PITTSBURGE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8: 1862. As Moving parchased for mer office the "Right" to use Dick's Accordions and Dispetch Putent, all, or nearly all, at pusher of the body and the their physics addressed to them require the parties of the state of th

A Hard Case, The Presbyter tells us that one of its subscribers has nearly of thousand dollars of taxes to pay, and hence says he must stop his paper, as he cannot afford to take it any longer. Poor man His taxes amount to less than a thousandadollarsi: How destitute he must be of property! How straitened his circumstances! We advise the poor man to sell some of his property—especially the unproductive party for that does him no good-and thus raise a little cash to make him comfortable.

Death of Rev. Dr. Bridgman. - The Boston Traveller says : - A private letter from Shanghai, China, dated November 1, contains the sad intelligence of the death of this veteran missionary, on the 27th of the pre ceding month. Dr. BRIDGMAN has labored in the cause of missions for the long peried of thirty-two years. His last public service was in the London Mission Chapel at Shanghai, when he preached to an interested audience. The letter states his disease to have been dysentery, to which his weak state of body yielded after a sickness of ten days.

Prayer and Amity. Note in our London letter, the kind feeling of the Christian people of England toward those of the United States, and their ardent desire for the preservation of peace, and their abounding prayer to God that he would avert the horrors of war. In all this we may find strong grounds of hope. If a portion; and even a large portion, of the ruling class are inimical to us, still the people, at least the God-fearing and praying people, are friendly. If then God's children here unite with his children there, in earnest prayer, he will grant to both nations the blessings of a mutual peace. "The King's (rulers') heart is in the hand of the Lord, as the rivers of waters; he turneth it whithersoever he will."

Central Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati.-We have before spoken of the work of grace in progress in the Central Presbyterian church of this city. As the result of this work, there were added to the church, last Sabbath, thirty-seven on profession of —to nineteen of whom the ordi nance of baptism was administered. The scene was peculiarly solemn and impressive. There are still others who entertain a hope of salvation, and who are expected to make a public profession, of their faith at another time; among these are three or four soldiers at the hospital. The good work is still progressing, and numbers are inquiring the way of salvation. At a public prayer-meeting, on Sabbath evening, members of the church expressed their gratitude to God for what he had done for their families, and their sense of increased obli

gation to devote themselves heartily to the

service of the Redeemer in labors for the

salvation of souls.—Presbyter.

We Hust Economize .- Agreed. But where shall we begin? Let the economizers look at that question seriously, fairly. We tender gratuitously the use of our pen to help them to do so. We advise that they do not begin at the altar of God. His ancient people did so, and he complained of it by his prophets. "Ye have robbed me," was the startling accusation from God. There is guilt enough resting somewhere for the present war, but it cannot be charged to religion, and its expenses should not be taken from God's treasury. The missionary contributions should not abate a penny The necessities of the maintenance of the Gospel at home should be fully met.-Presbyterian Herald.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

This is one of the most influential of the benevolent Institutions of the country. Its American Messenger, and its Child's Paper are read by several hundreds of thousands of our people, male and female, adults and children. And its issues of small books and tracts find their way into all parts of the land. And all its publications are so attractive, by the materials used and the style of execution, the selection of subjects and the fine writing, that they are read with favorable prepossessions. And, happily, they are truly EVANGELICAL.

The Society is now engaged, largely, in supplying the wants of our armies. In a slip now before us, stating the "Results of three-fourths of the year," it says:

" Our army and navy of six hundred thousand officers and men imperilling life and all that is dear, that our blessed inheri tance of free government, law, and order may be handed down to unborn generations, is a most inviting field. The Society has already expended more than sixteen thousand dollars in issuing appropriate libraries, manuals, and other works, throughout almost the whole range of our mili tary and naval movements. Though this sum far exceeds the amount contributed for this purpose by the churches, the calls for further expenditures from chaplains, offi cers, sailors, army Committees, nurses, and individuals, are still constant and impor-

