

Presbyterian Banner.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, October 5, 1861.

Having purchased for your office the "Banner"...

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The old postage stamps are still received in office...

Rev. Dr. Krebs declines to be a Professor in the North Western Theological Seminary.

Rev. T. P. Hunt, the distinguished Temperance Lecturer, now chaplain of the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers...

Western Virginia and Episcopacy.—It is said that there is not an Episcopal pastor now in Western Virginia.

Rev. George McNeill, one of the editors of the North Carolina Presbyterian, died at his residence in Fayetteville, a few weeks ago.

Synods of Indiana and Northern Indiana.—Both of these bodies meet in the city of Indianapolis...

Rev. M. B. Grier has been appointed assistant editor of the Presbyterian. Mr. Grier is a Pennsylvanian.

Princeton Theological Seminary.—Rev. James C. Moffatt, D.D., was installed in the Chair of Eccelesiastical History...

Poetry.—We are greatly obliged to many friends for poetic contributions, though we do not publish all we receive.

MEMBERS OF THE SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH. The members of the Synod of Pittsburgh, and licentiates under its care...

On account of the Fast Day, we went to press a few hours earlier, last week than usual.

THE "BANNER" FOR THE SOLDIERS. We believe it is the almost unanimous opinion of the most devoted chaplains in the army...

DIVISION OF THE OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

That our Church is to be divided into North and South, at least for a time, is manifest. And that an evil spirit is using means which are wicked, to effect the rupture, is certain.

In regard to a predetermined purpose and prearrangement to divide the Church, the Review says: "If we would comprehend the strange phenomenon before us, we must go deeper. We must seek an adequate cause."

The Danville Quarterly Review, for September, quotes this action of the Assembly, and opposes it; but at the same time affirms the Assembly's right, and even obligation, to take action, and prove that, on the part of the Seceders, the purpose to divide the Church was predetermined and prearranged.

There was a condition of affairs in the country, which was among the foremost leaders in the strife; many of our most prominent ministers, on the one side and on the other, had been discussing the momentous political issues of the times, in the weekly and quarterly journals; one Synod, at least, had uttered its voice; every vital issue, which is an issue of time, possibly of eternity, was at stake; men's hearts were falling them for fear; no man could be indifferent; no man could stand neutral; by many the path of duty could not be seen; pious men, anxious to do right, knew not the way.

Now, who is to be blamed for this? There is an anxiety, and that not a remote one, between the plans and purposes of the politicians of the South to divide the nation, and the plans and purposes of our Brethren in that section to divide the Church; and that the deliverance of 1861 is not a question of time, but of a question of time, all that was waited for, was the fitting occasion and pretext. They came, and the deed was done. Ten years ago, Gen. QUITMAN, in writing to Col. JOHN S. PRESTON, of South Carolina, drafted the programme that has been followed out to this day. See his address and correspondence of JOHN A. QUITMAN, Vol. II, pp. 125-7. This work lifts the curtain, and opens right before the eye the gradual maturing of the scheme to form a Southern Confederacy, up to 1858, the year of Gen. QUITMAN'S death.

