PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.---SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862

Banner. Presbyterian

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862

Danville Theological Seminary .--- This Institution necessarily suspends operations. The rebel invasion makes a continuance of its work impracticable. We see it stated that Professor YERKES is now at Hatboro, Pa., and would supply a congregation for some time, if invited.

Synod of Pittsburgh.

HERRIOTTSVILLE, Sept. 23, 1862. REV. DR. M'KINNEY :-- Rev. Messrs. D. M'Cay and A. Torrance, with F. G. Bailey, elder, were appointed to prepare a Narrative on the State of Religion, to be presented at the next meeting of Synod. Brother M'Cay has since deceased, and brother Torrance expects to be absent. You will therefore, per Banner, request Presbyterial Narratives to be sent to F. G. Bailey, Pittsburgh. WM. JEFFERY,

Stated Clerk Synod of Pittsburgh.

Jefferson College.-This institution opened a new Collegiate year September 17th, under more favorable auspices than were expected. Over thirty new students presented themselves for admission during the first two days of the term. As it is known that quite a number who intended to enter are with the militia on the border and will soon be discharged, and that others are delaying on account of the expected draft, it is probable that the College will receive an accession of over sixty students-a little more than half its usual annual accession before the breaking out of the rebellion.

ity.

A Mistake Corrected .- We understand that Rev. Dr. PLUMER stated in his Presbytery, complainingly, that a journal had published a communication from "New-Jersey," commenting unfavorably on his course, and had refused to publish a letter to him from Dr. HODGE, which was favorable. This is a mistake. The "New-Jersey" article was a communication intended for the public; that from Dr. HODGE was a private letter to Dr. PLUMER. It was a breach of confidence and courtesy in Dr. PLUMER to tender it to the press. and would have been very wrong in us to make it public. And farther ; Dr. HODGE said, in that letter, (we have the copy Dr. P. sent us.) not one word in favor of Dr. PLUMER'S course, position, or sentiments.

Colonization --- Many of our readers take a deep interest in the colonizing of the free and freed people of color. The euterprise of the President and Senator Pomeroy, which was about locating a colony in Chiriqui, was interrupted by remonstrances of the Costa Rican Minister at Washington. The difficulties alleged have been partly re-

ANTI-SLAVERY AND ABOLITION. suppose. To some extent they correspond, In its moral and social aspects it concerns and yet there is between them a vast dif. | the whole nation. Christians especially

ference. Anti-Slavery is a sentiment. Ab- will take in it a very deep interest. olition is an act. The one manifests itself by language-by stating principles, giving instruction, reasoning, remonstrating. &c. The following is the substance of a re cent regulation relative to packages sent to The other implies a deed done.

Anti-Slavery will always produce Aboliand from the army, by express : tion where there is a rightful authority to Government has recently placed Inspectors in the express offices at Washington, act. The master will release his slave. Alexandria, Georgetown, Baltimore, New-The State will annul its laws. In each inbern. Port Royal, and other offices near stance, however, there will be a regard to the Army, for the examination of soldiers' the rights and interests of the parties. parcels and other freight going within Circumstances will be considered, for these military lines. They open and inspect are God's dispensations. The rights of each package, and when found to contain liquor of any kind-even one bottle-they parties, social interests, time, mode, comseize and confiscate the whole contents. pensation, provision, will, or should be. all These Inspectors likewise open and examine estimated. all return freight sent from within military

Anti-Slavery may spring from various lines, in search of contraband articles sources, but it will always be a fruit of the stolen or improperly obtained by the ship per, and seize all such articles. Gospel, where the whole of the Gospel is

It is a pity that there should have arisen received into an honest heart; and being of a need for such strictness; but there being the Gospel it will never interfere beyond really a necessity for it, we trust the offithe limits of social right. The spirit that cers of Government will be most vigilant. would interfere beyond the boundaries of Liquor is ruinous. It exposes our men to social right, is modern Abolitionism. This surprises, and leads to defeats and surrenis Abolition's distinctive feature; as we ders. We have also heard of the stealing, understand it. or robbing, and sending home, of pictures, Some make the sentiment that slavery is

