed. About noon the enemy succeeded in reaching and occupying Martinsburg. For several succeeding days the respective positions seem to have remained with but little change, skirmishing and sounding going on, but no general engagement taking place.

On Friday, July 29, a body of rebels crossed the Potomac at Falling Waters, attacked Averill's forces, and pressed them back to Hagerstown. Another body, crossing at another ford, made a detour around Averill's men, reaching Chambersburg, Pa., at 8 A. M., Saturday, July 30, and soon reduced two-thirds of that beautiful town to ashes, turning out three thousand persons, homeless and many of them penniless, their little all having perished in the flames. The news was telegraphed throughout the State that 50,000 rebels were at Chambersburg, and a general panic was imminent. Later details give the number of rebels who burned Chambersburg (we blush to record it) as only *two hundred and eight.* At last accounts they were rapidly retreating, Gen Averill in pursuit.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is less cheering than was anticipated. On Saturday morning, July 30, the attention of the enemy having been previously distracted by feints on the North side of the James, a mine was sprung under one of the forts constituting the defences of Petersburg. Through the gap thus made, and under cover of a terrific blaze of artillery, our men charged the rebel works, carried the ruins of the fort, parts of the line on each side, and of the second line beyond. All promised well, until the colored troops, who were ordered to move forward to the right of the fort, after advancing in good order as far as the first line, quailed under the galling fire of the enemy, the greater portion becoming utterly demoralized, and after being rallied again and again, fell back in utter confusion.

The enemy, taking advantage of our confusion, assumed the offensive, but were repeatedly and severely repulsed. At last, in a vigorous charge, they regained all the ground we had taken, and the respective positions are the same as before the attack. Both sides have no doubt lost heavily in this fruitless struggle, though definite details have not yet been received.

The successes of Gen. Sherman, up to Saturday, July 23, were mentioned last week. Several feeble efforts of Gen. Hood, on subsequent days, to renew the assault upon Sherman's lines, were easily repulsed. A late dispatch states that on Wednesday, July 27, a large rebel force was hurled against our lines, with a loss to the rebels reported at 4,000. The report requires confirmation. Gen. Howard has been appointed to the command made vacant by the death of Gen. McPherson.

General —Governor Curtin, by his proclamation, dated August 1st., has called upon the members of the Legislature of the State to convene at Harrisburg, on Tuesday next, 9th inst., in extra session, for the purpose of adopting measures to make the military power of the Commonwealth immediately available for State and National defense.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adjourned, after passing an ordinance submitting its work to the people. It is believed the proposition to erect the territory into a State will be again defeated.

The distance from Chattanooga to Atlanta is one hundred and thirty-four miles; from Atlanta to Macon, where many of our prisoners are confined, is one hundred and three miles.

Our siege guns have again opened on Fort Sumpter, in consequence of the plainly visible rebel activity in repairing it. The bombardment is the heaviest of any the Fort has suffered during the last eight months.

Foreign.—The latest foreign arrivals bring but few items of interest.

The negotiations for peace between Denmark, Austria, and Prussia, will take place at Vienna. France is represented as being opposed to the admission of Denmark into the German Confederacy, as calculated to disturb the balance of power. Hostilities on land and sea were to be temporarily suspended. Sweden has commenced the construction of three Monitors.

The attention of the British Parliament has been directed to the Cuban slave-trade, and to the relations of England with Brazil.

Local Intelligence.

A Generous Corporation.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has so often been the recipient of a liberal amount of censure, is certainly entitled to praise for its munificent appropriation of $50,000 for the education of destitute orphan children of Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors. Children under the age of fifteen, of soldiers, residents of Pennsylvania, who have died of wounds or disease in the service of the United States, such children also at the time of application being residents of Pennsylvania, and dependent upon charity or an indigent mother for support, will be the beneficiaries of this fund. The Company has also presented the Christian Commission the sum of $5,000, thus doing itself honor, and showing a just appreciation of this noble charity. These and other generous donations are evidences of the liberal spirit with which the affairs of this gigantic Company are conducted. We trust the example will not be without its influence.

