

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

Having purchased for our office the "Banner" of the... of our subscribers have been their... of our subscribers have been their...

The Soldier's Pocket-Bible, an excellent article... advertisement. Buy and send a copy.

Our Domestic Missionaries.—Let the ladies of our churches read carefully the appeal of Dr. JANEWAY in another column.

Trustees Western Theological Seminary.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Western Theological Seminary, on Tuesday, the 19th of November, inst.

Rev. William H. Ruffner.—From information which seemed to be satisfactory, we stated that this clerical brother, formerly pastor of the Penn Square Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, was a Captain in the rebel army.

Newspaper Change.—The Missionary, heretofore published in this city and edited by the Rev. W. A. PASSAVANT, has been united with the Lutheran of Philadelphia, and will hereafter be published in that city.

Another Pastor Become Chaplain.—The Rev. SAMUEL FISHER COLB, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Pottsville, has been granted temporary leave of absence from his flock, for the purpose of acting as a Chaplain in the army.

Synod of Cincinnati.—This Synod at its late meeting in Oxford, adopted the following resolution on the State of the Country: Resolved, That this Synod heartily concur in the resolutions adopted by the late General Assembly on the State of the Country, and earnestly recommend to all under our care to support the Federal Administration in all proper measures to maintain the integrity of the Government, and the Union of the States, and to put down the rebellion which threatens their subversion.

Synod of Ohio.—This body at its late meeting in Columbus, took the following action on the State of the Country: "Synod would record its full satisfaction with the action of the General Assembly on the State of the Country, recognizing in it the reassertion of the right and duty of the Church, as a Church, to hold forth in the face of all men the truth and law of God, and to testify against all infractions of that law, whether by rulers or people; and at the same time believing that the actual condition of our country demanded the frank avowal of our adherence to that constitutional government, through which, under God's hand and guidance, our liberties as citizens and our privileges as a Church have been secured. While we say this we would deplore the fact that several of our Southern Presbyteries have regarded the action spoken of as an unjust, and unwarranted assumption of ecclesiastical authority, as though it were designed to alienate Southern Churches from our fellowship or our affection, such being altogether foreign to our interpretation of it."

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFFS.—THE SABBATH DECEASED. Ball's Bluff is the name of the place where the fight occurred, lately, between a part of Gen. STONE'S division, under Col. BAKER, which had crossed the Potomac, and a portion of the Confederates, under Gen. EVANS. The Union forces numbered eighteen hundred, and the Confederates, as appears in their official statement, were twenty-five hundred. The Union forces were drawn into an ambush, advancing in the open field, when the Confederates suddenly opened a murderous fire upon them, from a thick wood. The battle was hotly contested. Col. BAKER, and many of his officers were picked off by sharpshooters, and the men obliged to fall back, with great loss.

The Confederates lost, in killed and wounded three hundred and fifty; the Union loss on the battle-field was 1465, but being overpowered, and having no adequate means of re-crossing the river, they submitted severely on the river-bank and in the flood. Many were captured, and some were drowned. The total loss was over six hundred. Some reports put it much higher. Our men showed much bravery, but the plan of the affair, exhibited a great want of wisdom.

And here again we have God's own word upon us for a violation of his holy Sabbath. The arrangements were made, and the work of crossing the river was commenced on that sacred day. Had it not been for that many of our men in power, will not reverence God, and be restrained by his law. He will not tolerate gross disobedience in a people who profess to be Christians, and who appeal to him, in fasting and prayer. Mockery he will not endure, and our people must not permit their rulers to provoke his wrath.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The late meeting of the Alliance has been spoken of in two letters of our London Correspondent, he having been in attendance as a member. Our friend, from whose letters from Paris we have quoted, was also at the Conference, though not as a member. In writing home, he gives some of his impressions of persons and things, and, being those of an American, they may possess an interest. Of some of the prominent persons, he says: Dr. BAIRD is quite at home here, and seems to be thought well of by every body. The more I see of him, the more I esteem him.

