

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

Having purchased for our office the right to use the name of the Presbyterian Banner, we have the honor to announce that we have now published a new paper, the Presbyterian Banner, published weekly, on the first of each month, at the office of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, No. 100 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The old postage stamps are still received in office, where new stamps have not been furnished. But none are taken in Pittsburgh. Here the new stamps only are either given out or received. Hence persons sending payment to us will please to send only the new stamps; and send none but three cent stamps. The old stamps are utterly useless here; and the few cents, and larger stamps, we turn into money with great difficulty.

Blairville Female Seminary.—This is the only Female Seminary in the Synod of Pittsburgh. The attendance, as shown by the Catalogue of 1861, is eighty-three. See advertisement.

Licensed Vendors.—A money problem relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors, in Allegheny county, is published in our News columns. It is intended for individual thought, rather than for an answer in the journals.

Our Government merits the ardent affection and cordial support of every Christian. It furnishes a peaceful and quiet home, where slaves, wives, children, property, are all safe. We lie down and rise up, and go out and come in, and know not fear. God bless the Government, and grant that the Rebellion may be speedily repressed, and the whole land enjoy peace.

A CHRISTIAN SENTIMENT.

The Evangelical Alliance, composed of the representatives of Christian Churches from all parts of Europe, and from North America, at its late meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, unanimously adopted the following declaration of sentiment with regard to our civil war, and its cause: "The Conference of Christians of all countries assembled at Geneva testifies to the brethren of the United States the lively sympathy which it feels for them in the terrible crisis which desolates their country. The members of this assembly desire to pray fervently that the Lord will graciously be turned to the advancement of the interests of Humanity, of Liberty, and of the Kingdom of God. Convinced that the existence of Slavery is the cause of the war, the Conference prays to the Lord to incline the heart of his children in America to bring about, by wise and Christian measures, the suppression of this institution, which is as contrary to the Gospel as it is to the peace, progress, and prosperity of that great nation. And, since our brethren of the United States have set apart the 26th inst., as a day of solemn humiliation and prayer, the Conference invites Christianians of different countries to unite on that day before the throne of grace to pray with their brethren in regard to the present trial, remembering that if one member suffer, all the others suffer with it."

ATTACK ON DR. GURLEY.

We copy from the Pittsburgh Gazette, of the 9th inst., as follows: "In his fast-day sermon at Washington, the Rev. Wm. H. CHANNING, Unitarian, gave it as his solemn opinion that the rebellion in the North has brought this war upon us, that some of the Northern States have abolished capital punishment. "The New-York Tribune remarks that it is not impossible some clergyman may have talked thus absurdly, but Mr. CHANNING who is himself opposed to capital punishment, and is not a fool, never imagined anything of the sort. The Tribune is right. Though it has been copied from journal to journal, the above foolish paragraph has only this foundation—that it ascribes to Mr. CHANNING the foolishness of Dr. GURLEY, who edited a highly distinguished annual, including the President himself, with this surprising doctrinal discovery, as was stated in more than one or two Washington reports at the time. "The distinguished author of so original and curious a view of the war ought not to be so soon forgotten, or to be in danger of losing the laurels he is fairly entitled to wear. More especially as Mr. CHANNING on that day took a very diverse view from that of the learned Dr. GURLEY—a view so common-place, so vulgar, so commonplace, as we are ashamed almost to record it. "Mr. CHANNING was so like other people and so little like Dr. GURLEY, that he lost every chance he had of being ingenious, original and profound in his view, as Dr. GURLEY was, and merely thrilled the hearts of his hearers by eloquently interpreting and enforcing the most almost universally popular conviction that SLAVERY IS THE CAUSE OF THE WAR."

