

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1862.

Having purchased for our office the "Right" to use... A PATRIOTIC MINISTER.

Mr. BROWN, writing to the Presbyterian, under date of Sept. 28th, says:

This has been the saddest and busiest Summer I have spent since I have been in the ministry. The "saddest," because of the loss, by this bloody war and atrocious rebellion, of three brothers, all I have, viz.: Rev. J. G. BROWN, D.D., Chaplain, died at Paducah, Ky.; Col. W. L. BROWN, killed at Bull Run; and Rev. H. A. BROWN, a traitor in Virginia, together with many dear friends; and because of the never-ceasing scenes of sorrow and horror I have witnessed in the hospitals of the District.

Subscribers Still Wanted.—We request our friends to extend their kindness still, in efforts to increase the circulation of the Banner. We devote ourselves earnestly and assiduously to the work of making it just the paper which families need. In these exciting times people will have the news, and they should have it truthfully, and with religious associations.

Presbyterian Tracts.—Our Board of Publication has recently issued three interesting and valuable tracts. One of these, entitled "Am I a Soldier?" is well suited for the camp. Another, called "The Converted Sailor," we would commend to the attention of our Navy chaplains. The third, bearing the title, "Where are the Nine?" is addressed especially to persons recovered from sickness. The whole three may be read with profit by persons of all classes.

A HELP TO DUTY. The Christian has need of every possible motive to incite him to the discharge of duty. However desirous of living in conformity to the law of God, he finds himself under the influence of a "law in his members," impelling him constantly to evil.

A valuable incentive to duty may be found, we think, in the prospective contemplation of the hour of private prayer. A neglect of duty—and especially a flagrant commission of sin—utterly disqualifies, as every erring Christian well knows, for a joyful approach to God in prayer. As the child feels uneasy and unhappy in the presence of his earthly father, whose displeasure he has incurred, so it is with the offending believer in the presence of his dishonored Father in heaven. He is oppressed with shame and a sense of guilt. He has nothing to encourage him from within. Conscience utters only stern rebuke. No encouragement is extended from without. The Holy Spirit withholds his wanted aid. The Saviour, in whose name he has so often approached with confidence and joy, casts upon him a sorrowful and reproachful look. The Father, usually so attentive to his prayer, now turns away his ear. The Christian is overwhelmed with anguish. He sees for pardon. He wrestles impotently at the throne of grace.

Whether relief be speedily vouchsafed or long withheld, the experience of the suppliant has been bitter—intensely agonizing. Its recurrence cannot but be dreaded. The Christian would avoid it. Let him think of it as the consequence of sin. Let him think of it whenever he is tempted, and it may prove an ineffable aid in deterring from sin and inciting to duty.

DR. PLUMER AND THE PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGANY CO. When Dr. PLUMER resigned, in the Seminary and in his church, and when his resignations were courteously received by the Directors and the Presbytery, and when his request for clean papers to another Presbytery was granted, and he was actually gone, it was supposed that he had gone in peace. It seems, however, that his Presbytery and the Christian public were still to be disturbed. A Paper had been offered in Presbytery, professing to be a Remonstrance against the granting of his request to be released from his pastoral charge, but really incalculating Presbytery for its previous course. This incalculating the members were willing to bear in silence, and simply ordered the Paper to be kept on file. The Doctor's friends, however, had the Paper published, in one of the city dailies, and had extra copies extensively circulated. Those going beyond the region where the history of the transaction was known, brought inquiries for the facts. Hence the response of the Presbytery on our first page.

DR. PLUMER had been greatly loved and honored in the Seminary, and by his Christian brethren in all this region. Hence it was with much pain that they saw him take a course which tended to impair his usefulness, and which has resulted in his departure. But it was by him chosen deliberately, and persevered in relentlessly. Members of his congregation, and some of his ministerial brethren, approached him repeatedly, kindly, and even deferentially; but his mind was fixed. And there was no charge laid against him before the Directors of the Seminary. The only thing proposed in the call for the Board's meeting, was an inquiry into the Seminary's interests; but when the members came together, no sooner was the meeting organized than the Doctor took the floor and tendered his resignation, requesting also a prompt acceptance. His request was granted.