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In response to the charge that the Assembly yielded to outside pressure, we have the following paragraph: "A host of all should they be quick to raise a hue and cry against the Church because of this odious deliverance, who are themselves in the same condemnation—seeing they yielded in like manner to an outside pressure, but in the opposite direction. It appears from the third exception to the Minutes of the Synod of South Carolina, (which Minutes, by the way, had not been submitted for review, since 1857,) that the excellent brethren inhabiting the political 'hub of the universe,' preceded the Assembly in dabbling in the dirty puddle of politics. If the statement made on the floor of the Assembly is to be credited, that Synod approved in advance the act of Secession which it was well known the State Convention would pass. They could not wait till the foul deed was done. They were so fondly anxious to baptize the cockatrice, they could not wait till the cock's egg hatched. They anticipated the monster birth, and sanctioned it by a decree of the Church. And yet no men have decried more eloquently against defiling the pure robes of the Bride of the Lamb by contact with the world, than these very brethren could now have their views expressed to some, that they have been charged with attempting to introduce a hyper-spiritual theory of the Church, utterly inconsistent with her true mission and her uniform action. 'Sir,' said the foremost man of them all and of the whole South, in the Assembly of 1859—'Sir, the salt in the Church of Christ is the Church of Christ—a Church that does not mix with any political party, or any issue aside from her direct mission.' Yet the very Synod in whose midst he dwells, and of which he is the animating spirit, plunged headlong into the political whirlpool. They manifested an eager haste to soil the garments of the Church with the filth of the world. When the time came to test their allegiance to the principle that was to save the Church and the country, they were found wanting. Now what construction could be put upon this conduct? That these brethren have been distinguished in advocating an extravagant theory of the Church's spirituality? No. That they have less manliness or firmness than others? Not at all. They are candid, manly, Christian men—men of deep convictions and honest purposes. The simple truth is, the phreny that had seized upon all around them, had muddled their own brain. At every inspiration they inhaled secession. Secession stalked abroad over the land, and cried aloud in the streets. Secession knocked at the door of the sanctuary and demanded recognition. It besieged the Synod, and carried it by storm. Yielding to the pressure from within and the pressure from without, they surrendered in an evil hour their cherished principle, and ratified a measure their cooler judgment would condemn. Time, if time itself shall not speedily will annul this, is a most excellent remedy for any consciousness to be abandoned her communion? We answer, No. We are forced to believe, and feel constrained to say, a more groundless and flagrant act of schism has not occurred in the annals of Christ's Church. A more palpable instance of the temporary reign of the spirit of the world, without allowing any of the Lord's servants—more unadvisable, and inexcusable, a statement of slavery, and received by us. This mission furnished at once a foundation for the

foreign work, and in behalf of which, for a very obvious reason, the affections and charities of the Southern churches would be powerfully enlisted. In the fullness of time, a circular to the churches was issued from headquarters, to send in their contributions for Foreign Missions. A former Secretary of the old Board, who had resigned his office before the meeting of the last Assembly, and had had a large experience, was on hand to superintend the good work. (We give timely notice that not a word here uttered is intended to impugn the character or conduct of that excellent brother.)

A plan was formed—we speak advisedly—a plan to divide the Church, originating most probably in the bosom of the Synod of South Carolina, was formed before the late Assembly met. A motion was to be made to rescind the deliverance of 1818, on the subject of Slavery. On failing to carry that motion, which was known to be just as certain as fate, the Southern Commissioners were to secede from the Synod. Nothing prevented this plan from being carried into execution but the fact that certain persons failed to secure an election as Commissioners, and others were kept away by the war.

Indicative of the same foregone purpose to be done with the old Assembly, is a deliverance of Dr. ADGER, quoted by Dr. E. T. BAIRD in a "spy communication to the New Orleans True Witness." This communication, a part of it, we find copied into the "Eccelesiastical Presbyterian Herald," of August 22, and give the following choice extract from it: "And even Dr. ADGER, in all the pomp and circumstance of editorial case, and gathering the robes of professional dignity around him, ventures to say to brethren who were every day to see a Southern man had no business to be in any such Assembly! Who is this that affects to lecture Church Courts composed of his Brethren, after this lofty style? By what authority does he announce his judgments, ex cathedra, on presbyters engaged in the serious discharge of solemn ordination vows?"

In proof, also, of a determination to divide the Church, totally irrespective of what might be done at Philadelphia, we cite the discussions upon that subject in the Southern religious newspapers, and particularly the strong advocacy of the measure in the Southern Presbyterian, published at New Orleans, at the close of the year of Southern influence, with only a delicate tinge of modesty, was the cue given. That to divide the Church was a foregone conclusion, may be deduced, too, from the haste and recklessness which characterized the recent action of the Presbytery of Memphis, in the case of the Rev. Dr. GRUNDY'S Protest and Appeal. We have neither time nor space to dwell upon these scandalous proceedings, but refer the reader to the exposé contained in Dr. GRUNDY'S pamphlet. Six ministers out of twenty, and a representation of five elders from Memphis, were the only members of the Presbytery who were present at the meeting—few having "the remotest idea of ever the probability of such an act"—presume, in the name of all the ministers and churches of the Presbytery, to pass a solemn act of excommunication, and that, too, when the majority of the members of the Presbytery were absent. The members of the Assembly had done this. This outburst of heresy, the political precipitators are beat at their own game! "In all the history of Presbyterism, it has no precedent for violence and haste." Now, we ask, who can believe this shameful outrage was perpetrated by the members of the Assembly? When good men, straitened in conscience and acting solely from an imperative sense of duty, undertake a solemn work in the fear of God, they do not leave such a track behind them. With good men may do very strange and wicked things. They may be misled, or they may be misled by others. The relations of the leaders in the audacious excommunication of the Presbytery of Memphis, are not unknown. To South Carolina belongs the glory or the shame of destroying the American Union; to South Carolina also belong the sin and the shame of the secession of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

