

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

An Occasion for Charity.—The want of cotton, in England, has stopped many of the mills, and tens of thousands of laborers are idle. The rich may now pour their treasures into the lap of charity, and feed the poor.

Sewing Machine.—We have in our office a Howe Sewing Machine, for sale. It has not been unpacked, and the manufacturers assure us that it is a first rate article. Price \$55, from which a slight reduction may be made.

Monmouth College, Ill.—The Sixth Annual Catalogue of this institution shows an attendance of 74 students in the Collegiate Department, 129 in the Scientific, and 62 in the Preparatory. Rev. DAVID A. WALLACE, D.D., is President.

In the Theological Seminary (United Presbyterian), at Monmouth, there are twenty-two students.

The Pennsylvania Bible Society held its forty-fourth Anniversary in Philadelphia, May 29th. The meeting was largely attended. Sketches of reports from various city and county Societies were embraced in the Annual Report, showing the progress of this great and good work. The expenditures during the year were \$29,984, and the balance on hand was \$1,927. The circulation of the Scriptures was 16,989 Bibles; 99,267 New Testaments; and 2,360 volumes of other portions of the Word.

CHAPLAINS.

The following we take from the report of the New-School General Assembly: "The committee stated that the number of New-School Presbyterian chaplains in the army is larger, in proportion to the numbers of the Church, than that of any other denomination. The following are the figures:

"Methodists, 124; Presbyterians (New-School), 66; Congregational, 57; Episcopal, 66; Baptists, 48; Presbyterian (Old-School), 24; Unitarians, 23; Catholic, 22; not known, 9. Total, 472."

"Are not chaplains, in the main, a test rather of unemphatic than actual strength? Is not the Church that has the most disengaged ministers likely to appeal most for chaplains?"

The above we take from the *Episcopal Recorder*. We have no reason to be dissatisfied with the principle on which the difference in the number of chaplains appointed from each denomination is accounted for. We suppose that ministers of the Presbyterian Church, (Old-School) are as fully employed as are those of any other Church. In addition to this, they, beyond the ministers of any other Church, are so employed as to live comfortably, without seeking a change. And also they are not a class of men who are wont to seek place and preferment. There is with them a great disposition to abide contentedly where they are, till they are invited to go up higher. We wish that this disposition may flourish and abound.

INTOLERANCE CHECKED.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod of North America, the smallest and least liberal of all the branches of the Presbyterian family, and not embracing the hundredth part of the Protestant community, held its annual meeting in our city two weeks ago. Amongst other acts, it adopted a report on the state of the country, partaking of course of the peculiar feature of that respected portion of the Lord's Zion. It said of the United States Constitution, it is "un-Christian, inasmuch as it puts false religions on an equal footing with Christianity; does not recognize the existence of a Supreme Being, the moral dominion of our Divine Mediator over the nations, or the duty of nations to submit themselves to his authority and law."

The *Pittsburgh Catholic*, in commenting on the report quotes fairly, but perverts monstrously. It says, among other things: "To come up to their idea of a free charter, a Constitution should prescribe all false religions, that is, all religions which they think false; or, in other words, all religions but the Reformed Presbyterian. This is modest; but such modesty has always been dominant in Roman Catholicism. Protestants have always been loud in their clamor for liberty of conscience, but liberty for themselves, prescription and oppression for others. They have never been content with a fair field and no favor. Conscious of the weakness of their cause, or from the innate intolerance of error, they have everywhere invoked the aid of the civil power to uphold their aims, and to humble and oppress all who differed from them."

Instances of illiberality on the part of Protestants, are on record. But mostly it was the illiberality imbibed from Romanism. And it was always shorted duration, and restricted in extent. Compare Protestant countries with Roman Catholic countries, and see where religious freedom exists. Where is conscience free? Where is there entire liberty to speak religious sentiments, and publish, and build churches, and attend worship, and endow institutions, and make converts? Is it in the Pope's dominion—in Italy, Spain, Austria; or in Protestant countries—the United States, Great Britain, Prussia? A religion, like a tree, is known by its fruit, and who ever heard of freedom of worship for all, to the extent of toleration and protection, in a strictly Papal country? Where Romanism is feeble and wants favor, it professes great liberality; where it has power, and can do as it pleases, it acts most tyrannically. Test its character where it has long existed, and has far away, and there learn its true nature and spirit.

