

American Presbyterian

GENESEE EVANGELIST.

JOHN W. MEARS, Editor

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT No. 1324 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS:—(In Advance). By mail, \$2.00 per annum. By carriers, in the city, 25c.

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Any one procuring new subscribers is entitled to Fifty cents for each one secured and prepaid.

Religious Intelligence.

Baptist. Laying a Corner-Stone.—On Thursday, Sept. 18th, a large congregation assembled on Forty-second street, to lay the corner-stone of a new Baptist Church. The edifice when completed, will be occupied by the Forty-Third street church, by whom the new house is to be erected.

Methodist. Returned to the M. E. Church.—Saturday, Sept. 6th, in the Ohio Conference, at Zanesville, the parsons of Rev. James L. Grover, who left the M. E. church a few years ago in good standing and joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, were restored to him, he being represented as dissatisfied and tired of his absence from, and desiring to return to, his old home in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was also recommended for readmission into the Ohio Conference.

No Admissions.—The Cincinnati Conference is over full, and not one was admitted on trial at the late session. If there had not been nine chaplains in the army service, it is difficult to tell what would have been done by the stationing power.

A Methodist Regiment.—The 73d Illinois Regiment, which passed through Cincinnati to Kentucky, has a large share of Methodists in it. Over one-half the private members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; seven of the captains are regular itinerant ministers; the Colonel, J. F. Jaques, is a Methodist preacher, and the venerable Rev. John S. Barger, of the Illinois Conference, the Chaplain, is known by thousands of our readers. In the private ranks of the regiment are twenty-five Methodist preachers.

Foreign. The English Dissenters kept St. Bartholomew's day with wonderful unanimity on the 24th of August. They just topped the mark in time, having by that day raised their Biondian fund to \$101,656. The Episcopal clergy generally paid only the usual attention to St. Bartholomew's day, though in some places able sermons were preached touching the Biondian celebration of it.

ARMY. A Model Regiment and Chaplain.—Rev. E. C. Pritchett, late of Geneva, and formerly pastor of the churches at Westerville and Oriskany, is now chaplain in the Regiment of Engineers commanded by Col. Stewart, of Geneva. The Colonel, who has returned for his health since the capture of his garrison, has delivered addresses in Central New York and elsewhere, for the purpose of increasing his regiment to 1,500 strong.

Col. Stewart took occasion to speak in the highest terms of his chaplain, eulogizing his personal bravery, as well as official faithfulness. Three things the Colonel said his regiment set their face against: the use of strong drink, profane swearing, and running from the enemy. For the first two offenses the military rules have been rigidly enforced, until they have been nearly or quite discontinued.

The account which Col. Stewart gave of his regiment in this particular, secured him at once some 900 recruits in the vicinity of Rome, the largest proportion being from that town, and almost without exception men of unblemished morals, and many of them members of churches.

The Roman Citizen says truly, speaking of the above regiment, that the grand spectacle for getting good and rapid enlistments, is a reputation on the part of any army already in the field, for strength, discipline, and sound morals. Those two things would go far towards securing victory and imparting general confidence in our cause.

Both Sides.—The favorable and unfavorable aspects of camp life, in a religious point of view, were put in contrast by two statements made recently in the Fulton street Prayer-meeting:

A young man remarked, on rising, that he was connected with the army. In the course of his address he said that, while there were very many good Christians exerting a religious influence in our army, there were also very many young men who seemed to have lost all control of themselves in regard to the vice of swearing, and, short of that, their time of relaxation was, they managed to spend much of it in that detestable vice—gambling. He urged the praying people to be ceaseless in their prayers in behalf of these young men, who, while in the hourly expectation of meeting death, were but fitting themselves for scenes of everlasting woe and misery. A reverend gentleman present, who had himself been connected with the army, said that we were very much inclined to think that the young men just alluded to were of a class low in their conduct. He wished to say to them that such was not the case.

