American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist:

American Presbuterian country, and the success of our armies now in the

GENESEE EVANGELIST.

JOHN W. MEARS. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1862.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER, IN THE INTEREST OF THE Constitutional Presbyterian Church.

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Beligious Antelligence.

Episcopal.

of a committee, waits at this writing for final adeyes of our Southern brethren. He would vote

Special services for the country were held in the Triaity Church on Wednesday morning Oc. 8. The the above address, and a very visible disposition to prayers employed are lamentably deficient in their applaud was noticed in a portion of the House. tone. Here are the strongest sentences we can cull from them.

"We beseech Thee so to sanctify unto us our present distress, and so to make haste to deliver us, that war shall be no more in all our borders, and from communion for a matter of mere words, and that all resistance to the lawful Government of the because the two parties did not clearly understand land shall utterly cease. May our brethren who one another's speech. * * They pray for those seek the dismemberment of our National Union, who actually are their rulers. This they must do, under which this people, by thy Providence, have whether or no; but in so doing they only obey what been so signally prospered and blessed, be convinced has been the law of the Church ab initio. He quoof their error and restored to a better mind. Grant ted the rule of early times from Justin Martyr, Terthat all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and malice tullian, Dionysius of Alexandria, and Eusebius, that may be put away from them and us, and that bro- the Government de facto was a therly love and fellowship may be established among the church. The church must bring her peculiar us to all generations." * * "We humbly be- and appropriate ecclesiastical strength to the relief seech Thee, of thine infinite mercy, to appease the of the country. As individuals we could do it by tumults among us, to bring to an end the dreadful joining her armies; but, as a Body, this Convention strife which is now raging in our land, and to restore peace to our afflicted country. And we most

flesh and blood. That belonged wholly to the dehumbly beseech Thee to grant to all of us grace to partment of the civil and secular government. Why walk henceforth obediently in Thy holy command- not leave it there? We could give that government ments, and in due subjection to the power that is from Thee, so that, leading a quiet and a possessible in all goddiness and honesty, we may continually ple of God!

The various resolutions which had been offered,

Loyal men may well inquire in amazement if this is all that the venerable chief pastors of the Episcopal Church can find it in their hearts to ask for their country at this time?

Church on the war. The Triennial Convention Goddard and Judge Conyngham. Tolerably prowas "disturbed" on the third day of the Session, by Southern or pro-nothing committee, that! a Mr. Brunot of Pennsylvania, who had just re-Hon, Washington Hunt of N. Y. on the same side | cept in the capacity of chaplain. said: "Before high heaven he could boldly proclaim that day, that the Church was free from the ern sympathisers, on which we will not dwell. responsibility of blood; and if all religious denomi- Judge Chambers and Dr. Hawks were again prominations had followed our example, there would nent. The latter said: "We must not lug in all have been no war, and we should now have been the little dirty questions of the day which will be

Hon, Murray Hoffman offered a series of resolutions with the true patriotic ring in them, referring to the seceded portion of the Episcopal Church in Resolved. That the Protestant Episcopal Church

in the United States of America is alone the parti- Dr. Clarkson, thought some of the brethren at the cular or national Church for all who have acknow- South were misquiders rather than misguided. In ledged themselves its members.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, all ministers and other persons who have united in the the vortex of rebellion. The family, the Church, acts and preceedings before set forth, [acts of and the State, were all of divine appointment: and Ecclesiastical secession] have fallen into the sin of if the Church could not say to the State in her troudisobedience to the Church.

