American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

American Eresupterian ing the expense of the enterprise, and more than \$170,000 for charitable purposes.

GENESEE EVANGELIST.

JOHN W. MEARS. THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

THE JAMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

IN THE INTEREST OF THE Constitutional Presbyterian Church. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT No. 1384 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

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PREMIUMS. Any clergyman procuring us two new subscribers, with the pay in advance, is entitled to a third copy one year, free.

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For Five Dollars we will send two copies of the paper and a copy of the Quarterly Review, for one year, to new subscribers. Any one procuring new subscribers is entitled to Fifty dents for each one secured and prepaid.

Aeligious Intelligence.

Presbyterian.

Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.—This Synod met on June 4th, in the city of Syracuse, N. Y. Rev. John Garretson, D.D., was elected President; Rev. Ira C. Boice, Adsessor; and Revs. G. H. Mandeville and J. Mc C. Holmes, Clerks. Various items of business were transacted. The Board, of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary reported that fifty-five students had attended the exercises thereof during the year, of whom 21 were in the Senior Class, 18 in the Middle, and 15 in the Junior Class, and 1 resident licentiate.

The receipts for Foreign Missions for the year amounted to \$30,403 76. In the Arcot Mission have Christian men in your regiment, have you there are reported 7 stations, 9 missionaries, (one a not?" "Yes, sir, we have five chaplains in our physician, one engaged as chaplain in the United States, one returning to India), 1 native paster, 13 could attend some of our prayer meetings around catechists, 11 schools, besides the Arcot Seminary the camp fires, you would think that we had a little for training native helpers, and the Chittoor Female wheat among so much chaff as our army contains. Seminary. A new station has been established at Gingee, in South Arcot.

The number of communicants in six churches is they might all be lights in the regiment with which 216. The Amey Mission empleys five missionaries they were connected. and fourteen native helpers, besides another supported by the English Presbyterian Mission. The three churches contain 262 communicants. In the Japan Mission there are three missionaries, and manifest progress, in reaching the Japanese mind is reported. The Receipts of the Board of Domestic Missions were \$16,140 70; seventy churches and missions were aided, of which forty-nine were in the East, and twenty-one in the West. The number of Missionaries is 65; of members in mission churches, 4482; families, 3221; Sabbath Schools, 80; Sabbath School scholars, 5825; and the contributions

\$534 34, Resolutions were adopted on the state of the country; among these is the following:

Resolved, That we humbly recognize our dependendence upon the good help of our God for the success of our armies and the triumph of our cause, and therefore our prayers shall continually be that he will grant all needed grace to our rulers, that he will bless our armies and go forth with them; that he will prosper the right; that he will cradicate all the causes of this rebellion; that he will soon restore to us peace and harmony; that he will in infinite wisdom guide us in a way by which in the best manner every yoke may in his own time be broken, and the oppressed go free: that he will bring rich spirtemporal sorrows; that he will turn the hearts of itual blessings to all parts of our nation out of these all our people in penitence and faith towards himself, and thus in Christian love towards each other; and that thus, according to his word, "the work of righteousness may be peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever," and that This Society has pursued its wonted course of use in the "unity of the spirit" we may have "the

Capacity."-The Synod of South Carolina in con- for the year were 163,879 dollars, a falling off. nection with the Presbyterian Church, at a recent | through both causes, of only 19,888 dollars, which meeting in Abbeville, passed the following curious resolution, which is rather an amusing attempt to separate the secular from the spiritual. The members of that Synod are only traitors in "their private | per cent., from New York states, leaving 14,593 capacity." They are too spiritual to deal with politics ecclesiastically:

Resolved, By the ministers and elders comprising this Synod, not in their ecclesiastical capacity as a off of 199, which is a reduction of 19 per cent. Of court of Jesus, but in their private capacity as citi- this reduced number, 13 were in New England. owzens and a convocation of Christian gentlemen, that ling, in most cases, to the greater efforts of congreour allegiance is due through the sovereign State to gations to support themselves. There is also a rewhich we belong, and shall be rendered to the Government of these Confederate States so long as South Carolina remains in the number.

