PRESBYTERIAN BANNER .--- SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1862.

Lanner. Presbyterian

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20. 1862.

Having purchased for our office the "Right" to use Dick's Accommiant and Dispatch Futent, all, or nearly all, of our subscribers now have their papers addressed to them regularly by a singularly unique machine, which fustens on the white margin a small colored "address stamp," or lubel, whereon appears their name plainly printed, followed by the date up to which they have paid for their papers—this being authorized by an Acd of Owgress. The date will always be advanced 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 ac-count, so that if any error is made he can immediately de-tect it and have it corrected—a boon alike valuable to the publisher and subcriber, as it must terminate all painful wisunderstandings between them respecting accounts, and hus tend to perpetuate their important relationship. *,* Those in arrears will please rentit.

The Committee of the Christian Commission, for the District of Maryland, are doing a good work. Their attention is especially devoted to the sick and wounded in the military hospitals. They have great need of aid, by contributions of clothing, Bibles, Tracts, and other religious reading.

Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, Pa.-The Catalogue of this institution, for 1862-3. is published. It contains the names of stroys. sixty-five students, twelve of whom are in the army. The Professors are Rev. JOHN T. PRESSLY, D. D., Rev. A. D. CLARK, D.D., and Rev. DAVID R. KERR, D.D. selves; have fasted and prayed; we No: it is not union and peace which God The students are divided into four Classes, and the curriculium of study requires four years, occupying five months in each year. The institution was founded in 1825. The Seminary building was erected but a few years ago. It is neat and commodious.

Rev. D. X. Junkin, D. D.-This highly esteemed minister, and well-known correspondent of the religious press, has sailed for parts unknown. He embarked at Portsmouth, N. H., last week, on the U. S. steam frigate Colorado, Capt. JOHN R. GOLDSBOROUGH, as Chaplain, on a cruise. The Colorado is one of the largest ships in our navy. She is three hundred and ten feet long, and fifty-four feet beam, and o arries forty-six heavy guns. Her officers and crew furnish a large congregation. T be confinement on shippoard must be unpleasant, but the opportunity for usefuland that it would be humane and in acness is one of the best.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER TO HIS SISTER.-CAMP-LIFE.-GOOD ADVICE.

We are permitted to give to our readers the following excellent letter, from a young soldier to his sister. It will be read not only with interest, but profit. We would direct special attention to the fact, that letters from home have a powerful influence both in cheering the spirits and sustaining the virtue of our sons and brothers. The letter is as follows :

" NASHVILLE, Dec. 6, 1862. "My DEAR SISTER :--- Yesterday's mail brought me your very kind letter of the 22d November, enclosed with one from father a week later. Perhaps I make a mistake in the dates; but whether old or new, I was glad to see it, as indeed I always and. You don't know how much of our happiness comes by mail. Camp-life is lonely-like the loneliness of a strange city. And yet we feel the want of solitude and quiet. We need a quiet hour to look inward and observe the progress of the "inner work"-to see if, perchance, the "martial virtues" growing there be not too nearly akin to those vindictive passions so prominent in our half-sanctified hearts Even Sunday in a tent, with twelve or fif teen men and a garrulous darkie, is not very quiet. We have opportunity to attend church on Sundays in the citypreaching by the chaplains of different hos pitals. Of course I attend whenever I am off duty. Then we have prayer-meetings on Wednesday evenings at different churches. These privileges are good for us, cut off as we are from the holy influences of home. The camp tests a man's religion The true article comes out brighter, purer. stronger; the spurious is dissolved. We have some examples of both in our regiment, [the 78th Pennsylvania]. I trust may be able to stand the test. "I think this kind of life is not unfavor able to the development of a true, manly character, provided the principles of action are right at the outcet. It may lack the smooth polish of a character found amid the refining scenes of home life; but the want of the gentler traits will be more than made up in the solidity acquired by constant resistance to adverse influences. We get a higher appreciation of honor, justice, and self-sacrificing generosity, and a deepen detestation of meanness in every form, whether showing itself in the officer who holds on to a position for sake of the almighty dollar, or the private who steals a poor nigger's pies or his comrade's tobacco. So if I come home with some apparently erratic notions, and perhaps a rather uncharitable way of expressing them, you will please remember that I have had more experience of poor human nature since I enlisted than in all my life before. I have seen things done here by men who stood high at home, which almost made me ashimed that I was a man. Such poor. pitiful, cowardly meanness you have no conception of. My faith in unrenewed humanity is gone. David was not far wrong when he said, "All men are liars." "I infer from the tone of your letter that you are well contented in your situation as a teacher. I am truly glad that you are. You have abundant opportunity to study human nature under different circumstances. Now I think the study of the various characters with which we come in contact, one of the most interesting and profitable in which we can engage. In no other way can we so well learn to know ourselves, as by comparing the good and bad traits of our "surrounders'" characters with what we feel working in ourselves. You are just at an age to receive a "bent" which may determine the future of your life. So, be vigilant. Endeavor to form your character in some natural model-not after the "Fanny Fern" style, or any other eccentric, cosmetic pattern, but imitate the solid, practical virtues of some good lady of your acquaintance, and the good traits of the women of the Bible: Mary, who sat at Jesus' feet, earth's safest spot; good Dorcas, patient Hannah, faithtul Ruth-all models for moderns to imitate. But above all, study the character of the great Exemplar, and so be changed into the same image. "I am glad to hear of ----'s probable re turn. If he comes, don't let your affection get the better of your patriotism. * * A.0." "Your brother,