able language, for the success of the government father, he would understand that the rebukes to in suppressing the rebellion. Judge Chambers was children often gave the greater pain to the parent. very much incensed at the resolution. He said: For the church to do nothing now, would be to enact "It was with deep and heartfelt regret he heard a the part of the Priest and the Levite in the parable lay deputy offer that series of Resolutions charging of the Good Samaritan. He begged them not to all in one mass are to be denounced as vile sinners. We who have friends among these sinners,—bone we are to raise our hands to God and ask His curses

able and vigorous appeal for some proper action on the first flush of secession. They have been forethe part of the Convention. He said: "The men most in fomenting secession. He would utter his who stood arrayed against the church and country solemn protest against disunion. Had the Church ought to have been, and might have been, in the been true in her loyalty, the rebellion would never performance of their duty, the conservators of our have gained a foothold. national unity. It was the duty of that body, as intrusted with the keeping of the church, to rebuke ever having been transacted. The proposed canons

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, followed in a calm, philosophical and exhaustive arguin the same direction; the principal of which was a ment. He proceeded to answer every question preamble and resolutions offered by Rev. Dr. Vinraised against the resolution, and said that the ton, declaring the consecration of Richard H. Wiladoption of a prayer for the country in which they mer, D.D., to the Episcopal See of Alabama, as could all unite was demanded at that moment. He "uncanopical, irregular, and schismatical;" and said: General Convention had been marked by an pronouncing his jurisdiction void. This was tempounfailing courtesy, restraining itself from all action | rarily laid aside.

from disruption and schism? However, the motion for reconsideration of Mr. mens of the prayers uttered on that occasion; some-Brunot's resolution was lost, but by a much less what Laodicean they must perforce be called. decisive vote than that which at first tabled the pro-

posals; viz: 20 to 18. and breadth; Judge Carpenter of New Jersey of infinitesimal scraps of manly and loyal sentiments fering a resolution calling upon the Bishops for a which we find in it. According to this document. fering a resolution calling upon the District of the Convention, as in a sort of twilight, "cannot be form of prayer in relation to the wicked rebellion now prevailing in the land—for the safety of our wholly blind (!) to the course which has been pur-

Hon. R. C. Winthrop at this point made a speech that was marked more by ingenuity than out spoken mapliness. As in the Old School Assembly of last year, an appeal was made to a member of the Cabinet, who answered unfavorably to action on the part of the body, so Mr. Winthrop undertook to say that the Government would prefer that the Convention "preserve carefully all ties of religious and fraternal sympathy that may remain, for these Christian ties, though now concealed, perhaps ununder duress, may once more be restored, and help to bind us together in one" * * "In an ecclesiastical assembly, he thought it better to avoid all expressions that may leave after them any cause of rritation or heartburn." Remarkable how these oily-tongued politicians

can instruct Ecclesiastical Assemblies in the cultivation of Christian charity!] Nevertheless Mr. Winthrop consented to Judge

Carpenter's resolution. He even voted against tabling Mr. Brunot's for its words did not sound harsh to his ears.

Judge Carpenter's resolution was referred to a committee of nine, to be appointed by the chair. Mr. Hoffman then reproduced his own resolutions, for Governor of New York, made a long speech, in which he favored free discussion, but opposed pronouncing an opinion against "our Southern brethren." The measure seemed to him very like the issuing of a "Pope's hull against the Comet." It seemed that we were first to pass judgment on our Southern brethren, en masse; and, if we ever found time and inclination, we would try them afterwards.

He begged them to pause before condemning the absent-condemning hundreds and thousands of brethren, not a man of whom was here to speak for himself. [Speaking plainly enough, Mr. Democratic-candi-The Triennial Convention of this body in New date-Seymour, would you but hear it, by death-York city is much agitated by questions growing ing bullets and by the cannon's mouth.] He was out of the rebellion. Loyal men in the body require prepared to denounce the political action of the that an unequivocal position be taken towards the South: but he was loth to take a similar course torebellion, and especially towards Bishop Polk, who wards his fellow members of the Church. He knew abandoned his ministerial position in order to take that he might yet maintain fraternal regard towards a high military command in the rebel army. The them, [Bishop Polk included?]; and that even in case of "Bishop!" Wilmer of Alabama, made a case of a separation, though they might not be membishop by a fragment of the Church since the sep- bers of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Uniaration, is also in hand. Suitable prayers for the ted States, yet they would still be members of the crisis are also demanded and a great mass of busi- Protestant Episcopal Church of the world. He was ness under this head, being principally in the hands anxious that the Church should stand right in the for Mr. Brunot's resolutions [not Mr. Hoffman's.]

