The sealed letter referred to by Dr. McLeod is presumed to be for scholarships, which appear in the acknowledgment below, and which were received on the 16th of May.

GEORGE H. STUART, *Treasurer.*

Foreign.

Scotland.—*New Free Church in Glasgow.*—On Thursday, Aug. 6th, the foundation-stone of a new place of worship in connexion with the Free Church, was laid in Glasgow, in Charlotte street, near the Green. The edifice is intended to relieve the overcrowded pews of the Wynd Church, and the congregation to be formed within its walls will be the second offshoot which that flourishing Church has thrown out within the space of four years. The new building will be a substantial and elegant structure, capable of accommodating 1,000 persons, and having attached behind a spacious hall, with vestry, session-house, and beadle's house. The total cost of the structure is expected to be about 3,000*l.*

Opening of a new Church, Crathie: Dr. Guthrie Church on Architecture.—The foundation-stone of the new Church at Crathie was laid, on the 15th of July, last year by the Earl of Dalhousie. The site for the new church was granted by the Prince Consort, and was the last act of his public life in Scotland. The spot selected is one of the minor hills about a mile to the south of Balmoral, and the church is placed about halfway up the slope, at the upper edge of a thick plantation. It is a very neat Gothic erection, with lancet windows and slender spire, and is intended to accommodate about 400 people. The interior has been finished in a very superior manner. The entire cost will be about 1,000*l.* The church was formally opened Aug. 6th, by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, who took it in his way on his return to Edinburgh from Thurso and the north, where he had been spending his holidays. After the sermon, the Dr. said.

"I highly approve of the resolution of our friends that led them to build such a house as this; because there is no greater mistake in the world than to fancy that while God is a God of holiness, a God of power, and of justice, he is not also a God of taste. I say that God is a God of taste, just as much as he is a God of anything else that is lovely and good. And how do I prove that, you may ask? I prove that by just asking you to go to the sea-shore and find out for me a shell that is not pretty. I prove that by asking you to go to those meadows and find out a flower that is not pretty. Let me tell you that the flowers would have produced their kind according to the law, although they had never been painted. It is not necessary for the rose and the lily that the one should blush so beautiful a red, and the other bloom as white as snow. God has made a useful flower—a useful rose and a useful *lily*—and then painted them. It is as certain as that the Bible is true, that He is a God of taste, as much as he is possessed of those other attributes. And therefore it is, I say, that I rejoice in the erection of such a building for God's service. Our old stupid notion was—we abhorred Popery so much that we recoiled to the other side—that God was never so well worshipped as in an ugly house. It is a great mistake. A mistake contrary to the Bible—contrary to reason and common sense. I like to see a man have the best of books in his library gilded, though every other book there should be in plain binding; I like to see an honest working man, or a servant girl—I like to see any humble poor person keep his or her best dress for the Lord's day, or for attendance at the Lord's table. Now, I want to see everything connected with God's service becoming. I do not want to see money uselessly thrown away upon it. But I want to see things that are in accordance with taste, and that give evidence of it."

Ireland.—*New Presbyterian Church, Roscommon.*—On Thursday, Aug. 6th, at ten o'clock, the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Presbyterian Church, took place in the presence of a considerable number of the respectable inhabitants of the town and its vicinity. Wm. Todd, Esq., of Dublin, and Mrs. Todd, with a few other strangers, were also present. The Rev. John Edgar, D. D., read the 84th Psalm.

Domestic News.

Siege of Charleston.—Charleston papers received since the evacuation of Forts Wagner and Gregg, describe the tremendous character of the bombardment to which they were subjected by our batteries and vessels, particularly on Friday, Saturday and Sabbath. The *Mercury* of Sept. 7th says:

The dawn of Friday last revealed a large United States banner—the hated flag of stars and stripes—flaunting from a work of the enemy within one hundred and and fifty yards of Wagner.