The sentiments of the Society on Naional affairs, may be seen in the following "The American Tract Society, founded in New-York by Christians from all parts of the country, has deeply felt the influence of the great fratricidal, treasonable rebellion against our happy God-given Government, "whose hand for us has been strong as a giant's; its hand upon us gentle as the infant's touch." The rebellion sundered all communication with nearly one third of the Society's colporteurs and other laborers, having in their hands about \$25,-.000 worth of books, a large portion of which have probably been put into oircula-

ha So far as this rebellion is one of the fruits of Slavery, it is a gratifying fact that, while the Society on the one hand has issued nothing to irritate, on the other it has issued no line or word in any way favoring that system. In its publications, as in the standard evangelical literature of the world, when Slavery is referred to it is as an evil to be eventually removed by the diffusion of the Gospel and the practice of its principles. In enforcing the duties which grow out of its existence, and condemning those plain sing and manifest evils which are con-nected with it, the Committee desire in the future to-be governed by the teachings of Gud's Word, and the clear indications of His Pro dence."

PREACHING THE GOSPEL. One of the evil consequences of our present imperfect and sinful state, is the attempt substitute institutions of our own in their tion's sentiment. The general expression place. This disposition always invades the of the British journals, in regard to the Church, when its spirituality is greatly on surrender of Mason and Shidkill is joythe Divine ordinance of preaching was re-

be undervalued. portant work in the evangelization of nien. place for which it was never intended. Under the pressure of the statements of unprecedented success, some good people were sympathy with the rebellion, she comforted, almost disposed to conclude that the time encouraged, and abetted that very slavery had come for dispensing with both minister which she had denounced. "Trust not in and sermon. Afterwards it was not uncom- Princes." mon for secular newspapers and popular writers to declare that the advent of the public lecturer had greatly lessened the sphere of the sermon as a public educator in morals, and as a means of reformation in the manners of the people.

The most cursory examination of the purposes to be accomplished by the preaching of the Gospel as described in the Word of . God, will show the utter futility of all such preposterous claims. And the his- we are by no means intimidated by the only tory of the Church proves that in propor- threat of all that has been launched against tion as the preaching of God's Word, by us which the United States are able to perhis regularly appointed ministers, decli nes, just in that proportion does pure religion retrograde.

thoughts on this subject, the substance of plete reparation to the victims of such a of the sermon over everything that can have ample reason for be substituted for it. The Founder of our religion ordained the twelve apos-This office occupies the principal place in his parting address. The Acts of the Apostles speak constantly of preaching, but make very unfrequent reference to other means of grace. In the Apostolic Epistles preaching is spoken of as the one grand instrumentality of Divine appointment for the extension of the Church in the conversion of sinners and the edification of believers. In the Epistles of PAUL characterize the Democratic school of politto TIMOTHY and TITUS, rules are give n 'to direct them in preaching, but none with respect to the manner of conducting any other public religious service. The fairt is, that the New Testament throughout, teaches that the setting forth of the facts, triuths, and promises of the Gospel is the chief office in the Church, and the chief pur- do not possess the same advantage as on the pose for which a religious assembly was to Atlantic, but we can send gunboats ready States will never regret that their Govern-

In the times immediately succeeding effect. But as primitive piety waxed dim, the sermon was held in less esteem. However, preaching revived with the dawn of the Reformation, and it has been signally honored in every great awakening of religion in the world. LUTHER and MELANCand LATIMER, HAMILTON, and KNOX, were among the most powerful and pungent of preachers. The preaching of White possibility of sufference. We Placed in a position of the uttermost have done nothing to set up monuments to danger, it has not lost courage or composition. FIELD and the WESLEYS awakened the British Churches from the fearful slumber into which they had fallen, and began a read a necessary lesson to an ill-mannered rendering the Confederate Commissioners new era of fervent piety. And when re- companion. There have been times in our on the ground that the Government canligion was to be revived in this country, strength we could now put forth—when the President of America has done an act the Gospel was preached in demonstration we should have had no such real joy as we of true courage which would, if such an of the Spirit and of power by men like now feel in the hindrance of such a con-addition were possible, have added new EDWARDS and DAVIES. And when the flict. The government of the Federal dignity even to the career of a Washing Church was to be aroused and men's constitution. States had done, in mere wantonness, what TON. If this be the act of a mob govern-Church was to be aroused, and men's consciences awakened in later times, the preaching of the Gospel by men like Mc-MILLAN, MARQUIS, SMITH, NETTLETON, GRIFFIN, and NELSON, was the instrumentality especially honored of God. Nor tion, in the spirit in which they are offered. have we any evidence from the history of Mr. SEWARD's language in making the the Church, that God has ever remarkably revived his work in the conversion of sinners and sanctification of believers, without employing the preaching of the Gospel with renewed vigor, earnestness, and point. Vital piety has always flourished most when the Gospel was regularly, ably, and faithfully preached. And the sermon is now most highly prized in those churches, and From the London Morning Herald, January 9.] in those parts of the whole Church, where