Sentiments like these are in character with the religious opinions of the New-York Tribune; but that such a commendation of Unitarianism, and such a fling at evangelical orthodoxy, should be copied into the Gazette, is to us, astonishing. Dr. GURLEY is a Presbyterian, and one of the most godly and eminent ministers in our Church. He is doubtless opposed to the abolition of capital punishment; for God has said, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." And again, speaking of the good magistrate: "He beareth not the sword in vain." Dr. GURLEY, being a minister of God's Word, and bound by its teachings, doubtless both believes and preaches according to these quotations; but that he ever uttered the bare, bald sentiment above attributed to him, is not to be believed for a moment.

The war is upon the land on account of our sins. One of those sins is, sympathy with crime and a shielding of criminals. Another is the cruel oppression of the blacks, four millions of whom are denied some of the most precious rights which God has allotted to man. Other iniquities, also, great and terrible, have abounded; and no sober, calm, intelligent Christian minister, as Dr. GURLEY certainly is, would single out one of them, and especially one which, as specified, is found in but a few of the States, as "the reason why the Almighty has brought this war upon us." It is by such misrepresentations, falsehoods, and flings, that infidelity now strives to win its way against Evangelism. Parents should guard against its introduction into their households. The poison may do its deadly work in the youthful mind insidiously and unobserved, or before an antidote can be effectively administered.

THE SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

This being the Synod to which we owe special allegiance, and in which we have just passed a few days of delightful Christian fellowship, we will give to it a portion of an editorial column. The meeting was held last week, at the beautiful town of Kittanning, on the Allegheny River, forty-five miles above Pittsburgh. Kittanning is the capital of Armstrong County, and the present terminus of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The road is intended to pass up the valley till it shall reach the Oil regions, and thence till it shall intersect the Erie and Philadelphia roads, and the roads of New-York.

The attendance at Synod, of both ministers and elders, was large. Much important business was transacted, with the greatest harmony. There were no Appeals nor Complaints, to give annoyance and consume time. We shall briefly notice a few of the subjects which occupied the attention of the brethren. The Minutes we shall probably give to our readers next week.

The Endowment of the Fourth Professorship in the Western Theological Seminary, draws rather heavily. About two-thirds of the quota of this Synod has been collected and paid to the Treasurer. A few congregations are paying interest annually on their allotment, till they may find it practicable to pay the principal. Other congregations here do nothing. A few, we fear, are not only among the tardy, but to be utterly reluctant. Efforts were ordered to ascertain who these are, and the amount likely to be deficient, when a new call will be made upon the willing. Thus it always is, to some extent. The "liberal," and those of a "ready mind," have to supply what is "lacking" on the part of their tardy brethren. The Endowment should be completed. The institution is eminently worthy. Our Synod, supplying as it does a very large number of young men for the ministry, not only to meet its own wants, but also for other fields, has a deep interest in furnishing them with the very best means of education; that they may speedily receive calls to churches, and become distinguished for usefulness.

The subject of Chaplaincies came up on Memorials of the Synods of Baltimore and North Carolina, laid over from last year. The peculiar matter presented in the Memorials elicited but little interest. But the importance of having good men to fill the office, both in the army and navy, and of having them well supplied with religious books, tracts, and newspapers, for gratuitous distribution, was dwelt upon with much feeling. What an interesting congregation does a regiment of a thousand men constitute! How great the need of religious influence, and how important that the spiritual instructor shall be truly a man of God, wise, laborious, earnest!

Colportage received a share of the Synod's attention. Our Board has made some progress, but it comes immensely short of a full and proper occupation of the field it is expected to cultivate. But, with only a little over three hundred dollars contributed by the churches, what can the Board do! From the tone of feeling manifested in Synod, we hope for better things in the future. EVERY CHURCH should contribute.

