Banner. Presbyterian

The Directors of the Board of Celportage of the Synods of Pittsburgh and Alle gheny, are requested to meet at the Pres-byterian Book-Rooms, on Hand Street, at o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 23d inst. JAMES CAROTHERS, President.

PITTSBURGH, BATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862

Volume XI., No. 1, of the Presbyterian Banner, marks time's progress. It is also a testimony that the editor made no mistake when he said the work was needed, and then cast himself upon the churches. How many thousand families has the Banner cheered and edified, in its weekly visits! How many myriads of souls has it helped to train for life's duties, and to prepare for their last account and their immortal state ! What a responsibility! Pray for it. Help it to be wise.

Princeton Theological Seminary .- We un-

derstand that over sixty new students were, at the beginning of the present term. matriculated at Princeton. This is a very large accession. It shows that the war, deeply interesting as it is, has not robbed the Church of her candidates for the ministry. Some have gone to the field; many have gone, as was right and proper. We want a Country as well as a Church. We want freedom, protection, a stable Government, a firm peace; and for these we must fight. We are compelled to protect ourselves. Some of our sons, the loved, the good, the pious, must go. But all are not to be absorbed in that war. The war against the spiritual foe claims its recruits: and Princeton has become the chosen resort of many who are consecrated, and prepar-

10.000 SUBSCRIBERS WANTED.

ing for the battle.

We have had a fine list of subscribers We wish to have these all renewed, and TEN THOUSAND added. There are more than ten thousand Presbyterian families residing within two hundred miles of Pittsburgh, who take no religious newspaper. There ought not to be one such. If any are too poor to raise \$1.25, their neighbors, or their church, should help them.

The Banner is a newspaper. Its columns do not contain merely book matter. It is not a broad sheet tract. It would be very easy to fill a paper with good Sabbath day reading, such as is found in books, tracts, and sermons. But people go to church for sermons. And the Publication Societies and colporteurs furnish them with books and tracts. They yet need news and must have news. To furnish this is the province of the religious paper. Christians are in the world. Their duties are in the world, while their account is to be rendered to God, to whose glory they should do all things. Then then let them have religious news, and social news, and worldly news also; and all through a religious channel and imbued with the spirit of Christianity.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND FELLOW LABORERS. Ten volumes of the Presbuterian Banner are now completed. This is the extent to which the editor, in his own mind, at the beginning, felt himself pledged to this work. He hoped that within that period he could have it placed in the hands of younger and abler men. And he once thought that the arrangement was made. He has always had help. He now has help engaged; but the chief toil, and the heavy responsibilities, both proprietory and editorial, he has still to bear. He does it not reluctantly. His heart is in it. It belongs to his joy. But the masses are entitled to the productions of the taste, vigor, and vivacity of those who are more nearly their equals in age.

The Banner was originated on the cooperative principle. It was to be auxiliary to pastors. The editor was to adapt it, as far as he was able, to the training of families, and the edifying of Christians, and he hoped for the cheerful and effectual aid of his brethren in circulating his paper, The money making principle was disavowed. The proprietor did not ask his brethren to help to make him rich, and he has never tendered them any pecuniary compensation for their aid. The paper was to be good as to material and execution, and good as to contents, if the editor could make it so; and all that, whether it paid him any thing for his services or not; and sif the income should rise beyond needful

ily sustentation, the paper should be nesore improved. This principle has by in anysly observed. Not a dollar of still fundamen the paper has been laid And now we agathe same principle is

and fellow-laborers, for creased aid. You will noour friends above intimated, add one dollard instore, nor cause us to fare more sumptill ly, but you will enable us to keep our pa per up to its standard, and possibly to make it yet better; and especially, by your increasing its circulation you will make it the medium of more extended benefits.

Do try and have the Banner introduced into every family connected with your congregation; and into all families in your midst who do not take the paper of some other Church. Every household should have at least one well conducted religious journal; and they who feed the flock should see, personally or by their helpers. into this matter. Newspapers are the great agency, in our day, in the forming and guiding of public sentiment. People will have them, and if you would keep out the bad you must bring in the good. Suffer no vacancy. And if any will have the badido you bring in the good as an antidote. We know surely that by a proper

effort, very much can be accomplished. We shall have some extra copies of the present number, and shall hope for very large lists, and continual increase.

TRANSPLANTED.

where it is possible so to anticipate an evil | hear. as to ameliorate it, or to associate it with things joyous, then wisdom bids us look forward.

