

Editorial Items.

IMPROVEMENT IN PREMIUMS.

In raising the price of the paper, it has seemed proper to raise the premiums given for new subscribers, in some proportional degree.

CASH PREMIUMS.

We accordingly offer for each new subscriber, paying in advance, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS premium, to the agent procuring and forwarding the amount.

For every four new subscribers with \$12, (or, in the city, \$14), in advance, the agent may retain a premium of FIVE DOLLARS, and at the same rate for every additional subscriber.

The agent raising a club of ten new subscribers, and forwarding the amount in advance, can retain \$7 50.

OTHER PREMIUMS.

For THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS with \$9, (in the city \$10.50) in advance, we will forward, free of expense, a copy, either of John Huss and His Times, or of Shedd's History of Doctrines. These are new works of standard value, each in 2 vols. 8vo., worth \$6, in ordinary times.

SEWING MACHINE.

For twenty-five new subscribers and seventy-five dollars (in the city \$87.50) we will give a Fifty Dollar GROVER and BAKER SEWING MACHINE. The same for three clubs of ten each.

CHILDREN OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

This patriotic song, with music, and finely lithographed, accurate, portraits of the Three Children on the cover, sent post-paid for one new subscriber with pay in advance.

ANOTHER BRAVE SOLDIER GONE.

Lieut. Col. George W. Hawkins, in command of the 97th Pa., fell in the advance upon the enemy's works north of the James River, on the 28th ult. He was wounded in the leg. Amputation was attempted on the following morning, but he died under the operation. A melancholy feature in the event was the fact that this was expected to be his last day of service. He had served three years and three months, coming entirely unharmed out of many severe battles, and his time had fully expired. Indeed he was to have had his formal discharge the next morning. His Brigade commander proposed to him, in view of this fact, and his many generous self-exposures in the past, that he should accept leave of absence from that day's fight, but this permission his chivalrous spirit declined. He insisted on the privilege of once more leading his beloved men into engagement, before a final parting with them. The result is told above.

Col. Hawkins possessed all the traits of a good soldier. The incident just named is only a fair reflection of his general patriotism and bravery. His nature was noble, and his character pure. His domestic feelings were warm, and we learn from his pastor, Dr. Eddy of the Baptist Church on Chestnut street, that he was in peace with God. He leaves a wife between whom and himself a peculiarly tender attachment existed—also a young family. His remains were buried in Mt. Moriah cemetery on Monday of last week—the funeral proceeding from the house of his father, Mr. John Hawkins, at the Upper Darby Post Office, after solemn services in which Rev. Dr. Eddy and Rev. Messrs Hotchkin and George participated.

Deeply affected by the grief of that stricken household, we noted down another count in the long bill of indictment for murder against slavery, and we went with a better will the next day to deposit the ballot which we meant should read, "slavery must be destroyed."

ANOTHER REBEL ATROCIDITY.

Our Cumberland Presbyterian brethren are getting pretty well wakened up to the aspects and duties of the times. If any among them, now and then a turtle, are waiting for a shower of hot coals to make them brisk of movement, we should think a few cases like the following would be about the thing. Rev. James Kinkead, a worthy minister of that church in the west, was taken by rebels out of his bed and home, on Monday night about 10 o'clock, Sept. 24. His family implored for his rescue, which was promised by the three who captured him. They said he would be released on the next morning before they left, a large number being encamped near his place of residence. But time passed and no tidings came to the family or friends, of his condition or whereabouts, except reports of others who had been captured and paroled, who said that he was seen on the route and lastly, becoming weary and fatigued, (he not being well,) had sat down by the wayside to rest, while two or three remained to guard him. This was on Tuesday, Sept. 27th, the day after his arrest. Twenty-one days run this time, his body was found hanging in the woods, about 10 miles from home, in a dreadfully mangled and mortified state. Two bullets had pierced his body in different parts, and both hands and one arm were off.

CITY RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

NOBLE CONTRIBUTION.—The Green Hill Presbyterian Church, on the last Sabbath, made a contribution of \$500 to the endowment of the Publication Committee, without any effort beyond the simple presentation of the subject by the pastor, Rev. F. L. Robbins.