> Dr. Hawks, whose Southern sympathies are well known, made a rank speech, as the following choice

Marked sensation accompanied the delivery of

extracts will show Men of honest minds would never cut off brethren our sympathy, our means, our arms, our lives; but

were referred to the Committee of Nine. This committee. on the following morning, was announced as

Rev. Mr. Mead, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Thrall. Hon, Washington Hunt, Rev. Dr. Highee, Rev. The Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Dr. Totten, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, General Charles

Yet the committee cannot draw off all the strength turned from the battle field near Sharpsburg, and of this live question. On the 5th day it comes up who, out of a full heart, offered strong resolutions in great proportions. Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of this against the rebellion, and calling upon the Bishops city, a brave, straightforward man seemingly, proto frame a prayer in accordance with the same. Al- posed a series of cauons for the adoption of the most immediately the resolutions were tabled by the House, which declared that no Bishop of the Prooverwhelming vote of 26 to 9; almost three to one. testant Episcopal Church, in the United States. The ill effect of such action was, however, speedily should leave the ministry to take up arms, and that perceived, and a proposal to reconsider was offered the exclusive calling of those in orders, who were and debated at great length. Judge Chambers of members of the Convention, consisted in the per-Chestertown Md., hoped no firebrand would be in- formance of their ministerial duties; and that no troduced merely to please public opinion outside. clergyman should be connected with the army ex-

> Of course a new storm of wrath arose from Southburied with their agitation."

Here is a noble word on the other side, however, by a Dr. Clarkson, of Illinois, which may be put in contrast with some frothy declarations of Hon. Mr. Hunt, on the exemplary innocence of "the Church" in the war, already quoted by us. The Illinoisian. some places our brethren had been put in the van, and helped to urge the rest of the community into ble, "God bless you and save you!" then God have The resolutions also call for prayer, in unmistake- mercy on the Church! If Judge Chambers was a

with dark and damnable crime; of which we are to mind the cry of "No politics!" It was the old cry pronounce them guilty a whole section of our fel- of "Wolf!" The rebellion was not yet over, and low Churchmen, with clergy by the hundreds, and votes given in this House might decide whether the Rt. Rev. Fathers who have sat in our chancels: | ship of State was to go down, or to outride the storm. And likewise this of Dr. Vinton: (whom the Church Journal of New York, steadily ignores in

of our bone, flesh of our flesh, blood of our blood- this debate, calling him simply 'a clerical deputy.' The South was guilty of schism—the worst kind schism, separation. He condemned the clergy and On the other side, Rev. Dr. Vinton made a most | the laity of the South for organizing opposition in

> Thus the fifth day passed, no other business whatwere referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Sixth day witnessed further demonstrations

that might wound the feelings of Southern men. The Seventh day, Wednesday, was observed by But what had we gained by it? Had it saved us appointment of the Bishops, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; we have given some speci-

On the Eighth day, Thursday, Mr. Winthrop introduced the report of the Committee of Nine, which Next day, the subject again came up, in its length contains an extraordinary amount of apology for the

sued in their ecclesiastical and civil relations by great | the close of the engagement. The rebel force has numbers of the ministers and members of this not been estimated. There were sixty two regiments Church." Plainly enough the authors of the docu- of them.

ment had not been to Sharpsburg, as Pennsylvania Mr. Brunot had. And they "feel bound"—trenendous obligation—"to declare" their "solemn sense of the deep and grievous wrong they the re- ded. Our loss is stated at 3300. Rebel killed alon pels] WILL HAVE inflicted, etc., should they persevere | 1300. in striving to rend asunder." etc, Of course no obligation has yet accrued, nor will accrue, we suppose, until the effect of these declarations has been tried on General Polk and his fellow-churchmen. Finally the resolutions pledge the earnest and devout prayers of the Body to the Government, that its efforts may be crowned with speedy and complete success to the glory of God and restoration of the Union. infantry, and drove them off with loss. Yet it is left wholly to the judgment of the Bishops whether or not to prescribe suitable forms of prayer

Domestic Mews.

well for the rebels as for us."