Neither was there any charge laid against Dr. PLUMER, in Presbytery. It was there a request by a portion of his people for advice in the midst of difficulties, and resulting in an effort on the part of Presbytery to compose those difficulties. The Presbytery may have been mistaken in the measures adopted, but it was certainly honest and patient. And when the pastor, becoming dissatisfied with one of Presbytery's

measures, asked to be released from his charge and dismissed to another Presbytery, his request was granted—granted without any censure, or any statement from the ordinary honorable record and kind testimonials.

The Doctor, having been treated with so much courtesy, and having his requests assented to with respect, it is to be regretted that his friends put the Presbytery under the necessity of defending itself against the influence of partial and erroneous statements.

SOME MEN are very careful not to put on paper any thing which may prove injurious to them. The caution is a wise one, and ought to be practiced by all. An injurious sentence committed to paper, may remain and do harm, long after the hand that penned it is mouldering in the dust. Some men keep a diary. They make a daily record of their actions, and to some extent of their thoughts. No man ever kept a full diary. The completest one ever made, recorded only a small portion of the acts of the subject. Very important classes of acts are omitted altogether.

A PATRIOTIC MINISTER. Patriotism is the rule among our ministers. Sympathy with the Secessionists is the exception. Sorry are we that such sympathy has even an existence. But among good men, men equally true in principle, there are degrees of ardor. And among the most ardent of the patriotic, is our worthy brother, Rev. F. T. BROWN, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Georgetown, D. C.

Mr. BROWN, writing to the Presbyterian, under date of Sept. 28th, says:

This has been the saddest and busiest Summer I have spent since I have been in the ministry. The "saddest," because of the loss, by this bloody war and atrocious rebellion, of three brothers, all I have, viz.: Rev. J. G. BROWN, D.D., Chaplain, died at Paducah, Ky.; Col. W. L. BROWN, killed at Bull Run; and Rev. H. A. BROWN, a traitor in Virginia, together with many dear friends; and because of the never-ceasing scenes of sorrow and horror I have witnessed in the hospitals of the District.

Subscribers Still Wanted.—We request our friends to extend their kindness still, in efforts to increase the circulation of the Banner. We devote ourselves earnestly and assiduously to the work of making it just the paper which families need. In these exciting times people will have the news, and they should have it truthfully, and with religious associations.

Presbyterian Tracts.—Our Board of Publication has recently issued three interesting and valuable tracts. One of these, entitled "Am I a Soldier?" is well suited for the camp. Another, called "The Converted Sailor," we would commend to the attention of our Navy chaplains. The third, bearing the title, "Where are the Nine?" is addressed especially to persons recovered from sickness. The whole three may be read with profit by persons of all classes.

A HELP TO DUTY. The Christian has need of every possible motive to incite him to the discharge of duty. However desirous of living in conformity to the law of God, he finds himself under the influence of a "law in his members," impelling him constantly to evil.

A valuable incentive to duty may be found, we think, in the prospective contemplation of the hour of private prayer. A neglect of duty—and especially a flagrant commission of sin—utterly disqualifies, as every erring Christian well knows, for a joyful approach to God in prayer. As the child feels uneasy and unhappy in the presence of his earthly father, whose displeasure he has incurred, so it is with the offending believer in the presence of his dishonored Father in heaven. He is oppressed with shame and a sense of guilt. He has nothing to encourage him from within. Conscience utters only stern rebuke. No encouragement is extended from without. The Holy Spirit withholds his wanted aid. The Saviour, in whose name he has so often approached with confidence and joy, casts upon him a sorrowful and reproachful look. The Father, usually so attentive to his prayer, now turns away his ear. The Christian is overwhelmed with anguish. He sees for pardon. He wrestles impotently at the throne of grace.

Whether relief be speedily vouchsafed or long withheld, the experience of the suppliant has been bitter—intensely agonizing. Its recurrence cannot but be dreaded. The Christian would avoid it. Let him think of it as the consequence of sin. Let him think of it whenever he is tempted, and it may prove an ineffable aid in deterring from sin and inciting to duty.

DR. PLUMER AND THE PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGANY CO. When Dr. PLUMER resigned, in the Seminary and in his church, and when his resignations were courteously received by the Directors and the Presbytery, and when his request for clean papers to another Presbytery was granted, and he was actually gone, it was supposed that he had gone in peace. It seems, however, that his Presbytery and the Christian public were still to be disturbed. A Paper had been offered in Presbytery, professing to be a Remonstrance against the granting of his request to be released from his pastoral charge, but really incalculating Presbytery for its previous course. This incalculating the members were willing to bear in silence, and simply ordered the Paper to be kept on file. The Doctor's friends, however, had the Paper published, in one of the city dailies, and had extra copies extensively circulated. Those going beyond the region where the history of the transaction was known, brought inquiries for the facts. Hence the response of the Presbytery on our first page.

