Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

The Meeting of the Directors of the Wes tern Theological Seminary is to take place on the Einhteenth of September, according to our notice. Some of the daily papers have it, by mistake, the eighth. The official call is the Eightcenth.

We received the notice, last week, when we were nearly through the press, so that it appeared in but a few copies. We, this weck, republish it, in our whole edition.

Princeton Theological Seminary .- The next term will be opened on Thursday, the 4th of September.

The usual facilities are continued. Good boarding will be provided in the Refectory at a low rate. Rooms will be provided for all that come; and aid furnished to needy students, enough to cover all necessary expenses.

The special instructions in Elocution will be given, as usual, near the beginning A. G. CHAMBERS, of the term. Steward.

Danville Theological Seminary.

The Tenth Annual Session of the Danville Theological Seminary will open on the 20th day of September.

A full corps of Professors will be in attendance, and it is confidently believed the exercises of the Institution will be uninterrupted.

A new edifice for the accommodation of students has been completed during the Summer. The rooms will be furnished with new and sufficient furniture, including mattrasses; but students will provide their own bed-clothes. All who may attend next Session will find accommodations in the Seminary buildings.

STEPHEN YERKES. Secretary Board of Directors.

Washington College, Pa .- The Semi-Ar nual 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 to superintend it.

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.

Injurious Persons - Every country pro tects some persons who may be properly called injurious. It is so, emphatically, at present, with the United States. Long did the Government pour blessings upon those who are now in rebellion. And there are some persons in the loyal States, also, who have received, and are receiving benefits, who requite the country with injury. There are two extremes of the North which do so. One is the few who give aid and comfort to the traitors by approving of their course: the other comprises those who would destroy the old foundations. Both are injurious by distracting our national counsels, and discouraging the people. Let men avoid them.

When a nation's life is endangered by a powerful and assaulting foe, the man who produces discord, who alienates the people from the Government, or who produces distrust in the commanders of his country's armies, is the injurious person.

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 connexion of the Rev. Dr. PLUMER with the same.

W. D. HOWARD, S. M. McClung. L. R. McABoy, ELLIOTT E. SWIFT, F. G. BAILLY. ROBT. McKnight.

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.

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 Appual 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 ad-

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

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

Piccoburgh

PRAY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

When Mr. LINCOLN left his home, in Springfield, Ill., in February 1861, to enter into the office to which he had been called by the people of the United States, he requested them to pray for him. He nttered this wish to a multitude who had assembled to bid him good-bye. Of his need of the Divine guidance, in ruling such a people at such a time as this, he could have but very inadequate conceptions. The wisdom requisite, and the energy and firmness rightly to meet the occasion, are far beyond what man, uninfluenced from Above possesses, or can even estimate.

The President did not tell the people for what favors they should entreat the Lord. SOLOMON'S prayer when he took the seat of power, was, "Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in thy people, that is so great." This is comprehensive: "Wisdom and knowledge." So now we ask for the President of these United States, this selected people of the Lord, wisdom and knowledge, adequate to the position in which he is placed. In reference to our civil commotions, we pray God that the right may prevail: that the affliction may be brief; that he will bring good out of the evil; that our Chief Magistrate and all his counsellors may be speedy, an honorable, and an enduring peace. In the words of such petitions, all can unite. The abolitionist, the proslavery man, the secessionist, the radical, and the conservative, can each fervently pray, in this language, each interpreting it for himself. All night bow together, and permit the "special correspondents" to be thus lead, by one voice, in the same praying should be thus; in unity of spirit, the entire truthfulness of every word they will of God, allowing God to judge what misdeeds of Generals, and of their dis the right and the good is, and pleading qualifications, &c., &c., but make them