The cause of Domestic Missions was brought before Synod, by a letter from Dr. JANNEY, the present Secretary. The Synod's response was most cordial. The paper adopted, we place in another column. An incident painful to the religious mind occurred, or rather, was likely to occur, but which terminated happily. A full regiment of volunteers, under the command of Col. STAWELL, had been encamped for some weeks at Kittanning. This regiment had been attached to Gen. NEGLEY's Brigade, and orders came on Friday directing the men to move to Pittsburgh on Sabbath morning. The Synod immediately appointed a large Committee of its most venerated members, to wait on the officers, with a request that the movement might be deferred till Monday. They were most kindly received, and measures were promptly adopted, to have the order countermanded. The troops were thus permitted to enjoy a quiet Sabbath. Many of them attended public worship. Some of them participated in the Communion; and on Monday, all joyously set out for Pittsburgh and a Western field. They have the earnest prayers of the Synod, and we trust they will enjoy the Divine protection and blessing, shielding them in the battle-field, and saving them from the still more fearful dangers of the camp.

On the State of the Country, Synod adopted resolutions, such as become a Christian people, in a time, when a wicked conspiracy and an extensive rebellion threaten the dismemberment of the Union, and the overthrow one of the best governments with which God has ever blessed a people. Our ministers and elders are thorough supporters of the Union, the Government, the Constitution, and the laws.

The Communion, on the Sabbath, was largely attended. It was good to be there. The Lord was present, and the blessings he bestowed will cause the solemnity to be had in long remembrance.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 12, 1861.

This city is now, as it has been for months, the object of great interest in our national affairs. Notwithstanding the successes of our arms in Western Virginia, our reverses in Missouri, and the portentous condition of things in Kentucky, the "Federal City," as our fathers termed it, is still the place to which all eyes are turned. It was this upon which the leaders of the great rebellion had set their hearts; to seize it their highest ambition, and to effect this every nerve was strained, and all military skill applied. Also the disaster at Bull Run was not retrieved. Our national reputation demanded this. Moreover, the stronghold of the enemy is at Manassas. The Confederacy stakes its all on this point. The operations in other places have mostly been in the guerrilla style of warfare, receiving but little attention from the traitor authorities at Richmond. And here are congregated the flower of the loyal young men of the North—for them millions of loving hearts, at home yearn, when they ascend from hundreds of thousands of households.

Therefore, it was with no ordinary emotions that we approached one more of the Capital of our Nation. At Baltimore, evidences of the care, vigor, and discipline of General Dix are every where apparent. The insidious demeanor toward Union men so common in July, is no longer seen. Even aristocratic ladies, whose hearts are filled with the rankest secession proclivities, are much more cautious in their expressions than a short time ago. And the preparations made for the accommodation of the military, for the suppression of any insurrection that might possibly break forth, and for defence against any invader, are on a large scale, proving that treason and rebellion can no longer rule in the Monumental City.

A short distance above Bladensburg, we passed the 24th Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Senator HENRY WILSON. The men were remarkably fine looking and splendidly equipped. This regiment has been gotten up regardless of expense, and is considered the "crack" regiment of the Old Bay State. But the Colonel had been lionizing in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore so long, that the men had become completely exhausted from long marches, want of rest, and irregular meals, and were discontented and disaffected. This will pass away in a short time, and this regiment will in due time do good service.

Wonderful is the change that has taken place in and around Washington since the advent of Gen. McCLELLAN. The hotels are no longer filled with officers, nor are the streets crowded with drunken and swearing soldiers. Hardly an officer can be seen, except those connected with the War or Navy Departments, and no soldiers at all are straggling along the streets and avenues. Every where the greatest order and activity prevail.