Give us in Spain, Italy, France, Austria, the same liberty which Romanists have in England and the United States; and we will soon have Bibles, tracts, missionaries, and churches, in those lands, in vast numbers. Equal freedom is what we desire, and equal protection. We ask for but what we give.

PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY CITY.—THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ALLEGHENY, AND REV. DR. PLUMER.

The Presbytery of Allegheny City met in Sewickleyville, last week, and had a very interesting session of two days. The principal business related to difficulties in the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, which have existed since last Autumn. The subject was brought before Presbytery by the following

MEMORIAL.

"ALLEGHENY, June 5, 1862.
"Presbytery of Allegheny City, Friends and Gentlemen:
"Your memorialists, members and pew-holders in the Central Presbyterian Church of Allegheny City, laboring under sore grievances, respectfully present their case for your action and for your advice. These grievances are caused by the absence of sympathy between our pastor, the Rev. Dr. PLUMER, and ourselves, as he has led our religious devotions in these times of great calamity and affliction, when God, by a civil war, growing out of rebellion on our Government, is punishing us for our sins, and threatening the overthrow of our great national privileges and blessings.

"Certain members of our church and congregation entered into a correspondence with Rev. Dr. PLUMER in reference to our difficulties, in the hope that all cause of grievance might be removed when there was a perfect understanding of each other, but failed to secure this much desired object. A congregational meeting was then regularly called, through the Session of the church, and certain resolutions, which are herewith enclosed, presented for the consideration of the meeting.

"Our pastor appeared in the meeting, claimed the 'right' to preside, but waived it, and, in a speech of nearly two hours' length, after the presentation of a substitute for the resolutions, which substitute was prepared, it is believed, by his suggestion, declared the meeting and resolutions un-presbyterial—denounced them as 'Congregationalism of the worst sort,' and by the exercise of his pastoral and personal influence, by the presentation and advocacy of false issues, and by humiliating and urgent appeals for personal sympathy, defeated the object of said meeting, which was to consider among ourselves, as a congregation, the resolutions above alluded to.

"These resolutions, containing expressions of our religious sentiments and feelings in our present providential circumstances, and the hindrance which we experience to our edification, from the manner in which our pastor led our devotions, when, in prayer and thanksgiving, he presented our united petitions, and grateful acknowledgments to God.

"In view of these grievances we have been obliged to absent ourselves from the church, which we had largely contributed to erect, as it is impossible, under the circumstances, to unite there in worship to our edification.

"A copy of the correspondence with Dr. PLUMER, which led to the congregational meeting, has been placed in the hands of Mr. BARD, the Elder of our church, for examination by Presbytery, if desired.

"In the bonds of our Christian courtesy and affection, very respectfully, yours.

"This memorial was signed by a number of the active members of the Church, who are liberal contributors both to the new edifice and the sustentation of the pastor. Presbytery, after the reading of the Memorial, heard the correspondence alluded to, which is very long; and also heard the Memorialists, and Dr. PLUMER, *vis a voce*; and then, without discussion, referred the matter to a committee. The report of the committee was adopted unanimously, we believe. At least we heard no dissenting voice. We publish it, by request of the Presbytery. It is as follows:

"The Committee appointed to report on the Memorial of certain members of the Central Church of Allegheny, recommend the adoption of the following minute: "Resolved, That in the opinion of this Presbytery, it is among the most imperative duties of all good and loyal citizens to defend their country, even unto blood, against its public enemies.

"Resolved, That when in the providence of God, our country is involved in a most calamitous and deplorable civil war, it is eminently proper that the instructions and supplications of the sanctuary should, at proper times, have reference to the existing state of things, and that as Christians and church officers, we should hail with grateful satisfaction the call of our Government to acts of Christian devotion, such as fasting, prayer, and thanksgiving, and should render our cheerful obedience thereto; and Presbytery, therefore, see nothing improper in the anxiety manifested by these memorialists, to have such a direction given to the devotions of their sanctuary.