On another occasion an officer exhibited the other side of the picture. He left the city for the war more than a year ago. The first night, after reaching the camp in Washington, he sat down and thought over the excitement of the day and read a chapter in his Bible, and afterwards knelt to pray, upon which he felt, two others in the same camp also knelt and silently prayed. He said that on perceiving this, he felt assured that his petition for the prayers of this meeting had not only been presented, but that God had answered them both to his own and others' good. He further stated that he had, though all his troubles, endeavored to live and not consistently, and in doing so, God had blessed him.

He further stated that he was now on the eve of returning to his regiment, and asked the sincere prayers of the meeting, and might by the sincere prayers so sustained and established so to act that his companions should see and know that he was truly a child of

God, and his example be the means of effecting their conversion. This gentleman is a Lieutenant in a company of the 2d Regiment of N. Y. city, which took part in the battle of Bull Run, where he was taken a prisoner, and had been thirteen months confined in Richmond and elsewhere, and had only just returned.

Works and Prayers.—Before one of the regular prayer meetings a few days ago, the students of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary scraped one bushel of lint and raised one hundred dollars for the wounded soldiers. It is stated that under the late call for nine-months' men, seventy-seven students at this Seminary have laid aside their books and volunteered in a body.

Well Done.—A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Frederick, Md., says: "The Pastor of the German Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. Zacharias, had the courage to pray on Sunday for the President of the United States, in the presence of a number of rebel officers, who took no steps to punish or rebuke him."

To this the Editor of the Standard adds: "We are glad to hear this good report of our esteemed friend, Dr. Zacharias. His heroism was only excitable by his piety and patriotism, and should be regarded as a rebuke to some timid, time-serving ministers who are unwilling or afraid to remember their Government at the Throne of grace."

It appears from the report before us, that the fearless and faithful Pastor, 'In the evening, had among his hearers, General Stonewall Jackson, who slept soundly through the services.' Dr. Zacharias some years since, invited us to preach the dedication sermon at his home and beautiful church edifice, as we did so, little did we dream that he should ever have been one of its worshippers; assemblies the leader of a host in armed rebellion against the constituted authorities of the land."

Domestic News. The Battle of South Mountain and Bunker Hill—For there were really two—were fought on the 9th and 10th of September, respectively, on Sabbath afternoon, the 14th. Bunker Hill was the Potomac river, and its possession by our forces, necessitated the rebel movement westward in order to obtain safer crossing. It was a most decisive victory. The rebel loss is computed at fifteen thousand killed, wounded and missing. We took between one and two thousand prisoners, and lost in killed and wounded about three thousand.

Subsequent Operations.—The despatch to the Associated Press thus speaks of the movements of Monday, the 16th: "General McClellan was pushing them with a vigor most destructive to the enemy. He pursued the enemy on Monday morning with his reserves and a large body of fresh troops. The enemy took the road towards the river, at Harper's Ferry and Shepherdsburg, and he was pursuing and shelling their retreat, causing great loss. In several contests on Monday, where they made a stand, our troops charged on them with such vigor that they fell back from point to point in great haste. The battles and advantages obtained on Monday are thought to be superior in importance to those of Sunday. Drayton's South Carolina brigade is entirely gone, either killed, wounded or prisoners. The 17th Michigan, one of the new regiments, did up this brigade, first with bullets, and finally with the bayonet. General Howell Cobb was wounded and taken prisoner. (?) General McClellan was pushing on them last evening, however, very close, and had already sent to the rear 800 (?) prisoners and 4 batteries. Col. Strong, 19th Virginia, and Col. James, of the 3d South Carolina Battalion, were killed on Sabbath last, and their bodies left in our possession. The South Carolina Brigade was very roughly handled by General Hatch, commanding General Keyes' Division (who is sick), was slightly wounded."

A Boonboro' despatch Sept. 15th, says: "This morning, at daylight, General Pleasanton, with the 8th Illinois Cavalry and Captain Fishell's battery, started for the front. At Boonboro' he occupied a long ridge of hills. They showed a line of battle one and a half miles long. The afternoon was spent in ascertaining the position and force of the rebels, and a sufficient number of our troops having come up to bring on an engagement."