Declining a Call.—Rev. Dr. Gurley, of Washington, has declined the call of the Central Presbyterian church, Cincinnati. Dr. Gurley, it was understood, had decided to accept, but protests by members of his congregation and others at Washington, induced him to remain.

Entering into Correspondence.—Fraternal correspondence between the Old School Assembly and state. - Independent. that of the United Presbyterian Church was established at the recent sessions of the respective bodies.

Resolved. That this General Assembly, believing that our Common Lord has glorious objects to be accomplished in behalf of the truth, and the evangelization of the world by the Presbyterian churches of the United States, regard this as the initiation of a deeper feeling of mutual sympathy, as calculated to draw these branches of the Church into closer proximity in the bands of love, and to lead ultimately, through the blessed influence of the same spirit,

among the children of God. A Professor Elected.—The Rev. R. L. Stanton, D.D., now paster of the Presbyterian church in Chilicothe, Ohio, was elected by the last Assembly Professor of Church Government and Pastoral Theology in the Danville Theological Seminary. Dr. Stanton is well known in the Western and South western sections of the Church, and his appointment will be acceptable wherever he is known. We believe the choice to be a judicious one, and wish Dr. Stanton a long career of usefulness in the post to which he has been called by the Church.-Presby-

Congregational. and removals almost exactly one-half, or 664—avera-ging 67 a year; the largest number in one year having been 139—the lowest 27. And as a fruit of the and greasy operatives, back to their Northern spirit this people have given nearly \$150,000; cover- homes.

"By the good hand of the Lord upon me, I have been preserved to preach, with a few brief interruptions, steadily; having, in the 20 years, been permitted to preach in the city 1852 sermons, 400 in other places, and 30 in foreign lands, making nearly 2300 discourses, with various public addresses; besides being permitted, through the kindness of this people, to visit the city of Paris, to secure the organization of an American church, and the erection of a chapel there for all our countrymen."

General Association of Illinois.—This Associ ation held its sessions in Rockford, from May 28th to June 2d. The number of delegates was 130. Rev. W. W. Patton, Chicago, acted as Moderator Nineteen resolutions on the state of the country were passed, full of expressions of loyalty, and hostility to slavery. It was resolved to raise \$2000 for the support of the Professors of the Theological Seminary, at Chicago. Rev. W. W. Patton read an essay or the relation of Congregationalism to Christian Union, maintaining that the Congregational churches should be thrown open to all true Christians, and the ministry to all evangelical ministers, and that all church forms and ceremonies should be so arranged as to attract rather than repel other Christians. Dr. Emerson said the drift of the essay was towards indifference. Prof. Squier thought it was a move in the right direction.

The reports of the churches showed the effects of the war in draining off the male members and the money from their treasuries, a decrease of contributions to benevolent objects, a lagging of the temper ance cause, a flourishing condition of Sabbath Schools, and an unusual number of revivals for such a period of civil war.

A Delingent Chaplain and his Substitutes.

One of the war committee of the Young Men's Christian Ass'n, Chicago, remarked that he had met an Indiana soldier who had been wounded, and was on his way back to his regiment, having so far recover ed as to be able to do duty, and had asked him if they had a chaplain in his regiment. "Yes," said he, "but he only does just enough to keep his office from contempt, and our regiment is none the better for his presence, for it needs very positive Christianity in the camp-a negative article will not be passed upon the soldiers as of any account." "You company, privates in their profession, but if you Prayer was requested for those five private chaplains, and the one delinquent official chaplain, that

