

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862.

The Board of Colportage of the Synods of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, stands adjourned to meet in the usual place, on the second Tuesday of May, at 2 o'clock P. M., and the Executive Committee, just one week before at the same hour, at request of the President.

Western Theological Seminary.—The Board of Trustees of the Western Theological Seminary, will hold their Semi-Annual Meeting in the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, May 8th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order, JOHN T. LOGAN, Secretary.

Decided at Last.—We are pleased to learn that the Presbytery of the District of Columbia, which for some years had been independent, resolved, at its late meeting, to send Commissioners to the New-School Assembly, to meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, in May.—This decision, at this time, shows strong anti-slavery feelings on the part of that Presbytery, and hence promises far better for a peaceful state of things in the District, than if they had joined either branch of the Church South.

Presbyterian General Assemblies and Synods. OLD-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN, Columbus, Ohio; May 15. NEW-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN, Cincinnati, Ohio; May 15. CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN, Owensboro, Ky.; May 15. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN, Pittsburgh, Pa.; May 15. REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN, Princeton, Ind.; May 14. CONFEDERATE STATES, Memphis, Tenn.; May 1. UNITED SYNOD, (Southern,) Chattanooga, Tenn.; May 15. REFORMED DUTCH, Syracuse, New-York; June 4. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN, Lancaster, Pa.; May 1. CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Toronto, C. W.; June 3. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, IN CANADA, Toronto, C. W.; May 28. CHURCH OF LOWER PROVINCES, New Glasgow, N. S.; June 25. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, IN NOVA SCOTIA, New Glasgow, June 25. CHURCH OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Woodstock, N. B.; June 25. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, IN NEW BRUNSWICK, Newcastle, N. B.; Aug. 13. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Edinburgh; May 22. FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Edinburgh; May 22. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Edinburgh; May 4. REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Glasgow; May 7. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND; July 7.

GOING TO THE ASSEMBLY. Railroad accommodations are of vast importance. We are enabled authoritatively to announce the following:

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD will issue Excursion tickets, as far as Pittsburgh, from May 10th to 25th inclusive, which will be good to return till May 31st inclusive. THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD "will place Excursion tickets to Columbus, on sale at their Pittsburgh office (only) at one fare (\$6.50) for the round trip." These will be good for twenty days. Passengers by this route will go by Cleveland and Pittsburgh road to Steubenville, by Steubenville and Indiana road to Newark, and thence by Central Ohio road to Columbus.

THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO ROAD will issue, at the Assembly, free return tickets on their road to all members who have paid full LOCAL fare in going, on the following conditions, viz: "Let the person must have been in attendance upon BUSINESS, either as a delegate, witness or otherwise; and they will not be issued to any person who attended merely as a spectator, for entertainment or pleasure."

"2d. He must have paid FULL LOCAL FARE over the railway in going to the Convention. Buying a THROUGH COUPON TICKET between distant points, and passing over this railway; buying a HALF-FARE TICKET, upon an annual order; or buying a ticket for the Accommodation Train between Allegheny and New-Brighton, or for the Market Train between Allegheny and Massillon, does not constitute the payment of LOCAL FARE."

"3d. The full local fare is THREE CENTS PER MILE. "3d. The person using the ticket must first sign the certificate on the face of the ticket, that he has paid FULL LOCAL FARE, and fill in the names of the stations between which it was paid—after which the officers will sign the certificate on the back. The latter must not be signed in blank. We expect to beat the Assembly, and will have the tickets. Persons taking this route will note that they leave their train at Crestline for Columbus, by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road. The fare from Pittsburgh to Crestline is \$5.65, and thence to Columbus \$1.30.

N. B. Those who desire to have the benefit of the above offers will note that they are not to buy "through tickets" to Columbus, over different roads. Buy your tickets over each road separately.

