

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

Beaver Academy is a flourishing institution located at Beaver, Pa. The Catalogue now before us gives the names of 141 pupils. It is under the care of Mr. S. B. MERRON, and experienced teachers. See advertisement.

Washington College, Pa.—The Semi-Annual Examination of this Institution will commence on the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The Rev. Messrs. JOHN EAGLESON, D. D., C. V. M'KAIG, and JAMES R. HUGHES, and Messrs. JOHN H. EWING and A. W. ACHESON, are the Committee of the Board of superintendents.

The Board of Trustees will hold their Semi-Annual Meeting on Tuesday, September 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Commencement will be held on the following day, Wednesday, the 3d. The public are invited to attend.

THOMAS M'KENNAN, Secretary.

Rev. Dr. THORNWELL.—We see the Richmond Examiner quoted as announcing the decease of Rev. Dr. THORNWELL, of South Carolina. He died at Charlotte, S. C., on Friday, (the 8th of August probably), after a brief illness, of typhoid pneumonia.

Dr. THORNWELL has filled a large place in the eyes of the Church and the country. There have been, probably, but very few men who have had a greater influence than he, in the bringing on of the sad calamities which afflict the land. A division of the country and a disruption of the Church he labored for, long, and with great power and intense industry. He was mighty in intellect and fascinating in manner. None could be present when he spoke without having his attention riveted, and but few could resist a momentary conviction. But bitter fruits, oh how bitter! are the result. He saw a part of those fruits and tasted them with disappointment and sorrow, but we fear, not with regret and repentance. His mental exercises, after that death had become manifest, are not narrated in our exchanges.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. To the Rev. E. P. Swift, D. D., President of the Board of Directors of the Western Theological Seminary: You are hereby requested to call a meeting of the Directors at the earliest period in your power, to take into consideration the interests of the Seminary, in view of the connection of the Rev. Dr. PLUMMER with the same.

W. D. HOWARD, S. M. McCLELLAN, L. R. McABBY, LUKE LOOMIS, ELLIOTT E. SWIFT, F. G. BAILEY, ROBERT MCKINNON. Aug. 16, 1862.

In pursuance of the above request, I hereby call a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Theological Seminary, to be held in the Seminary Building on Thursday, the 18th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

E. P. SWIFT, President. Aug. 19, 1862.

A CHURCH QUESTION DECIDED BY A COURT. The Nashville Union publishes the following order, with the remark that it is just and proper, and will meet with the approbation of all right thinking men:

NASHVILLE, Aug. 4, 1862. Special Orders, No. 68. (Extra.)

It having been represented to the Colonel commanding that the disloyal members of the Second Presbyterian Church of the city of Nashville have usurped the control of the church edifice and parsonage, and ousted the loyal pastor thereof; it is ordered that the control and occupation of said church building and parsonage be surrendered to the loyal members of the church; the church building to be used as a place of worship for the use of the United States soldiers, strangers, and loyal citizens, under the direction and control of the loyal members of the Second Presbyterian Church. By order of

Col. JOHN F. MILLER, Comm'd. S. Howland, A. A. G.

Rev. Prof. MATTHEWS of Danville, Ky., a chaplain in the army, was to preach in the church, and soldiers, strangers, and members of the congregation were invited to occupy the seats; matters to be under the control of the loyal members of the Session.

ALLEGHENY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. The next session of the Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, will commence on Monday, September 8th.

The Students will assemble at 4 o'clock P. M., in the Chapel; and the Rooms in both the Seminary Buildings will then be opened to the choice of those who shall be present.

On Tuesday, at 10 A. M., the Annual Address to the Students will be delivered by one of the Professors.

The Corps of Instruction will be full. Each of the Five Professors will give attention to his Department.

The expenses at this Institution are very light; not necessarily exceeding \$100 for the Seminary year. All students who are meritorious, can be aided to the extent of their actual requirement, on application to either of the Professors.