A despatch to the World from Frederick, Sept. 16th, says: "General Hancock's brigade made a charge up a hill, and captured a battery of six pieces, Howell Cobb, and 1000 of his men were captured. Cobb was wounded. The 16th Virginia regiment was taken entire, and fragments of many other regiments. The mountains are full of straggling, starving, and demoralized rebels, who are giving themselves up as fast as they can find their way into our hands. Several regiments of new troops were in the fight on Sabbath, and behaved with great bravery. The 17th Michigan, out only two weeks, fought till their ammunition was exhausted, retired to the wagon, refilled their boxes, returned, and made a terrible charge over a stone wall and into the timber, almost annihilating Drayton's South Carolina Brigade."

Battle of Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th. The absence of official despatches from the Commander-in-Chief, leaves it doubtful, at this writing, whether any decisive victory was gained by the desperate fighting of those days. Jackson reinforced Lee with the army he had so successfully used against Miles at Harper's Ferry, and McClellan probably had to meet a larger force than that routed by him at South Mountain, on the Sabbath. That of Tuesday is thus described:

There was considerable artillery firing during the day on both sides, resulting in our having about forty men killed and wounded. Among the seriously wounded was Major Arndt, of the 1st New York artillery, who was struck in the side by a piece of shell.

The disposition of the troops for the impending battle was as follows:—General Sumner's corps, with General Banks' division, to occupy the center; General Hooker's corps, with the Pennsylvania Reserves and Franklin's corps, on the right; Generals Porter and Burnside on the extreme left, General Pleasanton supported the centre with 2500 Cavalry and four batteries.

General Hooker, in the afternoon, crossed Antietam creek, and took a position on the hills facing Sharpsburg, and three miles to the right of Keeseville.

His troops got into action about dusk, which lasted two hours, during which the enemy were driven about half a mile with considerable loss. The Pennsylvania Reserves, who were in the front, suffered much.

The night was occupied in getting the troops into their respective positions, while ammunition trains and ambulances were forwarded to the different commands.

On Wednesday, a great battle was fought which led to many exaggerated reports, and of which no official statement has yet appeared. Hence we regard it, like most of the severe conflicts of the war, as indelicate in its character, except so far as it weakens an enemy remote from his base.

At the dawn of day (says the despatch) the battle was renewed on the centre and right by General Hooker and General Sumner, who, after a sharp contest of two hours, drove the enemy about a mile.

The rebels, however, rallied shortly afterwards, and with terrible loss regained most of the ground. At this time the fiercest and most desperate fighting occurred on the right, and was carried on by General Hooker receiving the command of his troops developing upon General Sumner. Gen. Richardson, commanding his division, was severely wounded at the same time.

General Sumner determined to retake the lost ground, ordered the troops to advance, which they did with a will, driving the rebels before them with great slaughter. They not only retook the ground, but drove them a quarter of a mile beyond.

In this action General Mansfield was shot through the lungs, and died soon after.

The troops under Generals Burnside and Porter had not been idle. They drove the rebels from the line of the Antietam creek, on the main road to Sharpsburg, and having built a bridge (the old one having been burnt by the rebels) occupied the opposite bank. The loss here was considerable.

To get possession of the ridge of hills on the right and left sides of the road, from which the rebels were thundering away with artillery, was a task not easily accomplished.

General Sykes' brigade carried the ridge on the right hand side, with the assistance of General Sumner, after considerable trouble and loss, the rebels running in all directions.

It was now 5 o'clock, and all the enemy's positions had been carried except the one on the left side of the road. To this duty General Burnside was assigned. The artillery opened and infantry advanced. The point was carried at a charge, but our troops were forced to retire before a superior force. The rebels knowing that if they lost this ridge a complete rout of their army would be the result, fought with great desperation.

Darkness now overtook the two armies, and hostilities ceased as though by mutual consent.

The battle lasted from 5 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night, without an cessation.

The conduct of the troops, without exception, was all that any general could wish. Several regiments of new troops were in the action for the first time, behaved admirably.

Further accounts show that while the action of Wednesday was not final in its character, yet the advantages were most decidedly with our troops.