The above-named have our cordial thanks for the liberal tenders made to our brethren. In addition to the above, we learn from Columbus, Ohio, that the following railroads have agreed to carry Commissioners at half fare, viz: Elmira and Williamsport; Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line; Kentucky Central; Toledo and Wash; Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati; Marietta and Cincinnati; Philadelphia and Reading; Buffalo, New-York and Erie; Baltimore and Ohio; St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago; and Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD.

The May number of the Record is out, with the usual promptitude. Our notice will be brief.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS. The work of this Board is eminently good, in its object. It is, "to change the moral deserts of our country into gardens, to arrest men who are passing to ruin, and to change their whole condition and destiny now and for eternity; to cleanse the heart where malignity and lust dwell, and plant pure in its place; to cleanse the heart where hate broods and strife rages, and to make love to dwell there; to extinguish the fires of infidelity and revolution which are smouldering at the bottom of the social edifice, and to convert the dangerous classes of society into the stay and defence of the country; this is the aim of our home mission."

Who would not wish to participate in such a work? And who would grow weary in it? All may do something. The beggar can pray; and the poorest widow can find "a mite" to cast into the treasury.

RECEIPTS in March, at Philadelphia, \$5,068.

EDUCATION. This Board is still embarrassed. They felt bound, last year, to continue their appropriations to their candidates. Such a course seemed clearly to be in the line of duty. They hoped the churches would respond to their call. The hope has not been fully realized. They labor for the Church. They will conform to the Church's will. In noting the result of their appeal, they say:

"The year is now closed, and the Board is compelled to enter upon a new year largely in debt. The reason is as easily told as the result. Whilst many of the brethren have acted nobly, and the ladies, in many instances with heroic devotion, have rallied around the Board, there are many of our churches which have contributed nothing to this cause during the year. With the brethren who have neglected to present this cause, or who have stood in the way of the presentation of it, must rest the responsibility of the evils incident to our present financial embarrassment."

This is sorrowful. What shall now be done? It will become the General Assembly to give advice. If the ministers and Elders who shall there represent the churches, think that the Board, on its present liberal basis will not be sustained, let a change be advised. Reduce the number of candidates by increasing the demand for qualifications, as to mind, piety, habits, and attainments. Let not the work be stopped.

RECEIPTS in March, at Philadelphia, \$3,914; Pittsburgh, \$372.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Annual Meeting of the Board is to be held in New-York, May 6th. Sermon to be preached by Rev. JOHN M. KRESS, D.D.

INDIAN TRIBES.—Letters to the 31st of March, speak of the Missions as making the usual progress. Mr. DOUGHERTY reports the organization of a church in the neighborhood of his station, composed of six members previously connected with the mission church.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Mr. MOLANIN speaks of less encouraging prospects in New Granada, owing to the civil conflict not yet ended, and still more to the fanatic spirit of the ignorant masses. His weekly service in English was continued, and opportunities of doing good among the natives were quickly improved. Mr. SCHNEIDER gives an account of his arrival at San Paulo, in the Southern part of Brazil, where an important field of labor was set before him. He also gives an interesting account of his visit to a settlement of Germans, before he went to San Paulo, which came to hand too late for insertion in our present issue. Mr. BLACKFORD has returned from his visit to the province of Minas Geraes, and his journal will be found in the Foreign Missionary of this month.

AFRICA.—Messrs. MACKAY and CLEMENS have had the pleasure of receiving six converts into the church by baptism, as the fruits of missionary labor among the Kombe people by a native Christian teacher.

INDIA.—Dr. and Mrs. JANVIER, and Miss BARRETT, arrived at Calcutta, after a most favorable voyage. Mr. and Mrs. UELMANN were at Gorkhapore, on a journey for Mrs. UELMANN's health. Mr. UELMANN engaging in missionary labors by the way. The death of the second daughter of the Rev. J. NEWTON, the wife of the Rev. Mr. FERGUSON, a Scotch chaplain at Sealcoote, is much regretted; she was supported by good hope through grief, and died in a few hours after her decease. Mr. RUDOLPH mentions the admission of two members to the church at Lodianna, and the increase of orphan girls in the school to fifty-two. Several brethren had been making journeys to preach the Gospel among the neighboring towns and villages, and were generally well received.