The Late Victory at Corinth was a very se vere conflict, and if accounts received nearly a week afterwards are correct, it was originally a defeat, onverted by the returning bravery of the defeated out rallied men, into a decisive victory.

In order to gain a correct idea of the battle of Corinth, it is necessary to go back to the desperate fight at Iuka, on the 19th of September. General Grant had information prior to that engagement that the rebel General Van Dorn was marching up with a heavy force to flank Corinth on the west, and to attack either that place or Bolivar, Tennessee while Price should move up simultaneously from Iuka. Price's discomfiture at Iuka delayed, but did not entirely frustrate this plan.

After the battle of the 19th he retreated by way f Marietta and Fulton to Tupelo, and then march-Corinth. It appears that their main army marched north through Ruckersville and Jonesboro to Pocaontas, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and then moved down the road to attack General Rosecrans, while another column, probably Price's, ook the shortest route by way of Kossuth,

The First Day's Fight.—On the morning of the force, about six miles northeast of Corinth. Before nine c'clock the engagement became general and fierce, and a sanguinary battle was fought.

Our men, under Rosecrans, stood up manfully, and fought with great coolness and brayery. But regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade poured in upon us, and we were forced slowly backwards, fighting desperately. The rebels pushed forward with determined obstinacy, and held every foot of advantage ground. They outflanked our inferior force on the left, and were attempting to get in our rear. We were obliged to fall back still further, to prevent this movement from being accomplished. The enemy were inside of our breastworks, pushing us backward towards the town, when darkness put an end to the fighting for that day.

During the day's fight our loss was heavy, but hat of the enemy must have largely exceeded ours. Three pieces of the 1st Missouri battery were cap-

Brigadier-General Hackleman fell, mortally wounled, at the head of his brigade. General Oglesby

the morning of the 4th the enemy opened briskly on ryland side, even as far as Emmetsburg. the town with shot and shell. Our batteries replied. and for an hour or more heavy cannonading was kept up. At the expiration of that time two of the rebel guns had been disabled, and shortly after dayight their battery of seven guns were captured. A portentous quietness soon occurred, and it was evident that some movement was being made by the enemy. The Western Sharpshooters, under Colonel Burks, were ordered forward as skirmishers to

At half-past nine o'clock they met the enemy within a quarter of a mile of the advance of our line of battle, advancing rapidly in heavy columns upon the town. They immediately opened a murderous fire on the skirmishers, who immediately began to retire, returning the fire of the enemy with

The woods seemed alive with rebels, and it appeared impossible for this gallant regiment to escape destruction in their retreat over three quarters of a mile of open ground, which intervened between them and our temporary works of defence.

In a few moments the engagement became gene ral. Our batteries opened a destructive fire on the exposed ranks of the rebels, mowing them down like grass. The slaughter among them was frightful. But with unparalleled daring and recklessness they rushed impetuously forward. They charged our captured a small fortification, in which the battery of the 1st Missouri was planted. Our fortune seemed to be all lost. A temporary panic seized our men, and the rebels once more marched into the

New batteries opened upon them. Our men, under the direction of a few courageous officers, and stimulated by their example, though thinned in ranks, fought desperately. The advance of the enemy was checked. They wavered, and then fell back.

Our loss was comparatively small during this fearour one killed. Among the rebels killed and left on the field was Brigadier-General Rodgers, of New Mississippi, and another Colonel commanding a brigade, whose name was not learned.