WHAT IS GOD'S WILL IN REGARD TO TERMS very is still on trial. God's hand is in all | their afflictions work for them "a far more th.s. He makes our great power inopera- exceeding and eternal weight of glory." AND BEANS OF PEACE? Whenever we can ascertain what God | tive; our wise counsels, foolish; our bright | Upon the bed of languishing, and in the

prospect of approaching dissolution espewould have us do, we should perform it. hopes, disappointments. He is unwilling We are his servants. Through us he ex- to give us union, peace, and slavery com- cially, will appropriate passages of Scripecutes many of his purposes. We pray bined. He makes them incongruous, in- ture previously committed to memory be daily, "Thy will be done." This implies compatible. Is it not so? Does he not found precious to the soul. How delightnot only acquiescence in his dispensations, say to us: These my children, made of the ful then to the languishing Christian is but an acknowledged duty to execute his same blood with yourselves, are no longer to the meditation of God's Word as it occurs be your slaves. They have served you spontaneously, verse after verse, to his en-

behests. God has four milions of human beings many generations. They have now at- feebled mind. We shall never forget the earnest words of a dying friend, in regard in our land, who are held in bondage by tained to their majority-to a state of manto this very matter. "How much would I their brethren; oppressed, deprived of hood. I demand their freedom? now give," said she, "if, when I was well, some of the dearest rights of man, en- We are aware that there are those who

slaved, their children enslaved, they are say that slavery is not the cause of the war; I had stored my mind with texts of Scripgroaning in their bondage, they are cry- and that God does not mean its extermina- ture. How pleasant it would be as I lie ing for deliverance. What would God do tion. It is true, alas, that we have many here so weak, if, without any labor, I could recall the many passages which have so for these people? We learn his will by other sins, and most provoking; but still, his Word, his Spirit, and his Providences. our history for the last forty years and the often afforded me comfort and delight. I

He makes us willing by instruction, and main circumstances of the rebellion point believe in Christ as my Saviour, and can chastisements. He controls us by thwart- so directly to slavery as the cause of the look forward to heaven as my eternal poring our plans which may be contrary to war, and as the reason of its continuance, tion, but O how much happier would I be his, and by closing up all ways against us, that, as we said, the national conscience here if I could bring constantly to mind the very language of the Bible." but the one in which he would have fixes upon it as the guilty thing. And

Let Christians one and all give to this us go. And when any are perseveringly why will not God give us unity, peace, and subject the consideration it deserves. Let obstinate, whether individuals or nations, slavery together? He loves union, cerhe gives them over to ruin. Those who | tainly. "Behold how good and how pleasparents and Sabbath School teachers especially, see that the young treasure up in will not have Him reign over them, he de- ant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." And he loves peace. How he entheir mind that Word which will be to God has a controversy with this nation. joins and commends peace! How his them incomparably more valuable than

He is chastising us severely, by civil word of precept, and promise, and blessstores of earthly riches. war. We have tried to humble our ing, dwells upon love, concord, fellowship !