CHINA.—Mr. HAZZER gives interesting particulars of the converts, whose baptism was reported last month. Two of them are teachers, and the other two are assistants in a hospital. He mentions also the organization of a church at Canton on the 9th of January, having seven native members, as an occasion of great interest to the brethren. At Shanghai, the approach of the insurgents was creating apprehensions of collision between them and the Europeans, as the English and French forces would defend the city. At Ningpo no material change is reported in the state of affairs. The way did not seem open for missionary labor among the rebels, then in possession of the city, though limited efforts to circulate the Scriptures among them had been made. They are described as being extremely ignorant of religious subjects.

The Record presents many interesting letters from missionaries.

RECEIPTS in March, \$18,428.

PUBLICATION. RECEIPTS in March: Donations, \$3,990; Sales, \$3,870.

CHURCH EXTENSION. RECEIPTS in March, \$968.

THE PRESS IN A BAGE.

At the commencement of the rebellion, there were a few disloyal presses at the North, which needed a muzzle. It was applied, and they growled sizably. But after

some time it was discovered that a portion of the loyal presses, in their eagerness to pry into Government plans, were getting hold of and publishing things which gave information to the enemy, and did the country great damage. A restriction was hence laid upon them. They make a great outcry! The liberty of the press is restricted! It was all right with these editors when the disloyal were prevented from pleading the cause of the enemy; and now with truly thoughtful men, it is equally right to prevent all presses from giving information to the enemy.

That much injury is done by publishing army news, is evident. A gentleman writing from Nashville to a New-York daily, says: "You will publish contraband news. In spite of common sense, censors, and secretaries, you will speak unwisely, unwell, and mischievously. I am impressed with the contrast that Southern and Northern newspapers exhibit in reference to this printing of the army movements. The latter are deaf, and dumb, and blind, on the subject."

To the same purpose is a remark attributed to Captain JEFFERS, of the Monitor. "If I know as much of the Merrimack from newspaper descriptions, and pictorial representations, and diagrams, as the rebel know of the Monitor; I would go up to Norfolk and sink her before sundown."

The press is free to criticise the Government, but it should not even ask permission to aid the enemy, either by publishing news prematurely or by weakening the hands and marring the counsels of those to whom the country has committed her interests.

SLAVERY DYING.

The bill lately passed by Congress, and approved by the President, has abolished slavery in the District of Columbia. This is as far as the National Government can carry emancipation, directly and authoritatively. From the Territories it can exclude it. In States it can act only by granting facilities and inducements; say, by compensating, and colonizing. And already the indications of Slavery's death are manifest, even on State soil. There is a speech of hope in Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky. In Virginia there is a beginning, with a brilliant prospect.

The Convention to form a new State in Western Virginia, were afraid to insert the emancipation article. They but forbid the entrance of Africans, whether free or slave. In voting on this Constitution the people, in some of the counties, voted also on the question of entire freedom, and carried it overwhelmingly. The Wellsburg Herald thus speaks of the event:

"Was there ever a greater revolution in public sentiment than has been wrought in the public mind of Western Virginia, during the last very few months, on this very subject? The late election tells the tale. In counties where, eighteen months ago, the venerable RUFFNER was treated with contumely and insult for having years before been the author of a pamphlet advocating gradual emancipation, the people, after one year's tuition in the rough school of war, endorse his views by a vote which is wonderful for its unanimity. In counties where, a few months ago, to question the divinity of slavery was to court at least political martyrdom, the sovereigns have voted 100 to 1 to get rid of the institution. When the official vote of last Thursday comes to be published, those who have doubted the liberalizing effect of the war upon the minds of the people on this subject will be astonished. Preston rolls up her 1,500,000 for a free State; Wood her 1,300 to 15; Monongalia, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Harrison, the home of CARLILE, and Marion, the seat of the EMERSONS, the NEGRONS, and of more traitors than any other county of equal population can boast—141 uniformly gave tremendous majorities for the new Constitution, and where a vote was taken, for gradual emancipation."

