PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

Sabbath in the Army and Navy.—See an excellent article on our first page.

Synod of Allegheny .- In another column we give, from a correspondent, a brief account of the late meeting of this Synod. The Minutes will appear next week. We enjoyed a seat with the brethren during a part of their sessions.

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 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.

Western Presbyterian Newspapers .- The times are severe on the newspaper press About eighteen months ago the Presbyterian Expositor, at Chicago, and the St. Louis Presbyterian, at St. Louis, went down for want of patronage. Now the True Presbuterian, successor to the Herald, at Louisville, is suspended. Also the commencing of the Presbyterian Guardian is deferred. This leaves the Presbyter, of Cincinnati, and the Banner, of Pittsburgh, the sole occupants of the great North-West. We trust that these journals will be sustained, and will be true blessings to the Church and the land.

A Religious Regiment.—The success of Col. JACQUES, (a Methodist minister of Ohio,) in raising a regiment, is equal to that of Col. CLARK, the U. P. minister of Allegheny City. The Presbyter gives the Cincinnati Commercial as authority for saying that Col. JACQUES has in his regiment six hundred and forty privates who are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a minister. The Chaplain, Rev. JOHN S. BARGER, has four sons in the ranks.

The religious element, especially from the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, enters largely into the army. Christians make the best soldiers. They are brave, orderly, temperate. And they are favorites of Him whose favor is indispensable to success. If all our officers and men were Christians, or if most of them were Christians, we would not have so many reverses; so many surprises, surrenders, and panics.

Western Theological Seminary.—As much is said about students leaving our Seminary on account of sympathy with a late Professor, we have made inquiry at the fountainhead, for correct information. We thence learn that since Dr. PLUMER's resignation was accepted by the Board of Directors, four of the students in attendance have left the Seminary for that avowed reason, and as expressive of their disapprobation of the Directors' action. They at once sent in a request for "an immediate dismissal" to another Seminary. It was granted, though the movement was disorderly. They are of the Senior Class. One of them is a Licentiate of the Presbytery of Zanesville: one of the Presbytery of Allegheny City; one of the Presbytery of Beaver; the other of the Presbytery of St. Clairsville. Three of them went to Chicago, and one to

It is well that they are gone, if they were disloyal. It is to be regretted that any should be so, but their being so, shows the injurious influence of Dr. P.'s presence in the Seminary, and the absolute need there was of his removal.

There are 40 (forty) new students. Others are expected soon.

A liberal friend of the Seminary in New-York has presented for each of the students, a valuable set of books-seven volumes to each student-the works of the ALEXANDERS—a most welcome gift, in-

THE SOLDIERS' FUNERAL.

Last Sabbath was a day of great solemnity with the people of Sewickley, where our home is cast. Three of the young men, belonging to the company that left that place a little over a year ago, in the 28th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, had fallen in the battle at Antietam, and their bodies had been brought home for interment. Their names were JAMES D. TRA-VELLI, JOHN D. TRACEY, and WILLIAM C. RICHEY. Their bodies were not brought home in time to have the services on Saturday, and the rapid decomposition would not permit a longer delay.

At half-past two o'clock the large new Presbyterian church was crowded to its full capacity, while hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The ceremonies were introduced by singing a part of the 100th Psalm, and reading portions of Scripture, by the Rev. AARON WILLIAMS, D.D. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. DAVID McKinney, D.D. Then followed addresses by the Rev. Dr. McABOY, and the Rev. JAMES ALLISON, pastor of the Presbyterian church. After these, a part of the 104th Hymn, beginning-

"O thou who driest the mourner's tear," was sung, and prayer was offered by the Rev. ROBERT HOPKINS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS.

The vast concourse then slowly proceeded to the beautiful Sewickley Cemetery, where the bodies of the young heroes were deposited, to rest until the morning of the resurrection. A tender and tearful interest pervaded the entire community, because of sympathy with the afflicted parents and relatives, and from the fact that scarcely a family there is unrepresented, in some way,

THE ENANCIPATION POLICY.