The Noble Temperance Soldier.—The follow ing, from the Youth's Temperance Advocate, refers to a young soldier from Connecticut, the son of a Christian father whom we have long known and res-

pected: When the Connecticut troops started from home for the seat of war, a youthful soldier who had been trained to love the temperance cause was furnished with a thousand of our temperance tracts. He immediately commenced the work of distributing them with his own hands to a few of his regiment. accompanying the gift with some remark. On his arrival in New York he was asked what he had done with the rest of his tracts. O, said he, they are in our knapsacks. What I could not carry in mine, the boys took in theirs, and we'll carry them on. Arrived at the camp ground, as opportunity offered, he personally supplied the whole regiment. Thus he became acquainted with the regiment, and the regiment with him; and he so learned the willingness of the soldiers to read, and the importance of good books, that he sent home to his friends, and got a library worth over a hundred dollars! The young soldier has been in two battles, and many fell around him; but God has protected him uninjured; and now, overcome by fatigue, he is sick in the hospital, But how pleasant must be his reflections

Miscellaneous.

The American Home Missionary Society.fulness, undisturbed by the extraordinary events of the year-the great rebellion and the secession of Dealing with Politics in their "Private the New-School General Assembly. Its receipts is but a less of 11 per cent. Of the receipts, 96,310 dollars, or 59 per cent., came from the New England Congregational churches: 51,970 dollars, or 31

to come from the South and West. The number of ministers of the Gospel in the service of the Society the last year is 863; a falling duction of 13 in the number of missionaries preaching in foreign languages. A part of the loss is accounted for by the falling off of 59 in the new appointments, which were 212 in the previous year, and only 153 in the last. The total reduction in the Middle states is 94, and the West 92. How many of these are Presbyterian churches that have preferred to received aid through the New-School Committee, or that have been by the action of their own church courts placed outside of the just rules of the Society, we have not the information to

Illinois S. S. Convention.—An interesting convention, representing the Sabbath School interests The latter court passed the following resolution among of this State, was convened June 3d, in Chicago, in the M. E. church, Clark street. Different resolutions, stating that it was the duty of every Christian to labor in the Sabbath Schools; that ministers should afford to this work the encouragement of their personal presence and the help of their suggestions that childrens' prayer - meetings are advisable able, in order to the temporal and spiritual welfare of Sabbath Schools, that the Scripture lesson in them should be uniform; that pic-nics and excursions may be conducted profitably; that it is impos to that unity which is so lovely and so becoming sible to conceive the results of Sabbath Schools upon the world of mankind, were successively presented

Ignorance in Secessia.—In the above convention, Mr. Fiske made allusion to the necessity of extending the work of Christian Missions and Sunday School teaching in the benighted region of Secessia. Upon the opening of the blockade he intended to journey southward to Memphis and New Orleans to establish mission Sabbath Schools; would be especially pleased to organize one at Oxford, the Athens of Mississippi, where Jacob Thompson, Floyd Toombs, Yancey, Bishop Polk, and "one Jefferson Davis" might be taught the commandments and the Lord's prayer. It had been nis duty during the winter past to assist in administering comforts to the A Prosperous Church.—Dr. Kirk, of the Mt. suffering soldiers in camp and hospital, and while Vernon church, Boston, preached a sermon June there had been brought in contact with the captive 1st., on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization, and stated that it con- was astonishing how very ignorant some of the resisted then of 47 members. To those have been presentatives from the "first families" were. In added on original profession of their faith, 507; and one hospital ward, where 123 sick rebels were confinby letter, 789; making the total membership from the commencement, 1343, now reduced by deaths

assent to his views.—Chicago Correspondent of the Independent.

Pomestic Mews.

Congress.—On Tuesday, a memorial for the ad-

up the Pacific Railroad bill.

great mismanagement in the appointment of sur- ago without a very great loss. Beauregard would geons. Many of the surgeons were utterly unfit for have suffered a terrible defeat, his entire command their duties. At the battle of Winchester, many would have become demoralized, and the "cause of wounded men lay for eight or nine days without the South" would have been at an end in the Southhaving their wounds dressed, and were buried in the west. clothes they were wounded in. If the Committee they had no legs, they had been kicked by the surdical department of the army. Such facts occurred after the battle of Winchester.