DR. PLUMER had been greatly loved and honored in the Seminary, and by his Christian brethren in all this region. Hence it was with much pain that they saw him take a course which tended to impair his usefulness, and which has resulted in his departure. But it was by him chosen deliberately, and persevered in relentlessly. Members of his congregation, and some of his ministerial brethren, approached him repeatedly, kindly, and even deferentially; but his mind was fixed. And there was no charge laid against him before the Directors of the Seminary. The only thing proposed in the call for the Board's meeting, was an inquiry into the Seminary's interests; but when the members came together, no sooner was the meeting organized than the Doctor took the floor and tendered his resignation, requesting also a prompt acceptance. His request was granted.

Neither was there any charge laid against Dr. PLUMER, in Presbytery. It was there a request by a portion of his people for advice in the midst of difficulties, and resulting in an effort on the part of Presbytery to compose those difficulties. The Presbytery may have been mistaken in the measures adopted, but it was certainly honest and patient. And when the pastor, becoming dissatisfied with one of Presbytery's

measures, asked to be released from his charge and dismissed to another Presbytery, his request was granted—granted without any censure, or any statement from the ordinary honorable record and kind testimonials.

The Doctor, having been treated with so much courtesy, and having his requests assented to with respect, it is to be regretted that his friends put the Presbytery under the necessity of defending itself against the influence of partial and erroneous statements.

SOME MEN are very careful not to put on paper any thing which may prove injurious to them. The caution is a wise one, and ought to be practiced by all. An injurious sentence committed to paper, may remain and do harm, long after the hand that penned it is mouldering in the dust. Some men keep a diary. They make a daily record of their actions, and to some extent of their thoughts. No man ever kept a full diary. The completest one ever made, recorded only a small portion of the acts of the subject. Very important classes of acts are omitted altogether.

A great many thoughts pass through men's minds which they would not like to see expressed on paper. They would not like to see them spread out before their own eyes, much less before the eyes of their fellow-men. How miserable it would make one to have a complete diary of his life published! No created hand can record such a diary. It is beyond the power of man; but it is not beyond the power of God. Such a diary is kept in the memory of God! Every action of our lives, is, as it were, photographed in heaven the instant it is performed. The most secret thought is registered in the diary of God. What folly for men to attempt to sin in secret! Their acts are not only seen, but recorded on the adamantine pages of the book of God's remembrance! Are they recorded in vain? or shall the record one day be exhibited to the universe? When all secret things shall be brought into judgment, shall they be made publicly manifest, that the grounds of the sentence may be seen?

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS from a communication in the Advertiser, from the pen of Prof. Theophilus Parsons, of the Law School of Cambridge, cannot fail to interest all who feel for their country's welfare. We commend them especially to the attention of those thoughtful men who may honestly differ with those in authority in regard to the measures most likely to result in the crushing out of the present wicked rebellion. Prof. Parsons referring to the late Proclamation, thus writes:

"I am not an abolitionist. I did not expect or desire this measure, nor do I see its necessity. But why should I not defer to the judgment of the President? It was his duty to form and to act upon this judgment. He has acted under pressure, but it was a pressure on both sides. He knows all the facts upon which I could form an opinion, and many which I do not. He must know better than I how far it will be an help and how far an hindrance in the work he has to do. And he must know better than I can whether such a measure was necessary to arrest impending and important peril from abroad. Would it not be very foolish to suppose the judgment of one who had only my means of judgment, likely to be wiser than that of the President? A short time may determine whether this nation is to live or die! And the influence of this war and its result may be as broad as the world and as lasting as time. And how much we are doing, which, in its greatness, is worthy of the hour! We are pouring out our best blood like water. Some of us—how many!—offer up our sons, and send them to battle with a smile, and when they die, bury them almost without a tear. Can we not sacrifice our prejudices and our passions, our cherished opinions, our partisan habits and associations, and even the assertions and declarations to which we stand committed? Must not these sacrifices be made, unless we are willing that all other sacrifices should be unavailing? Is our patriotism no longer patriotism when it demands—not money, but that we are ready to give—not effort, but that we are willing to make—not blood and life, for them we are pouring out; but submission—simple, honest, real submission, to constituted authority?"