Verily, Slavery is doomed in West Virginia from the date of that vote; and unless the educational process be quickly stopped, it will not be long before the Valley, Piedmont, and Tide Water, will experience the same startling phenomenon."

The work is begun. God direct it righteously, and speed it onward.

PRESBYTERIANISM AT THE SOUTH.

The seceding States adopted our Constitution and laws, almost to the letter. The Secession General Assembly, in like manner, adopted not only the Standards of our Church, but also our plans of carrying out Church principles. Instead of the name "Board," they use "Committee;" but the principle and the object are the same. The Assembly is to meet in Memphis, on the first Thursday in May; but inasmuch as it is the Assembly of the Confederate States, the propriety of meeting in Memphis may be doubtful. Tennessee belongs, now, mainly to the Union; and even Memphis may be under the control of Federal arms. As for personal safety, however, the Assembly may meet there, in perfect confidence. The members will be quite free from harm under Governor JOHNSTON, or Gen. HALLECK, or Gen. FOOTE, as they would be under Gen. BRADBERG. They will wisely be without the city bounds, on the day of battle, if a battle should be there. She is no respecter of persons. But on all other days they may attend to peaceful business without fear.

The officers of the Assembly, and of the Executive Committees, are: Rev. B. M. PALMER, D. D., Moderator of the General Assembly. Rev. J. N. WADDELL, D. D., Stated Clerk, La Grange, Tennessee. Rev. J. R. WILSON, Permanent Clerk, Augusta, Georgia.

Executive Committee of Domestic Missions.—Rev. J. LEYBURN, D. D., Secretary, 94 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. S. B. NEWMAN, Esq., Treasurer, 94 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Executive Committee of Foreign Missions.—Rev. J. LEITCHTON WILSON, D. D., Secretary, Columbia, South Carolina. Rev. Prof. JAMES WOODROW, Treasurer, Columbia, South Carolina.

Executive Committee of Publication.—Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, D. D., Secretary,

Richmond, Virginia. ARCHIBALD BOLLING, Treasurer, Richmond, Virginia. Executive Committee of Education.—Rev. JOHN H. GRAY, D. D., Secretary, La Grange, Tennessee. J. B. KIRKLAND, Esq., Treasurer, Memphis, Tennessee.

The closeness with which the Southerners have copied the National institutions, both political and religious, except in one particular, shows most manifestly that they had no cause for leaving us, but their love of Slavery.

Presbytery of Louisville.—The Presbytery has a large amount of Southern sympathy, if not of the real secession spirit. The late meeting, however, is spoken of as harmonious, the exciting question being avoided. In appointing Commissioners to the Assembly, a minister and elder from each side were named and confirmed, without serious opposition. The Presbytery is to meet again, shortly, as we hear.

Commissioners to the General Assembly. Lists of names for various churches and synods.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND. THE CONGREGATION of the late Theodor Parker, has not yet been able to discover a suitable person to succeed him. However, it has raised \$2,700 for expenses during the next year, and will keep up a series of Sunday lectures as it did last year. The lecturers of last year were a singular medley. But the Society itself is gradually wasting away, and according to present appearances, a few more years will bring about its entire extinction. Mr. Parker could build up nothing of a permanent character; his only success was in the way of destruction, and terrible were the results of his assaults to the faith and happiness of many.

THE LEGISLATURE of Massachusetts has just voted an extra tax of \$1,200,000, of which \$700,000 is for the National Tax assumed by the State, and \$500,000 to reimburse towns for their allowances to the families of volunteers. This great tax has been voted without opposition, and will be cheerfully paid by the people, notwithstanding the ungenerous prophecies of certain London papers that the people of the United States would not submit to the taxation necessary to carry on the war.