But all our praying is not to be thus. We thus pray when we can do nothing. We thus pray when we have exhausted all yea, and our duty, to pray not only in terms | tures require magistrates to be; a terror to thus general, but to pray more particularly the wicked and a praise to the good. and definitely; to pray for the very thing which we believe that we need. We may high-handed a measure for a Secretary, or ask God to give our President wisdom to if the execution would be so difficult as to put down this wicked rebellion; to make deter from the effort, let the people try to two opinions, will ever make the Banner him faithful in the administration of law, ameliorate the evil. They can do so by rethat he shall be a terror to those evil doers jecting all papers which habitually abound the sword in vain. We may ask God to and in statements which are found after- your paper, and always find in it something duty. make the counsels of our enemies foolish wards to have been false. Every man, to encourage as well as edify. ness, and to make their hearts weak in the whether speaker, letter writer, or editor, is day of battle, so that they shall flee before | bound to make a reasonable effort to ascerus. We may ask God to protect our tain the truthfulness of what he would but as letters from the army are too numer. armies, and bless our Generals, and give us utter or reiterate. Absolute and entire ous now for all to be interesting, I will victories. Any thing that we may strive truth is not within the reach of man; but close with the single request—that you exfor, we may pray for. Our efforts and our prayers should ever be companions.

But with all our earnestness in effort and prayer, we must be meek and submissive. When we say, Thy will be done, we must feel that possibly God's will may be different from ours. The good man often prays, most lervently, that if he is in the pursuit of a wrong thing, the Lord will disappoint him. And such a feeling does not dispirit him, nor make him speedily relax his efforts. He will exert himself to the utmost, knowing that this is the appointed way of success; and if, after all he can do,

he is discomfited, he will submit meekly. The President of the United States needs now, especially, the prayers of God's people. The ordinary affairs of Government would be a hard task. To conduct the war is a matter still harder. But the most difficult of all is, to prevent dissention in the loyal States. The President is beset incessantly by radicals, conservatives, Border State men, all of whom should be his supporters, and all of whom are needed; but each class urge that the terms of its adhesion are the adoption of its measures. Can the Government be sustained? Must dissention ruin the nation? Are we to be brought to greater straits before we can yield our selfishnes, and save the country? The President is God's servant, to rule the people and perpetuate the Union. Pray freedom and social position of your race for the President, that he may be a wise and adequate centre of influence, and be guided to such measures for conquering the foe and saving the country, that all can the desire of the National Legislature, unite with him, as one man, in their exe. which made an appropriation to facilitate

MUZZLING THE PRESS .- A BETTER WAY, and agreed with him to aid you in organi-The Apostle James says of the tongue, | zing this emigration, and in settling a local-"It is an unruly evil." The press of our day does much of the tongue's work, and it is about equally hard to "tame." Our suitable location for a great, free and pros-Government has been trying for a long perous people, time to limit its operations, but only with very partial success. The rebels have suc- alive also to your interests in this conflict of saw it finished, and called his servant ceeded better in their efforts, but still not arms, whereby you are led to hope that in effectually. One of their generals, VAN thus unsettling established institutions

DORN. lately issued the following order: "The publication of any article in the newspapers in reference to the movements of the troops is prohibited; and if the editor or proprietor of any newspaper published in any of the counties hereinbefore designated, shall publish any editorial article, or copy into his paper any article or world of the valor, heroism, and virtue of paragraph calculated to impair confidence in any of the commanding officers whom the President may see fit to place over the now among us, as well as by the hopes you deeds. It is folly for him to wage battle subject to fine and imprisonment, and the perous the pathway of the coming genera-

suspended." To this the Columbus, Georgia, Sun re-

country, would establish the most thor- Congress referred to were made. The

well remarks that an independent press dent beyond the reach of the power that sincerity there can be no doubt; but of his and an independent people will not submit has oppressed. to such an arbitrary act.'

The subject is a difficult one. There is eason in the General's order; and there is reason in the editor's reply. The difficulty cannot be settled. It is like the limit between governmental power and individual freedom. It cannot be made a fixture. It umstances.