plate, and other valuable articles, in quar-1 sin, the distinctive feature of Abolition. ters where we should not have had the They are wrong. Tens of thousands regard least suspicion. It will be a monstrous slavery as a sin, who would not go a step disgrace, and an evil, if our soldiers learn beyond their own country, or their own to be thieves and robbers. The great body State, to interfere with it; that is, they of them are above such wickedness and would not transcend their rightful authormeanness; and the few who may become

culprits, should be detected and punished. But the statement, "Slavery is a sin," depends for its correctness upon the defini-EXHAUSTION IN EASTERN VIRGINIA. tion given to Slavery. If by Slavery we mean the servitude implied in the tenth commandment: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's man servant nor his maid servant"; if we mean by it the relation of master and servant as recognized by our Saviour in his instructions: and if we mean the service implied and regulated by the apostolic teachings, then slavery is no sin; that is, if men will reduce Slavery to Gospel principles, it is no sin. But if by Slavery we mean the sys-South. tem of servitude ordained and enforced by Southern laws and Southern customs, then

Slavery is a sin. It is a sin to be confessed, repented of, and abandoned immediately. The first thing the Southerners ties to the enemy's soil. It is, in fact, a do, individually and as States, should be the taking away of all those things in Slavery which make it a system of oppression, and contrary to the Word of God. This, however, is their work, and not the work of the General Government. Civil government was not instituted to suppress sin, as such. Heresy is a sin, and so is Romanism, and so is ingratitude; but the magistrate may not touch these things. And

our Government is limited even in matters drums and tramplings of three conquests

These terms are not synonymous, as some | neither the time nor space to discuss it. | crowning his career by his death on the field of: onflict.

600D.

A MEETING was lately held by several hundred women of various denominations, in Park Street church, when a circular

was presented and adopted, which is addressed to all Christian women throughout the United States. The object aimed at may be learned from the following extract:

Allow us affectionately to suggest that you form circles of prayer throughout the land, and to propose as subjects of our prayers, the following:

First of all, the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the entire nation; that we may repent of our personal and national sins: humble ourselves; and so be prepared to receive the blessings of a righteous peacewhich shall redound to the glory of God's holy name.

For our beloved President and his Counsellors :

For the Officers of our Army and Navy For our Soldiers and Seamen, that their heads may be covered in the day of battle, and that they may be kept from the vices incident to war; and especially for those who are in prisons and hospitals, that they may be sustained amid their privations and sufferings, or prepared for death : For our Chaplains and Surgeons, that they may be faithful to the sacred trusts committed to them:

For our afflicted and bereaved families For the Ministers of the Gospel, that they may be taught of God to show the the people his whole will: For the oppressed of our land, that their

deliverance may be hastened. We have agreed to observe Monday of every week as a day of special prayer for these objects; assembling at 10 Å. M., and

3 P. M.; each service to occupy two hours. And now, dear sisters, we commend you to the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, trusting that we shall none of us be found wanting when our country and our Saviour call us to labor and to pray.

AT a late meeting of the State Conference of the Congregational churches of Massachusetts, an Essay was read by the Rev. William Barrows, of Reading, on the question. "In what way shall the tendency of Sabbath Desecration be resisted ?"

Some preliminary remarks were made before the question was directly answered. 1. Sabbath breaking is not a solitary sin. 2. Sabbath breaking never obtains a prominent place among the sins of any

3. Sabbath breaking must be met and are.

Ways in which Desecration is to be overcome.

1. It may be overcome by distinctly un derstanding our obligations to keep it. 2. By services that are strictly religious. 3. By using a large portion of the day n public services. 4. By keeping our churches open in the not season. 5. By paying better attention to the lat ter part of the fourth commandment.

7. By purifying our homes from secular

before our going to press, that we have the practical duties of the war, scaling and Almost without exception they entered the to wreathe his young brow with the still neither the time nor space to diameter it crowning his array to the will field with full ranks of a thousand men tenderer beauty of resignation to the will

ECCLESIASTICAL.

S. P. KINKAID, Temp. Clerk.

S. J. M. EATON, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF HILLSBORO' is to

meeting. The following resolution was adopted at a late

quent churches an imperative injunction to

with Pastors and Supplies, and the precise

amount of their indebtedness to the same, that

they may be recorded on the Minutes of Presby-tery." THOS. W. HYNES, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY CITY

stands adjourned to meet in the First church,

Allegheny City, on the First Tuesday of October

The PRESBYTERY OF DONEGAL will meet

at the opening of the sessions. JOHN FARQUHAR, Stated Clerk.

equillas Presbyterian church, on the First

fuesday (the 7th) of October, at 11 o'clock A.

