

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1862.

Having purchased for our office the "Right" to use the name of the Presbyterian Banner, we have...

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.

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 sixty-five students, twelve of whom are in the army.

Rev. J. J. 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.

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.

"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 am.

You don't know how much of a happiness comes by mail. Camp life is lonely—like the loneliness of a strange city. And yet we feel the world of solitude and quiet. We need a quiet hour to look inward and observe the progress of the "inner war."

"I think this kind of life is not unfavorable to the development of a true, manly character, provided the principles of action are right at the outset. It may lack the smooth polish of a character formed 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.

"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.

WHAT IS GOD'S WILL IN REGARD TO TERMS AND MEANS OF PEACE?

Whenever we can ascertain what God would have us do, we should perform it. We are his servants. Through us he executes many of his purposes.

God has four millions of human beings in our land, who are held in bondage by their brethren; oppressed, deprived of some of the dearest rights of man, enslaved, their children enslaved, they are groaning in their bondage, they are crying for deliverance.

God has a controversy with this nation. He is chastising us severely, by civil war. We have tried to humble our selves; have fasted and prayed; we pray always in our closets, our families, our churches; but his wrath is poured out still.

Why does he not give us peace? Peace is one of his favorite bestowments. The herald Angels proclaimed, "Peace on earth." Why does not this praying land have peace? Our President says it is because of the negro, held in slavery.

Now, what is to be done? We spoke, last week, of Universal Emancipation as a means of peace. We then endeavored to show that, though the letter of the National compact, the bonds and articles which made the nation, gave the General Government no right to interfere with slavery in the States; yet circumstances indicate the act to be a social and military necessity.

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.

Then the attack on Sumpter having begun 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.

We then set to with new energy, and raised an army larger than before. And to make the work sure, the President issued his September Proclamation, pledging the whole power of the army and navy, that all slaves in all States and parts of States continuing in rebellion till the 1st of January, 1863, should be then and forever free.

very is still on trial. God's hand is in all this. He makes our great power inoperative; our wise counsels, foolish; our bright hopes, disappointments. He is unwilling to give us union, peace, and slavery combined. He makes them incongruous, incompatible. Is it not so? Does he not say to us: These my children, made of the same blood with yourselves, are no longer to be your slaves. They have served you many generations. They have now attained to their majority—to a state of manhood. I demand their freedom?

We are aware that there are those who say that slavery is not the cause of the war; and that God does not mean its extermination. It is true, alas, that we have many other sins, and most provoking; but still, our history for the last forty years and the main circumstances of the rebellion point so directly to slavery as the cause of the war, and as the reason of its continuance, that, as we said, the national conscience fixes upon it as the guilty thing. And why will not God give us unity, peace, and slavery together? He loves union, certainly. "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." And he loves peace. How he enjoys and commends peace! How his word of precept, and promise, and blessing, dwells upon love, concord, fellowship! No; it is not union and peace which God would deny. It is slavery that he declines to rivet upon the land. It is slavery which he would compel us to extricate. He hates oppression. It is true, as some politicians tell us, that we might free the slaves and make their condition worse; but it is also true that we can free them and greatly improve their lot. And this accords with God's Word and character. This he demands of us. Is it so that we are striving against God? The President, the Cabinet, Congress, our statesmen mostly, the army and navy, the loyal people of the whole nation, have been striving for the preservation of the country, and for peace, on the principle of conserving slavery; yea, and the Church has been adding her prayers, with confessions, tears and fastings; not for slavery, but for peace on such terms as would preserve slavery; but, thus far, God has turned a deaf ear, has withheld a blessing. He still smites. War rages. God means something. We should try to discover it. We are to note the signs of the times, his Providential dispensations, and through these, enlightened by his Word and taught by his Spirit, we are to learn his will.

