around the base of the great central space, a man, deaf and dumb, shot dead Lord Brooke, the Parliamentary General. But this did not prevent a successful siege of the Cathedral and the elevated grounds around it, where the Cavaliers had entrenched themselves. The High Church historians say that Cromwell's soldiers used to beat cats daily through the Cathedral, and amazingly enjoyed the echo of the yells of the pursuing hounds.

These times are passed; nought but a fresh civil war could bring up England to that blood heat fervor that enabled the Long or Rump Parliament to order the taking off the head of the Cathedral. At present it is undergoing extraordinary repairs and renewal. The carved figures and carved wood-work—all executed by English hands—are marvellous. Next month the building is to be reöpened for public worship, and the Bishop of Oxford is to preach the sermon. Lichfield, like most Cathedral towns, is somnolent, in the spiritual sense of the term. If Evangelism is found in such places, it generally speaks "with bated breath and whispering humbleness." And, alas! in a large number of rural parishes, the Gospel of the Reformation is not heard by the people. J.W.

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

☞ *Having purchased for our office the "Right" to use Hick's Accountant and Dispatch Patent, all, or nearly all, of our subscribers now have their papers addressed to them regularly by a singularly unique machine, which fastens on the white margin a small colored "address stamp," or label, whereon appears their name plainly printed, followed by the date up to which they have paid for their papers—this being authorized by an Act of Congress. The date will always be advanced on the receipt of subscription money, in exact accordance with the amount so received, and thus be an ever-ready and valid receipt; securing to every one, and at all times, a perfect knowledge of his newspaper account, so that if any error is made he can immediately detect it and have it corrected—it been alike valuable to the publisher and subscriber, as it must terminate all painful misunderstandings between them respecting accounts, and thus tend to perpetuate their important relationship.*

☞ *These in arrears will please remit.*

Synod of Kentucky.—This Synod met at Harrodsburg, October 9th. From the *Herald* we learn that there was a great degree of unanimity, or rather perhaps, of peaceful diversity of sentiment. Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE was Chairman of a Committee on the Minutes of the Assembly. We have received a defective copy of the *Herald*, and cannot hence give the Committee's Report. It seems, from the Editor's remarks, to have disapproved of the Assembly's action, but to urge peaceful acquiescence. Unity is pressed upon the Synod. Violent ministers can pull up stakes and remove to those with whom they affiliate. But the churches must remain on the soil; and as the war must end, it will be wise in Christians so to conduct themselves that they may, after it is over, abide together in peace.

A CHRISTIAN OFFICER.

We are happy in the thought that a number of the officers in our armies are Christians, and some such occupy high positions. Among other pleasing evidences of this, we note the following:

Gen. ANDERSON, the true Christian hero, on his arrival at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, on Wednesday evening, was waited on by the Philadelphia committee, and presented with the elegant sword voted him by the city of Philadelphia. The sword cost one thousand dollars. A brief presentation speech was made by THEODORE CUYLER, to which Gen. ANDERSON responded briefly [illegible] tice, Truth and Loyalty. The war we are engaged in is holy and just, and although the clouds are dark, I have no fear for the result. I believe that we, as a nation, as well as individuals, have sinned in our greatness the past few years. We have forgotten God. We have been blessed by Almighty God beyond any of the nations, and have taken to ourselves the credit, and he is now leading us back to himself through humiliation and troubles."

POSTAGE STAMPS AND SMALL NOTES.

The *old style* of postage stamps have now become utterly useless to us. Please do not send them.

Denominations *larger* than three cents are of but little value to us. We can use but a few of them, and our Post Master will not exchange them. Please do not send these.

Three cent stamps we use to a large extent, but they are accumulating, and we have much trouble in disposing of the surplus. Send these only for change, under a dollar.

One cent stamps we can use, both on letters and papers, and as these are not abundant we can use all that are likely to be sent.

The time was when our Post Master would take stamps off our hands, but that time is past. Hence our requests.

Small Notes, of sound banks in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, New-York, and the New-England States, we can use. Please send us these, when gold is not convenient, for sums under five dollars.

THE INDIANS AND THE WAR.

Some of the Indian tribes hold to their allegiance to the United States; others join the rebellion. Among the latter are the Cherokees. This is the most civilized and most powerful of them. Unhappily they are slaveholders, and this enables the rebels to practise upon their fears. JOHN ROSS, their principal Chief, resisted for a long time. But he has yielded. He thus addresses Gen. McCULLOUGH:

At a mass meeting of about four thousand Cherokees at Tahlequa, on the 21st inst., the Cherokees, with marked unanimity, declared their adherence to the Confederate States, and have given their authorities power to negotiate an alliance with them. In view of this action, a regiment of mounted men will be immediately raised, and placed under command of Col. JOHN DREW, to meet any emergency that may arise.