"Resolved, That while we deprecate and disapprove of the introduction of mere party politics, in any shape, into the sacred desk, we regard the protection and defence of our Constitution and liberties as a duty of the highest and most sacred character than ordinary political questions; in which good citizens may honestly differ in lines of peace.

rose and stated that he had voted for the resolutions because he approved of them—he approved of them *ex animo*. We certainly wish, and we ought to hope, that it will in due time appear, that our brother minister and our brother elder had the same understanding of the paper, and that their theory and practise will be found in perfect accordance.

The committee appointed to confer with the congregation is composed of Rev. Drs. SWIFT, McABOY, and WILLIAMS, and Elders CAMERON and NEVIN. The clerical members are the same who joined in bringing in the happy report to Presbytery; and we pray for their equal wisdom and equal success, in dealing with the congregation.

60V. STANLEY AND THE NEGRO SCHOOL. We stated, last week, that Governor STANLEY, the appointee of the President for the military government of North Carolina, had abolished a Negro School which had been organized by Dr. COLYER, at Newbern. We also expressed our strong disapprobation of Gov. STANLEY's act.

It is said now, however, that the closing of the school was due rather to Dr. COLYER. The Governor had stated to him, in conversation, that if North Carolina should come back to the Union, the school would not be continued, because it was contrary to the laws of the State; when he, COLYER, at once dismissed his school, and sailed for New-York. For this reason, the authority of Major General BURNSIDE, lately on a visit to Washington, is given; and it is added, that the Governor confers with the General, and has the latter's approbation of his course. This statement carries on its face the features of truth, though the other was so directly affirmed, that we yielded to it for the time. Which is the more correct we do not yet pretend to affirm.

It is greatly to be regretted that falsehood is so much the resort of partisans. We have learned not to confide in the statements of extremists, on either side of political questions; and, unhappily, slavery and abolitionism have become party matters; that is, they are used by parties as means to attain to offices, profits and influence. There are newspapers so extremely partisan, which, though conducted with great ability, are yet habitually so incorrect in their statements, so wild in their conjectures, and so extravagant in their predictions and inferences, that they have utterly lost our confidence. We believe nothing we see in them till we see it in other journals; and we never quote them. If we had found the affirmation relative to Gov. STANLEY and Dr. COLYER in one of those papers, and denied in another, we should not have troubled our readers with it; but finding the affirmative in journals which seek somewhat for facts, we repeated it, and finding the denial on reputable authority, we give it also.

But good citizens are not from this difficulty to arrive at truth, to give themselves up to incredulity and inertness. We have to do with matters immensely great. Principles we can discuss with much certainty. The application of those principles, modified as it is by circumstances, may give us trouble; but trouble is man's lot. Let us be upright in our spirit, and use the best means of knowledge which are accessible, and work earnestly. We may then confide in an overruling Providence, both wise and good, who will accomplish beneficent purposes for North and South, for slave and free-man. The upright in heart will be blessed of the Lord.

PRESBYTERIANS ALWAYS PATRIOTS. Presbyterians are always patriots—not quite all of them, for men differing from the sentiment, temper, spirit, and conduct of the great body of the people, are found in every community whether civil or religious. But patriotism is a characteristic of Presbyterians. History, if consulted, will bear us out in this proposition. At present we shall but refer to a few facts brought out by Rev. Mr. ANNAN, in a discussion at a late meeting of the Presbytery of Allegheny City. He quoted from the Minutes of our Church:

1758. Overture for a Fast.—The Synod recommended a day of fasting and prayer, to be observed by all congregations under our care, to pray for a blessing on His Majesty's armament by sea and land, in order to procure a lasting and honorable peace; and in particular for the success of all our intended expeditions in America." 1775. From a Pastoral Letter.—Let your prayers be offered to God for his direction in their proceedings, (i. e. the proceedings of the Continental Congress), and let it be seen that they are able to bring out the whole strength of this vast country to carry them into execution." 1778. "The Synod renew the recommendation of last Synod, to all our congregations, to spend the last Thursday of every month, or a part of it, in fervent prayer to God, that he would be pleased to pour out his Spirit on the inhabitants of our land—that he would graciously smile on our arms, and those of our illustrious ally, by land and sea, and grant a speedy and happy conclusion to the present war. And it is earnestly recommended to the several Presbyteries to take care that this recommendation be complied with."