We wrested now strong positions on rugged hills-tops from the enemy, on the right and center, but on the left, the heights gained by Burnside, the Federal artillery being with a perfect storm from the post just taken by Sumner and Sykes, and under our Generals Burnside's troops advanced. The hero of Roanoke ordered them to charge, and they rushed up the enemy, being for the time successful. This being the last post of the rebels, however, it was not stubbornly defended, and after contending up nearly dark, the Federal troops drove off. At 5 o'clock, the rebels having lost the day, retired, carrying off their arms, the skirmishes along pickets, reined, and the fatigued army rode from their labors.

The contest has not yet been renewed to-day, both Union and rebel holding a position in which last night found them.

The Result.—We have achieved a great victory, although not without a loss of many killed and wounded. Numerous captives, and some say as high as fifteen thousand prisoners, have been captured, wagon trains have been cut off, and the enemy, completely defeated, have fled to the river. The Shenandoah Valley. God bless McClellan for this signal favor, has done his country's cause!

Capture and Retreat of Harper's Ferry.—On Monday morning, Sept. 15th, after several days cannonading, a division of the rebel army succeeded in capturing Harper's Ferry, under Colonel Miles, who, which had been at Martinsburg, under General White, except the 71st, who cut their way through the rebel lines, and captured General Leetree's ammunition train with a number of prisoners. Our losses in killed and wounded were not six or eight thousand as reported, but only about one thousand.

A despatch to the Standard says: "It is reported that General Miles, who is in the hands of the rebels, has surrendered to the rebels in a shameful manner."

General Burnside retook Harper's Ferry on Tuesday evening. Between ten hundred and four thousand rebels were taken prisoners. (?) Nearly all the guns and arms taken on some days before by the rebels were recaptured. The rebels let so suddenly that they had time to destroy the railroad bridge. On the 16th, forty-three killed and about one hundred and fifty wounded.

The Invasion of Maryland by the rebels was no doubt partly with a view to encourage the rising of the "oppressed" people against the National Government. In this respect it was an utter failure. Few recruits were obtained there, and the desertions were more than sufficient to overbalance them. A Chambersburg correspondent of the Press writes: "The whole tenor of this confederate visit seems to be one of distrust and uncertainty. The 'grand uprising' which they expect from the enslaved people of poor little Maryland, has been a grand fizzle and a bitter disappointment; and it would seem as though in order not to render their cause more unpopular than it is, they are on a special term of peace with the rebels. They seem to have no interest in considered one of our aid and dismemberment, but of intrusion and extortion; and if they value the condition of their sympathizers and accessories after they shall have retired to their more congenial lines, it is their very policy not to be unreasonably severe on the affairs of the good old Confederation and Union in their 'little State' Maryland."

Escaping to Canada.—A letter from Niagara Falls to the New York Post, says: "A week or two ago sixteen Baltimoreans, attempting to escape, were arrested, and in accordance with Secretary Son's orders, sent to the penitentiary at Leavenworth, to be drafted for the war. Indeed, a trading syndicate has already furnished thirty-four soldiers to the Union army."

Information has been received here from Canada that a scheme is foot in Wayne county, in this State, which shows boldness as well as cowardice. A number of persons there have decided, if drafted, to go to the Niagara river and meet at a certain point. There, by pronounced signals, their presence be made known to persons on the rebel troops who are to be drafted; and the draft is to be paid to the fugitives, who have already been paid to have ready and row at night for the fugitives, will be a risky undertaking; and yet such is the lot that some people have of the draft, that they will their lives to escape it, and its enforcement inevitably be attended with some singular adventures along our northern frontier.

It is estimated that two dozen scoundrels have escaped to Canada swimming over Niagara river."

Russia and the South.—This great nation is meeting with great success in adjusting the claims of the rebels' soldiers. Dr. Robert Baird says: "Certainly Russia, passing through a fearful process. Great wisdom and prudence and patience on the part of the Emperor and his ministers are needed, and there must be no giving the country through it. There are probably two men in all the world whose position is better than that of Alexander Lincoln, President of the United States. Their positions are even better; for, although civil war has not yet been announced in Russia, no one can assure that it will not on any day burst forth. In both cases, as lies at the bottom of the trouble, in Russia, that of 25,000,000 or 25,000,000, less or more, of white people; in the United States that of 500,000, or thereabouts, of black or colored people. It is a significant fact that the great question in the founding of the empire by the English in America, the thousand years ago, has been postponed till the 26th of August (1862) to a future day on account of the state of the country."