Having espoused the cause of the Confederal States, we hope to render efficient service in the protracted war which now threatens the country, and to be treated with a liberality and confidence becoming the Confederate States.

I have the honor be, sir, very respectfully, your humble servant.

Signed, JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

This will add both cruelty and bitterness to the war. Our people will not tamely bear the tomahawk and scalping-knife. They will be strongly tempted to retaliate the cruelty, and possibly may employ Indians also. This is easily practicable, at a far less expense than would sustain an equal number of white men. The effect on the Indians themselves, will be a tendency to their extermination. They have been rapidly wasting, and this movement cannot but accelerate their ruin.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16, 1861.

Our last left us with the Pennsylvania Reserve, under General McCALL, on Friday evening. At 9 o'clock on the same evening it was our privilege to conduct the evening worship of the Pittsburgh Rifles, commanded by Capt. SMITH, formerly a popular Conductor on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. This noble company belongs to the Pennsylvania 9th, under Col. JACKSON, so well known by those who have been accustomed to pass over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Almost the entire company was present. The hymn commencing:

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,"

was sung to the tune so intimately associated with the words, and which is so well known in all the churches. After this, a part of the 103d Psalm was read and prayer offered, amid the greatest apparent devotion. To have beheld that scene would have comforted many anxious hearts whose loved ones are in the ranks of that company. From the time of going into camp until now, it has been the custom of the company to have morning and evening worship. This fact is highly creditable to both officers and men. And in passing through the different regiments this evening, we heard the voice of prayer and praise in many tents. As a matter of course, there were tents from which sounds of a widely different character proceeded, but these were fewer than might be expected, when we consider the heterogeneous character of the elements composing an army. The strict discipline of the camp exercises great restraint on open vulgarity and profanity; while in this division, and also in the entire army on the lower Potomac opposite Washington, it is almost impossible to obtain intoxicating liquors. A close watch is kept on waggoners, sutlers, and even visitors, some of whom in time past have been accustomed to convey by stealth, liquors to their friends.

But at near the hour of midnight we must leave for Washington. The hour is an unreasonable one; sentries must be passed; the road is covered with wagons, and thronged with the soldiers who had been left behind to guard the baggage and camp equipments when the advance was made; and the clouds threaten a heavy rain. Two ladies are with us; one has a son in the Pittsburgh Rifles, and each has a son in the Sewickley Rifles of the 28th Pennsylvania regiment, under Col. GEARY, near Harper's Ferry. And these are young men from our congregation and neighborhood to whom we must preach on the Sabbath. And in order to make the connexion with the train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Harper's Ferry, we must leave Washington at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. We are now twelve miles from that point; the night is very dark; the heart of the kind sutler who had agreed to take us in, has almost failed, but ardour leaps over all obstacles, and we start on a dreary, but exciting journey. Sentinels are every where; the creak of the heavy army wagon is heard at almost every step; the loud voices of the wagon masters resound all along the road. And the hurried steps of [illegible] had guarded at Tennally Town, ever and anon break upon the ear. When we reach Longley, the Head-quarters of Gen. McCALL, it is nearly 10 o'clock, but the veteran General is still up and busy at work, quietly smoking his cigar. He is a man of medium height and build, of easy and gentle address, but evidently of great firmness and decision. His experience as a soldier has been large, and his ability is said to be of a very high order.

Scarcely do we receive the General's parting salutation, before those dark clouds that have been collecting for hours begin to pour out their floods to an extent not often surpassed. But we journey on safely and securely, receiving nothing but the kindest and most considerate attentions from sentinels, teamsters, and soldiers, while the rain falls in torrents, and the streams roar. Only those who have taken such a ride at such a time, and under such circumstances, can fully appreciate its character. At 3 o'clock, A. M, we reach *Willard's*, and leave our generous sutler, Mr. HAWKINS, of Beaver County, Pa., whose attention and kindness we can never forget.