Our quotations are extended; but they record the history of the times, and coming as they do, from a Southern journal and a pre-averted writer, they weigh in the case. There were things painful attending the division of the Church in 1853-38; but there have been resultant benefits immense. God permitted it, and overruled it for good. So also in the division about occurring in 1861-62, however deeply we may deplore the cause of the separation, and the means used, and the spirit manifested, still it occurs under the providence of Him who maketh the wrath of man to praise him, who loves his Zion well, and who will make her a glory and a praise. It becomes us to furnish no justifying cause to the departing, and not to pursue them with bitterness, but rather to pray that God may bless us, and bless them also.

HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD.

Our notice of the October number of the official organ of our Church, shall be very brief.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The letter of Dr. JANNEY to the Presbytery should be read with attention by all our Church members, and seriously contemplated by every minister. There is a work to be done, which demands united effort, and which cannot be deferred without loss.

EDUCATION.

This Board is made painfully anxious by an event which produces general joy in the churches; that is, by the increased number of young men, in our Colleges and Seminaries, who have consecrated themselves to the work of the ministry. These, or many of them, are to be provided for. Our Board, with the sanction of our Christian people, is under a promise, unrecalled, to sustain every duly qualified youth who shall seek their aid. Hitherto they have been able to redeem their pledge. And they still have great faith; but they also are in close straits. It would be very wrong for the churches to withhold means from their Board. The question may come up for discussion, or rather is now being discussed, whether the standard of qualifications should not be increased. For the present, however, let us reverse all that we have said; coming fairly up to the old established standard. Pastors are Presbyteries, rather than the Board, are

responsible in this aspect. They are exhorted not to introduce any but good men into the ministry. At Philadelphia \$2,623; at Pittsburgh, \$116.

INDIAN MISSIONS.—MISS CULBERTSON, Miss DOWNING, and Miss LONG, three of the expelled missionaries among the Choctaws, have arrived safely home.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Mr. McLAUREN writes in good spirits. He wants another ordained laborer. The Liberal army have entered Bogota, and the Pope's Intermunio and the Jesuits are ordered to leave the country.

AFRICA.—The last letters from our missionaries are rather discouraging. There was much indifference among the people, and some professed disciples were turning backward. Such things occur in our own favored land.

INDIA.—Late letters are rather barren of interest.

CHINA.—The mission field still extends, and more laborers are needed.

The Board say: "It is with sincere pleasure we mention that the Committee, hope to send out, in a few weeks, a missionary to Siam, another to New Granada, and a third to Brazil. These three countries contain over twelve millions of inhabitants, and the number of missionaries amongst them does not exceed one to each million of souls. The door for missionary labor in these countries is probably more open now than any former time."

"It is worthy of particular remark that this is the third donation for sending out new laborers—all of these gifts being additional to the usual contributions of the respected donors. We have reason to know, also, that additional or enlarged gifts have been received from other friends, for the general support of the missions. No missionary, who is able to go out, is now likely to be kept at home."

PUBLICATIONS.—This Board calls loudly for funds, to advance the work of Colportage. The field is wide. In the army there is great room for labor, and great need of gratuitous distribution.