Pittsburgh Defences.—The excitement attendant upon the report of the destruction of Chambersburg was naturally very high in Pittsburgh. Meetings of prominent citizens were held on Sunday and Monday, to consult upon the proper measures to be adopted, Gen. Rowley, who actively engaged in the effort to secure organization, issued an order requesting a general suspension of business. The request was only partially complied with, and on Monday evening was withdrawn. On Sunday evening, Maj. Gen. Couch arrived from Harrisburg, and on Monday issued an order for the enrollment of all citizens capable of bearing arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Guns were hauled out to some of the fortifications on the surrounding hills. By Tuesday all apprehensions of further trouble from the invaders had subsided, and the citizens resumed their wonted occupations.

The Five Hundred Thousand Call.—Our citizens have been exerting themselves in some wards and townships with most commendable energy, to fill up their respective quotas under the President's late call for five hundred thousand men. The hope is entertained that in many districts the required number will be raised in time to avoid the draft. If any additional incentive were needed, to urge forward the work of recruiting our exhausted ranks, the rebels have supplied argument by their recent incursion upon our soil. Surely if our lethargy can be disturbed at all, it must be broken by the presence of the enemy thundering at our very doors.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.—Our enterprising neighbor has, at a very considerable expense, and with a commendable desire to increase its facilities for supplying the public promptly with the latest intelligence, purchassed and set up one of Hoe's celebrated four cylinder presses, capable, as we are informed, of throwing of ten thousand sheets in an hour. Last week the *Gazette* commenced printing from this mammoth machine, whose wonderful evolutions cannot fail to elicit the admiration of the beholder. The erection of this press, the only one of the kind in the city, is an evidence both of the business enterprise of the *Gazette*, and of the prosperity which has crowned the efforts of its editors and publishers.

Real Estate and General Agency.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of S. Cuthbert & Sons, in this week's paper. Those who have occasion for the services of such an agency, will find this firm reliable and efficient.

The New National Tax Law, with complete alphabetical summary. Dime edition. Official copy. A most convenient manual. For sale by *John P. Hunt*, Fifth Street.

Pittsburgh Market.

[Corrected Weekly for the Presbyterian Banner, by Lyelle & Trimble, Wholesale Grocers, 112 and 114 Second Street.]

WEDNESDAY, August 3.

FLOUR—Market dull, without any change since our last prices.

BACON—Stock large, and a dull market; to the local trade some lots of small inferior selling at reduced prices.

BUTTER—Sales of Roll at 40@50c.; Fresh Print, in market, 50c.

EGGS—18@20c., by the bbl.

HAY—Sales at $40.00 to $50.00 per ton, according to the quantity.

GRAIN—Oats: sales of 100 bushels at $1.05, from store. Rye: a sale of 250 bushels at $1.45.

APPLES—$3.50@4.50, according to quality and order.

GROCERIES—Syrups are selling in round lots at from $1.10 to $1.35, for the various brands. N. O. Molasses, $1.10 to $1.35, according to quality. Sugar: choice N. O. held firmly at 23½@23¾c. Island Sugars are worth 23½@25¾c. Crushed: Loverings, 33c.; Granulated, 32c.; A Coffee, 31½c. B Coffee, 30½. Coffee: sales in a small way at 50 to 52c., the latter for strictly choice; a sale of 5 bags Laguyra at 54c.

Married.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of A. Patterson, Esq., in Mercer, Pa., by Rev. Wm. M. Robinson, Mr. A. E. M'Kean, of West Springfield, Erie County, to Miss Mary Kieth, near West Greenville, Mercer County.

On July 3d, by Rev. Robert R. Moore, Mr. Charles Newcomb to Miss Anne Iler, both of Shelby, Ohio.

In McKeesport, Pa., July 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. F. Wilson, Mr. L. D. Wilgus, of Pittsburgh, to Miss Maggie A. Clark, of McKeesport.

Obituary.