At half past four we are called; have breakfast at five, and leave the station at six. After waiting an hour and a half at the Relay House, seven miles from Baltimore, we take the train for Knoxville, four miles below Harper's Ferry. What a change has come over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad! The long passenger trains are seen no more; and the heavy burden trains have disappeared. One train each way does the passenger business between Baltimore and Harper's Ferry, and the army supplies the greater part of the travel. Even this train runs so irregularly that it is more a joke than any thing else, except to those who are compelled to travel by it. At Monocacy a Wisconsin Regiment keep watch, and from that on to Harper's Ferry there is a continuous line of pickets. The Point of Rocks where the Rebels destroyed the bridge across the Potomac, last Spring, is Col. GEARY'S head quarters. His line of pickets extends some fifteen miles, employing six companies, while eight companies are in camp, ready for any active duty that may be called for. Another company is about completed in Philadelphia, and the artillery company is drilling at Washington. So that the entire regiment will consist of sixteen companies, including a fine battery furnished by CHARLES KNAPP, Esq., of Pittsburgh. Military men consider this one of the very finest regiments in the service. At the Point of Rocks, the strictest surveillance is observed. No one can leave the cars without being questioned by the officer of the day; nor can any passengers proceed farther unless they answer the inquiries in a way satisfactory to that personage, who is required to exercise the utmost fidelity in the most gentlemanly manner.

At Knoxville, we reach the quarters of company G of this regiment, and meet such a reception as can only be given to a pastor by young men of his charge. Our lady companions run to embrace their sons, and we take up our abode with the officers. The general good appearance of the company surpasses our expectation. The captain has gained thirty pounds in weight; the first lieutenant cannot button his coat closely; and the second is in very nearly the same predicament. Several of the men have gained from ten to fifteen pounds, and but two sick are found on the list. The next day is the holy Sabbath, and the officers seek to avoid every thing, as far as possible, that would interfere with the sacred character of the day. But two men are left on each picket, that as many as possible may have the opportunity of listening to the preaching of the Gospel. And at eleven o'clock, with a drum for a reading desk, we preach to the company and a goodly number of citizens, on the parade ground. And it is high time that these young men should hear the Gospel preached, for from the middle of July until now, a period of three months, they have heard but one sermon. The Chaplain of the regiment had lingered behind for several weeks, and when he did arrive, the companies on picket duty received but little of his attention, though he is said to be a man of ability and evangelical spirit.

In the afternoon we go up to Sandy Hook, cross the river to Harper's Ferry, and preach to the Wisconsin and Massachusetts companies that have taken possession of that point. But what a scene of desolation is presented. Here is the little building in which JOHN BROWN undertook to defend himself; here are the ruins of the immense Government works, HALL'S Rifle factory, &c. The machinery not destroyed by the fire has been all removed, and the furniture has been taken from the houses occupied by the officers and superintendent; all this has been done by the rebels. Most of the inhabitants have fled, and desolation prevails all around. Just as the religious services are about to commence, the pickets on the hill begin to fire, and a report is speedily brought that some fifty of the enemy have entered an old mill and some deserted houses about a mile and a half distant from the spot where we stand. There is apprehension lest a sufficient number might collect to force our pickets during the night, and a Rhode Island battery is sent out to dislodge them and destroy the buildings. About the conclusion of the services the cannon begin to fire in quick succession, and soon the work of demolition is complete. This was undoubtedly what military men would term a work of necessity; for the collection of a large number of men in that place during the evening might have been fatal to the few hundred loyal troops already across the river at that point, before the dawn of the morning. Upon our return to Knoxville, we preached to the same military company, in connexion with a large audience in the village church.

The arrival of the Paymaster, on Monday, was the signal for great rejoicing. Many of the men sent a large share of their earnings to families and friends at home.

The people of this locality are not remarkably distinguished for Union sentiment. There was a time when considerable loyalty was manifested; but this gradually disappeared under the malign influence of the State right theory. However, there are of the remainder are willing to submit to the Federal Government if there is no escape from it, but would not be reluctant to welcome JEFFERSON DAVIS to the soil of Maryland; and not a few are bitter Secessionists, only held in check by the vigilance and firmness of the United States troops. Yet all of them are kind and hospitable to our soldiers, although the small traders tax them most unmercifully for everything they purchase, and the prices demanded for the sheep and hogs that disappear so mysteriously along all picket lines are sometimes startling to the poor fellows implicated.