The tuition is free. No charge is made for room rent. Good boarding is furnished in desirable families at \$1.75 to \$2 per week.

Students of all denominations are admitted.

Four of the Professors minister to their respective churches in Pittsburgh or Allegheny; and the students are thus brought under a Pastoral care, while they are also furnished with a practical training by this means.

Any inquiries may be addressed to either of the Professors at Allegheny or to THOS. H. NEVIN, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR.

War and the Gospel would seem to be antipodes. What two things can be more unlike, and inconsistent the one with the other! War is enmity, strife, blood-shed, and destruction; the Gospel is good will, love, peace, and preservation. And yet we find war and the Gospel in the same country and among the same people. We even find the spirit of the Gospel in the heart, and the actualities of war in the life, of the same individual men. Man is a wonder. And religion is a wonder too, that it can find a dwelling in such a being as fallen man. But so it is. At the present time our army and navy both embrace many men, fighting men, who are devoted Christians—men of prayer, of upright, and of kindness.

In another column we print a General Order, which is just in point, and with which we are much delighted. It is evidently the outgoing of an enlightened, thoughtful, Christian mind. We wish every man and every woman would read every word of it, and note its conformity with the principles of Scripture, and its earnest wish and wise provision for the returning of our sons and neighbors with such a character that we can welcome them home, and embrace them as our heart's joy. The influence of a commanding general is immense, either to protect or to corrupt. Gen. McCLELLAN would protect. He has his enemies; and they are the more vile in their efforts at defamation, because he carries with him and lives by his Christian principles. It is these, not these alone, but these in an important sense, which inspire us with confidence in his success.

When Gen. McCLELLAN was, about a year ago, made Commander-in-Chief, we felt dissatisfied. True, we had no other then to recommend. Gen. SCOTT had become disqualified by the infirmities of age; and we had no experienced general, in life's vigor. After some reflection, and some unsuccessful casting around for a better, we became reconciled to Gen. McCLELLAN. His mental ability and scientific attainments were superior; and then, he was a Christian. He blesses Christians. And he blesses others for the sake of Christians. There is no one fact more prominent in Bible history than this, that God blesses a people for the sake of, and through the medium of, pious rulers. If President LINCOLN, in addition to his other eminent qualifications to rule; were a devoted Christian, a man of faith, a "friend of God," we should look still more hopefully than we do, for God's kind providence bringing our national troubles to a prosperous and speedy termination. And still, we have great reason to hope on this ground. Mr. LINCOLN, though he does not confess Christ in the appointed way, calls men of Christian principle into the service of the country, admits Christian principles into his councils, and conducts public affairs, to a great extent, on Christian principles. Christians hence can hope, and pray in faith. "When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice."

But we return to the General Order. The commander of the army of the Potomac orders a continuance of the seizure of all personal property needed for military purposes. It is to be taken by the proper officers, for public use, and full and correct accounts are to be kept thereof; that the owner may duly present his claims. These will be admitted and paid, if the man is loyal; if he is disloyal, and has hence forfeited his property, the Government will have taken it over.

This order prohibits all officers and soldiers, except as above, from seizing any private property. And it gives for this prohibition, the very best of reasons. It says: "The idea that private property may be plundered with impunity is, perhaps, the very worst that can pervade an army. Marauding degrades as men, and demoralizes as soldiers, all who engage in it, and returns them to their homes unfitted for the pursuits of honest industry. This army is composed mostly of young men, and the General Commanding, to whose care they are entrusted, owes it to the parents who have sent their sons, and the community that have sent the flower of their youth into the military service of their country, to warn and restrain them from an evil so pernicious."

Every Christian, every man of sound mind and good morals, must thank General McCLELLAN for that order, and help him too, by bearing his part in public sentiment, in carrying it out to the full. If it should be needful sometimes, to place a guard over private property, to prevent wicked and degrading plunder, what sane man would object. Certainly no thoughtful honest man would object. If the property guarded belongs to a loyal citizen, it deserves protection; if it is a rebel's property, it has become of right, the Government's, and hence should be protected. In either case, to plunder it would be robbery or theft.