THE WAST is not the only part of our country in which the streams have reached an unusual height this Spring. The same thing has occurred throughout New-England. The Connecticut River has reached an unprecedented height, flooding the railroads along its banks for miles, and also submerging parts of Hadley, Northampton, Springfield, and numerous other towns. At Northampton the water has been two feet higher than ever known before, and in Hadley boating has been a common mode of locomotion. A flood of nearly eleven feet has poured over the Holyoke dam, furnishing a grand view throughout of approaching many of whom went up to Springfield on excursion trains. Hampden Park at Springfield had been entirely submerged. The dyke around Col's fire arm factory in Hartford showed symptoms of giving way on Sunday, and one thousand men were set to work on it, thus preventing incalculable damage. On Monday the river there was twenty-eight feet above low water mark. In New-Hampshire and Vermont the rivers appear to have overflowed their banks in every direction. An immense boom of logs in the Merrimack, just above Lowell, broke away on the 18th, went over Pawtucket Falls and down to the sea at Newburyport.

The New-Englander for April has an article by the Rev. W. D. Love, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in which he considers the question, "Is the doctrine of Annihilation taught in Scripture?" We have not seen the article, but those who have, say that it completely annihilates that doctrine, so far as the Scriptural argument is concerned. They who have read the forty pages of which it consists, say that it most conclusively establishes the declaration that the doctrine of Annihilation is not where taught in Scripture.

NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK City Banks statements and the loans at 5 per cent. to the Assistant Treasury in New-York are beginning to exhibit in a remarkable manner the commencement of the process of paper currency expansion by the Government and banks. The "net deposits" account of the banks show an increase of \$1,420,279 in the weekly statement ending April 19th compared with that of the preceding week, and on Tuesday of this week they had further increased over \$4,000,000, while the commercial banks of the city had accumulated in the New-York Banks, and the scarcity of mercantile paper, which seems likely to continue until peace is proclaimed, have induced our banks to lend over \$20,000,000 in call-loans at 5 per cent. interest to Government. The total of these call-loans at 5 per cent. received at the Assistant Treasury to Wednesday morning, April 17th, was over \$25,000,000, of which only \$2,000,000 have been called for or returned, leaving therefore still \$23,000,000 still on deposit there, on the three days of Saturday, Monday, and Tues-

day last, the loans deposited with Mr. Cisco amounting to \$5,750,000, or an average of nearly \$2,000,000 per day, flowing voluntarily into the Treasury Department at 5 per cent. per annum interest. In addition to these loans, Government has received and probably used in Washington over \$80,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness, or twelve months' bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, of this city, composed of the ablest financiers in the country, have had the subject of our National taxation under consideration for some time, and have prepared a very able memorial to Congress on the subject. And as the opinion of such a body cannot fail to be of interest to every thinking man at the present time. We give the leading points, viz: That the current expenditures of the Government during the present and coming fiscal years demand an annual public revenue of at least two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and that probably no less a sum will be adequate to the prompt payment of such ordinary annual expenditures, the payment of the interest on the public debt, the establishment of a sinking fund, and finally, the restoration of the public credit to such a point, or condition as will enable the Treasury to negotiate on favorable terms, the requisite loans of the present and future years.

That in the selection of objects of taxation; the necessities of life should be so universally and equitably taxed as to make such a burden fall on all classes according to their ability to pay, and as lightly as possible; while the luxuries of society, or the enjoyments of the rich, should contribute a large share of the public revenue; and finally, that the leading products of the South, which have been among the causes of the existing rebellion, should be made to contribute toward the speedy restoration of peace; and to the final payment of the public debt.