ORDAINED AND INSTALLED.—The Rev. David M. Gordon was ordained and installed pastor of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst., by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The church is situated on Lombard street, west of Nineteenth. The audience was large, and the exercises of the evening were of a very interesting character. Mr. Gordon succeeds the lamented Rev. Geo. C. Arnold, who was removed by death about a year ago. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, and they have been fortunate in securing the pastoral labors of a young man of good address and decided intellectual ability.

INSTALLATION OF REV. WOLOTT CALKINS.—The installation of Mr. Calkins as Pastor of Calvary church, by the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, is appointed for next Sabbath evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. The Moderator, Dr. March will perform the duties of presiding Presbyter; the sermon will be preached by Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, of Union Theological Seminary—subject, 'The Person of Christ'; charge to the Pastor by Dr. E. B. Adams; charge to the people by Rev. A. Barnes. We are informed that Dr. Kirk, of Boston will occupy the Calvary pulpit on Sabbath morning, taking for his subject, 'Worship.'

THIRD CHURCH, PITTSBURG.

The following interesting summary is gathered from the Second Annual Sermon of the Pastor, Herriok Johnson, preached on the first Sabbath of the month. The old house of worship was destroyed by fire a little more than one year ago; since then, the services have been held in a public hall. Though limited in its accommodations, and not altogether central to the people, and most inconvenient of access, it being in the third story of a large building,—this hall was deemed the best place in the city, whose exclusive use could be temporarily secured for religious services. This has lasted an entire year, and yet the annual exhibit of the affairs of the church gives no indication of loss. In some of its features, it is far in advance of the preceding year, when in the old house of worship. The contributions during the year just closed to the various causes of benevolence, in behalf of which appeal is made to the church, amounted to \$19,259.55. This is exclusive of the regular expenses of the Society, and in addition to a subscription of \$60,000 that has meanwhile been secured for the new church edifice.

There have been received to the Communion, the past year, twenty-four by letter and eighteen on profession of faith. Fourteen have been dismissed to join other evangelical communities. The year has laid four more brave boys, from its congregation, in soldiers' graves, and their blood seals anew the devotion of this people to the holy cause for which they fought and died.

This is a noble and encouraging record, and may well cheer the able and zealous pastor, and justify his high expectations and stirring appeals for still greater advances made in his anniversary sermon. The Third Church bids fair to be a standard bearer in our Zion. May its example rouse the energies of all who hear what, by divine grace, under its present disadvantages, it has been enabled to do for Christ.

OUR LIST OF NEW NAMES.

Is daily increasing. In the Synod of Pennsylvania, the effort for the increase of the circulation has been vigorously commenced by several of the Pastors, and the results are in the highest degree encouraging. Rev. Mr. Sterling, of Williamsport, with characteristic energy and promptitude, took up the business personally, and in two weeks sent us twenty new names with the pay in full. Rev. J. G. Hamner has made up a club of forty in the New Wharton St. Church, within a very few days. Other churches raise the number in Synod to one hundred; and if those still to be heard from do proportionally well, the total of additions will be one thousand or fifteen hundred instead of five hundred. Will our friends not see to it that this result is actually realized in the ensuing six weeks?

A venerable and beloved minister of the other branch, who is a constant reader of this paper, thus writes in reference to the action of Synod.

"I was truly gratified to notice the very appropriate and complimentary attention which was paid to the American Presbyterian by the Synod of Pennsylvania at its recent sessions in Philadelphia. It was a just and merited compliment and I hope it will terminate in mere words and resolutions."

A leading minister in another synod of our church says: "Most heartily will I co-operate in any effort to extend the circulation of your noble paper in the bounds of our Synod. . . . I'll give public and emphatic endorsement to any man who may come amongst us in behalf of your paper."

TUESDAY MORNING brings us no news of importance. The rebel papers say that startling news may be expected of General Sherman, but they do not go into particulars.