The President's scheme of emancipation in the States, the country being in a condition of neace, and the States all loyal. from them their ships nor their cotton bales. But as things now are, to do all a wicked assailant. this is perfectly legitimate. The Union release every slave in rebeldom.

of September 22d: mander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare * * * That on the first day of thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, 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, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate 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 at elections wherein a mashall 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."

The policy of this measure is to us, as its discussion in this aspect might be regarded as within our province. It is in this view that we have some doubts of its wisdom. How it will affect the Border States, and the army, and political parties, and the coming elections, and the President's executive power, are matters of deep | OLUTION, for sufficient cause. forth, and is not to be revoked. Can it be sustained, on social and moral principles? This is now the question; and this being ascertained affirmatively, let us go into it with unanimity and most hearty zeal. Let there be no flinching, no cowing, no compromise. First righteousness, then magnanimity, then relentless war till the rebellion | maintain in justifying their present course. | duty-our efforts to convert the world-to is thoroughly suppressed, and then right. eousness, magnanimity, and sweet peace. And now as to the Proclamation:

It is not an abolition measure. It is not aimed at slavery as such; not at slavery as a sin, nor as a social evil, nor as a political solecism, nor as a system of oppression. It is a war measure; it is for the suppression of a "rebellion;" it is a means of self-defence. It is to affect no loyal State, and no loval portion of a slave State.

It is not a vindictive measure. It is not intended to be a means of punishment. If the rebellion shall have ceased, then the emancipation proclaimed will not take effect. The end aimed at, the terminating of the rebellion, will have been accomplished, and the status quo of slavery will continue. It is made a matter of choice with the rebels whether or not they will must, in order to weaken and subdue them, their proper rights under the Constitution

and the laws. will neither destroy nor alter the United States Constitution. The abolition of slavery in New-York and New-Jersey, did not destroy the Constitution. Neither would the abolition of slavery in Mississippi and Louisiana destroy the Constitution. The Constitution would be the same, after the change in those States, as it had always been. And whether the abolition war, or by insurrection, it will neither annul nor alter the Constitution. The Conguarantee slavery. Slavery is no part nor slavery is in one State, or in all the States, or in no State. Carrying out the measure

and equal rights. President is a war measure, as it is intended | Secession. That annuls the Constitution to be an efficient means of carrying on the and severs the Union; this would preserve contest; it is a peace measure, as it is both. Let not the Secessionist, nor the hoped to be efficient in terminating the sympathizer with Secession, charge the contest; and it is a measure of self- President with radicalism. They are themdefence, as it will weaken the power of an selves the radicals. They would tare up assailing foe.

Now, has the President as the head of the Government of the United States, and | 2. If we may shoot down our enemy in

individual and the nation.

by the action of the States, we have ap- liberty to use it, when the assault is so sud- him. proved of heartily. We wish every slave den that the State cannot interfere in seato become a freeman; free by the voice of son; and the liberty also to use any force, those who have the political and social and all the force which may be really liver some three millions of human beings right to proclaim freedom. This right is necessary. The State reserves its rights from a most degrading bondage, and save Under a rebellion and in a condition of ordinarily use its power, but all these must Constitution would still tolerate slavery, war, rights e greatly changed. Such is give way, when the assault is such as not yet slavery thus banished would not likely now the unhappy lot of our country. In a | to be overcome by them. The preservation | return. time of domestic peace we might not send of its life is a duty, and its assailant may 4. The proposed measure corresponds a hostile army into Virginia, nor a bellig- not plead either Constitution or legal enact- with God's Word. "Let the oppressed go erent fleet to New-Orleans. We might not | ment as a hindrance to its preservation of | free." "Brake every yoke." "Proclaim shoot down men by the thousand, nor take its being. Self-protection will always liberty throughout all the land unto all the

