

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

Having purchased for our office the "Right" to use the name of the Presbyterian Banner, all or nearly all of our subscribers have been directed to their respective papers...

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The office postage stamps are still received in full. Officers who have not been furnished with stamps are requested to send only the new stamps, and send none but three cent stamps.

Rev. P. M. McGowan.—This gentleman who has been the laborious and faithful book-keeper of our neighbor, The Christian Advocate, has retired to a farm in Fayette County, Pa.

Help the Missionaries.—A box of well assorted warm clothing, in Autumn, is a delightful spectacle to a missionary and his family. Will our ladies think of this?

Installation.—On the evening of the 3d inst., the Presbytery of Luzerne, organized the Rev. Archibald Alexander Hodge, and installed him pastor of the church of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

CHAPLAINS FOR THE ARMY.

A very large number of ministers are needed as chaplains. Three hundred thousand men need three hundred ministers. And they should be good ministers, truly evangelical, and fond of labor.

VERY DISCOURAGING.

It is very discouraging to a minister to see but few members of the church come to the weekly prayer-meeting. Perhaps he has a large and attentive congregation on the Sabbath—perhaps not more than a dozen or a score are at the prayer-meeting.

It is very discouraging to a minister to be compelled to believe, that a large number of the members of his church have no real sympathy with him in his work. They may like him as a man and as a minister, but they have no real sympathy with him in his efforts to save men.

It is very discouraging to a minister to find those on whom he placed peculiar reliance—who he regarded as pillars on which he might lean—falling to give him the expected aid. In every congregation there are some who are, to the minister, what Aaron and Hur were to Moses.

It is very discouraging to a minister to see those who have been converted by his instrumentality, and whose spiritual growth he was most solicitous to promote, backsliding from the faith and from holiness.

A GEM FROM A PERSIAN POET.—The hejran is a print from the pen of God's perfection; the world is a bubble from the power of his beauty; the sun and moon are but light from the light of his wisdom; and the sky is a bubble on the sea of his power.

A COUNTRY WORTH SAVING.—DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The ardor with which multitudes have flocked to our National standard, in the day of danger, and the readiness with which capitalists have tendered their millions of money for the public use, proves that we have a country worth saving.

But if our country in its social institutions, its trade, commerce, laws, personal security, &c., is so valuable, what is its worth as to its religious advantages? The value of an open Bible, and a free religion, none can estimate.

And the country has its social and civil value, very much from the influence of Domestic Missions; that is, this country is valuable beyond all other countries, from the prevalence of a free, enlightened, and pure Christianity; and this Christianity has, by missionary labors, been made to permeate the land.

The Rev. P. P. Hunt has returned to the army as Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers.—Cor. of Pres.

During the early part of his ministry, he preached the Gospel in various places. At length he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Nashville, Tenn., then, as now, one of the most important churches in the South-West.

After the organization of the Western Theological Seminary, he was sent to Europe to solicit contributions for that institution—especially for its library. In this he was exceedingly successful, and many of the most valuable works in that library were secured by him, though it is to be greatly regretted that many of the rare and standard books he brought back were destroyed in the fire that consumed the Old Seminary building some years ago.

During the progress of the Old and New School controversy, he took a decided stand with the Old School party, and labored and prayed for its success. He was a Presbyterian from conviction, and not from mere convenience. He firmly believed that Presbyterian doctrine and polity comprehended the great system of faith and practice taught in the Word of God, and he had no patience with any system or any man that sought to eviscerate our noble Presbyterianism.

We are rejoiced to perceive that the skies begin to shine more brightly upon our Board of Domestic Missions. Their last meeting was largely attended. Dr. HARRISSETT's declination of the appointment of Superintendent on the Pacific coast, was duly presented, and was accepted unanimously. This relieves the Board of two thousand dollars of salary, and of a large sum of travelling expenses. It was also stated that nearly six thousand dollars had been paid, the previous month, to our missionaries. This sent gladness to many hearts. It is the purpose of the Board to discharge their indebtedness to the missionaries as rapidly as funds are received; and we cannot but plead, and hope too, that pastors and churches will address themselves earnestly to the work of collecting money, and supplying the Board's wants.