Kindness to the needy was one of the striking characteristics of Jesus Christ, while he tabernacled with men. Compassion is what we all want, at the hands of our Lord; and compassion should be predominant in the emotions of our own soul, especially in those emotions which impel and guide life's activities. One of the alleviations 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 busy 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 accessible 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 superabundant wealth by 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; and 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 operatives 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 effectual mode of affording the relief required; that they proceed at once to collect, and scrip, 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 committee may select."

To forward the work the committee was thus addressed by a benevolent house: "As an earnest of our desire to further this cause, in behalf of ourselves and others, owners of a new ship now at Boston, we tender her entire capacity, 1,300 tons, for the conveyance of the supplies, and our services, if needed, to forward them free of charge for freight, the ship to be delivered to us at Liverpool."

This was a donation equal to \$20,000. An individual gave one thousand barrels of flour, to be branded "UNION," and added \$5,000 in money. Others gave their thousands, and smaller sums. The work progresses. Let the noble ship be speedily filled with food, and dispatched; and let cargo after cargo follow, if the need shall continue. Subscriptions are going in from other cities. The benevolent effort will spread, if the cry of want shall continue.

This good cause, as every other, finds objectors. The English lords are wealthy, it is said. They have made large sums of the tolling poor. True. And many of them abound in beneficence, also. But still, there is want; and the call comes across the ocean, to the land which God has blessed with bread.

The English are our enemies, say others. They incited, or helped to incite; and they still aid and cherish the rebellion. Some of them so did, and so do, we admit. But we hear Jesus say: "If thine enemy hunger, feed him." And besides, these starving poor are not the individuals alluded to. These are our friends than our foes.

Our benefaction will be attributed to pride; to a desire to boast, that we have rendered good for evil, say others. Well, we are not to be thus deterred. Bad men are mostly able to suggest a bad motive. If they do so, we can reply, that we furnished food to the starving Irish; and to the Greeks. And we can point to Norfolk, and other places, where suffering called our compassion into activity. To feed the poor is, happily, a propensity with us. It belongs to our history. We have not always done what we might have done; but God, with his rich bounties to the land, has given the people something, also, of the "liberal soul." We bless him for it, and pray for more, and urge that it shall be cherished.

CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The suddenness and extent of the rebellion has called upon the President for an unusual exercise of power. None of his predecessors 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 imperative, and to save the country those demands must be met promptly. He may hence have made mistakes. Some think he has, honestly and patriotically as to motive, but yet really, transcended, in some cases, his legitimate power. Party politicians harp much on this subject, but we give very little heed to what they say. But 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, a brief summary of the powers and duties of the President, as provided in the Constitution: "First, the President is to be inaugurated by taking an oath differing most significantly from that which is prescribed for all other officers of the Government. Senators and representatives in Congress, members of any State Legislature, and all executive and judicial officers both of the United States and of the several States, must swear 'to support this Constitution' (Art. VI), but the President must swear not, 'I will faithfully execute the laws,' but, 'I will 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 and the navy, and the militia when called into 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, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring,) are a part of the Supreme law of the land. Sixthly, it authorizes him to nominate, and with the consent of the Senate to appoint, ambassadors, consuls, judges, and almost all other officers of the United States, and when the Senate is not in session, this power of appointment, (including the power of removal from office,) is made absolute for the time being. Seventhly, having already, in its definition of the legislative power, made his approval necessary (under certain limitations) to the validity of an act of Congress, it imposes upon him the duty of giving information to Congress concerning the state of the Union, and of recommending to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, and it authorizes him, on extraordinary occasions, to convene both houses, or either of them, and to adjourn them at his own discretion, in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment. Eighthly, it invests him with the dignity of receiving ambassadors and other public ministers, and so requires that they shall be accredited to him. And last of all, it says: 'He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.'"