The enemy was commanded by Van Dorn, Price, and Villipigue, with their respective army corps, Our proportion of officers killed is thought to be

large. We lost but four taken prisoners. The rebel loss is about 800 killed and from 1500

The battle was fought chiefly on Saturday, the 4th inst.

On Sunday, General Ord drove the enemy five miles over the hills and through the woods and valleys, the rebels taking advantage of every wood for fight lasted seven hours.

CHEVALLA, October 6. - To Major-Gen. Grant: The enemy are totally routed, throwing everything

General Grant has since re-called Rosecrans from pursuit, as the enemy were utterly scattered.

Two Days' Fighting in Kentucky.—On Wedesday, October 8th, Bragg's rebel army attacked inst., makes the result of the Corinth battle even more disastrous to the rebels than our own reports. two divisions of General McCook's corps de armee near Perrysville, a village Southeast of Louisville, beyond Bardstown. The fighting was desperate. Colonel Wolford, of the First Kentucky Cavalry, after five charges, took two batteries, and the enemy, after fighting, were driven back light miles. Our forces numbered about fifteen thousand infantry, eight batteries of artillery, and twenty-five hundred cavalry. Reinforcements were received towards leader among them.

Generals Jackson and Terrill, and Acting-Brigadier Generals Webster and Lytle, on our side, were killed. General Rousseau is reported slightly woun-

Early next morning, General Buell attacked General Bragg at Chaplin's Fork, near Perrysville. A short but terrific battle ensued, when the rebels broke and retreated rapidly over three diverging roads southward, our forces being in full pursuit. At 3 o'clock the same morning, General Dumont surprised the rebels in the vicinity of Frankfort, where they had 600 cavalry and two regiments o

Our State Invaded. Lt was generally felt that for the emergency, there being none such in exist-Fovernor Curtin was hasty in dismissing the militia ence of general authority. According to loyal men to their homes after the battle at Antietam and the in the Convention, the present prayers "answer as withdrawal of General Lee across the Potomac and so it turns out, for the audacious and not very badly beaten enemy has sent at least a brigade of cavalry under Stuart into Pennsylvania, and has twenty-five or thirty niles above Williamsport. Before the surrender of Chambersburg the following was telegraphed:—"They took the horses and all other property they wanted at Mercersburg, offering rebel scrip for it. They did no injury to individuals that I have heard of."

The rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Road,

on which Chambersburg is situated, is safe. All the troops in Harrisburg were ordered at once to the Valley. Chambersburg is but 45 miles southwest of Harrisburg.

Up to 7 o'clock Saturday morning the rebels were still in Chambersburg. Private property seems not ed northwest to Ripley, where he joined Van Dorn to have been interfered with, except in the stealing and Lovell, and the combined forces moved upon of horses, 500 of which were carried off. At 7 o'clock they moved eastward, having first destroyed the buildings belonging to the Cumberland Valley and Franklin Railroads, with a warehouse, all contain ing valuable stores. The ammunition captured by our cavalry in cutting their way through from Har per's Ferry, was blown up by the rebels. They then moved to Emmetsburg, Md., just south of the Pennd our outposts were attacked by the enemy in sylvania line, due north of Frederick City. At this latter place are immense army stores, at which it is supposed they were aiming. Large bodies of National troops were sent to this place, and various movements of other troops were made, with a view

to capturing the invaders.
On reaching Woodboro, 7 miles north of Frede rick. General Stuart ascertained from his scouts that a large Federal force was stationed to intercept him, and that General McClellan had discovered his movement eastward in time to afford ample protec-