At three o'clock on Saturday the enemy again opened upon Wagner from all their land batteries, assisted by the Ironsides, several gunboats, and an occasional shot from the monitors. This bombardment—beyond all doubt the most fierce and long continued which has taken place against Wagner since the beginning of the seige—lasted throughout Saturday and Saturday night, and did not abate until Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. Nor was this abatement of much duration. The fire was soon renewed, and was continued with little less vigor all Sunday, the Ironsides—which maintained a position between Gregg and Wagner, and kept shelling Wagner and the beach—being especially active.

It was on Saturday night, however, and on Sunday morning up to 8 A. M., that the bombardment raged with its greatest fury. The shots—many of them coming together, as from the broadside of a ship—were often more than sixty to the minute.

It is almost impossible to describe the terrible beauty of the scene in Charleston harbor, as witnessed on Saturday night from the city. From Moultre almost to Secessionville a whole semi-circle of the horizon was lit up by incessant flashes from cannon and shell. As peal on peal of artillery rolled across the waters, one could scarcely resist the belief that not less than a thousand great guns were in action. It was a grand chorus of hell, in which Moloch might have assisted, and over which Satan might have presided. All this went on beneath a waning September moon, which, with its warm Southern light, mellowed by a somewhat misty atmosphere, brought out softly, yet distinctly, the most distant outlines of the harbor.

The loss at Wagner during this awful bombardment was considerable. Up to 8 o'clock on Sunday it amounted to one hundred and fifty is killed and wounded. Probably many more were added to these casualties in the course of the day. Under cover of their ceaseless fire, the Yankees had approached on Sunday within forty yards of Wagner.

The same night, the 6th, the evacuation took place. The rebels place the total of their losses on the island at 700; ours they reckon to be not less than 6000!! Still later rebel dispatches, dated Charleston, Sept. 14th and 15th, say:

The enemy is perfecting arrangements for the permanent occupation of Morris Island, erecting lines of telegraph along the whole island, and converting Battery Wagner into a powerful work, enlarging the bomb-proof, &c. They fire on our boats plying in the harbor from Battery Gregg. The enemy is building a telegraph line from Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski along the Carolina coast to Cumming's Point. A magazine of one of our James' Island batteries was exploded to-day, and killed one lieutenant and five men.

On the night of the 8th of September, a force of about 500, detailed from our vessels in Charleston harbor, attempted the capture of Fort Sumpter. They were apparently anticipated; a strong garrison being in the Fort. Signals were flashed, and as the party attempted to land and scale the very steep inclines of rubbish, a fire was poured upon them from the shore batteries, compelling them to retreat. Loss about 100.

North Carolina.—The Raleigh, N. C., *Standard*, which has been most freely and earnestly discussing the policy of the rebellion, and exposing its lamentable failure, was destroyed recently by some rebel soldiers. The friends of the *Standard*, in revenge attacked and sacked the office of a violent rebel press in the same city. North Carolina, whether union at heart or not, is hopelessly divided as to the rebellion.

Army of the Potomac.—On the 13th, General Pleasanton advanced 3 miles beyond Culpepper Court House, and in the sharp skirmish which attended the movement, captured 3 guns, and 150 prisoners. Loss 3 killed and 40 wounded. The 2nd Army Corps occupied Culpepper immediately after. Gen. Pleasanton pushed on to the Rapidan.

The editor of the Washington *Star*, who left Culpepper September 17th, says:

"That on Wednesday night, the Union line extended from Stevensburg, through Culpeper Court House, to Stone Mountain House, four miles north of the Court house. Thursday morning this line was changed, the army having advanced to a closer proximity to the Rapidan river, where the rebel corps of A. P. Hill and Ewell are believed to be strongly fortified. The Army of the Potomac was never before in as fine a condition as at this moment, so healthy, so cleanly, and so well supplied. It is worth to day in a hard fight twice as it ever was before the battle of Gettysburg.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.—The President, in accordance with the authority given him by Congress, has suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus until the rebellion has ceased. The main object of the measure is to prevent disloyal opposition to the conscription act, and to arm the Government against treasonable organizations formed for its destruction. It will not interfere in any way with the rights of loyal citizens. It is only suspended in cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, the military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them hold persons under their command or in their custody either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen enrolled, drafted, or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval service by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service.