Two new publications, have been added to the list. RECEIPTS in August: Donations, \$2,348; Sales, \$3,465.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

Do not forget this Board. The poor need a shelter, where to worship; God may meet his worshippers in the field, or in the wood. And he will do so when he is not given the means to build a house. But if they can build, they are bound to build. And no church has flourished in the fields and woods. Let us then help those who are destitute, and especially such as try to help themselves.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

Thursday, September 26th, 1861, was a point of time likely to be noted in the history of our country. The suggestion, by both houses of Congress, of a religious observance, the language of their resolution, the terms used in the President's Proclamation, and the following Proclamations of the Governors of States, comprise the most distinct recognition of God's being and providence, his right to dispose of nations and national affairs, his justice and mercy, that has occurred since the Revolution. We would take this as an indication of the existence of a reforming spirit in our national regard for the institutions of Christianity; and the more especially so when it is accompanied by a general order from the War Department, protesting the sanctity of the Sabbath, and suppressive of drunkenness and other immoralities. We claim to be a Christian people. We are a Christian people; and it is to be hoped that, hereafter, our public conduct will be made to conform more to Christian precepts than formerly.

And the recognition of God was not only distinct, and in advance of the past on the part of the National authorities. The observance of the day was more full and more marked than usual on the part of the people. City, and country, Army and Navy, so far as we have yet heard, observed it with great propriety. Washington City is represented to have been as quiet as on the Sabbath. The President, Heads of Departments, the commanding Generals in the Army, and other public functionaries, presented themselves before God, in his sanctuary, where large congregations, under the guidance of Christ's ambassadors, humbly acknowledged God, confessed sin, pleaded for mercy, and were sought for.

New-York, a Sabbath quiet and solemnity was apparent. Shops were closed, business suspended, churches open and filled, and the ministers of religion engaged in their appropriate work. Some of the daily papers give sketches of what seem to have been earnest, eloquent and appropriate evangelical sermons. Prayer, we do not forget, nor did ministers forget it, was the great duty of the day, but it was to be intelligent and earnest prayer; and to prompt, to seek prayer, the prayer of faith, the presence of God's revealed truth in the mind, together with our own condition, is an indispensable. Hence the reading and expounding of the Scriptures, and the showing unto the people of their sins and their dangers. God's ministers, did well, who spoke to the people and spoke wisely.

The observance in Philadelphia seems to have been quite as general as in New-York. The North American says of it: "In the future history of the Mecca of American liberty, yesterday will ever bear a prominent part. Excepting the Sabbath, which the observance is compulsory, we have never yet witnessed as universal a suspension of business, or as universal a general attendance upon religious exercises. On Thanksgiving and Christmas days we find a portion of the people paying sacred observance to the occasion. It yesterday approached the chastening hand of Omnipotence, to supplicants relieved from worldly troubles now bearing so heavily upon the nation."

The silence of a day of rest prevailed throughout the city. The "pealing organ," though a Sunday had been transposed into the middle of the week, and the congregations were as large as on any holiday day of the year. The movement was throughout every denomination, from Methodist, Catholic, all participating in the general fasting and prayer.

From Baltimore, Boston, Providence, Albany, Chicago, and other cities, similar accounts are received.

The nation has now fasted and prayed; but will the Lord hear us, and pardon and bless us? He is the hearer and answerer of prayer. His word of promise is pledged. But to whom is it pledged? Not to his own religion, but to a form; who professes himself in impotence, and uses words without emotion. It is the humble and contrite whom God hears with favor. It is the man who confesses and reforms, whom God blesses. It is the impetuous who prevail at a throne of Grace.

The nation, then, has a great deal still to do. God is to be ever honored. One righteousness is to become characteristic. One year is not enough; nor one week, nor one day. But there must be a beginning, in national goodness. We shall be pleased to find that the late Fast, and accompanying religious services, were such a beginning. Then will Jehovah be our God, and he will bless his people.

Rev. Dr. Scott, of San Francisco, we are sorry to find, still holds out against his own church, and favors the rebel cause. A dispatch dated San Francisco, Sept. 21, says: "The most exciting topic of discussion in San Francisco, within the last three days, grows out of a discussion, which took place at a Session of Presbyterians, on the subject of the duty of the clergy to declare themselves on the side of loyalty and against rebellion, and of the duty of the clergy to their congregations. Dr. W. A. Scott, of Calvary, alone voted against the resolution, and protested against its adoption."

His congregation are said to be mostly loyal, and the community very properly leaves the matter in their hands.

