American Presbyterian
—AND—
GENESEE EVANGELIST.

JOHN W. MEARS, - - Editor

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN,
A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IN THE INTEREST OF THE
Constitutional Presbyterian Church,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT
No. 1334 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

TERMS—(in advance).

By mail, - - - - - $2 00 per annum.
By carriers, in the city, 2 50 "

PREMIUMS.

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

Any person procuring three new subscribers, with the pay in advance, can have a fourth copy free, for one year.

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 cents for each one secured and prepaid.

Religious Intelligence.

Presbyterian.

That venerable minister and revolutionary patriot, Rev. Daniel Waldo, who was chaplain of Congress a few years since, has just completed his hundredth year. He lives in Syracuse, where his birthday was commemorated by public exercises.

Union of Presbyterians in New Brunswick.—At a late meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. W. Elder submitted the Report on this subject. It recited the previous proceedings of Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and it recommended resolutions to the following effect—we have not a copy of the minutes at hand:—

1. That this Synod heartily reciprocates the desire of the sister Synod for the interchange of good offices, not only as tending towards union, but as an obvious Christian duty.

2. That this Synod is not impressed with the existence of any insuperable obstacles in the way of union, and would be pleased, through its Committee, to confer with any Committee of the Synod in connection with the Church of Scotland on that subject.

3. That the Convener and Committee be reappointed, and instructed to prosecute the business entrusted to them.

These resolutions were received by the Synod with the utmost cordiality, and unanimously adopted.

Presbyterian Unity.—At the late meeting in Belfast of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, Dr. M'Cosh, speaking of the prospects of greater union among Presbyterians, made the following interesting statements:

"There was in Wales a church called the Welsh Calvinistic Church, or the Calvinistic Methodist Church. It had no connection whatever, historically or otherwise, with the great Wesleyan movement that arose in England in the last century. It was to be traced to that great event which they were now commemorating—the expulsion of the ministers in 1662. It was a sort of indigenous church. They formed themselves into unions, for the purpose of having ministrations according to the Word of God, and they devised a confession of faith for themselves, and that confession of faith was substantially the same as the confession which they of the Assembly had subscribed. They had set up a church government which was essentially Presbyterianism, and they had not only monthly meetings, but important quarterly meetings for the final settlement of their business. They had a revival in Wales in 1859 as extensive as the revival in Ulster; and from a visit which he paid that country last year, he could say that the revival had left fruits very much similar to those that had been left in this country. The Welsh Calvinistic Church consisted of upwards of 900 congregations. They had 90,000 or 100,000 members, about double that number attending public worship on the Lord's day, and 130,000 or 140,000 children attending their Sabbath Schools. They were a reflective and a reading people. There was no difficulty in supporting religious periodicals among them. They read extensively, and many most important theological works were translated into their own language, and were read by the people. They had now an exceedingly great desire to know more of other Churches, and to form an intercourse with the Presbyterian church of Ireland and the Free Church of Scotland. These sentiments had been expressed over and over again, and at a place where he was lecturing, twenty-nine ministers met him and their expression was, 'I would like to know you better.'

"The Presbyterian churches of the world were a very numerous body. The churches of the Continent were almost all Presbyterian; for the Lutheran church was much nearer the Presbyterian than the Anglican church. Scotland was wholly Presbyterian. The great churches of the United States and of the British colonies, were Presbyterian. In Ulster they had a large Presbyterian population, and in Wales they had a Presbyterian church, with 900 congregations. Now, if they could make it appear that they were one, if there was a visibility given to them of some form or other, so that the English people would see them, it would exercise an immense influence for good over the United Kingdom. He believed the Presbyterian churches were preparing for it, and were tending to a United Presbyterian church in some form or other."

Missionary.

Conversion of the Last Descendant of Timour.—The Baptist missionaries at Delhi, notwithstanding recent discouragements, are cheered by manifest tokens of the Divine presence. Among their converts is a nephew of the ex-king, the only remaining member of the great house of Timour in Delhi who can lay claim to pure royal blood. He is the author of a tract on the *Divinity of Christ*, and has had to encounter much persecution from Mohammedans; one rich Moslem offered a native Christian a large bribe if he would persuade him against changing his religion. Another relation of the ex-king has been baptized, and several persons of various ranks are seeking admission to the church.