Secretary STANTON, and some of our army correspondents. The success of the before this people; for who can judge this effort is but partial. Sometimes we almost wish that the authorities could succeed. Great mischief is done by the letter writers. We find them so very frequently telling us things which prove to be untrue, that we have ceased to put much confidence in them, and feel that it is an immense wuste of time to read them. And yet they are a necessity. They are a part of our freedom. They are a stimulant to commanders. They hold men to their responsibilities. If the would only tell the truth, and nothing but divinely directed, so as to bring about a the truth, they would be invaluable; but they are so habitually incorrect, that their power for good is greatly weakened. Who believes the correspondent of a sensation paper? We would suggest to Sectretary STAN

accompany the army, and to write what sanctuary. And we think much of our they please, only hold them responsible for in meekness, in calm resignation to the lutter. Let them freely speak of the with him, in his infinite wisdom and kind- prove, promptly, before a military commisness, to judge for us and bless us with his sion, every word they utter, under a most severe penalty, to be immediately exce cuted. Such an order, if rigidly enforced. would greatly diminish newspaper correspondence; but oh, what time it would save our powers. We thus pray under a feeling to a reading public! And what power of our own ignorance, and prejudice, and would it give to what would then be writpossible error, and with a feeling of humil- ten! and how it would make bad officers ity and resignation, wishing that God may tremble! What! Truth to be told; and thwart our wrong purposes and execute his so told that every body would believe it! own wise will. But it is our privilege, The press then would be what the Scrip-

TON a better way—a new order. He may

Well, if what is suggested would be too he who has nothing to say, should say tives in the army, to not only pray for the nothing; and things injurious to individ- soldiers, but to be instant in season and

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The President continues to manifest a colonizing the free people of color. He has appointed Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, who sequent on being for months on short rahas consented to organize emigrating par- tions, added to the influence of the Califorties for settlement in Central America. | nia, Kansas, and Pike's Peak gamblers, Mr. Pomerov was an agent in the settlement of Kansas, and has done something toward forming settlements in Colorado. He has both zeal and experience, and there is reason to hope for a fair experiment in Central America. Congress appropriated money to forward the work. The Government will send the emigrants out in good steam ships, and provide them with the implements of labor, and feed them till they can raise food from the soil.

Mr. Pomeroy, with the sanction of the President, issues the following address: 'To the Free Colored People of the United

"The hour has arrived in the history of your settlement upon this continent, when upon the American continent. The President of the United States has already signified his desire to carry out fully in the letter and spirit of the late act of congress, your emigration and settlement in some favorable locality outside of these States, and at his request, I have consented and ity that will be valuable and attractive to your people in itself, as well as to give the promise to you and us, that it shall be a

"I now address you as one awake to this momentous revolution in American history, your people may go free. This, then, is the lour for you to make one earnest effort to secure your own social position and independence, by cooperating with those who now reach out their hands to aid you. I ask you to do this by the pride you may the colored race; by the love you may have for your struggling and oppressed people publication of the paper shall be thereafter | tions. I propose on the first day of October next to take with me one hundred colored men as pioneers in this movement.

to criticise the conduct of their agents is and settling the early emigration to my 10) monstrous for contemplation. The own State, Kansas, I indulge the hope that privilege of the press to expose official in- that experience may be made seviceable to competency is its highest birthright, and the | you. I am in earnest, for the welfare o unshackled exercise of that power the your people present and prospective. strongest safeguard of liberty. Such an want you to consider this as an auspicious assumption of authority has not been at period for you. If this travail and pain tempted or conceived even by LINCOLN. It of the nation becomes the birthday of your out Herods Herod." A contemporary freedom, let us plant you free and indepen-

"You consider this as an opening, by the wisdom of Divine providence, when you are called of God to go with me to a country which your oppressed people are soon to receive for their inheritance. I propose to examine and, if found satisfactory and promising, to settle you at Chiriq i in New Granada, with the approval of the Government, only about one week's sail from will vary, and ever must be varied, by cir- Washington, D. C. All persons of the African race, of sound health, who desire to take with me the lead in this work, will own Generals, have endeavored to control please send their names, the number, sex and ages of the respective members of their families, and their post office address, to me

at this city, Washington, D. C. "No white person will be allowed as member of the colony. I want mechanics and laborers, earnest, honest and sober men, for the interests of a generation, it may be of mankind, are involved in the success of this experiment, and with the approbation of the American people, and under the blessngs of the Almighty God, it cannot, it