FEEDING THE POOR.

pray always in our closets, our families, would deny. It is slavery that he declines Kindness to the needy was one of the tution : striking characteristics of Jesus Christ, our churches; but his wrath is poured out to rivet upon the land. It is slavery which while he tabernacled with men. Compasstill. Why does not his anger subside? he would compel us to extirpate. He Why does he not give us pence? Peace hates oppression. It is true, as some polision is what we all want, at the hands of our Lord; and compassion should be preis one of his favorite bestowments. The ticians tell us, that we might free the slaves herald Angels proclaimed, "Peace on earth." and make their condition worse; but it is dominant in the emotions of our own soul, specially in those emotions which impel and Why does not this praying land have also true that we can free them and greatly guide life's activities. One of the alleviapeace? Our President says it is because improve their lot. And this accords with of the negro, held in slavery. This is the God's Word and character. This he detions to the sorrow which would depress the sensitive mind, in contemplating the horrors of our civil war, is the extensive manifestation of kindness which we witness toward the suffering. Men and women, but especially the women, are busied in alleviating the sorrows of the sick, the wounded and the bereaved.

> But in taking up our pen, we thought of sorrows more distant than our own shores. Our sufferings here are, in many cases, intense. Some are agonizing. But we all have bread to eat. Food is abundant, and is accesible to the poorest. In England it is not so. It is true that in that country there is no general famine. There is food there, and superabounding wealth to buy enlightened by his Word and taught by his food. But there is poverty there; deep poverty, dire distress, starving multitudes.

About two millions of the people of England derived their living from the manufacturing of cotton. In "good times," though they wrought hard, they lived well -lived however on their weekly earnings; every week's work being needed to supply the next week's bread. The war in this country deprives the mill owners of the raw material; hence deprives the opera-

CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF THE PRES-IDENT.

The suddenness and extent of the rebellion has called upon the President for an funds, or to occasional subscriptions to pay off accrued indebtedness. However this unusual exercise of power. None of his may be, it certainly looks oddly to Newpredecessors had needed to act in similar circumstances. Public opinion, hence, was not settled as to what he might lawfully do. The demands upon him were imperious, and to save the country those debelled in one place with a doctor's sign, mands must be met promptly. He may and in another, in staring letters, "PHIL-ADELPHIA ICE CREAM !" It is to be hoped hence have made mistakes. Some think that the pastor is not so hot a preacher as to he has, honestly and patriotically as to moneed such cooling, nor so unedifying that his tive, but yet really, transcended, in some cases, his legitimate power. Party politi- people need such refreshment ! THE MINUTES of the General Associacians harp much on this subject, but we give very little heed to what they say. But | tion of New-Hampshire give the following statistics : Churches, 191; vacant, 38.

there are eminent statesmen and lawyers who have expressed doubts; as Judges TANEY and CURTIS, and others. But the President has been sustained by

men of equal ability, and far more in numbers; as Attorney General BATES, the members of the Cabinet, Congress, and many distinguished lawyers. The public, also, so far, has sustained the President; and the public are competent to judge of the main and grand principles of the Constitution. It was made for the people, and belongs to the people.

We take from the Congregationalist, brief summary of the powers and duties of that was left for the Commander-in-Chief the President, as provided in the Consti- to do was to strip the bodies of the dead.

" First, the President is to be inaugurat ed by taking an oath differing most signifiother officers of the Government. Senators | ical matter being lost, in consequence of cantly from that which is prescribed for all and representatives in Congress, members the unshelving and disposing for paper of any State Legislature, and all executive material, of old papers, pamphlets, and and indicial officers both of the United States and of the several States. must swear 'to support this Constitution,' (Art. VI) || Society promises to pay for articles of hisbut the President must swear not, 'I wil faithfully execute the laws,' but-'I will torical interest more than their commercial faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." Next, it invests him with the entire military power of the Government; the army elect, calling their attention to the act and the navy, and the militia when called passed at the last session of Congress, prointo the actual service of the Union, are placed at his command. Thirdly, it authorizes him to require from the principal officer in each of the executive departments, a written opinion on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. Fourthly, it gives him power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, (in other words, to stay and forbid the execution of the laws,) except in cases of impeachment. Fifthly, it gives him power to make treaties, which, when ratified by the Senate, (twothirds of the Senators present concurring,)

are a part of the Supreme law of the land Sixthly, it authorizes him to nominate, and ical department, and 157 in the departwith the consent of the Senate to appoint, ments of theology, law, medicine, philosoambassadors, consuls, judges, and almost all other officers of the United States, and the largest, consisting of 122 pupils. The when the Senate is not in session, this faculty and staff of instruction comprises power of appointment, (including the pow- 38 members, including the president, proer of removal from office,) is made absolute | fessors, librarian, and special teachers. for the time being. Seventhly, having al-

ingly wise in making the selection.