Religious Revolution among the Natives of India.—An interesting letter from the Rev. G. Shrewsbury is given in the London Missionary Society's *Chronicl* for September. He has just made a tour in India, and bears testimony to a general anticipation of a religious revolution among the natives. He says:—

"Another thing which struck me was the notion which the people entertain of a coming change. 'We shall all be Christians soon,' was an expression heard in many places, and there seems to be an expectation, perhaps a hope, of an entire revolution in the religion of the country. It may be that this is only idle talk, perhaps the remains of some tradition which has long been floating about, and it may be wholly ineffectual to induce a reception of Christianity: but such is the feeling; and we have heard many say, 'What is the use of embracing Christianity now, when it will certainly bring so much trouble? Let us wait: by and by all will be Christians, and then it will be easier.' At one place a Brahmin, after stoutly contending for some time against Christianity, said suddenly, 'The worship of our gods is at an end; everybody will now embrace this new religion."

Foreign.

Indications of Good.—Southward of Hanover, in the Prussian territory, is the work of God steadily progressing. In Elberfeld and Bannen the brethren are celebrating their festive week, which occurs annually about this time. In one district, in the neighbourhood of Coblentz, considerable awakenings have taken place. In above thirty villages considerable earnestness has been manifested, and meetings of from 200 to 300 people were held night after night, in which good reason was given to believe that many souls were converted. The report speaks of single individuals in one village, of ten or twelve in another, of twenty or of thirty in other villages, who have, by the grace of God, become new creatures.

Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury.—The last Foreign mails bring intelligence of the decease of the venerable Dr. Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury, at the advanced age of eighty-two. He was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1828, and translated to Canterbury in 1848. As Archbishop of Canterbury he had an annual income of £15,000, and enjoyed the patronage of the Archdeaconries of Canterbury and Maidstone, of two canonries, of six preacherships in Canterbury Cathedral, and 168 benefices. Dr. Sumner was a prolific theological writer, having published, besides other works, "Evidences of Christianity," "Expository Lectures" on the whole of the New Testament except the Apocalypse, in nine volumes, and several volumes of sermons. He was thoroughly evangelical in doctrine, and universally esteemed as a man of deep piety. He will probably be succeeded by the Bishop of London.

Operations of the Church of Rome among the Greeks.—Says a Paris letter to a contemporary:

"The Holy Father takes the liveliest and kindest interest in Eastern affairs. He appears fully convinced that his Pontificate is destined to witness important events in the East, in which he hopes to find consolation for the sorrows he experiences elsewhere. 100,000 francs has been collected by the members of the Oriental schools, and placed at the disposal of the Sovereign Pontiff, who has desired that the greater part should be assigned to the Greeks, who have hitherto received less than others. They have consequently received fifty thousand francs, the remainder having been divided between the Bulgarians and the Armenians. Since the abjuration of Mgr. Melitios, nearly two thousand Greeks in Constantinople have asked admission into the United Greek Church. A church for them to worship in is consequently much needed. According to the instructions of the Sovereign Pontiff, the fifty thousand francs which have been allotted to them will be devoted to the purchase of a site and the commencement of the building of a church. The Holy Father also intends founding, in Constantinople, a seminary of the Greek Rite, for the education of Greeks. A Bulgarian seminary will be established at Adrianople; it has been entrusted to the Polish Fathers of The Resurrection. The Pere Charles Kaezwunster, accompanied by two other Fathers, has already entered upon his labors. The establishment of a Bulgarian hierarchy is contemplated. M. Arabajeismi and the Pere Raphael will shortly be consecrated Bishops, and soon afterwards another Bulgarian priest will be consecrated, as well as a Polish priest who has embraced the Bulgarian Rite. The Holy Father constantly repeats that the East can only be reconquered into the unity of the Church by missionaries of the Oriental Rite.