Assuming these truths to be self-evident, your memorialists pray that Congress will, at an early day, frame a revenue system based upon such subjects or departments of taxation, viz: From all sales of goods and merchandise and other property, at retail and wholesale, a tax of one per cent, yielding, your memorialists believe, \$115,000,000. From the tariff, the sum of \$50,000,000. From an excise tax on cotton of two cents per pound, \$20,000,000. From an excise or tax on tobacco, of ten cents per pound, \$30,000,000. From an excise or tax on whiskey, and other liquors of twenty-five cents per gallon, \$25,000,000. From an excise or tax on beer, wine, and liquors, five cents per gallon, \$8,000,000. From a direct tax upon real and personal property, \$12,000,000.

THE ADVANTAGES set forth as likely to arise from this schedule are: 1. Reduced expenses in collection of revenue. 2. Obviating the appointment of twenty thousand collectors of special revenue. 3. Renewed confidence in the integrity, power and resources of the Government. 4. Avoidance of an income tax already provided for by law, and already odious to the people before its operation has been commenced. 5. That the true and legitimate sources of taxation and public revenue will be reached by the schedule now suggested; because, first, each man will contribute in the ratio of his individual and family expenditures, and not more; and, secondly, those who spend hundreds of millions of dollars annually, in what may be termed, the luxuries of life, namely, wine, liquors, tobacco, cigars, &c., will be compelled to contribute more largely toward the public revenue than those whose incomes and expenditures are on a limited scale.

SEVERAL EMINENT CITIZENS of Brooklyn, have invited the Rev. Dr. Cox to give a course of Lectures, on themes suggested by three large historical pictures, lately executed by Mr. Talbot, the well known artist. Dr. Cox has consented, and will deliver three lectures, on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, at the Polytechnic Institute, in Livingston Street, the lectures to begin at the hour of eight. The subjects of the pictures are three important periods in the history of the world, the first having its scene in Asia, illustrating the early civilization of that continent, at the time when the Assyrian empire was at the height of its power; the second illustrates the civilization of Nebuchadnezzar, at the time of his conquest by Alexander the Great; and the third the civilization of Greece, at the first preaching of the Gospel by Paul and Silas.

AN EFFORT has been made to bring about the removal of the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of this city, where his loyalty is at a heavy discount, to Baltimore, to the church of which the Rev. Dr. A. Cleveland Cox is pastor, and in which there is a large party of secessionists. At the election of Vestrymen, a few days ago, it was undertaken to elect a purely secession Vestry, and thus displace Dr. Cox, and call Dr. Hawks. But the Unionists were not to be taken by surprise, but assembled in force ready for the conflict, and the result was a total rout of the secessionist ticket, and the election of an entire Union Vestry. The secessionists had only one out-spoken member in the last Board; Judson Campbell, the "non-liner" of Judge Taney, and he, too, was thrown overboard. The defeated party are angered beyond measure, and threaten to go into Court to dissolve the election, on the ground of some pretended illegality. The secessionists dub the successful party "abolitionists."

PHILADELPHIA.

The estimated number of blind in the United States is 11,678, and the twenty-three institutions established for their instruction and amelioration, is 1,164.

Among all the institutions for this class, none hold a higher rank than the one in Pennsylvania, which receives its pupils also from the States of New-Jersey and Delaware. It has been in operation for twenty-nine years, and its career has been one of uniform prosperity. It has been one of the happy families of one hundred and seventy-five persons, who, from being constantly occupied, are always contented, and whose patient resignation and cheerful serenity teach a wholesome lesson to every visitor.

The result of the industry of the inmates of the Institution is surprising, when we take into their sightless condition. They make up, by their attentive industry for their great loss. Many of the adult pupils

seek to prolong the stated hours of work, and are only kept from an excess of labor by restrictive rules. The manufacturing department shows the value of goods made during the year to be over \$13,000, and this the produce almost entirely of the workshops, in which only forty-five are employed.