Just at this time the most intense anxiety prevails. The forces under Generals SMITH and McCALL have crossed the Chain Bridge, (constructed entirely of wood), and are advanced some five or six miles on the Leesburg turnpike; the camp equipments and rations are being rapidly forwarded; and the troops are employed most actively in preparing their camps. To obtain a "pass" to this new and advanced post is the desire of many; but the acquisition of only a few; among whom were we, for sundry reasons. The road we found lined with hundreds of army wagons, and our progress was slow, owing to the frequent delays. At length we passed the bridge, and were again on the "sacred soil" of Old Virginia, and standing on the very ground from which the rebel pickets had been driven. But everywhere were the indications of the care with which the advance had been made. The timber had been felled, the underbrush had been burnt, and on the various eminences cannon yawned upon us. When the camps were reached, a most beautiful and exciting scene presented itself. There lay thirty-one regiments, with all the paraphernalia of war, on an undulating plateau. The strictest watchfulness prevailed everywhere, every precaution being taken to prevent surprise. The patrol composing the advance pickets was the Pennsylvania Eighth, under command of Lieut. Col. OLFPHANT, of Uniontown. When the tents were lighted up at 8 o'clock, the bright moon shining, the sparkling stars looking down upon us, the splendid band in the distance playing the Marseilles, and the hum of more than thirty-one thousand voices in the regimental camps, made a thrilling scene, never to be forgotten. The advance is composed mainly of the Pennsylvania Reserves and the Vermont Regiments.

The surrounding country is very beautiful, in a fair state of cultivation, and fine mansions of the old Virginia aristocracy are seen here and there. But the inhabitants fled with one accord at the approach of our troops. The troops had gone out late in the afternoon, and laid in the woods all night, and their sudden uprising in the morning caused a perfect panic. Beds were left unmade, breakfast uncooked, doors unlooked, and everything in perfect disorder. These people were all Secessionists, and supposing that the day of vengeance had at length come, they were seized with a panic that nothing could restrain. More anon.

Confidence in the Executive is indispensable to the efficient carrying on of an enterprise. Where there is confidence in a Government it can raise money. Confidence in a General will induce men to flock to his standard. And confidence in the Board of Domestic Missions will bring all needed means into its treasury. Our Church has wealth enough to supply all present wants; and we trust that she has also the grace of giving, susceptible of being adequately excited. Her two hundred thousand communicants—our brethren in the South being not counted—can readily both pay off present debts and sustain her missionaries, if only they have confidence in the Board and its officers. And this confidence is now wanting.

Let this General Assembly be decisive toward the establishing of the principles of action of the Board of Domestic Missions. Let it be a working man; a man of ability, and earnestly devoted to the cause of missions. Considering the change of action in the Assembly, and the changes in the Board and its officers, and the benefits of

our holy Father, the Pope? There have appeared, in France, within the last two years, a number of pamphlets, and sundry newspaper articles, on the subject of the Pope, of great power and keenness. We re-produce from the Christian World, one of the latter as we find it translated into English. It has also been translated into Italian, and extensively circulated. The revolution in Italy has given a large degree of freedom to the press. The article is thus:

1. It is always the same story! In the street, the same as at home, in the papers, and in conversations, at the church, and at the shop, we hear of missionaries, discarding their relation to our Holy Father, the Pope! All this clamor at length wears us. What has he done, then, this poor old, good man? Some folly without doubt. Let him consider the matter, it is his affair. If he has, as they say, failed to fill his word to his people, if he made them beautiful promises, and has never kept any of them; if he has completely wearied out the patience of his followers, then it seems to me that it is the duty of the people to say to him: "Holy Father, a thousand pardons, if we leave you, for we greatly prefer to have for our temporal ruler, a worthy, honest king, a man that keeps his word."

What is to be done if, as they say, this Holy Father curses modern civilization, and imagines to himself that liberty is made for him alone? One may shrug his shoulders; it is not he the best of republicans. If he assumes obligations of dignity, non passamus for greatness of soul, Castel-fidardo for a glorious battle-field, the carrying off of the Martara boy and Bluth for acts of heroic virtue—the infallibility of the Holy Father appears to me, truly, to be a little in the wrong. If he is the Holy Father is destined to fall, headforemost, from the height of his temporal power, it will only be on account of the want of his own equilibrium, because he ought to have thought it was worth the trouble to give a solid base to his existence by meriting the affections of his subjects. Let him reflect on this now! 2. If the Holy Father, following the footsteps of Christ, had shown us by his conduct, that he is the first disciple of a Master full of goodness and love; if instead of regarding us of the "penes of Saint Peter" and the "patrimony of the

OUR DOMESTIC BOARD.