The Hanover Catechism.—We conclude below what we have to say on this subject at present. As to the ground of these excitements, it is not the *confessional* tendency of the catechism, as it is called in Germany, the Puseyism of the thing as it is called in England, but the distinctness with which the gospel is stated, that calls forth the opposition of the mass of the people, and dislike of any change affects the rest of the opponents. It is true the catechism, if introduced, would be made the occasion of piling up all that hay, straw, and stubble which the Hermannsburg school builds on the good foundation; but there is in itself a cautiousness of expression very different from what one usually hears from the pulpit and the pastoral conference in Hanover. There is, also, a political side of the matter. The party which supports the catechism is opposed to all popular rights and liberties, and stands on the side of absolute government. The people see that the man who professes to believe in Christ, believes also in the divine right of kings, is a friend of absolute governments and of high taxes, and is opposed to parliaments and popular assemblies. If any one is liberal in politics, or a friend of constitutional government, he feels persuaded that it is his duty to oppose the catechism and all it teaches; and those who support the present Government support the catechism whether they believe it or not.

So says the correspondent of the *News of the Church*. We are to infer from this, that the population of Germany have not,—as is the case to a great extent with the clergy—undergone that evangelizing process needful to raise them from the rationalism of the early part of the century. This is just as might have been expected. The rationalism of the clergy did not immediately reach the masses; its full developement there may only be appearing at this time, and the effects of the evangelical movement may not be largely perceptible among them, a long time to come. It is unfortunate too, that Evangelical religion like Romanism, is associated in the minds of the people with all that is odious and oppressive in the present political arrangements of Europe. Some occasion has been given for prejudice in the attitude of such men as Hengstenbery who is so opposed to popular forms and elements of Government that he denounces the Italian movement, supports the temporal power of the Pope, and wishes the downfall of America.

Miscellaneous.

San Francisco.—There has been one Congregational church in that city for several years. It is a large and flourishing church; Rev. Mr. Lacey is the pastor. Lately an effort is being made to form a second church on the same platform. Several of the members of Mr. Lacey's church are uniting with individuals who had not connected themselves with any church after reaching the city, and they are worshiping together in a small but comfortable house in a part of the city where such an enterprise is much needed. They have secured the service of Rev. John Kimball, a young minister of much worth. There are quite a number of Congregational churches in this new and rising state, several of which have able and devoted pastors. The county is large and there is great need of able, self-denying ministers of the Gospel. The Lord raise up many such and thrust them into his whitening harvest.—*Correspondence of Christian Mirror.*

A Patriotic Convention.—The Cayuga Baptist Association met in Port Byron, N. Y., early in August. At a meeting held during the sessions of the body, Mr. Bishop, the pastor at Auburn, rose to tell his experience. He stated that from the first of this outbreak, he had felt a desire to engage personally in the defence of righteousness and truth, which he regarded as the cause of our country, but had not felt at liberty to lay aside his work as a Christian minister to engage in it. But last week, when speaking at a war-meeting, he expressed a wish that something might take place that would clearly indicate that it was his duty to go forth to fight the battle of truth; and when the news of the recent disasters began to come, he felt that he could doubt no longer. He had drawn up a declaration to enlist as a soldier of the Government, and now he called upon all present, young men and men in the meridian of life, to come forward and enrol their names, and go with him to the field of battle. He exhorted pastors to aid in the work, by encouraging enlistments in their several churches and congregations. At this point the congregation could not restrain their patriotic feeling, but gave way to a burst of applause.

The excitement was great, but it was destined to receive a fresh impulse for Rev. T. B. Gregory, pastor of the church in Ontario, was introduced to the audience in the uniform of a captain of volunteers. He told us that for several months he had preached to his people the Gospel, and had also urged them to rally around the standard of their bleeding country. Recently, some twenty of his people said to him that if he would enlist, they would enlist with him. He thought of the sacrifices he must make, and after careful consideration, he drew up an enlistment paper and placed his name on it, and in ten days 119 names were appended to it. The company made choice of him as their captain, and on receiving his commission from the Governor, he tendered to the church his resignation as their pastor; but they refused to accept it, and generously voted to grant him leave of absence for three years, or during the war. 'So,' said he 'I appear before you as pastor of the Baptist church of Ontario, Wayne county, and captain of Company B. in the Cayuga and Wayne Regiment.' Here again applause could not be restrained.

