PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

ERRORS OF ARMINIANISM.*

Our 'readers will remember that, some time ago, we published a series of Letters, by Rev. John Smith, (the name is as sumed,) exposing the errors and inconsistencies of Arminianism. They were read with great interest. Those letters, a few being added to make a complete treatise on the subject, are now neatly published. They make a small volume, and are adapted to general utility. The subject is treated with much ability. The style is lively the argument lucid; there is no waste of words: there is thought in every sentence Though we read the letters carefully in proof, and some of them twice before they appeared from our own press, we yet read them again with much pleasure. Having perused one, an anxiety arises to learn what is said in the next, and thus, by gratifying an awakened curiosity a new desire is produced.

Arminianism is not sufficiently understood in the community. If properly in vestigated, some of the hard things said about it would not be uttered, and many attachments to it would be broken off. We cordially commend "John Smith." His language is chaste. He will both please and instruct.

* LETTERS OF REV. JOHN SMITH a Presbyterian Minister, to his Brother, Rev. Peter Smith, a Methodist Preacher. Pp. 188, small 12mo Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

PRICES OF PRINTING PAPER AND PERIODI

Paper being the chief material in Peri odicals, they must rise in price as it rises The first reason for the rise in the price of paper, is the scarcity of rags. People wear their old raiment up more closely; and many resort to wool instead of cotton. Foreign rags also are more scarce and dear

The next reason for the rise is, an extensive combination of makers and dealers able to control the market and speculate of the public. Both these reasons are likely to abate. Rags will be saved, at six cents a pound, which were thrown away when worth but three cents. Old newspapers. now worth five cents a pound in Pittsburgh and six cents in some places, will be preserved and sold. Thus stock will soon become more plenty. The smaller mills will enlarge their operations, and break down the monopoly. Hence we expect, ere long, to see naper sold at a reasonable price. Hoping for this we modified our terms only by dropping the Club price; that is we put the Banner, one or many being taken, at \$1.50 in advance

That there might be uniformity of ac tion among the newspaper men, a Convention of Boston and New-York proprietors was lately held, for consultation. We take from the New-York Observer, the result of their deliberations, as follows:

"The recent increase in the price of pa per—from 50 to 100 per cent.—has made it an imperative necessity on the part of publishers of newspapers to suspend their issues or to raise the terms of subscription, or to diminish the size of their sheets. The proprietors of religious newspapers in Boston and New-York having met in Convention, and carefully considered the whole subject, have resolved:

"1. That it is just and necessary that the price of their several journals should be raised on the opening of another year, or the size of the papers reduced, to cover the increased cost of production.

"2. That whatever advertising rates are offered by the respective papers should be more rigidly adhered to, and that notices of marriages and deaths, obituaries, statements and appeals by all Societies and institutions soliciting funds from the public. should be paid for as advertisements. "3. That the law of the last session of

Congress, levying a heavy tax on the materials of our business, and on the advertisements, and finally on the income of the publisher, is peculiarly oppressive upon newspapers, the circulation of which ought to be stimulated and not curtailed during

"4. That the religious press in the man agement of its business, enlarging its eirculation and increasing its advertising patronage, ought to be governed, not only by the laws of trade, but by the highest Christian and fraternal principles.

"5. That we are impressed with a deep sense of the injustice on the part of those benevolent institutions which furnish newspapers at less than cost, supplying the de-ficiency from the funds contributed by the Christian public for another and specific object, while the religious newspapers would cheerfully publish all the necessary intelligence contained in them, and leave all the funds now employed in these cheap papers to be applied to the great objects of Christian benevolence.

"6. That the Chairman and Secretary of this Convention be a Committee to transmit the third Resolution to the President of the United States, to each member of the Cabinet and to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Con-

These resolutions must be regarded by all thinking men, as being reasonable. We have never made a charge for notices of marriages and deaths, (we charge for obituaries, the mere notice of deaths being free.) nor have we charged for notices of ecclesiastical and church meetings, nor for statements and appeals of Societies and institutions soliciting funds. Such things have long been paid for, to many papers, in the Bast. If the practice shall become universal there, it may possibly be extended. We may say of the conductors of the religions press, as Paul says of ministers:
"The laporer is worthy of his hire." All, however, do much, and should do much, gratuitously,

which it should have been preserved, ex- very strong. and dividing his forces.