A fine agricultural country, the beginning of the famed Cumberland Valley, lies between this and Frederick, where the bogus Secession Legislature adjourned so summarily, a short time ago, and from which its members took an involuntary trip to Fort Lafayette. A.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This is one of the noble enterprises of our day, which is very defectively patronized. The interest professed in the welfare of the people of color in our country, is very great; but the actual beneficence extended to them, is very small. We have much to say about the unnaturalness and inhumanity of slavery, and profess an intense loathing of the system, as well we may, but what do we for the real freedom and true elevation of the race which suffers? Our State laws, protective of their liberties; and the occasional uprisings and mobs in defiance of law, to prevent the recapture of the escaped; and the "underground railroad" system, spiriting them away from their masters, all come immensely short of making them real freemen. Excluded from the social circle, and from official station, and from the bearing of arms, and from the use of the elective franchise, their nominal freedom is still a condition of degradation. They cannot rise amongst us. Our feelings utterly revolt at the thought of amalgamation. The thing cannot be. Hence, with us, they must continue to be an inferior race. And whether in slavery or freedom, in either North or South, they are doomed to degradation. Their only rational prospect of elevation is in an exodus from our coasts. Abolitionists, emancipationists, anti-slavery men, politicians, benefactors, Christians—all friends of social freedom and human well-being, should keep steadily in view this all-important truth; and, in all their planning for making free our numerous colored population, they should regard it as indispensable that a suitable place shall be provided for them, and that they shall be safely transplanted. This is a hard problem in the general question of emancipation; but it is one which must be met and solved. The condition of the race must be bettered, in any change we allow ourselves to contemplate; and not only slightly improved, but so altered and so founded and arranged that real liberty, social, political, and religious, may be secured.

The American Colonization Society has been experimenting for some forty years, and now furnishes real data leading to a solution of the problem. It has, on the Western coast of Africa, a flourishing colony. The colonists proper number a few thousand emigrants from the United States. These have received among them many recaptured, and hence uneducated and uncivilized, Africans. They have also admitted to citizenship about four times their number of natives, who are receiving instruction and conforming to the rules of well regulated life. They have a regular Republican government, with the Christian religion, literature, art, agriculture, and commerce. They possess about five hundred miles of sea coast, and extend twenty to fifty miles into the country.

In Liberia we have a beginning of what we want. There is there true freedom. There is equality and fraternity. All the powers of a human mind may there expand, every noble principle may there grow, every right may be enjoyed. And the experiment has proved the susceptibility of the African race. They have not yet developed powers equal to those of the Caucasians; and possibly they never will rise to our level; but they have shown themselves capable of self-government, after but a comparatively brief pupilage. They have law, order and safety. They have a home, personal rights, family rights, and the right of property. The man owns himself. His wife is his. His children he can protect. The fruits of his toil he can enjoy. His mind he may cultivate. His offspring are free.

But we are wandering from our first thought. We took up our pen to speak of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. This is a branch of the American Society. The annual meeting was held, last week, in Philadelphia. A full board of officers was elected—mostly those formerly in the same stations. JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., is President, and WM. COPPINGER, Treasurer.

The following sketch of the Society and report we condense from the *Inquirer*:

"The Pennsylvania Colonization Society was instituted in Philadelphia, October 23, 1826, and incorporated January 6, 1830. The cause which it endeavors to promote is one emphatically interesting to our own country. Liberia exhibits an importance and promise equal to the predictions of its disinterested friends. It opens before every free man of color a field for honorable enterprise, political privileges and social enjoyments. It offers to the American statesman a feasible method of securing permanent prosperity to our land, and to the Christian, of imparting to the teeming millions of Africa his perfect and sublime religion.

"Thirty-three of the colored population of Pennsylvania emigrated to Liberia since the last report, viz., seventeen from Allegheny County, one from Dauphin County, one from Lancaster County, four from Philadelphia, and ten from Washington County.

"Since the last annual meeting, there has been received the sum of $5,344.66. Nine life members were constituted, making the whole number at this date, four hundred and forty-six. The number of voluntary "Fourth of July" collections were twenty-five, realizing $327.18.

"The packet *Mary Caroline Stevens* started from Baltimore on her ninth voyage for Western Africa, November 1, 1860, with a full cargo, eleven cabin passengers and eighty emigrants. The barque *Edward*, of the colored firm of JOHNSON, TURPIN & DUNBAR, sailed from New-York, April 24th, with seven passengers, aided by the New-York State Colonization Society. The disturbed condition of public affairs, and the lack of business and emigrants, were deemed by the Executive justifying the regular trip of the *M. C. Stevens* May 1st, and she has since been engaged by charter-parties.

"The last report mentioned the capture by our naval cruisers of five slavers, and the landing in Liberia, by order of the Government of the United States, of their surviving freight—twenty-three hundred and seventy-six souls. To these must be added the seizure, off the Congo River, of three more slave ships, and the deposit from them, at Monrovia, of twenty-three hundred and eleven liberated Africans. These make a total of this class, received by the Liberians, within a period of less than nine months—August 21, 1860, to May 8, 1861—of four thousand four hundred and eighty-seven re-captives! The authorities of Liberia have, with commendable zeal, taken the charge of this large and sudden addition to its population. They have placed some in the families of such citizens as were deemed competent to their care, and established others on public farms, with instructions to train them in the customs of civilized and Christian life. Late intelligence represents them as generally in a course of rapid assimilation to Americo-Liberian habits. They go to their schools, crowd their churches, adopt their dress, and speak English.

