Having purchased for our office the "Right" to use Dick's Accountant and Dispatch Falent, all, or nearly all, of our subscribers now have their papers addressed to them regularly by a singularly unique machine, which fastens on the while margin a small colored "address stamp," or label, whereon appears their name plainly printed, followed by the disk up to which they have paid for their papers—this being authorised by an Act of Congress. The date will always be windneed on the receipt of subscription money, in exact accordance with the amount so received, and thus be an ever-ready and valid receipt; securing to every one, and at all times, a perfect knowledge of his newspaper account, so that if any error is made he can immediately detect it and have it corrected—a boom alike valuable to the publisher and subscriber, as it must terminate all painful mismilerstandings between them respecting accounts, and thus tend to perpetuate their important relationship.

*** Those in arrears will please remit.

An Attendance upon the meetings of the Synods of Wheeling and Pittsburgh has prevented, this week, the usual amount of editorial labor and care upon the columns of the Banner.

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 i 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.

Preshvierian 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

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 con formity 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 contem-

plation of the hour of private prayer. A neglect of duty-and especially flagrant commission of sin-utterly dis qualifies, 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 is it 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 en courage him from within. Conscience ut ters only stern rebuke. No encouragement is extended from without. The Holy Spirit withholds his wonted aid. The Saviour, in whose name he has so often approached with confidence and juy, 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. Out of the depths he cries. He sues for pardon. He wrestles importunately at the

throne of grace. Whether relief be speedily vouchsafed or long withheld, the experience of the suppliant has been bitter-intensely ago nizing. 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 inestimable aid in deterring from sin and inciting to

THANKSGIVING DAY.

We are pleased to publish the Proclamation of Gov. CURTIN, appointing Thursday, November 27th, as a day of thanksgiving. It is a valuable document, presenting to the mind blessings derived from God for which we should be truly grateful. Even in the severe chastisement with which God is visiting the land, his mercies greatly abound. Praise him for his goodness.

The day named is likely to be the chosen time in all the Middle and Northern States. We trust that a grateful people will observe it religiously Let thanks proceed from an humbled, reverential, and rejoicing heart.

WHEREAS, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all his mercy and

loving kindness: Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that THURSUAY, THE 27TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth, as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty; giving him humble thanks that he has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence, and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are choked with the harvest, and to look so favorably on the toil of his children, that industry has thriven among us and labor has its reward; and also that he has delivered us from the hands of our enemies, and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given them victory; and that he has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings: Beseeching him to help and govern us in his steadfast fear and love, and to put into our minds good desires, so that by his continual help we may have a right judgment in all things: And especially praying him to give to Christian churches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and rightcousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God: And most heartily entreating him to bestow; upon our civil rulers, wisdom and earnestness in council, and upon our military leaders, zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenchedthat we, being armed with his defence, may be preserved from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, resp the abundant fruits of his mercy, and with joy and thankfulness praise and magnify his holy name.

A PATRIOTIC MINISTER.

among good men, men equally true in prin- | kind testimonials.

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 Paducah, Ky.; Col. W. L. Brown, killed at Bull Run; and Rev. H. A. BROWN 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. * * * Next to the glory and privilege of bearing arms in this, the no blest and most significant fight of many istering to the wants of those who have acts of the subject. Very important classbecome disabled, and been carried to the rear in the conflict. I have no fears of the result. And I confidently believe that God, through us, is doing a work for us, and for the whole world, worth a thousand fold costing us. "The curse of rebellion and slavery is

worse-deeper, bitterer, more malignantthan I thought it to be when I came here; worse than I thought it to be three months ago. God only can see and know it all. And, glory be to his name, he does see and know it all. I have never preached, strictly speaking, a political sermon in my life I have never introduced a political question had a bearing on religion. And the nearest I have come to doing so here was in a sermon, a month or two since, on 'The relations and duties of the Church to the State in time of war'; in which I stated that in this war the duties the Christian Church owed to this Christian State were-To pray for the State; to sympathize with the State. and in every possible way to help the State. In the course of the discussion of these subjects, I called traitors, truitors; and treason, treason; and rebellion, rebellion; and slavery, slavery; and gave expression to my abhorrence of those ministers of the Gospel in the loyal States who would neither preach nor pray for the Government, and sentence may be seen? against the Rebellion."