The men of 1788 were they who revised the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church, and adopted it in its present form; and they certainly knew its import. It is hence, according to the mind of its authors, consistent with the ecclesiastical appointment of times for fervent prayer to God, that he would graciously smile on our country's arms, and grant success.

And Presbyterians are not a peculiar people in this respect, in these United States. Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, &c. &c., yes, and the Roman Catholics, also, uphold the Government. They pray that our rulers may have wisdom from on High, and our armies be successful, and the rebellion be suppressed. And they give hearty thanks for victories.

COLONIZATION. The transportation of the free people of color to Liberia, with their own consent, and their settlement there in an independent Republic, is one of the grandest schemes of benevolence. It elevates the persons thus colonized. It facilitates emancipation. It tends to the Christianizing of a Continent.

The late General Assembly of our Church, at Columbus, recommended the colonization Society, to the favorable regard of our people. It has been the custom in many congregations to take up a collection for the Society, on or near the 4th of July. To facilitate and make more extensive this noble benefaction, we insert the following:

OUR GREAT OBJECT PROMOTED.—For many years past, by many of the churches, collections have been made on the Fourth Day of July, or on the preceding or following Sabbath, for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. The managers of the Society now respectfully request the ministers of all denominations in this State, with renewed zeal, to repeat their efforts on or near the approaching anniversary of our Independence. What other party of benevolence can be more interesting to us as Christians, philanthropists or patriots? What else can be done that promises such beneficent results? Is not the Providence of God enforcing, with special distinctness, the claims of this enterprise?

Who can think of estimating the good that has already been accomplished by the Colonization Society? Every vessel sent with colored people to Liberia, may carry with it seeds which will spring up and produce fruits of moral and intellectual excellence for ages to come. The growth of the Republic will facilitate its intercourse and increase its commerce with this country, and consequently diminish the price of passage from one to the other.

We have every inducement to exert ourselves in hastening on all the good expected from the efforts of the Society. Liberia has proved a real power; its aims are peaceful; its sympathies are with freedom; and it has shown itself worthy to take a distinguished place among the Christian nations that are marching together in a career of progressive civilization.

The moneys collected may be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Society, No. 609 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE JEWS. There is no people in whom a deeper interest is felt than in the remnant of Israel. They were the favored of God. They are now enduring chastisement. But they are still the object of special providential regard. In them and to them, promises are to be fulfilled. They shall be converted; and the bringing of them into the Christian Church, will be as life to the Gentile world.

In the United States there are about one hundred and fifty thousand Jews. In Pittsburgh there are eighty families. They have a synagogue.

At present, Rev. A. J. LEVY, a Jewish Christian, is in our city, looking after the spiritual interest of those who are his brethren according to the flesh. Mr. LEVY, in a note to the *United Presbyterian*, thus speaks:

PRAY FOR THE PEACE OF JERUSALEM.—Reader, if you really are one of the Lord's remembrancers—a praying Christian—one of your greatest privileges is to put God in mind of his promises to the Jews. Let every one make it a special act of duty to pray for the Jews, at least, every day, in behalf of the people of Israel, if it be but a sincere and earnest rising up of the heart; it will be heard at the throne of the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob. Those who feel more upon the subject, will be more enlarged and more systematic in their prayers; and will receive a larger blessing, too. But if every Christian were to give his heart to this prayerfulness for the Jews, regularly, every day, we should soon see the fulfilment of God's promises performed upon them, and his gracious blessings enlarged upon the Church of Christ.

Who can read the Jewish history without tracing progress in the right direction without hearing Israel wrestled with God? When Daniel, Esther, Nehemiah, Peter, and the Church at Pentecost prayed, the Lord did exceeding abundantly above all they asked or thought.—Isa. liii: 7. And who can tell what mercies are in store for Israel's nation, if we set up for ourselves and pray for the peace of Jerusalem? We shall be encouraged to persevere, knowing that our labor shall not be in vain in the Lord."