THE AUTHOR of "Country Living and Country Thinking," including some of the admirable Essays which lately appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, is Miss Abigail E. Dodge, of Hamilton, Mass. Her name, doubtless, will be remembered, is Gail Hamilton. She has for some time been a contributor to the Independent.

THE IRON-CLAD MONITOR, Newark, which was launched at Boston on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, is about 1800 tons. Her length is 200 feet, and her breadth 46 feet. The thickness of her wooden armor is three feet, and of the iron armor outside of the wood, six inches. The turret is 21 feet in diameter, and 11 inches thick. The deck-plating is one inch thick. After being launched, the vessel was moored at the wharf, where the work of fitting her for sea will be completed.

MR. EDWARD PATSON HAMMOND, of Connecticut, was recently licensed to preach the Gospel by the Third Presbytery (N. S.) of New-York, and it is expected that he will shortly be ordained to the full work of the ministry. We presume from all we can gather, that Mr. Hammond is not possessed of the scholastic attainments usually deemed indispensable in candidates for the ministry by the Presbyterian Church; though the present departure from our excellent rules on this subject, is perhaps perfectly justifiable. Both in Scotland and in New-England, Mr. Hammond has labored as an evangelist with remarkable success. Hundreds of souls have already, through his instrumentality, been brought into the fold of Christ. Everywhere he seems to have enjoyed the confidence and sympathy of the ministers of the churches in whose bounds he has labored.

THE following notice of the sermon of Bishop McCook, at the opening of the late General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church may seem severe, but occurring as it does in an Episcopal paper, the Christian Times, we may presume it is no more severe than the case demanded. The Bishop was once a Presbyterian, and he seems determined to give full proof of the thoroughness of his conversion to Episcopacy, by going to the very extreme of High-Church bigotry. We are pleased to quote the notice alluded to as an evidence that such extremists are repudiated by at least many in the Episcopal Church.

OF the sermon by the Bishop of Michigan, we cannot speak as we would; for it was neither patriotic nor Protestant, neither evangelical nor charitable; but was cynical in its criticism of the great body of our fellow-citizens, and censorious toward all other Christian bodies in the land. If the Rev. gentleman's theory of the causes of this war is correct, its continuance for a single day cannot be justified on any Christian plea or principle. If his view of others is correct, then we are the most irreligious and immoral people in Christendom; the few good men conceded to the "sects" are such in spite of their religious associations and denominational influences, and not because of them.

In brief, our national calamities are all to be ascribed to the denial of Apostolic Succession in the ministry of the Church, and the rejection of the dogma of Baptismal Regeneration, the acceptance of which would go far to redeem us from the perdition to which we are hastening.

More in sorrow than in anger, we pronounce this sermon an insult to the Church; or, if endorsed by the Church, then an insult to the Church to the nation which protects it and guarantees it in all its liberties, so that even such a sermon as this can be preached by one of its chief ministers.

THESE are nine clergymen connected with the four churches included in the corporation of Trinity church, in New-York. From the following statement, it will be seen that the clergy of "Old Trinity" are true and zealous patriots:

The sexton, Dr. Herriem, has a son connected with the Navy Department. In Trinity church, Dr. Vinton has two brothers in the United States army; Dr. Ogilby has a son, an officer, who distinguished himself in gallantry at Fort Donelson and in other Western battles. In St. Paul's chapel, Dr. Haight has a son in the army in Virginia; Mr. Dix has a father a Major-General, and a brother a chaplain in the United States service. In St. John's chapel, Dr. Weston has gone himself as chaplain with the New-York Regiment. In Trinity chapel, Dr. Hixson has two sons in the naval service of the United States, and Dr. Hobart, a nephew in the army.

THE Methodist, in an able article on the "Comparative Character of the American Pulpit," remarks: "For intellectually—sermonizing—the elaborate, instructive, convincing discussion of the great themes of religion, practical and dogmatic—we are inclined to yield the palm to the Presbyterian pulpit, adding, also, that of the Calvinistic Congregationalists."

WE check our contemporary for this tribute of praise, and we hope we shall be excused for adding that we regard the compliment a just one. At the same time we remark that much of our "intellectually able sermonizing" is comparatively ineffectual, for want of that ardor and earnestness of delivery which so eminently characterizes our Methodist brethren in the ministry.