Auburn Theological Seminary.—This Seminary has now sixty-eight students; thirty-one in the Junior Class—the largest Junior Class that the Seminary ever had; the Middle Class numbers twenty-four; the Senior, thirteen.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND. THE SHOE BUSINESS of Boston has been for many years very large, and a large trade has been carried on with the South in this line. So dependent has that part of the country been on the shoes of Boston, that it has been a wonder to many of the people there could be now supplied with this indispensable article. The Shoe and Leather Reporter of last week gives the following supposed explanation that reflects pretty severely on the loyalty of some shoe-houses:

Rumors of smuggling operations have been circulated, and several prominent shoe-houses have fallen under suspicion of indirectly giving aid and comfort to the enemy by selling shoes and other goods to be conveyed to the South, via the British province and Cuba. Since the capture by our troops of the forts at Hatteras, two such vessels, among others, loaded with shoes, blankets, clothing, &c., have fallen into our hands, and the bills of lading of one of them, the Susan Jane, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, showed that the goods were purchased from leading houses in New-York and Boston. It is probable that more direct evidence of complicity than these papers furnish would be required before parties who sold the goods could be invited to take up a residence in Fort Lafayette.

We notice a shipment from Boston last Thursday, of one hundred and twenty-three cases, containing 923 pairs of shoes for Halifax, which goods very likely are intended ultimately for the South; as the shipment is very large for that province. The Quartermaster-General's department at Richmond has received five thousand pairs of a new kind of shoe, which is expected to answer very well during the present scarcity of leather. The Richmond papers say the uppers are made of canvas, prepared so as to be impervious to the weather, and are said to equal in all respects the best shoe leather. These probably are no better and no worse than the recently introduced New-York canvas shoe. The shoe merchants of Richmond urge the shoe-makers of the Confederate army of all the shoe-makers, and their employment at making those shoes. Canvas shoes have been used extensively by soldiers in camp in Massachusetts for fatigue wear.

We have not seen another instance of PATRIOTISM equal to the following, even in these times of heroic self-denial, although the McCooks of Steubenville, Ohio, are not far behind:

Mr. Europe, Houghton has a family of five sons and two daughters. Three of his sons are in the First Massachusetts regiment, and two were members of the skirmishing company selected from the regiment some time since. The whole three were in the first Bull Run battle. Another son is in the Massachusetts Sixteenth, and the last of the five has just joined the Wilson's regiment, and all will fight bravely in defence of liberty and good government. One of the girls is in the employ of the United States at the Watervorn Arsenal, making six out of seven in the service of the government.

Massachusetts has by no means yet exhausted herself in furnishing the resources of war.

In reply to a telegraphic dispatch inquiring whether Massachusetts can furnish 200 wagons for the Western Department of the army, and how soon, Gov. Andrew immediately replied: "A few days since, six army wagons could be sent forth by rail; and that after ten days he could send fifteen wagons a day. A dispatch will be received from Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, asking of Massachusetts could furnish Ohio soldiers' military equipments. An answer was sent immediately that this State could furnish Ohio, on one hour's notice, with 16,000 army pattern, and 7,500 first quality English, thus showing the ample resources of the State.

A NUMBER of influential persons in California, admiring the public and patriotic course pursued by Gov. Andrew in the present conflict, have sent to Boston (says the Traveller) for a portrait of his Excellency, for the purpose of having a life-size likeness executed by one of the best artists. The picture is designed for one of the public institutions of San Francisco.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE is no doubt a very useful, and praiseworthy institution. It is the following exhibition of fine writings, taken from their recent address is a fair specimen of its style of doing things, we don't very much its practical power. A few diversances, like the following, would be any ordinary Society:

"Men of elegant and cultivated taste look upon the temperance reform as a sample of vulgar and trifling fanaticism. And hence the bibulous friends of the day take a sort of vicious pride in smugly favored libertines."

These two sentences contain an important truth, if it could be got at under the miserable language concealing it.

THE MEMORIAL VOLUME of the Fifty Year of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has just been published by the Board. It has been prepared by the Senior Secretary, Rev. Dr. Anderson, and is a work eminently worthy of the Board, and of the author, and of the great cause it commemorates and records.

THE COTTON MILLS all over New-England are again going into operation, with a much better supply of cotton on hand than was generally supposed. Before the present supply is exhausted, there is every probability that it will not be difficult to get more.

NEW-YORK.