York and Philadelphia.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

NEW-ENGLAND.

States.""

THE JURIES on the case of the late ac-

a great people."

THE N. Y. CORRESPONDENT of the Eos "It is said by those who ought to know, ton Recorder communicates the following that very few of the churches of the city cheering intelligence in regard to the Sab are supported by their pew rents, but that in most of them, resort is had to existing bath reform :

"It is not easy to exaggerate the extent or the importance of the reform in the ob-York eyes, to see the basements of churches servance of the Sabbath in this city. A rented for storehouses, or occupied as gro- short memory will recall the period when ceries; to behold what was the Pine street, our streets seemed to resound with the having its audience room over a block of sounds of pandimonium: when the holy stores, and the side of old Park street, la- day was appropriated without remonstrance to news-boys, grog-shops, theatres, concert saloons, and wickedness of every description. Now for the most part, it is as orderly and quiet as a country village, and the numberless sources of temptation or disturbance are shut up altogether or withdrawn from public view. The influence on morals is so obvious as to be the theme of frequent remark and of general gratulation

-the more that the reform has been so effected and regarded as to promise perma-Ministers, 192; without charge, 40; pasnent and lasting fruits." tors, 98. Sabbath Schools, 54. Church-

THE following, from the Independent, vill be interesting to the many among our additions for the year, 608; dismissions, eaders who are strangers to the New-Engand custom of "breaking ground" for ew churches:

"On Monday afternoon, the 8th inst., the Elm-place Congregational church of Hon. Robert Morris, dated July 3d, 1778, Brooklyn witnessed the ceremony of was read, in which Lee vindicates his conbreaking ground" for a new edifice.

" Preparatory to breaking the ground, the duct at the battle of Monmouth, and pastor, Rev. William A. Bartlett, gave a maintains that he twice saved Washington brief history of the Society, and then soland his army from destruction, and that all emnized the ceremony in these words: And now in the name of God the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and in behalf of this church of Christ, and At another meeting of the Historical the Society with it associated. I do rever-Society, attention was directed to the danently 'break the ground,' [here taking up ger of large quantities of valuable histora spade of earth.] and pray that God's fayor may be with us in this our beginning, and world without end. Amen.'

"A Christian congregation in mid-Winter, with snow all around them, called to mind those early Congregationalists who in a bleak December broke the frozen ground of Plymouth to lay the foundation of those institutions of liberty and religion which even a civil war shall not be able to shake down.'

THE METHODIST gives some interesting tems respecting the Sands Street church, Brooklyn, whose foundation dates back to the year 1794: Stadult Materia