THE RESOURCES of East Genesee (Methodist) Conference make the vote of the majority 62 for and 52 against lay delegation, and that of the latter 738 for and 325 against; showing in both cases a majority in favor of change. The Conference decided not to locate its members who have gone to the war as officers or private, but to give them nominal appointments.

THE IRON-CLAD MONITOR, Newark, which was launched at Boston on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, is about 1800 tons. Her length is 200 feet, and her breadth 46 feet. The thickness of her wooden armor is three feet, and of the iron armor outside of the wood, six inches. The turret is 21 feet in diameter, and 11 inches thick. The deck-plating is one inch thick. After being launched, the vessel was moored at the wharf, where the work of fitting her for sea will be completed.

MR. EDWARD PATSON HAMMOND, of Connecticut, was recently licensed to preach the Gospel by the Third Presbytery (N. S.) of New-York, and it is expected that he will shortly be ordained to the full work of the ministry. We presume from all we can gather, that Mr. Hammond is not possessed of the scholastic attainments usually deemed indispensable in candidates for the ministry by the Presbyterian Church; though the present departure from our excellent rules on this subject, is perhaps perfectly justifiable. Both in Scotland and in New-England, Mr. Hammond has labored as an evangelist with remarkable success. Hundreds of souls have already, through his instrumentality, been brought into the fold of Christ. Everywhere he seems to have enjoyed the confidence and sympathy of the ministers of the churches in whose bounds he has labored.

THE following notice of the sermon of Bishop McCook, at the opening of the late General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church may seem severe, but occurring as it does in an Episcopal paper, the Christian Times, we may presume it is no more severe than the case demanded. The Bishop was once a Presbyterian, and he seems determined to give full proof of the thoroughness of his conversion to Episcopacy, by going to the very extreme of High-Church bigotry. We are pleased to quote the notice alluded to as an evidence that such extremists are repudiated by at least many in the Episcopal Church.

OF the sermon by the Bishop of Michigan, we cannot speak as we would; for it was neither patriotic nor Protestant, neither evangelical nor charitable; but was cynical in its criticism of the great body of our fellow-citizens, and censorious toward all other Christian bodies in the land. If the Rev. gentleman's theory of the causes of this war is correct, its continuance for a single day cannot be justified on any Christian plea or principle. If his view of others is correct, then we are the most irreligious and immoral people in Christendom; the few good men conceded to the "sects" are such in spite of their religious associations and denominational influences, and not because of them.

In brief, our national calamities are all to be ascribed to the denial of Apostolic Succession in the ministry of the Church, and the rejection of the dogma of Baptismal Regeneration, the acceptance of which would go far to redeem us from the perdition to which we are hastening.

More in sorrow than in anger, we pronounce this sermon an insult to the Church; or, if endorsed by the Church, then an insult to the Church to the nation which protects it and guarantees it in all its liberties, so that even such a sermon as this can be preached by one of its chief ministers.

THESE are nine clergymen connected with the four churches included in the corporation of Trinity church, in New-York. From the following statement, it will be seen that the clergy of "Old Trinity" are true and zealous patriots:

The sexton, Dr. Herriem, has a son connected with the Navy Department. In Trinity church, Dr. Vinton has two brothers in the United States army; Dr. Ogilby has a son, an officer, who distinguished himself in gallantry at Fort Donelson and in other Western battles. In St. Paul's chapel, Dr. Haight has a son in the army in Virginia; Mr. Dix has a father a Major-General, and a brother a chaplain in the United States service. In St. John's chapel, Dr. Weston has gone himself as chaplain with the New-York Regiment. In Trinity chapel, Dr. Hixson has two sons in the naval service of the United States, and Dr. Hobart, a nephew in the army.

THE Methodist, in an able article on the "Comparative Character of the American Pulpit," remarks: "For intellectually—sermonizing—the elaborate, instructive, convincing discussion of the great themes of religion, practical and dogmatic—we are inclined to yield the palm to the Presbyterian pulpit, adding, also, that of the Calvinistic Congregationalists."

WE check our contemporary for this tribute of praise, and we hope we shall be excused for adding that we regard the compliment a just one. At the same time we remark that much of our "intellectually able sermonizing" is comparatively ineffectual, for want of that ardor and earnestness of delivery which so eminently characterizes our Methodist brethren in the ministry.

THE RESOURCES of East Genesee (Methodist) Conference make the vote of the majority 62 for and 52 against lay delegation, and that of the latter 738 for and 325 against; showing in both cases a majority in favor of change. The Conference decided not to locate its members who have gone to the war as officers or private, but to give them nominal appointments.