This Board is laboring hard to recover from its depression. And it is laboring in hope. It has commenced the reduction of its debt to its missionaries, and hope lights up the heart of its members. Dr. JANNEY, the Corresponding Secretary, addressed a letter to the Synod of Pittsburgh, setting forth the Board's following paper in response: Domestic missionaries are the Church's glory in preaching the Gospel to the heathen. Our enterprise in this line is one of the distinctive evidences that we are a true Church. It is, in our case, by no means as strong and brilliant as it should be. But we have it. And we seek its increase. We have been employing more than six hundred men in the work; and we contemplate large additions. There is room. There are calls, many, loud, and earnest. This Synod would not be deaf to them. We would not have our Church Board be dead. Neither would we have it so feeble, that it shall be obliged to hear, and not help.

A combination of circumstances, which we need not now rehearse, has crippled the Board, beyond its ability to pay. It has borrowed fifteen thousand dollars, to compensate them in part; but it still owes the same amount. It has reduced appropriations to its missionaries twenty-five per cent. It has arranged with its bank creditors to extend the time of payment of its borrowings. It has relieved itself of the burden of a second Secretary, and of travelling Superintendents. It is established on a basis of strict economy, so far as seems to be consistent with full efficiency. But still, it needs a large increase of means. It must still incur obligations for labor, because the work may not cease. It must repay its borrowed money, and stop the interest. It must restore to its missionaries their former salaries. And it must employ still more laborers, to occupy the ever extending fields. And for the accomplishing of all this, it is dependent upon the liberality and promptitude of the churches. It has, of itself, no money; and no means of making it. It is a recipient—the depository of the bounty of God's children—the executor of the will of Christ's people. It but puts up the means with which it is furnished.

The experience of the Board for the last two and a half years, in which the embarrassments have occurred, is not without interest. Its conductors have learned wisdom. Confidence in the Executive is indispensable to the efficient carrying on of an enterprise. Where there is confidence in a Government it can raise money. Confidence in a General will induce men to flock to his standard. And confidence in the Board of Domestic Missions will bring all needed means into its treasury. Our Church has wealth enough to supply all present wants; and we trust that she has also the grace of giving, susceptible of being adequately excited. Her two hundred thousand communicants—our brethren in the South being not counted—can readily both pay off present debts and sustain her missionaries, if only they have confidence in the Board and its officers. And this confidence is now wanting.

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experience, the reasons are ample for an assurance, that all funds sent, and that the work of Domestic Missions will be prosecuted wisely and efficiently. Therefore: Resolved, That the Board of Domestic Missions be commended to the rich, speedy, repeated, and continued liberality of our churches.

KEEPING CLOSE TO GOD.

A child was with his father in the midst of a great crowd. The child was frightened by the noise and confusion around him. "Keep close to me," said the father, extending his hand, "and you need not be afraid."

"We are in a world of confusion and danger, but, if we keep close to God, we need not be afraid—we shall be safe. We shall be safe from evil thoughts. They are very dangerous. They corrupt the soul ere it is aware. Many a man has been ruined by evil thoughts. They have gradually obtained place and power over his mind, till the result has been open and outrageous wickedness."

"When we are close to God, evil thoughts do not enter our minds, or if they do, are immediately banished. A holy influence spreads over our minds which keeps evil thoughts far away. We shall be safe from delusive thoughts. We are led astray by error. False views of life, false views of men, lead us to do many unwise acts. A great deal of defective practice is owing to defective views. The pleasures of the world appear real, and men follow them. Eternal things seem distant and distasteful, and men neglect them. Occasionally temporal things are seen as temporal, and they lose their power over the soul."