In the House, a resolution of inquiry into alleged disloyalty on the part of Ben Wood, of New York, was passed. On Wednesday the Senate was engaged on the Pacific Railroad bill, and the House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the tax bill, requesting a committee of conference. They also passed a bill

making contractors liable under the articles of war

for-frauds. TOO HOLLECE AT

law of the land. The public burdens are widely dis- Intelligencer has an able editorial article, arguing tributed in this bill, almost every citizen contributing in one way or another his part. It is impossible to Richmond. give the details in our limits, as they would occupy nearly one half of our entire sheet. Among the principal features of the bill are the the following: The gross receipts for advertisements in any publication, over \$1000, are taxed three per cent. A stamp duty is levied on all paper used in drawing up contracts, agreements, bonds, deeds, leases, promissory notes, &c., at prices varying with the amount of money involved, from five cents upward-\$10 being the duty for a value exceeding \$5000 and not exceeding \$10,000. Ale, lager beer and malt liquors \$1 a barrel. Distilled spirits, first proof, 20 cents a gallon, and in proportion for each degree of "proof" above the first. Snuff 20 cents a pound; tobacco and segars from 8 to 35 cents a pound. Packages and bottles of medicines, 1 cent for each 25 cents worth. Bank, insurance and trust company dividends, 3 per cent. Bills of lading to toreign ports, 10 cents each; inland carriage 5 cents: express receipts, from 1 to 3 cents each. Billiard tables \$5 each; bowling alleys \$5 each. Toll on bridges, receipts of railroads and steamboats, 3 per cent., except city passenger roads and ferry boats, 11 per cent. Railroad coupons 3 per cent. Distillers and brewers \$50 and \$25 license per annum. Brokers, financial or commercial, \$50 license; bankers (not banks), \$100 license. Candles, of all ma-

terials, 3 per cent. Animal and vegetable oils, 2 cents a gallon; coal oil, refined, 10 cents a gallon. Gas for illumination, 5, 10 and 15 cents a thousand feet, the latter charge when the product is between 500,000 and 5,000,000 cubic feet per month. Playing cards from 1 to 5 cents a pack, according to value. Calves and sheep slaughtered for sale, 5 cents each; hogs 10 cents; horned cattle 30 cents. Checks not exceeding \$1000, 40 cents: not exceeding \$4500, Ohio sixty: The total loss is estimated at 125 \$1. Circuses, \$50 license. Cloth, before being killed, 500 wounded and some missing, dyed, bleached, or prepared in any manner, 3 per cent. Coal, 32 cents a ton, except pea coal and dust coal. Ground coffee 3 millar pound. Confectionery 1 cent a pound. Raw cotton ½ cent per pound. Cotton manufactures 3 per cent. Telegraphic desnatches 1 cent and 3 cents. Dividends drawn by any source in the United States, when over \$600 per above \$600 and not more than \$10,000, 3 per cent. on the excess; above \$10,000 and not exceeding \$50,000, 5 per cent. on the amount over \$600; examount not exceeding \$600 per annum, free, except total loss is one thousand, spirituous and malt liquors, and leaf, stem and macents per pound. Hotels from \$200 to \$5 annual license, for the purpose of supplying food and lodging to sojourners. Iron, in various stages of prepation, from 75 cents to \$2 per ton. Steel from of relationship, from \ of 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. lawvers and physicians, at an annual charge of \$10; dentists, apothecaries, confectioners, manufacturers, retail dealers, photographers, &c., pay the same. Retail dealers in liquors, auctioneers, jugglers, &c., \$20. Brewers, brokers, coal oil distillers, pawnbrokers and wholesale dealers, \$50. Bankers, theatres and wholesale liquor dealers, \$100. Hotels from \$5 to \$200. Rectifiers \$25 and upwards. Manufactures 3 per cent. But boards, books, magazines, &c., bricks, bullion, burning fluid, cheese, draining tiles, flour, pig iron, printers ink, Roman cement, shingles, slates, staves, are not reckoned or taxed

starch from 12 to 6 mills per pound; brown sugar, and effected their escapes from sugar cane, 1 cent and 11 cents per pound; nufactures, business operations and incomes of the S. E. of the city. people rather than their capital and possessions; to Items.—Pierre Soule, of New Orleans, a man of tax the various processes by which property is high political antecedents, and who was believed to