It is to be hoped that the benevolent vill encourage the scheme Give the black man a fair opportunity-land, protection, schools, time. Let him develop his powers. We do not expect that Mr. Pomeroy will make a "Kansas" in Central America with the rapidity with which that noble young State was settled and organized by white men. He has not in the present case the intelligent, moral, industrious, thrifty, enterprising material with which to operate. More time will be needful, but we hope to see it evinced that the scheme is practicable. And Christians we hope, will not be slow in planting the Gospel, the seed of the Word, simultaneously with this seed of a new nation of human immortals.

PRAYER NEEDED FOR THE ARMY.

We want success; we want our men t be spared and returned to us; we want those appointed to death to be prepared for their change; and we want the moral and religious character of those who are to live to be so protected that they will be a blessing when they come. All those wants God can supply. Every person having an interest at a throne of grace should be diligent in prayer.

A soldier in the army of Gen. CURTIS thus writes to us:

"The noble stand you took, long before Sumpter was fired upon, when, alas! other Presbyterian papers were 'halting between

"There are many things that I might write you, of our experience in the army; what we have seen, and what we have endured; uals, to our rulers, to the country, or to the out of season, in their exhortations by public comfort, should be neither spoken letter, and by sending religious reading to their soldier friends, that they may by some means save some. I tremble for society when I think of the characters that will be thrown upon it at the close of the present struggle. Circumstances have been praiseworthy earnestness in his scheme of very unfavorable to good morals and religion in the army under Gen. Cuaris. This guerrilla warfare, and the plundering conwho are enlisted in the service, have done their work. The very atmosphere of our camps is morally poisonous. The most watchful and prayerful feel its terrible influence. But two sermons have been preached to our regiment in five months.'

ANOTHER LABORER GONE.

Rev. C. P. Voris, of Lexington, Ind. died on the 4th inst. He was young. His work was soon ended. One year in the ministry was all that the Lord required of him. To man it would seem a useless expenditure of time, toil, and means, in a seven or eight years' preparatory course, to preach but one year. He, however, who directed that preparation knew what he wanted, and what he would do. One year t is in your own power to take one step was what the Master desired, and to him that will secure, if successful, the elevation, all good men yield in cheerful acquiescence.

The Presbyter says of him: "Mr. V. graduated at Hanover College in 1858, and at the North-western Theological Seminary in 1861. He had served the Lexington church something more than a year. He was laying deep hold upon the hearts of the people, and promising fair for a useful career, as was eloquently told by one of his plain people, when he said: Mr. Voris impressed everybody with sense of his earnestness;' and the big tears dropped from his eyelids as he thought of his neighbors and their children, who needed such earnestness to win them to Christ.

"But our brother's work was done. "H did not leave it unfinished. We know not what that work was; but God knows. He

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The Indian is to be pitied beyond any other branch of the human family in our country. Driven from his home, despoiled of his property, wasted in battle, defraudhave, to make another exhibition to the ed in bargains from generation to genera tion, it is no wonder that in his despair and madness he should commit vengeful troops, such editor or proprietor shall be may indulge in making smooth and pros- with the whiteman, but desperation dethrones reason.

Recently the Sioux Indians and other tribes of Minnesota, provoked by the frauds who, with their families, may equal the of traders, and by delays in the payment of number of five hundred souls, and for whose their annuities for lands sold to the United "This order, if enforced throughout the benefit the appropriations in the acts of States, and incited by rebels from Missouri, ough and absolute military despotism that President will provide for us the means of took up their weapons of war, and slew a ever disgraced any age or nition. The transportation and the protection of settle large number of the white settlers, in the tide that the people shall not be allowed ment. Being familiar with the organizing neighborhood of Fe Ridgeley. The people shall not be allowed ment.

ple who escaped their rage, took refuge in | scene? The parties did not mean it, but | the Fort, where they were besieged, and they were all guilty of an impious travesty likely to suffer starvation. At last accounts Col. SIBLEY'S force at St. Peters, and Col. CUTLER, with 700 cavalry from Henderson, neghboring minister, to signalize such an had set out for Ft. Ridgeley, and hoped to occasion by a devout prayer to Him who

relieve the sufferers. It has been estimated that 500 persons. including the missionaries, have been killed. The estimate is probably much exaggerated.