"When we are close to God, we are in an atmosphere of truth. We see things as they are. The vanity of earthly joys appears. We see the truth, and can act in accordance with it. No man looks with either admiration or desire upon the pleasures of sin, when he is near to God."

We shall be safe from the assaults of Satan. He will make no continued assaults upon those who are standing close by the Holy One.

Those who are earnestly engaged in the pursuit of holiness, know that Satan is to be feared. When a man is indifferent to the assaults of Satan, it is a proof that he is far from God. Those who are near to God and desire to remain so, will fear the assaults and devices of Satan. They need not, for he is safe who is close to God.

At all times, and under all circumstances, let us keep close to God. He holds out his hand to us. He will never repel us, however great our guilt, if we really desire to keep close to him.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.

Mr. JOHN H. SHERBARD was ordained and installed pastor of the churches of Bethesda, Middle Creek, and Oak Grove, at a late meeting of the Presbytery of Clarion. Rev. M. M. TRAVIS, Post Office address is changed from Lees to Athens, Ohio. Rev. J. M. JONES, of Cedar Presbytery, Iowa, has been elected Principal of the Glade Run Academy. He has accepted, and will take charge early next session. Rev. W. R. CAMPBELL, pastor of the church of the Two Bridges, Ohio, has received a unanimous call to the church of St. Clairsville, Ohio.

The Presbytery of Cedar.

Met in Marion, September 24th, and opened with a sermon by Rev. F. A. Shearer. Rev. S. M. JONES, Moderator, and Rev. D. H. Mitchell, Temporary Clerk. Rev. F. A. Shearer was received from the Presbytery of Palmyra, and a call from the church of Princeton, put into his hands. Rev. J. S. Fullerton was also received from the Presbytery of Toledo. The past relation between Rev. John M. Jones and the church of Walcott was dissolved, and Mr. Jones was dismissed to the Presbytery of Salsburg. Rev. Jacob Kolb was dismissed to the Presbytery of Dane.

Rev. J. D. Mason resigned the office of Historian, and Rev. S. M. Jones was elected in his place. Messrs. Van Vliet, Pentzer, Smith, and Kemper were appointed a Committee to organize a German church, at Buffalo. Rev. H. I. Coe being heard in behalf of the Board, the following resolutions were adopted: WHEREAS, The necessities of the various Boards of our Church in these times of National trouble and pecuniary disaster, are such as to demand the most earnest sympathy of all our ministers and churches, and to make it imperative upon our Presbyteries to exercise a more careful supervision over the various benevolent enterprises within their bounds; and whereas, we have reason to believe that the sum of five cents a week from every member of our Church in the North, will furnish ample means to carry them through, therefore, Resolved, That we do hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to use our influence with our people, to secure at least that sum from every member of our respective churches.

Resolved, That every minister in the Presbytery be enjoined to preach on the subject of Systematic Benevolence, every church he serves, before the 15th of November next, and on the subject of Ministerial Support, before the 15th of December next, and on both these subjects yearly thereafter, until otherwise directed by Presbytery. Resolved, In view of the special necessities of the Boards of Domestic Missions and Church Extension, this Presbytery will hereafter recommend no church to these Boards for aid until that church has been visited by some member of the Presbyterial Committee of Missions or Church Extension, and its wants thoroughly examined, and will in no case renew a recommendation for aid to any church which does not annually contribute to the six regular objects presented by the General Assembly in its plan for simultaneous collections, recorded on page 840 of the Minutes for 1861.

Resolved, That the General Assembly be directed to make it a condition of the plan for simultaneous collections referred to before, that the State Clerk be directed to furnish this action of Presbytery to all our churches immediately, and that a report of what has been done in conformity thereto, be required of every minister and every church at each Spring meeting of Presbytery.