THE IRON-CLAD MONITOR, Newark, which was launched at Boston on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, is about 1800 tons. Her length is 200 feet, and her breadth 46 feet. The thickness of her wooden armor is three feet, and of the iron armor outside of the wood, six inches. The turret is 21 feet in diameter, and 11 inches thick. The deck-plating is one inch thick. After being launched, the vessel was moored at the wharf, where the work of fitting her for sea will be completed.

MR. EDWARD PATSON HAMMOND, of Connecticut, was recently licensed to preach the Gospel by the Third Presbytery (N. S.) of New-York, and it is expected that he will shortly be ordained to the full work of the ministry. We presume from all we can gather, that Mr. Hammond is not possessed of the scholastic attainments usually deemed indispensable in candidates for the ministry by the Presbyterian Church; though the present departure from our excellent rules on this subject, is perhaps perfectly justifiable. Both in Scotland and in New-England, Mr. Hammond has labored as an evangelist with remarkable success. Hundreds of souls have already, through his instrumentality, been brought into the fold of Christ. Everywhere he seems to have enjoyed the confidence and sympathy of the ministers of the churches in whose bounds he has labored.

THE following notice of the sermon of Bishop McCook, at the opening of the late General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church may seem severe, but occurring as it does in an Episcopal paper, the Christian Times, we may presume it is no more severe than the case demanded. The Bishop was once a Presbyterian, and he seems determined to give full proof of the thoroughness of his conversion to Episcopacy, by going to the very extreme of High-Church bigotry. We are pleased to quote the notice alluded to as an evidence that such extremists are repudiated by at least many in the Episcopal Church.

OF the sermon by the Bishop of Michigan, we cannot speak as we would; for it was neither patriotic nor Protestant, neither evangelical nor charitable; but was cynical in its criticism of the great body of our fellow-citizens, and censorious toward all other Christian bodies in the land. If the Rev. gentleman's theory of the causes of this war is correct, its continuance for a single day cannot be justified on any Christian plea or principle. If his view of others is correct, then we are the most irreligious and immoral people in Christendom; the few good men conceded to the "sects" are such in spite of their religious associations and denominational influences, and not because of them.

In brief, our national calamities are all to be ascribed to the denial of Apostolic Succession in the ministry of the Church, and the rejection of the dogma of Baptismal Regeneration, the acceptance of which would go far to redeem us from the perdition to which we are hastening.

More in sorrow than in anger, we pronounce this sermon an insult to the Church; or, if endorsed by the Church, then an insult to the Church to the nation which protects it and guarantees it in all its liberties, so that even such a sermon as this can be preached by one of its chief ministers.

THESE are nine clergymen connected with the four churches included in the corporation of Trinity church, in New-York. From the following statement, it will be seen that the clergy of "Old Trinity" are true and zealous patriots:

The sexton, Dr. Herriem, has a son connected with the Navy Department. In Trinity church, Dr. Vinton has two brothers in the United States army; Dr. Ogilby has a son, an officer, who distinguished himself in gallantry at Fort Donelson and in other Western battles. In St. Paul's chapel, Dr. Haight has a son in the army in Virginia; Mr. Dix has a father a Major-General, and a brother a chaplain in the United States service. In St. John's chapel, Dr. Weston has gone himself as chaplain with the New-York Regiment. In Trinity chapel, Dr. Hixson has two sons in the naval service of the United States, and Dr. Hobart, a nephew in the army.

THE Methodist, in an able article on the "Comparative Character of the American Pulpit," remarks: "For intellectually—sermonizing—the elaborate, instructive, convincing discussion of the great themes of religion, practical and dogmatic—we are inclined to yield the palm to the Presbyterian pulpit, adding, also, that of the Calvinistic Congregationalists."

WE check our contemporary for this tribute of praise, and we hope we shall be excused for adding that we regard the compliment a just one. At the same time we remark that much of our "intellectually able sermonizing" is comparatively ineffectual, for want of that ardor and earnestness of delivery which so eminently characterizes our Methodist brethren in the ministry.

THE RESOURCES of East Genesee (Methodist) Conference make the vote of the majority 62 for and 52 against lay delegation, and that of the latter 738 for and 325 against; showing in both cases a majority in favor of change. The Conference decided not to locate its members who have gone to the war as officers or private, but to give them nominal appointments.

