

Presbyterian Banner

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

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

The True Presbyterian.—This organ of our church, at Louisville, Ky., was glad to learn, is about to resume operations.

The Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky., was opened November 17th, according to the notice given. Six students were present.

A Good Time.—It is always a good time to subscribe for a good religious newspaper, if you have none.

Christmas and New-Year are also the season for presents. Now subscribe for your married son, or daughter, or your loved friend, or the disabled minister, or your poor neighbor.

But especially do not forget to provide for yourself, and your own household. Renew; and induce friends and neighbors to subscribe.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN ENGLAND. Presbyterianism, as a form of Church government, never flourished much on English soil.

And not only among Presbyterians is there an increasing love to their own system, but with Nonconformists there is a tendency to a complacent regard for the Pauline order.

Among other indications of this growing favor, we notice some remarks of Mr. Spurgeon, made at a social meeting in London, in connection with the opening of a Presbyterian church.

"He rejoiced that this was a Presbyterian church; he was a Presbyterian himself (Hear, and laughter). Seriously and solemnly he believed Presbyterianism to be the government Scripture had ordained."

LARGE NEWSPAPERS.

Our contemporary, of Cincinnati, says: "The Presbyterian is the largest religious paper in the Presbyterian Church."

We greatly prefer a medium sized newspaper, to a large one. We did so in our early days, and we do so still.

If a large paper was the object, we could produce it with one-half the editorial labor we bestow upon the Banner; and we would need to pay no more for rents, clerks, presswork, foreman, &c.

With the size of the Banner we believe our readers are well pleased. Not one has ever asked an increase in size, while many have said, "Do not enlarge it."

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

The second year of rebellion is now far advanced, and the contest still rages. The time is long gone by when the war was to have been ended, and might have been ended, if the nation had wisely put forth its power; but, instead of a subdued foe, we are confronted by an enemy full of vigor, and abounding in confidence.

What is to be done? We are evidently unsuccessful. And it is manifest that the Government must do better, or it will at last fail. We ask again, What is to be done? 1. One thing is evident: The people must become united.

The Border States are an indispensable element to success. If these States go with the South, then the South cannot possibly, that is humanly speaking, be conquered; or if there is a possibility, it must be through the aid of the slaves.

To effect such a union, it is evident that many must give up something, and some must give up things dearly cherished. And all should be willing to give up a great deal. Our own principle, as we have more than once intimated, is this: Where united effort is needed, we will go with others, if they will not come with us; conscience, however, being duly respected.

These remarks we make, still mindful of the inquiry we instituted, last week, relative to the Divine will. That God designs universal emancipation, we have not a doubt. But this may not be his time. If it is, he will make it known. He will bring all other counsels to naught, and chasten us till he makes us a willing people.

2. We must obtain and sustain adequate commanders. A good General is as useful as a good army. And good Generals are scarce. One generation of mankind brought forth two. But it is not every generation which supplies a BONAPARTE and a WELLINGTON.

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Science, strategy, and caution are indispensable to us, where such qualities are possessed by our foe. Men must "hasten slowly," who would make real speed. We had a General who combined in himself many of the first qualities, but we did not sustain him.

political partyism, except to abhor it, when it interferes with the saving of the country. We must obtain and sustain good commanders. 3. We must keep up our courage.

3. We must keep up our courage. Reverses are to be expected, as part of our lot. We are not to become unfeeling. We may well be sad, but there must be no thought of yielding. We have a good cause, and God will bless our arms.

THE BANKRUPT BILL. The laws of the most of the States are exceedingly favorable to debtors. Imprisonment for debt is no longer known in the land.

Another bill is now before Congress. Possibly it may prove to be better. Multitudes demand its passage. There are now, it is estimated, in the loyal States fifty thousand American business firms, making, if we reckon three partners to each firm, a total of one hundred and fifty thousand merchants of experience and influence enough at one time, as their liabilities show, to obtain credit for one thousand millions of dollars, or more than our present national debt.

To free these, would be a great benefit—that is, to free those who are honest. But to release rogues, put them in a position to enjoy the fruits of their iniquity, and encourages them and others to again prey upon the public.

A CONTRAST. The treatment received by persons holding to Union sentiments in secessionism, contrasts disgracefully to the South, but honorably to us, with that of men at the North holding pro-Southern sentiments.

Some years since, a young man, born in Pennsylvania, and a graduate of one of our Colleges, took up his abode in the South, at first in Alabama and then in Georgia. He became a minister of the Gospel and a teacher of youth. He was industrious, prudent, and genial, and commanded general confidence for his integrity, purity, and religious consistency.