East Tennessee and Georgia.—Rumors of disaster to Rosecrans were current last week. A Louisville Ky., despatch says:

They probably arose from the fact that on Sabbath last a rebel force 16,000 strong attacked Gen. Negley's brigade, 5,300 strong, at Bird's Gap, and drove them back for three and a half miles. Gen. Negley recovered his ground on the next morning, with a loss of 35 killed, wounded and missing. Our forces buried 36 rebels who were found on the ground, Monday morning. The number of the killed and wounded who had been removed was unknown, but it was supposed to have been considerable.

Dispatches from the head quarters of General Rosecrans, 10 miles north-east of Lafayette, Ga., dated the 16th and 18th of September says:

On evactuating Chattanooga the enemy retired to Lafayette and massed a force at that place, taking possession of the gaps of the Pigeon mountains, directly in front of Gen. Thomas' column. The rebel force had been made formidable by new additions from Johnston, Hindman, and Buckner; and many of the deserters arriving here report that the enemy is now superior in numbers to any they had at the battle of Murfreesboro; in all not less than 65,000 men. Thus encountered by an enemy so formidable in numbers and position, General Rosecrans has been compelled to concentrate his forces, which were necessarily much scattered in crossing the Lookout Mountains.

The lines of the opposing armies may now be represented as crescent-shaped by the Pigeon mountains, which extend like the arc of a circle around Lafayette. The rebels hold the interior and we the exterior lines. The rebel position can only be approached by Cattler's Winz and Blue Bird Gaps, which are well guarded. This position of the rebels covers excellent lines of retreat on Rome and Calhoun. Longstreet passed through Augusta on the 10th instant by rail to Roxa, and his advance has reached Lafayette.

The rebels have been moving through a gap of the Pigeon Mountain, and forming in line on this side as if to attack. Gen. Rosecrans has assumed a strong defensive position on Chickamauga Creek, covering Chattanooga. He evinces no disposition to attack at present. His preparations to do so cannot be completed for a few days, when a battle must ensue.

The South-west.—Guerillas are, to some extent, active in firing on boats plying on the Mississippi. Active measures are taken against them.—A troop of the marine brigade had captured, at Bolivar, three rebel paymasters, with an escort of thirty-five men and $2,000,000 to pay the troops at Little Rock.—General Blunt, at last accounts, was at Ft. Gibson, preparing to start for Ft. Scott. In his recent campaign he marched two-hundred and fifty miles in nine days, fought two battles, and cleared the rebels from 100,000 square miles of territory. Fort Smith will be the headquarters for operations during the winter.—Cairo, Sept. 17th, Rear Admiral Porter has received a dispatch stating that Little Rock was occupied by Gen. Steele on the 10th inst., without fighting or loss of any consequence. Price, in command of the rebels, is rapidly retreating, and Gen. Davidson is in hot pursuit.

It is stated that General Grant's forces sailed from New Orleans on an expedition to Texas, September 9th. The New Orleans correspondent of a copperhead New York Journal, gives a detailed account of the destruction and capture of two "federal" gunboats, the Clifton and Sachem, connected with the gulf part of the expedition, under Gen. Franklin, when attempting to enter Sabine Pass. (Since confirmed.)

"Better Die than be Conquered."—The Richmond *Whig* has an editorial article under the head of "Better Die than be Conquered," which reveals a consciousness that, with all their boastings, the rebels feel their cause is lost. The *Whig* threatens that in the last resort, the rebels will "take to the woods and the wilderness like savages, and there fight against hunger and cold" as long as they may be able.

Rebel Currency.—A letter from J. D. Debow to Wm. H. Bowyer, of South Carolina, thus admits the main cause of the depreciation of rebel currency, after urging that traffic in gold and silver coin should be punished by forfeiture of the article.

"Without doubt, much of the depreciation is the result of want of confidence in the eventual success of the cause, and may therefore, be expected under any scheme of finance."

J. D. Benton, of Wilmington, Delaware, has just made, entirely of gold and at a cost of about $7,000, a perfect *fac simile* of the *Monitor*, which did such glorious work with the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. It is about eighteen inches in length, and is to be presented to Capt. Ericsson, as a tribute of regard for his valuable services on behalf of our country.