"Who has not lost a friend?" In childhood's years we contemplate a loved circle creasing circle. But, ere long, it begins to contract. Revelation teaches us that the departed are not lost. They but go before us. They are removed to brighter skies, to a happier home, purer mansions, more blissful gardens, to the Paradise above. One goes; then a second; then a third. Thus one after another of our best beloved is transplanted, till, long ere life is exhausted, parents are gone, brothers and sisters are gone, sons and daughters, husband or wife us; and every aspiration toward a reunion is a breathing toward the home above. The recognition of friends in heaven, is

a delightful thought. We cannot but anticipate, in this, one of the joys of those who surround the throne. True it is that the land the danger which would compel a when we contemplate the stellar glories, where one differs from another in its brilliancy, we know that they will. one and all, pale and vanish under the incomparably superior splendor of the luminary of horrible of all evils, may be inflictions yet evidence that God has not forsaken his day. So we may think that in heaven, under the glories of the Sun of Righteousness, no star shall be visible. But we may remember that then we also shall each have become one of those stars. We shall have been transformed into his image; shall have become like him; shall not contemplate from a distance, but take our view prevent a famine, they must till the soil close at hand. And even now, the sun re- and lay up stores. And if they would estires, to let the stars be seen. There will cape the calamities of a long and bitter be a recognition, and it will be one of war, they must employ a force adequate to

heaven's joys. of your little one. It was the light of your of the rebellion, the calling out of an army be kept up. The harvest grows not less, eyes and the joy of your heart. It is gone, of sufficient power to make resistance Cold death has laid his hand upon that hopeless. It could have been done. Volbeautiful image of yourself. But it is now unteers offered themselves. The Governin comparably more beautiful in the image ment had the numbers, the material of as numerous are needed at home, as were of Him in whose likeness it is renewed. It war, the navy, and the means of enlarging has joined the others whom God had taken in every department. To have used those home. You have now given another im- means as suggested, would have saved life. mortal to unfading glory and unspeakable money, and feeling. The rebels would joy. Who would not be a parent, even a have despaired. Union men in the South bereaved parent, under such a thought would, under a feeling of security, have And then you also are to be transplanted flocked to the national standards. Peace soon transplanted. You must first send | now would have been hailed in her near forward a few more; and prepare some ness, if not already enthroned. themselves soon to follow, and then you did not prevail; and now, after fifteen will be taken to the happy ones who have months of suffering, the work before us is gone. A reunion; a recognition; O how vastly greater than it was at the beginning. blissful.

Thus contemplating death, it loses half complish it. The means at first suggested its sadness. It must be met. It will sep- are vet within our reach, though now it arate the loving and the loved. But it will require a much greater force than takes the loved one to others loved before; and soon it will bring the loving one to the raised last Summer and kept up, and same joyous throng.

PRAYER FOR THE COUNTRY.

A throne of grace is always accessible Help in a time of need may be specially expected. There must be earnestness in prayer; importunity also; and faith. Ask, believing that ye shall receive.

Some who believe that there are Christians on both sides of this unhappy contest, are troubled with the thought that God's it. Peace and good-will demand it. The children are pleading, the one against the God of peace, and law, and order, who has other, and hence that God cannot grant the request of each. We advise praying people to give themselves no uneasiness on this score; and especially they must not a solemn duty. permit such a thought to silence them. All true Christians pray submissively. They would have only what will be for victory. The parties bring about equal God's glory, and what God will make a blessing to them; and however ardently man for man, will annihilate the few and they may desire a thing, they leave God to leave a portion of the many. There being judge of the propriety of giving it, as also then equal determination, the North will

of the time and manner. Two children may most earnestly plead but one; and he may wisely discriminate. There is nothing unnatural or improper in addition to our army. What folly is it to the proceeding. So Northern Christians require one man to do the work of two and Southern Christians may each pray, in when the two may be easily had! "I in earnest; and God may be pleased with quickly broken." the importunity of each, though he will bestow the thing asked for, only to the one class of supplicants. And there is not so direct an opposition in their prayers, as the ungodly imagine. All pray for peace-a peace which shall be truly a blessing. All ask that the right may prevail; and though

Both sides appeal to him.