What is slavery, when it can make even professedly Christian men so fiendish! Not so were Southern ministers treated, who, were in the North when secession was

Even though it was known that they intended to join a rebellion, they were not hindered, nor injured in person or property. Drs. J. LEIGHTON WILSON and HOGE, of New-York, and LEYBURN, of Philadelphia, are samples of our general treatment of men who chose to go over to enemies.

REV. DR. McPHERTERS. We are sorry to see, by a telegram from St. Louis, Mo., dated December 19th, that this distinguished clergyman, pastor of the Pine Street church, has been ordered by the Provost Marshal General to leave the State within ten days, for encouraging rebellion and sustaining disloyalty in his church.

Most of our readers are aware that the subject of lay representation has been considerably agitated in the Methodist Church, and that a very large minority vote was lately given in its favor.

WE LEARN from Zion's Herald the somewhat singular fact that the different denominations of Boston, or at least members representing them, have united in the establishment of a General Theological Library.

Our Boston friends are better able than we to judge of the expediency of this mingling of heterogeneous elements, but we must admit we have our misgivings on the subject.

"Two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight persons have had their names recorded for employment. Of these, four hundred and seventy-six were males, and one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two were females.

REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D., one of the most highly esteemed ministers of New England, died on the 8th instant at Springfield, in the 79th year of his age and the 53d of his ministry.

REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, D.D., father-in-law of the famous Stonewall Jackson, is at present supplying the pulpit of Canal Street church, in New-York.

THE ladies of St. Louis have presented General Frank P. Blair with an elegant sword, enriched with rubies and diamonds, as a testimony to his manly courage in Missouri.

A PAPER MANUFACTURER on the Kennebec informs the Portland Press that there is no lack of rags in Maine; that among those upon whom he has heretofore depended for supply, he found one with ten tons, another with fifteen, another with five, and so on, but all hold back refusing to sell, thinking to get, by-and-by fifteen or twenty cents a pound.

NEW-YORK.

THE OBSERVER furnishes a report of the ministers in this city in 1790. It is taken from Gaines' New-York Pocket Almanac for the year mentioned, and is as follows: Episcopal Church—Rev. Dr. Samuel Provost, Bishop; Rev. Dr. Beach, Rev. Dr. Moore. United Lutheran Church—Rev. Dr. John Christopher Kunzie. Methodist Church—Rev. Mr. Morrell and Rev. Mr. Cloud. St. Peter's Church—Rev. John O'Brien. Presbyterian Church—Rev. Dr. John Rodgers. Reformed Dutch Church—Dr. J. H. Livingston, Rev. Dr. William Lynn. German Church—Rev. Dr. Gross. Scotch Presbyterian Church—Rev. Dr. John Mason. Baptist Church—Rev. Mr. Foster. Jewish Synagogue—Rev. Gersham Seixas.

On Friday, 5th inst., Rev. S. G. Dunlap, late of the Central church, Baltimore, was formally installed pastor of the Presbyterian church, Monongahela City. Rev. W. M. Paxton, D.D., and Rev. J. W. Hazlet were appointed by Presbytery a committee to install Mr. Dunlap.

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THE EXPORT demand for our Northern productions continues active. Produce of all kinds goes freely forward, stimulated greatly by the high rates of exchange. The amount exported last week was \$3,349,704, while our imports only amounted to \$1,530,429.

PHILADELPHIA. THE GENERAL CONVENTION of the German Reformed Church will shortly be held in this city, having in view the commemoration of the ter-centenary anniversary of the formation of the Heidelberg Catechism.

UPWARDS of \$24,000 have already been contributed to the Philadelphia relief fund in behalf of the suffering poor in England.

THE EIGHT SOUP Societies of this city commence this week their work of distributing soup to the needy.

THE fact that I decided to move from Warren to this line, rather against the opinion of the President, the Secretary, and myself, that you have left the movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me more responsible.

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Letter from Gen. Burnside.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 19th, 1862. To Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington.

I have the honor to offer the following reasons for moving the army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated, by the President, Secretary of War, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's:

During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the force on the river below from the forces behind and in the rear and in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor.

Falling in accomplishing the main object, we must be in order of march, and long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his stronghold to fight us with his infantry, after which we re-crossed to this side of the river.

Our killed amounts to 1,152; our wounded to about 9,000, and our prisoners about 900, which have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us.

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