The Church has certainly a duty to per form to the State. She wants a country, as her earthly dwelling place. She wants peaceful home. She wants liberty to teach and to preach; to present and expound the whole of God's Word; to point out sin, and to rebuke sin; and she wants protection in the use of that liberty. The war embraces principles which are within the domain of ministerial instruction, and issues also, in which the Church has a very deep interest. So far then as the principles and issues involved in the war come under, or are embraced within, the teachings of Scripture, so far may the ministers of the Word bring them to the test. And for their country they may always pray.

But while we claim it as the right, and urge it as the duty of the minister, to adapt his preaching and prayers to the times, we must insist that he shall not give undire importance to any one thing. He is an ambassador for Christ, to effect men's recomciliation to God. This is his great work; and to this, patriotism, literature, the loveof family, all things, are to be kept subservient. The Lord grant to his ministers: both zeal and wisdom, fidelity and discretion, that they may stand in their lot.

DR. PLUMER AND THE PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGRENY CITY.

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 inculpating Presbytery for its previous course. This inculpation the members were willing to bear in silence, and simply ordered the Paper to be kept on file. The Doctor's triends, however, had the Paper published, in one of the city dailies, and had extra copies extensively circulated. These going beyond the region where the history of the transaction was known, brought inquiries for the facts.

Hence the response of the Prespytery on 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 it is impossible for us to entertain a thought his ministerial brethren, approached him but his mind was fixed. And there was no of God, has made this nation heretofore so Episcopal Church may seem severe, but 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 tendered his resignation, requesting also a prompt acceptance. His request was

a request by a portion of his people for adto compose those difficulties. The Presby-

measures, asked to be released from his | THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS from a Patriotism is the rule among our minis- charge and dismissed to another Presby- communication in the Advertiser, from the ters. Sympathy with the Secessionists is tery, his request was granted - granted pen of Prof. Theophilus Parsons, of the the exception. Sorry are we that such without any censure, or any abatement Law School of Cambridge, cannot fail to sympathy has even an existence. But from the ordinary honorable record and interest all who feel for their country's

ciple, there are degrees of ardor. And The Doctor, having been treated with so the attention of those thoughtful men who among the most ardent of the patriotic, is much courtesy, and having his requests may honestly differ with those in authority our worthy brother. Rev. F. T. Brown, assented to with respect, it is to be regretted in regard to the measures most likely to pastor of the Presbyterian church, George- that his friends put the Presbytery under result in the crushing out of the present the necessity of defending itself against wicked rebellion. Prof. Parsons refer-Mr. BROWN, writing to the Presbyter, the influence of partial and erroneous state- ring to the late Proclamation. thus writes: ments.

GOD'S DIARY.

paper any thing which may prove injurirebellion, of three brothers, all | have, viz : ous to them. The caution is a wise one, Rev. J. C. Brown, D.D., Chaplain, died at and ought to be practiced by all. An inremain 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 centuries, is the glory and privilege of min- made, recorded only a small portion of the

es of acts are omitted altogether. A great many thoughts pass through men's minds which they would not like to fluence of this war and its result may be as see expressed on paper. They would not more than all the blood and treasure it is 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! Evinto a sermon, save when in some way it ery 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!

the record one day be exhibited to the universe? When all secret things shall be brought into jucgment, shall they be made publicly manifest, that the grounds of the strength I possess!"