Domestic News.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the U. S. of America.

WHEREAS, it has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States; and disloyal parties are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection: *Now, therefore, be it Ordered*—

First. That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, that all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting the militia drafts, or guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by court martial or military commission.

Second. That the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now or may hereafter during the rebellion be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any Court Martial or Military Commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. [L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Done at the City of Washington, this, the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty seventh. By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

On the Potomac.—After compelling the rebel army to recross the Potomac into Virginia, which they did on Thursday and Friday the 18th and 19th, in tolerable order, an ineffectual attempt was made by a portion of our forces to follow them. The Corn Exchange Regiment of our city being in the advance, and not receiving the order to return, held their ground manfully, until they lost about one third of their number. The enemy were severely punished by our artillery on the Maryland shore. Since that time, little has been done beyond reconnoissances, re-organization and burial of the dead of both armies.

The losses in the battles of South Mountain and the Antietam, (pronounced An-tee-tam, accent on the second syllable) are becoming more clearly ascertained.

The rebels are said to admit their loss in Maryland to be 30,000 men, of whom they lost 20,000 at Antietam. General Wright, of Georgia, was wounded in two places, General Branch, of North Carolina, killed, General Longstreet, wounded, General Anderson, wounded, and General Colquitt, of Georgia, killed. The Alabama brigade has not been able to muster 50 men since the battle.

Medical Inspector Muzzy has just returned from the field of battle on the Antietam, and gives some estimates of the Federal loss there, which are probably much more reliable than any yet made public. He places our loss at about fifteen hundred killed, and nearly, if not quite, seven thousand wounded. The number of rebel wounded left upon the field, he estimates at from three to four thousand, and their entire loss at from four to five thousand killed and over twelve thousand wounded.

It is understood that Surgeon General Hammond, who also returned from the field to-day, makes very nearly the same estimates, his variation from Col. Muzzy's numbers being, in killed, some three hundred less, and in rebel wounded a somewhat greater amount.

Harper's Ferry, Sept. 25th, 1852.—Our forces completed, last night, the building of a pontoon bridge across the Potomac at this place, which is in good working order. In a couple of days it is expected we will have another pontoon bridge across the Shenandoah, so as to enable us to keep and have communication with our forces on Loudon Heights and Maryland Heights. Two contrabands have just come into our lines. They represent the enemy as being very strong between here and Winchester, especially at Winchester. The rebels are fortifying Winchester.

The loss of the Rebels in the Second Battle of Bull Run.—Surgeon General Hammond has returned from the battle field between Manassas and Bull Run. He reports that our people have buried three thousand rebels left dead and unburied on the field by their friends, though it will be remembered, the latter held the field after that bloody engagement. He adds that there yet remain six hundred more rebel corpses to be interred. These interments under the direction of our Army Medical Department are in addition to those made by the army previous to leaving for its short lived campaign in Maryland, which must have been numerous. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the rebel killed far out-numbered ours in the battle.

General Pope's officers captured at the battle of Cedar mountain, and treated so shamefully by the rebel authorities at Richmond, have all been released. Among them is Brig. Gen. Prince, Col. Chapman of the 5th Connecticut and others, 96 in all.

Encouraging Enlistments.—It is reported in one of our morning papers that on the afternoon of last Thursday in Independence Square, a woman brought her husband to a recruiting tent, and told him if he didn't enlist she would go as a nurse. He might take his choice, but couldn't have *her* any more until the war was over. The man enlisted.

The Navy.—Commander Preble of the blockading Squadron, off Mobile, has been summarily and disgracefully dismissed from the service for permitting a rebel gun-boat, built in England, to run into the harbor.

The South West.—A United States army corps under General Rosecrans had a severe battle at Iuka, Miss., Sept. 20th, with 15,000 rebels, commanded by General Price, and gained a complete victory. Gen. Little, formerly Governor of Mississippi, was killed, and General Whitehead wounded and captured—both rebels. The enemy lost over 400 men killed and wounded. They retreated, with Rosecrans in pursuit.