Now, our country's life is in danger. being undisturbed, we have no more right The assault is most wicked. We tried But this is not certain. It need not be. to free a slave in Georgia than to destroy a mild and peaceful measures to prevent it. It will not be, unless provoked by the masman's house in Ireland; but, in the present | We have used the ordinary war measures | ters and States themselves. If it should altered and lamentable condition of affairs, in defense, but without the needful result. occur, and be extensive, it would be horit may be our right, and even our duty, to Our people are being murdered by tens of rible. We pray that even our ruthless en-The President evidently thinks that the by hundreds of millions. The foe is pow- ity. time is drawing near when we should do erful and implacable. He is sustained by 6. If the North should thoroughly unite this thing. He says in his Proclamation slavery. He is strong by slavery. If we with the Government, and press the war can deprive him of the service of his with all energy, the one hundred days "I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of slaves, we weaken him, and may subdue given in the Proclamation would bring the United States of America, and Com- him. We then conquer a peace, save the peace. The hope of a division at the country, preserve the Union, restore the North, was an essential ingredient in bring-Constitution, enforce the laws. Shall we ling on the war, and also in prolonging it. January, in the year of our Lord one not adopt a measure of so much promise? Dispel this hope, and blessed peace will II. REBELS forfeit both life and prop- soon come.

> property—one species of property. There why not the laborers? What is there sa- the people with peace. cred in an enemy's claim to the person of a slave, that even in war, even from a rebel in arms, the person may not be taken, and made free? Is the wrong in making him ships, nor the arms, nor the corn, nor the says: cotton; and why restore the human person?

then pleaded that only those taken in the vided among ourselves. Ichabod may then ate States did not vote Secession; but they have assented to it. They have susit is to all, a matter of deep interest; and | tained it. The States have all chosen new Legislatures, which have sustained it. Rebellion has thus become the deed of the people, as an organized body, and as a people they are responsible. Until they shall yield, we cannot discriminate.

III. All people claim the right of REV-

That Colonists have this right, as against a mother country, our fathers, of glorious Union. The liberty of the world is at memory, asserted. That a people have of the cause of the Italians. And that a as against a majority, the Secessionists Now, why may not a majority have this right, as against a large minority? With us a mere majority cannot alter the Con- lently interrupted. * * * The consestitution. To do this requires threefourths of the States. That number cannot be had, on a proposition to blot out slavery. But slavery is found to be a horrible evil-a natural curse, a corrupter of morals, an enemy to the public peace. Under the right of Revolution, then, may not the country abolish slavery; and especially since slaveholders have broken the Constitution by inaugurating and urg-

But we need not now press this question. quiry, but, for the present, the proposition contemplates no change in our fundamental subject themselves to the measure indica- provide. But it provides for it substanbe deprived of their slaves; if they will of self-protection. And it makes the Preslay down their arms and return to their ident the nation's Executive; the Head of constitutional allegiance, they will have all its armies; the Administrator of its powers. The act proposed is an extraordinary nity to burdens, and abridge in some de-

And this measure, even if carried out, the legitimate exercise of power, in the existing circumstances. It is a war measure. a means to reduce a rebellion. And it will set free the slaves now held in the rebel States. Slavery will still exist in some of

stitution did not make slavery, nor does it olution. It alters not our fundamental law. There are other thoughts which belong portion of the Constitution. The Consti- to a proper consideration of this subject. tution is, and may be the same whether | For the sake of brevity, we will allude to

them in the way of remark. 1. The Proclamation is not so radical proposed by the President, then, will leave | measure as the Radicals would have us bethe Constitution still as it is, guaranteeing lieve; nor so radical as the pro-slaveryites to every peaceful and loyal State its proper would assert. It touches not the root of slavery. It but lops off a portion of slave-The emancipation proclaimed by the ry's outgrowth. It is not as radical as is and destroy the Constitution and the Union;

as Commander of the Army and Navy, the battle, we may surely take from him the right, in existing circumstances, to resort | power of waging a battle. If we may seize to the measure indicated? Will he, and the bread which would make him strong, the nation, in executing the measure, be we may deprive him of the labor which iustifiable in the sight of God and man? | produces that bread. And there is mercy, al and punishment by courts martial and I. Self Protection is the right of the as well as justice, in this process. If we military commissions. send him into the field and the shop, to 2. That the writ of habeas corpus is sus-

he would replant and preserve.