Synodical Meetings.—The meetings of our Synods are becoming, in a great degree, reunions of Christian brethren. There is but very little judicial business, and scarcely any thing of dissentient discussion. There is much prayer, much investigation in regard to Christian duty, and some preaching and exhortation. We have recently attended, for part of their sessions, the meetings of four Synods - Allegheny, Ohio, Wheeling, and Pittsburgh-and have felt something with the Psalmist, when he said, fear and anxiety, it is sweet to have peace part of the audience."

EASTERN SUMMARY. NEW-ENGLAND.

from the pen of a correspondent, an interat Springfield, Mass. In addition to the account thus given, we note with pleasure the noble minute on the state of the counworthy of profound consideration that this bate by this large and venerable body. It tributor to the Independent. reads as follows : 🤻 🗀

The Board of Commissioners for Foreign dered its sympathy in the struggle of our its prayer to the God of nations so to overrule the conflict that the rebellion may be crushed, slavery, its prime cause, rerighteousness may be permanently established throughout our land.

Again assembled for the annual review of our work in its progress and in its hindrances, we are compelled to recognize again the relation between the great extension of Christian benevolence with which we are intrusted, and the conflict of our country with a huge and desperate rebellion; we are reminded that wherever our missionaries labor, their personal safethe rudest of barbarous nations, are partly dependent, under the providence of God, on the fact that they are citizens of the United States, protected in all parts of the Republic, and we are compelled to see that what this rebellion aims at, the division of our country among two or more naturally independent confederacies, weak in themselves and jealous and hostile toward each other, would weaken the hands of American missionaries in every part of the world. We are reminded, too, that the entire moral influence of the American churches upon the world is far more powerful and beneficent from the fact that they eign, and self-governed people. Therefore of any termination of this war, otherwise than in the perfect restoration of the Union repeatedly, kindly, and even deferentially, under the Constitution which, by the favor great and prosperous in its freedom. We record again our loyal sympathy with the President of the United States, in the struggle to vindicate and maintain "the no more severe than the case demanded. supreme law of the land " according to his The Bishop was once a Presbyterian, and inaugural oath, and our confidence that ac- he seems determined to give full proof of together, no sooner was the meeting organ. cording to his proclaimed intention, he ized than the Doctor took the floor and will not fail to employ for that purpose, against the enemies of the United States. all those powers with which he is invested High-Church bigotry, 10 We are pleased to by the Constitution of the United States. and all those means of subjugation which Neither was there any charge laid against are warranted, by the law of nations and Dr. PLUMER, in Presbytery. It was there and the law of God And with our renewed prayer to the God whose displeasure at the wickedness which fills the earth gan, we cannot speak as we would; for it vice in the midst of difficulties, and result- with sadness and oppression all history has was neither patriotic por Protestant, neither ing in an effort on the part of Presbytery testified, and who so often wrought deliver- evangelical nor charitable; but was cynical ance for our fathers in their perils, we're- in its criticism of the great body of our

welfare. We commend them especially to

"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 Some men are very careful not to put on to the judgment of the President? It was his duty to form and to act upon this judgment. He has acted under pressure, but t was a pressure on both sides. He knows all the facts upon which I could form an julious sentence committed to paper, may 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 one who has the means which the President possesses?

"A short time may determine whether this nation is to live or die. And the inbroad 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 partizan 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 sacrifice should be unavailing? Is our patriotism no longer patriotism when it demands -not money, for that we are ready to give-not effort for 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?