M. Sessional Records will be reviewed at this

meeting. Members or Commissioners coming by railroad

will be met in Lewistown on Tuesday, the 7th,

The PRESBYTERY OF ROCK RIVER will

meet at Dixon, on Monday evening, October

13th, at 71 o'clock. Assessments for the Con-

tingent Fund will be called for.

WILLIAM ANNAN, Stated Clerk.

JAMES DAVIS, Stated Clerk.

ROBERT HAMILL.

S. T. WILSON, Stated Clerk.

JOHN MOFFAT, Stated Clerk.

W. W. WOODEND, Stated Clerk,

Stated Clerk.

at 10 o'clock A. M.

to the church.

each. These seventeen thousand volun- of God.

element; and it is fair to assume that it has contributed twenty to twenty-five thousand men to the ranks. THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE proprosed to raise 50,000 men in this State, and put Fremont and Mitchell at their head, to engage in the war a la mode secession. Prominent gentlemen on the Committee withdrew their names and their funds-the Government at Washington disapproved of the measure, and the matter is held in abeyance at least for the present. THE REV. DR. E. C. WINES, at one time

pastor of a Presbyterian church on Long Island, author of a large work on "The Hebrew Commonwealth," for several years a Professor in Washington College, Pa., and latterly President of the City University of St. Louis, has become corresponding Secretary to the New-York Prison Association, to whose philanthropic enterprises he will for the time devote his en- | tery." tire time and energy. The Independent says: "The friends of this institution look upon his acceptance with great pleasure, and welcome him cordially to the honorable labors of his office. He has already issued a comprehensive circular, embodying a great amount of information concerning prisons and prisoners, with statis-

tics whose magnitude shows how extensive is the work which such an Association may find to do."

PHILADELPHIA.

GEN. HENRY BOHLEN of this city, was killed on the 22d of August in the battle on the Rappahannock, in Virginia. The family in Philadelphia, have since learned that John Borie Bohlen, the son of the General, died at Baden Baden, in Germany, on the very day that his father fell mortally wounded in the action named.

PERHAPS no city in the Union has done more than Philadelphia to aid the Government in crushing out this wicked rebellion. Her citizens have contributed freely both men and treasure. Over \$1,-000,000 has been raised in aid of the bounwill meet in St. Clairsville, on the First Tuesday of October, at 11 o'clock A. M. ty fund for volunteers; subscription of the city corporation, \$500,000; private subscriptions to the general fund, \$450,-000; private subscriptions to the Corn Exchange regiment, \$25,000; subscription of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, \$50,-000; subscription of Reading Railroad Company, \$25,000; private subscription

The PRESBYTERY OF SALTSBURG stands adjourned to meet at Centre church, on the First Tuesday of October, at 2 o'clock P. M. The PRESBYTERY OF NEWTON will hold its next sessions at Hackettstown, N. J., on the First Tuesday of October, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. Sessional Narratives must be forwarded sides these subscriptions, there have been

for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be observed as such, viz.

All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty, by a court martial. of vio-lating this article, shall be dismissed from the

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this service. act shall take effect from and after its passage. Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 11th, 1862, and which sections are n the words and figures following:

in the words and bgutes tohowing. SEC. 9. And be it further enasted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army; The PRESBYTERY OF ERIE will meet at and all slaves captured from such persons, or de-Conneautville, Pa., on the Third Tuesday (21st) of October, at 6 o'clock P. M. serted by them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and meet in Hillsboro', on the Friday before the second Wednesday in October, being the 3d day of the month, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sessional shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves. Records, and written reports of Settlements with

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shail Pastors and Stated Supplies, are required at this be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hin-dered in his liberty, except for the crime of meeting, viz.: "That Presbytery send to delinsome offence against the laws, unless the person claiming such fugitive, shall first make oath that send up to Presbytery, at the annual Fall meet-ings, an accurate and full report of Settlements the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto. No person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of greeably to adjournment, in the church of Slate the United States, to observe, obey and enforce. Ridge, on Tuesday, October 7th, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rev. J. C. Thom will preach within their respective sphere of service, the act and sections above recited, and the executive will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of he United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto, throughout the rebellion, shall upon the The PRESBYTERY OF BLAIRSVILLE adrestoration of the Constitutional relation between journed to meet at Poke Run, on the First Tues-day of October, at 2 o'clock P. M. the United States and their respective States, and the people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the The PRESBYTERY OF HUNTINGDON will hold its next stated meeting in the East Kisha-

loss of slaves. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twentysecond day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the at 91 o'clock A. M., by conveyances to bear them eighty-seventh

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Scc'y of State.