These powers are immense; but they are not a particle beyond what are really needed. This is made fully manifest by the exigencies of the rebellion. The chief officer rather needs more, than less. The people have their safety in the due exercise, on their part, of their constitutional prerogatives. They choose the President, and may and should choose a wise and good man and a patriot. He holds his office but for a brief period. It requires an act of Congress to raise and equip armies, and to build and man ships of war. He cannot raise money, nor even use it, though it be in the treasury, without an act of Congress, both houses agreeing. And he is subject to impeachment by Congress; and thus may, at any time, be removed and made incapable, ever after, of holding any office. These restrictions give the nation all of the security which can reasonably be expected in a vigorous administration of human affairs. And as the power of a President must necessarily, for a nation's safety, be very great, the people should be exceedingly wise in making the selection.

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 Presbyterian Quarterly, and the American Theological. It will be edited by Rev. J. M. SHERWOOD and Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, aided by the old corps of assistants of the two Reviews. We thus have the promise of a work of very great ability. It will be issued simultaneously in New-York and Philadelphia.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

THE BOSTON CORRESPONDENT of the New-York Observer thus writes respecting the churches of the former city: "The churches of Boston seem always to be in a transition state. Some twenty to thirty years ago, the orthodox churches of the city were growing rapidly. Then came a time when the suburban villages began to increase and multiply, and emigration to them built up their churches and diminished those of the city. And now, it is said, that filling up the meadow-lands, and the growth of South Boston, and the consequent cheapening of city rents, is building up or strengthening churches in the latter direction; and weakening not a few of those in the surrounding country villages."

THE EXAMINER speaks of the Marine's Baptist church of New-York as one of the most efficient and useful organizations in this country. "It is preeminently a missionary church, and its representatives are in all lands. It has had a continuous revival for the last four years, and thousands will arise in the Great Day to call it blessed."

THE FRIENDS of the Bible cause will read with pleasure the following testimonial from a New-York paper in regard to the Hon. Luther Bradish, who was recently chosen President of the American Bible Society in the place of the late lamented Frothinghuyson: "He has long been distinguished for his administrative and executive talents, and has no superior. Thoroughly acquainted with parliamentary rules, having a commanding presence and dignified courteous manner, he discharges the duties of a President with great ability and propriety. "Gov. Bradish is a member of the Episcopal Church, a man of warm Christian sympathies, and beloved in every relation of life."

A MEETING of clergymen representing nearly all the leading religious denominations of New-York, was held in the Cooper Institute on the evening of the 8th inst., with a view to the preparation of an address to President Lincoln, expressive of their hearty approval of his Emancipation Proclamation. Chancellor Ferris, of the New-York University, presided. Several stirring speeches were made in favor of the measure; and a Committee was chosen to prepare the address. Rev. Drs. Vermilye, Spring, Williams, Tyng, and Thompson, were included in the Committee.

THE CHURCH of the Redeemer, in the city of New-York, has just received from the Rev. Dr. G. W. Wood and Rev. Samuel Jessup and wife sailed on the 6th inst., for Liverpool; Dr. Wood on his way to Constantinople, where he purposes spending some time in the interest of the American Board of Missions; and Mr. Jessup and wife having in view the Syrian Mission as their future field of labor.

THE PACIFIC MILLS at Lawrence now employ 1,800 hands; the Atlantic, 325; the Washington, 1,800; the Pemberton, 550; the Duck, 180; and the Everett, 375; in all, 4,930.

NEW-YORK.

REV. DR. G. W. WOOD and Rev. Samuel Jessup and wife sailed on the 6th inst., for Liverpool; Dr. Wood on his way to Constantinople, where he purposes spending some time in the interest of the American Board of Missions; and Mr. Jessup and wife having in view the Syrian Mission as their future field of labor.

THE N. Y. CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Recorder communicates the following cheering intelligence in regard to the Sabbath reform:

"It is not easy to exaggerate the extent or the importance of the reform in the observance of the Sabbath in this city. A short memory will recall the period when our streets resounded with the sounds of pandemonium: when the holy day was appropriated without remorse 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 of morals is so obvious as to be the theme of frequent remark. The general gratulation the more that the reform has been so effected, and regarded as to promise permanent and lasting fruits."