The present rebellion is the work of conspirators. Before it assumed the aspect of necessity of the measure. a war, about two-thirds of the masses of the Southern people were opposed to it. erful. It has absorbed almost the whole own. Conquest seems now to be the indispensable preliminary to peace.

One special means of weakening the enemancipation of the rebels' slaves. The to make free all slaves in States then in poses to alter the Constitution so as to assure compensation to all States which will free their slaves previously to the year 1900. The first may be effective. The second must necessarily be slow; it is not aceds, is utterly inoperative.

Is there not a more excellent way-UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION, immediate, perfect, so that, henceforth, every man who treads freedom's soil shall be a triot, and every Christian, bound at the ed up the way for the performance of the Has he made it a necessity? Is he determined that the land shall have no peace, any longer, while it holds in degrading bonds, men whom he has made, in his own image, intelligent, immortal? Surely, such a question, in the circumstances in which God has placed our nation, is worthy the calmest, deepest, most enlightened, anxious, and prayerful consideration. What Christian, what freeeman, will refuse to investigate?

We put the question, for the present, in this form: Would Universal Emancipation, with compensation to loyal citizens, be, in the nation's present circumstances. Constitutional and Righteons ?

To contemplate the emancipation of four millions of slaves, may well startle the most elevated and best balanced mind. What, with those immense numbers of ignorant, degraded, long oppressed, and physically powerful beings, would be the result of sudden freedom? We tremble at the thought. The Lord avert the danger. The Lord give to these millions of his rational creatures the liberty which is their due, and so direct the event that their onpressors may find mercy, and even blessings. while the oppressed go free-so order the event that white men and black, and the whole country, shall receive a benefit.

To take the life of an innocent person, or to take his property without compensation, is neither Constitutional nor righteous. To take, in a proper manner, the life or property of a malefactor; or to take the property of an innocent person for the public benefit, paying him therefor, is both constitutional and righteous. Those who take the sword, as in war, are to be considered as aiming at the shedding of man's blood, and by man may their blood be justly shed. Rebels break the Constitution, cast off law, plot their country's destruction, aim at the waste of life and property, and hence forfeit all just claim to life and property. It is constitutional and righteous that they should be deprived of both. by the proper action of the Government. Hence the constitutionality and the righteousness of emancipation, as regards the rebels' right of property in their slaves.

But our inquiry refers to universal emancipation, with compensation to loyal citizens. Would this be right? To stop a conflagration in a city, the house of one individual, or of a dozen, may be blown up. The owner's consent need not be asked. To stay a plague, any man's factory, or other possession, may be burned. In any case of great and urgent need; private property may be taken for the public good. But in all eases there must be a fair compensation. These are admitted truths.

The question then of the propriety of an edict of universal emancipation, resolves itself into this: Is the measure a national necessity, and is it practicable? Its practicability would depend, very much, upon the unanimity with which the loyal people could go into it. Respecting its necessity, there is much division of centiment.

That slavery is fundamentally connected with the war as its cause, primarily, incidentally, or as an aggravation, can hardly be doubted. Without it, the divided feelings and interests would not have existed, in the public mind. Fanatics and conspir-

THE MEANS OF PEACE. - EMANCIPATION? | the other, it is hardly possible that there | When a country is in the enjoyment of can be cordial love and enduring peace. and Union, the President's Proclamation peace, the means of its preservation are To have, hereafter, a peaceful and happy is to be enforced, we say, amen. Let it be justice, kindness, forbearance, and a mani- union of all the States, all must be free. enforced vigorously. We will cordially festly full preparation to resist and punish | This is becoming a very common sentiment. aggression. When peace has been lost, it The argument, hence, that there is a social is to be restored by the same means through necessity for universal emancipation, is whole country in unity, shall be the uni-

cept that forbearance is suspended, and the | The military necessity is not quite s