there is the greatest amount of zeal, selfdenial, and Christian activity. The present time demands the preaching of the Gospel with unwonted power. Men's minds are excited. Their thoughts are aroused; they are in that mental state that fits them for seeing far and feeling for the part he has played. * * deeply. Commonplace and humdrum will not satisfy the public appetite or the public will only wait for a more favorable oplic conscience. Hence in times of public portunity to provoke us to war, and that in distress and national calamity the pulpit the meantime they will do what they dare. English is, that we did "what no nahas always been peculiarly able and pun- to annoy and insult England and English- tion of the Old World ever dared to do." gent. In times such as these, LUTHER, CALVIN, KNOX, and the Puritan Divines, to force us to a quarrel, in humiliation and

MASON AND SLIDBLL. Where there is a free press there will be to lay aside the appointments of God and great varieties in the exhibition of a na-

the decline, and when its true religious ous. This is as it should be. We cantured life is almost gone. It was in this way that them on British, principles, and were trying to excuse ourselves by quoting British moved from the supremacy given it by the practice. We surrendered them on our Master, and various forms and ceremonies own principles, principles which we have introduced which gradually hid Christ and been trying to inculcate upon the whole him crucified from the minds of the people. civilized world. The surrender was hence The Church had degenerated; the fire of easy. And the joy which England maniand the commandments of men were pre- up our equanimity under her taunts and ferred to the doctrines of God. It was a boastings. In our deep calamity she dark day in the ancient Christian Church threatened to fall upon us with all her when the preaching of the Gospel began to power. True, the demand she made was But the same tendency to lower the es- manner. But the sending of her fleets to teem in which this ordinance should be our coast, and her armies to our borders, held, has been manifested in various ways | was an insult; and the tone of her press in our own day. At one time the effects of was anything but honorable and courteous. what was not very elegantly termed "the We had reason to be offended at this part of printed page," was made the subject of her conduct; and there are things still bemost unrestricted eulogy. Great as is the ing said and done by her, which are not in value of the press under Christian influ-accordance, with a noble magnanimity, ence, it is never fitted to do the work of These we may note not to dwell upon, not the Christian ministry in the preaching of to perpetuate alienation, not to reserve for the Gospel. Then came the colporteur, a future settlement, but to attain to a glowing with zeal and fitted for a most im- proper estimate of her character: and in making our estimate we will take into ac-But he too was in danger of magniffing count her denunciations of Slavery, and his office unduly, and of putting it in a her abolition agents in the North, by whose

> leading English journals: The London Times, of the 6th, contains strong anti-war article, in which occur

We will now give a few quotations, from

these passages: Secretar (22) "We confess freely that, great as provocation has been, and opportune as the moment appears for exacting all the satisfaction we can possibly require, we shrink from the idea of war. We are not insensible to the advantage of the sudden opening to us of the Southern cotton market, and form—the threat of confiscating the property which British subjects have intrusted to their honor and to that of their people. We are slow to believe that even those who In the last number of the North Amer- make such a menace are capable of executican Review, in a notice of a volume of ing it, and we are firmly convinced that this sermons, are some weighty and pertinent country would agree to no peace which did war may not be forced upon us. Beyond the opening to us of the cotton market, we tles and the seventy disciples to preach have no gain to look for from a contest with their cities, or anything that is theirs. We have enough, and more than enough, of territory on the North American continent. We cannot destroy American capital without injuring our own. We cannot cripple their commerce without striking heavy blows at the commerce of these islands. To shut them up in their own territory would

> ical economy. 16 sour an ar an "No effectual resistance could be made to a combined attack of our four iron frigates, in case the British government wished to dictate their own terms, of peace, by laying the fleet broadside on to the streets of New-York and Hoboken. This could be done without the smallest risk to the iron ships. On the Canadian lakes we made, as quickly as the Northerners can build them, and rather quicker.