DIED—In Mifflin Tp., Allegheny Co., Pa. July 24th, 1864, ANNA MARIA, daughter of James and Emma Watson, aged 16 months.

DIED—February 27th, 1864, Mrs. JANE H., wife of Jeremiah M. Wilson, of Elizabeth Tp., Allegheny County, Pa., in her 64th year.

The deceased was born near North Washington, Westmoreland County, Pa. At an early age she became a member of the Presbyterian church of Polk Run. After marriage, she connected herself with the U. P. church of Bethesda, with her husband, where she was a worthy member, and took an active part in Sabbath School and Missionary Society. For several months before her death she was almost entirely confined to bed. Although her affliction was great, she was never heard to murmur, but was always patient and submissive to God's will. She was an affectionate wife, a sympathizing friend, and died in hope of a happy immortality. As her flesh and heart failed, God appeared to be her strength and portion forever.

May the surviving husband and friends be comforted with the reflection that what is their loss is her gain.

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DIED—At his residence, in Milford Township, Juniata County, Pa., May 7th, 1864, Mr. DAVID ALEXANDER, aged 75 years.

Mr. Alexander was a Ruling Elder in the Lower Tuscarora congregation for thirty years. He was in early life admitted to membership in the church, and was a strict follower of his Lord and Master. He continued faithful to the end, and at last fell asleep in Jesus. As a father he was kind and affectionate, and he leaves a family to mourn his loss. His end was peace.

DIED—June 19th, in Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., of wounds received near Gaines' Hill, Va., JAMES SLOAN BAIRD, son of James Baird, of Derry Tp., Westmoreland County, Pa., in the 29th year of his age.

He was one of that noble patriot band who have *twice* offered their lives for the salvation of their country, having recently reënlisted for another term of three years. After his brief furlough, he cheerfully left, a second time, the endearments of a happy home, to bare his breast for a cause which, with his whole soul, he had embraced as the cause of law, of freedom, and of right.

He had fought on many bloody fields, both in the present and former campaigns, and remained unhurt; but fell at last under the deadly aim of a rebel sharpshooter, while stooping down to administer medicine to a sick companion, a few rods in the rear of their rifle pits.

He was more than a patriot: he was a Christian—a true soldier of the Cross. He had been for more than six years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church in Blairsville, and died in the blessed hope of glorious immortality.

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DIED—Near Slatelick, Armstrong County, Pa., June 10th, 1864, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Kiskadden, in her 57th year.

She was a child of the covenant. Dedicated by pious parents to the service of God in her childhood, she grew up to reverence her father's and her mother's God. Early in life she made a public profession of faith in Christ under the ministry of Rev. John Redick, long the faithful pastor of Slatelick church. Her subsequent life was one of unostentatious love for the worship of God, and for the assemblies of the saints. Eight daughters rose up to call her blessed, and to confess their mother's Saviour as theirs, four of whom preceded her to the better inheritance.

As the result of paralysis, the last year of her life was one of great suffering, as well as bodily and mental infirmity. And still, while oblivious to the world around her in most things, there was one Name, the mention of which always lighted her face with a smile—and hope in that Name, suffused her cheeks with tears of joy.

Such were the beautiful expressions of her faith in an unseen Saviour, a few days before she fell asleep, and when a palsied tongue refused any longer to echo the deep emotions of the heart.

"Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

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DIED—On the 5th day of July, 1864, at the house of her uncle John and aunt Sarah Nelson, near Annapolis, Ohio, Miss ISABEL SPROUL, in the 23d year of her age.

The deceased was much endeared to her uncle and aunt, by whom she was raised. She was also endeared to the church, to her family, and to all who knew her. She was one of those modest, gentle Christians one must always admire; was not inactive, but faithful and exemplary, and devoted to the Church and to the benevolent interests of Zion. She was intelligent, and one of those marks that death loves to aim at, as he flings abroad his arrows; and all who knew her best, loved her most. A large circle of fond friends and acquaintances mourn her death, but not her loss. She is gone before, and has, as we trust, entered upon an eternal reward, in that good land where God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away.