Some change we regard as indispensable. The National Government hence thought it ded South, before we can reasonably ex- shed upon us the light of his countenance. would be weak, and did not put forth the pect to conquer a peace. And even a unineeded vigor for its suppression. This was | ted North might still find difficulties next a grievous mistake. The rebellion is pow- to insuperable; difficulties costing mountains of treasure and oceans of blood. Southern people. They have made it their Are we bound to make such sacrifices. A divided South, as seems to us, we can have most readily, by the measure indicated. An active Union party emy, and hence of victory and peace, is the may possibly spring up there, in the hope of conserving slavery; but we quoted as saying: President's mind has long labored on this think it not speedily probable. Nothing subject. In his September proclamation short of a conquest is, as matters now ap- volves increased suffering. The evils which he proposes, on the first of January next, pear, likely to end the war. And to follow in the train of this calamitous visihave a divided South, and hence a rebellion. In his late Message, he pro- conquest, universal emancipation pre- anxiety and bleeding from bereavement are sents itself as being the only means effective. And this would be effective, or could be made so, immediately. to-day weeps bitter tears over his own sor-Four millions of people, (including the blacks in the border States,) would be at And though more than eighteen months likely to be adopted; and, as to present once our friends. They would be heartily have passed away since the strife was bewhere our armies are, and wherever we might advance. They are on the soil. They would labor for us, and hold the country for us, while we went on to new freeman? Does not the soul of every pa- | conquests. Many of them would meet our advance. And by due efforts they could promise and turns away from every sign. thought? And may it be? Constitution- be so employed as to be restrained from ally? justly? righteously? Has God open- barbarities. Something must be done. The sword must not devour forever. glorious deed? Does he call us to it? This presents itself as practicable; and if mous contest, has not been potent enough so it would be a most happy termination of to accomplish that end. our troubles.

In addition to the social and military are other considerations of value.

Humanity impels to the act. We know there are those who deny the force of this consideration. We ourselves have some doubts and fears as to how the emancipa- terrible attacks, we have to depend entirely ted might behave; but still, hope greatly upon ourselves. The foe will do his utprevails. They are needed as laborers. Every one of them is needed, to till the boundless credit of the Government, the best mechanical skill—mind, money, mussoil and gather its produce. They cannot possibly be spared. The whites would not drive them off. And they would not de being put forth while our houses are sire to leave. They would live there. It darkened by the shadow of the death-anis their home. The climate is congenial. gel's wing, and our bosoms wrung with an-Northern blacks would return there. And privations and hardships, and our soldiers if reasonably well treated, there would be but little likelihood of a revolt. Our own forces, and the white population there, could easily prevent any outbreak.

Religion would approve the edict. God' Word admits of service, but not of slavery. God ordained that mankind should live in have afforded no substantial assistance and families, that men should have a due use of the products of their industry, the right to mental improvement, and freedom in worship, all of which are denied, or injuriously restricted, by Southern slavery.

We thus see that social considerations military interests, humanity, and the Christian religion, all favor universal emancipation; loyal masters being duly compensated. It would hence be Constitutional and righteous.

We are yet to inquire whether it i God's will that such an edict should be passed and executed. But this question: we must postpone.

On the question of policy, we defer

greatly to the nation's statesmen and rulers. Some men will say, why hesitate; it is always wise to do right. If we act at all we should do right; but the highest authority has taught us that some things, are lawful which are not expedient. And as, in this matter we defer greatly to our rulers, we are disposed to sustain them. judge; and it is the duty of every citizen. not only to obey, but to yield an active support, when he can do so with a good conscience. If the Government policy shall be. "The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was ;" we say, very well, so be it. With this we were pleased before Secession commenced; and in a return to this, we should

rejoice. Only let the laws be executed:

This is all that we have ever urged. It was a glorious Union, productive of great bliss. There were some evils. These and all my friends will lend the fullest and We did not aggravate them by fretfulness, by clamor, by fomenting strife. Others cheerful cooperation of all in the field. regard to servitude: "Art thou called be sary. [Signed] GEO. B. McCLELLAN." ing a servant? care not for it; but if Porter replied as follows: thou mayest be free, use IT rather." Free dom is the normal state of man; and freedom to all, is the proper condition of a na- " Maj Gen. Geo B. Mc Clellan, Washingtion. If we can have this righteously; if ators would, equally, have been unprovided God points us to the way of obtaining it; with a lever, with which to upheave soci- if God afflicts us and hedges up every ety. And if slavery were removed, there other way of dutiful escape, should we not to Gen. Pope their cordial cooperation and

If to bring about a restored Constitution coöperate.