cert of prayer for the country in reference viding partment does its part well, in proto the war. We have not yet seen our way as a Chaplan man shall be commissioned clear to advocate the measure. There is ister, having a is not an ordained minalready a weekly meeting in the Church; nized Christian Christian in a recogand a monthly concert for missions; and in have a cetificate of four mor who fails to and hence we do not accuse it of a design many places there is a monthly concert for this fact. We could not ask attesting to injure the army and help the enemy; Sabbath Schools. There is an annual conment to go farther in prescribing Govern- but such is its tendency. Our Military cert for colleges and annual conment to go farther in prescribing to the country's cert for colleges, and an annual week of ifications. prayer for the spread of the Gospel. The objects are all good; and the object of the proposed new concert is good. But we prefer the designation of the Chaplain. Here good mind sent there was made greatly not to multiply special days. We still hope there may be room for some bargaining for better, and, a nording to the degree of its that the war will be brief-not a permanent an exchange of influence; but still, the mative capabilities was adapted to the re-

EMPLOY AN ADEQUATE FORCE. God so wills it in his providence. We camp or the field afford. trust that in his great mercy he will spare resort to such extreme means, and the suffering which must accompany the use of according to the published notice. Thirty

But, if men would avoid evil, they must use the ordained means. If they would speedily overcome a wicked and determined Dear mother, you mourn the departure foe. We advocated at the commencement

> Counsels thus prudent and benevolent, But still the nation has the power to acthen. An army of one million of men. promptly pressed on, would have met with but little resistance. We have at length called out one million; but now almost every man in the South has become our foe, and none trust in us. Now resistance will be powerful, and our way must be fought through. Hence we need at least the half of another million, and they should be promptly brought into the field. Mercy requires this. Economy requires. ordained the use, on our part, of adequate means to the accomplishing of good ends, has made the putting forth of such energy

The war as now waged is an exhausting process; and, in the end, must give us the forces into the field; and hence the loss of possess the country. But we would rather avoid such a terrible waste. We would with a father for that which he can give to rather gain our victory by the means above indicated, and to this end we ask for the the present war, and pray oppositely. Each one prevail against him, two shall withmay believe in their right, and be deeply stand him; and a threefold cord is not

CHAPLAINS.

There is very much complaint relative to the Chaplains in the army. We sometimes hear it said that two-thirds of them are worthless; neither discharging their ministerial duties nor exhibiting the spirit believes that he is right, all allow God | which belongs to their office. We regard Each prays for victory, but for the statement as altogether extravagant. were in the ascendant. Good or arms provide the officer; but rather as a stimu-

The regimental and company officers, especially the colonel and captains, have mili which could not be elevated. Every thing. And while it lasts we should, every choice is to be made from men whose qual- quirements of military josition. And hapday, present before God the condition of lifications are attested as above noted. our country. There should be confession, It is also naturally to be supposed that and received a training which has fitted

and sorrow, and humble, earnest entreaties | many of that class of ministers who for | Death is sad and gloomy. Nature re- for mercy and favor. No Sabbath worship, some reason, whether good or bad, are unvolts at the thought. But we must meet and no meeting for prayer, and no family employed, will be applicants for the office. it. Willing, or unwilling; eyes open, or address to a throne of grace, should fail in The position affords better pay than that eyes closed, we must meet death; must presenting to God our country's wants. O given by a large majority of our churches, meet it as it seizes upon our friends, and that there were an adequate depth of feel- and it requires far less preaching; but still meet it as our own implacable and resistless | ing, a sense of sin, an earnestness of desire, | we would think it strange if as many as assailant. It is true that there is no use in a trust in God, a turning to rightcousness, two-thirds of the appointees, they being imbrooding in sorrow over an evil, while it is a forgiving spirit! Then would we cry proper men, could get the testimonials reyet distant; but it is equally true, that unto God, day and night; and he would quired. The statement must be extrava-