The schools are admirably conducted in eighty-six classes, taught by fourteen teachers and assisting pupils. All the branches of a good English education are taught, the institution being well supplied with philosophical apparatus, maps, models, etc., needful for the peculiar kind of instruction. Vocal and instrumental music are cultivated to a high degree of excellence.

THE REV. ROBERT J. BROOKING, uncle of the recent ex-Vice-President, in his late reply to an invitation from Philadelphia to deliver an address on the conspiracy, expresses the conscientious gratitude of the Union people of the South to the freemen of the North:

You, brethren, are accustomed to feel that the ardent and intrepid cooperation of loyal men in the slave States has been a mighty help to you in the work thus far accomplished; nor are you mistaken in this. But, on the other hand, you must never forget, for an instant, that it was the heroic loyalty of the free States that saved the nation. Kentucky would this day be a seceding State, but for the one hundred and twenty Northern men, who came to the aid of our thirty thousand or forty thousand soldiers, ready to perish before an overpowering host of traitors. The safety of the nation is weakened by every conception that there was any human power but the heroism of the North that could have averted the fate prepared for it by a revolt such as no nation ever before suppressed.

THE REV. HENRY FARQUHAR, who has labored so successfully toward establishing a French Protestant church in this city, is about to return to France on a visit. During his absence his place will be supplied by the Rev. Mr. Gebbe, lately arrived from France.

THE REV. DAVID MAGILL, formerly pastor of the Union church in this city and lately of the First Presbyterian church of Boston, in both of which he signally failed, has lately been delivering himself of a lecture in Belfast, Ireland, filled with the most absurd and ridiculous assertions concerning this country. Among other things he said: "America has been a grand sham, and a hypocrisy, all through her history since the Revolution." Mr. Magill is an Irishman by birth, and is thus requiring the many kindnesses bestowed on him while in this country, which he seems to have left in disgust on account of the failure of the people to appreciate the mighty gifts of which he supposed himself possessed.

LOSS AT THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH.

There were twenty-five Illinois regiments in the field. Aggregate losses—killed, 682; wounded, 2,938; missing, 214. Aggregate losses of twenty-five Illinois regiments, 3,834.

The Chicago Times declares that the mortality lists in the Illinois regiments, including the regiments to be reported, and the deaths from wounds, will be swollen to at least eight hundred. The regiments engaged did not average to exceed five hundred men.

The Indiana Forty-fourth, lost two hundred and eleven men. The Thirtieth Missouri, lost one hundred and thirty men. The Missouri Second, lost one hundred and thirty men. The Missouri Tenth, lost one hundred and thirty men. The Missouri Twentieth, lost one hundred and thirty men. The Missouri Thirtieth, lost one hundred and thirty men. The Missouri Fortieth, lost one hundred and thirty men. The Missouri Fiftieth, lost one hundred and thirty men. The Missouri Sixtieth, lost one hundred and thirty men. The Missouri Seventieth, lost one hundred and thirty men. The Missouri Eightieth, lost one hundred and thirty men. The Missouri Ninetieth, lost one hundred and thirty men. The Missouri Hundredth, lost one hundred and thirty men.

ECCLIASTICAL.

REV. D. HALL'S Post Office address is changed from Adams to Cowansville, Pa. Messrs. D. P. LOWERY, J. W. WIGHTMAN, and WILSON, students in the Western Theological Seminary, were licensed by the Presbytery of Ohio, at its late meeting.

Mr. JAMES W. MCKEAN, of Scotch Grove, Iowa, a member of the last graduating class in the Allegheny Seminary, has been ordained as an evangelist and dismissed to the Presbytery of Lake Superior.

Mr. FRANCIS E. BUTLER was ordained to the ministry, by the Presbytery of Palestine on the 18th inst.

Mr. O. B. DUNCAN, has been ordained to the Gospel ministry, by the Presbytery of Des Moines.

Mr. JAMES H. DONALDSON was licensed, April 26th, by the Presbytery of Saltburg.