"But I will not pursue this course of Are they recorded in vain? or shall thought any further. For myself, I have now no politics, and desire to have none, but the purpose of sustaining my country, and therefore its Government, in every way that I can, and with the whole of the little

SEVERAL of the most prominent churches in Connecticut are at present without pastors. The North church in Hartford. the church in Orange, the College Street church in New-Haven, the church in North Haven, and the Second church in Bridgeport, are mentioned in the list of vacan-

THE REV. W. A. SCOTT, D.D., has, we understand, declined the call to the First Presbyterian church, Boston

A Boston letter-writer, under date of Oct. 16, says: "A large crowd are in attend-"Behold how good and how pleasant it is ance at Faneuil Hall to-day, to witness the for brethren to dwell together in unity." process of 'drafting.' The proceedings are If there is turmoil in the distance, causing attended with entire good nature on the

Solomon Foote seems to be quite a favorite with the people of Vermont. He has already twice represented them in the United States Senate, and on the 14th inst. IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found, he was again chosen Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. He received esting account of the late meeting of the the unanimous vote of the State Senate, American Board of Foreign Missions held and in the House only seven votes were cast against him.

THE AUTHOR of "Country Living and Country Thinking," including some of the try, reported by Rev. Dr. Bacon, on behalf admirable Essays which lately appeared in of the Business Committee. It is a matter the Atlantic Monthly, is Miss Abigail E Dodge, of Hamilton, Mass. Her nom de plume, it will be remembered, is Gail Hamminute was adopted without a word of de-liton. She has for some time been a con-

THE IRON-CLAD MONITOR. Nahant which was launched at Boston on Tuesday Missions in its last annual meeting ren- Oct. 14th, is about 1800 tons. Her length is 200 feet, and her breadth 46 feet. The national Government with rebellion, and 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 II inches thick. The deckmoved, and that peace, prosperity, and plating is one inch thick. After being launched, the vessel was moored under the shears, where the work of fitting her for sea will be completed

NEW-YORK.

MR. EDWARD PAYSON HAMMOND, O 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 ty, their liberty to pursue their work, and work of the ministry. We's presume their privilege of standing unawed before from all we can gather, that Mr. Hammond is not possessed of the scholastic attainments usually deemed indispensable in candidates for the ministry earth by the influential power of the great 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 are the churches of a great, united, sover- the ministers of the churches in whose bounds he has labored.

THE following notice of the sermon of Bishop McCoskry, at the opening of the late General Convention of the Protestant occurring as it does in an Episcopal paper the Christian Times, we may presume it the thoroughness of his conversion to Episcopacy, by going to the very extreme of 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 Michi-

influences, and not because of them.

be ascribed to the denial of Apostolic Suc- | Continent. cession 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 nounce this sermon an insult to the Church: or, if endorsed by the Church, then an insult from the Church to the nation which protects it and guarantees it in all its libcan be preached by one of its chief min-

THERE are sine clergymen connected true and zealeus patriots:

The rector, Dr. Berrien, has a son connected with the Navy Department. In Trinity charch, Dr. Vinton has two brothers in the United States army; Dr. Ogilby has a son, an officer, who distinguished himself in gallertry at Fort Donelson and in other Western battles. In St. Paul's chapel, Dr. Haight has a son in the army in Verginia; 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 his (7th New-York) Regiment. In Trinity chapel, Dr. Highee has two sons in the naval service of the United States, and Dr. Hobart a nephew in the

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

We thank our contemporary for this 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 carnestness of delivery which so eminently characterizes our Methodist brethren in the ministry.

THE RETURNS from East Genesee (Methodist) Conference make the vote of the ministry 62 for and 52 against lay delegation, and that of the laity 733 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 privates, but to give them nominal appointments.

THE Tribune says:

"The enrollment for this city is comthese, 75,000 are aliens, 25,000 are militia, firemen, and other exempts by occupation, and 10,000 to 20,000 will claim exemption from disabilities; so that when the lists are thoroughly revised, there will be considerably less than 100,000 subject to draft. The greatest number of votes recorded is about 120,000, and these include all ages from 21 years. In an enrollment of 250,-1000, therefore, the dodgers will have small shauce of escape."

THE NEW IRON-CLAD Passaic is rapid ly approaching completion at Greenpoint! A huge gun for her armament was taken from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a few days ago, to be placed in the turret. Captain been ordered to the command of the vesof this station, for that purpose. The Passaic is one of the single turreted "Mon itors" building under Mr. Ericsson's supervision.