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS OF NEW-ENGLAND are dry, but little rain having fallen since the first of May. The recent copious rains on the seaboard did not extend far into the interior, and vegetation is suffering.

A UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION, under the care of the Boston Presbytery, was organized in Hartford, Conn., recently, with Joseph Parks, Robert Currie, and W. J. Baxter as Ruling Elders. Nearly one hundred persons united in a petition for an organization. They already number forty-six church-members. Others are expected to unite soon.

This denomination has several congregations in different parts of New England, but they are mostly feeble. And owing to the stagnation in the general manufacturing interest, in which the greater part of the members is engaged, their ability is greatly lessened just now.

THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF NEW ENGLAND and New-York exceeds that of the entire seventeen Slave States by \$61,000,000, while the State of New-York alone is in this respect \$65,000,000 in excess of the fourteen cotton States together; and the annual products of the little State of Massachusetts exceed in value the entire cotton crop of the Southern States at an average price.

NEW-YORK. THERE IS AN INCREASED confidence among bankers and business men, as intercourse is opened up with the South. Our merchants find their old customers and correspondents willing to forward their produce of cotton and tobacco for sale on commission, as was their custom before the rebellion.

The agents of New-York merchants travelling in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Upper Alabama report much bitter animosity against the extreme party in the North, but at the same time they are welcomed by their former friends and customers, who seem glad to resume business relations with them.

Money is largely in excess of the demand, at 4 to 5 per cent, and exceptional loans are made at less rates. Business paper is scarce, and prime endorsed notes are discounted at 4 to 5 per cent, according to the date of maturity. Gold is firm and advancing, ranging from 44 to 45 per cent. Those speculating in gold have kept down the rates in gold by time sales, and have now retired from the market, and hence:

EASTERN SUMMARY. BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND.

THE AUTHORITIES OF BOSTON have invited the Hon. George T. Curtis to deliver the oration before them at the approaching Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and the invitation has been accepted. Some of the ablest and most finished orators of which American literature can boast, were delivered in Boston on similar occasions. Here both Webster and Everett spoke in a manner worthy of their fame.

AT THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, the Hon. Charles Hudson read a portion of his manuscript history of the town of Lexington, Mass., which sets forth the true causes of the American Revolution, and corrects an error into which the popular mind has very generally been led. We give a synopsis for the benefit of our readers at large, but particularly for any who may be called to speak on the approaching Fourth of July:

He maintained that the controversy with the mother country did not begin or end in the question of taxation, as is generally supposed. Taxation at one time was made the occasion of bitter strife, but the true cause was deeper and more vital. Great Britain claimed the right to legislate for the Colonies "in all cases whatsoever," whether by general laws which applied to the whole empire, or by partial laws which applied only to the Colonists. On the other hand, the Colonists maintained that, in leaving England with a charter, which was a sacred compact which no earthly power could rightfully infringe, they were clothed with all the rights, privileges and immunities of English subjects, and having by their charter all legislative powers, they had a lawful right to make their own laws; and that the enactments of Parliament touching the Colonies were void, on the ground that they were not represented in Parliament, and that most of the enactments were not only violations of the Colonial charters, but directly repugnant to the fundamental principles of the English constitution.

The Colonies complained not of taxation alone, but of attempts on the part of the ministry to quarter troops upon them, and to maintain standing armies among them in times of peace, without the consent of their Legislature; to make the Judges of the Supreme Court dependent upon the Crown alone; to deprive the people of the right secured to all English subjects of being tried by a jury of their peers in the vicinity of the alleged offence; and to modify and annul their charters. They main-tained that this whole system of measures was designed to reduce them to a state of vassalage, and that in resisting these aggressive measures they had vindicated their rights as British subjects.