Washington, Sept. 22, 1862.

Washington.

Sept. 19.—Gen. McClellan's dispatches to-day, announcing the final triumph of the Army of the The PRESBYTERY OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE Potomac, were the occasion for the most popular demonstrations of that confidence which has pre-vailed here since he took the field. In official ircles it was especially notable, the news being eceived in all quarters with unbounded joy. No less extravagant were the encomiums passed upon its commander than the army itself-an army hat, under another leader, only a month since, came reeling back from defeated fields. The public at large had its interest wrought to the highest point to-day, and the anxiety to hear the news was almost unequalled. When it reached the bulletin, at Willard's, an immense crowd gathered, and George Francis Train was called mond t Allerwards, he mounted a chair, aad made a speech to the crowd, which was frequently interrupted with sheers for McClellan. At other places, equally impromptu demonstrations were made over the great success. Adjutant General Thomas left for Annapolis o-day, to organize the paroled prisoners into brigades, preparatory to their being sent to the North-west to operate against the Indians. It is now probable that not more than half of their number will be sent. Infantry are not needed in that campaign so much as mounted riflemen. Hon. Cassius M. Clay publishes a card to-day, denying that he has ever said a word to the President about Gov. Morton, or in favor of making him the commander of the North-western grand division of troops. He has never proposed any other way of carrying on the war than by the constituted authorities, nor desired the overbrow of the President, or the establishment of the dictatorship of Fremont, or any other man. He calls upon the country to trust the President, as he himself does, and pronounces the assertions oncerning him calumnious. The President has promoted Brigadier General Robert Schenck to be major-general. Sept. 20 .- The President and Cabinent are jubilant over the events of the week. There is to longer a coubt of McClellan's admirable generalship. It is now admitted that the President, Maj. Gen. Halleck, (who was appointed to his present position through McClellan's influence,) and even secretary Stanton himself, earnestly sought McClellan's services, turning to him as their chief reliance and hope in the terrible strait to which Gen. Pope's blunders had brought them. Hours were spent in earnest conversation on the subject in pressing the matter on the young General, and the result was a better understanding all round and satisfaction to all. The result has shown the wisdom of the Government's selection, by demonstrating the ability of the brave and army-worshipped chieftain to organize victory. Great expectations have been indulged in that Gen. McClellan was going to bag Lee, Jackson, Howell Cobb. one and all, but was it ever known that an army of 100,000 or 150,000 men was bagged by another army of only equal numbers, bagged by another army of only equal numbers, especially with the topographical advantages pos-sessed by the insurgents? That until the sur-render of Harper's Ferry to the rebels General McClellan anticipated the capture of a large portion of their forces and munitions, and the consequent greatest demoralization and weakening of their army, is highly probable; but the un

people.

the spirit aroused at the North will not

The Richmond Examiner says:

matter of necessity that we should do so.

eighteen months it has been reduced to a condition nearly resembling that of Middle Germany after the thirty years' war. The

The vigorous efforts of the rebels to ransfer the seat of war Northward, is a matter of necessity. They want food and fornge. Vengeful feelings, doubtless, enter into their calculations, and hopes also of political benefit, and of influence at

European Courts. But the want of supplies had a main influence. We trust that the invasion will be but brief; and that

subside till the foe shall be driven far, far,

State has been desolated. At the end of

have not visited it, know the extent to which this unfortunate portion of the

war is, or should be, a transfer of hostili-

ject of the Confederacy at this stage of the overcome in the same way that other sins

"Reason indicates that the aim and ob-

It is difficult to see how an enormous army can be subsisted in Northern Virginia during the coming Winter. Every thing that

it consumes will have to be transported there from great distances, for it is now literally an army in the desert. Few who