There. Yet all this was not without misfortune. One of the best brigadiers of the war, General Mansfield, was shot through the lung, and died in the arms of those who were carrying him on the field.

The Battle on the Left.—Further to the left the contest hardly commenced, as in front of the South and Hooker. Here the rebels had the line of the Antietam creek, and, until it was carried, nothing could be done there. The troops were told that they were expected to do and advanced to the attack, Burnside and Fitz-John Porter leading. The contest across the stream and among the trees on its banks, was severe, and, after a protracted fight, the Federal troops succeeded in crossing the river at several points, and drove the rebels from their covers in the woods. The bridges were at once thrown over, and the main lines advancing, occupied the ground, which the enemy could not again regain. The loss on both sides, was considerable.

Sykes and Sumner.—After the road running to Sharpsburg leaves the Antietam creek, it crosses between two ridges. Upon these the enemy had posted themselves, and it became necessary to drive them away. They had artillerists, and some light detachments. A faint was made towards the hills to the left of the road, and when the enemy were engaged in preparing to repulse General Sumner and Sykes brightly advanced to attack of the hills. There was a slight struggle, and all was over. Sykes on the left of Sumner on the right, like General Wayne, at the famous capture of Stony Point, in 1779, met the enemy at the hill-top, the rebels fleeing in all directions.

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Deaths.

DIED in this city on the 1st inst, Miss JEANNE RAMSEY, aged 14 years.

The subject of this brief notice, has passed from us in the prime of life. Recently bereaved of a fond parent, on whom she lavished all her affections with the greatest self-denial, and for whom she denied herself other relations; the shock was more than her frail nature could bear.

From that period, for more than three years, she gradually sank. Her best friends could not disguise the fact, that the consumption had marked her, as a victim.

Miss Ramsey was born in Bombay, May 28th, 1844. When only two weeks old, her mother died with Cholera. After a few weeks, her father, then a missionary, returned to this country for his health. The education of Miss Ramsey, chiefly devoted upon her aunt, whose love and fidelity were strongly reciprocated.

Miss Ramsey possessed an excellent mind, holding the pen of a ready writer. She was, frequently, a correspondent over the signature, "Geneva," in our religious journals and magazines. She had a love of science, which her father had cultivated; so that she often assisted him in his studies, reading the scriptures in their original. Her hands, cheerful and alluring, a cultivated conscience, and love of the Bible, that her family believe she was early imbued with. Her character was most unselfish, generous, affectionate, and benevolent. She always manifested a warm interest in her church, her Sabbath-school class, and the souls of her communion; many of whom were converted by her ministrations. Her zeal exhibited itself in the most modest and unobtrusive forms.

For months she doubted the speedy issue of her sickness, and rather shrank from its dread reality, not on account of the future, so much, as the leaving cherished friends and her youth.

Naturally timid, she often expressed to the writer doubts of the genuineness of her hope. Yet, to all she constantly manifested a sweet and unvarying trust in Christ, which grew stronger and brighter, as she neared the eternal world. Some three weeks prior to her death, the writer asked, "Have you any doubts? None now," she said. "Do you feel willing to leave this world, and enjoy his everlasting presence? He replied, "Very precious are the promises to me, who know who have believed, and who are in the love of Jesus the attraction of heaven, and in his righteousness your only merit." "I think so," she said. "I feel that I have enjoyed a great privilege to see Jesus, and enjoy his everlasting presence."

In such a frame of mind, with a placid trust, she left the world, on the 1st inst. of this month, which we are assured, will be bestowed on every believer.

Our dear friend, endured with a martyr spirit her sufferings, unwavering to the end, and with a serene face she entered into her Father's house and rejoice, she has gained the goal before us. Yet while we sorrow, it is not without hope.

"The spirit to think of Jesus, who loved one like me, and pass into the quiet skies Forever to abide."