Mr. Hudson said it was a liberal opinion of our patriot fathers to say that they involved the country in all the horrors of war to save themselves from a paltry tax upon stamped paper and tea. They had motives higher, purer, and holier. They stood upon sacred compacts and the great principles of human rights. They felt that they were set for the defence of freedom; that they had not only personal rights to maintain, but a posterity to serve, and a God to obey. Entertaining these views, they could not hesitate. To submit to such encroachments would be injustice to themselves and their posterity, and treason to that Almighty Power by which they had been sustained, and in which they put their trust.

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THE COMMENCEMENT at Dartmouth College will take place on the 29th, 30th and 31st of July. The address before the Theological Society will be delivered by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D.; and that before the Phi Beta Kappa Society by Rev. George L. Prentiss, D.D. The Exercises before the United Literary Society will consist of an Oration by George W. Curtis; and a Poem by Charles R. Congdon.

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forth its price will advance naturally in accordance with the issues in excess of paper money.

THOMPSON'S *Bank Note Reporter* has the following crow in regard to the National finances:

Sixty days before Mr. Buchanan's gave place to Mr. Lincoln, it became necessary to borrow on Treasury Notes bearing 7 per cent. per month interest, in order to save the Government from bankruptcy. The Government debt at that time was less than eighty millions; but Cobb (Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury), Floyd (Secretary of War), and Thompson (Secretary of the Interior), had purposely prostrated the power and credit of the Government, and it required more nerve to buy a 12 per cent. Treasury Note than, at par, than to buy a 7.30 now at 5 per cent. premium. For then the country had no Government, but now we have a Government.

The war up to the present time has cost, in round numbers, \$400,000,000. Thus: 7.30 Treasury Note Bonds, \$125,000,000; 6 per cents, of 1861, 50,000,000; Demand Notes (no interest), 130,000,000; 12-month certificates (6 per cent), 45,000,000; Deposits with Treas. (6 per cent), 50,000,000. Total war debt, \$400,000,000.

The floating debt now outstanding is a fair offset to the twelve-month and two-year Treasury note debt, issued before the war, and paid from the \$400,000,000. But it cannot be concealed that there is just now a large drain of specie from this country. The steamships *Saxonia*, and *City of New-York* took out last Saturday, nearly \$2,000,000 in gold.

AT A SALE OF COINS, in New-York, a Washington half-dollar, of 1792, brought ninety dollars! The next important piece sold was the Lord Baltimore shilling, which brought \$32.50! It was in splendid condition, and the price was not esteemed too high by collectors. A "Link Cent," of 1793, very fine, brought \$24.50! A half-cent, proof of 1847, \$21.50!

MR. HAMILTON E. TOWLE, who saved the *Great Eastern* from becoming a wreck on her last trip, by the ingenuity with which he devised a simple but effectual means of controlling the helm, but whose merits were denied by the Captain, has recently played the ship another Yankee trick, by libelling her, as she was ready to sail, last week; alleging in his complaint, that his services were of the nature of salvage, and laying his claim at \$100,000, or about one twenty-fifth the value of the vessel. Howland & Aspinwall, consignees of the vessel, came forward and gave the required sureties; though, failing in some technicality called "justifying," the libel was removed. The vessel, however, gave the requisite bond, and sailed as appointed. Mr. Towle is going to have a decision of the question—Who saved the *Great Eastern*?

BARNUM has had another "Baby Show," which was largely attended by exhibitors of babies and spectators of babies. Concerning these exhibitions, the public has had its laugh and its fun. But the *Examiner* (Baptist) thinks it high time for the matter to be considered more seriously, and thus expresses its views:

"It is not well to lose sight—in the oddity or interest of this exhibition—of its highly objectionable tendency. What is a child? Certainly something different from a Berkshire pig. What is the relation of a mother to her babe? Certainly, something higher than that of a Durham cow to her blooded calf. Yet this exhibition tends directly to confound these distinctions. What are we to understand by 'premiums' for 'triplets' and for 'twins,' and for the 'finest specimens of children?' In the name—we will not say of morality—but of civility and decency, what does this mean? Are our mothers to enter into competition with the beasts of the stall, and stand in the shambles for premiums? Are our children to be estimated with fattened calves, and to be labelled like Shanghai chickens? Is the sacred relation of husband and wife to be degraded into an association for the finest style of physical breeding? If so, let us go back to Lycurgus for lessons; for in his physical economy he was wiser than we, and got a better animal development than we will be likely to secure by museum premiums."