There is, however, reason to complain on the subject; and to remedy the evil, devo-It is now reduced to a certainty that | ted Christian men must more zealously use there can be no peace till the South is fully the means needful to get appointments; conquered. Subjugation may be a neces- not any ungodly or unministerial means, around us, and for a while it may be an in- sity. A reduction of the States to the but such as are lawful and good. Pastors condition of territories, may become a ne- are needed, rather than preachers. A cessity. A colonizing of these Territories Chaplain will find use for a ready utfrom the North-armed colonies-may be- terance. The power of extemporaneous come a necessity. If the States should be address, a good voice, and an ardent temreduced to Territories, the United States laws | perament, are qualifications. But still would of course be supreme in them, and more, he should be a man of devoted piety, hence slavery would be abolished; but to much tenderness, great amiability, and uneffect this reduction the arming of the tiring industry. A lazy man ought never slaves may become a necessity. The great- to have the office, nor a man frivolous or est necessity is peace; a stable peace se volatile. The laborious pastor, who loves curing the safety of person and property; his flock and is loved by them, is the man is gone. The family transferred has be peace founded upon the enforcing of the who should have the spiritual care of a come more in number than that left with laws, which implies the putting down of regiment. If the idle and trifling are to the rebellion. This necessity controls all have a charge, let it be at home, where the the others alluded to, and makes one or all people are less exposed, and where they are of them righteous and to be borne, when surrounded with better influences than the

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution opened on the 8th inst., such means. But it may be that all these, new students entered. This is quite enand even a servile war, which is the most couraging, in the circumstances. It is an in store for our guilty land. We pray for | Zion. Many of her educated sons have mercy. God give us peace under the devoted themselves, for a time, to the stern Constitution; a righteons peace; a frater- realities of war, in defending their country

nal peace; a whole country and a true against a most wicked and powerful rebellion. We honor them. The Lord protect them, and make them victors, and cause them and us to rejoice together in a country saved and peaceful. And we also honor our young brethren

who, not feeling themselves called to the battle-field, have hearkened to the Saviour's voice, bidding them go as laborers into his vineyard. The supply of ministers must but greater. The war presents many temptations to sin, and the need for warning and instruction increases. Ministers quite needed formerly, and multitudes also are needed in the camp.

The students of last year have not reurned as promptly as is always desirable. Their arrival is expected, and also further additions to the new class.

INEDICATED MEN.

Every age of the world, since schools of men, who have opposed education. rious objections are made. They foster pride, create an aristocracy, advance mediocrity to position, their pupils are excelled by men who have never seen a school, &c., &c. And men who have enjoyed the advantages of only the primary school, join n the cry against the graduates of the nigher institutions. Common sense and general experience show the fallacy of all

such reasonings; but they are still reit-

The Presbyterian Church has been more free from such men than some of its neighbors. But it has been the object of much vilification for its veneration for learning. A learned ministry it has ever regarded as an indispensable. We remember the time when our Methodist brethren spoke of our Colleges as "Minister Mills," and of our pastors as "man-made ministers:" and we could never go to a Methodist meeting without hearing ourselves vilified for our education. But things now are much changed in the religious world. Methodists have their Academies, Seminaries, and Colleges, and glory in them. So also the Bantists. Cumberlands, and nearly all other portions of the Church.

In Medicine, also, there is a great reform. Indian doctors, &c., &c., are not in

demand, as in days of yore. Just now the clamor is against military education. And we have been surprised to hear gentlemen who would spurn an upstart, illiterate preacher, and who would turn up their nose indignantly at the suggestion of their calling in a quack doctor, yet declaim against graduates of a Military Academy. A writer in the army says of Gen. BANKS: "He is both a soldier and a gentleman, even if he has not a West Point diploma."

This is well. It does justice to an able officer, and intimates that he would have been still the better if he had enjoyed the advantages of our National Military School. It is also a fact that he had paid great attention to military studies before he was put at the head of a United States army. But see how one of our journals com-

ments on the remark: be done. eyiently. All say: "Thy will But we have reason to believe that many of the country if it never had a West Point the Chaplains fail greatly in the discharge Military Academy, and the sooner it is pointed a day for bason Davis has ap- of their duty. This fact, however, should blotted out of existence the better. One President Lincoln diving and prayer. not be urged as a reason for neglecting to half of our difficulties arise from the jealousies and incompetency of officers who have the seal of West Point. Uncle Sam lant to the use of proper means to obtain does not need a school to raise up a set of Propositions are made for a weekly con appointment of suitable men. The epauleted paupers, who take all the airs upon them of the cadets of the titled European aristocracy.

This is worse than silly. It is intended to excite prejudice. The paper is loval. qual. School is one great means of the country's safety. It has turned out some inferior

fold of what they are.

One advantage the enemy has over us. s in military training. He had his share at West Point; and then, in addition, preparing for this very war, he had, for vears his State Military Schools. He is thus enabled to put men trained in the science of war, not only at the head of brigades and divisions, but also to have them, very extensively, for regimental and even for company officers.