THE IRON-CLAD MONITOR, Newark, which was launched at Boston on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, is about 1800 tons. Her length is 200 feet, and her breadth 46 feet. The thickness of her wooden armor is three feet, and of the iron armor outside of the wood, six inches. The turret is 21 feet in diameter, and 11 inches thick. The deck-plating is one inch thick. After being launched, the vessel was moored at the wharf, where the work of fitting her for sea will be completed.

MR. EDWARD PATSON HAMMOND, of Connecticut, was recently licensed to preach the Gospel by the Third Presbytery (N. S.) of New-York, and it is expected that he will shortly be ordained to the full work of the ministry. We presume from all we can gather, that Mr. Hammond is not possessed of the scholastic attainments usually deemed indispensable in candidates for the ministry by the Presbyterian Church; though the present departure from our excellent rules on this subject, is perhaps perfectly justifiable. Both in Scotland and in New-England, Mr. Hammond has labored as an evangelist with remarkable success. Hundreds of souls have already, through his instrumentality, been brought into the fold of Christ. Everywhere he seems to have enjoyed the confidence and sympathy of the ministers of the churches in whose bounds he has labored.

THE following notice of the sermon of Bishop McCook, at the opening of the late General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church may seem severe, but occurring as it does in an Episcopal paper, the Christian Times, we may presume it is no more severe than the case demanded. The Bishop was once a Presbyterian, and he seems determined to give full proof of the thoroughness of his conversion to Episcopacy, by going to the very extreme of High-Church bigotry. We are pleased to quote the notice alluded to as an evidence that such extremists are repudiated by at least many in the Episcopal Church.

OF the sermon by the Bishop of Michigan, we cannot speak as we would; for it was neither patriotic nor Protestant, neither evangelical nor charitable; but was cynical in its criticism of the great body of our fellow-citizens, and censorious toward all other Christian bodies in the land. If the Rev. gentleman's theory of the causes of this war is correct, its continuance for a single day cannot be justified on any Christian plea or principle. If his view of others is correct, then we are the most irreligious and immoral people in Christendom; the few good men conceded to the "sects" are such in spite of their religious associations and denominational influences, and not because of them.

In brief, our national calamities are all to be ascribed to the denial of Apostolic Succession in the ministry of the Church, and the rejection of the dogma of Baptismal Regeneration, the acceptance of which would go far to redeem us from the perdition to which we are hastening.

More in sorrow than in anger, we pronounce this sermon an insult to the Church; or, if endorsed by the Church, then an insult to the Church to the nation which protects it and guarantees it in all its liberties, so that even such a sermon as this can be preached by one of its chief ministers.

THESE are nine clergymen connected with the four churches included in the corporation of Trinity church, in New-York. From the following statement, it will be seen that the clergy of "Old Trinity" are true and zealous patriots:

The sexton, Dr. Herriem, has a son connected with the Navy Department. In Trinity church, Dr. Vinton has two brothers in the United States army; Dr. Ogilby has a son, an officer, who distinguished himself in gallantry at Fort Donelson and in other Western battles. In St. Paul's chapel, Dr. Haight has a son in the army in Virginia; Mr. Dix has a father a Major-General, and a brother a chaplain in the United States service. In St. John's chapel, Dr. Weston has gone himself as chaplain with the New-York Regiment. In Trinity chapel, Dr. Hixson has two sons in the naval service of the United States, and Dr. Hobart, a nephew in the army.

THE Methodist, in an able article on the "Comparative Character of the American Pulpit," remarks: "For intellectually—sermonizing—the elaborate, instructive, convincing discussion of the great themes of religion, practical and dogmatic—we are inclined to yield the palm to the Presbyterian pulpit, adding, also, that of the Calvinistic Congregationalists."

WE check our contemporary for this tribute of praise, and we hope we shall be excused for adding that we regard the compliment a just one. At the same time we remark that much of our "intellectually able sermonizing" is comparatively ineffectual, for want of that ardor and earnestness of delivery which so eminently characterizes our Methodist brethren in the ministry.

THE RESOURCES of East Genesee (Methodist) Conference make the vote of the majority 62 for and 52 against lay delegation, and that of the latter 738 for and 325 against; showing in both cases a majority in favor of change. The Conference decided not to locate its members who have gone to the war as officers or private, but to give them nominal appointments.