"But what is a child? Children," said the Palmist, "are a heritage of the Lord; and every impulse of a refined nature, echoes the saying, 'If God comes nearer to humanity at one time than at another, it is when the union of two immortal essences is sealed in the issue, that is not so much of the body, by vast odds, as of the soul.' If the presence and influence of the Spirit of God is more appropriate and essential in one human relation than another, this relation is altogether of a sacred and, in its highest aspect, of a spiritual character. It is, therefore, because of the utter contempt which the 'Baby Show' throws upon the holy idea of human offspring, that we enter our earnest protest against it, and its influence."

How to invest money safely, is still the ruling idea on the street. It is not that there are few avenues for it that it begins to clog the wheels of financial success. A feeling of speculation is creeping over the actions of some of the slower class of investors. This is becoming more apparent every day, and is creating a new interest in the stock circles. A natural dislike to speculation has caused panic, in immense sums, to lie idly in bank; but the barrier is going down, and activity reigns where lately all was stagnation from pure fullness.

THE UNITED STATES ARSENALS in Philadelphia continue to give employment to a large number of men. Five hundred men are engaged as clerks, packers, cutters, &c., but no goods are made there. During the Winter and Spring ten thousand women were furnished with work at prices nearly double those given by contractors. The number has been temporarily reduced on account of the scarcity of materials which is required for making up clothing. Enormous quantities of clothing, already made up out of the materials, are now stored, and there is but little demand for it at present, many States having clothed their own troops.

AT THE CONVENTIONAL HOTEL, on the 7th inst, the sword voted by the city of Boston to Commodore Charles Wilkes was presented to him. Mayor Wightman delivered the presentation speech, to which the Commodore made an appropriate reply. He stated that his judgment still affirmed the seizure of the steamer *Trent* and the capture of Messrs. Mason and Silldell; and

How to invest money safely, is still the ruling idea on the street. It is not that there are few avenues for it that it begins to clog the wheels of financial success. A feeling of speculation is creeping over the actions of some of the slower class of investors. This is becoming more apparent every day, and is creating a new interest in the stock circles. A natural dislike to speculation has caused panic, in immense sums, to lie idly in bank; but the barrier is going down, and activity reigns where lately all was stagnation from pure fullness.

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THE CHATEAUX FIGHT. NARVILLE, June 16.—The Federal, at the second day's Chateaux fight, comprised the 9th Michigan, the 38th Indiana, the 1st Wisconsin, and Dewitt's Kentucky and Edgerton's Ohio Batteries. The gallantry of our troops elicited universal admiration.

that were he placed under similar circumstances he should not hesitate to act again as he did in that affair.

Temperance Convention.

According to appointment, a Convention of the friends of temperance, assembled in Boiling Spring Church, Armstrong County, Pa., on Tuesday, June 10th, inst, at 10 o'clock A. M. The exercises were introduced by a sermon by Rev. J. E. Caruthers, from Matthew vii: 20: "Therefore, by their fruits ye shall know them." After which the Convention was organized by appointing the following officers, viz.: President, Hugh M. Wilson, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, L. Townsend and C. Kipple; Secretary, J. C. Wilson. On motion Revs. J. E. Caruthers, J. A. Delo, and Mr. Steek were appointed a committee to prepare business for the action of the Convention. During the absence of the committee the Convention was addressed by Rev. J. H. Donaldson, D. D., after which the committee reported the following topics for discussion:

1st, Is it the duty of ministers of the Gospel to preach plainly, pointedly, and frequently, on the subject of temperance?

2d, Is it ever right for Christians to lend their influence to the liquor traffic by signing petitions for tavern license?

3d, Is the habitual, or even occasional use of intoxicating drinks as an average, consistent with Christian character?

4th, Is it ever consistent with true temperance character to vote for a candidate of intemperate habits, or who seeks to secure votes by liquor bribes?

Recess of one hour.

Recess being over, the Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. L. M. Kub