Dr. CAMPBELL was intensely patriotic. He had seen times of peril for his country in the battle of Baltimore, and was not far distant when the Capital was seized by a foreign soldiery.

But let not the churches take up the idea that the Board means more than to pay their debts; or no more than to do this, and restore salaries to their former state. Greatly beyond all this is contemplated. ONWARD, is still the watchword. They will supply every vacancy, and send a minister to every new settlement, and aid every feeble congregation. This is their purpose, and they would accomplish it by economy, by judicious appointments, by not pledging themselves beyond their means, and by urging the churches to a full exercise of the grace of giving.

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DEATH OF THE REV. ALLAN D. CAMPBELL, D.D. Thousands of our readers will be startled to learn that the Rev. ALLAN D. CAMPBELL, D.D., died at his residence, near Manchester, a short distance below this city, at four o'clock last Saturday morning, after a brief but severe illness. He was in the seventieth year of his age, and during this long life had occupied prominent and very responsible positions in the Church and in the community.

He was a native of the city of Baltimore, where his father was a successful merchant, a devoted pious man, a member of the Associate Reformed Church, and one of the liberal founders of that church which in after years departed from its early faith, and followed the lead of the gifted but erratic Rev. JOHN MASON DUNCAN, D.D.

THE RESIGNATION OF the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, of this city, by the Rev. David Magill, intimated some time ago, has actually taken place. The Session passed resolutions highly complimentary to Mr. Magill, as a scholar, a preacher, and a man. The future of this church is not as hopeful as could be wished. Its position is unequalled in Boston, and the edifice is one of the finest in the Presbyterian Church. And here a pastor suited to the field, with a little help from abroad might do a great and good work.

THE LAST OF THE GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS who lived in Revolutionary times, was the Hon. William BUSTIS, who died in 1825. During thirty-six succeeding years, only one death occurred among those who filled the gubernatorial chair—namely, Hon. John Davis, who died in 1854. The name of Hon. George N. Briggs was last week added to the list of deceased Governors. Of his predecessors in that office, Levi Lincoln, Edward Everett, and Marcus Morton survive. Gov. Andrews is his sixth successor.

THE NEW CLASS AT AMHERST COLLEGE numbers nearly eighty, one of the largest that has ever entered the Institution. THE HON. CALDER CUSHING, of Newburyport, Mass., is one of the ablest and most versatile lawyers now living in the United States. He has long been one of the leaders in the Democratic Party, and has been honored by his party, and his country. During the last Presidential canvass, he was an intense Breckinridge Democrat. But from the beginning of the Southern rebellion he has stood firmly by the Government in defence of the Union. In a late speech at Salisbury, he thus eloquently gave utterance to his sentiments.

I opposed the President in the last election; and others of us did the same, honestly, openly. Much as I resisted the present Administration, as it was coming into power, I here declare, that whatsoever he said of me, or thought of me to the contrary, I have from the 4th of March, 1861, sunk all opposition. And let me tell you on this seventeenth day of September, that but one thing remains to the United States, and that is to conquer victory. In such a time as this to talk of political parties is not the thing. Party now is but the dust in the balance, the foam on the wave, in comparison with Union and victory. When we are yet to suffer, and fling the whole nation into arms, could any such cause operate such an effect as that? "There will not be found, for money any more than for affection, enough of men to keep Lincoln and his Administration safe in Washington." "The Freeman's Journal" says "where freedom stops." "What we suffer what we are yet to suffer, for the maintenance of law against brute force, for Christian civilization against demoralized paganism." "Why, O Lord! hast thou suffered so evil a man to rule us?" and a voice from heaven answered, "Because I could find no viler man on earth!" Surely it was high time for such a venter of treason as this, to be prevented from doing any further injury.