Dr. RAVEL, I find to be a charming man; I think a devoted servant of God. Perhaps he is a little too retiring for great efficiency. I was more desirous to hear Dr. GURDLE, than to hear any other member of the Conference. To this end, I went to the church, on the evening when he was to preach, an hour before the time, and waited a seat. He is regarded as the best preacher in Europe. I went strongly prepossessed in his favor, but returned with a considerably abated esteem. He is tall—say six feet in height. His frame is rather slender, and one would almost imagine he had no bone in his back; or one as flexible as an elastic. He is a man of frequent and varied bodily contortions.

The text was, James ii: 14, 15.—"What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works?" &c. The introduction alluded to the disposition in man to go from one extreme to another. This is illustrated by the turning of the "works" of Romanism to the "faith" of the Gospel, with such intensity of purpose that he doubted the inspiration of JAMES, because he insisted upon works in order to salvation. After showing that there is no actual discrepancy between the two, he presented truth as a cardinal doctrine. He then proceeded to the main subject, viz., the absolute necessity of good works, as being its legitimate fruits. Good works are a test of the genuineness of faith. Practical religion extends to every relation in life. He would have a religion that would make good husbands and wives, and parents and children; that would banish light weights from the counter, and keep sand from the sugar and water from the milk-cake in religion, and would enter into all the details of every-day life.

The Doctor had but a brief before him. The sermon, in many respects, was most interesting; but there was a little too much of a seeming effort to make an impression distinctly favorable to the preacher's own party. There was not only an elegant style, which might be perfectly compatible with an earnest desire to do good; there was also an elaborate and artistic finish, which savored of a desire to display. There is a theatrical manner. He is continually ending his sentences in a low, measured, solemn, and almost sepulchral tone. He is inclined to curtness, has an immense contraction of the eye-brows, startling gesticulation, and singular attitudes.

Just by the way; what would our total abstinence people in America think of seeing a bottle of wine on the pulpit, along side of the Bible? They might have seen this in the presence of a few of the brethren, when Dr. P. preached at Geneva. But the fact is, that the light wine of the Continent is almost as common a beverage as water itself.

I was much pleased with a sermon by Dr. WILSON, of Irlington, England. He is a son of the distinguished Bishop Wilson, of India. He seems to be a man of most excellent Christian spirit, as well as of sound doctrinal views.

Dr. KAUMACHER, the celebrated Prussian Court-preacher, is somewhat above the medium height—stout, well formed, a little inclined to corpulence, has an immense head, with a broad, god-stamped, German face. His appearance indicates the student, the orator, and the amiable philanthropist. He is quite animated in his delivery, and impresses you with the feeling that he is in earnest.

Dr. MARSHALL D'ARNOISE was present, and took a lively interest in the proceedings of the Conference. His manner indicates advancing age, though he displays great mental and bodily activity. He is tall, has heavy eyebrows, and quite an intellectual forehead.

I heard Mr. ARTHUR, author of the celebrated "Lives of the Fathers," who is much younger than I expected to see. There is nothing imposing in his appearance, and he has spoken but a few sentences before your attention is riveted, and you readily conclude he might be the producer of that spirited and most interesting work.

Dr. THOMAS, a most ordinary speaker, has none of the embellishments of oratory, and deals very sparingly in gesticulation. With all his great learning, he is modest and unpretending, and is evidently a sincere disciple of the Saviour.

Our friend, like other travellers, was much pleased with Geneva—the city, the lake, villas, and mountain scenery. OF CALVIN'S grave he says: I did not expect to see any thing remarkable, nor even, respectable, in the monumental line; but I was not quite prepared for the actual condition of the spot. Here the mortal remains of the great Geneva reformer. On the outer edge of a perfectly level, grass covered plot, I was shown a piece of unpolished grey marble, about nine inches square, upon the top of which were the letters, J. C., somewhat roughly carved. Some time afterward, I was permitted to see the ordinary grave of a Geneva lady, of the institution of the Geneva to the man to whom, more than any one else, they are indebted for their world-wide renown, while they had, in the most public place in their city, erected a splendid monument and statue to the infant and feeble ROUSSAU. I was glad, for the honor of the people, to hear her say, that it was the earnest request of CALVIN himself, that no monument should be raised to his memory.