Latest,—Tuesday.

WASHINGTON Sept. 21st—The Government has received official despatches from General Rosecrans, stating that an engagement took place on Saturday, near Chatanooga, between a part of Gen. Rosecrans' army and the rebels. At first our troops were driven some distance, and lost seven guns. They then rallied, attacked the rebels desperately, regained the lost ground, captured ten guns and a large number of prisoners, representing forty-five rebel regiments. At the close of the day the battle was undecided, and expected to be renewed yesterday. The action was not a general engagement, but merely a reconnoisance in force on our front.

The battle was renewed on Sabbath the 20th, with great fierceness, and up to two o'clock P. M., with varying fortunes, but at that moment the advance of the rebel army was being driven back. Loss on both sides estimated at 30,000.

Charleston dates to the 16th say that General Gilmore was mounting heavy guns at Cumming's Point to shell Charleston. The rebel fire from James Island was continuous but not effective. Sumter was still held by the rebels. Gen. Gilmore, in a congratulatory address issued to the soldiers the day before says:

You now hold undisputed possession of the whole of Morris Island, and the city and harbor of Charleston lie at the mercy of your artillery, from the very spot where the first shot was fired at your country's flag and the rebellion itself was inaugurated.

Foreign.

By the *Hecla* from Liverpool, we have dates to the 8th.

Great Britian.—Earl Russel's reply to the Emancipation Society, relative to the building of rams for the Confederate States by Messrs. Laird, is written in a tone of undisguised disapproval; but he says nothing can be done without affidavits.

The *Morning Post* says there is but little doubt the two suspected iron rams at Liverpool will be detained by the government under the Foreign Enlistment Act. It is nevertheless contended that they were built by order of a French house under a contract with the late Pasha of Egypt. But the present Pasha repudiates the contract.

The accusation is that they are intended for hostilities against a friendly power and a court of law must decide upon the question of their detention or release.

A Fine Business Improvement.—It is always to us an agreeable duty to chronicle substantial improvements in our business and commercial centres. They are the tangible symbols of life and growth, and therefore, as a generel rule, the healthy or unhealthy state of the business community can be accurately estimated from the number and character of improvements made from season to season by our business houses.

In the Clothing Department we have now to notice a very fine extension and improvement by the popularly known firm of Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown, made in the "Oak Hall Clothing Bazaar," southeast corner of Market and Sixth streets. To effect this they have incorporated in their own establishment what was formely two stores, on Sixth steeet, adjoining their corner on the south, their edifice as now arranged and appointed being one of the largest, handsomest and most commodious in Philadelphia. The appearance of the store from the street is attractive and unique, being admirably lighted and thoroughly arranged for the comfort and convenience of customers. We cannot, however, probably, better describe the effect and character of the improvement referred to than by briefly referring to its more prominent details.

The first floor is devoted exclusively to their *Order* and *Customer Department*, a spacious and beautifully arranged room, where fine garments are made to order, the system adopted being such as to insure the utmost efficiency and punctuality to the customer, in giving him the most elegantly made garment from materials selected from a capital stock, at the shortest notice, and without *disappointment as to the time promised for its delivery.* We may mention that this department is under the charge and superintendence of Mr. C. Ogden, brother to one of the largest clothiers in New York city—a member of the house of Devlin & Co., Broadway. In addition to the fine display on this floor, in the clothing department, the Market street section of the east side of the store is devoted to Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, where small articles for gentlemen's wear, in every variety, may always be found in the best style. Messrs Wanamaker & Brown have added much to the completeness of their establishment by introducing this new feature.

Ascending an easy flight of stairs from the centre of the first floor, we reach the second story, where we find ourselves surrounded with endless stacks of fashionable Fall and Winter Pants and Vests, that may be counted literally by thousands. At the rear end of this floor is a neatly-arranged and well stocked room, employed exclusively as a Youth's Department, where Boys' Clothing of every description can be purchased to the best advantage, as the proprietors have determined to constitute this one of their most important specialties.