THE MINUTES of the General Association of New-Hampshire give the following statistics: Churches, 191; vacant, 88. Ministers, 192; without charge, 40; pastors, 98. Sabbath Schools, 54. Church-members, exclusive of absentees, 19,940; additions for the year, 608; dismissions, 645. Infant baptisms, 202.

AT A LATE MEETING of the New-England Historic-Geological Society, a copy of a letter from General Charles Lee, to Hon. Robert Morris, dated July 3d, 1778, was read, in which Lee vindicates his conduct at the battle of Monmouth, and maintains that he twice saved Washington and his army from destruction, and that all that was left for the Commander-in-Chief to do was to strip the bodies of the dead.

At another meeting of the Historical Society, attention was directed to the danger of large quantities of valuable historical matter being lost, in consequence of the unshelving and disposing of paper material, of old papers, pamphlets, and manuscripts. Plans were devised for obviating the evil as far as practicable. The Society promises to pay for articles of historical interest more than their commercial value as paper material.

EDWARD P. WESTON, State Superintendent of Schools in Maine, has addressed a letter to Gov. Coburn and the Legislature elect, calling their attention to the act passed at the last session of Congress, providing for agricultural and scientific education in the several States of the Union, by which Maine receives 210,000 acres of public lands, the nominal value of which is \$262,500, in case she accepts the grant on the conditions it imposes. Mr. Weston urges upon them to secure the benefits of this magnificent appropriation, and to establish an agricultural college, by which the masses of our population may acquire the scientific and practical education so essential to our highest progress as a great people."

YALE COLLEGE presents this session a total of 617 students, 460 in the academic department, and 157 in the departments of theology, law, medicine, philosophy, and the arts. The senior class is the largest, consisting of 122 pupils. The faculty and staff of instruction comprises 38 members, including the president, professors, librarians, and special teachers.

THE JURIES on the case of the late accident on the Boston and Maine Railroad, have returned their verdicts. They find the cause of the accident in the negligence of certain persons employed upon the road, and in the lack of sufficiently definite instructions on the part of the Superintendent. By this accident eighteen children are said to be left fatherless. It is said that the Railroad are disposed are settled at once with the families that have been so suddenly and so greatly afflicted.

IN TWO adjoining towns in Vermont, are now residing four brothers and one sister, the amount of whose ages is four hundred and twenty-one years, viz: William Short, 92 last July; Abner Short, 89 last July; Mrs. Buck, 86; John Short, 78 in April; and Simon Short, 76 in December. The brothers are all farmers, except Simon, who is a lawyer, but has been nearly blind the last three years. William, though 92, occasionally walks six miles to church, from choice. The other two brothers, Abel and John, labor daily on their farms.

THE PACIFIC MILLS at Lawrence now employ 1,800 hands; the Atlantic, 325; the Washington, 1,800; the Pemberton, 550; the Duck, 180; and the Everett, 375; in all, 4,930.

NEW-YORK.

REV. DR. G. W. WOOD and Rev. Samuel Jessup and wife sailed on the 6th inst., for Liverpool; Dr. Wood on his way to Constantinople, where he purposes spending some time in the interest of the American Board of Missions; and Mr. Jessup and wife having in view the Syrian Mission as their future field of labor.

THE EXAMINER speaks of the Marine's Baptist church of New-York as one of the most efficient and useful organizations in this country. "It is preeminently a missionary church, and its representatives are in all lands. It has had a continuous revival for the last four years, and thousands will arise in the Great Day to call it blessed."