The next Union Prayer Meeting of our churches will be held in Logan St. Church, 20th and Vine Sts., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

THANKSGIVING DAY AND THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The supplement which we issue with this week's American Presbyterian, contains an appeal from the United States Christian Commission for contributions among the churches on the approaching national thanksgiving day. The principles and work of this institution have been so often laid before our readers in these columns, that we feel they are too well understood to need any further word from us. The Commission contemplate erecting one hundred and fifty-one chapel tents in the armies operating against Richmond and Petersburg, during the coming winter, and a proportionate number in the Western armies. This will require a large outlay of money, and we feel assured that whatever is needed will be furnished by the liberality of our Christian people. In addition to the appeal, the supplement contains a variety of interesting matter concerning the work of the Commission in the field.

A FREE BIBLE.

Among a population like the poor in the English cities, every reduction in the price of the Bible helps largely to give it free course. A new edition has been brought out which costs just enough to save the feelings of the recipient from the humiliation of beggary, and just little enough to remove from the purchase all consideration of expense. In England, the whole Bible can now be had for sixpence sterling—about twelve cents—the New Testament for two pence, and the Gospels for a penny.

Persons receiving specimen copies of the American Presbyterian are invited to examine the contents and appearance of the paper with a view to subscribing for it or introducing it among their friends. They will find a rich table of contents in the present number. Rev. E. P. Hammond, the well-known Evangelist whose labors have been so signally blessed of God in Scotland and in this country, is a regular contributor to our columns. So also are the Messrs Warner, authors of the Wide, Wide World, &c., the conclusion of one of whose admirable stories is found on another page. They expect to commence another immediately. Rev. Dr. Gillett, author of "Life and Times of John Huss," is also a regular contributor. One of his articles on the Universalist Controversy, will appear in our next. Our New York readers will regard, with special interest, the valuable letters of our Rochester correspondent "Genesee," who gives us every week, the fresh news of the churches in that large and important field. The terms, and offers of premiums will be found in other parts of the paper.

THE ELECTION.

During the past week, in the absence of any very stirring military intelligence, little besides the result of the election has occupied the public attention. No one of our readers needs to be informed that this has terminated in the most stupendous and promising triumph for the Union which has occurred since the commencement of the rebellion—a triumph not excelled in the importance of its bearings upon the future by the proudest victory which any of our armies have won. Comments apart, we here content ourselves with giving such leading particulars respecting it as are now in our possession.

FIRST in order and importance, PRESIDENT LINCOLN IS RE-ELECTED. Under God's favor, there is political salvation in that word.

Secondly, he is tremendously re-elected. His majority of votes is more decisive than that received by any other candidate for the position since the days of Washington. This is true, if we reckon it by the votes of the electoral colleges; and we think it is true if reckoned by the popular vote. Taken by the colleges, the result stands as follows:

Table showing electoral college results for Lincoln and McClellan across various states.

From twenty-four of the States we have, according to the telegraphic returns, the popular majorities; in most cases in round numbers only, leaving room for corrections, but nearly correct. These stand as follows:

Table showing popular majorities for Lincoln and McClellan across various states.

Kansas must be reckoned as wholly for Mr. Lincoln, the McClellan electoral ticket having been either withdrawn or feebly supported. We place it at the moderate majority of 10,000. The whole majority of Mr. Lincoln will be about 350,000, or about 200,000 over his majority in 1860.

Is the prevailing sentiment of the country

still "uncertain" with the London Times? Thirdly, the country has declared for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to forever prohibit slavery. In the next Congress the Union majority will be more than two-thirds. The Senate will stand, Union, 38; Opposition, 14; Union majority, 24. Representatives have not yet been elected from the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Kentucky. Members of the lower house, as far as elected, stand as follows:—

Table showing House of Representatives results for Union and Opposition across various states.

Granting to the opposition the entire Kentucky delegation of 8, and 2 of the 4 Connecticut—the largest allowance claimed by any one—and the House will consist of 127 Union, and 59 Opposition members; to a 187. Of this number, 125 makes two-thirds, leaving for the Union side an excess of 2 over the two-thirds majority.

Every member but one of the present Congress who voted last winter for the amendment, and who was a candidate for re-election, is elected. Almost every one who voted against it, and who was a candidate for re-election is defeated. Fernando Wood, Cox, and Pendleton retire to the privacy to which Vallandigham was consigned two years before. It may increase the bitterness of their disloyalty, but it will lessen their power for harm.