If the policy for restoring peace to our versal emancipation which we have just been discussing, then we will support the power to resist and punish the aggressor is apparent. Whether such an edict would, Government in it. And this, as it is lawmade active, and is wisely and vigorously at the North, strengthen the Government ful and righteous, we greatly prefer, proused. Our country lost her peace by not and tend to unity of action; how it would vided it is really the practicable and effecduly using the means to preserve it; she be received in the Border States; what in- tive means; and this it would be, we feel must regain it by justice, by kindness, and fluence it would have in the producing of confident, if undertaken by a united people. by the most energetic prosecution of the a Union party at the South; how much it And cannot the people unite on it? It is war - by battles, sieges, blockades, the would exasperate the rebels, or practically equitable, just, humane, Christian in its seizure of the aggressor's supplies or means weaken them; and how much aid would be spirit. It would turn slaves into freemen. of supply, and by distracting his counsels obtained from the hands of the blacks It would purge away a blot. It would themselves, would all be considerations of remove the bane to our peace. It would vast importance in estimating the military be approved by the nation's conscience. It would be applauded by the world, so far as the world is civilized and Christianized. We must have a united North, or a divi- We might expect the Father of all, to

SENSIBLE FROM THE SOUTH.

In the extracts which we see from Southern papers there are some indications of returning reason. Their vain boasting has greatly subsided. There is less of vituperation. A more serious and rational presentation is made, of their condition and prospects. The Charleston Courier is

"The continuance of this contest intation grow more direful with every day. Other hearts than those now aching with rent with grief, and the friend who sympathized with some afflicted one vesterday. row. The iron is driven in deeper, and our burdens become more and more heavy. our friends. We could at once use them gun, the end seems more distant than it appeared to be a twelve-month since. Hope fter hope has gone out in darkness, and expectations we had fondly cherished have turned out to be miserable delusions. So often have we been disappointed and deceived, that now our faith rejects every Our foe is as active and determined and powerful as ever he was, and the agent that was to compel foreign nations to intervene and put an end to this wicked and infa-

"We stand alone. Vast hosts are mustering to repeat in stronger force and with more obstinate courage the attempts that necessity, to which we have alluded, there have been made, and strongholds hitherto unattacked will soon have to bear the most furious onslaughts the enemy, with his wonderful resources of ingenuity and material, is capable of making. To frustrate his well-conceived plans, to repel these most; military genius and knowledge, the "And while these tremendous efforts are

> are almost naked, we stand alone. "It is true foreign tongues mention our name with respect and admiration. It is true our fortitude and gallantry have received abundant reward in glowing words of praise, and in warm, heartfelt wishes for success. But sympathy and admiration all unaided we brace our nerves for the

dreadful conflict." This is more indicative of a cessation of hostilities than any thing which we have lately witnessed. If such truths shall come to be presented in the Southern journals generally, and such reflections to be made, common sense will soon resume its sway, and then the sword will cease to deyour. We have all along said, No compromise with rebels in arms; but when arms shall be laid down, we have pleaded that the law should be administered as leniently as may be consistent with the accomplishment of the end for which law is ordained. orea carantil beautiful

THE COURT MARTIALS AT WASHINGTON. THE COURT MARTIALS are exciting much interest. Gen. McDowell is likely to have a verdict acquitting him of the charge of disloyalty.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER, charged with disobeying the orders of Gen. Pope, about They are in a position both to know and the time of the fatal battles of August 28th-30th is chaving a harder time. Pope is very positive in his testimony, and seems to have the sympathy of Gen. Halleck. He also says that the President cautioned him to beware of Porter.