The individual transfers his right to the | work for his food and raiment, he will | State, reserving, however, to himself the then neither kill us nor compel us to kill

3. There is humanity in the President's measure. If fully carried out, it will dewithin itself. In its Constitution and laws other millions yet unborn from the same it prescribes the manner in which it will dire calamity. And through an unaltered

justify a resort to extreme measures against inhabitants thereof." "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

5. A servile war may possibly result thousands. Our property is being wasted mies may be preserved from such a calam-

7. Let all abound in prayer—for the The measure before us refers only to President and his counsellors; for our Generals and armies; for our coming elecis no doubt about our right to take their tions; for the approaching Congress: for ships and do with them as we please; also union and unity. Lord, let not the wicked their arms; and their corn; and their cot- triumph; let not revenge direct our conton-all the product of slave labor-and duct; bring oppression to an end; bless

THE LATE DR. THORNWELL.

This once great man was also, for most of his life, an ardent friend of the Ameria freeman? Must be be retained and re- can Union. In his Discourse, in 1850, on stored to slavery? We do not restore the the death of Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, he

"But the accomplishment of the lofty A difficulty here occurs, in that all the destiny to which our position evidently people of a rebellious State may not be calls, depends upon union as well as projority of the qualified voters of such State rebels. So we said, for a time; and we gression. Our glory has departed—the act should be held responsible. But that be written upon our walls, and the clock day is past. The people of the Confeder- of the world will be put back for generations and centuries. What a question, therefore is that, whether we shall go forward upon the career on which we have so auspiciously entered, and accomplish the destiny to which the providence of God seems conspicuously to have called us-or suffer the hopes of humanity to be crushed and freedom to be buried in eternal night. It is not extravagant to fancy that we can see the unborn millions of our own descend ants uniting with countless multitudes of the friends of liberty in all climes, in fervent supplications to the American Congress for the salvation of the American stake. The American Congress is now dethis right, as against oppressive rulers, we liberating upon the civil destinies of manhave all lately maintained, in our advocacy kind." "But the interests of freedom are not the only ones involved. The interests of religion are deeply at stake. * * minority of a people may have this right With the dissolution of this Union, all our schemes of Christian benevolence and

spread the knowledge of Christianity among all people, and to translate the Bible into all languages, must be suddenly and vioquences, civil, political religious, which would result, not simply to us, but to mankind, from the destruction of this glorious confederacy, cannot be contemplated without horror—and make the present, beyond all doubt, the most important and solemn crises that has ever been presented in the

history of this country.' These are noble sentiments. But what could they avail before the demon of slavery? When their author thought he saw freedom crowding upon slavery; when there were some sure tokens that slavery's It may possibly yet become a necessary in- | progress was about to be checked, he as once abandoned the Union, counselled Se cession, united in treason, and took a lead in law. An act is proposed for which, as we disrupting the Church to which he had admit, the Constitution does not literally vowed fidelity. What will not the spirit and practice of oppression lead a man to ted. If they continue in rebellion, they tially. It makes a nation, clothed with all do, to sustain his power over his fellow men, national rights; and hence with the right and to hold on to the source of his gains