FOURTHLY, New York State has declared against secession, and repudiated Gov. Seymour. After the 1st of January, he joins the illy-lustrous company just mentioned, and gives place to one whose administration will not be a series of counter-moves against the national government, but will be like that of Pennsylvania and other patriotic States, a tower of strength to the Republic. This victory is as surprising as it is gratifying when we reflect that, unlike as it was in Pennsylvania, it was achieved by the rural majorities in the large cities. New York city, long governed by the most ignorant of her population, inflamed by "Bourbon" and caring nothing for platforms provided the mayor is left out, led off with a McClellan majority of 36,793. To this Brooklyn added 4,370, and Albany 2,476. The leading western cities, Rochester and Buffalo, failed to give the Union majorities hoped from them, the former giving a slight, and the latter a 500 McClellan majority. His aggregate majority in the cities of New York, Troy, Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Utica, Schenectady, Hudson, Kingston and Rochester, was the enormous heavy one of 45,952. This the noble workers in the counties obliterated, giving the State to the Union by a small majority—probably about 6000.

FIFTHLY, Pennsylvania has largely increased her Union vote since the October election. The increase on the home vote is about 12,000. We have yet no summing up of the soldiers' votes, but, as was expected, they are mainly one way. The majority for Lincoln on the home vote will be between 8,000 and 10,000. The large cities in Pennsylvania became the strength of the McClellan vote in fact saved the State. Philadelphia (9501 Lincoln majority without the soldiers' vote) and Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, (about 8000 do.) surpassing the whole home vote majority in the rest of State.

The Result.—How received by the President.

On Thursday evening following the election, the several Lincoln and Johnson Clubs of the District of Columbia called on President Lincoln and gave him a serenade in honor of his re-election. There was, in addition, an immense concourse of spectators of both sexes in front of the Executive mansion. The firing of a field piece was of frequent occurrence, adding to the excitement of the occasion.

The President appeared at an upper window, and when the cheers with which he was greeted had ceased, he spoke as follows: "It has long been a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies.

"On this point the present rebellion has brought our republic to a severe test, and a Presidential election occurring in regular course during the rebellion, has added not a little to the strain. If the loyal people, united, were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion, must they not fall when divided, and partially paralyzed by a political war among themselves? "But the election was a necessity. We cannot have a free government without elections, and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us.

"The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men who have passed through this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us therefore study the incidents of this, as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. (Cheers.) "But the election, along with its incidental and undesirable strife, has done good, too. It has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war. (Renewed cheers.) Until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It shows, also, how sound and how strong the still are. It shows that even among candidates of the same party he who is most devoted to the Union, and most opposed to treason, can receive most of the people's vote. (Applause.) "It shows, also, to the extent yet unknown, that we have more men now than we had when the war began. Gold is good in its place, but living, brave, patriotic men are better than gold. (Cheers, and other demonstrations of applause.)

"But the rebellion continues, and now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest renite in a common effort to save our common country? (Cheers.) "For my own part, I have striven, and shall strive, to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. (Cheers.) So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result.

(Cheers.) May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit towards those who have? "And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and seamen, and their gallant and skillful commanders. The three cheers were enthusiastically given, accompanied by music and the sound of cannon.

Special Notices.

Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society.—The Sixty-ninth Meeting in behalf of this society will be held in the Church of the Nativity, Eleventh and Mount Vernon streets on SABBATH EVENING, 20th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock. Rev. E. C. Mack, Rev. R. Newton, D. D., and others will take part in the exercises. A collection will be taken in aid of the society. JOSEPH B. SOFELING, Agent, 929 Chestnut St.

[From the Editor of the New York Evangelist.] "I have used Brown's Weather Strips for the last eight months, and find that they add greatly to the comfort of my house. No more cold drafts from sitting near the windows. The sashes never rattle even in the wildest winter night. They save much in fuel, while they keep the temperature even and pleasant. Would not be without them for double their cost. Rev. HENRY M. FIRM, No. 55 East 88th St., CHARLES E. BAKER, Agent, 38 South Fifth street. See advertisement in another column.

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