viding for agricultural and scientific edu-"The church building is capable of seatcation in the several States of the Union, ing from 1,200 to 1,300 people. It is neatly finished and furnished. On the by which Maine receives 210,000 acres of public lands, the nominal value of which High Street frontage is the parsonage and \$262,500, in case she accepts the grant the lecture-room; the latter is two stories. with the conditions it imposes. Mr. Wes-Extending from the lecture room to the ton urges upon them to secure the benefits church is another two-story building, in of this munificent appropriation, and to which are eight class-rooms. The rest of establish an agricultural college, "by the ground, save a stone walk between the which the masses of our population may church and parsonage, is occupied by the acquire the scientific and practical education so essential to our highest progress as graves of the good who have in other days sung the praises of God on this sacred spot-these graves are green, and marked YALE COLLEGE presents this session a only by simple headstones, on which are total of 617 students, 460 in the academmerely names, dates, and modest epitaphs. Beneath the pulpit lie the remains of the sainted Summerfield, and here and there phy, and the arts. The senior class is the walls bear commemorative tablets. You feel that you tread historic ground, and realize that the New World is growing old. Here the customs of early Methodism are still preserved ; the seats are free ; congregational singing and the kneeling attitude in prayer are not entirely disused. Class-meetings are well attended, and the spirit of brotherhood, of Christian fellowship, is cultivated. The congregation is large, filling both the body of the house and galleries. The membership is larger than it should be, say 600, although the church has sent off very many colonies." THE Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., has resigned the charge of the Grand Street Presbyterian church of New-York. THERE is a tendency to closeness, in the noney market, owing to the unsettled state of affairs here and in Europe. The Bank of England has already advanced its rate of discount, and a further rise is expected weekly, of which the immediate cause is an enormous drain of silver to the East Indies. for the payment of cotton purchases to take the place of the Southern staple. The market rates for money on call range from 6 to 7 per cent., and the established stock commission firms are supplied at 5 to 6 per cent. Prime business paper is scarce and in demand at previous rates. The Eastern banks are in the market for good business notes endorsed at less than the rates current with New-York banks and lorsed notes maturing within ninety, days, are 5 to 6 per cent., within four months 6 to 7 per cent., and longer dates are irregular. First class single signatures range from 6 to 8 per cent., and other good names from 8 to 10 per cent. On Tuesday of last week, gold ranged about 132 per cent., and custom house demand notes at 127 to 1274. Bankers' 60-days sterling bills ranged from 1453 to 146. The stock market is dull shows steady contraction.

sentiment of millions; the utterance of the mands of us. Is it so that we are striving against God ? The President, the Cabinet, Now, what is to be done? We spoke, Congress, our statesmen mostly, the army last week, of Universal Emancipation as a and navy, the loyal people of the whole nameans of peace. We then endeavored to tion, have been striving for the preservashow that, though the letter of the Nation of the country, and for peace, on the tional compact, the bonds and articles which principle of conserving slavery; yea, and the made the nation, gave the General Govern-Church has been adding her prayers, with ment no right to interfere with slavery in confessions, tears and fastings ; not for slavery, but for peace on such terms as would prethe States; yet circumstances indicate the act to be a social and military necessity, serve slavery ; but, thus far, God has turned a deaf ear, has withheld a blessing. He

cordance with religion, and that hence, still smites. War rages. God means something. We should try to discover it. We the loyal masters being fairly compensated, it would be as constitutional and righteous are to note the signs of the times, his Provto take the slaves and make freemen of idential dispensations, and through these. them, that is, to destroy slavery, as it is to destroy a house to stop a fire, or remove a Spirit, we are to learn his will.

vate property for a public benefit. From TREASURING UP SCRIPTURE. all this, God's will may be inferred. He The Bible should not only be read and would approve of emancipation, having in meditated upon, but much of it should be

his providence made it a national necessity. treasured up in the memory. The advan-But we must pursue the subject farther. tages resulting from an intimate acquaint-God sometimes so leads men, and so hedgance with the very words of Scripture, are es up their way, as to make his will most many and important.

plain—so plain that their refusal to do it he regards as unpardonable obstinacy, which he beats with many stripes, if he does not avenue it with unquenchable anger.

factory to stay a plague, or to take any pri-

national conscience.

Let us now take a retrospect of God's providences relative to our national calamity. We shall look back only to the Autumn and Winter of 1860-61. when secession was in its cradle. At that time Gen. SCOTT, then commander of our army, wished to man all the Southern forts. President BUCHANAN forbade it. If it had been done, the rebellion would have been strangled, and slavery been still dominant. In that same Winter the CRITTEN-DEN compromise, though ably advocated, failed. And the Peace Convention, held by our wisest men, failed. And the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which was adopted by Congress as a peace tory. measure, was spurned by the secessionists. and was hence an abortion. Any of these measures would have secured slavery, but God made them perish. The parties would listen to no terms of compromise. God's counsel was in it. He intended that the wrath of man should praise him.