General Grant telegraphed afterwards officially to General Halleck that he overrated our loss, and underestimated that of the rebels, in the battle at Iuka. We lost less than 100 killed, and the enemy 261.

On the 30th of August, a series of remarkable actions commenced between our forces at, and in the vicinity of, Bolivar, and much larger bodies of the enemy's cavalry, in which the western men repulsed the enemy severely, covering themselves with glory. At Medon, Tenn. on the Mississippi Central Rail Road, perhaps 60 miles east of Memphis, one hundred and fifty of our men behind Cotton bales kept 1500 of the enemy at bay, until reinforcements arrived when the rebels were driven off with decided loss, in killed and prisoners. A body of our forces 800 strong, under Col. Dennis, marching to Medon, met 7 regiments of rebel cavalry 5000 strong, and fought a protracted and desperate battle in which their wagons and 2 guns were lost: but during the engagement, the artillery and train was recaptured by Colonel Dennis, the enemy having destroyed four of the wagons by fire. The enemy made many determined charges, dividing their forces and dismounting part. They attacked both as infantry and cavalry, the cavalry charging so close as to fall from their horses almost within the ranks of our men.

The battle was of four hours' duration, at the end of which time the enemy left Col. Dennis in possession of the field, leaving one hundred and seventy-nine of his dead on the field, and also a large number of wounded. The total loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is over four hundred. The loss of Col. Dennis is five—buried on the field immediately after the action. His wounded numbered about fifty-five who were brought to the general hospital at this post the day after the battle.

Louisville has not become the central point of interest in the movements of the Western Army. On the 22nd of September, the city was thrown into intense excitement by the reported advance of the rebel army under General Bragg, who it was said had escaped General Buell, and was but 2 days' march from the city. It subsequently turned out that Buell had actually outmarched Bragg, although taking a more circuitous route; he reached Louisville on the 24th, and seven divisions of his army arrived in the vicinity of the city at the same time. On the 21st, 3 regiments of our cavalry drove 8000 rebel cavalry out of Munfordsville without loss. Nearly two thousand rebel prisoners and 24 wagon loads of provisions, were captured by our forces on the northern march.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 26.—General BUEL'S entire army arrived this morning. Passing through, on their advance toward the enemy, they were joined by a large force of our troops congregated here.

BRAGG'S pickets are at Middletown, twelve miles from here. It is said that they withdrew on the approach of our pickets Bragg's main body of troops is reported to be moving towards Springfield. Advices from Frankfort state that there are no Rebels there except a few sick ones, and those in Lexington are supposed to be evacuating.—*Religious Intelligencer.*

Meeting of Loyal Governors.—Nearly all the loyal States were represented in a conference of governors or their proxies, held at Altoona Pennsylvania, on the 24th and 25th September. The threatened invasion of the Northern States was the prime motive doubtless of their meeting, whatever else the Satanic press which is working in the interest of the slave power may say of it. On the 26th, most of the governors proceeded in a body to Washington, representing the following States: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire and Indiana—the last named State being represented by Colonel Rose. Between 12 and 1 o'clock they had an interview of an official character with the President, and presented an address expressing:—First. A cordial, personal and official respect for the President. Second. A determination, under all circumstances, to support and maintain his Constitutional authority, and the Governors therein speaking for themselves and the people of their respective States. Third. Pledging to him their aid in all measures calculated to bring the war to an early termination, which should be vigorously prosecuted to ultimate victory, unless all the rebels shall return to their Constitutional duty and obedience. Fourth. Congratulating the President upon his emancipation proclamation, believing that it will be productive of good as a measure of justice and sound policy, and Fifth. Referring to the merits of the soldiers who have fought our battles. The Governors were courteously and kindly received, and their suggestions listened to with attention. It is ascertained, for those who had the best opportunities for knowing, that there was no proposition made at the recent conference at Altoona, nor even a suggestion ventured, touching the removal of General McClellan; nor was any proposition offered or suggestion made as to the promotion of Fremont to the head of the army, or to the future disposal of that gentleman.