Several persons were seen in Geneva distinguished by the famous Goutte, (a large protuberance on the neck.) This disease belongs not to the city, but to a particular district or canton. It is but seldom attended with pain. In connection with it we have an amusing illustration of the power of fashion. "MURRY, in his Hand-Book on Switzerland, states that in one of the Valleys, the goats are so common, especially among the women, that any one who could display this morbid excrescence, so repulsive to travellers, is made a butt of ridicule, and is laughed at as being 'goose-necked.'"

A word in favor of ourselves may be permitted to notice. "I was pleased," says the writer, "in conversation with a Scotch clergyman, to see that the Banner is, to some extent at least, known and appreciated elsewhere than in the United States. The Scotchman spoke of it as being a 'capital' paper. I was glad also to hear Dr. ——— (an excellent judge, by the way) say that he regarded the Foreign Correspondence of the Banner as superior to that of any other paper in America."

The Conference closed on September 12th. The farewell meeting was crowded, and most fraternal. England, the United States, Germany, Denmark, Russia, and Italy had representatives on the stand. An interesting feeling, almost amounting to enthusiasm, prevailed. All seemed to forget their denominational specialties, and to look upon all true Christians as brethren belonging to the same 'household of faith.' The Conference has been, and will be, productive of great good. It is delightful to know that evangelical Christians can recognize each other, and both agree and kindly disagree.

Our friend's journey across the Alps, in a "diligence," to Turin, whence he last wrote, was exciting. To travel through snow, on the 14th of September, on the margin of sunny Italy, indicates a great levity of mind. Turin is a quiet, orderly, well-built, and tidy city—more level and neat than even Philadelphia. The air is bracing. The temperature, on account of its elevation and its vicinity to the perpetually snow-capped Alps, is about the same as that of Western Pennsylvania. The Autumn, however, is long and delightful.

There are quite a number of English residents in Turin, who have an Episcopal Church and Rectory. "Pastor MELLER, of the Waldensian Church, is a lovely Christian, and a first-rate preacher. It does one good to hear him, even though but little of what he says is understood. He preaches in Italian."

And it does us good here to know that pure Gospel is preached, and made powerful to conversion and edification, in places where sin has long abounded. It is one of the evidences, that the knowledge of Jesus' name, and of his salvation, shall yet fill the whole earth.

HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD, FOR NOVEMBER.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS. The prospects of this Board still brighten sufficiently to keep up hope, and encourage effort. It is manifest that labor will not be lost; neither will contributions be wasted. Missionaries are economizing in their demands, and the Board strives to be judicious in its appropriations. But we must be careful not to curtail too much. The husbandman who, to save his grain, will sow seed too sparingly, must reap a short crop. Wisdom is what we plead for. Employ real laborers, and give them an adequate sustenance.

We commend to ministers, elders and people, the Record's article on Systematic Benevolence. Good will, leading to liberal benefactions, should be the habit of the Christian's life. RECEIPTS, in September, \$5,248.

EDUCATION. In this department we are presented with some excellent thoughts, on the test of a good pastor. The sheep will hear his voice. When a pastor is more acceptable to "outsiders" than to the members of his flock, it is a bad symptom. The world will love its own. When the upright, orderly, spiritually-intelligent, active and devout of the people; that is, when true Christians are attached to a minister, it is an indication that the same mind is in him which was in Christ Jesus. The instructors of candidates for the ministry should strive earnestly to inculcate such a spirit. RECEIPTS, in September, at Philadelphia, \$789; at Pittsburgh, \$227.

MISSIONS. CHINA.—Dates are received to July 15th. The Dispensary of the London Missionary Society, at Canton, had been placed under the charge of the Rev. A. P. HAPPER, M. D., for the present, adding considerably to his labors, and also to his influence for good. Mr. MILLIS speaks of the services at Shanghai in encouraging terms, and is glad to say, that the exercises here at the South Gate, on the Sabbath, are quite encouraging. The morning congregation usually fills the little chapel; in the afternoon we have an interesting Bible class. Mr. and Mrs. NEVINS has reached Tangchow; and the health of Mrs. NEVINS had already improved, and almost recovered. Mr. GALEY was also much better. The missionaries speak in warm terms of the prospect of missionary labor in the province of Shanghai, of which Tangchow is one of the cities.