which he made on the Baltimore turnpike to Liberty-town. Then he turned southward, crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Monrovia, and appeared on the Potomac at Nolan's Terry at the peared on the Potomac at Nolan's Ferry, at the mouth of the Monocacy river, sometime Saturday night or Sunday morning, having accomplished a circuit of 90 miles in 48 hours. Here, however, two Maine regiments were stationed with artillery, but the city lend its aid, and act promptly for the good of no cavalry; hence the rebels were able to escape and, will free the rebels were able to escape and, will free the rebels were able to escape and, will free the rebels were able to escape and, will free the rebels were able to escape and, will free the rebels were able to escape and, will free the rebels were able to escape and, will free the rebels were able to escape and, and set promptly for the good of those who peril their lives for the country. ties at various points. Some of them are believed The Second Day's Fight. - About four o'clock on at this writing to be yet scattered about on the Ma-

Effective Reconoissance.—On the 5th instant, Colonel Egan, with the 15th New York regiment, crossed the Potomac at Nolan's Ferry, passed through Waterford and went within two miles north of Leesburg. At this point they fell in with and captured a rebel wagon train, proceeding from Leesburg towards Winchester, in charge of a detachment of rebel cavalry. In the wagons were found the official papers of General Longstreet, a large Virginia State flag, ninety-six muskets in excellent order, one splendid hospital tent used by General Longstreet as his marquee, seventeen other tents and nineteen flies, all in good order, artillery harness for eighteen horses, two wagon loads of trunks, valises and carpet bags, filled with the clothing of General Longstreet and the officers of his staff, and of the Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth Virginia regiments, and a large quantity of knapsacks, blankets, soldiers' clothing Church. Rev. John McLeod; alternate, Rev.Wm. caisson, in fine order, full of ammunition, seven fine horses and twelve head of fat beef cattle. The results of this reconnoissance are most important.

A Mr. Howell; Government clerk, and formerly Editor, captured at Sayage Station, and recently released from Richmond, says that "Gen. Winder makes a regular business of sending to the various places in which Union prisoners are confined for the works desperately, broke our lines of infantry, and purpose of exchanging Confederate notes for Treasury notes. His Orderly came down to the prison for that purpose when Mr. Howell was there, and he goes about thus whenever a fresh lot of our soldiers arrive.

"He claims to do this for the purpose of gathering up Treasury Notes to send out to Havana, Baltimore, and other foreign places, to pay for goods purchased, as 'Confederate' notes and bonds will no be received latterly in payment."

The Late Success in Florida.—A despatch ha Our lost battery was regained, and once more it been received at WASHINGTON, dated on the 5th hurled destruction into their ranks. The day was giving an account of the success attending the attack made by the naval force under Commander Steedman, and the military led by Gen. Brannon ful charge. That of the enemy was fully twenty to upon the St. John's bluff, a powerful battery, which was effectually silenced, the garrison put to flight, and heavy guns and valuable army supplies Orleans, Colonel and Acting Brigadier Johnson, of captured. "The success," the despatch adds, has been without loss on our side. We retain possession of St. John's river as far as Jackson-

Taxation in Rebeldom.—The Richmond Exuminer thus describes the proposed tax measures of the "Confederacy;" The bill provides that every citizen give to Government one-fifth his gross income, and receive in acknowlegement eight per cent to 1800 wounded. We have 1500 prisoners at Corinth, and 300 on the Hatchie, with more coming in constantly. We have taken several thousand stand of arms, thrown away by the rebels in their vier blow at our credit than the public enemy. Goflight. They are mostly new guns of English manu-facture. Our loss is believed to be about 300 killed to ruin its credit, if the confidence of the public were not so well supported.

The War in Southwest Missouri.—On the 4th of October, General Schofield advanced upon the rebels at Newtonia, a small town fifty-four miles southwest of Springfield, and, after a two hours' engagement, the relies broke and fled in all directions. their infantry, and every hill for their artillery. The The enemy's force is estimated at 15,000. Our loss is trifling.

Premium on Gold.—We are all astonished in the North at the premium of 28 per cent now or away. We are following them sharply. W.S. lately demanded on gold. An Englishman lately escaped from Richmond, gave \$320 "Confederate" money, for \$100 in gold.