In the course of the trial, the following dispatch from Gen. McClellan to Porter came out

WAR DEPARTMENT,
"September 1, 5:30 P. M. " Maj. General Fitz John Porter: - I ask of you for my sake and that of the country, much happiness. It was the means of and the old Army of the Potomac, that you evils we endured, patiently, silently, most cordial cooperation to Gen. Pope in did this, but not we. And now if God This week is the crisis of our fate. Say shall be pleased to give us a restored Un- the same things to all my friends in the ion, the Union as it was, we shall as we army. This is the last request I have to trust, bear again the annoyances patiently make that for our country's sake you will trust, bear again the annoyances patiently give Gen. Pope the same assistance you and silently, and shall gratefully enjoy the have given to me. I am in the defences at benefits. We feel in regard to the blight Washington and will render all protection of slavery in the Union, as Paul advises in in covering your retreat, should it be neces-

> " FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, 30 3 4 10 A. M., Sept. 2, 1862.

ton tarallacie decin "You may rest assured that all of your friends, as well as every lover of his country, will ever give, as they ever have given,

command, and still in the field. They indicate entire military loyalty.

ANOTHER DIFFICTLTY is likely to deletter which he received of Gen. Pope. containing severe imputations against Gen. Sigel. This it would be hard to pass by in silence. The talk is, that Sigel will demand an investigation, and will also lay direct charges against Pope, of mismanagement and incompetency.

It is sad to contemplate these things, whether they are based on real delinquences, or are the fruits of rivalries and jealousies. They are incident to humanity; but a truly ennobled humanity rises above and impartial, and the guilty should be ex- has also some other capital things. But

Turkey Protecting Christian Missionaries.— Of late years there has been a great change in Turkey, in relation to Christianity. For long ages, the Christian religion was uttermodified as to tolerate it. Still more rederers of Christian missionaries.

A late letter to the New-York Observer states that the three murderers of Rev. Mr. MERIAM, near Adrianople, have been condemned to death; and that the murderer of Mr. Coffing was executed at Adena. on the 25th of September, in the presence of five thousand spectators, including the American, French, Russian, and Italian consular agents. If this process shall be continued with unwavering fidelity, Turkey for home the same night. will soon afford the same security to missionaries which is enjoyed in India and

The Synod of the Pacific, which met in San Francisco, October 7th, adopted a preamble and resolutions strongly patriotic. A part of the document is as follows:

"Resolved. 3. That in view of the untold disasters which a permanent division of the Federal Union would bring upon us, and upon our children, and upon the civilized world, Synod most cordially approves the decision of the government and people of the United States to resist such division. by maintaining, at all hazards of blood and treasure, the integrity of the union of these thirty-four States; and,

"Resolved, 4. That it be enjoined upon our ministers in the public services of the sanctuary, and upon all our members in their social and private worship, to offer special prayers for our Rulers, that wisdom may be given them from on High; and for the officers and men of our Army and Navy, that they may be successful in their efforts to suppress this rebellion, and for it be in the article of death, their souls may be redeemed through the infinite merits of the Saviour's righteousness."

> EASTERN SUMMARY. NEW-ENGLAND.

AN INTERESTING County Conference of churches was lately held at Colchester, Vermont. Dr. Parmalee, who has been in the ministry more than half a century, delivered a sermon which is said to have commanded the most earnest attention. His historical reminiscences of revivals in occurred from 1808 to 1831, were suggestive of many valuable lessons. Among other "human agency, except in the matter of little seen. Protracted meetings and pro- | part of New-York destitute." fessional revivals were unknown. The preached Word and the testimony of young converts, were peculiarly honored. The leading doctrines of the old Catechism tion in the Church that preceded them. tion, and their effects were disastrous." In closing, Dr. Parmalee thanked God

think, to burn a year's supply of kindlingwood to make one fire. The Church

from an Eastern paper:

Almost every church, inquiring for a smart man; one that will draw. The Rev. Dr. Snell, who was settled at North Brookfield, Mass., nearly sixty-four years, had no marked talent, we are told in his stood high in the ranks of the ministry. When the committee man, to procure a nastor for the Brookfield church, called on Dr. Backus, who instructed many students, he remained with him over night. Dr. Backus called on all his students to lead in family devotions on the occasion, and when the deputy heard Mr. Snell pray, he said to Dr. Backus, That is the man

| Wendell Holmes, and the Rev. Ambrose | Leicester Sawyer, are each, in his way, put sinner at the Old South crossings in Puritan times. It is absolutely necessary in for such offenders, or nobody could stay here who has any bump of veneration at all. after those Washington Street and Cornhill next be told that John Rogers and Cotton off church debts. Mather were nothing but myths, and that Watts' and Select Hymns' and the Shorter Catechism' were composed by John Smith in the year eighteen hundred and eleven! You can have but a small conception down in Gotham, what vivid imaginations people have in these parts them. Since they exist, however, the in- where nothing is breathed but pure oxygen. vestigation of them should be thorough That Review, let me say, before I forget it you have your own Quarterlies to tow out

On a recent Thursday evening, says the Watchman and Reflector, Rev. Samuel Brooks and wife were visited by more than one hundred of the people of South Framingham, Mass., and made the recipients of ly prohibited. Recently the law was so many valuable gifts, amounting to about \$125. In his reply, Mr. Brooks said that money was spoken of in the Bible seventycently, by imperial decree, it was protected. five times; once it is said, "The love of Now that decree is being enforced, by ar- money is the root of all evil;" but he was resting, sentencing, and executing the mur- willing to bear his part of the evil. Again, it said, "Money answereth all things. He related an anecdote of a pastor who was in the habit of borrowing five dollars of his deacon every Saturday night, and returning the same every Monday morning, saying he felt more like a man, and could preach better with money in his pocket.

to sea, so I will not enlarge."

THANKSGIVING DAY was marked in Boston by the unconditional release of all the prisoners in Fort Warren, including Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, and the Police Commissioners. Several of them left

WILLIAM GRAY, of Boston, acknowledges the receipt of \$500 from J. Lothrop Motley, the historian, and \$1,100 from Ed ward Cunningham, a Massachusetts man in trade at Shanghai, China, both sums for the sick and wounded Union soldiers.

NEW-YORK.

IT is the general impression abroad that the removal of many of the down-town churches to the upper part of the city has been unfavorable to the spiritual interests of the lower wards. The following, from the Examiner, goes far to show, if it does not prove conclusively, that the impression is wholly erroneous: "Mission Sunday Schools; systematic

visitations among the poor; mission enterprises among the destitute; meetings at the Five Points, and Van Meter's three places, are crowded on Sundays; meetings for sailors; chapels for the poor; missions to prisoners at the Tombs, and to the criminal and insane on the islands-all these are in the full tide of success. Besides all this, two daily meetings are held; and on Sundays, Trinity church, St. Paul's, St. may be spared, and if not, that, even should | Street church, St. George's, Laight Street | tally consumed. church and Canal Street Proshuterian are open to all who will attend. Here, then, are the most costly, elegant, and comfort able churches in New-York, of the Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Dutch, and Presbyterian denominations, within reach of all, without money and without price. Nor is the spiritual provender mean, scanty, or second-hand. No cast-off clothes are presented, nor cold victuals set on the Lord's Table. The ablest and most eloquent men, the same who preach in the up-town who attend on the schools for the poor, labor among the fallen, thread the lanes and alleys, and garrets of woe, and sorrow, and New-England, and especially of those which sin, are some of the most refined and delicate of our ladies - some of the most influ-

ential and liberal of our rich men. "We may not be doing all we ought for things, the venerable preacher stated that | Christ in New-York, but the removal of many churches has done them great good, prayer and personal, private labors, was but saved their existence, and not left the lower

REV. JOHN MURRAY FORBES, D.D. once a prominent clergyman of the Epis- propositions. There has been, as we see stated copal Church in the diocese of New-York, on authority, no proposition made to Governbut who in 1849 resigned his cure, and en- ment, from the South, relating to peace; and the were the staple of instruction. The tered the ministry of the Church of Rome. terms which reports have up, would not receive three days meetings' of 1831 and years has been restored to the exercise of his sufficiently either beaten or exhausted to think following, were productive often of great ministerial functions in the Church of his of peace. It is vain, and werse than vain, for good, but not so much for what they were first choice. Previously to the recent our people to talk of peace, till we shall have in themselves, as for the prayerful prepara- General Convention of this body, such a obtained overwhelming victories. restoration was forbidden by the Church We see it stated that the North Carolina House Afterwards there came in special meetings Canons. This prohibition, it will be re of Commons have resolved, unanimously, as folof longer continuance and with less prepa- membered, was at that time revoked. Rev. Mr. Hyer, who some years ago left the means and the will to sustain and perpetuate the Episcopal Church and became a Uni- the government they have established, and to that "the churches are beginning to dis-