TRE PRESIDENT ON DISLOYAL PRACTICES War must necessarily subject a commumeasure, but still it is within the scope of gree, the liberties ordinarily enjoyed. Restraints should be endured with patience. Evil minded men need them, for their country's safety, and good men will yield. leave the Constitution intact. It will but A proper vigor in the maintenance of law, saves the law. People must have protection in their substantial rights. The enthe loyal States. And the slave laws will forcement of habeas corpus is essential to still exist in those States, in which the liberty. And its suspension is also someslaves will have been made free. And times essential to liberty. It requires other slaves may, after that peace and lov- much wisdom to know when to enforce shall be voluntary, or by the influence of alty shall have been restored, be introduced and when to suspend; also when to into those States. So that, as proposed, the declare martial law, and how to enmeasure goes not so far as the right of rev- force. Disloyalty ought to be punished; promptly and severely punished, whenever it shows itself by either words or deeds. It should be promptly dealt with by the magistrate, that the people may not take

measures into their own hands. To insure the public safety, the President has issued the following

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS. It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States by draft, in order to suppress the insurrec tion existing in the United States, and dis loyal parties are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort, in various ways, to the insurrec-

tion. Now, therefore, be it ordered: 1. That during the existing insurrection and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting the militia draft, or guilty of disloyal practices affording aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to tri-

or who are now, or may hereafter during tomb, where the coffin was deposited with Most High. the rebellion, be imprisoned in any fort, the family whom the nation mourns. camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission. In witness whereof I have hereunto set

my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth 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 eighty-seventh. By the President. Wm. H. Seward, Sec'y of State.

FAITH IN PROVIDENCE.

Some kind of faith in a superintending least a vague belief in the controlling was in perfect preservation, though deagency of a Supreme Being in the affairs prived of its primitive gloss. sentiment on this important subject.

Some of God's people appear conscientiously and firmly to believe that Divine and gratitude. providence is concerned with human affairs in but a general way. Many theoretically ous to interment, the corpse of Col. Webentertain this general belief, who are still ster lay "in state" in Faneuil Hall, and influenced by an undefined persuasion that within a few feet of the large painting in the providence of God extends to all things | which his father is represented in the de--even the most minute. Many, however, livery of his ever-memorable speech on embrace cordially and unhesitatingly the Disunion, in reply to Hayne, of South Cardoctrine of a special providence. They olina. It is said that Benton, at the time feel that any other view is derogatory to it was delivered, spoke of the speech in the character of the all-wise and all- terms of the strongest censure, characterizpowerful Sovereign of the universe. They | ing it as extravagant, sensational and visread the doctrine in God's own record of ionary. Had the distinguished Senator his dealings with his creatures. They are from Missouri witnessed the sublime and further convinced by the testimony of their solemn scene alluded to-had his eyes own experience. And the frequent "Thus | gazed upon the pallid corpse of the son, a saith the Lord" of the infallible Word victim of that very disunion against which adds the seal of assurance to their confi- the father, in the picture, is pleading, how dence.

who possess this unwavering faith in the particular providence of God, and who cometh down every good and perfect gift," and they draw nearer to God with swelling public. emotions of gratitude and love, and with increased confidence in his gracious care. In everything also that is afflictive in their lot, they still see the hand of their heavenly less than in prosperity that same kind hand is administering to their wants. The chastened child may not understand why his afflictions are of a particular charbest adapted to do good; and even though

glory." The assured believer in God's special providence may well rejoice that by Divine "Let me fill the bushel with wheat; then grace he possesses a faith so sustaining. let him that can, fill it with chaff." Fill Let him cherish it and cling to it as a the mind of our children with Bible truth, priceless treasure.

The Christian Commission, Philadelphia.-An Address of this excellent Association is received, and will appear next week. It deserves the most favorable regard. Their work is truly benevolent. The Commission has dispatched over fifty men to the recent battle-fields to relieve the wounded and to guide and cheer them by Christian counsel. Happy thought, that war's horrors may be thus ameliorated, and that all willing minds may participate, by prayers and alms-deeds, in the beneficence. -

The True Presbyterian,-Owing to the irregularity of the mails in Kentucky and other border States, where this journal is issued and has its principal support, its gers visiting New-York will do well to publication has been suspended.