The following supplies were appointed: Walcott and Blue Grass—Walcott: Mason, third Sabbath of October. Walcott and Blue Grass—Waters, second Sabbath of November. Walcott, Belden, and Blue Grass—Middlemen, fifth Sabbath of December. Walcott: Carothers, third Sabbath of January. Walcott and Blue Grass—Pentzer, fourth Sabbath of February. Walcott: Waters, third Sabbath of March. Solon—Mitchell, third Sabbath of Octo-

ber; Winters, second Sabbath of November; Fullerton, first Sabbath of January; Marshall, second Sabbath of February. De Witt—Shearer, first Sabbath of December. The following is the assessment for Commissioners' Fund: Muscatine, \$7; Davenport, 7; Iowa City, 4; Marion, 2; Tipton, 2; Cedar Rapids, 2; Mechanicville, 2; Walcott, 2; Summit, 2; Long Grove, 2; Cedar Valley, 1.50; Blue Grass, 1.50; Unity, 1.50; Wilcox, 1.50; Fairview, 1.50; Sugar Creek, 1.50; Princeton, 1.50; Le Claire, 1; De Witt, 1; Muscatine, Ger. 1; Mt. Vernon, 1; Linn Grove, 1.50; Springville, 1.50. Rev. R. Boag is to preach at the next meeting on "The Future State of the Impenitent Dead."

Correspondence of the Banner.

New York, October 12. The improved condition of our military, financial, and business affairs, is exceeding gratifying to everybody. Yet it is impossible not to feel sad to see a country so prosperous and happy in all its details six months since, now distracted by war, and portions of it passing through the horrors of a fierce and desolating conflict. Look at Virginia! Six months ago, the great Army of the Potomac, everywhere peace, security, and prosperity, prevailed. The great Naval Armory at Harpers Ferry, were giving occupation to hundreds of industrious men, and thousands connected with their operations. Now they are irreparably destroyed, and blackened views only show where they once existed. The Naval Academy at Annapolis has disappeared, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, such a source of wealth to Virginia, has been partially ruined, and millions of dollars could not replace its bridges, rails, and locomotives. Portions of the State have been utterly destroyed by the seceding armies, and her capital, Richmond, is, in the opinion of a beleaguered city. Distress, affliction, and desolation is wide-spread, and even her most zealous secession leaders must stand dismayed at the ruin and disaster they have inflicted upon the saved territory. But what have they gained? Have they received any fresh guarantees, is their slavery any more secure? Let the facts answer.

Large bodies of troops continue to pour through and from this city for the Potomac, and yet a naval expedition is fitting out here which will soon produce a sensation somewhere South. The harbor is black with large steamers and gun-boats; not less than eighteen, exclusive of some heavy frigates, were counted yesterday, off the Battery. That this enormous fleet is destined for powerful execution somewhere, no one presumes to question. In connection with the moral and spiritual condition of the soldiers and sailors, that while they are serving their country, they themselves shall not be neglected. It is gratifying to find the Tract Society, in Nassau Street, still laboring with great success in this work. From recent intelligence, it is ascertained that they have supplied more than one hundred and fifty regiments with a vast amount of their valuable publications. Since April, they have expended about one thousand dollars a month in this work of gratuitous distribution; and in addition to over four million pages of tracts, handbills and periodicals they have circulated over one million copies of the Soldier's Pocket Library, each containing twenty-four volumes. The various testimonials to their great value, and the warmth with which they are received, from chaplains in the Army and Navy, leads the officers of the New-York Tract Society, earnestly to solicit more aid. The requests for their books and publications are earnest from every quarter, but unless the Christian public come to their relief, they will be compelled to curtail their labors.

The Christian principle of "loving your enemies and doing good to those that hate you," is being extended to the prisoners taken at Fort Hatteras, and now confined on Governor's Island, in this harbor. They are almost destitute of clothes, and are feeble and sickly; but this has prompted the benevolent to get them clothing, and to make it imperative upon our Presbyteries to exercise a more careful supervision over the various benevolent enterprises within their bounds; and whereas, we have reason to believe that the sum of five cents a week from every member of our Church in the North, will furnish ample means to carry them through, therefore, Resolved, That we do hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to use our influence with our people, to secure at least that sum from every member of our respective churches.