WE CANNOT fully endorse the propriety of christening vessels with any kind of consent to a reunion at any time or upon any should work, but let its work run through ceremony. The usual invocation to Nepshould work, but let its work run through to respond the year." This is a most excellent retune, or some other pagan deity, we regard ability and patricitism of His Excellency, President Davis, and that his administration is en-WE COMMEND to the attention of our tians will doubtless be pleased with the vacant churches the following paragraph change introduced by Admiral Paulding, at a recent launch of a ship-of-war at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. As the bow of the minister, wants 'a peculiar man, and a vessel touched the water, a young lady broke a bottle of American wine over the ship's head, exclaiming: "Thy name is Ticonderoga; and may the God who rules biography, and yet he maintained his posi- the land and the sea bless thee for the detion, and was a most useful pastor, and fence of our country and the cause of liberty and right." We can at least admire cause, would speedily be put in a far worse pothe Christian spirit which seems to have sition than are the inmates of Fort Lafayette. animated those who were concerned in the ceremony. The season of the se THANKSGIVING DAY had a unique ob-

servance in the goodly village of Yorkers, N. Y., the present year. Six congregations were united on the occasion, completely whom I want you to send as a candidate.

REV. DR. PUTNAM, of Roxbury, Mass, six pastors, representing the two schools of the Presbyterian Church, the Dutch Research of the preaches week. On Sabbath afternoon he preaches the Episcopal, the Baptist, and the Methodist Churches, took part in the services and joined in preaching one and the preaching one and the cavalry and two of infantry. After fighting for vices, and joined in preaching one and the cavalry and two of infantry. After fighting for ing. We are not prepared to recommend same sermon! The text of the discourse an hour and a quarter our forces surrendered, ing. We are not prepared to recommend same sermon! The text of the discourse an hour and a quarter our forces surrendered, this as an example to other ministers, was Eph. v: 20—"Giving thanks always, and the enemy burnt our camp, captured nearly though we are satisfied that much old mather thanks always, and the enemy burnt our camp, captured nearly in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The Dutch Reformed pastor introduced the Our loss was between fifty and sixty billed and paration of new sermons, to the lightening sermon, and very naturally divided it into wounded who were deft on the field. The rebel sermon, and very naturally divided its into wounded who were deriven the neid. The six parts, Each part had been assigned to doss was not reported.

The gallant Lieut. Col. Stewart, of the 2d Indiana davalry, and Col. Moore were among the captives. May Hill, of the 2d Indiana cavalry, was wounded days in the dangerously. He says would be nothing between Northern and seize it? This is the question which we constant support and orders and plans. Our killed, wounded, southern interests of sufficient importance to fight about. Rather, their interests of sufficient importance and our and enfeetled troops attest our devoted duty. [Signed] F. J. Ponter, would be so blended that, like a man's eyes man's understanding, guide us and our and enfeetled troops attest our devoted duty. [Signed] F. J. Ponter, "The November number of our bright; and some will have it, rather audacious and some will have it, rather audacious." At the close of it, a collection was taken up, the submit to his will, or to execute his count. And white slavery exists in submit to his will, or to execute his count. These letters, though dated after the submit to his will, or to execute his count. These letters, though dated after the submit to his will, or to execute his count. These letters, though dated after the open was infull. The north and strength. Dr. Oliver operatives of Lancashire, England.