The Rev. E. B. INSLER and his family, formerly of Ningbo mission, have returned to this country on the 11th of this month, after a tedious but safe voyage. INDIA.—Dates are received to August 10th. The terrible famine in the upper provinces was becoming less severe, but apprehensions of cholera were left; at Lahore numerous cases were reported, and some cases at Saharunpur, Dehra, and Putehghur. The health of our brethren and their families, generally, was as good as usual. Mr. SCOTT had the pleasure of baptizing a young native doctor at Putehghur, and of receiving, also, to the communion of the church, another young man who had been baptized in infancy. Mr. RUDOLPH speaks of several inquiries at Ludiana, of some of whom he has good hopes. A number of orphan children had been thrown upon the hands of the missionaries by the famine; indeed they could not well be refused. SCOTLAND.—Dates are received to August 10th. Received at Putehghur; at Ludiana the number of orphan girls had increased to forty; and at Saharunpur there was a considerable increase.

AFRICA.—Mr. MACKAY and his companions have safely arrived at Monrovia, on their way to Corisco. Mr. OGDEN gives an interesting account of a meeting of the Corisco stations. Mrs. CLARK, a sister of Mrs. CLEMENS, formerly Miss JACKSON, of this mission, has lately arrived in this country on a visit for her health.

INDIAN TRIBES.—We learn with much regret the death of Mrs. YOUNG, wife of Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, teacher at Spencer, on the 5th of September. She was supported to the last by Divine grace. Mr. YOUNG will receive the sympathy of his Christian friends. He had succeeded with his child in returning to his home in the North; and Mr. W. S. ROBERTSON, teacher among the Greeks, and his family, had also reached the States of Arkansas and Texas. These missions have been in a great measure broken up by the lamentable state of things in the Southern part of our country. We must humbly recognize the will of God, in permitting this destruction of precious interests by wicked men; but we may feel grateful for the fact, that the Gospel truth has been learned by hundreds of Indian youths, and that many souls have

been led to the Saviour—almost the only signs of hope in the present condition of these tribes. In the other Indian missions; in Liberia and Coosho in India, Siam, China, and Japan; in New Granada and Brazil; among the Chinese in California, and the Jews in our chief Atlantic city; and among the Roman Catholic populations of several countries in Europe—the work supported or aided by the Board still enjoys the favor of God—proofs of usefulness are still open by his providence, and tokens of the presence of his Holy Spirit are still afforded, to encourage our missionary brethren in their labors. We wish, dear brethren, to convey to your minds strongly our own impression, that this cause, viewed in its general aspects, is going forward. It is not stationary, much less is it going backward, so far as we can judge. It is calling for continued and increased vigor in its support. It never before promised more blessed results to them that are ready to support the greater glory to God. And this is only what our faith ought to expect, in the view of the prophecies and promises of sacred Scripture.

There is a falling off in the receipts from the churches, but not to the extent anticipated. The deficiency on the list of October, as compared with those of last year to that date, is only \$472. This indicates a loss to the cause. Let it be avoided. RECEIPTS, in September, \$7,885.

PUBLICATION. The work of colportage among the sailors and soldiers is being prosecuted. Liberal donations should be made for this special object, and the Board be encouraged to press it with ardor. It is one of the most needy fields, the largest, most easy of access, and most promising of good. RECEIPTS, in September: Donations, \$421; Sales, \$1,815.

CHURCH EXTENSION. The receipts are small, making the painful impression that this cause has not the love of Christ's people. If it has, why not afford the help so often and so loudly called for? RECEIPTS, in September, \$822.

RETIPEMENT OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. Last Thursday, the veteran LIEUTENANT GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT formally retired from the Command of the Armies of the United States, owing to advanced age, and increasing bodily infirmities. Long and faithfully he has served his country. From the breaking out of the war of 1812, he has taken a leading part in all the military enterprises that have received credit on our army. His personal bravery and military skill have been undoubted.

Nor can the country ever forget his promptness, decision, and patriotism, at the beginning of our present contest. If he had proved false—if he had even wavered—the consequences would have been most deplorable. Had it not been for his timely intervention, the President could not have been inducted into office in the Federal Capital. Yes, we verily believe that had it not been for him, the Capital itself would have been in the hands of the rebels early in March. And if his advice had been taken with respect to reinforcing Sumpter, or if his plans in that matter had not been disregarded, the rebellion might long ago have been subdued.