It becomes us not to encourage that ignorance and illiberality, which would frown upon knowledge, and repel education, and reduce our people to the illiteracy of aborigines. It is fatuity, if not deliberate wickedness, to excite prejudice against men who have received a military education. and who are thereby enabled greatly the better to serve their country.

AFTER THE LATE BATTLE AT BULL RUN. Statements of sufferings we are not in the habit of narrating; but to do so, sometimes, is a duty. Our people will more more love and admire the brave defenders of our rights, when they know their hardships. And especially, we trust, will they man, imbued with the political ideas and in the premium on gold and rates of forgo, and stimulate others to go, to the field, so that we have a force adequate to gain victories, rather than suffer defeats; and so as to bring the war to a speedy issue. The following extract from a letter of a

of September 8th, has been furnished to us: "I came in from Bull Run vesterday with a large train of our wounded, and would have written at once to apprise all of my safety, who I hope have a desire that way; but I was too much worn out for the effort. I had been up all night with the train, which was stopped by troops blocking up the way; so that added to my fatigue, and I was very sleepy. It was almost as much as I could do to take a bath and get on some clean clothes, which I had found a Jew kind enough to sell me on Sunday. I had not changed my clothes since leaving Harrison's Landing-very seldom had any of them off, but slept i them on the ground, and performed all the work in them incident to the care of wounded men after a bloody battle of two days. And handling the wounded covered with dirt and gore, making splint cloths of old filthy tents, and all that sort of thing, you may believe to be no very cleanly job. I was consequently in such plight, and at the same time so destitute of clothing, not

wounds and performing operations, but providing food and shelter, distributing soup, and carrying wounded men on litters; and at one time I thought I would have to go at field from three to five days without food and almost without water. A passing rebel would now and then supply some little want, such as help a suffering soldier to a little water or a crust, or assist him to of this city, about to leave for the seat of change an irksome position; but there war. many lay among the clusters of swollen. blackened, ghastly carcasses of their comrades who had fallen-and yet I scarcely ever heard a murmur. I thought often when relief seemed to come so slowly, that many would die from want of attention. Food was very scarce. Most of the men had nothing in their haversacks and we had but little to give. We found a little coffee which had been spilled in the road, and some old crackers, and we bought a cow, which was slaughtered; and this, with a few cans of beef extract, was all the provision we had on hand. For myself and a Surgeon, (Dr. S. W. READ;) who was with me at one of the field hospitals, Providence had kindly provided a friend in an old negro, who boarded us, giving us 'hoecakes,' at a dollar a piece. So we fared very well, vet I never was so glad as when I was enabled to bid farewell to the place."

PUNISHING REBELS.

In a free country it is difficult to deter mine just how much criticising of the Government should be tolerated. Acts in country can best be served, but to serve it aid of the enemy are always treasonable, and the guilty should be punished; but much freedom of speech should be allowed; that our Government does not resort to the military art. such extreme measures.

a man lost his life there, for speaking says: against slavery. But now even silence will not protect a man. He must approve of the peculiar institution, and of the cause and the doings of the Confederacy, and must do so strongly, if he happens to be of Northern birth.

The following letter to the Presbyterian. shows Secession cruelty. Those who assumed the right to secede, will not allow their fellows to be faithful, even at heart. The writer is a Presbyterian minister: AMSTERDAM, O., Aug. 22, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- Please change the address of my paper from Poplar Creek. Choctaw County, Miss., to Amsterdam, Jefferson County, Ohio. Bereft of property, of health, and almost of life, I have and, after wandering through the swamps of Mississippi, travelling by night, and lying concealed during the day, and subsisting on green corn, eaten raw, and blackberries, and having none but stagnant water to drink, I at length reached the Federal lines at Rienzi, a mere skeleton,

tion of the God of Providence could have secured my escape and led me through the camps and guards of the enemy, and have preserved me in my flight through a hostile having committed no offence worthy of death, (though their charge against me of treason against the Confederate States was true,) I was heavily ironed, insulted, been hanged in a few days.

Yours truly, JOHN H. AUGHEY. We trust that no amount of such in justice and cruelty will cause the people of the North to retaliate. We must not say, we will do to them as they have done unto us. God has given a different law. Christianity cherishes a better spirit.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, American missionary in Paris, France, in writing to the Cabinet: and then adds:

prejudices of the period preceding the re- eign exchange. pellion, would probably have been the ëminent as to call forth universal admira-Brigade Surgeon to his family, under date tion; yet there have been scores who have change, who, having sold on short time, our army in that year will probably be felt the full weight and sorrow of the war, and will be ready for the combined and proper moment arrives, the man for the age daily exchanges are \$25,680,000. our will probably appear; but he will be so bound up by the perils of the time, as ing a bad compromise with slavery, or of attempting the exercise of despotic power | week. in the North.'