Then the attack on Sumpter having be gun the war and awakened the nation. and the repulse at Bull Run having determined its energies, plans wise, deep, and extended were laid. Large armies were being collected, drilled and equipped in the most effective manner. Artillery such as the world had not seen, was provided, with military stores, transportation, &c. &c. Preparations were undertaken, and far advanced, such as, in human probability, in one campaign, would have crushed the rebellion. This again would have conserved slavery. But God blasted these wise counsels. Jealousies rose between the politicians and the military; and rivalries among the officers. Recruiting was stopped; the wise plans were broken up; the army was separated into independent parts, each incapable of effective operations. Delays resulted ; and defeats ; and the close of Summer found the army greatly wasted, but little advance made, and the enemy in-

creased in power. We then set to with new energy, and raised an army larger than before. And to make the work sure, the President issued all slaves in all States and parts of States continuing in rebellion till the 1st of January, 1863, should be then and forever free. Here was a tremendous admonition. A hundred days were granted to consider it, to lay down arms and save slavery. And doubtless this would have been effective if sustained by a united North and a vigorous use of the military and naval power. But, lo, political dissentions arise. The opposition carry many of the States at the elections. The iron elad vessels are not ready. The army, through want of

One of the chief of these advantages is, the increased security of the believer against the inroads of error. Few Chris-

tians escape a more or less severe trial of their faith in the fundamental doctrines of the Bible. Satan is ever busy in suggesting difficulties and harassing the mind with doubts. False teachers abound on

every side who leave no opportunity unimproved of instilling into the minds of who is fortified with the clear, unmistakable language of Scripture respecting the points at issue, the insidious suggestions or open assaults of evil spirits and wicked or deluded men are comparatively harmless. He is armed with the "sword of the spirit." With his "Thus saith the Lord," mittee may select." he meets the foe and gains a speedy vic-

Another advantage of familiarity with the precise words of Scripture, is its qualienergetic compliance with this will, by the | to us at Liverpool.

simultaneous occurrence to his mind, of Scripture promises and warnings. And the Christian is not only enabled to escape unburt from the moral conflict: | continue. The storing of the mind with Bible

those passages of Scripture which make has blessed with bread. known the requisites to the enjoyment of The English are our enemies, say others.

Lord is nigh unto them that are of a vanish under their genial influence.

tives of employment; and hence the want and starvation.

Contemplating this misery, the benevolent of our land have been incited to afford relief. To concentrate and make effective this good feeling, the New-York Chamber of Commerce, at a late meeting, resolved as follows:

"That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair, to devise the most effecothers the pestilent heresy with which tual mode of affording the relief required; their own are poisoned. To him, however, | that they proceed at once to collect subscriptions, both in money and food, from all parts of the country, and especially from the great food-producing States; and for that purpose, to correspond with any committees to be there appointed; that such subscriptions be invested in food as fast as received, and forwarded without delay to such agents in England as the com-

To forward the work the committee wa thus addressed by a benevolent house : "As an earnest of our desire to further this cause, in behalf of ourselves and others. fying the Christian for a readier, easier and owners of a new ship now at Boston, we more perfect discharge of duty. He is not tender her entire capacity, 1,800 tons, for only made cognizant thereby of the will of the conveyance of the supplies, and our God, but he is stimulated to a prompt and services, if needed, to forward them free of man and a patriot. He holds his office but charge for freight, the ship to be delivered

"With great respect, your obedient ser-N. L. & GEO. GRISWOLD." vants, This was a donation equal to \$20.000. by his ready command of Scripture to ren- An individual gave one thousand barrels der to God a better service, but he finds of flour, to be branded "UNION," and this acquisition of incalculable advantage added \$5,000 in money. Others gave in preserving him from actual transgres- their thousands, and smaller sums. The sion. Temptation may come in a thousand | work progresses. Let the noble ship be forms. The tempter may wear an angel's speedily filled with food, and dispatched; garb, and with specious words may seek to and let cargo after cargo follow, if the need entrap him in his toils. But God's Word shall continue. Subscriptions are going is at hand, and the Christian is enabled to in from other cities. The benevolent efdistinguish the right from the wrong, and fort will spread, if the cry of want shall