In the third story of the building are the Coat Rooms, where, judging from the immense quantities of these garments displayed, men of all sizes, measurements, tastes, and circumstances can be suited to a nicety; light in this story, as in all others, being such as to enable "all who run to read" the exact character of the article they are purchasing.

On reaching the fourth floor, we have soared above the realms of barter and trade, and find ourselves in serene heights, where the rudimentals of the entire business of the house are enacted with all the noiselessness, accuracy, and system of clock-work. The front section of this story is where all the cloths are received, thoroughly examined as to strength, durability &c., and prepared for the cutters, of whom a large number occupy the rear room on this floor. Here, too, all the work cut is given out to the four hundred hands add upwards employed by the firm, and received again when finished, and thoroughly examined before being assigned to the respective sales-rooms below. On this floor, also, the hands receive their pay, the uniform rule of the house being to pay for all work the instant it is finished, thus avoiding the necessity for book accounts and saving the employees' time, thereby securing to this house all times the choice of the best hands in the city.

There is an air of neatness prevading the entire establishment that strikes us most favorably, which, combined with the excellent system adopted, and the qualifications of the gentlemen engaged in the artistic department of the house, together with the marked courtesy of the clerks, cannot fail to render the "Oak Hall" Clothing House more celebrated than ever.

U. S. Christian Commission. — *Acknowledgments.*—The United States Christian Commission beg leave to acknowledge the following additional hospital stores, up to the 10th inst.:

PENNSYLVANIA—Erie, 1 box, 1 barrel, 1 keg from Ladies' Aid. Philadelphia, 131 under garments from Ladies' Aid; 1 parcel from Mrs. Strock; 15 do. from Ladies of Union M. E. ch.; 120 housewives from S. S. of Fifth U. P. ch.; one parcel from Mrs. Ropes; 1 do. do. A Friend. Osceola, 1 parcel from Ladies. Milestown, 1 box from Mrs. Mears. Frankford, 1 parcel from Jos. A. Warne. Wrightsville, 1 box from S. S. of Fifth Pres. ch.

NEW JERSEY—Columbus, 1 box from Ladies' Aid. Elizabeth, 2 boxes from Union Aid. Washington, 1 parcel from I. T. I.

NEW YORK—Buffalo, 1 parcel from Army Com. Y. M. C. A.; two boxes from Ladies of Chris. Com. New York, 14 parcels from Com. U. S. C. Com.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston, 3 boxes, 2 barrels, from Army Com. Y. M. C. A.

MICHIGAN—Detroit, 1 box from S. S. of Dr. Duffield's ch.

Warm under clothing for the fall and winter, is now the most urgent want. Every convalescent leaving the hospital, as many are now doing, of those who were wounded at Gettysburg, needs shirts, drawers, and socks. All other hospital stores are needed also. Send to

GEO. H. STUART, Chairman,
13 Bank street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash Acknowledgments to Sept. 11, 1863.—Contributions from Army of Cumberland as follows:

Received at Murfreesboro', Tenn., John Hammond, 10th Ohio Vol., $2; O. G. Benham, 101st, do., per Regimental Library, $80; Surg. Winfield, 44th Ill., 5; Chaplain Taylor, 3; A. S. Ross, 123d Ill., 30c.; Chaplain Brestom, 2; Lieut. Williams, 35th Ill., 1; Officer of General Crittenden's staff, 1; Private of 21st Mich., 1; A Soldier, 75c.; Chas. W. Nydegger, 18th Ohio, 2; Received at Tullahoma, Cash, 3,50; A Friend, 50c.; Dr. Reed, San. Com., 2; Dan. Richards, 1; O. S. Irish, 30th Ind., 25c.; Two Friends, 1; A. G. Wright, 11th Michigan, 1; Two Friends, 2; Do., 2; A Friend, 1; Two Friends, 2; A Friend, 1,75; T. P. Tompkins, 3; Two Friends, 3; Wm. Anderson, 34th Ill., 1; Two Friends, 2,96; A Christian Soldier, 1; J. O. Allen, 1. Received at Nashville, Tenn.—J. Anderson, 10th Ill., 4; Three Soldiers, 4th E. Tenn., 4; Do., 10th Michigan, 4,25; Chaplain Taylor, 78th Ill., 5; Four Soldiers, 1,85; Soldiers in 4th E. Tenn. Cav., 13,20. H. M. Morgan, 79th Ind., 2; L. B. Wilkinson, 84th Ill., 1; J. Lebsenge, 31st Ind., 1; Wm. Tums, Nashville, Tenn., 5; G. W. Chamberlain, Bat. C, 1st Tenn., 2,50; Two Soldiers, 15th Wis., 2; Chap'n Delo, 30th Ind., 5; S. L. Beese, 113th O., 1; A Lady, per Chap'n Roberts, 1; Six Soldiers, 4,05; Rev. Mr. Taylor, 1; Lieut. Fowler, 10th Wis. Bat., 1; Chap'n Cooper, 1; Do. Poucher, 5; Rev. Mr. McCune, 4; Two Soldiers, 2,50. Received at Winchester, Tenn.—Soldiers in 10th Ind. Reg., 2; Do. 21st do., 1,50; Do. 22d do., 2,25; Do. 38th do., 5; Do. 39th do., 5,50; Do. 81st, do., 3; Do. 82d do., 1; Do. 88th do., 1,50; Do. 92d do., 1; Anderson Cav., 27; Serg't Thomas, 2; Major Hawes, 1,50; A Friend, 50c.; E. Allenson, 15th Pa., 3; Soldiers in 10th Ill. Reg., 1, do. 21st do. 18,50, do. 22d do. 2, do. 25th do. 4, do. 35th do. 62,75, do. 38th do. 9,50, do. 59th do. 2,25, A Soldier, 60 cts., Soldiers in the 4th Ky., 1, do. 8th Kansas, 16,25, do. 5th Wis., 1, do. 9th Mich., 60 cts., do. 78th Penna., 1,50, do. 2d Minn. Battery, 1,50, do. 15th Michigan, 1,50, do. 4th Wis. Bat., 1,95, do. 1st E. Tenn., 1, do. 35th Ohio, 1, do. 2d do., 1, Sundry Donors, 10,50, Soldiers in 31st Ohio, 75 cts., do. 5th Wis. Bat., 1, Sundry Donors, 4,30, Chaplain Grimes, 92d Ohio, 2,50—404,05. Coll'n in 1st Pres. ch., Belvidere, N. J., 55,65, Coll'n in 2d Presby. ch., Belvidere, N. J., 146,35, per P. B. Simmons, Esq., Ch'n of Army Com. Y. M. C. A.—202; Bangor, (Me.) Christian Com., per F. G. Stickney, Esq., Treasurer, 200; Jno. Stuart, Manchester, Eng., add'l., 100; Thos. Drake, 100; A Friend to the Soldiers, by R. R. T.—, N. Y., 100; Contributions received at Washington, (D. C.) Agency as follows:—Coll'n in Foundry chapel, 50, Eldridge, N. Y., per John Tompkins, 23, Henry Whiple, 17th N. Y. battery, 1, E. Winchliffe, 15th N. Y. Cav., 5, A Soldier at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, 3,75—82,75. Thanks'g offering by the friends of Christ. Com. at Lawrence, Mass., 55; Pres. ch., Wilkesbarre, Penna., per Samuel R. Reading, Esq., Treas., 35; Coll'n, Le Boy, Genesee co., N. Y., per A. S. Pratt, Esq., 29,16; Coll'n Union Service, Nebraska City, per S. E. Smith, Esq., 27,35; Chas. D. Cleveland, U. S. Consulate, Cardiff, 25; First Cong. ch., Leicester, Mass., per C. C. Denny, Esq., 17,75; Proceeds of a Fair held by Ida and Flora Lincoln, Lilly Aiken, Ella Hill, and Mary Allen, 14,70; W. S. Chase, Bangor, N. Y., 12,57; Coll'n First Pres. ch., Hector, N. Y., 11; A Friend, Ballston, N. Y., 80; S. S. of St. Paul's ch., Cheltenham, Pa., 10; A Friend to the cause in China, per Thomas B. Rich, Esq., N. Y., 10; Meth. ch. of Charlton, Saratoga co., N. Y., 7,75; Ch. at Kennett Square, Chester co., Penna., 7,35; Ladies' Aid Soc., Hebron, N. Y., per Miss M. A. Reed, Sec'y., 7; Collec'n Richland Centre, Wis., 6,50; Miss Annie I. Williamson, Olney, Ill., 5; Trinity ch., Philipsburg, Pa., per Rev. C. R. Hale, 5; Jos. A. Warne, Frankford, Pa., 5; Baptist ch., Sandy Ridge, R. I., 3,25; Mrs. S. W. Crittenden, Cleveland, Ohio, 3; Cash, 3; Young Ladies' Fair at Holmesburg, add'l., 3; M. A. B., Cooperstown, N. J., 1. Total, 1,502,98. Amount previously acknowledged, 132,405,96. Grand Total, 133,908,94. JOS. PATTERSON,
Treasurer U. S. Christian Commission.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, will be held in the Brick Church, in Rochester, N. Y. commencing on Tuesday, October 6th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The following Railroad Corporations have consented to give free return tickets to persons who pay full fare over these roads on coming to the meeting:

Amherst, Belchertown and Palmer;
Atlantic and Great Western;
Avon, Genesee and Mount Morris;
Boston and Worcester;
Buffalo, New York and Erie;
Buffalo and Lake Huron,
Cheshire;
Chicago and Alton;
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.
Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati;
Concord and Portsmouth;
Corcord, Manchester and Lawrence;
Connecticut River;
Dayton and Michigan.
Dayton and Western.
Dayton and Xenia and Belpre.
Eastern, (Mass.)
Erie;
Fitchburg;
Fitchburg and Worcester;
Galena and Chicago Union;
Great Western, (Canada)
Genesee Valley;
Grand Trunk.
Hampden and Hampshire;
Housatonic;
Indianapolis and Cincinnati;
Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia.
Manchester and North Weare;
Marietta and Cincinnati;
Michigan Central.
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien;
New London and Northern;
New York Central;
Northern Central, (not including ladies)
Northern, (Ogdensburg);
Ontario Steamboat Co.
Oswego and Syracuse;
Pacific;
Providence and Worcester;
Racine and Mississippi;
Rensselaer and Saratoga;
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh;
Rutland and Burlington;
Rutland and Washington;
Sundusky, Dayton and Cincinna i;
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark;
Saratoga and Whitehall;
Syracuse, Binghamton and New York;
Sullivan;
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington;
Troy and Boston and Western Vermont;
Utica and Black River;
Vermont and Canada, Vt. Central.
Vermont and Massachusetts;
Western, (Mass.)
Worcester and Nashau.

Arrangements will be made for the entertainment of the friends of the Board.

Members of the Board, Missionaries, and all friends of Missions, who intend to be present, are urgently requested to inform the Committee of Arrangements by letter before the 25th of September, addressed to Rev. Charles P. Bush, Sec'y.

The Committee cannot engage to provide for the entertainment of those who do not give this timely notice.

Persons attending the meeting who have not received notice of their place of entertainment before, will please report themselves to the Committee of Reception at the Chapel of the Brick Church, on the day of the meeting.

Families will be prepared to receive their guests on Tuesday forenoon. 4t

Deaths.

At Petersburg, Adams County, Penna., Sept. 2d, ISAAC M. SLOANAKER, in the 43th year of his age, late a merchant of this city.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Sloanaker has fallen sadly upon the hearts of those who knew him when a resident of this city. The life of an *earnest* man is never an obscure life;—but where great business energy and equally great Christian energy are united, as in the late Mr. Sloanaker, the loss to the Church and to society claims more than a passing notice.