6. By abstaining from personal gratifi-

cations.

teers, forming one cavalry, two artillery, and fourteen infantry regiments, by no Rev. W. C. NEELY has been called to the means comprise all the Germans who have entered the ranks. While it is true that a churches of Uhricksville and New Philfew of the men who enlisted in the German adelphia, Ohio. organizations belonged to other European nations, it is equally certain that scarcely a regiment has been formed in this city without embodying some of the German

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES. The PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY will meet at Sunbury, on the Third Tuesday (21st) of October, at 11 o'clock A. M. J. R. COULTER, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF CLARION stands adjourned to meet at Licking, the last Tuesday of September, at 11 o'clock A. M.

moved; and the following from the National Intelligencer, indicates the present state of the affair :

"The Government has, it is reported. completed the arrangements for a settlement of colored people in Central America, giving to Senator Pomeroy, who is to conduct it, full authority over the whole affair. The precise point to be colonized is not vet indicated. The emigrants will be provided with all the necessary farming implements. clothing and subsistence, and will be sent out in a first-class steamer early in October. It is stated that four thousand applicants are now anxiously waiting to take passage to this new El Dorado.

BEV. DR. PLUMER.

This distinguished Divine has left us, officially. He will be missed greatly. No man has filled a higher place, or been more efficient in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church in this region, for the last nine years, than he. But there is no man so strong that he can stand up against, and brave successfully, the sentiment of the religious public. To think it. is an indication of mental weakness. To attempt it, is a manifestation of pride and obstinacy. The community is too strong for the individual.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Western Theological Seminary, on September 18th, Dr. PLUMER, quite unexpectedly to all, tendered his resignation as a Professor in the Institution. He was led to this by a state of affairs relative to himself. which is well known to the public. The Directors, a large number being present, discussed for a time the affairs of the Seminary in their present aspect, and then, unanimously, accepted the resignation.

There are still four Professors in the Seminary, and instruction will be continued in all the branches of study. The Professors who remain will divide among them the subjects which had been under the charge of Dr. PLUMER. They will call in aid. if needful.

On the next day, the 19th, the Presbytery of Allegheny City met, according to the published call. Dr. PLUMER tendered his resignation of his charge of the Central church. The congregation presented a long and ably written remonstrance, in which, among other things, they express a strong desire to retain their pastor. The Presbytery, after a respectful deliberation, granted Dr. PLUMER's request. The Doctor then asked for, and obtained, a dismission from the Presbytery of Allegheny City, to connect himself with the Presbytery of

Burlington, N. J. The Directors of the Seminary very generously voted to Dr. PLUMER his salary to January 1st, and the use of the Professor's house till April 1st. The Doctor, however, left for the East immediately after the rising of Presbytery; and his family are arranging to follow him in a few days. Some remarks in the daily papers about the students' demonstrations in favor of Dr. PLUMER, are exaggerations. They had a great respect for their able teacher; and in this they but shared with all men who could appreciate talents and energy.

But only a few, if any of them, sympathized with his secession proclivities.

of civil and social life. It is bounded and hemmed in by a Constitution which gives it no power over Slavery, awful as is that Southern evil.

Hence it is that the men of the North. though generally they are intensely antislavery, are not generally Abolitionists. They abolished Slavery in their own States; but they would not go into other States to abolish it; just as they do not go to Ireland, and to the English mines, and to India, and to China, to relieve the millions, and hundreds of millious, who in those countries are oppressed by British power and injustice.

The sentiment of Anti-Slavery we be lieve to be of the Gespel, and we would cherish it. And to promote it we would send the Gospel by the hands of men who are living exemplifications of its spirit and beneficence, to every people under heaven. The act of Abolition we would not attempt to perform, beyond the boundaries of our own rightful authority.