EASTERN SUMMARY NEW-ENGLAND.

THE DAILY PRAYER-MEETING in th Old South Chapel, Boston, is still kept up. and seems to be characterized by special interest. In a time so unfavorable for the for blessings on themselves and others.

THE Boston Review says of New-England Unitarianism:

"As a whole, it is obvious that it is neither increasing nor aggressive, and if as a true exponent of its quantity and power, it has lost much during the last thirty years. Instead of holding that city as forgrasp, and behold evangelical elements assert and maintain a power more than quadrupled in the number of its churches. members and influence.'

THE Plymouth Rock gives the following interesting account of the funeral of Col. the remains of his illustrious father:

The tomb at Marshfield once again opens wide its portals to receive the last of the rioters was dismissed. sons of the "Great Expounder."

The funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster took place at his residence in Marshfield, on Wednesday, Sept. 10. The body was brought down from Boston in a richly caparisoned hearse with four horses, by

By request of Peter Harvey, Esq., and others, the oaken box containing the great statesman's coffin was opened, and the metallic cover of the glass removed. How were the feelings of those personal friends stirred within them to find those lineaments and features, which no man ever looked upon to forget, retaining the same color and impress—natural as when ten years ago they gave him up to the grave.

The eyes were more sunken, but the heavy shadows beneath the brows were always there in life. Even in death, and for a decade, the captive of the grave, that kingly presence inspired the same deep reverence and speechless awe as when in the living temple of his matchless mind. Said one who looked upon his face again, "I forgot all else, and cannot tell you any Providence has ever been characteristic of thing of the tomb and surrounding objects. man. Few if any have lived without at The velvet pall, with its rich embroidery,

In silence the lid was dropped and the of the world. Under the Gospel dispen- box re-closed. Farewell, thou great desation, clearer, more rational, more satis- parted! Earth's communion with thee is factory and more firmly established views o'er. No more shall human eye behold prevail; though even among Christians that face over which thought and feeling there is by no means entire unanimity of once flashed the light and shade of that with thy patriot sons. Thy memory "still lives" enshrined in a nation's admiration

We learn from an exchange that previchanged would have been his views of that Happy, inexpressibly happy, are those solemn warning, and soul-stirring appeal.

SEVERAL BOSTON POLICEMEN lately obtained certificates to exempt them from along with it enjoy the assurance that they draft. They were rightly served by the are the children of Him who can and will Board of Aldermen, who soon after passed order all things for their good. In every a resolution that such a class of men should thing-even the most trifling-that con- no longer be employed. Men who are untributes to their enjoyment, they recognize | willing to heed their country's call in the the kind hand of Him "from whom hour of her danger, should under no circumstances receive favors at the hands of the

AT THE LATE MEETING of the Massachusetts General Conference, an interesting discussion arose on the propriety of teaching the children of Congregationalists the Father, and they feel that in adversity no Westminster Assembly's Catechism. We

are pleased to learn that the importance of

the measure was so stoutly maintained. One said that the Catechism, next to the Bible, had made New-England what it Richardville ch., Clarion P'b acter, nor why they are so intense or so is. Another stated the historical fact that Laurel Hill ch., Redstone P'by, long continued as they are, but he is the great apostacy in this Commonwealth sustained by the assurance that they are commenced by ignoring the Catechism and just what they should be. They are not substituting another in its place, which exjust what they should be. They are not cluded the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel. the result of chance; nor are they under This was done in Plymouth County more the control of either wicked men or evil than a hundred years ago. The same thing spirits, except so far as God in his wisdom | was done in Worcester County more than may allow. They are from God, and are fifty years since. It was by gradually administered in just the form and measure lowering down the Gospel that heresy was introduced into these churches. Let our children be brought up without being they continue till death, the believer is taught the fundamental doctrines of the confident they will work for him a "far Gospel, and we shall have a second crop of more exceeding and eternal weight of Unitarianism. This generation will not pass away before the battle with this heresy will have to be fought over again. Let the saying of an old writer be remembered:

away by error. NEW-YORK.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Fulton Street daily noon prayer-meeting was por ance, there was very great harmony of held last week at the North Dutch Church. Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of the Reformed Dutch Church, presided. On his right and left to sustain and push forward to the utmost sat a number of divines, representing the these Divinely sanctioned movements to various branches of the great Protestant Church. The exercises were interesting and varied. The house was crowded with an attentive auditory. The frequent commingling of Christians upon the Scriptural basis of faith in a common Saviour, is a duty and a privilege-honoring to God and promotive of the best interests of man. Strandrop in at the North Dutch Church at the hour of prayer.

An Erroneous Impression has gone forth that Church membership is indispensable to admission into the famous "Ironsides Regiment" of this city. Such a requisition we could not approve of, but we can rejoice that profanity, vulgarity, intemprosperity of Zion, it is pleasing to see that perance, and uncleanliness of person are many are importunate at a throne of grace insisted upon as disqualifications for membership. Would that all our soldiers were in respect to morals, of the true Cromwell stamn. THE CASE OF THE People against Pat-

rick Keenan and thirteen others, charged Boston, its fountain head, may be quoted with having been concerned in the recent disgraceful raid upon a number of unoffending colored people working in Watson's tobacco factory at the foot of Sedgwick merly, it has been compelled to relax its street, Brooklyn, was called up before Justice Boerum a few days ago. The affair happened on the 6th of last August, and since that time the case has been called up some five or six times, but each time the Justice was compelled to postpone the hearing of it in consequence of the absence of counsel or witnesses. When the case was Fletcher Webster, and of the inspection of called there was no person to represent the people in the matter, and on motion of the counsel for the defence the case against all

THE OLD FOLKS are again giving coneerts, and as usual, attracting crowds: Lovers of good music cannot fail to be in ties. The Church at large, I doubt not, terested in their entertainments. One very will cordially concur with this verdict. serious objection to the music, however, is, caparisoned hearse with four norses, by way of Hingham and South Shore. Sevein our opinion, its mixed sacred and seen. enced by such exparte testimony as appears in the published Remonstrance. way of Hingham and South Shore. Several coaches conveyed his Boston friends lar character. We can listen with pleas of the Central church; A Presbytery from the Kingston Depot, while a large ure and profit to secular music, but we which embraces such men as Drs. Elliott assemblage gathered from the neighboring would have it, as we would have the which embraces such men as Drs. Elliott and Swift, and others I might mention, towns. Rev. Mr. Alden, the village pastor, conducted the services; the body resting on his father's writing table in the of mere taste, and the enjoyment of a who are but children in the knowledge of ing on his father's writing table in the knowled library, according to his dying request. A hearty laugh, go hand in hand with the Presbyterianism. A PRESBYTERIA

pended in respect to all persons arrested, large procession followed his body to the lifeless hymning of the praises of the

THE MARKET IS OVERSUPPLIED with capital seeking investments for short periods. Call loans are obtained with great ease by unexceptionable parties on fair securities. They range from 4 to 5 per cent. Business paper is very scarce. Very little s being made, as full two-thirds of the active business is for cash or short credit, in which no notes are passed. Loans are being made on gold and demand notes at 3

Gold is at a premium of 17½ to 173 per

Silver is at 113 to 114. The old demand Treasury notes available for duties are buoyant at 113, and will soon be of equal value to gold.

The market for foreign exchange has been unsteady. Sterling sixty-day bills have peen sold at 128.