The order forbids the wanton destruction of property, and the doing of injury to peaceful inhabitants, especially women and children. It directs the arrest of persons suspected of hostile purposes. And it authorizes the employing of persons of African descent, paying them wages, and assuring them of military protection. All this is just. It conforms to the precepts of the Gospel. It is trying to do as we would have others do to us. All this we should wish; and nothing less of equity than this, should we wish; if the enemy should become the invader. How would we like to have a hostile army in our midst? Would we think ourselves rightly treated, if our property was used without compensation? Would we wish to have our houses and families unguarded, and subjected to the rapine and lust of an unrestrained soldiery? We are ashamed and grieved at what we

sometimes read in our journals, and hear from the lips of men who profess to fear God and love righteousness: "It is uttered thoughtlessly, if not wickedly. In commending the Christian uprightness of this order of Gen. McCLELLAN, we are not placing it in contrast with the orders of Gen. POPE. It is more full, and more carefully worded. The Gospel spirit is more prominent. But in uprightness it is not essentially different. The practice of the two armies has been, is, and we think will be, very nearly the same. We do not see in Gen. POPE's orders, the savagism attributed to him by the enemy. He is too brave a man, and too enlightened, to be unjust or cruel. And the Government would not permit a continuance of undue leniency in the one army, nor of excessive severity in the other.

The country is engaged in a terrific war; most wickedly waged by a rebellion. The enemy must be conquered. But in conquering him, we must not forfeit our claim to Christianity and civilization. We may, and should use force, a force terrible and effective; but we must preserve a good conscience, and self-respect, and the Divine favor. And we must use all care to bring our young men home with good principles and good habits; honest, regardless of social rights, and, as nearly as may be, exemplary Christians.

Christianity has long, though slowly, been ameliorating warfare. We must not let the progress be checked in our hands. Rather let its advance be accelerated. If we shall bring out an adequate force, we may make the war short and effective, without demoralizing our soldiery, or forfeiting our claim to a superior civilization. Let the Gospel spirit rule, and success will lead to a happy peace.

WEARING MOURNING.

The New-York Observer gives, from a correspondent, the following remarks against the common custom of wearing mourning, on the death of friends. They express the reasons of an excellent minister for his appeal at and after the funeral of a beloved companion:

"Holding sentiments which require me to depart from common usage in relation to badges of mourning, I desire to avoid being misinterpreted, as far as I may do so, by a short statement of my position. 1st. The putting on of black apparel originated with our forefathers in heathenism, to express what, to them, was a mournful fact: that all beyond death was dark and unrevealed. For the same purpose, as we may well believe, the heathens of Central America are found to have erected a temple, with a flight of stairs terminating at the top against a solid wall, beyond which none could penetrate. All this darkness Christianity has dispelled, by bringing life and immortality to light. At the top of life's ladder it opens a door of hope. Beyond death and the grave, faith and hope penetrate to fields of food and light and immortal glory. We should seriously consider this matter, and let heathenism only wear those symbols of darkness."

"2d. The custom I would avoid, often converts the house of mourning into a work-shop, with all its bustle and hurry, which fills the entire space from the hour a friend dies to the burial. "3d. It compels poor families (especially where a large portion are females) to incur a debt upon credit, the timely payment of which they know to be impossible. "4th. The public voice will not allow a merchant to refuse a credit to that poor family, when the object is so sacred, though they would not hold him obligated to give the same amount of credit for any other purpose. "But I return to my first reason, and insist, that when we have buried our dear Christian friends who have cherished and sustained a lively hope through grace, we should not put on heathen symbols, which speak only of darkness and despair."