PROF. P. P. BROWN, of Madison Unithat institution for the present, and acregiment and has just gone on to the seat of war.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-CLATION of New-York have undertaken the beneficent service of supplying all the hospitals in that city with night-watchers. About two hundred and fifty young men have already volunteered to take their share of this merciful and necessary work.

Gold is now (Wednesday) at a premium of 33 per cent, and the market for exchange on Europe is wholly unsettled. Drawers know not what to ask, and bankers, the moment they draw bills, cover either by gold shipments or remittance of such commercial bills as offer in the market The export of gold last week amounted

to \$2,255,514, which is above the average of the last few weeks. On Monday there were sales of first-class

The high rates of foreign exchange are stimulating our exports, and must affect in the way of dimination our imports. Our exports last week were in value \$2,807,827. and imports \$1,867,222, showing a large excess of exports for the week; but for the year, that is since January 1st, the case is General of the Rhode Island State Militia.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society was held on the very suddenly, in Brooklyn, on the morn-evening of the 13th inst, at the Society's of Wednesday last. He was a native which will on that day be emancipated, navy on the first of January, 1816. In will be as follows.

1818 he was sailing master, and stationed at Alabama, nual report we make the following ex- ing year he was ordered to the sloop of war

Peace has prevailed. Agriculture is meet-

any Christian plea or principle. If his have been worthily bestowed, and that they sloop-of-war Vincennes, of the Pacific squad view of others is correct, then we are the are daily advancing in knowledge, virtue, most irreligious and immoral people in and the more ennobling usages of Christian Christendow; the few good men conceded life. We trust that no change will be to the "sects" are such in spite of their made in the disposition of recaptured religious associations and denominational Africans, but that the policy inaugurated by Monroe will be faithfully adhered to-

"It is believed that the shipment of have been much reduced of late-owing mostly to the operation of the new treaty between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain-which authorizes the detention and search of suspected craft, in certain localities, by the men-ofwar of each nation. Before many months, we trust, the exigences of affairs at home erties, so that even such a sermon as this will allow our authorities to enlarge the squadron in that quarter, and substitute steamers for sailing vessels. It may not be too much to express the further hope that ere long the Government of Great with the four charches included in the cor- Britain may, with our own, unite in poration of Trinity church, in New-York. another measure to put an end to this execra-From the following statement, it will be ble traffic, and that is to demand that the seen that the clergy of "Old Trinity" are only Government that now admits of its being carried on within its limits, shall case to encourage or allow it. Settlements of civilized colored men, scattered along the African seaboard, are the most effectual barriers in the prosecution of this high crime against humanity. Liberia has swept this terrible evil from nigh seven hundred miles of the coast her own territory—and in this regard is worthy of the best wishes, active sympathy, and liberal

support of Christendom. REV. DR. MUSGRAVE has been invited o supply the pulpit of the Penn Presbyterian church, made vacant by the death of the Rev. F. D. Ladd, the late pastor. The invitation has we understand, been accepted.

AT THE different prominent medical colleges in this city, the introductory lectures for the course of 1862 and 1863 were deivered on Monday, and on Tuesday the regular series of lectures were begun upon the various branches of medical science. At all the colleges the attendance this year will exceed that of last, owing to inducements presented to physicians to become surgeons in the army.

THE Board of Medical Examiners, for surgeons in the army, have been tribute of praise, and we hope we shall be in session during the past week, exexcused for adding that we regard the amining applicants for this situation. The examinations of the Board are very stringent, it being the intention of the well educated men placed in these posiuntil all the vacancies are filled.

THE following statement shows the number of soldiers who have died, been discharged or sent to their regiments from the different army hospitals in this city, during the month of September: Died, 82; Discharged, 555; Sent to regiments, 784

For the Presbyterian Banner. Should we Pray for our Enemies?