"It has been computed that our Government has disbursed $200,000,000 within the last thirty years to help the Indians of this country. It has rescued several thousand Africans from slave-ships, and removed them to and provided for them, for one year after arrival, in that home which the fathers and supporters of our institution founded on the Western shores of their native land. If Congress applies means to remove and settle the Aborigines of our own and of a distant continent, can it not, whenever the proper time arrives, as Constitutionally pursue a like course for the colored race in our midst? Viewed from every point of observation, as an incentive for the settlement of our people of color, to enhance the value of our commercial relations, and to strengthen and enlarge a Republic of colored men, the subject of African colonization is worthy the serious consideration of our rulers, State and National.

"Information from Liberia is decidly encouraging. Health, peace, and plenty continue, and considerable increase of enterprise and industry is manifest. The exports are rapidly augmenting to Europe, because our Government has omitted its recognition as a nation, and to form commercial relations with its authorites. As a consequence its shipping and commodities are burdened in American ports. Elsewhere they are freely and heartily welcomed. President BENSON and Vice-President WARNER were reëlected by very decided majorities at the biennial election, held in May."

It is a great shame that the United States have never acknowledged the Liberian Republic, and a loss to both them and us that we have no commercial treaty. It is to be hoped that one good result of the present unhappy war, will be the awakening of our country to a sense of its duty toward Africa and the Africans, as a portion of the common mass of humanity; a portion with which we have, providentially, become so connected as to involve us in peculiar responsibilities.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CHURCHES IN FORMER TIMES.

A "Traveller" in New-England writes to the Cincinnati *Presbyter*:

"The early practice of the Church was to have two ministers in one church. Thus we read that on the organization of the Salem church, Mr. SKELTON was chosen pastor and Mr. HIGGINSON *teacher*; of Ipswich. Mr. NATHANIEL ROGERS was pastor, and Mr. JOHN NORTON was *teacher*; and this church continued to have a pastor and *teacher* for one hundred and ten years. HOOKER and STONE were pastor and *teacher* at one time of Newtown, (Cambridge,) WILSON and COTTON, pastor and *teacher* of Boston.

"There were also Ruling Elders in the early churches of New-England. At the organization of the Salem church, Mr. HOUGHTON was elected Ruling Elder, and 'as for the circumstances of admission into the church, they left it very much unto the discretion and faithfulness of their elders.' The church of Ipswich retained elders for ninety-three years. They had commonly two at a time, who had their seat in the pulpit during Divine service. THOMAS FAUNCE was the last Ruling Elder in the Plymouth church, born in 1646, died in 1745. The order of church services in 1641 is given as follows: 'The pastor begins with prayer, and the teacher reads and expounds a chapter. After this one of the Ruling Elders would give out a psalm. He would read a single line, and such as could sing rose in different parts of the house and sung it; then another line was sung, and so on.' The Cambridge Platform, chap. 7, says: 'When a minister preacheth abroad, in another congregation, the Ruling Elder of the place, after the psalm is sung, says publicly—If this present brother hath any word of exhortation for the people at this time, in the name of God, let him say on.'"

CHRISTIAN LOYALTY.

This is the title of a Discourse preached before the Synod of Northern Indiana, by Rev. JOHN M. LOWRIE, D.D., October 10th, and published by request. It is founded on the words of PAUL to TITUS, (Titus iii: 1,) "*Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates.*" Ministers, when preaching the Word, are within the sphere of their duty; and we rejoice to find our brethren faithful in this. Such texts as that here presented are, just now, "A word in season." Providence calls for their selection, and their faithful exposition and application. The minister who, at such a time, would be terrified into silence by the cry of *politics*, is unworthy of his people, and faithless to his Lord and Master. We wish no one to go farther than the Holy Spirit, in the written Word, has given him a text. And no one should strain a text, nor unduly magnify civil affairs, even in their religious aspects, nor cherish any but a Gospel spirit; but within these bounds let every one speak freely.

And we are pleased also to find that our patriotic Presbyterian ministers and elders, are accustomed to avoid all bitterness, extravagance, and mere sectionalism. They look at the whole country. They sustain government as being not State nor sectional, but general. They ask that a conspiracy may be put down, a rebellion suppressed, the country preserved, and the whole people, North, South, East, and West, enjoy their equal and constitutional rights. They would have war waged only upon those who take up arms against the Government. They would invoke punishment upon those alone who are actually involved in guilt. They teach as Christians. See the action of the General Assembly, and of our Synods, and Presbyteries, and the sermons published, and our religious periodicals.