THE PRESIDENT HAS A POLICY.

despotism-a tyranny equal to any of the In another column we give the Presi age. The mind has forever been bound dent's recent Proclamation. We are glad here. Freedom of opinion has never been to see a policy announced. We are not tolerated below Mason and Dixon's line. Men have not been permitted to hold, much prepared to say that we heartily approve of less express, their own opinions. A man it, in every particular and every shade. might conscientionsly have believed sla-But it was high time that something defivery to have been a burden upon the nite should be settled and made known. State, but he dare not let the public know We select the particulars : that such were his convictions He would

at once be proscribed in business, and hap-1. The Constitutional relation of the United States to each of the States and the py indeed might he be, if he escaped without a coat of tar and feathers. Freedom people thereof, is to be restored. Let this of speech and the press was a thing unpurpose be held to inflexibly, and executed | known in the South. We shall never accomplish our magnificent destiny until with vigor.

these are free. The war is unbinding 2. The compensated emancipation and colonization of the people of color, is to be that it liberates the black, but the white them. The true glory of the war is not pressed upon Congress and the States. men of the South. They are already be-The principle is good; and we hope that ginning to shout for joy. And when the means, righteous and practicable, may be war closes, they will join their voices in one loud hallelujah to the God of liberty discovered. for their deliverance. We look with pride

3. The law against the return of fugitive and joy to the good time coming when slaves, by military and naval officers; and American freemen shall be free in deed, as the law freeing, in certain defined circum- well as in name." stances, slaves captured or otherwise coming into our hands, their owners being rebels, is EASTERN SUMMARY.

to be enforced. Good. Let the enforcement be prompt and undeviating. We have no doubt about the constitutionality and the uprightness of these laws.

4. "On the first day of January, in the sachusetts 12th Regiment:

year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, for any efforts they may make for their actual treedom. This is the grand feature of the Procla-

mation. This will bring party politics to a crisis. Is this measure constitutional? Are our circumstances such that to save the nation's life, or to secure its peaceful existence, this measure is necessary? Will the nation sustain the President, in this measure? Is it justifiable before God and man?

nublications. have not produced elsewhere the ravages and waste which the struggles of the Southkeep the Sabbath holv. ern and the Northern hosts have caused in Piedmont, Virginia, during the past and THE Hartford Courant says:

present Summers. It will take one hundred full years to restore that country to the condition in which the war found it."

THE WAR AND FREEDOM. We find the Cambridge Intelligencer,

ublished in a part of Maryland where slavery greatly abounds, quoted as follows : "We have never doubted that the war which the rebels have inaugurated would

ber of men required for nine months to prove to be the destruction of slavery. some five thousand. Of the nine months Ve warned the people at the time that it begun, and events have already proved the volunteers, we believe nearly if not quite five thousand were in camp and barracks truth of our predictions. It is truly on on Saturday, and a large number of volunthe part of rebels, a war of freedom to the teers went into camp on Monday. If we are black men of the South. But this is not not mistaken. Connecticut has raised her all. There is another sense in which this full quota, and over, without adding one is a war of freedom. There are other men of the drafted men. We hope that it will in the South to be freed as well as black men. The white men of the South need be found to be true, and that every drafted man will be discharged. We want to have the strong arm of the Government to lift it said that Connecticut has furnished her the yoke from their necks. These have full quota, and every man a volunteer."

endured a slavery far transcending that of the blacks. The social system of the South has never been anything short of a

NEW-YORK.

THE market for money is again easier, and rates rule from 4 to 5 per cent. to the leading brokers. Gold also has fallen in value, receding from 1193, to which it had advanced, down to 117 2 @117 on Monday of the current week. Business notes are few on the market, and are readily taken at 5 to 6 per cent. if not over four months, and if first class. Inferior names and long dates are neglected. Business is

now conducted mainly for cash. The amount of specie shipped last, week was \$1,042,835-yet the banks have added nearly a million to their stock, which now amounts to 371 millions.

The banks of the country are putting out a great amount of currency-many have issued to the full extent of their limits by charter; and the tendency, consequently, is to lower interest rates

The commerce of the country is yery brisk. Large amounts of produce are coming forward, which keep our canals and railroads in full freight, and supply the active foreign demand. The imports last week amounted to \$3,349,142, and exports to \$2.820.873, and the exports of this week will amount to much more