EASTERN SUMMARY. BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

THE NEW-ENGLAND MEDICAL COLLEGE for Females, has free scholarships for students needing aid from any part of the

THE Boston Recorder has the following as an illustration of the kind of preaching in which the first minister of Cambridge indulged at times:

scribed by their first minister, "Women that are weak in their reason, are wonderfully refractory in their wills. Such was the remark in one of his sermons of Rev. Thomas Hooker, who was ordained the minister of Old Cambridge, Oct. 11, 1633. the present day? Or had the preacher any ground for assuming this as true of the sex in general? However this may be. the minister was earnestly inculcating the duty of the subjection of the reason of man, of his will and affections, of his whole soul, to God's truth and authority: but he found that many refused to humble themselves. "wicked wretches," strenuously arguing against the Divine command. because resolved to persist in their sins. They were, as he thought, like women, weak in their reasons, and wonderfully refractory in their wills." In his words of plain and solemn warning to proud and resolute transgressors, he said to them in the same discourse: "It is a wonder, that God sends not some lightning from heaven and even stamp them to powder, and send them down packing to hell suddenly: I take this to be the sin of the 'divells' that are now chained up in eternal darkness until the judgment of the great day; and I take this pride of a man's spirit, of his mind, his reason, his will and affections to be another 'old man of sinne."

THE Religious Herald states that the Centre church and Society, (Dr. Hawes's,) on Monday evening, 4th inst., unanimously voted to invite the Rev. Mr. Calkins, of \$2,000 per annum. If he accepts, it is supposed that Dr. Hawes will still be associated with him in the pastoral office, though the age and bodily infirmities of the Doctor render it impracticable for him longer to meet the demands of that large church and

THE reported regiment of negroes to be who have risen up against us, and not hear in extravagant and injurious statements; our welfare. I occasionally get a sight of dred negroes in the State fit for military thank you for the kind interest you take in not more than four hundred or five hun and communicating with each other, and

NEW-YORK.

Money continues to increase rapidly on the market, and much of the surplus has flown into the Sub-Treasury, which receives on deposit all that is offered at 4 per cent. This alone keeps the market from falling below that rate. The large increase in bank loans is entirely owing to this. Those loans now amount to \$152,328.781. of which 35 millions are on ten days' call to the Sub-Treasury. The bank returns also show a great increase in the deposits, now amounting to over 142 millions. The amount of idle money seeking investment is enormous, and is still on the increase. The disbursements of Government are large, and keep up a brisk circulation of money, though not at all in proportion to the accumulation. The striking features of the market in addition to this great superabundance of capital, are the reduced exports of gold, the large increase in other exports, the upward tendency of the rates of foreign exchange, with a moderate premium on specie. Call loans are easy to Hospitals. first-class men at 4 per cent., and occasional loans are making under this rate. Loans are negotiated at 3 per cent. on gold and the old demand notes. High grades of short-dated business paper are taken quickly at 4 per cent., and good paper generally passes at 5 per cent., with a downward tendency. Long dates are not abundant in the market, and are not much in demand. Short engagements of all kinds are the rule The export of specie last week was only \$700,431, making \$39,192,856 since the 1st of January. The specie in bank is now of gold from the interior. Gold is now steady at about 14½ to 15 per cent.; silver, 8 to 10 per cent; and the Customs demand 8 to 10 per cent.; and the Customs demand in Washington, Iowa, on the First Tuesday in notes, 107% to 107%. Foreign exchange September next, at 7 o'clock P. M. exhibits an improved demand, and rates are

THE WATER has been let into the magnificent Reservoir in Central Park. The new Reservoir is located in the Central Park, between 85th and 76th streets, and Fifth and Eighth Avenues, nearly filling the space between those boundaries. The first excavation was made on April 8th, 1853. The entire amount of land purchased for the Reservoir was 1061 acres. of which 96 acres will be covered with water. The cost of the land was \$500,000. The Reservoir and the gate-houses complete, have cost about \$1,500,000. The capacity of the Reservoir is estimated at on the Third Tuesday of September, at 71 1,000,000,000 imperial gallons.