These reasons all have weight, but they are not likely to work a radical reform. Nor are we certain that a change so extensive is desirable. The Scriptures speak approvingly of outward tokens of grief; and such tokens have a reflex influence for good. They keep a solemn event in remembrance. They guard against unbecoming levity. They help to prolong serious thought and solemn inquiry. And dark raiment is about as easily obtained and as little expensive as any symbol equally effective, which could be adopted. There is, however, getting to be a fashionable paganent about funerals which ought to be discouraged. Families are thereby subjected to great trouble, sometimes to distractions, and often to an expense which deprives them of comfort for months. Let all things be done decently and in order, and such customs be adopted that the poorer brethren shall neither be ashamed by nonconformity, nor seriously injured by a compliance.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND ITS PROFESSORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER:—Dear Sir:—In your very just remarks upon the speech of Professor WILLSON at the late war meeting, you take occasion to speak of the sentiments of all the Professors in the Seminary, touching the country's great struggle with treason and rebellion. "Perhaps you did not intend to do so, but my mind your remarks conveyed the impression that, because four of the Professors are perfectly loyal and patriotic, the disloyalty of a fifth may be tolerated without damage to the Institution, and that the four have loyalty enough to serve the whole five.

Let us suppose a case. A friend and neighbor, with whom you have had some dealings and who has always treated you justly and generously, has a claim upon you for five dollars. You call upon him to pay it. You have four genuine dollars and one counterfeit. You count down the money thus: "Mr. PRESBY, here are four dollars that I am sure are genuine; but here is one that is not so good. I think it is bogus. I weighed it and found it wanting, and it is neither the right ring nor the right color. I am sorry that it is not better; but as I give you four good ones, I could get you a good one for you; but as I give you four good ones out of five, I think you ought to be satisfied."

Your friend looks astonished at your queer notions on the subject of business,

and assures you with all the politeness he is master of, that he cannot possibly take your bad coin; that he would not have it in his drawer, much less pay it out again; and that as regards the other four, although perfectly genuine and of full weight, they have no surplus value to be transferred to the bad one. Each one of them is only as good as it ought to be and as it must be in order to bring it up to the standard of parity.

Now, my dear Sir, is not this just what you have been trying to do, not in money or mercantile transaction, but in a case of far greater importance. In our Theological Seminary there are five Professors, for the genuineness of four of whom you confidently pledge your word, and so far you are right; for you truly say, (WILLSON and JACOBUS, and WILLSON and PAXTON are names known to the Church and the civil community.) But you say of P.: "One of its venerated Professors, as our readers are painfully aware, has proved sadly deficient in regard to loyalty. He will not condemn his country's foes, nor justify her cause, nor commend enlistment to her sons, nor pray for God's blessing upon her arms, nor teach his pupils that it is the duty of the Government to suppress a great rebellion and enforce the laws. Well, we leave that Professor in the hands of the Seminary's guardians."

This is a very frank admission on your part, just as much so as we have represented you as making in the supposed case of the bad dollar; but if the supposed merchant was right in refusing to receive that bad dollar, although he might be a good one, I think the Church would be equally right in refusing to receive at the hands of "the Seminary guardians" a Professor so deficient as you have represented Dr. PLUMMER to be. The presence of four genuine dollars cannot impart value to one that is bogus; so the presence of four good men cannot make good the deficiency and direful effects of a fifth. An honest man would not allow a bogus dollar to be in his drawer, if he knew it. On the same principle, "the Seminary guardians" ought not to allow an unsound Professor to be associated with such men as you have named in the Faculty of that School of the Church; and if Professors BELLOTT, JACOBUS, WILLSON, and PAXTON, valued the respect and esteem of the loyal and Christian community as I think they ought, they would refuse to associate with any man who, in his drawer, if he knew it, had the same principle. "The Seminary guardians" ought not to allow an unsound Professor to be associated with such men as you have named in the Faculty of that School of the Church; and if Professors BELLOTT, JACOBUS, WILLSON, and PAXTON, valued the respect and esteem of the loyal and Christian community as I think they ought, they would refuse to associate with any man who, in his drawer, if he knew it, had the same principle. "The Seminary guardians" ought not to allow an unsound Professor to be associated with such men as you have named in the Faculty of that School of the Church; and if Professors BELLOTT, JACOBUS, WILLSON, and PAXTON, valued the respect and esteem of the loyal and Christian community as I think they ought, they would refuse to associate with any man who, in his drawer, if he knew it, had the same principle.