MR. EDITOR :- It has always been my opinion that we are too careless in our use pleted. About 250,000 names are recorded. tion, viz., that of prayer. Having lately vation and the disease incident to a h attended the meeting of one of the Presoutside between the ages of 18 and 45; of byteries of our Church, I was struck with the entire neglect of a remembrance of our Southern brethren at a Throne of Grace. It was my privilege during the sittings of Presbytery, to be a silent petitioner, while others led the audience in some ten prayers. Those prayers, I am happy to say, were full of zeal and warmth for our beloved country, our rulers, our armies and navies, our sick and wounded-all found a place in those prayers, but not one of them contained a single petition for our enemies. I confess it staggered me. I wondered it the day of prayer for our enemies had gone by, or had the South become so corrupt, and committed such a sin that we should not pray for them.

Percival Drayton, of South Carolina, has of them are bound to us by the tender ties Are they not our brethren? Yea, many of consanguinity; many of the members sel, and has reported to Admiral Paulding, of our churches have friends and relatives among the Southern people, many of them are doubtless sick and wounded, and many more may have to meet death on the battle-field.

Now, Mr. Editor, I ask, is it not our versity, has suspended his official labors in privilege, yea, farther, is it not our bounden duty while we remember our country, neested the office of Colonel of the 169th our army and navy, to remember those who are now in arms against us?

Does not Christ instruct us to pray for those who despitefully use us? And may it voice of his people for those who are in arms against us? And as united prayer is powerful, might we not hope that if our petitions for them were earnest and faithful, he might open their eyes and convict their minds, and by that means quell the THE leading feature of the money mar- unnatural rebellion that now afflicts us so eloved country?

PERSONAL.

Gen. C. T. James, who died at Sag Harbor. L. 1., Oct. 16, in consequence of injuries received by a premature explosion of one of his own projectiles, was a native of Rhode Island. By profession he was an engineer, and for a time was engaged in superintending the construction of some of the largest manufacturing establishments on Monuay there were the duota- in New-Lugiand. His ressure nours for the last thirty years have been devoted to the study of artillery, and the improvements which he claims to have made were the re- same rich appearance as that obtained on vestigations. Gen. James represented his they were first discovered 1851 to 1857. He derived his military Death of Com. Hudson, U. S. N. Commo-

Cyane. He remained on her for some time, "Advices of an encouraging character er Dolphin. His warrant of midshipman continue to proceed from the Liberian Report bore the date of January 1, 1816, and was received while on the Dolphin, in 1822 In 1824 Midshipman Hudson was attachreace has prevanced. It ed to the New York station; where he reis peer liarly gratifying to be assured that mained until 1825, when he was granted a the beneficence and humanity extended to furlough, until his promotion, in the latter tery may have been mistaken in the meastures adopted, but it was certainly honest and patient. And when the pastor, becompanied of the strength of the strengt the four thousand five hundred native part of the same year, when he was ordered

Commodore Hudson returned in the Vincennes in June, 1852, and again was appointed to the New-York Navy-yard. In 1855 he was promoted to a captaincy. In 1856 he was detached from the yard, and In brief, our national calamities are all to that of returning all such to their native was awaiting orders until 1857, when he was ordered to the frigate Niagara, to assist in laying the famous transatlantic subslaves from the Western regions of Africa marine telegraph cable. After the successful accomplishment of this mission, he left the Niagara, and was ordered to the Navyyard at Boston, where he performed the duties of commandant until the present year, when he was appointed Light-house Inspector for the New-York district. At the time of his death he was ranked a captain on the retired list as No. 20.