THE FRIENDS of the Bible cause will read with pleasure the following testimonial from a New-York paper in regard to the Hon. Luther Bradish, who was recently chosen President of the American Bible Society in the place of the late lamented Frothinghuyson: "He has long been distinguished for his administrative and executive talents, and has no superior. Thoroughly acquainted with parliamentary rules, having a commanding presence and dignified courteous manner, he discharges the duties of a President with great ability and propriety. "Gov. Bradish is a member of the Episcopal Church, a man of warm Christian sympathies, and beloved in every relation of life."

A MEETING of clergymen representing nearly all the leading religious denominations of New-York, was held in the Cooper Institute on the evening of the 8th inst., with a view to the preparation of an address to President Lincoln, expressive of their hearty approval of his Emancipation Proclamation. Chancellor Ferris, of the New-York University, presided. Several stirring speeches were made in favor of the measure; and a Committee was chosen to prepare the address. Rev. Drs. Vermilye, Spring, Williams, Tyng, and Thompson, were included in the Committee.

NEW-YORK.

REV. DR. G. W. WOOD and Rev. Samuel Jessup and wife sailed on the 6th inst., for Liverpool; Dr. Wood on his way to Constantinople, where he purposes spending some time in the interest of the American Board of Missions; and Mr. Jessup and wife having in view the Syrian Mission as their future field of labor.

THE N. Y. CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Recorder communicates the following cheering intelligence in regard to the Sabbath reform:

"It is not easy to exaggerate the extent or the importance of the reform in the observance of the Sabbath in this city. A short memory will recall the period when our streets resounded with the sounds of pandemonium: when the holy day was appropriated without remorse 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 of morals is so obvious as to be the theme of frequent remark. The general gratulation the more that the reform has been so effected, and regarded as to promise permanent and lasting fruits."

THE MINUTES of the General Association of New-Hampshire give the following statistics: Churches, 191; vacant, 88. Ministers, 192; without charge, 40; pastors, 98. Sabbath Schools, 54. Church-members, exclusive of absentees, 19,940; additions for the year, 608; dismissions, 645. Infant baptisms, 202.

AT A LATE MEETING of the New-England Historic-Geological Society, a copy of a letter from General Charles Lee, to Hon. Robert Morris, dated July 3d, 1778, was read, in which Lee vindicates his conduct at the battle of Monmouth, and maintains that he twice saved Washington and his army from destruction, and that all that was left for the Commander-in-Chief to do was to strip the bodies of the dead.

At another meeting of the Historical Society, attention was directed to the danger of large quantities of valuable historical matter being lost, in consequence of the unshelving and disposing of paper material, of old papers, pamphlets, and manuscripts. Plans were devised for obviating the evil as far as practicable. The Society promises to pay for articles of historical interest more than their commercial value as paper material.

EDWARD P. WESTON, State Superintendent of Schools in Maine, has addressed a letter to Gov. Coburn and the Legislature elect, calling their attention to the act passed at the last session of Congress, providing for agricultural and scientific education in the several States of the Union, by which Maine receives 210,000 acres of public lands, the nominal value of which is \$262,500, in case she accepts the grant on the conditions it imposes. Mr. Weston urges upon them to secure the benefits of this magnificent appropriation, and to establish an agricultural college, by which the masses of our population may acquire the scientific and practical education so essential to our highest progress as a great people."

YALE COLLEGE presents this session a total of 617 students, 460 in the academic department, and 157 in the departments of theology, law, medicine, philosophy, and the arts. The senior class is the largest, consisting of 122 pupils. The faculty and staff of instruction comprises 38 members, including the president, professors, librarians, and special teachers.

THE JURIES on the case of the late accident on the Boston and Maine Railroad, have returned their verdicts. They find the cause of the accident in the negligence of certain persons employed upon the road, and in the lack of sufficiently definite instructions on the part of the Superintendent. By this accident eighteen children are said to be left fatherless. It is said that the Railroad are disposed are settled at once with the families that have been so suddenly and so greatly afflicted.