To this general fidelity in expounding Christian spirit, the sermon of Dr. LOWRIE is not an exception. He calmly and firmly, under the injunction of the text, says: "It is the duty of the Christian ministry to remind their hearers that they are not only Christians, but citizens and patriots; and that the Scriptures clearly and often enjoin the careful discharge of civil obligations; and that obedience to lawful rulers is obedience to God himself." He shows that the Church is the proper interpreter of the moral law. Her sphere embraces all the moral obligations of men. Her power of reproving an evil, implies necessarily the power of investigating the nature of that evil, and also the fact of its existence. Men may not trample upon God's law, and then shelter themselves under the pretext of political opinions. God's law reaches to the whole of human actions, in their moral aspect. If, then, Secession is a breach of Covenant, if it involves Perjury, if it is real Disloyalty, and if it leads to robbery and bloodshed, it is a violation of the moral law, and God's ministers, in expounding and applying that law, are so to teach and warn the people.

The sermon well vindicates the late General Assembly against its accusers, and ably sustains the Government of the country. It also with great propriety affirms, that "there is no need for the *frequent* discussion of such themes in the pulpit. These are not the *chief* duties of the Christian ministry. Let us ever keep in mind that our chief calling is to instruct men in spiritual things—to aim at saving souls."

A CORRECT SENTIMENT RELATIVE TO THE WAR.

Rev. Dr. LORD, of Chicago, thus spoke, in his Fast-day sermon:

I know there have been criminations and recriminations between individuals, and parties, and sections, and my soul has grieved over them in secret and in public. I know, too, that some States have attempted to evade their obligations to the Constitution in the matter of fugitive slaves, and I have felt that, to that extent, they brought our common country into peril, and themselves under dishonor. And yet they have not been alone in sinning. It would be, indeed, a difficult thing to adjust the exact proportion of guilt belonging to the different sections, and determine which has been most in the wrong. We have all been too much so. But all this is aside from the real question. That relates to the National Government. What has been its position and course? How has it borne itself toward all the people and all the States? Wisely, kindly, and impartially from the beginning until now. Or if at any time it has inclined, or seemed to incline sectionally, it has not been toward the States and the people that remain loyal. Our brethren in arms against us cannot point to a single exercise of its power not perfectly Constitutional; at least until their attitude and desperate attempts brought on those public exigencies which made it imperative to exercise the war power, the exercise of which power, in such exigencies, the Constitution itself contemplates. No; in this thing our Government stands on high, above impeachment; and not only so, but its patience, forbearance, clemency, were amazing. The history of civilized Governments, the world over and time through, furnishes no other such example. It looked on, and saw its authority defied, its soldiers betrayed, its forts and arsenals assailed and plundered, its ships seized, and its treasuries robbed; and yet waited, strangely waited, as if, like some tender and yearning father, it could not bear to strike, and in the hope that its guilty children would at length see their madness and crime, and repent. But this almost sublime forbearance was construed as imbecility or cowardice. Instead of allaying animosity, it gave hope and courage to treason. Insult and violence rose higher and still higher, until they dared to fire upon a National ship, on a mission of mercy, and to bombard a National fortress, holding a mere handful of brave, but starving men. And, as if all this were not enough, at that very juncture there went out from Montgomery the cry, "Rally, ye armed battalions! and on, on to Washington and the Capitol!"

My brethren, those audacious acts inaugurated war. By those acts our Government, guilty of no crime—nay, profoundly desirous of peace—was compelled to accept war. The only alternative was dishonor and ruin. It rose, therefore, sadly, but resolutely, to put down this gigantic conspiracy. Humanity, patriotism, religion demanded it, and, with the blessing of God, which we may so rightfully invoke, it will be done. And when it is done, oh, how will the loyal thousands of the South rejoice in their deliverance, and even those who have been deceived and betrayed into rebellion, return to an allegiance purer and firmer than before; and all of us, with grateful and glad hearts, give thanks to God for our again united and redeemed country!

THE BIBLICAL REPERTORY.

The October number of the *Repertory* maintains fully the usual character of that journal. Its contents are: I. Dr. HICKOK'S New and Revised Edition of Rational Psychology; II. American Nationality; III. Some Late Developments of American Rationalism; IV. A Practical View of Infant Baptism; V. Van der Palm; VI. Natural Grounds of Civil Authority. Short Notices. Literary Intelligence.