THE UNIVERSALIST NATIONAL CONVENTION has just closed its sessions, which were held in Dr. Cheever's church. In the report of the state of the Church it is said that according to the best attainable authority there are 1,100 Universalist Sabbath Schools in the country, 8,500 officers and teachers, 74,500 pupils, and 800,000 library books. We are confident this estimate is altogether too large. It is the custom of heretical sects to claim a large portion of the indifferent and non-church-going population as belonging to them, when they really for the most part repudiate the doctrines of those who claim them. The avowed Universalists in this country are by no means as numerous as some of the leaders of that pestilent heresy would make us believe.

Dr. CHEEVER has returned from Europe. He immediately commenced preaching on the subject of slavery, just where he left off previous to his departure for Europe.

PHILADELPHIA.

Efforts are being made for an ENLARGEMENT OF THE NAVY YARD, which is now too small for the work demanded of it. The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following INTERESTING FACTS concerning the Mint: A small gold coinage having been lately needed by the Government, the Mint during the whole of last month and the first ten of this month, occupied three days in striking the remaining three days being employed on double eagles. Now that the Government demand for small coin is not so pressing, a return has been made entirely in the gold coinage to double eagles, in order to furnish gold for the new national loan subscriptions.

THE PORTSMOUTH, N. H., GAZETTE, the oldest Democratic paper in New-England, having been established more than one hundred years ago, gives notice of suspension, unless its revenues are largely increased. This venerable paper ought not to be allowed to go down.

THE SHARP RIFLE COMPANY has been running its works twenty hours a day, and has turned out five hundred rifles a week for some time. But last week the establishment began to run twenty-four hours every day, Sabbath excepted. This is about as much as can be "got out of" any day even in Connecticut.

TWO WIDOWS, twin sisters, aged eighty-eight years each, were at the camp of the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Volunteers at New-Haven, last week. They were born before the Revolution, and have lived to see the first attempt to destroy the nation established in their childhood.

NEW-YORK.

THE IMPROVEMENT IN COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, noticed at the beginning of this month, continues to progress steadily. The loss of Southern dollars, and the embarrassments arising from war are over, and a prosperous future seems to open before the merchant, the manufacturer, and the farmer.

THE MOZART HALL WING OF THE DEMOCRACY, has adopted the People's State Ticket as their own. This is a bold movement, and places those formerly led by Mayor Wood and his brother, unconditionally in support of the Government. The miserable attempt that was lately made to divide the people of the city and State of New-York on the great question of supporting the Government has entirely failed, and has brought down universal indignation on the heads of its originators.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has been trying the experiment of breaking the Sabbath for the last five months, by publishing a paper on that day. It now says the thing does not pay, and abandons the undertaking. The Tribune has had an opportunity to show how much conscience it has in breaking the laws of the land and the laws of God in this matter, and but few will regret the result of the experiment. Every one will in the end find that it does not pay, even in a worldly point of view, to disregard the Sabbath. We regret to know that the Times is issued on Sabbath. Something better than this was to be hoped from the Christian profession of its editor.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND. For some time the BOOK TRADE in Boston, as elsewhere throughout the country, has been exceedingly dull. But as an evidence of improvement in this as well as other branches of business, the house of Brown & Taggard, did at large a business last week as at any corresponding period in their business experience. Their noble edition of Bacon's Works is a credit, not only to themselves, but to the whole country.

THE RESIGNATION OF the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, of this city, by the Rev. David Magill, intimated some time ago, has actually taken place. The Session passed resolutions highly complimentary to Mr. Magill, as a scholar, a preacher, and a man. The future of this church is not as hopeful as could be wished. Its position is unequalled in Boston, and the edifice is one of the finest in the Presbyterian Church. And here a pastor suited to the field, with a little help from abroad might do a great and good work.