Railroad Accident.—A collison took place on the Cumberland Valley Railroad near Harrisburg on the morning of September 29th, between a troop train bringing away some of the Pennsylvania militia from the border and a freight train coming down. A dense fog was prevailing at the time. The sufferers by the accident were in the 20th regiment, Col. W. B. Thomas of this city commanding. Six were killed and sixty three wounded. Company I, of Reading, and Company F, of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange, suffered the most.

LATEST.

The Sabbath after the battle of Antietam was spent by Gen. McClellan in attending Divine service, a clergyman having been requested by him to preach; and service was held in his tent, the General having collected his staff to participate in the services. Gen. McClellan stated that the cause for which they were fighting was just, but the prayers of God's people were needed to insure success.

The Gubernatorial Convention at Altoona.—*Denial of the Herald's Reports.*

New York, September 29.—The following card is published to-day:

New York, Monday, Sept. 29

Having been requested to read the *New York Daily Herald* of to-day, so far as it describes the purposes and doings of the late Conference of Governors at Altoona, and happening to be the only member of that Conference now in this city, I do not hesitate to say that the implications contained in the correspondence from Altoona are without foundation in fact.

The meeting was characterized by the most kindly harmony of sentiment and unanimity of action in support of the Government in a most vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

N. S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire.

General Siegel has moved forward toward the enemy at Warrentown, who are said to be entrenching themselves there, and to be rebuilding the bridge behind them across the Rappahannock.

Gen. Pope has sent the following dispatch from his head-quarters:—"St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26, 1862. Despatches from Col. Sibley, just received, state that a sharp engagement has occurred with the Sioux near Yellow Medicine. About thirty Indians were killed, and many wounded. Our loss was five killed and thirty-four wounded. The Indians fell back toward Laginpale. Sibley is following."

Special Notices.

The next Stated Meeting of the *Presbytery of Harrisburg* was appointed to be in the Presbyterian Church in Dauphin, on the Seventeenth of October next, at half past seven o'clock in the evening, and to be opened with a sermon by Rev. Thomas Street.

C. P. WING, *Stated Clerk.*

Carlisle, Sept. 18, 1862. 2t.

Synod of Pennsylvania.—The Synod of Pennsylvania will meet in the Central Presb'n Church, Wilmington, Delaware, on the third Tuesday—the 21st of October, at 7½ 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 virtues. Rev. E. E. Adams: alternate, Rev. Cornelius Earle.
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 times. Rev. B. J. Wallace, D.D.; alternate, Rev. C. P. Wing, D.D.
5. The appropriate sphere of the Pulpit. Rev. Albert Barnes; alternate, Rev. Frank L. Robbins.
6. The duty of the Church to create and conserve a denominational literature. Rev. T. H. Robinson; alternate, Rev. T. J. Shepherd.

W. E. MOORE
Stated Clerk.

Synod of Western Reserve.—The next meeting of the Synod will be holden at Freemount, Ohio, October 17th, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

By order of the Synod,

XENOPHON BETTS,
Stated Clerk.

Vienna, Ohio, Sept. 10th, 1862.

The Third Presbytery of Philadelphia stands adjourned to meet in the West Nantmeal church, on *Tuesday, the 7th day of October, at 2 o'clock, PM.*

J. G. BUTLER,
Stated Clerk.

Philadelphia Fourth Presbytery stands adjourned to meet in Catasauqua First Church, Second Tuesday of October, (14th), 7½ o'clock P.M.

T. J. SHEPHERD,
Sept. 8, 1862. [sep11 3t] Stated Clerk.

Notice.—The Synod of Illinois will meet in the First Presbyterian Church, in the city of Quincy, on the 2d day of October, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

GEORGE C. WOOD,
Stated Clerk.

Jacksonville, Ills, Aug. 29th, 1862.

Important Facts. — Constant writing for six 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. mar20 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 Post Office. sep25 tf

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.—"The Union Prayer-Meeting."
46 pp. 8vo. Price 15cts. For sale by
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
sep25 1t] No. 1122 Chestnut St, Philadelphia.

Treemount Seminary.
NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.
The situation is high, healthy and beautiful amid ten acres of ground.
THE FALL AND WINTER SESSION,
Commences September 16, 1862. For Circulars dress, JOHN W. LOCH, Principal.
sept 4 4t.