Annihilationism.—Rev. C. F. Hudson, who Beauregard by Generals Pope and Buell, with 60, holds that the future punishment of the wicked will 000 men, is still kept up. On the 9th, General Halend in the extinction of their being, and in everlast- leck telegraphed from Counth: The enemy have ing loss, is in this city selling the assortment of fallen back to Tusilla, fifty miles from here by railbooks and tracts which he has written on the sub- road, and nearly seventy miles by wagon road. Gen. ject. He has letters from several well-known Pres- Pope estimates the rebel loss from casualties, pribyterian ministers, expressing their confidence in soners and desertion at over 20,000, and Gen. Buell him as a Christian and a minister; and while they dis- at between 20,000 and 30,000. Some of the fresh sent from his view on this point, they deem his er- graves on the road have, been opened and found ror insufficient to exclude him from Church or min-filled with arms. Many of the prisoners of war beg isterial fellowship. He feels encouraged by the not to be exchanged, saying they purposely allowed ready sale of his writings, and says that he knows | themselves to be taken. Beauregard himself retreat quite a number of orthodox ministers who give their ed from Baldwin on Saturday afternoon to Okolona. Railroads are undergoing repairs and bridges being built, so as to provide the necessary means of transportation for the immense amount of provisions ne

cessary for Halleck's great army.

A correspondent of the Press gives a view of the evacuation, which deserves to be read, every one being left to his own judgment as to its value or justness. He says: Disappointment and gloom permission of Utah as a State, was presented to the vade the whole army. All declare the evacuation Senate. It was accompanied with the Constitution of Corinth a Union victory; but it is not a pleasant of the proposed State, both having been drawn up one. It is anything but cheering to reconcile ourin General Convention at Salt Lake City. The me-selves to the fact that the entire rebel horde effected morial sets forth that the Territory has sufficient po- such a clean escape. We have been within hearing pulation to entitle it to be formed into a State, and of each other's martial music for nearly four weeks. that the people are prepared to thus change their We have had dozens of siege guns pointing towards form of government. The Constitution seems to be Corinth, and within a diffe over a mile of the enein the usual form of most State Constitutions, and my's fortifications. We have had, in nearly every distinctly provides that there shall be no interference with religion, freedom of speech or of the press—these to be governed by the dictates of conscience. The accompanying documents are drawn up with and munitions of war, and yet the orders to the generals commanding reconnoitring parties, upon all The Senate on Wednesday, the 11th, postponed occasions, were, "Under no circumstances risk an the amendment to the Fugitive Slave law, and took act which might bring on a general engagement." Generals Pope and Nelson could hardly be restrained It was also determined to appoint ten additional from rushing upon the enemy a week ago, at least, surgeons to the army. In the discussion on this and both generals actually entered Corinth without bill, Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, said there had been orders. Corinth could have been taken two weeks

Beauregard's army is believed to have retreated on the Conduct of the War examine this case, they in a condition approaching to utter demoralization. will find that not all the cruelties are practised by General Halleck says:—"The immense destruction the rebels. There were men who had their legs of valuable stores proves that the retreat was a huramputated, and while they laid on the floor in agony ried one." At one point on the railroad, nearly two were told to get up and go out by the surgeons: and millions worth of ordnance and commissary stores when the poor men said they could not go because were destroyed. Deserters bring reports of mutiny geons, or men connected with what is called the meamong regiments whose term of service had expired. reached Okolona, on the Memphis and Mobile road. Various stories have been set affoat as to the probable movements of this once formidable rebel host. Richmond, Charleston, East Tennessee, and the lower Mississippi are named as points to which parts of the force have been sent; and even Jackson's army in the Shenandoah valley is said to have received reinforcements to the number of 70,000 from Beauregard! These are some of the "rumors o war." Meanwhile, it is believed that this once famous chieftain is in disgrace with the Confede The Tax-Bill, as amended and passed by the Se- rates, and that he is still hastening away southward nate, on the 6th of June, is likely to become the from the face of the Union army. The National