Counterland

**With evident satisfaction, a well-jointed and gelist thus speaks of the Boston Review:

**Interesting sermon, preached by six minition. Interesting sermon, preached by six minitions of as many different denominations. At the close of it, a collection was taken up, the property of the suffering of the cumberland river and counter and an

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH in Brooklyn, formerly under the pastoral care in the stocks as effectually as ever was poor of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune, has been for several years laboring under an incubus of debt amounting in all to \$22,076.24. On report to the Secretary of War, speaks of a this centre of New England notions and Tuesday evening, November 25th, fifty vagaries, to have a public whipping-post members of the congregation met to consider the subject. Their deliberations resulted in a subscription for the whole It is none too easy now. Why, if it were amount, payable on Monday, the 1st of not for some such sharp-eyed organ to look December. The number of subscribers was just fifty, making an average of \$541 explorers and experimenters, we should each. This is a short method of paying

PHILADELPHIA.

THE Episcopal Recorder claims that the disloyal clergymen of the Episcopal Church. recently arrested in New Orleans, should be released on the following ground: "These clergymen are made by our law subject judicially to Bishop Polk and his convention alone; and in case of their deposition, they have no relief by appeal to the general Church. Hence the alternative presented to them was ministerial degradation on the one side, and military imprisonment on the other."

In answer to this plea, the Independent says: "The sum and substance of this is, that if, with their eyes open, they chose to follow Bishop Polk as their leader, casting away their loyalty to the Government by joining a rebellion, and their loyalty to the Church by creating a schism, they deserve the same treatment which Bishop Polk deserves, neither more nor less. Their Philadelphia advocate must find some better argument in their behalf before he will help his clients out of their difficulty."

AT the late annual contribution to the Board of Missions, the Spring Garden church of Philadelphia raised upwards of \$356. The aggregate contributions of this congregation last year were thirty per cent. greater than the year before. Well done for hard times.

On the evening of the 1st inst, the Scottish Societies of this city held their anniversary social meetings. The St. Andrew's Society dined at the Continental Hotel, David Milne, Esq., President, in the chair, and Charles McAllister, Esq., officiating as Croupier. The banquet was superb, and there was some good speaking as well as some good singing. The Thistle Society met under the Presidency of Daniel McIntyre, Esq., with William Gray, Esq., as Croupier, and held their festival, which was well supplied and well appointed, at the Wetherill House, Sansom Street and Sixth. Here, too, there was some good

speaking, and a great many capital songs. In the course of the evening the two Societies mutually exchanged good wishes, with social and national sentiments, by visits from respective deputations. The charity administered by these Scottish Societies is very considerable, and administered with equal kindness and discrimination.

A Calamity.—Last week the buildings of the Orphans' Farm School, at Zelienople, Butler County, Pa., under the care of Rev. Dr. Passavant, were destroyed by fire. The children were mercifully saved, but the large buildings, costing \$25,000, with most agreeable to the Divine will, their lives John's, the Old North Dutch church, John of the furniture, provisions, &c., were to-

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. Dr. GRUNDY, of Memphis, has been called to the Central Presbyterian church. Cincinnati.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The PRESBYTERY OF SALTSBURG stands adjourned to meet at Jacksonville, on the First Tuesday of January, at 2 o'clock P. M. Subchurches, preach down-town. Among those | ject for conference :- "The preparation necessary for profitably waiting upon the ordinances of religion, especially the preaching of the Word." W. W. WOODEND, Stated Clerk.

General Aews.

No Peace Yet.

Our newsmongers, for some weeks, have been both busy and ingenious in manufacturing peace stories. They talk of letters, and visits, and

lows:

that end North Carolina is determined to con-Resolved, That the separation between the Confederate States and United States is final, and that the people of North Carolina will never

terms.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the titled to the cordial support of all patriotic

oitizens.
Resolved, That we heartily approve of the policy of the conduct of the war His Excellency, Gov. Vance, in his mangural address and message to the grand assembly, and that he ought to be unanimously supported in the manly and patriotic stand he has taken for

our independence. We suppose there is not a prominent politician or statesman at the South who would dare to speak differently from the above. The man there who would attempt to talk as many do at the North, against the Government and the Hemp would be his portion Peace we shall have when we conquer it; and not sooner.

Latest from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 7.—The following additional particulars have deen received:
The 38th Brigade, Dumart's Division, consisting of the 104th Illinois regiment, Col. Moore,