Dear, lovely, gentle Bell, thou art gone to the grave, and I am left to weep sad and lonely; my heartstrings break as I see your gentle, lovely smiles no more. I. P.

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DIED—June 24th, 1864, at the residence of her mother, near Brownsville, Pa., LIZZIE A. THORNTON, aged 15 years and 3 months.

"Whom the gods love die young," wrote a heathen poet. Although ages have glided away since then, death still loves to steal our brightest, fairest ones; and it is well he should take those to whom our hearts cling most fondly, that those hearts may the more surely follow them to that heaven, where we may behold them, love them, and claim them ours again.

Very slowly and tenderly the earthly tabernacle was taken down. She was so sweetly patient and uncomplaining through six months of illness, that, although we saw the light fading daily from her eyes, we could not think she was passing away. She had always been a gentle, loving child; but we knew that nothing but faith in a crucified Saviour could support the soul through the "Valley of the Shadow of Death." Feeling this, her mother sought to know the ground of her hope. She seemed to be looking unto Jesus—expressed a wish to live only that she might profess his name and glorify him in life; but sweetly acquiesced in his will, saying it was "better to be with Christ."

Stricken hearts must mourn; but if those hearts are raised nearer to God upon this cross—the lives of those who loved her more fully consecrated to his service—Lizzie will not have lived or died in vain.

"Do you mourn when another star
Shines out from the glittering sky?
Do you weep when the noise of war
And the rage of conflicts die?
Then why should your tears roll down,
And your hearts with grief be riven,
For another gem in the Saviour's crown,
And another soul in heaven."

‖ S.

DIED—May 26th, 1864, of typhoid pneumonia, at the residence of her grandmother, in New Concord, Muskingum Co., O., Miss MARY L. SNODGRASS, aged 19 years and 19 days.

Her remains were brought home and interred in Cross Roads burying ground, Monroeville, Allegheny County, Pa. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

‖

DIED—June 26th, Mrs. JANE HOLLIDAY, wife of Jacob L. Slentz, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa., in the 48th year of her age.

The deceased was a member of the First Presbyterian church of this city, into which she came a few years since as a stranger, but soon found a large circle of loving friends who appreciated her worth and now mourn her loss.

Her last illness and death furnished a most cheering illustration of the blessedness of the Christian's hope, and of the sustaining power of Divine grace under severe and protracted suffering. Her affliction had continued with more or less violence for a number of years, but it was so sanctified to the good of her soul that she had the most distinct and happy realization of the Divine presence and favor. In the earlier part of her sickness, when she began to see that her departure was not far distant, she was greatly troubled at the thought of leaving her family, and, occasionally, at the anticipation of the pain and struggle of the dying hour; but as her end drew near she was so wonderfully supported that all these distressing apprehensions entirely vanished. She met death not only calmly, but joyfully and triumphantly. Turning to her minister she smiled beautifully, as if the light of heaven was breaking upon her soul, and said: "All is peace; my fears are all gone; Jesus is near to me, he is precious to my soul—oh! I cannot tell how precious; I feel that I am saved, not because there is any good in me—oh! no, I am all sin, all weakness, all unworthiness—but Jesus is all sufficient; he has done all, and I, a poor sinner, am saved by his merit." She then called her family around her and said: "Jesus is more precious to me than husband and children. I can leave all that is dear to me on earth for my precious Saviour. I commit them to his hands, and now I can leave them, trusting that Jesus will do better for them than I could if my life were spared." She spoke most tenderly to her husband, of how hard it was to part with him; of her earnest desire that he might find an interest in the same Saviour; of her wish that he would set an example to the children when she was gone, and always be found with them in the "pew" upon the Sabbath day. She called her sons, and asked her minister to make special prayer for them—especially for her absent son, whom she had given to the service of his country, and who is now exposed to the perils of the battle and the temptations of the camp.

Thus she died—humbly and trustfully reposing upon Jesus, and committing her beloved family to his care, in the hope that he would gather and reünite them a happy family around the throne of God.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

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