Special Notices. Religious Notice.—Rev. S. Bonhomme will preach in the French Congregation, Northeast corner of Spruce and Seventh streets, on Sabbath morning, at 10, and Sabbath evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Services also on Thursday Evening, 25th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Synod of Pennsylvania.—The Synod of Pennsylvania will meet in the Central Fresh N Church, Wilmington, Delaware, on the third Tuesday, the 21st of October, at 7 P.M. The following is the order of exercises: 1. The responsibility of the Church for its children and youth. Rev. E. J. Richards, alternate, Rev. J. G. Hamner.

2. The relative position of courage in the circle of Christian duty. Rev. E. B. Adams, alternate, Rev. Cornelius Lee.

3. The perpetuation of the revival spirit in the Church. Rev. John McLeod, alternate, Rev. Wm. Sterling.

4. America the special field for the American Church—a lesson from the life of Rev. E. J. Wallace, D. D. alternate, Rev. C. F. P. B. D. D. The appropriate spirit of the Rev. P. D. Rev. Albert Barnes, alternate, Rev. Frank L. Robbins.

6. The duty of the Church to seek and conserve the souls of the world. Rev. T. H. Robinson, alternate, Rev. T. J. Shepherd.

W. H. MOORE, Stated Clerk.

Synod of Western Reserve.—The next meeting of the Synod will be held in Freeport, Ohio, October 17th, at 2 o'clock, P.M. By order of the Synod, KNOXPHOR BETTS, Stated Clerk.

Vienna, Ohio, Sept. 10th, 1862.

The Third Presbytery of Philadelphia stands adjourned to meet in the West Nautical Church, on Tuesday, the 7th day of October, at 2 o'clock, P.M. J. G. BUTLER, Stated Clerk.

Philadelphia Fourth Presbytery stands adjourned to meet in Calanassaua First Church, Second Tuesday of October, (14th) 7 o'clock P.M. T. J. SHEPHERD, Stated Clerk.

Sept. 8, 1862. [Sept 3] Stated Clerk.

Notice.—The Synod of Illinois will meet in the First Presbyterian Church, in the city of Quincy, on the 24 day of October, at 7 o'clock, P.M. By order of the Synod, GEORGE WOOD, Stated Clerk.

Jacksonville, Ills. Aug. 29th, 1862.

Important Facts.—Constant writing for six months does 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. It 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.

"The Pen is mightier than the sword," in another column. \$2.00 6m

Advertisements. A LADY experienced in teaching English, French, and Drawing, desires a situation in or near the city, either with or without board. Good references given. Address, "TEACHER," Box 941 Philadelphia, Oct. 1862.

PRAYER FOR OUR COUNTRY. 2 CHRON. VI. 34, 35. Three Sermons by Rev. Samuel Miller. I.—"The Righteous War of a Christian People." II.—"National Prayer." III.—"Prayer-Meeting." 46 pp. 8vo. Price 15c. For sale by THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, Sept. 21, 1862. No. 1122 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Treemount Seminary. NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA. FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS. The situation is high, healthy and beautiful amid trees of groves.

THE FALL AND WINTER SESSION, Commences September 15, 1862. For Circulars, send 4c.

MRS. MARY S. WILCOX'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Corner of Hermon and Main Streets, Germantown, will re-open SEPTEMBER 24th. Circulars may be sent to No. 1924 Chestnut street, or the Seminary, Sept. 24th.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

will be held at the First Church in Springfield, Mass., commencing October 7th, at 4 P.M.

The following Railroad Corporations have consented to give FREE return tickets to persons who pass over their roads in going to the meeting:

Andover and Lowell Railroad. Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad. Connecticut River Railroad. Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Cincinnati, Wilmington and Camden Railroad. Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad. Danbury and Norwalk Railroad. Eastern Railroad. Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad. Hartford, New Haven and Springfield Railroad. Housatonic and Romeburg Railroad. Lackawanna and Horicon Railroad. Milwaukee and Cinematat Railroad. Norwich and Worcester Railroad. New Haven and Northampton Railroad. New London Northern Railroad. Otisburgh Railroad. Providence and Worcester Railroad. Pacific Railroad, St. Louis.