A COMMITTEE of several prominent military men and citizens is actively proceeding in the organization of the Home Mobile

This Garde Mobile will have to defend the State and particularly the City of New-York against all external or internal danger, invasion, insurrection, etc. It will be composed only of all foreigners and other able-bodied residents who are exempt from the military and the volunteer regular ser-

The committee is about to publish an address to the foreigners and others not liable to military dut y.

Ir is said that at the launching of a new steam frigate, not long since, at the Brook-lyn navy-yard, a young lady broke a bottle of water over the ship's head, saying, "I baptize thee, Lackawanna, in the name of The PRESBYTERY OF DES MOINES will

of one of the most solemn ordinances of Christianity. It would be very appropriate for the chaplain of the yard, or a olds the winds and the waves in the hollow of his hand; but if this cannot be done, if there is to be no direct recognition of Divine Providence, at least let there be no insult to the common faith of all Christians by a mock baptism in the name of s heathen god.

THE TER-CENTENARY of the Reformed Dutch Church is to be celebrated this year. Each pastor is required to preach a commemorative sermon on the morning of the second Sabbath of September. It is three hundred years since the adoption of the Belgium Confession.

D. APPLETON & Co. have published 'An English Grammar, by G. B. Quackenbos, A. M.," who is known as the author of a long list of successful school-books. The women of Old Cambridge as de- The new grammar, it is claimed, is made more easy to the pupil and more interestng "by combining practice with theory, example with precept, on a more liberal scale than has heretofore generally been done" The author has several new ideas Is this true of the women of Cambridge at in his construction of a grammar, and among other innovations ventures to do away entirely with the neutre gender, which he terms "a fictitious distinction engrafted on English grammar from the classical languages.'

COMMODORE VANDERRILT has a new project in view, which, when completed, vill be an enduring monument to his mem ory. On the 20th of April last, he pur chased about eight and a half acres of land adjoining the land of the Moravian church, New Dorp. Upon this, it is understood ne intends erecting large and substantial buildings, in which to educate the young of both sexes, somewhat after the fashion of the celebrated schools at Bethlehem, Pa He will endow the schools in such a man ner that their support will be always ensured. The site selected for the buildings is one of the most beautiful and healthful upon the island, overlooking for many a mile a varied and charming country, with glimpses of the ocean in the distance.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOSPITAL at West Philadelphia is, in all respects, the most complete and extensive New Haven, to the pastorate, at a salary of in the Union. Its location is close to the intersection of Forty-fourth and Pine Streets-being the very highest position in the city. It is upon an eminence. thereby affording a fine view of the surrounding country, and, at the same time, possessing all that could be wished for it in a sanatory point of view.

forthcoming, since it is said that there are rows of fourteen each, twenty feet apart, dor, at the Eastern end, are large buildings gage, knapsacks, &c, and for guard-barracks, besides numerous other out-buildings. There are one hundred and fifty hospital tents on the ground, which will tients-also separate buildings for the cooking, laundry, dining-rooms, &c., of those

occupying the tents. fence fourteen feet high.

THE NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING, which s held daily at from twelve to one o'clock, at Sansom Street church, Philadelphia, will hereafter be conducted with special refer-

ence to these three things: 1. The Country in its present peril. 2. The Soldiers and Sailors on duty. 3. The Sufferers in our United States

Who can tell how great a blessing God these pravers?