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ECCLESIASTICAL.

REV. ORR LAWSON'S Post Office address is changed from Buckhannon, Va., to Tippecanoe, Blair County Pa. Mr. G. N. JOHNSON was ordained by the Presbytery of Beaver, on Sept. 11th, to the Gospel ministry, and installed pastor of the church of New Salem. Rev. D. W. FISHER'S Post Office address is changed from New Orleans, La., to Wheeling, Va.

Correspondence of the Banner.

NEW-YORK, September 17, 1861. The arrival of Prince Napoleon on the Prince de Joinville, this city almost simultaneously with each other, is certainly a curious coincidence. One the throne of France under the Bonaparte dynasty, and the other the defeated heir under the Bourbons. Their interests are hostile, and their aspirations for power opposite and beligerent. Louis Philippe, the father of Prince de Joinville, driven from power into exile by the Bonaparte revolution in the wheel of destiny, re-established himself in the French Empire. Strange, indeed, this visit to the same city, on the opposite side of the Atlantic, at this hour, of these two illustrious young men, high aspirants, and rivals for one of the highest political positions known in the world. The war feeling deepens and intensifies as the depth of the rebellion is disclosed, is true the North never expected so desperate a struggle. It could never be fronted it, that the South would do to entire country in overwhelming disaster, and at the expense of hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of lives, for of State rights. But realizing how fully and that the life or death of our social institutions are involved, it now being pressed to a stern necessity, the war fully believed the men drafted from the South are nearly all that can be spared populous North. It is scarcely gathered this city has sent some twenty thousand soldiers; but the idlers are unemployed, who should serve their country in this hour of its extremity, seem even larger than ever. Yet there is scarcely a day passes, without one more regiment leaving this city for the seat of war. Including troops, sometimes three regiments will arrive and depart almost simultaneously. If other portions of the country were in like proportion, the count would show a hundred thousand in Maryland and Virginia.

The improvement in the sanitary condition of the troops in the camps and garrisons around Washington, is the subject of great congratulation. The sickness, our army is vastly in advance of the rebels. But the moral and religious improvement of the men is also of vital importance, and this needs as vigilant an effort as their good order and health. The active advancement of the former does much toward the accomplishment of the latter end. The efforts of the Secretaries of the American Tract Society to diffuse the right kind of reading among these men, is worthy of all praise. The applications for their publications have become so constant and pressing, both from army and navy chaplains, and Christiana soldiers, that the Government has been compelled to their aid with more funds, they will be compelled to withhold their supplies. Already they have sent some twenty thousand of their volumes, specially prepared for soldiers, to the camps and garrisons at Washington, Fortress Monroe, Fort Pickens, Cairo, and along the Potomac and the upper Mississippi. These are exclusive of millions of pages of tracts distributed in German, French, and English, but are embraced in their Soldier's Pocket and Soldier's Camp libraries, and many beautiful biographies of eminent Christian soldiers, whose influence and example have been blessed the world over.

But the most noble and effective work they have published, is the "Soldier's Pocket Bible," prepared under the direction of Cromwell, for his troops. He believed that the men who sprang most would fight best; and after the religious element extensively entered his army, it is asserted, he never lost a battle. This "Bible" of the old Persian Commander has become nearly extinguished, only two copies of it being known: one in the British Museum, and the other owned by a Boston gentleman. It was from this latter that the present edition is printed, by the Tract Society, and now they need the funds to circulate fifty thousand copies of it immediately, in the army and navy. It must produce an insalubly good result, if it has an opportunity to diffuse its light and truth. The better the habits and the more elevated the character of soldiers, the less will disease or insubordination infuse themselves into the ranks. The more ready also will they be to imbibe Gospel truth, and devote themselves to their heavenly Master. Individuals and churches can hardly do a more praiseworthy act, or indirectly accomplish so much good, as by pecuniary aid just now, that the Tract Society may liberally circulate its valuable publications.