Resolved, That every minister in the Presbytery be enjoined to preach on the subject of Systematic Benevolence, every church he serves, before the 15th of November next, and on the subject of Ministerial Support, before the 15th of December next, and on both these subjects yearly thereafter, until otherwise directed by Presbytery. Resolved, In view of the special necessities of the Boards of Domestic Missions and Church Extension, this Presbytery will hereafter recommend no church to these Boards for aid until that church has been visited by some member of the Presbyterial Committee of Missions or Church Extension, and its wants thoroughly examined, and will in no case renew a recommendation for aid to any church which does not annually contribute to the six regular objects presented by the General Assembly in its plan for simultaneous collections, recorded on page 840 of the Minutes for 1861.

Resolved, That the General Assembly be directed to make it a condition of the plan for simultaneous collections referred to before, that the State Clerk be directed to furnish this action of Presbytery to all our churches immediately, and that a report of what has been done in conformity thereto, be required of every minister and every church at each Spring meeting of Presbytery.

The following supplies were appointed: Walcott and Blue Grass—Walcott: Mason, third Sabbath of October. Walcott and Blue Grass—Waters, second Sabbath of November. Walcott, Belden, and Blue Grass—Middlemen, fifth Sabbath of December. Walcott: Carothers, third Sabbath of January. Walcott and Blue Grass—Pentzer, fourth Sabbath of February. Walcott: Waters, third Sabbath of March. Solon—Mitchell, third Sabbath of Octo-

PERSONAL.

Gen. J. Zollicoffer.—This Congressman is becoming quite notorious. He was but seventeen years of age in 1829, when, after two months' service without pay, he took upon himself the management of a newspaper in Paris, Tenn. In 1834 he edited and published the Columbia Democrat. In 1837 he was State Printer. In 1842 he edited the Kentucky Statesman. On three occasions, from 1843 to 1847, he was elected State Controller. In 1849 he was in the State Senate. In 1850 he was contractor for building the suspension bridge at Nashville. In 1851-2 he again edited the Banner; since which time he has been in Congress.

Gen. John J. Crittenden, in spite of his advanced age, is the first private in the army of the West, and has declared his intention to go into an army and remain in service until every rebel driven from the soil of Kentucky. The resolution of the Kentucky Legislature, giving the command of the State Guard to Thos. L. Crittenden, a gallant broken up old organization, into which the traitor, Simon Bolivar Buckner, and Governor Magoffin, had infused the seeds of treason.

Ex-Governor Wyckoff, of Kentucky, Ex-Postmaster-General, &c., is loyal to the heart's core, but has a son in the rebellion. That son attempted to apply the torch to his own father's house in Bardonia, but Gen. Anderson sent a regiment to the rescue. The Ex-Governor is a cripple, but spoke thus on a recent occasion of the force of which his son was a prominent member: "If I had another leg, and the Lord were with me, I would join me and stand by me to the last, either our bones should rebel for us, or our bones should be broken up on the spot now tainted by the traitor's death, or every traitor's traitor's death."

The English journals are very complimentary to a young American artist, Mr. Knutze, now residing in London, who has just finished a fine statue of America. We are assured on good authority, says the New-York Post, that no person could induce Garibaldi to quit his residence in the Mediterranean. Last fall he distinguished English barrister and liberal friend Capner, and suggested to the General a sojourn in England on his part might arouse British enthusiasm and promote the time passing his establishment in London to the rescue. The General wrote to him as follows: "As long as Venetia grows under the Austrian yoke, and Rome wavers beneath the temporal power of the Pope, my mission is not half accomplished, and I remain at Capner's, ready for fight."

Major-General Butler, it is said, every month deposits the amount of his pay in the treasury, on account of the 7.30 notes.

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