This good cause, as every other, finds truth will also be found an unfailing source | objectors. The English lords are wealthy, of comfort in the hour of spiritual despon- it is said. They have made large sums off dency. Does a doubt arise in the Chris- the toiling poor. True. And many of tian's mind as to his acceptance with God? them abound in beneficence, also. But His anxiety in regard to this may be still, there is want; and the call comes speedily dispelled. He is familiar with across the ocean, to the land which God

the Divine favor. These may at once be They incited, or helped to incite; and they brought to mind, and relief will be afforded. still aid and cherish the rebellion. Some "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and of them so did, and so do, we admit. But thou shalt be saved." "God so loved the we hear Jesus say: "If thine enemy hunwhole power of the army and navy, that world that he gave his only begotten Son, ger, feed him." And besides, these starvthat whoseever believeth in him should not ing poor are not the individuals alluded to. perish, but have everlasting life." "The These are more ourfriends than our foes. Our benefaction will be attributed to broken heart, and saveth such as be of a pride; to a desire to boast, that we have contrite spirit." "Him that cometh unto rendered good for evil, say others. Well, me, I will in no wise cast out." Let these we are not to be thus deterred. Bad men and such like passages be familiar and ever are mostly able to suggest a bad motive. present when the Christian is tempted to If they do so, we can reply, that we furdespond, and the clouds of gloom will soon | nished food to the starving Irish; and to the Greeks. And we can point to Norfolk. A further benefit enjoyed by those who and other places, where suffering called are well versed in the language of God's our compassion into activity. To feed the Word is, a high degree of support and poor is, happily, a propensity with us. It

supplies, delays its movement. When it consolation in the varied trials incident to belongs to our history. We have not does move, there is a change of command- human life. Many and severe may be always done what we might have done; ers, and a derangement of plans, and still their sufferings of body and troubles of but God, with his rich bounties to the land, longer delay; and stern Winter approaches. mind, but the cheering words of. Scripture has given the people something, also, of The rebels thus encouraged, decline the ever at command alleviate their grief: yea, the "liberal soul." We bless him for it, proffered peace; the President's proclama- they often enable Christians to rejoice in and pray for more, and urge that it shall be tion has not produced submission, and sla- their screet trials, assured as they are that cherished.

ready, in its definition of the legislative cident on the Boston and Maine Railroad, power, made his approval necessary (under certain limitations) to the validity of an

have returned their verdicts. They find the cause of the accident in the negligence act of Congress, it imposes upon him the of certain persons employed upon the road, duty of giving information to Congress conand in the lack of sufficiently definite incerning the state of the Union, and of recstructions on the part of the Superinommending to their consideration such tendent. By this accident eighteen chilmeasures as he shall judge necessary and dren are said to be left fatherless. It is expedient, and it authorizes him, on extrasaid that the Railroad are disposed are set ordinary occasions, to convene both houses, tle at once with the families that have been or either of them, and to adjourn them at so suddenly and so greatly afflicted. his own discretion, in case of disagreement IN TWO adjoining towns in Vermont, between them with respect to the time of adjournment. Eighthly, it invests him are now residing four brothers and one

with the dignity of receiving ambassadors | sister, the amount of whose ages is four and other public ministers, and so requires hundred and twenty-one years, viz .: Wilthat they shall be accredited to him. And liam Short, 92 last July; Abel. Short, 89 last of all, it says, 'He shall take care that last July; Mrs. Buck, 86; John Short, the laws be faithfully executed, and shall 78 in April; and Simeon Short, 76 in Decommission all the officers of the United cember. The brothers are all farmers, except Simeon, who is a lawyer, but has been

members, exclusive of absentees, 19,940;

AT A LATE MEETING of the New-Eng-

land Historic-Genealogical Society, a copy

of a letter from General Charles Lee, to

manuscripts. Plans were devised for ob-

viating the evil as far as practicable. The

EDWARD P. WESTON, State Superin-

tendent of Schools in Maine, has addressed

a letter to Goy. Coburn and the Legislature

value as paper material.

645. Infant baptisms, 202.

nearly blind the last three years. William, These powers are immense; but they are though 92, occasionally walks six miles to not a particle beyond what are really needchurch, from choice., The other two ed. This is made fully manifest by the exbrothers, Abel and John, labor daily on igences of the rebellion. The chief officer their farms. rather needs more, than less. The people

THE PACIFIC MILLS at Lawrence now have their safety in the due exercise, on employ 1.800 hands; the Atlantic, 325; the their part, of their constitutional preroga-Washington, 1,800; the Pemberton, 550; tives. They choose the President, and the Duck, 130; and the Everett, 375; in capitalists. The quotations for prime enall, 4,930. may and should choose a wise and good

NEW-YORK.