We shall be glad to have it to say that we snall be glad to have it to say that whole people at once under aims, and send treathis long-continued daily meeting has re- son reeling back into the den of darkness from this long-continued daily meeting has re-whence it sprang. I do not know how this ceived a new and powerful impulse from would be; but I do know that if I were in your this new character given to it.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet \$35,301,778, an increase of \$690,000 in at West Newton, on the First Tuesday of Octo-the week, and showing a steady inward flow ber, at 3½ o'clock P. M. J. M'CLINTOCK, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF FAIRFIELD will meet S. C. M'CUNE, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY CITY will hold its next stated meeting at the church of Cross Roads, commencing on Tuesday, the 2d day of September, at 12 o'clock M. WILLIAM ANNAN, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF KASKASKIA stands

adjourned to meet in Chester, Ill., on Friday before the fourth Sabbath (26th day) of September, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. D. A. WALLACE, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF MISSOURI RIVER will hold its next regular meeting in the Presbyterian church of Brownsville, N. T., September

H. H. DOBBINS, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF PEORIA will hold its next stated meeting in the church of Brunswick, o'clock P. M. RÖBERT JOHNSTON,

11th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The PRESBYTERY OF ZANESVILLE will meet, per adjournment, in Cosbocton, on the Third Tuesday (16th) of September, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. M. FERGUSON, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF BLOOMINGTON will

meet in Chenna, on Tuesday, September 23d, 1862, at. 7 o'clock P. M. B. CONOVER, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF FINDLAY stands adourned to meet in the Riley Creek church, on

the Third Tuesday of September, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. K. BRICE, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF DUBUQUE will meet in Dubuque the Second Tuesday (9th) of September, at 7 o'clock P. M. JOHN M. BOGGS, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF CEDAR will meet in

The PRESBYTERY OF MARION will meet at Pisgah church, Middletown, on the First Tues day (2d) of September next, at 7 o'clock P. M Conveyances will be in readiness at Marion, for the use of those who may arrive there on the cars at 10 o'clock A. M. II. A. TRUE, Stated Clerk

The PRESBYTERY OF SCHUYLER will ment in Perry, Pike County, Ill., on Thursday, September 4th, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M. Sixtyseven members due. THOS. S. VAILL, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF WOOSTER will meet in the church of Apple Creek, on the First Tuesday of September, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN E. CARSON, Stated Clerk

The PRESBYTERY OF TOLEDO will hold its next stated meeting in Montezuma, Powsheik County, Iowa, on Thursday, September 4th, 1862, at 7 o'clock P. M.
LUTHER DODD, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF IOWA will hold its next stated meeting in the Westminster church, Keokuk, on the Second Tuesday of September, (9th day,) at 7 o'clock P. M. GEO. D. STEWART, Stated Clerk.

SYNODICAL.

The SYNOD OF ALLEGHENY will meet in he Presbyterian church of New Brighton, on the Fourth Thursday of September, (25th,) at Presbyterial Narratives are to be sent before

The SYNOD OF IOWA will meet in Davenport, Iowa, on Thursday, September 11th, at 72 Sclock P. M. A. A. E. TAYLOR, Stated Clerk

he First of September, to the Rev. David Hall, Cowansville, Pa. Ellior E. Swift, Stated Clerk.

The SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA will neet in Albia, Monroe County, Iowa, on the last Thursday in September next, at 7 o'clock P. M. S. C. M'CUNE, Stated Clerk.

Letter from Mr. Seward.

Ригалевния, August 21.—The following is a response of Secretary Seward to a letter from J. W. Hughes, Chairman of the Demopratic State Central Committee, which explains

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, August 19, 1862. To J. W. Hughes, Headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, Phila-