And now with that lofty spirit of patriotism that has always distinguished him, he commits to a more youthful leader a work that is unable to complete, owing to that inevitable decay of strength and vigor to which the bravest and greatest must submit sooner or later. The best wishes of millions will go with him to his retirement, and for him many prayers will go up. Nor will posterity forget his achievements, or fail to honor his memory.

His official parting with the Administration was simple, yet sublime to a degree rarely witnessed in history. "At four o'clock on Friday afternoon, November 1st, the Cabinet waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. SCOTT. On being seated, the President read to the General an order granting the venerable General's request, without any reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowances, and adding the deep sense of gratitude which the Cabinet and the whole nation felt for his long and invaluable services, and for his unwavering devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag.

Gen. Scott then arose and made some brief and feeling remarks, thanking the Government for its generous kindness, and expressing his utmost confidence in the loyalty and fidelity of the Administration. The President then took leave of General SCOTT, giving him his hand, and saying that he hoped soon to write him a private letter, expressive of his gratitude and affection, and adding that provision should be made for the General's Staff, according to the General's wishes. Each member of the Administration then gave his hand to the veteran, and retired in profound silence."

The abdication of Charles V. was a brilliant pageant, but this was tender, simple, and sublimely grand. The private character of Gen. SCOTT is without reproach. He is a God-fearing man, a regular attendant upon the means of grace, a member of the Episcopal Church, and a most reverential and devout worshipper in the sanctuary. May he yet live to see rebellion entirely suppressed, our Government again firmly established, every part of the land again loyal, and peace and happiness again smiling over our whole country.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. It will be seen by reference to another column, that Major General McCLELLAN has formally accepted the chief command of the armies of the United States. He does this in a graceful manner, and pays a high tribute to the distinguished commander to whom he is the successor.

The new Commander-in-Chief has been called to his high position in eventful times; great responsibilities are entrusted to him, and the eyes of the entire nation are directed to him. For the great work assigned him—he has, as is acknowledged by common consent, superior qualifications. He graduated at West Point with distinction; saw hard service in Mexico, where he won the respect and admiration of all; was selected by JEFFERSON DAVIS, while Secretary of War, as chairman of a committee to visit the armies of Europe during the Crimean war; and upon his return, he made a report, considered by military men one of the ablest and most skillful ever

written on the subject of which it treats. A few years ago he resigned his place in the army and accepted a position in the Central Illinois Railroad Company. Afterward he became President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. This was his position at the outbreaking of the present war.

He at once entered with heart and soul into the conflict, in defense of that Government under which he had been born, to which he owed his education, for which he had fought, and from which he had received distinguished honors. His career in Western Virginia during the early part of the Summer was one unbroken series of successes. His plans were carefully formed, and most energetically and promptly carried out. After the disaster at Bull Run, the Government, in obedience to the common desire of the country, called him to the command of the army on the Potomac. Immediately after his arrival, evidences of his skill, vigor and energy were apparent, and the army was speedily placed under that training that has brought it to its present high state of equipment and discipline.

The task imposed on General McCLELLAN is no easy one. The largest army of modern times, in actual service, is under his command. The greatest interests of the country are at stake. The people are solicitous, excited, and anxious for some bold move, and some signal victory. And along with his military education and experience, he comes directly from among the people, knowing their feelings and expectations. He is entitled to their sympathies and forbearance, to all the aid they can furnish, with due allowance for possible temporary repulses or inaction.

But above all he is entitled to their prayers. At the very outset he gave undoubted evidence that he feared God, desired his blessing, and set a high estimate on prayer. He is a man of prayer, and let all Christians pray for him, for all his officers, for all his men, for the success of our cause which is a righteous one, and upon which we can with confidence ask the blessing of God.

Works of the Puritans.—The third volume of NICHOLO's republication of these invaluable works has been received, and is ready for delivery by Dr. RODGERS, at the United Presbyterian Book Rooms. The present volume contains some of the best of the writings of GOODWIN; I. An Exposition of the Book of Revelations; II. A Child of Light Walking in Darkness; III. Return of Prayers; IV. Trial of a Christian's Growth; V. The Vanity of Thoughts. These works, now in course of publication, should be in every theological library. They were produced in troublous times, but the authors were giants, thoroughly acquainted with the letter of the Scriptures, and deeply imbued with their spirit. The faults of style are amply compensated for in the freshness, ability, and piety everywhere manifest. Let our ministers examine these works before expending their money for books not of permanent value.