A "very great" man is sometimes a great blessing from the Lord; but sometimes, also, he is a scourge in the Lord's hand. We trust the Lord will give us the wisdom the same time so destitute of clothing, not having seen my valise for a month, that the sin of trading with a Jew on the Sabbath, troubled my conscience less than the dirt did.

"We had a sorry time at Bull Run. In the first place we sustained another signal and inglorious defeat—almost another stampede like that of a year ago. Our dead and wounded were left on the field in the hands of the enemy. I remained with a few Surgeons to look after them, and was engaged for a week not only in dressing wounds and performing operations, but pro-

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND. THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D., pastor of the Park Street Congregational church. digging graves. Many men lay on the who is one of the most popular preachers. in Boston, has been granted leave of absence for nine months, for the purpose of acting as Chaplain to the Cadet Regiment

> REV. T. N. HASKELL, who has just returned from a tour in Europe and the Holy Land, has received a unanimous call to resume his labors in East Boston, as pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Haskell was for four years pastor of a Presby-

Resolved, By the Alumni of Williams College here assembled, that the war which the United States are now waging for the suppression of the slaveholders' great but causeless rebellion, requires the cooperation of all authorities and all citizens, and we and will soon give it to the belie. Resolved, By the Alumni of Williams upon others, not only to study how the

actively, without ceasing, and with all the

means possible and lawful Resolved, further, That, in order to meet the exigences of this iron time, all peaceand when that liberty is abused, it is bet- ful pursuits must accommodate themselves ter to suppress the paper, or imprison the to the demands of war, and our youth, esman, or both, than to proceed to capital pecially, should become acquainted with the use of arms: and we therefore recommends the use of arms; and we therefore reompunishment. The shedding of blood, for mend to the trustees and faculty of this the atterance of words, is a measure which | College to give the students, hereafter, durcan be but seldom justifiable. We are glad ing the way, instruction and exercise in rest and recreation should

THE AMERICAN BOARD (A. B. C. F. M.) of pastors at such times In the Confederacy, however, men must will hold its annual meeting at Springfield, clergymen who have no be exceedingly cautious. It was so in the Mass., beginning on Tuesday, October 7, South even previously to Secession. Many at four o'clock. The Missionary Herald Seminaries.

The sermon is expected to be preached by Prof. Henry Smith, of Lane Seminary. The good people of Springfield appear to be making the most full and complete arrangements, not only for the reception and entertainment of those who will come from a distance, and the temporary refreshment of those from adjoining towns, but in regard to every thing connected with the interest and success of such a gathering. The financial condition of the Board is

likely to be an absorbing subject of deliberation. The troubles of the country have reduced the contributions to the treasury to an unprecedented extent. Thus, the receipts for July were less than \$25,000_ not half so much as during the same month deficiency to be made up reached Amsterdam, a refugee from Southern cruelty. I was incarcerated in the military prison at Tupelo, on a charge of being a Union man. I would have been doubt not that the meeting will be a large noon, have been fesume. This is in adof the year before. In three months, the 14,000. one, and that a more than usual number of dition to the regular. New-England members and friends of the each particular church

It has been customary in the New-Eng-Trustees of the Theolog land Colleges to have an Alumni dinner. Kenyon College, the immediately after the close of the Com- Dr. Goodwin, of Phila mencement Exercises, for the purpose of nomination for Preside renewing old friendships and of awakening lege. The Board un my system shattered, and my health so much impaired that I fear it will be a long fresh interest in the institution. A Brown the appointment Distriction of the appointment Distriction of the appointment. much impaired that I fear it will be a long University, Providence, Rhode Island, a duly advised of his el

them to do eminent service for their coun- | Heavily ironed and closely guarded, nothing | very interesting reunion of this kind took try. We wish they were in number five less than the almost miraculous interposiumni marshalled their forces on the church green, and having scaled College Hill, encountry. Having labored eleven years in tered the spacious tent on the field behind the South as a minister and teacher, and the college buildings, and sat down before the collation, which yielded to vigorous attacks and was soon demolished.