DEAR SIR :- I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th inst., together with the hree papers to which it refers-two of them being appeals, written by yourself, and endorsed by the Democratic State Central Committee, to he Democrats, and all other friends of the Constitution, of Pennsylvania; the other being a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the objects of which meeting will be to express a firm purpose to stand by the mainte-nance of the National Constitution with devotion to the American Union; and further, to declare THE UNITED STATES ARMY GENERAL hostility to the policy and measures of all who seek to prostitute the country to the purposes of Abolitionism, and formally to express the intention of the Democratic party to do as it has always hitherto done-namely, to support the Federal Government in the exercise of its constitutional power, and to defend it, at whatever peril, against the insidious and treasonable eachings of Abolitionists. You tell me that some influential journals, conducted by political friends of mine, censure one of these papers as reasonable, and that the others are conceived in the same spirit with the one which is so harshly judged. You desire me to read them and weigh them for myself. You further intimate a There are 28 wards, 167 feet long by 24 hope that the perusal of the papers will have the effect of producing exertions on my part to induce the President to favor a policy to put down raised in Rhode Island, is not likely to be seventy patients. These wards are in two the demon of abolitionism. I have read the documents thus submitted to me, with a high and communicating with each other, and sued, and with a full confidence in the sincerity with the central or medical building, by of the devotion to the Union which, as their aumeans of two corridors parallel to each thor, you have avowed. You will allow me to other, 775 feet long, which are used for say that this nation is now engaged not in a dining halls. Connected with each corri-dor at the Eastern end are large huildings questions of civil administration, but in civil for kitchens, store-rooms, laundry, &c. of national life or death. If the revolution There are also separate buildings for bag- prevails, there will be no questions of administration left to settle; if it fail, there will be time enough left to settle all such questions. I am not to dictate a course for others to pursue in this crisis, but I must say for m self, that neither as a public officer nor as a citizen can I accommodate nine hundred additional pa- know with favor or disfavor parties among the supporters of the United States, any more than I can make a distinction between factions which unite in aiding the rebellion. A nation, like an individual, can do only one one thing effectually The whole establishment covers a space of twelve acres, and will be inclosed with a the chase of the fearful demon of disunion to pursue any inferior demon, whether imaginary or real. I think that the wrangles which occurred among the Crusaders, about their respective creeds, when they sat down to the siege of Jeru-

salem, were just as rational and just as wise as the disputes about abolition would be now in the Army of the Potomac in front of Richmond. What is unwise in the camp at such a moment, cannot be wise in the Cabinet or in the assemblies of the people. I am occupied here either in mediating between differing parties and jealous sects, or else in watching and counterscting the intrigues of traitors in Europe. But I sometimes think that if, instead of being charged with these duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be, to serve the country in my own way, I may send upon the nation in answer to could make an appeal to Democrats, Republicans, Abolitionists and slaveholders, in behalf of our distracted country, that would bring the place, I should try it. I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

[Signed] WILLIAM H. SEWARD. PERSONAL.

Major General Horatio G Wright .- Major General Horatio Gates Wright, recently appointed to command the new military department of Ohio, is a native of Connecticut. He entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet from that State in 1837, and graduated in that institution in June, 1841. The following month he was appointed second lieutenant of engineers. He was detailed as acting assistant profesfor of engineering in the Military Academy from January, 1842, to August, 1843, and assistant professor to July, 1844. He was appointed first lieutenant in February, 1848; major, August 6th, 1861, and brigadier general of volunteers September 3d 1861. At the fitting out of the expedition to Port Royal, South Carolina, Gen. Wright commanded the second brigade of Sherman's division. Prior to the sailing of the expedition from Annapolis, he devoted his whole time in getting his command in a state of efficiency, displaying a zeal and knowledge of military affairs that created confidence among his officers and an esprit du corps among the rank and file. He commanded the military portion of the expedition to Fernandina, Fla., and on the occupancy of the place he was placed in command of a military district, having his headquarters in that city. His great executive ability, rigidity of discipline, and his gentlemanly accomplishments, won for him the esteem of all with whom his official position brought him in contact. He subsequently commanded a brigade in the unsuccessful battle at James Island, S. C. He returned with his brigade a few weeks ago from Port Royal, in order to operate with Gen. McClellan's army.

Rev. Hiram Eddy, of Winsted, Conn., who has just been released after a year's captivity in the South, was received with public demonstrations of rejoicing on his arrival home. In his speech he said:

"I am for the Union ten thousand times more than ever before - my hairs have Neptune." Can nothing be done to prethe First Thursday of September; at To'clock
whitened during the year of my captivity,
but for every white hair I have scored &

New The First Thursday of September; at To'clock
but for every white hair I have scored &

black mark against this rebellion."