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:
Androscoggin Railroad.
Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad.
Connecticut River Railroad.
Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad.
Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad.
Danbury and Norwalk Railroad.
Eastern Railroad.
Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad.
Hartford, New Haven and Springfield Railroad.
Housatonic Railroad.
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad.
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
Norwich and Worcester Railroad.
New Haven and Northampton Railroad.
New London Northern Railroad.
Ogdensburgh Railroad.
Providence and Worcester Railroad.
Pacific Railroad, St. Louis.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.
Rutland and Washington Railroad.
Terra Haute and Richmond Railroad.
Troy and Boston and Western Vermont Railroad.
Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad.
Vermont Valley Railroad.
Western Railroad, Albany to Worcester.
Worcester and Nashua Railroad.
Worcester and Boston Railroad.
Catawissa Railroad.
Cleveland and Washington Railroad.
Pennsylvania Railroad.
Peru and Indianapolis Railroad.
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.
St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.
Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroad
Rutland and Burlington Railroad.
Arrangements will be made for the entertainment of the friends of the Board.
Members of the Board, Missionaries, and all others who intend to be present, are requested to inform the Committee of Arrangements, by letter, on or before the 23d inst., addressed to Rev. S. G. BUCKINGHAM, Chairman of General Committee.
P.S.—Persons attending the meeting, who have not received notice of their place of entertainment, will please report themselves to the Committee of Reception, at the Chapel of the First Church. [sep11 4t

WINDOW SHADES,
Damask, Lace, and Muslin Curtains.
GILT Cornices, Bands, Gimps and Fringes.
Spring, Hair, and Husk Mattrasses; Verandah Awnings, improved styles.
Old Furniture re-Upholstered and Varnished.
Furniture Slips cut and made to fit. Carpets cut altered and laid, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, Wes End Curtain and Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chestnut street. mar6 tf

GEORGE J. BOYD,
BANKER,
No. 18 South Third Street, Philadelphia,
(Two doors above Mechanics' Bank.)
DEALER in Bills of Exchange, Bank Notes and Specie. Drafts on New York, Boston, Baltimore, etc., for sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission, at the Board of Brokers. Business Paper, Loans on Collaterals, etc., negotiated. Deposits received and interest allowed. ja9

A YOUNG LADY,
Of the highest respectability, and amiability; a member of the PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE, competent to teach all the higher branches of an English Education, including music and drawing, may be secured as public or private teacher by timely application to this office. sept 4 4t

G. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET American and Imported
WATCHES.
FINE Coral, Lava, and Carbuncle Jewelry, in Etruscan and plain mountings. Silverware of every description, warranted equal to coin. Plated Ware—Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Cups, Knives, Forks, etc. Repairing carefully attended to. nov28 1y

SYRUP OF DOCK.
JUMELLE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF DOCK
IS the remedy now more extensively used than any other, for the cure of Coughs, Liver Complaint, Spitting of Blood, and Pains in the Breast. As a blood purifier and invigorating specific, as a restorative in cases of physical debility and nervous irritation, it has no equal.
Sold by the Proprietor, F. JUMELLE, No. 1525 Market street, and at all Druggists. july24 tf

W. T. W.
Wilson's Tea Warehouse,
No. 236 Chestnut street,
W. T. WILSON,
Proprietor.
Tea and Coffee at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH. Orders from the country promptly attended to. ja26 tf

CHEAP HAT STORE!
TEMPLE OF FASHION!!
HATS AND CAPS
Cheap for Cash,
40 N. SIXTH STREET
(Between Market & Arch,)
BOURNE

Particular attention paid to bespoke Hats. [dec12 1

Superintendents, Teachers, and Committees
ABOUT making selections for Sabbath-School Libraries, should send for the SELECT DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of
J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.
148 South Fourth street,
Philadelphia, Penn'a.
The catalogue will be sent free on application. july 10 1y.