The newspaper press of this city has generally been loyal to the Government, but in three or four cases, where the editors persisted in every species of misrepresentation and calumny, the Post Office Department very properly refused to circulate these treasonable sheets. This brought about an immediate change in the Journal of Commerce; but the Freeman's Journal, a Roman Catholic paper, edited by a renegade Protestant, becoming unendurable after being properly admonished, McMasters, its editor, has been arrested and sent to the Government boarding house, Fort Lafayette. The Daily News, owned by Ben. Wood, a great Southern literary speculator, after both abusing and defying the Government, was suspended, by force of circumstances, to suspend its issue. The only open disloyal sheet now remaining, is the Day Book, a wretched and insignificant evening sheet. If its editors can't provide a mob to destroy the office, and thus secure pay for it, it will soon die by virtue of starvation.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the Central Presbytery, of Philadelphia, held on Saturday, Sept. 14, Mr. Alexander M. Jelly, a graduate of the Western Theological Seminary, was ordained and installed pastor of the church of Belmont. Rev. Dr. J. M. Olmstead presided; Rev. Dr. G. W. Musgrave preached the sermon; Rev. J. R. Johnston delivered the charge to the people, and Rev. W. R. Work the charge to the people. The occasion was one of exceeding interest, and Mr. Jelly went upon a field of great promise and usefulness.

THE REV. B. J. WALLACE, D.D., formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., but now editor of the New School Presbyterian Quarterly Review, who is a graduate of West Point, was invited to become Colonel of a regiment to be raised, consisting of pious and moral men. Dr. Wallace replied, expressing his high sense of the honor conferred on him, his devotion to his country, and that every national implication would lead him to accept, but respectfully declined from a sense of his duty as a minister of the Gospel, for the following reasons:

The Bible, throughout, forbids ministers to take the sword, while it urges Christian people to fight on numerous occasions. The tribe of Levi never fought, though the Jews were among the most warlike of nations. Aaron never fought, nor Samuel, nor Elijah, nor Isaiah. Saul was severely punished for offering sacrifices, and Hophni and Phinehas, when they carried the ark unnecessarily to battle, perished. David was not allowed to build the Temple because he was a man of blood. Yet military leaders, both under the old and new dispensations, were highly honored.

Church history furnishes my view. It has been deemed unseemly for every age, for ministers to take military command. The exceptions are so rare as to confirm the rule. If I were a layman, I think that not but absolute physical inability could hold me back.

REV. THOMAS M. CUNNINGHAM, formerly of the Associate Reformed Church of St. Louis, and more recently the Presbyterian Church (O. S.), in Indianapolis and Chicago, has accepted a call to the Alexander church, Philadelphia, and has entered upon his labors.

PERSONAL.

An anecdote of John G. Whittier is told by the Boston Transcript, as follows: On a recent occasion he was traveling with a friend over a New-Hampshire railway, during the conversation, Mr. Whittier's friend, who is also a member of the Society of Friends, told the poet that he was on his way to contract for a lot of oak timber, which he intended to be used in building the gunboats at Annapolis, and asked him whether he thought it was exactly in consistency with the peace doctrines of the Quaker denomination. Without saying anything calculated to decide the question, Mr. Whittier, shaking his friend's hand, said: "Moses, if he does furnish any of it is all sound."

The Bostons are now chief owners in this fact, an explanation of its persistent attacks upon American credit, which they hope will enable them to get on cheaper. It would be singular, if we should bring the war to a close without going to Gen. or Gentle in England for help. General Lyon's will gives all his property, some thirty thousand dollars, to the Government. His labor, his possessions, and his life have all been laid upon the altar of the country which he loved. No man can henceforth embalm his name and memory in the bosom of the nation's treasures. Mr. Taylor and family, who reside next door to the Persian Ambassador, in Paris, recently declined his invitation to attend the festival in honor of the Shah's birthday, because it came on the Sabbath.