TRADE is more active, both at auction and at private sale. Jobbers are multiplying sales, their Fall business having active-

ly commenced. The cost of cotton and wool is still increasing, and that of goods,

therefore, must follow. The stocks of The death of this gallant officer on the battlefield of Centerville has awakened goods are light, and not at all in proportion much feeling among his own friends, and to the demand, present and coming ; therethose of his illustrious father. Col. Webfore holders are more firm, and ask prices ster, son of Daniel Webster and Grace more conformable to the cost of goods. (Fletcher) Webster, was born in Ports-Cash terms prevail, and never before was mouth, N. H., July 28th, 1813, but lived there so general a rule as now for cash most of his life in Boston. He graduated at Harvard College in 1833, and his popuprices, as the difference between cash and larity in the class is proved by the fact credit prices is very great. There being that he was chosen Class Orator. He nevno surplus stock, there is no competition er aspired after political honors. He maramong sellers. The competition is among ied Miss White, of Salem, who, with three children, survives him. He was appointed buyers, and such as pay cash have always

Secretary of Legation to Hon. Caleb Cushthe preference. ing in the Chinese embassy of 1842, and THE German recruiting movement which held a position in the Boston Custom

is now in progress in this city brings prom-House under the Administrations of Pierce inently before the public not only the fact and Buchanan. He was among the earliest of the large losses that have been sustained. to rally a regiment at his country's call." He led the 12th Massachusetts through by the regiments whose ranks it is proposed this city more than a year ago, and re- to fill up, but the truth-not hitherto fully ceived a public ovation, which Gov. An- appreciated—that, of the regiments organdrews, of that State, attended. Since that | ized in this city, not less than seventeen

The Proclamation reached as so shortly time he has been assidnously devoted to were enlisted from among the Germans.

numerous others to regiments and compa-8. It requires a deeper tone of piety to nies, which must sum up some thousands of dollars. Notwithstanding these exceed- o'clock A. M.

ingly large and liberal subscriptions, and " Connecticut may well feel proud of her also the large losses incurred through the position, being ahead of all other States in swindling default of Southern debtors, filling her quota under the call for 600,000 business continues good. Labor is in good men. She has not only more than filled her quota, but has sent off eight full regidemand. and the business of merchants ments for three years, all completely armed larger by far than would naturally be exand equipped and well officered. She has pected in the present peculiar condition of also furnished quite a number of troops for the country. Storekeepers generally are the old regiments and raised a new battery, making more than two thousand over the laying in good stocks, and otherwise makthree years quota, which reduces the numing preparations for an active season.

> THE SPRING GARDEN WATER WORKS were greatly damaged by the late freshet; but, as we learn from the Press, the work of repairing it is rapidly going on. A force of three hundred men is employed all the time, including Sundays. A portion of the wall of the forebay is carried away, and nearly all the coping. The iron railing has been entirely destroyed. Part of the stone work, some stones weighing 600 pounds, was carried a distance of 150 feet. The culvert running through the grounds, and under the boilers, was carried away and filled with dirt. This will require a renewal of the work on the culvert for a distance of 500 feet. The water was about eighteen inches higher than was ever known; in fact, so high as to entirely extinguish the fires in the furnaces. Over. sixty feet of one of the three ascending mains at 31st and Thompson streets was carried away. The other two were thrown so much out of place as to require overhauling about the same length. These mains are now being relaid on heavy trestle work, and the repairs will be completed on

done to the grounds at these works. WHO CAN READ the following without

tears! We copy from the Press :

Several charitable ladies lately visited one of our military hospitals. Every refreshment that could be furnished, they supplied. Ice-cream was handed round, and the poor invalids eagerly partook of it. In one corner of the room, however, the in one corner bad not been touched limits. And that the effort to colorite On the bed, by the little table containing them, lay a young boy, his features pale his eyelids drooping. A lady gently fan-ning his fair forchead, softly whispered "the poor little fellow is asleep, we must not disturb him."

"No, ma'am, I'm not asleep," he an-"Well, my little fellow," continued the

" Very much so," he replied. "Did n't you see me place this on your little table?" reaching for the plate of

cream. "Oh, yes," he answered, tremulously, but I shut my eyes and cried to myself." " Cried, my child ! why, what made you

cry, my dear ?' "Oh, madam ! if you will pull the quilt down a little, you will see."

The lady did so, and found that he had no arms! Both of them he had lost in battle. Poor little fellow! the sympathy of si-

lence and tears was all that could be be-

The PRESBYTERY OF STEUBENVILLE will hold its stated Fall meeting in Annapolis, on the First Tuesday (7th day) of October next, at 10 ROBERT HERRON Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF WASHINGTON will hold its next stated meeting in Claysville, on the First Tuesday (7th day,) of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. ALEX. McCARRELL, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet st West Newton, on the First Tuesday of Octo-ber, at 3½ o'clock P. M. J. M'CLINTOCK, Stated Clerk.