Apostolic days, preaching was the chief of the ice in the rivers and canals, a whole part of the public service, and the great fleet of gunboats with the most powerful lish flagsfrom Montreal to Detroit."

means relied on for producing spiritual of the screw corvettes, sent out to Admiral Milne, will carry the protection of the Eng-

The London Times, of the 9th says: "It is a great victory, though it is but an escape from being obliged to conquer. We the English people, says are but where we were before we were so THON, ZWINGLE and CALVIN, WICKLIFFE a moment the insolence of a neighbor, who a spirit worthy of even its earliest and took pleasure in continually provoking us, freshest days, when the impulse of new and had permitted himself at last to go be liberty was still a passion and a religion. commemorate; we have only held our own suite; tried by the strongest temptation, it in the great community of nations, and has not swerved from the right. In surhistory—times when we had not the not deny the justice of England's claim,

[From the Manchester Guardian, January 10.] "We have got our terms, however, and we accept them, with unmingled satisfacamende breathes a lofty, candid, and courteous spirit rarely to be met with in the diplomatic communications between Governments which have had the misfortune to fall out. Long may the love of right above country, and the dread of no consequences but dishonor which guide the movements of the Federal Secretary's pen, continue to animate the relations between the two

the United States in a contest which must have annihilated what remains of their "Our Trans-Atlantic brethren are good haters; and it is greatly to be feared that

men. They will pay the penalty of their And then President Lincoln did not passionate unreason, whenever they choose

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE SURBENDER OF | of the Cory camp, there has been no desire for war with the Rederal States and hence the news of peace was received with please

BANNER -- SATURDAY

"The long delay, the yielding to a for mal application, backed by indubitable force, admitted an unpleasant interpreta We are not willing to place that in tion. terpretation upon these proceedings, re serving our judgment until the text of the whole correspondence is in our possession.

I From the London Chronicle, Jan. 9.7 "It is well! We are thankful that the storm is averted. Well prepared as we were to meet it, and confident, as we had good reason to be, that we should have rid den it out, we are glad to be spared the its first love had become nearly extinct; fests at escaping a war, may help us to keep trial. It is not a boast to say that if the United States had dared us to war, we should have met her on the seas, or in her ports, with a perfect confidence that our was the stronger arm, and that there was no punishment we might have chosen to proper, and it was presented in a becoming inflict upon her which she had the slightes power to resist. It would not have been our fault if, thus overmatched she had dared us to the trial : nor should we have hesitated, with all our energy and all our might, to deal that blow which her temer ity would have drawn down upon her. Bu since she has chosen the path of peace, i cannot be unbecoming in us if we express e satisfaction with which we find ourselves pared the execution of so painful a task. From the Saturday Review.

"Mr. SEWARD's dispatch will not be re ceived in an unfriendly spirit. Its voluminous apologies for doing right are addressed, not to his nominal correspondent but to an angry population, and, perhaps to an imperfectly educated superior. The Secretary of State, himself an eminent law influence, in part, the South was excited to yer, may probably have understood from rebellion; and we will not forget that by her the first the utter futility of the arguments of such jurists as Mr. EVERETT, Mr. SUM NER and Captain WILKES!

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Jan. 10.7 "The surrender of the illegally captured Confederate commissioners is one of the most cheering pieces of intelligence that it was ever our happiness to publish. Apar from all other considerations, the mere facthat war with the North would necessarily have brought us into relations of virtual alliance and cooperation with the South. renders it matter of the heartiest congratu lation that peace has been found compatible with national and self-respect. In no point of view is the peaceful settlement of the Trent question more satisfactory than in enabling us to keep clear of a dangerous and discreditable intimacy with the slave

owning Confederation!" [From the London Morning Post, Jan. 10.7 We have it in our power to state that w have arrived at a thorough understanding with the American Government. Not only have they given the required reparation but in doing so, Mr. SEWARD will have succeeded in impressing upon the English Government the notion that we have no only obtained present indemnity, but also no small pledge of future security. Hith which we will endeavor to give our readers, wrong. Such conditions have been made erto it has been supposed on the other side in our own language. The writer claims by Great Britain before now, at the con- of the Atlantic that for three reasons that the New Testament decides unequivo- clusion of wars more prolonged and more commercial greed, the awkward position of cally in favor of the great superiority formidable than any conflict with the Canada, and a general timidity—we would United States is likely to prove. Still ige put up with any insults. It has now, how Canada is loyal and ready, and that the British people have not for one moment hesitated in unsheathing the sword, and America. We do not covet their lands or in lifting it so sternly that the blow would have followed instantly on the word. This once known will never be forgotten. The London News says:

"On a survey of the correspondence now completed, we cannot but congratulate the two Governments upon the manner in which they have conducted themselves under a trial of no ordinary severity. Their only be to give strength and development circumstances were very different. The to those protectionist tendencies which British Government were in the right, and therefore enjoyed the brilliancy of a high and commanding position the American Government was as clearly, and by its own confession, in the wrong, answerable as it was for the act of its subordinate, and could only-hope to win the scant praise which is due to the reparation of a wrong. But in these several situations they have acquitted themselves in a manner upon which each nation will learn to look back with ment had the courage to do what was right "Within a week after the breaking up ple will be proud of the magnanimity and counsel displayed by its leaders in a crisis full of dangers to the interests of humanity and civilization."

> The Morning Star, the organ of BRIGHT and COBDEN, and regarded as a faithful exponent of the sentiments of the mass of

"The Federal Government of America grossly insulted. We have but curbed for has read a lesson to kings. It has acted in

ment, then mobs must sometimes reach to a nobleness and a spirit of justice sadly un-i common in the history of Governments by

"Nor is honor only due to the Federal Governmento. The people and the press of the United States deserve the highest credit for their demeanor during the trying crisis. With the exception of one journal, which really may be taken as an exception when praise of any kind is spoken, the newspapers of the United States evinced throughout this dispute a calmness and a moderation as honorable to them as rebuking to some of their British contempora-

There is much in these extracts which is exceedingly provoking. But we must bear "At last we have decisive news from it. What may we not tolerate in these America: Mr. Lincoln has preferred the foreigners, monarchists, a people who are safety of his country to the popularity of his rivals in trade and jealous of our rising administration, and has refused to involve power and world-wide influence—what may we not meekly bear with from them, when power, their credit, and their commerce. our own people, in, such numbers, rise We give to him, if to no one else, honor against their Government, in defamation and war, and madly seek its destruction! We may well be humbled; and forgiving

> A matter of grand difficulty with the tremble in his shoes, and unasked disayow.

to our principles may well console us for the mortification incident to the reproaches of our rivals. Let us then, while we forget not what we have learned of their character, cherish no ill will. Rather let us more assiduously than ever, avoid all provocations, repair all accidental injuries, and study the things that make for peace.

THE FRENCH PRESS AND THE SURRENDER Public opinion among nations, as well as with individuals, has become an immense power. Kings and Emperors defer to it. Cabinets and armies fear it. Even the Pope would propitiate it. Well then may the United States have an anxious desire to meet its approbation. And happily the public opinion which now is gaining so great an ascendency, has in it much of moral rectitude.

We transfer to our columns the expression of satisfaction, of a few of the Paris journals, on hearing of the amicable settlement of the Trent difficulty. And

Galignana says: "The feeling of our contemporaries inclines more toward America than England in the matter, and some of those journals even go to the length of imputing to the British Cabinet a desire to fasten a quarrel on America on any pretext, however futile. Such a supposition we conceive to be completely unfounded, first, because England as enough to do at home with her manufactures and commercial undertakings to render a war anything but popular; and next, because the American nation is not one that any Power whatever would choose to encounter in the field, unless urged to such a course by some strong necessity.