REMARKS.

We love consistency always, and in all things. We suppose our correspondent in addressing us, meant to talk to the "Directors." We had, under date of July 19th, questioned the propriety of Dr. PLUMMER, though but one of five, continuing to occupy a Professor's chair. Our article quoted by "Consistency," is not inconsistent with the former. We state facts and allow the good sense of our readers to draw conclusions. Scripture readers certainly know, that one sinner destroyeth much good. A respected clerical brother, from the country, in speaking of Professor's influence, uses language still stronger. He would not venture, he said, upon feeding his children even a little arsenic, though mingled with a large amount of wholesome bread. But we have confidence in the Directors.

MEASRS. BROOKS and HOYT.—The True Presbyterian informs its readers, that Rev. J. H. BOOKS, D. D., of St. Louis; and Rev. T. A. HOYT, of Louisville, who were recently arrested in Cincinnati, on suspicion of disloyalty, have been released. Mr. BROOKS was released unconditionally, and Mr. HOYT on parole to take his family and himself to Canada, and not enter Kentucky or any of the Southern States during the present war, without leave.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND. In BOSTON the recruiting business has been very lively for the last few days. Leading and wealthy citizens are taking an active part in this matter. Five hundred merchants have pledged themselves to receive back those of their clerks who may join the army at this time, when they return from Government duty, and to give them as good situations as they now leave. Many houses have gone much farther than this, having agreed to continue their salaries, in whole or in part, during their absence. And others offer to present a certain sum to such as may volunteer from their establishments.

But Wendell Phillips and his few associates are doing all they can to discourage enlistments and weaken the Government. Phillips is traversing New-England, addressing all who may be willing to hear him. The effect of his fine oration is in the main prejudicial to the interests of the country. His aspersions of our Generals and the members of the Cabinet, are many and severe. He is simply a messenger of evil. However, the class to which he belongs is small, and its influence is much less now than it was years ago. Those composing it have been for years seeking the overthrow of our Government as really as the most rabid secessionists of the South, and they look upon the present as the only favorable opportunity likely to occur for the consummation of their purposes.

Prof. SHEDD, lately called to be co-pastor with Dr. Spring, is to be succeeded at Andover by Prof. Seeley, of Amherst College. His taste, talents and studies are said to be admirably suited for this new position, which it is hoped he will accept. While his orthodox views and fervent religious character are said to be all that could be desired by the best friends of staunch orthodoxy.

Previous to 1861, the army was a manufactory of cotton and woolen machinery. This business is still largely carried on, but the manufacture of Springfield muskets has lately transcended it in importance. For one whole year the firm have labored in perfecting the machinery, and have only just reached the climacteric that has stimulated for so many months, and at so enormous a cost, their ambition and their pecuniary outlay of \$550,000 invested in the machinery and buildings.

This firm have a contract for 50,000, at \$20 each. This will amount to \$1,000,000; but more than half this sum was expended on the machinery and buildings. The contract will soon be filled, and we trust that another will follow. Such enterprise and perfection of workmanship deserve patronage. The guns are so made that every individual part will suit any other gun. The barrels, stocks, locks, screws, every thing may be interchanged, and will still fit perfectly.

THE NEW IRONSIDES, a powerful cuirassed steamer, is just receiving the finishing touches, and will be off shortly—probably to Fort Sumpter and Charleston.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Canonsburg Patriotic.

The Canonsburg Brown Infantry, commanded by Capt. John Fraser, Professor of Mathematics in Jefferson College, is ready to march. The Professor commenced recruiting on Monday, the 11th inst., and before the close of the same week he reports his company ready to march. This is unprecedented in the recruiting line, especially if we take into consideration that this is the third company recruited from Canonsburg and vicinity for the three years' service. The first company that went out, the Jefferson Guards, Capt. McDaniel, contained a large number of students, as did the Ellsworth Cadets, Capt. Murphy.