SYNODICAL.

The SYNOD OF WHEELING stands adjourned to meet at Washington, Pa., on the Third Fri-day of October, (17th.) at 7 P. M. R. V. DODGE, Stated Clerk.

The SYNOD OF OHIO will meet in Bucyrus, on the Second Thursday (9th) of October, 862, at 7 o'clock P. M. M. A. HOGE, Stated Clerk.

The SYNOD OF CHICAGO will meet at Mendota, Ill., on Thursday, the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

I. N. CANDEE, Stated Clerk.

The SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH will meet in the First church, Pittsburgh, on the Third Tues-day (21st) of October, at 3 o'clock P. M. Presbyterial Narratives are to be sent in due ime to Rev. A. Torrance, New Alexandria, Pa. WM. JEFFERY, Stated Clerk.

The SYNOD OF ILLINOIS stands adjourned o meet at Jacksonville, on the Second Wednesday of October, at 7 o'clock P. M. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Stated Clerk.

Emancipation of Slaves in the Rebel States.

A PROCLAMATION :

By the President of the United States of America : I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America and Commander in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically Monday. Considerable damage was also restoring the Constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed. That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tendering pecuriary aid to the free acmeasure, tenuering pecumary and to the free ac-ceptance or rejection of all slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may

limits. And that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this Continent, or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any

State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the "No, ma am, I in not incorp, and bound of the United States, shall be then; theoreforward and forever free, and the Eventury Orange and howhood in the forever free. forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and "Well; my little tellow, continued the naval authority thereof, will recognize and main-lady, as she nearer drew, "are you not fond tain the freedom of such personal authority thereof. tain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of

them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom. That the Executive will, on the 1st day of

January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto et elections, wherein a majority of the opellicad at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified

at elections, wherein a majority of an internet voters of such State shall have participated voters of such brace shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

in rebellion against the United States. That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled An Act to make an Additional lence and tears was all that could be be-stowed upon his wounded spirit. The re-membrance of sister and brother, of father which act is in the words and figures following: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Da stowed upon and membrance of sister and brother, of father and mother, of childish frolics and play-mates loved of yore, was awakened to southe the fancy of the little sufferer; and souther in the promulgated an additional article of war

timely surrender of that point (Harper's Ferry) by the Union forces, made such a desirable result impossible, and Gen. McCclellan had to content himself with driving them across the Potomac and pursuing them vigorously in their flight. This is all any General could do with the back door thus thrown open, enabling them to escape as our victorious army approached from the

An important movement has been going on for some days. On Wednesday morning, the War Department issued orders for certain corps 10 hold themselves in readiness for service. This was succeeded by the transportation of heavy munitions over to Virginia, and by a steady advance of our forces; since then Leesburg has been cleared of the rebels, and Thoroughfare Gap has been found to be in fine condition for all advancing army. Our lines have been widely extended, and you must not be surprised to hear

of another Department of the glorious Army of the Potomac doing something short, sharp and There are now, it is said, 80,000 troops, old

and new, ready for service wherever the Republic needs soldiers. They, in fact, are marching on, but in what direction it is not stated. You may perhaps hear before Sunday night of their movements, their destinations, and their deeds. It is enough to know that let the rebels do as they may, there is just cause for exultation, and the presage of victory in the move-

Senator Browning.

Republicans in Illinois, who know how "radical" Senator Browning was when he left home to attend the last session of Congress, will refuse to believe that his extraordinary course in the Senate had not some reference, perhaps uncon-sciously to the Senator himself, to the vacant Judgeship of the Supreme Court. Certainly a few of them will not now be glad to hear that he is not to obtain the prize for which he was supposed to have labored. Judge David Davis, of Bloomington, is to be the recipient of the Presi-dent's nomination - a fact which is a sufficient comment on Mr. Browning's claim, that, in the Senate, he acted in obedience to Presidential in-Spiration. Judge Davis is understood to be with the President for confiscation - Chicago Iri-

THE Christian Inquirer thus notices the death of Col. Fletcher Webster, of the Mas-

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