The Journal des Débats remarks : "The outburst of joy which has taken place in London on the receipt of the news, and the testimony of which is brought to us by the English journals, shows to what a degree England dreaded war, after having adopted, perhaps too precipitately, the very system of conduct calculated to render it inevitable. England not only uses the language of satisfied National pride, but breathes freely like a man who finds a heavy weight removed from his breast." The Temps expresses itself in these terms:

in America! To admit the necessities of ment, in releasing the prisoners, has doubtless done nothing more than apply the doctrines which it has constantly professed, and, at the same time it wards off a great danger. To do so has not the less required great strength of mind, great moderation, and great command over itself. We have faith in that strength, in that moderation, and in that self-command. If, moreover, Trent its true and general signification, he has only to solemnly consider the remonsatisfaction of the moment is for England; the real triumph is in every way for the United States, and for the cause of the freedom of the seas. This precedent is destined to be deeply engraved in the memory of nations. It has been said that England and the English Government hold in reserve other motives and other pretexts for war. That may be possible, but she can now be defied to make use of them, as public opinion would forbid it. Already divided, before the victory which the Cabinet at Washington has just gained over itself, public feeling will become unanimous. 1) we are not mistaken, a great change in fo vor of the United States, is about to take place, not only in England, but in every

bonds the United States were connected with it. The South had considered the capture of the Plenipotentiaries as equivalent to a victory; it will not be mistaken in regarding their release as an omen of its The following is from the Siccle : "The dispatches which announce the favorable solution of the conflict between England and the United States have produced general satisfaction in Paris. The prospect of a war which would necessarily like us would wish to see all nations proceed regularly and unshackled toward lib-

country. This incident was perhaps neces-

sary to make the Old World feel by what

two hemispheres and the cause of the American Union. To yield under such cireumstances is, on its part, a proof of strength rather than of weakness. It renders homage to the principles which it has itself defended for so many years, and yields to the wishes expressed so unanimously by the European Governments. All had adopted the arguments so clearly developed by M. THOUVENEL; all condemned the conduct of the Commandant of the San Jacinto as contrary to the law of nations; but what is remarkable is, that, no power, in presenting considerations on an isolated fact, called in question the good faith, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the Government of the American Republic. It has rallied around it sympathies which were about departing; and Messis. Mason and SLIDELL, set at liberty by its orders, may, without danger to it, resume their voyage to Europe.

Such expressions of opinion cannot but be gratifying. They present the same idea which we have, from the first insisted upon that in the matter of the Trent, including the surrender of MASON and SLI-

DELL, our Government had a victory selves ready and able to repel aggression. Then, if we behave ourselves modestly and uprightly, we can live in peace.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

New-York, January 31, 1862. To reach this city, from Philadelphia, CALVIS, KNOX, and the Puritan Divines, the description of the whole countries has shown as monument of the springer of the whole countries and disaster; and of that disaster it whose volumes, of sermous are monument as shown as the popular ear by a full had the courage to await a demand. He had the courage to await a demand. He had the courage to await a demand and ambity Railroad, the the pulpit now gain the popular ear by a full and the wisdom to put the Rapiglah Government, written and articles are also and articles and articles and articles are also and articles and articles are also and articles are also are arrial and articles and articles are also are arrial and articles and articles are also are arrial articles are also are arrial articles are also are arrial articles are also arrial articles a

Lincoln and Mr. Seward, and the victory are such as would not be tolerated on any the tenderest ties of love road having the comfort and safety of the travelling community at heart. After the car was placed on the track, we were so heartfelt sympathy to his brothers and completely out of time as to be in the way ters, who have sustained a loss which of all the regular trains. The consequence hand of time can never replace, and was one delay after another; so that we did mourn a kind and affectionate brother. not reach New-York until one o'clock.

But the tedium of the trip was relieved venerable Commodore STEWART, now in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the navy in 1798, so that his first commission is ten years older than that of Gen. Scott. The Commodore repeated what lately appeared over his signature concerning the declaration of Mr. Calhoun, made in his presence in 1817, that as soon as the South lost its political supremacy, it would secode and form a separate government. He also said that the acquisition of Louisiana was favored by many of the leading minds of the South, even at that early day, with the same ulterior object, and that this nefarious design has never since been lost sight of. The old patriotic fire still burns in the breast of the man who has spent sixtythree years of his life in the maval service of his country, and he hopes to live to see this great rebellion completely subdued, its leaders punished, and peace and happiness restored. He favors the most vigorous measures, as the surest way to peace. His residence is on a beautiful knoll a short distance below Bordentown, where one of the families that came over with WILLIAM | Shriver, of Hunterstown, Pa., had been PENN, settled, and whose decendants have graduated with honor at Jefferson College held it until a recent day. The Commomodore says that no one residing on that place has ever died under ninety years of though this was successful, a fever set in age! He stands erect, walks rapidly, and under which he finally sank. bids fair to reach his four score and ten years. To see one and listen to one who has seen Washington hundreds of times, and who has carried the flag of his country with honor on every sea, is no small privi- faithful religious training, and said that lo