The first article is a philosophical refutation of a very absurd idea which Dr. HICKOK, of Union College, endeavors to present under the appellation of Rational Psychology. The article on American Nationality is able and lucid; and brings to notice sundry matters belonging to the inception of our National being, which are highly important. In this day of the pleading of State rights and State sovereignty as a covert for treason, and as a justification of rebellion, the public should be taught vastly more than what is usually known of our history during the period of our passage from the condition of Colonists to that of a nation, under a constitution and a general government. The *Repertory* does a good service in the discussion of some of our great National questions.

NON-ATTENDANCE AT PRESBYTERY.

Absences from the meetings of Presbytery—especially in cities—are very common. The Presbytery of Rochester City, or its attending members, grieved with this sin, *unanimously* as is said, passed the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Many members of this Presbytery seem indifferent in regard to their attendance upon its sessions; and

Whereas, It is the imperative duty of all members to attend faithfully upon the meetings of Presbytery; therefore,

Resolved, That hereafter every member of Presbytery who may find it impossible to attend upon its meetings, shall be required to send a written excuse for his absence; and in case of continued neglect on the part of any member, *the Presbytery, shall call the delinquent to give an account for his neglect.*

The first part of this resolution is good, but the means of enforcement, as provided in the latter part, may prove very inefficient. All Presbyteries profess to require *delinquents* "to give an account of their neglect; but the vote is so uniformly, "sustain," whatever excuse or reason may be offered, that the "account" amounts to but very little. If any one could discover an effectual means of inducing members of Presbytery, both ministers and elders, to attend all meetings of the body, promptly, heartily, and in the right spirit, he would be a benefactor.

Synod of Baltimore.—This Synod is composed of the Presbyteries of Carlisle, Baltimore, Winchester, Lewes, and Potomac. By a general consent it seems that there is to be no Synodical meeting this Fall. The seat of war embraces a large portion of the territory. Hence the representation of the people would be but partial.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Mr. PHILIP H. MOWRY was ordained by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., and installed in the Fourth Presbyterian church.

Mr. E. R. VAN EMAN, late of Ten Mile, Pa., is about to settle in charge of Ottowa and Rockville churches, Ohio. His Post Office is Ottowa, Putnam County, Ohio.

Rev. Mr. WOODBRIDGE was received from the New School Presbyterian church, by the Presbytery of Zanesville, at its last meeting.

Rev. H. S. FULLERTON, South Salem, Ohio, has two sons, Rev. G. FULLERTON and Rev. A. F. FULLERTON, who are chaplains in the army.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Presbytery of Carlisle.

This body held its last regular meeting in Mechanicsburg, and was opened by a sermon from Rev. D. Grier.

By both the ministers and eldership it was well attended; twenty-two of the former and fifteen of the latter having been present.

It was one of those meetings the very remembrance of which gives pleasure; the spirit which binds together the members of the Redeemer's flock with the strong cords of brotherly love, apparently pervading all. Rev. Wm. Y. Brown (received at our last meeting from the Presbytery of Omaha,) was certified to the Presbytery of the Potomac.

Mr. John Wherry was licensed to preach the Everlasting Gospel.

Rev. R. A. Brown requested and obtained a dissolution of the pastoral relation existing between him and the congregation at Hagerstown, and was appointed to continue there as Stated Supply until our next regular meeting. The installation of Rev. Wm. T. Beattie over the Waynesboro branch of his charge, was reported. A call from the church at Petersburg for Rev. J. R. Agnew, (presented at the last meeting) was returned with reasons for declinature.

The churches of Petersburg and Monaghan had leave to supply their pulpits until next regular meeting. Supplies were granted to Williamsport for every fourth Sabbath, until the next regular meeting, commencing with fourth Sabbath inst.

Mr. John Pomeroy (licensed 1st April) was recommended to care of Presbytery of Newcastle. Presbytery on motion enjoined upon all the ministers and Sessions within its bounds to afford an opportunity to their congregations to contribute to all the Boards of the Church, and appointed a Committee to see to the accomplishment of this object, especially in vacant churches.

It was on motion earnestly recommended to all the churches under care of this Presbytery, that they observe the first week of January, as a week of special prayer, for the outpouring of the Spirit and conversion of the world. A Committee was appointed to visit the churches of this Presbytery, and bring before them the interests of the Board of Education.

Presbytery took action in reference to the Fund for Disabled Ministers, in accordance with directions of last General Assembly.

An adjourned meeting of Presbytery was appointed to be held in the church of Silver Spring, on third Tuesday of November, at 11 o'clock, when (D. V.) the ordination and installation of Mr. Dinsmore will take place. Carlisle was selected as the place of next stated meeting; Rev. S. J. Nichols to preach the opening sermon.