NEW-YORK.

MONEY continues to be in excess of the demand; rates for call loans range nominally from four to five per cent, but with few loans to first-class borrowers above four per cent. Call loans on gold and old demand notes are in request by capitalists at three per cent.

There are some country dealers in dry goods in town, but the number is not large, and they buy only in small lots. There must be a great diminution in the aggregate consumption of cotton goods, owing to the advance in value, but it remains to be seen if this will not be counterbalanced by the decrease in production. Prices are likely to be unequal, for some time to come, not only as regards fluctuations from day to day, but on account of the varying views of buyers and sellers.

RICHARD BUSTEAD, Esq., of this city, has been appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers by the President. Since the outbreak of the war, Mr. Busteard has devoted much time, labor, and thought to the raising of troops, and to the support of the Administration and the maintenance of the Union. He has great energy, marvellous readiness of purpose, rare personal popularity, and his place in the Democratic party gives him an unrivaled position in the gathering of men to the standard to be raised by him. General Dick Busteard will soon have a small army at his heels.

THE High-Church Episcopal organ, styled the Church Journal, sees a new element of popularity among the people, in the fact that the Episcopal Church has made no deliverance on the state of the country in the present crisis. The Journal argues that as soon as the war is over, lay members connected with the Churches which have taken action in favor of the Government, but who are dissatisfied with this action, will flock to the bosom of the Episcopal Church. We do not think our loyal Episcopal brethren will relish exceedingly the idea of having their Church set forth as a refuge for disloyalists and traitors. But it is a fact that no Convention of the Episcopal Church has yet taken any action against rebellion and in favor of the Government.

THE Christian Intelligencer gives the following whereabouts of some of the clergymen of the Reformed Dutch Church, during the heated term: Rev. Dr. T. C. Strong passes a part of his vacation at the Catskill Mountain House; Rev. Dr. Demarest, of Hudson, is fishing, etc., through August, among the Adirondacks; Rev. Dr. Hutton passes his vacation at Lake George; Rev. Mr. Ganse has purchased a Summer-place, near Poughkeepsie, where he will find health, comfort, and rural occupation.

A VERY DEEP and general sorrow will be felt throughout the Church in this country at hearing of the death of Rev. J. C. Brigham, D. D., long the Senior Secretary of the American Bible Society. Dr. Brigham was a native of New Marlborough, Berkshire County, Mass., and graduated at Williams College in 1819. He studied Theology at Andover, after which he spent three years in South America in the work of Missionary exploration and Bible distribution. He came to New-York in 1825, and became connected with the Bible Society, whose fairs for over thirty years he has conducted with a zeal and wisdom and prudence that have helped greatly to give it its present high position and its great usefulness. A few months ago his health began to fail, and he has at last fallen asleep in his sixty-sixth year.

PHILADELPHIA.

ON SATURDAY the first instalment of a thousand muskets, fac similes of the Springfield pattern, the national arm of this country, was delivered from the Bridesburg Army of Alfred Jenks & Son. The vast establishment of this firm, employing 700 men, with a series of buildings covering four acres of ground, from this time forth will be devoted to the manufacture of Springfield muskets for the Government, as long as the Government requires them, while the surplus will be open to purchase from other countries. The Springfield musket is to the United States what the Enfield rifle is to the British army—its national arm.

Previous to 1861, the army was a manufactory of cotton and woolen machinery. This business is still largely carried on, but the manufacture of Springfield muskets has lately transcended it in importance. For one whole year the firm have labored in perfecting the machinery, and have only just reached the climacteric that has stimulated for so many months, and at so enormous a cost, their ambition and their pecuniary outlay of \$550,000 invested in the machinery and buildings.