corporation. "Honor to the Government of the United States, as well as to public opinion a situation, and to conform to it with a army contractors seem employed night and church can poorly afford to spare any of manly resignation, is a proof of wisdom day. But still not a few of the large establishments that once graced the principal plenteous but the laborers are few. Pray osity to all strangers, such as Bowen, HOLMES & Co.; CLAFFLIN, MELLIN & Co., seem to have gone entirely under. The grand buildings they occupied have a melancholy appearance not pleasant to contemplate. However it is generally ackowledged that there is a considerable improved Drs. Plumer and Jacobus delivered ad-President Lincoln wishes to crown his ment in the general business of the city dresses. The students of the Seminary, work, and restore to the incident of the and a lively trade is expected in the strances of England as an abandonment of mostly urgent for the Government to strike and followed the remains in procession to the old maritime policy of England. The a decisive blow and also to impose at once "a direct tax." It is said that the wealthiest are the most pressing for taxation, and

that without any unnecessary delay. It cannot be concealed that the late conduct of England is universally condemned. Even importers of long business connexion late treatment received from that country audience was present. on the Ministry alone. The clergymen of New-York are sending out to England a meeting to order Prayer was offered by and of the objects sought to be attained by College. Fortier and an arrange of our Government in the war it is now con ducting. We may hope that this manifesto. Their hearts are in the hand of the Lord. and in answer to the prayers of his people

quarter of the horizon. lead to the most serious complications We refer to the Rev. HENRY SNYDER, for so by the political troublesses merly Professor of Mathematics in Jeffer To Mr. Latrobe, the Bresident of the Soson College, Pa., afterwards a Professor in ciety, delivered an effective address in supsequences of the act of Captain Wilkes, Hampden Sydney, Virginia. Professor and portended its past efforts the Cabinet of Washington would have SNYDER is a Virginian by birth, as is his wife; but both were loyal to the Govern York, offered a resolution that the chief ment of the United States. As a matter hope of civilizing Africa was depending of course, Virginia soon became too hot upon men civilized of African descent, and for them. The Professor succeeded in our duty to give the people of the tropics a getting away several months ago; but it is their industrys being more only within a short time that his devoted be The Rev. Dr. Pinney, Corresponding Se wife and six children succeeded in joining cretary of the New-York Society, seconded him. Their furniture, library, and house and sustained the resolution, and suggested hold effects were all left behind, and they found themselves without means of their gard to that country; and his observations own, but not without friends. Prof. SNY- during his residence on its shores. DER has opened a school in Newark, New- 180 On invitation of the President, Mr. Jersey, that should be well patronized at Johnston then spoke briefly of his interest once; for he is one of the best of teachers, ing his testimony to the great advantages

Professor in Washington College, Pa., but the Liberians in this their mother country. latterly of St. Louis, is now preaching every Sabbath afternoon to Dr. Spring's lieved our efforts to countenance her would preaching in the morning.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. H.G. O. Dwight took place in the Madison Square Presbyterian church, and was largely at the President, for his yery able and opportended. Addresses were made by the Rev. sune address, and a copy was requested for But let us not think that we are yet free Drs. Adams, Anderson, and Wood. Dr. publication.—National Intelligencer. from all difficulties. The aristocracy of Dwight was one of the oldest of American England still chafe The Emperor of missionaries. On Saturday, the 25th ult. France is an enigma. State craft is at he was killed by the cars in which he was work. If we are wise we will prosecute sitting being blown off the railroad track. the war against the rebellion, with the ut— He went out to Turkey in 1832, and it was most eiger. We will suppress the iniquity, his intention, after a brief visit to this charged with service in country, strengthen our coast defenses, enlarge our navy, and show our borious life in the Rast. Two of his sons less the few praiseworthy acts of the are at present in our army.