THE AMOUNT of BUSINESS transacted every day, at the New-York Post Office is very large. Within four days last week upwards of \$12,000 worth of old postage stamps were exchanged, as follows: Monday, \$2,438.85; Tuesday, \$3,172.67; Wednesday, \$3,348.22; Thursday, \$7,430. Total, \$12,640.62.

AN IMMENSE AMOUNT of BUSINESS is daily transacted at the United States Quartermaster's Department in this city. Besides the large number of men for whom means of transportation are now constantly required, vast supplies of subsistence, stores and ordnance are going forward—averaging daily two hundred tons of the former and one hundred of the latter, including, of course, shoes, shell, and all sorts of ammunition. A great proportion of these stores have been sent by water; but the owners of the chartered transports are not asking special guarantees in regard to the safety of their craft, which, inasmuch as the stores may be sent by rail, the Government seems at present unwilling to grant Two or three loaded vessels are now awaiting the result of instructions which have been asked by the department here.

EVERY DAY or so witnesses new additions to the gentlemen of traitorous proclivities who have been furnished with lodgings in that little hay-stack looking fortification called Fort Lafayette. The number of prisoners there at present is over ninety, representing much a good deal of high social position, and not a little political influence. In due time they will be added. Much curiosity exists to visit the gentlemen, but it cannot be gratified. Even reporters are excluded, and it is no use for any other person to try to get into any place that a reporter cannot enter. One indefatigable reporter went down so many times that the officer on duty finally told him in a pleasant way, that if he came again he would put him in and keep him there. Another proposed to go to one of the fashionable hotels; register his name as a resident of Charleston, talk treason and secession, and thus get sent to the haven of hope. The probable difficulty of "getting out" his copy rendered this plan impracticable. The most pressing importunities to see certain persons upon "important family matters" "cases of life and death," &c., have been answered with the statement: "You can send word to the person, but you cannot see him."

THE Scientific American complains of the effect of the war on new inventions, and says: "The following figures show the fall-off in applications to be about fifty per cent from last year." For the week ending September 4, 1860, the number of patents granted was 101. By reference to the claims, it will be perceived that only 30 patents were issued for the week ending the 2d instant—being about one half the number granted in the corresponding period last year. There is no reason, however, why inventions should be less in demand in these times; on the contrary, when the usual avenues for money-making are obstructed, and in many instances closed, we think persons of ability will be able to find a better field for operation than to engage in inventing. If they have the genius and ability to do so, there are plenty of good patents which can be purchased in a moderate sum in these times, on which we believe fortunes may be made by exerting ordinary business talent.

Men of genius! Test yourselves, and make an invention on some well known machine, if you have not the ingenuity to strike out into some new discovery. If you cannot conceive a power to take the place of steam, improve the engine, or build a better and cheaper weaving machine, cider mill, chaff, washing machine, or anything to diminish manual labor in any department of mechanics.

THE New-York Tablet, a Roman Catholic journal, give expression to the following patriotic sentiments a short time ago: "In common with, perhaps, a large majority of the people of the North, we wished to live in peace and harmony with the South, and we believed that the best way to promote and maintain that peace was to detach Southern neighbors manage their own business, provided they did not interfere with ours. In this course has been taken, in all probability, by the never on this crisis; but now that the harm is done, and the Southerners have seen fit to have recourse to war for a settlement of differences, which might have been arranged on more amicable terms, we deem it the duty of every good citizen, to stand by the Government of the country in defence of the Union. It matters not to us what political party holds the reins, the Tablet is committed to no party in the State, and speaks for none, but it will ever support the Government of the United States without regard to the name of the chief magistrate or his peculiar shade of his politics."

It is reported, however, that the proprietors have dismissed the editor for the above utterance, on the plea that the Tablet established to be merely a Roman Catholic journal.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the Boston Street Praying Meeting, was held in Old North Dutch church, corner of Fulton and William streets, exercises commencing at 12 M., on Monday, the 23d of September. The day was one of the fairest of the season, far, and the house was filled in every part at a very early hour. The aisles, galleries, the entrances, all the possible standing places, were full.

REV. H. VAN LENSEN, minister of the American Board at Teocat, arrived in this city with his family, last week, in the City of Manchester. He has been absent seven years, and returns to the country for the benefit of his health. Mr. Van-Lensen is a daughter of Rev. J. Bird, of Hartford, long a missionary in Syria.