> Pursuit of Jackson.—The Shenandoah valley has been the theatre of rapid and exciting movemenes and of sanguinary battles during the past week. The rebel general, Jackson, is as much of a fighting character as was Lyon in the west, and has displayed great skill and boldness in his retreat, holding our tired, and sometimes isolated, pursuing forces at bay, and retreating safely after fierce battles or even successful assaults upon our advance. Ge-nerals Fremont and Shields, have each been in close pursuit. The former met the entire rebel force eight miles south of Harrisonburg, and fought pitched and obstinate battle with them, on the 8th of June, lasting from eleven to four o'clock, in which both sides suffered severely. Our forces were inferior in numbers, and had to attack at great disadvantage, and our lett was compelled to fall back with heavy loss, especially in the eighth New York regiment, which lost three hundred men-more than half its strength. Our centre, under Milroy, advanced rapidly, and Col. Cluseret took and retained the centre of the enemy's position. Two hundred of his dead were counted, on Monday morning, on

The enemy suffered severely. One rebel regiment ost two thirds of its number in attempting to capture Widrick's battery, which cut them to pieces with canister at fifty paces. The rebel batteries were repeatedly silenced and forced to abandon their posi-

tion.
Our forces were outnumbered at all points, but

have occupied the rebellines, and forced them to The loss is heavy on both sides, the enemy suf fering especially from our artillery. The Garibaldi and drafts, for a sum less than \$100, 5 cents each; Guard lost nearly two hundred; the Twenty-fifth

> It has been discovered that in the skirmishes of the preceding day, Saturday, the celebrated rebel

cavalry Colonel, Ashby, was killed. On Monday, Jackson met and repulsed the advance of General Shields, army, who seems to have moved from Luray, which is among the mountains non-residents, or incomes enjoyed by them, from east of the valley and nearly east of Harrisonburg, on the day preceding. Proceeding southward, this annum, 5 per cent. on the excess. Gains, profits advanced guard, 1600 strong, came upon Jackson's from business, annual incomes from residents, when army at Port Republic, and there, instead of destroving, attempted to hold a bridge, over which the enemy finally crossed, compelling our little force to retire, fighting desperately, and receiving as well as ceeding \$50,000, 72 per cent. Manufactures to an inflicting great loss. We lost many prisoners. Our

Jackson, in his second retreat, assured the people nufactured tobacco. Gun powder from 5 mills to 6 | that he would return in time to harvest the growing crop of wheat, but the last accounts were that he was retiring on Gordonsville, whence there is railroad communication, interrupted by McClellan, to Richmond. A despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette \$4 to \$10 per ton. Legacies from husband to makes the Union loss at the battle of Cross Keys wife, and vice versa, untaxed; according to degrees near Harrisonburg, June 8, at 100 to 150 killed, and 400 to 500 wounded and missing. The enemy's of the clear value. Licenses must be taken out by dead alone is believed to have been six hundred.

General Burnside came through Currituck Sound and the Albemarle canal from the North Carolina coast to Norfolk on Monday, the 9th, in a small gunboat. Numerous obstructions were successfully removed from the canal. The General proceeded to Fortress Monroe on business not made

Richmond.—June 14, a body of rebel cavalry with 6 pieces of artillery, who appear to have been entirely famillier with the roads, proceded within our lines as far as the Pamunky river where they as manufactures. Passport \$3; passage ticket to a | burned 2 vessels and several wagons, driving off the foreign port 50 cents and \$1; pedlers from \$5 to mules and killing and capturing the unarmed teams-\$20; colporteurs and agents of newspapers, ex- ters. They then turned to the railroad which our empt; pins 5 per cent.; salt 4 cents per hundred troops are using, fired upon a train, killed 2 and pounds; soap from 1 mill to 2 cents per pound; wounded several of the passengers, burned a bridge

The advance on Charleston continues. About por cent.; wine made of grapes, 5 cents a gallon. and on the 2d and 5th of June the land forces arpor cent.; wine made of grapes, 5 cents a gallon.