For the Prosbyterian Banner. As Tribute of Respectation

ter stroke of policy on the part of Mr. the conductors and operatives of this road we deeply mourn his early departure

. val. "rongietore,

Resolved, That we extend our warm Resolved, That by his inestimable one

ties and elevated character, he has entire himself to the highest esteem of even by having in the same seat with us the member of this Society, in whose believe he has ever manifested a lively interest Resolved, That in token of respect the memory of the deceased, we week. usual badge of mourning for the space thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be relished in the Presbyterian Banner man Reformed Messenger, and Even Express, and that a copy be forwarded he immediate relatives. SIMON S. MILLER.

A. F. ZIEGLER, H. U. BRUNNER,

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. F. A. SHEARER has received from the church in Washington, Int and is about to remove there. Co respondents are requested to address him at Washington, Iowa.

For the Presbyterian Banne.

Commit

Death of a Theological Student. Died, on Friday morning, the 31st January, at the Scott House, in Pittsburgh after an illness of two months, Mr. Jone .C. SCHRIVER, a member of the Seni Class of the Western Theological Seminar-

aged 26 years. He was the youngest son of Mr. David and had nearly completed a full course study in the Seminary. He had submired to a surgical operation for a tumor, and

He was a good man, of most exemplan Christian character, and had won the con fidence and affection of Professors and classmates to a high degree.

He early became a Christian, under lege; it amply repays a few hours' delay on never had known the time when he did not a railroad managed by a miserably selfish love the Saviour. He had received his h censure, and had preached with great ac. ceptance in several of the churches here In New-York itself there is the old rush, He showed himself to be earnest, discreet hurry, and disquiet. The hotels are well and faithful in the pulpit, and promises filled, the retail stores are tolerably busy, great usefulness in the Master's work. The thoroughfares, and were objects of curi- ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his har-

vest#2 mode red social to him at his death, and the best medical and personal attention was given to his case. But the Master called him higher. Funeral services were held in the Chapel accompanied by a large delegation from the Seminary of the United Presbyterian Spring from the West. The people are Church, attended upon the solemn exercises, the Depot of the Central Pennsylvania Railroad, an escort of his classmates attending them home. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J.

American Celonization Society.

The Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held at Washington on Tuesday evening, January with British houses reprobate the conduct 21st, in the Hall of Representatives at the of the British Government and people. Capitol. Notwithstanding the inclemency For it is useless to attempt to charge the of the weather, a large and respectable

The President Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe of Maryland, took the chair, and called the statement of the real causes of the war Rev. Dr. Maclean, President of Princeton

Bev. B. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secre tary, readra portion of the Annual Report. will effect much, however prejudiced the to the friends of the enterprise, showing The extracts read were highly encouraging English mind may be against us in this rapid improvements indagriculture, comgreat struggle for truth and righteousness. merce; and education in The Liberian Collegenis nearly completed to The Society's operations since last meeting have been principally confined to the internal affairs he may dispel every cloud of war from that of Liberia, including the case of the recaptured Africans Nonemigrants have In this connexion we are reminded of been sent thither during the year. Ninetythe case of one of our Presbyterian minist eight emancipated in Virginia, Louisiana, ters, well known to many of our readers.

just share in the products of their soil and

that Mr. Johnston, a citizen of Liberia, might consent to give his testimony in re-

of many kinds, afforded there to his colored The Rev. E. C. Wines, D.D., formerly a brethren, and of the deep concern felt by He trusted that the independence of that congregation; the venerable Dr. himself be rewarded by rapid and speedy accessions to our African commerce.

Boston, the thanks of the Society were pre-

ore areas of PERSONAL.

late Ex-President Tyler was his appointment of Washington Irving as American Minister to Spain ... The appointment was made at the recommendation of Daniel At a meeting of the Diagnothian Liter-ary Society, of Franklin and Marshall Col-lege, Lancaster, Pa., held on January 25th, the diplomatic corps, was contained in a 1862, the following resolutions were unani-mously passed.

Living never solicited the post, and the first intimation he had of his elevation to the diplomatic corps, was contained in a detter from the State Department, written by Mr. Webster in his official capacity. Webster, Mr. Fyler heartily acquiescing