ECCLIESIASTICAL. Rev. JOEL STONEBROOK'S Post Office is no longer Connelleville, but Dunbar, Pa. Mr. S. has not changed either residence or charge, but the mail movements require a change in his Post Office direction.

Mr. WILLIAM W. MCKINNEY was ordained by the Presbytery of Allegheny, on the 29th of October, and installed in the Centre church, Mercer County. Sermon by Rev. Samuel Williams; charge to the pastor by Rev. David McKinney, D.D.; charge to the people by Rev. Loyal Young, D.D.

Rev. E. D. BRYAN was installed in the church of Washington, N. J., on the 23d ult.

EASTERN SUMMARY. BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND. THE PRISONERS from Fort Lafayette, New-York, including those captured at Hatteras, have arrived at Fort Warren, near Boston. They number about eight hundred, of whom about sixty are invalids, mostly from attacks of typhoid fever. The citizens are making liberal provision in the way of delicacies for the sick. Fort Warren is a much more retired situation than Lafayette, and the officers will be much less likely to be annoyed with the importunities of visitors. And the day may not be distant when other prisoners will be introduced to Fort Lafayette.

IT IS GENERALLY SUPPOSED that Boston and New-England are altogether dependent on the South for the hard pine used in ship-building. But this is a mistake. It is scarcely twenty years since the first lot of this kind of pine arrived in Boston from Mobile. Previous to this time, New-England ship-builders got along very well without this pine, and can do so again.

The October number of BROWNSON'S REVIEW represents that in the seventeen years of his Catholic career the reviewer has lost more than seventeen thousand dollars through the failure of agents and the neglect or refusal of subscribers to pay their subscriptions. The continuance of the Review, it is estimated, will depend on the amount of cash subscriptions now received. The editor has almost lost the use of his eyes. He says of himself, "Catholic we are, and Catholic we will be, whatever may be the wrath of man or the rage of devils."

Mrs. R. H. BROWN, authoress of the hymns commencing, "I love to steal awhile away," "How sweet the melting lay," "Go, messenger of love, and bear," and "Jesus, this mid-day hour of prayer," died at the residence of her son-in-law, Elijah Smith, in Henry, Ill., October 10th, aged 78 years, 5 months, and 10 days. Her end was peace. Her husband preceded her by seven years, and sleeps in death, as one of Christ's saints, at Monson, Mass. The mother of four children, she had the happiness of seeing them all usefully settled in life. Of these, the only son is a missionary to Japan; two of the daughters married ministers, and the third a Presbyterian elder. The late Rev. D. M. Lord was her son-in-law by his first marriage.

Forty-five years ago Mrs. B. wrote the popular tract, "Poor Sarah, or the Indian Woman," and the favorite hymn, "I love to steal awhile away." She is the author of a catechism for children, much used in New-England, and also of two small volumes, "The Village School," and "The Tree and its Fruits."

PHILADELPHIA. A NUMBER OF PUBLIC HALLS and unoccupied buildings, suitable for the purpose, by the Government with a view to the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers who may be sent thither for medical treatment. Negotiations are now pending between agents of the Government and the proprietors of the Girard House, Sanson Street Hall, and other buildings. A lease of the former, held by Mr. G. C. Presbury, will expire in about two months, when the property will revert back to the possession of its owner, Mr. James G. Edwards. Considerable repairs will be necessary before it can be used for the purpose intended.

The hospital building in course of erection, by the Cooper-Shop Refreshment Committee, will be completed in the course of a week.

THE PHILADELPHIA TAILORS seem to have comprised among them a large number of patriotic men. No less than two thousand of them have joined the Federal army, and the remainder of the craft in the city, have held a public meeting to insist upon an increase of prices. The constant employment of journeymen in other places precludes the importation of new hands, and the Philadelphians hope, accustomers to terms.

FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN we have the following: The Rev. F. R. Harbaugh was installed pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, on the evening of the 29th

of October, by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The Rev. Mr. Crowell presided, proposed the Constitutional questions, and delivered the charge to the people; the Rev. Brod preached the sermon, and the Rev. Dr. George Junkin delivered the charge to the pastor. A large congregation was present, listening with deep attention to the words of counsel and admonition uttered; and with hopeful prospects, upon his labors and with hopeful prospects, upon his brethren and hearty good wishes with the prayer of the Presbytery. He of his brethren in the place once filled by men whose praise is in all the churches, and will prove himself a workman that "needeth not to be ashamed," if he continues the good work begun in past years by former beloved pastors.

NEW YORK. OUR READERS of all classes will be deeply interested in the following statement of exports from this great emporium. From this it is apparent that greatly as Europe may need cotton, she needs bread far more; and however great the injury she may suffer from withholding cotton; it would be a vastly greater calamity to withhold wheat and flour.

The month of October has been marked by immense exportations of domestic products. Indeed the value of the goods thus sent away has twice during the month, exceeded \$3,600,000 for a week, a result which has seldom been equaled, even when it was most prosperous. This is a remarkable state of things when we consider the great value of the cotton exported in other years, and remember that, at present, the exportation of this article has almost entirely ceased.

During the past week the number of bales of cotton sent to foreign countries was only 200, while the average number of bales received in this city since the first of January is 263,691, while during the same time last year 882,935 bales were received. Here is a falling off of over 100,000 bales. The deficiency has been more than supplied, however, by grain for which England and France have such need, owing to the failure of their crops.

Since the first of January, 1861, 2,276,290 barrels of flour have left this port for foreign countries, while during the same time last year but 1,452,651 barrels were exported. The immense number of 20,270,000 bushels of wheat have been bought from this year, against 9,098,832 in the same time in 1860. Foreign nations have also purchased the following articles in the time mentioned: of corn, 9,812,548 bushels, against 3,000,000 in 1860; of rye, about 600,000 bushels, against 4,000,000 of butter, 12,365,000 pounds, against 7,708,500; of tobacco, 94,000 packages, against 75,000.

During the week our exports of wheat have been 844,455 bushels, and of corn 285,712, the greater part of which has gone to Great Britain, France, and Spain.

GREAT SURPRISE has been awakened by the non-agreement of the jurors in the case of the pirates taken on board the Savannah. The evidence, the law, and the charge of the judge were directly against them. It is alleged that a pretty good sprinkling of secessionists were found on the jury. The time for a second trial has not been announced, although it is generally admitted that such a trial can and will be had.

Many of the CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS of this city are doing a great work at the expense of much time and money on the part of their patrons. The Directors of the Juvenile Asylum have under their care at the House of Reception in Thirteenth Street, and at the Asylum near the High Bridge, from 500 to 600 children. These children are gathered from the streets for vagrancy, begging, petty thefts, &c., brought under careful training and instruction, and as rapidly as their characters will warrant, are sent out to Western homes. Forty-three boys and girls, who had resided from one to three years, were sent out on Monday to Western homes under charge of Mr. Allan, the indenturing Agent.

The ladies of New-York are about to inaugurate, ere long, a "MAMMOTH FAIR," in order to raise funds for the aid of the poor and destitute during the coming Winter. Mrs. Dr. Valentine Mott and others are busily engaged in preparing the way for this humane enterprise. It will be constructed on a grand scale. That iron palace of trade, which A. T. Stewart, Esq., is rearing on Broadway, corner of Tenth Street, will probably be made ready for the occasion. He is urging the work forward with this view. There is no reason to doubt the success of this undertaking. It is the thing needed. The ladies see this, and will give to it their time, energies, and money, without stint.

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of October, by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The Rev. Mr. Crowell presided, proposed the Constitutional questions, and delivered the charge to the people; the Rev. Brod preached the sermon, and the Rev. Dr. George Junkin delivered the charge to the pastor. A large congregation was present, listening with deep attention to the words of counsel and admonition uttered; and with hopeful prospects, upon his labors and with hopeful prospects, upon his brethren and hearty good wishes with the prayer of the Presbytery. He of his brethren in the place once filled by men whose praise is in all the churches, and will prove himself a workman that "needeth not to be ashamed," if he continues the good