Rev. C. P. FRENCH'S Post Office address is changed to Williamsburg, Clermont Co., Ohio.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

THE PRESBYTERY OF RICHLAND stands adjourned to meet at Fredericktown, Knox Co., Ohio, on the First Tuesday (6th) of May next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

JAMES ROWLAND, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF BELLEVILLE will hold an adjourned meeting at Livingston, on the Third Tuesday of May, at 10 o'clock P. M.

JAMES DAVIS, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF WASHINGTON will meet in the First Presbyterian church, in the city of Wheeling, on the last Tuesday (27th) day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is respectfully requested.

ALEX. MCCARRELL, Stated Clerk.

Revival at Liberty, Illinois.

and can only be accounted for by the fact that, after a residence of several years, he abandoned the country in disgust, having made several grand failures in securing a permanent post. Chagrin is very apt to vent itself in this kind of vituperation. Surely, the country must be a "sham," which could not appreciate such a man as Mr. Hanna regards as unequalled in all the British Isles.—Presbyterian.

The Presbytery of Washington.

This Presbytery met on the 22d inst., in Washington. Prof. Samuel J. Wilson, J. D., was chosen Moderator, and Melissa J. Eagleson, D. D., and S. F. Grier, Clerks.

Messrs. D. H. Saverly, Benjamin J. Nelson, M. L. Todd, W. A. F. Stockton, G. Blaney, J. McCluskey Flaney, and J. B. Reed, were licensed as probationers to preach the Gospel.

Rev. William Hanna was received as a member of this Presbytery, from the Presbytery of Pennsylvania, (Cumberland Presbyterian).

Messrs. John W. Scott, D. D., James Sloan D. D., and Elders, John Duncan, and Alexander K. Craig, were appointed Commissioners to the General Assembly.

The Revised Book of Discipline, with numerous changes, was approved. The following Report of the Committee on Synods, was read: "Frankfort, Three Springs, Core, West Liberty, and Unity, have permission to supply themselves until next stated meeting."

Pigeon Creek.—Second Sabbath in May, Dr. Eagleson. Third Sabbath in May, Mr. Keeling. Fourth Sabbath in May, Mr. Hanna.

The Monitor and the Merrimack.

Some of the newspapers lately got hold of a story, which certainly should not enough to be held suspicious, even at first sight, in reference to certain orders from the Navy Department, which, according to the story, prevented the Monitor from attacking the Merrimack, that redoubtable rebel craft recently showed her self in Hampton Roads; but there only under the guns of Craney Island and Sewell's Point. A correspondent of the New-York Times, at Washington, has made inquiry into the facts, and has been officially informed as follows:

1st. Flag-Officer Goldsborough is held responsible that the Merrimack should not go to Norfolk, or into the bay far enough to do any damage to any vessels, unless the vessels go to her, as was the fact with the three recently captured.

2d. The Navy Department gave no orders to Flag-Officer Goldsborough relative to his movements against the Merrimack when she was last captured. He was actually ordered, his presence in not risking his vessel to go to attack the Merrimack, under the guns of two powerful land batteries, and where the vessels would be very likely to meet with the same fate as the Merrimack, by running aground.

From Mexico.

New-York, April 24.—Yere Cruz advices, brought by the mail steamer Andes, state that after an unsatisfactory conference between the allied commanders, the French General had decided to march his division against the city of Mexico, taking upon himself the responsibility of the English and Spanish plenipotentiaries thereupon decided to withdraw their troops.

It is stated that the Juarez Government had consented to give every satisfaction to the allies in the matter of claims, but refused to listen to the idea of establishing a monarchy, and that in consequence the allies advanced to the capital they would restore it.

Washington.

April 24.—The Senate to-day, by a unanimous vote, authorized Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons' treaty, recently negotiated here for the suppression of the African slave trade. This is deemed a most important treaty, and one which will sweep the last vestige of the piratical traffic from the face of the sea.

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