The deceased became a resident of Philadelphia when a young man, and engaged actively in mercantile business. He was an earnest, energetic, and successful business man. Very early in his mercantile life he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church in this city. His profession of religion was made deliberately, but when made was sustained by an active and laborious engagedness in Christian duty. In the church and in the Sabbath-School he was an example of fidelity. Loving the church of his choice he recognized its claims upon him for personal service and responded cheerfully to the responsibilities involved in its membership. If he attained to great usefulness it was because by the grace of God he had cherished the purpose, and accepted the duties of a faithful Christian life.

For the last nine years Mr. Sloanaker has resided in or near Lionsville, Chester County. There, though distant from any church organization of our order, he had cast in his lot with the people of God, of a kindred denomination, and had been with them an active co-worker and efficient promoter of every enterprise bearing upon the spiritual interests of the neighborhood, devising and executing liberal things.

He has died in his prime, not by long and wasting sickness, but as it were suddenly, but he has laid him down in peace, his last hours abounding with precious thoughts of the loving kindness of his God and Saviour, his testimony being the words, "*I die in the faith of Jesus.*"

On the 27th of March 1863, JANE DINSMORE in the 15th year of her age, daughter of John and Margaret Dinsmore, of Bloomington, Indiana.

Miss D. about two years ago, made public profession of religion in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and by her truly Christian deportment commanded the esteem and gained the affection of all who knew her. She was attacked more than a year before her death by that invidious disease the consumption, under the influence of which she gradually wasted away, till falling asleep in Jesus she left her parents and her many friends, sorrowful that she was taken from them, yet rejoicing in the evidence she gave that she had gone to be forever with the Lord her Savior.

W. S. Stocks, Etc.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
WORK, McCOUCH & CO., BANKERS,
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PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1863.

United States 7 3-10ths Treasury Notes	106¼	@ 107
" 6's 1881 Coupons,	106¼	@ 107
" 6's 5-20 "	102¾	@ 103¼
" 6's One Year Certificates,	101¼	@ 101½
" 6's " New do.	99¾	@ 99½
" Gold and Demand Notes,	39	@ 40

Special Notices.

The next stated meeting of the Presbytery of Harrisburg was appointed to be in the English Presbyterian church in York on the Friday (Oct. 16th) preceeding the next meeting of Synod, at seven and a half o'clock, P. M., and to be opened with a sermon by Rev. Wm. R. Dewitt, D. D. Rev. Wm. Sterling was appointed to preach on Saturday evening, Rev. T. H. Robinson on Sabbath morning, and Rev. C. P. Wing on Sabbath evening. C. P. WING, *Stated Clerk.*

The Third Presbytery of Philadelphia stands adjourned to meet in the Clinton street Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, October 14th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The sermon of the Moderator, Rev. John McLeod, will be delivered in the evening of that day at 7½ o'clock. Pastors are requested to invite the attendance of their congregations upon this service.
J. G BUTLER, *Stated Clerk.*

The Presbytery of Wilmington will hold its Semi-Annual Meeting at Chesapeake City, commencing on the last Tuesday (29th) of September, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., and opens with a sermon by the Rev. George Foot, of Glasgow, Del.

Philadelphia 4th Presbytery stands adjourned to meet in Germantown Market Square Church, Tuesday, 13th October, 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Rev. C. F. Diver, Moderator.
T. J. SHEPHERD, *Stated Clerk.*

Members of Presbytery entitled to minutes of Assembly, can obtain them at the Presbyterian House. T. J. S.

The Chicago (Reformed) Presbytery will meet, if the Lord will, on the second Wednesday of October, at 10, A. M., in Mount Vernon, Iowa.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Clerk.

The Northern Presbytery will hold its next regular semi-annual meeting at the church in Pottsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
sep21—2t SPENCER L. FINNEY, *Stated Clerk.*

Pittsburg (Reformed) Presbytery.—The Pittsburg Presbytery will hold its next semi-annual meeting in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Pine Creek, (Rev. T. Johnston's) on the first Wednesday of October, (the 7th day of the month) commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. GEO. SCOTT, *Clerk.*

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"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
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Have you Weak Breast, Night Sweats?
Have you oppressed Breathing Great weakness.
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It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
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And overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from Teething or from any other cause.
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may