Com. Wilkes .- A Bermuda letter, pub lished in the Halifax papers of the 11th inst., complains of the visit of Admiral Wilkes to that port. with three United States war vessels. "The Admiral arrived on the 25th of September, direct from New-York, in four days, and remained in port about five days, in defiance of the Queen's proclamation, allowing only twenty-four hours' stay." In conclusion, the letter

"It would seem that Wilkes had a double object in view in coming to Bermuda. First, to insult the authorities, for he must have known what a defenceless state we were in; and, second, to capture or destroy the vessels in port, six steamers that are engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the trade with the rebel ports, and destroy all the powder, of which there is said to be a large quantity stored on one of the small islands in Castle Harbor. The Admiral and one of his steamers had gone out of sight from the land, but the other one, having coaled and repaired, is cruising outside of St. George. Complaints are also made that British vessels, are, occasionally brought to by Federal guns, while entering the harbor of St. George."

Mr. John C. Calhoun died in 1850. A Southern writer relates the following as

evidence of his sagacity: During Mr. Calhoun's illness, a distinguished Senator, who possessed his entire confidence, one day went to visit him. In speaking of the Compromise measures, Mr. Calhoun said: "I shall never again be in the Senate; my day is gone by; but if the gentlemen who have charge of these questions think that they will be able, as loyal men, to adjust them by compromise, I fear they are mistaken. The seeds of dissolution, sir, have been sown, and must bear Government to have none but careful and fruit. The two sections can no longer live under a common government. I think I tions. They will continue their sittings can see clearly within what time the separation will take place, and I fix it at twelve years—three Presidential terms. My judgment is clear on that subject; but I am not so clear as to how it will take place; but I think that the greatest probability is, that the Government will explode during a Presidential election.

Major General Sir John Eardley Winmot Inglis, the hero of Lucknow in the Sepoy rebellion, died on the 27th of September at Homburg, Germany. It will be remembered that this officer was in command of the garrison at Lucknow, and defended of a great weapon, that is in our power to that position with a very small force of use in the struggle that now shakes our na- English soldiers already enfeebled by priclimate, against an enormously disproportioned force of mutineers. For that noble defence he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath. Subsequently he was appointed to the command of the British troops in the donian Islands; but his health, shaken by the long anxiety and desperate privation of slucknow, languished until his medical advisors thought it their duty to recommend Ithat the should try the air of Germany He was fifty years oldanis and an importation bely a

de Milater and Alleren

Retribution, We see it stated that Matt. Ward, the Louisville schoolmaster murderer, was shot by guerrillas, on his own plantation a lew days since.

Ravages of Fever .- The city of Wilmington, North Carolina, is suffering terribly from the yellow fever, imported by one of the vessels which succeeded in running the blackade. The reports given in the Southern papers state that there were forty-five new cases on the date of the latest dispatches. This, in proportion to population, is as large an amount of sickness as ever was know in the epidemics of New Orleans or Norfolk. The mortality is very great. Among the deaths we notice the name of not be that God is waiting to hear the united Dr. James H. Dickson, the leading Physician of the city, and of the State of North Carolina, a Ruling Elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, and one of the purest and noblest men we haveever known.—Presbyterian.

Nanniacture of Shot The Dubuque shot ket is the great advance in the premium on sorely? Is it not therefore our duty to by a St. Louis house in order to remove its competition, the citizens of Dubuque became indignant, and commenced experimenting to make shot by dropping metal down the deserted lead mine shafts, and with the most satisfactory results. They are now, going winto the business quite strongly, having decided that there is no necessity, for building fifteen thousand dollar towers, when a hole in the ground, with an expenditure of \$500, will do as well was successful, late we had

New Mines Discovered.—The Los Angelos News, of the 18th ult. 7 says New discoveries have been made on the several lodes of the slate range to the ex-

sult and deduction of careful scientific in fully opening the lodes at the point where Another silver lode has been discovered

this side of the slate range, and about forty different. Imports, \$139,973,214; Exports of produce, \$109,518,224; Exports four years of age. He leaves a wife and discovered in the slate range or the Coso

Wm. N. Hudson, of the U. S. Navy, died lion continue in its present shape until the

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