IN TWO adjoining towns in Vermont, are now residing four brothers and one sister, the amount of whose ages is four hundred and twenty-one years, viz: William Short, 92 last July; Abner Short, 89 last July; Mrs. Buck, 86; John Short, 78 in April; and Simon Short, 76 in December. The brothers are all farmers, except Simon, who is a lawyer, but has been nearly blind the last three years. William, though 92, occasionally walks six miles to church, from choice. The other two brothers, Abel and John, labor daily on their farms.

THE PACIFIC MILLS at Lawrence now employ 1,800 hands; the Atlantic, 325; the Washington, 1,800; the Pemberton, 550; the Duck, 180; and the Everett, 375; in all, 4,930.

NEW-YORK.

REV. DR. G. W. WOOD and Rev. Samuel Jessup and wife sailed on the 6th inst., for Liverpool; Dr. Wood on his way to Constantinople, where he purposes spending some time in the interest of the American Board of Missions; and Mr. Jessup and wife having in view the Syrian Mission as their future field of labor.

THE EXAMINER speaks of the Marine's Baptist church of New-York as one of the most efficient and useful organizations in this country. "It is preeminently a missionary church, and its representatives are in all lands. It has had a continuous revival for the last four years, and thousands will arise in the Great Day to call it blessed."

THE FRIENDS of the Bible cause will read with pleasure the following testimonial from a New-York paper in regard to the Hon. Luther Bradish, who was recently chosen President of the American Bible Society in the place of the late lamented Frothinghuyson: "He has long been distinguished for his administrative and executive talents, and has no superior. Thoroughly acquainted with parliamentary rules, having a commanding presence and dignified courteous manner, he discharges the duties of a President with great ability and propriety. "Gov. Bradish is a member of the Episcopal Church, a man of warm Christian sympathies, and beloved in every relation of life."

A MEETING of clergymen representing nearly all the leading religious denominations of New-York, was held in the Cooper Institute on the evening of the 8th inst., with a view to the preparation of an address to President Lincoln, expressive of their hearty approval of his Emancipation Proclamation. Chancellor Ferris, of the New-York University, presided. Several stirring speeches were made in favor of the measure; and a Committee was chosen to prepare the address. Rev. Drs. Vermilye, Spring, Williams, Tyng, and Thompson, were included in the Committee.

NEW-YORK.

REV. DR. G. W. WOOD and Rev. Samuel Jessup and wife sailed on the 6th inst., for Liverpool; Dr. Wood on his way to Constantinople, where he purposes spending some time in the interest of the American Board of Missions; and Mr. Jessup and wife having in view the Syrian Mission as their future field of labor.

THE N. Y. CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Recorder communicates the following cheering intelligence in regard to the Sabbath reform:

"It is not easy to exaggerate the extent or the importance of the reform in the observance of the Sabbath in this city. A short memory will recall the period when our streets resounded with the sounds of pandemonium: when the holy day was appropriated without remorse 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 of morals is so obvious as to be the theme of frequent remark. The general gratulation the more that the reform has been so effected, and regarded as to promise permanent and lasting fruits."

THE MINUTES of the General Association of New-Hampshire give the following statistics: Churches, 191; vacant, 88. Ministers, 192; without charge, 40; pastors, 98. Sabbath Schools, 54. Church-members, exclusive of absentees, 19,940; additions for the year, 608; dismissions, 645. Infant baptisms, 202.

AT A LATE MEETING of the New-England Historic-Geological Society, a copy of a letter from General Charles Lee, to Hon. Robert Morris, dated July 3d, 1778, was read, in which Lee vindicates his conduct at the battle of Monmouth, and maintains that he twice saved Washington and his army from destruction, and that all that was left for the Commander-in-Chief to do was to strip the bodies of the dead.

At another meeting of the Historical Society, attention was directed to the danger of large quantities of valuable historical matter being lost, in consequence of the unshelving and disposing of paper material, of old papers, pamphlets, and manuscripts. Plans were devised for obviating the evil as far as practicable. The Society promises to pay for articles of historical interest more than their commercial value as paper material.