> The Rebels Acknowledge a Defeat at Corinth Col. E. J. C. Kewen, member elect of the Legischarge of treason. Secession sympathizers are numerous in some of the southern counties of California, having succeeded in controlling the local elec-tions. Mr. Kewen has been something of a ring-

Marriages.

AT Calvary church, in this city, on Tuesday, October 7th, by the father of the bride, CORYDON J. MATTICE, Esq., of Cornwall, Canada West, to MELITA S., daughter of the Rev. John Jenkins, D.D.

Deaths.

DIED, in West Almond, Allegany county, N. Y., September 14, 1862, JAMES STURDEVANT, aged 73

For more than fifty years an exemplary and faithful member of the household of Faith, fully sustaining the great cardinal doctrines of the Cross in all his intercourse with his fellow creatures; greatly beloved by his family and brethren in the Church, as well as y all that knew him. He was taken like a shock of orn fully matured for the garner above. L. S. KILLED on the battle-field of Antietam, OSCAR

MONEL CORNMAN SON Of L. R. CORNMAN, Esq., of

Corporani Cornman was a member of company B. First Minnesota Regiment, and was one of the first to enlist under the call for three months volunteers. He passed through all the dangers and vicissitudes of found Mercersberg and Chambersburg so utterly unprepared and helpless, that he occupied them without resistance on the 10th of October. They crossed the Potomac at Hancock, its nearest point to the Pennsylvania line where the breadth of the Maryland territory is carcely five miles; some twenty five or thirty miles above Williamsnort. naintances we know of none more worthy of esteem for his manly virtues and intellectual adornments. He was beloved by all his comrades in the camp, and alike by every citizen with whom he became acquainted. Corporal Cornman's body was interred by Comp. B., apart from all the others in a beautiful grove near the battle-field. May it rest undisturbed by the clangor of battle, until the great Day when kindred and friends and comrades shall meet to separate no more forever. It is hard to separate thus from friends we love, it is hard to be thus cut off in the vigor of opening manhood; but if death must come thus early, the battle-field is the place for the

patriot to die. "They NEVER FAIL who die In a great cause:
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all others, and conduct
The world, at last, to Freedom.?

Special Motices.

The Third Presbytery of Philadelphia stands adjourned of meet in the Central Presbyterian church at Wilmington, Del., at 3 o'clock P. M., of Tuesday next, Oct. 21st.

THE PHILADELPHIA BIBLE SOCIETY A CKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the following amounts, to supply U. S. Seamen and Volunteers, also the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals with the Sacred Scriptures:

From Miss Lucy Mayer, \$5,00; James Field, \$5,00; Miss S. T. M., \$5,00; Miss L. W. M., \$5,00; Miss P., \$5,00; A Lady, 2,00; Mary, \$1,00; Members of the 15th Presbyterian Church, \$5,60; Miss

we solicit the continuance of subscriptions from individuals and schools. Let each Sabbath School in

Niagara Presbytery will meet at Somerset, on uesday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock, P.M., JOSHUA COOK, Stated Clerk.

The next Stated Meeting of the Presbytery of Hurrisburg 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.

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,

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

Synod of Western Reserve. The next meet ing of the Synod will be holden at Fremont, Ohio, October 17th, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

By order of the Synod, XENOPHON BETTS,

Vienna, Ohio, Sept. 10th, 1862.

Important Facts. — Constant writing for six nonths 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 coninued use, while the Steel Pen is ever changing b 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 one selected; therefore, in the use of the Gold Per

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 nother column.

Advertisements.

TNCLE JABEZ; or, the Teachings of Adversity. A SECRET REVEALED; or, the Story of Min-KATE MORGAN AND HER SOLDIERS; or MISS KATY'S LITTLE MAID. A Lesson of Published and for sale by

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