SAMUEL WORK. - - WILLIAM MCCOUCH.
KRAMER & RAHM, PITTSBURG.
BANKING HOUSE OF
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS in uncurrent Bank Notes and Coins. Southern and Western Funds bought on the most favorable terms.
Bills of Exchange on New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Richmond, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc., etc., constantly for sale.
Collections promptly made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Deposits received, payable on demand, and interest allowed as per agreement.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on commission, and Business Paper negociated.
Refer to Philadelphia and Commercial Banks, Philadelphia; Read, Drexel & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York; and Citizens' and Exchange Banks, Pittsburg. feb13 tf

FINE GROCERIES AND TEAS.
THOMPSON, BLACK & SON,
N. W. corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in fine Teas Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Fruit, Spices, Pickles Preserves, and every variety of choice Family Groceries.
Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packe securely for the country. sept20 1y

A CARD.
THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the patrons of the "American Presbyterian," and the public in general, that the
CLOTHING
manufactured, either ready-made or special order, is from material of the
VERY BEST FABRICS,
and warranted to give satisfaction.
The prices are marked in
PLAIN FIGURES,
on each garment, and in all cases, uniformly low.
TERMS CASH,
EDWARD T. TAYLOR,
For CHARLES STOKES,
oct31 No. 824 Chestnut street, Phila.

KOLLOCK'S
DANDELION COFFEE.
THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee Price 25 cents.
KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.
The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents. Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, Phila,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers. mar27 tf

J. BUFFINGTON,

ORGAN BUILDER
NO. 131 S. ELEVENTH ST.,
Above Walnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

Sacramental
A Pure and Unadulterated Article,

Especially suited for Communion Purposes
For sale by STAHL & MILLER,
S. E. corner Tenth and Arch streets,
dec26th 1y Philadelphia.

WILLIAM F. GEDDES,
Plain and Fancy Printer,
No. 320 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Over Adams' Express) Philadelphia.
Pamphlets, Constitutions, Circulars, Cards, Bill-heads, Bills of Lading, Law and Custom House Blanks, etc. mar27 tf

REMOVAL.
JAMES R WEBB,
DEALER IN
Fine Teas, Coffees, and Choice Family Groceries.
Has removed to the
S. E. corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, a few doors from his former location, where he will be happy to see his friends and customers.
Goods carefully packed and forwarded to the country.

ST. LOUIS
Sunday-School, Theological and Tract Depository.
THE American Sunday-School Union and American Tract Society, each maintained for many years depositories of their respective publications in this city; these are now united under the care of the subscriber, and he has added thereto a select assortment of the publications of the various evangelical denominations, with those of private publishers, which are sold at publishers' prices.
Catalouges and specimens of Sunday-School papers sent on application.
School Books and Stationery. Address
J. W. McINTYRE,
No. 9 South Fifth Street, St. Louis Mo.
ap10 tf

E. O. THOMPSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
N. E. COR. SEVENTH AND WALNUT STREETS,
Philadelphia.
THE design of this establishment is to meet the wants of Gentlemen accustomed to, or desirous of having Clothing made to order and measure.
Suitable selections can always be made from large varieties of material on hand for the purpose. [jan30 1y

E. H. ELDRIDGE, AGT.,
Fashionable Clothier,
[Formerly of Eighth and Chestnut streets,]
HAS taken the Store,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
Where he is prepared to furnish his old friends and the public in general with
CLOTHING,
Ready Made or Made to Order, in the Best Style,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
As he buys and sells exclusively for Cash. [dec5 1y

McCOLLIN & RHOADS,
PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS,
No. 1221 MARKET STREET,
HAVE constantly on hand, or furnish to order, Hydraulic Rams, Water Wheels, Windmills, Lift and Force Pumps, Stationary Washstands, Hydrants, Bathing Tubs, Lead, Cast and Wrought-Iron Pipes, Sheet Lead, and all other articles in the trade. Portable Gas and Water-Works put up on the most approved principles.
All work done on moderate terms and warranted to give satisfaction.
N.B.—CHEMICAL WORK, OF LEAD-BURNING personally attended to. sep11 tf

THE SILVER CHORD;
A Companion to the "Home Circle."
A Collection of Favorite
Songs, Ballads, Duets und Quartettes,
With Pianoforte Accompaniment.
NO book has