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The SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA will meet in Albia, Iowa, on Thursday, September 11th, at 7 o'clock P. M. A. A. E. TAYLOR, Stated Clerk.

Important Order from General McClellan.

The order of Secretary Stanton, enjoining the seizure and use of rebel property by the Federal armies, and also of slaves, when needed, was officially communicated to Gen. McClellan. Seeing it in the papers, however, he took occasion to promulgate it to his army, accompanied by a General Order, No. 154, dated Harrison's Landing, Aug. 9, 1862, as follows:

Personal property necessary or convenient for supplies of the army, and also of the kind and amount of property seized, and by whose command; and the names of the commanders of any corps; or, in case of troops employed on detached service, where army corps commanders are not accessible, by order of the officer in command of such detached force.

In all cases, officers thus making the seizure shall take an account showing the kind and quantities of property seized, and by whose command; and the amounts of its estimated value, and the names of the persons to whom the same shall have come. Whenever circumstances admit of so doing, receipts will be given to the owners or their agents, specifying simply the particulars above mentioned. Copies of all such accounts and receipts, with the names of the usual manner, by the officers making them, to these headquarters.

All officers and soldiers of this army are enjoined that orders to the contrary from all other private property existing in the mode above prescribed; all other appropriations will be regarded and punished as pillage. The idea that private property may be plundered with impunity is, perhaps, the very worst that can pervade an army. Marauding degrades as men, and demoralizes as soldiers all who engage in it, and returns them to their homes unfitted for the pursuits of honest industry. This army is composed mostly of young men; and the General Commanding, to whose care they are entrusted, owes it to the parents who have sent their sons, and to the communities that have sent the flower of their youth into the military service of their country, to warn and restrain them from an evil so pernicious.

The order of the President requires the application of a similar rule in the use of real property. This, however, does not apply to such uses as are inseparable from military operations, as to wit: magazines, camps, pasturages, and depots, quarries, and damages occasioned by actual hostilities; but no use should be made, or injury done to real property, beyond what is actually necessary or convenient for military purposes.

The destruction of any species of property in wantonness or malice, as especially prohibited by the President's order, shall be held to be an act of war and the usages of all civilized nations. All commanding officers are earnestly enjoined to exercise the utmost vigilance on this subject. Straggling and trespassing are the inevitable conditions of a tendency to this description of crime.

Inhabitants, especially women and children, remaining peacefully at their homes, must not be molested; and wherever commanding officers find families peculiarly exposed in their persons or property to marauding from this army, they will, as heretofore, so far as they can, be guarded and without detriment to the service, post guards for their protection.

In preceding private property no reference is intended to persons of the service or labor by reason of African descent. Such persons will be regarded, by this army, as heretofore have been, as occupying simply a peculiar legal status under State laws, which confer the military authorities of the United States are not required to regard at all in districts where military operations are made necessary by the rebellious action of the State Government.

Persons subject to suspicion of hostile purposes, residing or being near our forces, will be, as heretofore, subject to arrest and detention until the cause of their detention is ascertained. All such arrested parties will be sent, as usual, to the Provost Marshal General, with a statement of the facts in each case.

The General Commanding takes this occasion to remind the officers and soldiers of the army that we are engaged in supporting the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in suppressing rebellion, and that it is our duty; that we are not engaged in a war of rapine, revenge; or subjugation; that this is not a contest against populations, but against armed forces and political organizations; that the struggle carried on within the United States, and should be conducted by us upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization.

Since this army commences active operations, persons of African descent, including those held to service or labor under State laws, have always been received, protected, and employed as laborers at wages. Heretofore it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General to cause lists to be made of all persons of African descent employed in this army as laborers for military purposes, such lists being made sufficiently accurate and in detail to show from whom such persons shall have come.

Persons so subject and so employed have always understood that after being received into the military service of the United States in any capacity, they could never be reclaimed by their former holders. Except upon such understanding on their part, the order of the President as to this class of persons would be unoperative. The General Commanding therefore feels authorized to declare to all