REV. DR. G. W. WOOD and Rev. Samfor a brief period. It requires an act of Congress to raise and equip armies, and to uel Jessup and wife sailed on the 6th inst., build and man ships of war. He cannot for Liverpool; Dr. Wood on his way to raise money, nor even use it, though it be Constantinople, where he purposes spendin the treasury, without an act of Congress, ing some time in the interest of the Amerboth houses agreeing. And he is subject ican Board of Missions; and Mr. Jessup to impeachment by Congress; and thus and wife having in view the Syrian Mission and heavy. The weekly bank statement may, at any time, be removed and made in- as their future field of labor.

capable, ever after, of holding any office. THE EXAMINER speaks of the Marin-These restrictions give the nation all the er's Baptist church of New-York as one of security which can reasonably be expected the most efficient and useful organizations in a vigorous administration of human afin this country. "It is preëminently a fairs. And as the power of a President missionary church, and its representatives must necessarily, for a nation's safety, be are in all lands. It has had a continuous very great, the people should be exceedrevival for the last four years, and thoublessed."

THE friends of the Bible cause will read with pleasure the following testimonial chosen President of the American Bible terian Quarterly, and the American Theo- Society, in the place of the late lamented logical. It will be edited by Rev. Frelinghuysen: J. M. SHERWOOD and Prof. HENRY B.

SMITH, aided by the old corps of assist- his administrative and executive talent, and "He has long been distinguished for ants of the two Reviews. We thus have as presiding officer at public meetings he the promise of a work of very great ability. has no superior. Thoroughly acquainted manding presence and dignified courteous

ident with great ability and propriety. "Gov. Bradish is a member of the Episcopal Church, a man of warm Christian

A MEETING of clergymen representing the churches of the former city : nearly all the leading religious denomina-"The churches of Boston seem always tions of New-York; was held in the Cooper to be in a transition state. Some twenty to thirty years ago, the orthodox churches Institute on the evening of the 8th inst., of the city were growing rapidly. Then with a view to the preparation of an adof the city were growing raphing. The dress to President Lincoln, expressive of tures, reads thus: began to increase and multiply, and emi-their hearty approval of his Emancination. The British and Foreign Bible Society and diminished those of the city. And Proclamation. Chancellor Ferris, of the Bibles and Testaments, or 224,015 per Bibles and Testaments, or 224,015 per and diminished those or the city. And now, it is said, that filling up the salt meadow-lands, and the growth of South stirring speeches were made in favor of every minute night and day. Boston, and the consequent cheapening of the measure ; and a Committee was chosen churches in the latter direction, and weakto prepare the address. Rev. Drs. Verening not a few of those in the surround. milye, Spring, Williams, Tyng, and Thomp-son, were included in the Committee a ted tabys

Machine in he odd no northogenere

PHILADELPHIA.

AT A SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION held last week in this city, and presided over by ex-Governor Pollock, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That we recognize the position of a Sabbath School Superintendent as sands will arise in the Great Day to call it next in importance and responsibility to that of a minister of the Gospel; that the Sabbath School teacher's love of his work is an indispensable requisite to bis labor; that, while it is eminently desirable from a New-York paper in regard to the to have teachers who are professing Hon. Luther Bradish, who was recently Christians and members of Church yet, where such cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, persons of good moral character who feel inclined to engage in the work, may do so.

> WE LEARN that Rev. Dr. Plumer is at present preaching in the Arch Street church of Philadelphia.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY, whose office is at Seventh and Walnut Streets, issued during the month of October, eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-two Bibles and Testaments, in the sympathies, and beloved in every relation German, Welsh; Portuguese, Italian, Syriac, following languages : English, French, and also in raised letters for the blind. Many of these were sent to the hospitals and army. Gratifying answers have been received in reference to the use made of them. In connexion with the above, the report received through the same Society in

If laid in a line they would reach from P hiladelphia to Boston, a distance of 31 miles, or they would make a path three feet wide from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, a distance of 81 miles.

· Presses white Boundary a W

It will be issued simultaneously in New- with parliamentary rules, having a commanner, he discharges the duties of a Pres-THE BOSTON CORRESPONDENT of the New-York Observer thus writes respecting

The American Presbyterian and Theological Review .- This is to be, after January 1st. the title of the Quarterly Journal, of our New School brethren. It results from a union of their two Reviews, the Presby-