The export of specie was light last week. only \$490,895, owing to the heavy shipments of produce supplying a large amount of commercial bills on Europe. The activity in foreign exchange is very great, owing to the large imports and exports; notwithstanding the rates are 20 per cent. higher than at this time last year. The exports of produce last week amounted in value to \$4,057,831, against only \$1,988. 528 in the corresponding week of last year; and nearly equal the imports of the week. namely-imports \$4,168,548.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN THIS CITY, as well as in Boston and New-York, many at least of God's people, are awake to the importance, in these trying times, of acknowledging God as the Supreme Disposer of all events, and of supplicating blessings at his hand.

On Tuesday of last week, the fifth anniversary of the New-York Fulton Street Prayer Meeting was celebrated at the Sansom street church. The occasion was deenly interesting. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Talmage, Beatty and Nevin. The last speaker had just returned from the great battle-field of the Wednesday previous. The sufferings endured by our soldiers, as well as the ministration to their temporal and spiritual wants, were feelingly alluded to. Written requests from wounded soldiers were read, asking an interest in the prayers of the meeting.

These soldiers, as well as all others enlisted

in their country's service, were remember-

ed in the Christian's approach to the throne

of grace.

Acknowledgment. The Board of Colportage acknowledges the following donations, during the month

of September: Neshannock cong., Beaver P'by, for soldiers, \$22.00 Scrubgrass ch., All'y P'by, for do., 10.00

Rev. Wm. Annan, for do., Sharon ch., Ohio P'by, for do., Mt. Washington ch., Ohio P'by, 2.00 Beulah ch., (in part,) Blairsville P'by, 16.75 Parnassus ch., Saltsburg P'by, Saltsburg ch., Saltsburg P'by, -62

Temperanceville ch., Ohio P'by,

\$97.15 F. G. BAILEY, Treasurer.

7.93

John Culbertson, Librarian.

ECCLESIASTICAL. Rev. G. E. MILLER'S Post Office address

is changed from Stroudsburg, Pa., to Phillipsburg, New Jersey. For the Presbyterian Ranne

Late Meeting of the Synod of Allegheny. MR. EDITOR: The recent meeting of this Synod at New Brighton, was a very pleasint one. There were several noticeable circumstances which contributed to make it

1. We had no judicial cases, no appeals, and it will fortify them against being led and no complaints from the lower courts. And as to the hospitalities of the people of New Bri-hton and vicinity, they exceeded our u. m. st wishes in all respects. 2. the all matters of considerable im-

sen in nt. In reference to the leading benevolent operations of the Church, there seemed to be one mind and one heart, viz.: enlighten and save mankind. Nor was the Seminary, that cherished institution of this section of the Presbyterian Church, overlooked. In the four gifted Professors who occupy its chairs of instruction, the Synod seemed to realize that the utmost confidence of the Church may be placed. She may safely confide that her sons will receive in those sacred halls only the instruction which is according to truth and godliness. 3. In the devotional exercises of the Synod, the fervor of piety mingled with the glow of Christian patriotism; and no prayer ascended to the throne of the Supreme Ruler, so far as I can remember, which omitted to mention the afflicted state of our common country. Even the guilty authors of the insurrection were remembered, and earnest supplication was offered that they might be convinced of their folly and wickedness and led to repentance. Many prayers, I trust, were thus registered before the Throne, and will come up in remembrance with Him who alone can give the great deliverance. If I were to venture a single exception to these devotions, it would be that they made so slight reference to the poor slave, the victim of that hateful system of oppression and crime which lies at the foundation of the rebellion. While imploring the overthrow of the rebellion, should we not strike at its root? 4. In regard to the subject which has received so much attention in your vicinity,

viz., the difficulties in the Central church, and the action of the Presbytery of Allegheny City on that subject, it is worthy of remark that after the records of the Presbytery were carefully examined by an intelligent Committee, the proceedings in the case were fully approved. Not a solitary exception was found. In the language of the Committee, "the Presbytery did the best they could under all the circumstances." This was the verdiet of men of piety and wise discrimination, who cannot be supposed to have been swayed by local Thoughtful men will not be much influ-