President Sears, having spoken briefly, starved, and had I not escaped, would have called on Dr. Wayland, who spoke of his former connexion with the College, and of the success of the Rhode Island troops in the war, and expressed the belief that God was chastening us for our neglect of him. Governors Sprague, of R. I., Washburn. of Maine, Andrew, of Mass., and Berry, of N. H., spoke. Speeches were also made by Judge Thomas, Rev. Drs. J. G. Warren. R. Babcock, and S. Peck, and by others.

NEW-YORK.

THERE is a little more demand for mon Methodist, N. Y., speaks of there being no ey, yet the supply is easy at 5 to 6 per really great man, at present, in the British cent. for call loans. The best grades of business paper are scarce, and are in de-"I think the same remark will apply to mand at 5 to 6 per cent. for dates not exour own country. Many people wonder ceeding four months. Long dates are not when they know its intensity. They will and complain that 'no great man' has yet in favor, it being thought a sign of weakappeared in America, even during the ness for any house to give long notes unstorm and pressure of the civil war. But der present circumstances. There has Providence is wiser than we are: A great been a considerable advance since our last,

The export of gold, however, has further death of us. A great' warrior, especially, abated. The shipments of the week would be a perilous possession for our coun- amount to \$555,297. The demand occatry. Thus far none have appeared so pre- sioning the advance in premium, came from the speculators for a fall on the stock exdone their duty nobly as commanders of had to buy large to make good their delivdivisions or brigades. By 1863, experience, on maturity of contract. The exence will have been added to the scientific ports of produce were smaller last week, preparation of scores of other generals; and and imports higher. On Monday, the premium on gold was 191 to 191 on the stock equal to any army in the world. By that exchange, and 192 on the street. Some time, too, the people of the North will have | bullion dealers asked 120. The banks have increased their stock of specie, holding at date of last returns \$36.139.000. energetic policy which alone is needed to Their loans now amount to \$158,500,000, put an end to the rebellion. When the and deposits to \$142,663,000. The aver-

The imports last week were in value \$5,478,664, and exports, other than of speto be incapable of doing either of the two cie, \$2,500,776—only one-half the value things which a 'great' and successful hero of the imports—hance a falling off in the might have tried in 1862—either of mak- amount of commercial bills of exchange. An increase is anticipated this current

THERE is more business doing in all departments. Jobbers are busy buying and selling, and country buyers are coming forward. Army and cotton goods, and dress goods, are mostly wanted. The prices of

rapid fluctuations in prices, consequent upon the variable and upon the variable and is satisfactory news from Europe, the rapid manges in freights and exchange. The perent high prices for sound shipping qualties, and the reduced limits to most forigin orders, have greatly depressed the native. The uncertainty respecting exchange from day to day, has served to chick business materially, and many shipped are disposed to hold off until the market becomes steady. es satisfactory news

WE understand that he late Rev. Dr. Bethune had just written the "Memors of his Mother," before he ied for Europe, where he died. She was le wife of Divie Bethune, Esq., of this and daughter of Mrs. Isabella Graham a sainted memory, whose life and writingsare so precious terian church in Washington City, and has in the Church. Mrs. Chune was the labored successfully the last four years in East Boston.

Last Boston.

Correge at the late the late to bless the city. With her AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE, at the late were a sociated many object eminent and excellent women, like Mrs. Hoffman and were presented to the Alumni by David Dudley Field, Esq., of this city, and unanDr. Becliude left behing him. It is a beautiful tribute of filial beautiful tribute of filial eve and venera-tion, which the friends of Dr. Bethune

THE city churches w a have been closed during the past mon ere reopened last Sabbath, most of the tors and people having returned from cation in the country. The subject of ing churches in the Summer, has receive good deal of against the practice. By e setting in tended that the pastor's sal period of is not prewith; it is proposed to e interfered ly the places the labors of and of licentiates from oral charges.

PHILADELL

THE RETURN of the ta of Philadelphia for the prean increase of only 1,10 year shows with 1861—the return of s compared 114,836, and that of 1862 footing up MUCH ALARM existed

the people of this city, decount of the threatened rebels into Pennsylvan Pance of the greatly exposed to any lan This city is enemy, that should be rei tack from an

THE DRAFT is falling ry heavily on the people here owing to fact that the

y meetings of

AT the late meeting the Board of Seminary and of the Rev. a, was put in Kenyon Colusly confirmed dwin has been