EDWARD P. WESTON, State Superintendent of Schools in Maine, has addressed a letter to Gov. Coburn and the Legislature elect, calling their attention to the act passed at the last session of Congress, providing for agricultural and scientific education in the several States of the Union, by which Maine receives 210,000 acres of public lands, the nominal value of which is \$262,500, in case she accepts the grant on the conditions it imposes. Mr. Weston urges upon them to secure the benefits of this magnificent appropriation, and to establish an agricultural college, by which the masses of our population may acquire the scientific and practical education so essential to our highest progress as a great people."

YALE COLLEGE presents this session a total of 617 students, 460 in the academic department, and 157 in the departments of theology, law, medicine, philosophy, and the arts. The senior class is the largest, consisting of 122 pupils. The faculty and staff of instruction comprises 38 members, including the president, professors, librarians, and special teachers.

THE JURIES on the case of the late accident on the Boston and Maine Railroad, have returned their verdicts. They find the cause of the accident in the negligence of certain persons employed upon the road, and in the lack of sufficiently definite instructions on the part of the Superintendent. By this accident eighteen children are said to be left fatherless. It is said that the Railroad are disposed are settled at once with the families that have been so suddenly and so greatly afflicted.

IN TWO adjoining towns in Vermont, are now residing four brothers and one sister, the amount of whose ages is four hundred and twenty-one years, viz: William Short, 92 last July; Abner Short, 89 last July; Mrs. Buck, 86; John Short, 78 in April; and Simon Short, 76 in December. The brothers are all farmers, except Simon, who is a lawyer, but has been nearly blind the last three years. William, though 92, occasionally walks six miles to church, from choice. The other two brothers, Abel and John, labor daily on their farms.

THE PACIFIC MILLS at Lawrence now employ 1,800 hands; the Atlantic, 325; the Washington, 1,800; the Pemberton, 550; the Duck, 180; and the Everett, 375; in all, 4,930.

NEW-YORK.

REV. DR. G. W. WOOD and Rev. Samuel Jessup and wife sailed on the 6th inst., for Liverpool; Dr. Wood on his way to Constantinople, where he purposes spending some time in the interest of the American Board of Missions; and Mr. Jessup and wife having in view the Syrian Mission as their future field of labor.

THE EXAMINER speaks of the Marine's Baptist church of New-York as one of the most efficient and useful organizations in this country. "It is preeminently a missionary church, and its representatives are in all lands. It has had a continuous revival for the last four years, and thousands will arise in the Great Day to call it blessed."

THE FRIENDS of the Bible cause will read with pleasure the following testimonial from a New-York paper in regard to the Hon. Luther Bradish, who was recently chosen President of the American Bible Society in the place of the late lamented Frothinghuyson: "He has long been distinguished for his administrative and executive talents, and has no superior. Thoroughly acquainted with parliamentary rules, having a commanding presence and dignified courteous manner, he discharges the duties of a President with great ability and propriety. "Gov. Bradish is a member of the Episcopal Church, a man of warm Christian sympathies, and beloved in every relation of life."

A MEETING of clergymen representing nearly all the leading religious denominations of New-York, was held in the Cooper Institute on the evening of the 8th inst., with a view to the preparation of an address to President Lincoln, expressive of their hearty approval of his Emancipation Proclamation. Chancellor Ferris, of the New-York University, presided. Several stirring speeches were made in favor of the measure; and a Committee was chosen to prepare the address. Rev. Drs. Vermilye, Spring, Williams, Tyng, and Thompson, were included in the Committee.

NEW-YORK.

REV. DR. G. W. WOOD and Rev. Samuel Jessup and wife sailed on the 6th inst., for Liverpool; Dr. Wood on his way to Constantinople, where he purposes spending some time in the interest of the American Board of Missions; and Mr. Jessup and wife having in view the Syrian Mission as their future field of labor.