Lands, real estate, furniture, watches, plate, horses, cows, carriages, &c., in use, are not taxed; between them and the rebels without marked re
the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters. Stone Inlet senters was the senters of the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters. Stone Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters. Stone Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters. Stone Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters. Stone Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters. Stone Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters. Stone Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters. Stone Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters. Stone Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters. Stone Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters. Stone Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters. Stone Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters. Stone Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono Inlet senters was the 20th of May our gim, boats entered Stono In horses, cows, carriages, &c., in use, are not taxed; between them and the rebels without marked rethe principle of the measure is to tax the trade, ma- sults. Our position is on James Island, five miles

tax the various processes by which property is made to accrue, rather than the accumulations of the past. All the loyal people will thus feel the burden of the war; the conquered rebels will feel it burden of the war; the conquered rebels will feel it prisoner of State.—According to Galveston paths of the past of the

Special Motices.

Notice.—A quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Philadelphia Education Society, will be held in the Presbyterian House, on Tuesday next, the 24th inst. at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

Charges Brown,

months done cheaper with our Gold Pens than with steel; therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens.

The Gold Pen remains unchanged by years of continued use, while the Steel Pen is ever changing by corrosion and wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of writing is obtained only by the use of the Gold Pen.

The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable; while the Steel Pen must be often condemned and a new one selected; therefore, in the use of the Gold Pen there is great saving of time

Gold is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity, so that the Gold Pen is exactly adapted to the hand of the writer; therefore, the nerves of the hand and arm are not injured, as is known to be the case by the use of Steel Pens.
See "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another column.

P. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D.—We have published a very fine Card Photograph of Rev. Thomas Brainerd D. D., "Pastor of the old Pine Street Church,"—Price 25 cents. Sent by mail McALLISTER & BRO.

REV. ALBERT BARNES.—A very fine Card Photograph of Rev. Albert Barnes—Price 25

Family Boarding School.

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

JUMELLE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF DOCK. For sale by the proprietor, No. 1525 Market street, that Beauregard's army is probably on its way to

PARSON BROWNLOW'S

SENT FREE, BY RETURN MAIL, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Nos. 628 and 630 Chestnut street, Philadelphia APPLEGATE & CO., Cincinnati, Publishers for the West.
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Summer Board and Tuition for Children, at Burnside.

hey may desire to give their children the benefit o the country. An experienced physician resides in the family. Best of reference given. Terms for board, including tuition, \$36 per quarter, or \$3 per week.

Burnside is situated on Rabbit Lane, 2½ miles from Market street Bridge. Delaware county cars leave West Philadelphia every hour, and pass near the

THE GOLDEN WREATH,

of the Union, will be found in the 200dth Edition of

published this day. This popular book, two hundred thousand copies of which have been sold, now contains upwards of two hundred and fifty Songs, including all the best, among which are the following adapted to the spirit of the times: Star Spangled Banner; Hail Columbia; Our Flag is There; My Country 'Tis of Thee; Origin of Yankee Doodle; Revolutionary Tea; Up goes the Banner; Yankee Doodle; and Children of the Union. Its brilliant collection of two hundred or more Home and School Songs comprises. Children of the Union. Its briliant collection of two hundred or more Home and School Songs comprises, Annie Laurie, Cheer Boys, Child's Wish, Darling Nelly Gray, Dearest Spot, Nettie Moore, Grave of Washington, Home Again, Shells of Ocean, Lulu is our Darling, May Queen, My own, my Gentle Mother, Shed not a Tear, Star of the Evening, Come to the Sunset Tree, Angels Told me So, Invitation, and all the other favorites, together with Elementary Instructhe other favorites, together with Elementary Instructions and numerous attractive exercises, many of which are adapted to Calesthenic Movements. Price only Thirty Cents, on receipt of which it will be mailed post paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. ?7" Washington street. Bo-ton.

The Presbyterian Sabbath-School Visitor,

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