THE IRON-CLAD MONITOR, Newark, which was launched at Boston on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, is about 1800 tons. Her length is 200 feet, and her breadth 46 feet. The thickness of her wooden armor is three feet, and of the iron armor outside of the wood, six inches. The turret is 21 feet in diameter, and 11 inches thick. The deck-plating is one inch thick. After being launched, the vessel was moored at the wharf, where the work of fitting her for sea will be completed.

MR. EDWARD PATSON HAMMOND, of Connecticut, was recently licensed to preach the Gospel by the Third Presbytery (N. S.) of New-York, and it is expected that he will shortly be ordained to the full work of the ministry. We presume from all we can gather, that Mr. Hammond is not possessed of the scholastic attainments usually deemed indispensable in candidates for the ministry by the Presbyterian Church; though the present departure from our excellent rules on this subject, is perhaps perfectly justifiable. Both in Scotland and in New-England, Mr. Hammond has labored as an evangelist with remarkable success. Hundreds of souls have already, through his instrumentality, been brought into the fold of Christ. Everywhere he seems to have enjoyed the confidence and sympathy of the ministers of the churches in whose bounds he has labored.

THE following notice of the sermon of Bishop McCook, at the opening of the late General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church may seem severe, but occurring as it does in an Episcopal paper, the Christian Times, we may presume it is no more severe than the case demanded. The Bishop was once a Presbyterian, and he seems determined to give full proof of the thoroughness of his conversion to Episcopacy, by going to the very extreme of High-Church bigotry. We are pleased to quote the notice alluded to as an evidence that such extremists are repudiated by at least many in the Episcopal Church.

OF the sermon by the Bishop of Michigan, we cannot speak as we would; for it was neither patriotic nor Protestant, neither evangelical nor charitable; but was cynical in its criticism of the great body of our fellow-citizens, and censorious toward all other Christian bodies in the land. If the Rev. gentleman's theory of the causes of this war is correct, its continuance for a single day cannot be justified on any Christian plea or principle. If his view of others is correct, then we are the most irreligious and immoral people in Christendom; the few good men conceded to the "sects" are such in spite of their religious associations and denominational influences, and not because of them.

In brief, our national calamities are all to be ascribed to the denial of Apostolic Succession in the ministry of the Church, and the rejection of the dogma of Baptismal Regeneration, the acceptance of which would go far to redeem us from the perdition to which we are hastening.

More in sorrow than in anger, we pronounce this sermon an insult to the Church; or, if endorsed by the Church, then an insult to the Church to the nation which protects it and guarantees it in all its liberties, so that even such a sermon as this can be preached by one of its chief ministers.

THESE are nine clergymen connected with the four churches included in the corporation of Trinity church, in New-York. From the following statement, it will be seen that the clergy of "Old Trinity" are true and zealous patriots:

The sexton, Dr. Herriem, has a son connected with the Navy Department. In Trinity church, Dr. Vinton has two brothers in the United States army; Dr. Ogilby has a son, an officer, who distinguished himself in gallantry at Fort Donelson and in other Western battles. In St. Paul's chapel, Dr. Haight has a son in the army in Virginia; Mr. Dix has a father a Major-General, and a brother a chaplain in the United States service. In St. John's chapel, Dr. Weston has gone himself as chaplain with the New-York Regiment. In Trinity chapel, Dr. Hixson has two sons in the naval service of the United States, and Dr. Hobart, a nephew in the army.

THE Methodist, in an able article on the "Comparative Character of the American Pulpit," remarks: "For intellectually—sermonizing—the elaborate, instructive, convincing discussion of the great themes of religion, practical and dogmatic—we are inclined to yield the palm to the Presbyterian pulpit, adding, also, that of the Calvinistic Congregationalists."

WE check our contemporary for this tribute of praise, and we hope we shall be excused for adding that we regard the compliment a just one. At the same time we remark that much of our "intellectually able sermonizing" is comparatively ineffectual, for want of that ardor and earnestness of delivery which so eminently characterizes our Methodist brethren in the ministry.

THE RESOURCES of East Genesee (Methodist) Conference make the vote of the majority 62 for and 52 against lay delegation, and that of the latter 738 for and 325 against; showing in both cases a majority in favor of change. The Conference decided not to locate its members who have gone to the war as officers or private, but to give them nominal appointments.

THE IRON-CLAD MONITOR, Newark, which was launched at Boston on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, is about 1800 tons. Her length is 200 feet,