The following Report of the Committee to whom were referred the Minutes of last General Assembly, was received and unanimously adopted:

In connexion with the appointment of a day of prayer, in July last, in view of the distracted state of the country, the Assembly passed a resolution expressive of the loyalty and attachment of the Presbyterian Church to the National Government, handed down to us from our fathers, in the mercy of God; which resolution the Committee would recommend the Presbytery most heartily to endorse.

The Assembly decided, as had already been done in 1846, that the action of the Assembly of 1818, in reference to the subject of Slavery is not rescinded, but is still in force. H.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Action of the Washington Presbytery.

The following paper on the conduct of our Commissioners in the last General Assembly, and on the State of our Country, was adopted:

"Presbytery having heard the reports of the Commissioners to the last General Assembly, and especially the explanatory statements of Drs. Stockton and Alrich respecting their votes on the several papers before that body, in regard to the state of the country, (the lay Commissioners being absent when the said votes were given,) deem it due to the importance of the subject involved, and to the public attention which it has excited, to place on record the following minute, *viz.*:—The Presbytery having the fullest confidence in the integrity and fidelity, as well as patriotism of their Commissioners, and not being able at the time of their appointment, to foresee in what aspects our present national troubles might come before the Assembly, declined to give them any instructions on the subject.

"Not only does our confidence in these brethren remain unabated, but we are glad to learn, both from the records of the Assembly and from the explanations now made, that their action in the premises was, neither in design, nor in fact, expressive of disloyalty to the National Government, but was prompted by sympathy with the embarrassments of loyal brethren at the South, and was intended, according to their own judgment, to further the interest of the Union, by preserving, as far as possible, the integrity of the Presbyterian Church. They have also declared their unqualified approbation of the views expressed in the resolutions adopted by the Assembly, and their readiness to vote for them as a statement of the sentiments of this Presbytery. The sole question, therefore, which remains, relates to the *expediency* of the said action of the Assembly, in manner and form, and in the circumstances then existing. In differing with our Commissioners on *this* question, the Presbytery have not the slightest purpose to impugn their motives, nor to disparage their wisdom, nor to sanction any reproaches which may have been cast upon them. But at the same time, believing that the crisis of the country, and the active part taken by many ministers and members of our Church, in the most causeless and wicked rebellion, now raging in our land, demanded, after the example of the Fathers in the times of the Revolution, a clear and explicit declaration of the political morality and Christian duty due from members of the Church to the State as the just counterpart of the protection of our religious rights, and interests guaranteed by the civil authority, we cannot withhold an expression of our decided approval of the Assembly on the subject; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That without amendment or alteration, we cordially endorse and approve the resolutions offered by the Rev. Dr. Spring, and finally adopted by the Assembly.

"*Resolved*, That we heartily approve the exceptions taken to the records of the Synod of South Carolina, by which the Assembly almost unanimously declare the action of 1818, on the subject of Slavery, be still in full force, as expressive of the position of the Presbyterian Church on this subject.

"*Resolved*, That the late orders of Major General McClellan, for the observance of the Christian Sabbath, is most cheering to us, in common with the whole religious community, and we hail it together with the efforts now in progress to suppress intemperance, gambling, profaneness, and kindred vices, in the army, as promising the greatest good.

"*Resolved*, That true to the past history of the Presbyterian Church, we profess and declare our unqualified loyalty to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and our obligation to maintain to the very utmost of our power, the integrity of the Union, and the authority of the laws.

"*Resolved*, That unceasing and earnest prayer for the blessings of God upon our distracted country, and upon the men in arms for its defence, and upon our rulers be urged upon all our ministers and people in order to the restoration of peace by the firm establishment of our institutions.

The following paper was placed on the records of the Presbytery, at the request of the Ministerial Commissioners, *viz.*:

"The undersigned beg leave that the following declaration of the views which actuated their course in the last meeting of the General Assembly, may be entered on the Records of Presbytery, *viz.*:

"1st. That at the opening of the General Assembly, we, along with a majority of that body, judged it inexpedient for any action to be taken on the state of the country, lest said action might lead to a disruption of the Church, and a permanent dismemberment of the Federal Union.

"2d. After the subject had been introduced and discussed, we judged it to be proper that the Assembly should pass a resolution sustaining the Federal Government, and condemning secession, in the fullest and most unequivocal manner. Furthermore, we judged it proper that the Assembly should pass a resolution expressing their sympathy with our brethren in the South, who are loyal, not only to the Church, but also to the Federal Government; also, their strong desire that such should continue in the communion of the Presbyterian Church—that the integrity of the Church might aid to preserve the integrity of the Federal Union—that we wished the General Assembly to take