PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 4862.

Having purchased for our office the "Eight" to use Pick's Accountant and Disputch Fateni, all, or nearly all, of our subscribers now have their papers addressed to them regularly by a singularly unique machine, which fastens on the white margin a small colored "address stamp," or lubel, whereon appress their name plainly printed, followed by the date up to which they have paid for their papers—this being authorized by an Act of Congress. The ditte 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 account, so that if any error is made he can immediately detect it and have it corrected—a born althe valuable to the publisher and subscriber, as it must terminate all painful wisunderstandings between them respecting accounts, and hus tend to perpetuate their important relationship.

***Those in arrears will please rev. it.

The True Presbyterian.—This organ of our church, at Louisville, Ky., we are glad to learn, is about to resume operations. Its appearance may be expected about January 1st.

The Theological Seminary at Danville. Ky., was opened November 17th, according to the notice given. Six students were present. The Professors are all in attendance. We hope that the number of students will soon be greatly increased. A Faculty so well adapted to the allotted work, as are Drs. BRECKINRIDGE, HUM-PHREYS, YERKES, and STANTON, should have large classes to educate. War has greatly devastated Kentucky, but it the more needs the Gospel, that it may have a happy restoration.

A Good Time.—It is always a good time to subscribe for a good religious newspaper, if you have none. Some persons, however, have quite a predilection for the beginning of the year; they can remember so well when they are to renew. Now, then, is

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. They will think of you, and bless you, every week the year round.

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. Dissenters, in flying from Episcopacy, more commonly went to the opposite extreme, Independency. There has, however, for some years, been a gradual reviving of Presbyterian sentiment The Presbyterian Synod has been greatly awaked, and recovered as to the purity of its faith, which had sadly declined.

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. Presbyters were the or dained of the apostles, and the ordainers of fellow-laborers, feeders of the Church, and successors in the ministry.

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

"He rejoiced that this was a Presbyte rian church; he was a Presbyterian himself. (Hear, and laughter.) Seriously and solemnly, he believed Presbyterianism to be the government Scripture had ordained. He was not an Independent, and he objected altogether to be classed with Independents. He was Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Independent, but rather more Presbyterian than Independent. It might be well that Churches should be separate and distinct; but he believed that it was loss of power to the denomination to which he belonged, which might have done greater things if it had not been foolish enough to bind itself to isolation, instead of working by that hearty cooperation which the Presbyterian form of government would

LARGE NEWSPAPERS.

Our contemporary, of Cincinnati, says "The Presbyter is the largest religious paper in the Presbyterian Church. * * * It is more than a fourth larger than the Presbyterian Banner." And on this a claim is founded for "sympathy and cooperation." People's tastes differ; and it is well for them that a choice is tendered. A very large newspaper is a thing to which some readers greatly object. It is like a very long sermon, which would be mightily improved if it were judiciously condensed. Some writers will put as much thought, and as much fact too, on one page, as others will on three. And they will give it with more vivacity and distinctness. We like such writers; and we take pleasure in preachers of that style; and we prefer newspapers of such a character.

We greatly prefer a medium sized news paper, to a large one. We did so in our early days, and we do so still. We read it far more. It is, usually, far more instructive. The editorials are more carefully prepared. The selections are more valuable; that is, under the operation of the same amount of mind. And it saves much precious time. And if we have leisure to read much, we preter to have two papers. or three, or four, from different quarters.

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. The only additional cost would be the bills of the paper-maker and the compositors.

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, "Don't enlarge it." If advertising shall again flourish we will enlarge our sheet; but for reading matter we think we have room in abundance to gratify most tastes and desires.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

time is long gone by when the war commanders. was to have been ended, and might have done?

1. One thing is evident: The people must become united. A platform broad enough for all loyal people to stand upon, must be adopted. The Radicals cannot carry their principles through. It is utter folly for them to think so. They have not the numbers. The people will not go with them. And the Republicans cannot, as a party, so wage the battles as to triumph. They have the reins of Government, but they have only half the people-a power quite too weak. Neither could the Democrats, on party principles, succeed. The rebels cannot be coaxed, and the party could not conquer them in battle, and the people would not submit to them as lords. There must be union; and to have union we must adopt broad, noble, national principles.

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. The Border States people, the Democrats, and the Republicans must become National. We are told that such a union is not to be expected. Then a restored nationality may be regarded as a chimera; unless it be obtained through the horrors of a servile war But we do not yet despair of the desired union; the broad platform. Fanatics of any school we do not expect to conciliate. These must be ignored in counsel; but we trust they are not numerous. We think that there are only a few in the loyal States whose patriotism cannot, under the sternness of necessity, triumph over partyism and idiosyncracies.

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 needful, we will go with others, if they will not come with us; conscience, however, being duly respected. Hence, strongly as we believe that universal emancipation, duly compensated, is the way to a lasting, prosperous, and happy peace, we would yet postpone that, and cooperate on a different platform. Cannot our readers all ield something—vield much? the Government, Congress, other patriots and statesmen, agree upon something which shall be honorable, righteous, and attainwise, and not give the nation over to obstinacy, folly, and ruin.

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 needful 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. And one of these, with all his prowess, was beaten, humiliated, captured, deprived of his kingdom, and died in exile. It was the one who, to bravery, courage, science, strategy, added yet extreme caution, who was the hero of a hundred battles, and was never conquered.

Science, strategy, and caution are indispengable 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. We refused reinforcements and then took from him his army, transferring it to another. We hence suffered sad reverses. In our straits we placed him But he was too slow for our hasty notables, too humane, too scientific, too strategic. We superseded him, and again rushed upon defeat. If we shall restore him, or get one still better; one whom we will sustain, and take him till April or May next to "dig" into Richmond; but he will do it. We will the nation should employ and sustain.

to. We never spoke to him; never saw sister-in-law, and a faithful nurse. He sufferers. Instead of going on this errand him; have no interest in him, more than in went to Knoxville, to Richmond, and even- of charity to the starving operatives of BURNSIDE, BANKS, BUTLER, HOOKER, and tually, after much difficulty, reached Phil- England, she has been wantonly destroyed others. Our interest in him is on nation- adelphia." al principles. He is, so far as our Generals have yet developed their powers, preëm- professedly Christian men so fiendish! inent. If there is a better, point to him. Not so were Southern ministers treated.

The second year of rebellion is now far it interferes with the saving of the coun- they intended to join a rebellion, they were advanced, and the contest still rages. The try. We must obtain and sustain good not hindered, nor injured in person or

3. We must keep up our courage. Refull of vigor, and abounding in confidence. thought of yielding. We have a good tion. What is to be done? We are evidently | cause, and God will bless our arms. If he unsuccessful. And it is manifest that the thwarts our purposes, he intends to accom-Government must do better, or it will ut- plish some change in our feelings or our terly fail. We ask again, What is to be aims. He would humble our pride, make us more prayerful, punish our wickedness, make us to abandon some cherished sin. We may well ask why the affliction comes, but we must not let treason triumph, nor the nation perish.

THE BANKRUPT BILL. exceedingly favorable to debtors. Impris- loyal man. onment for debt is no longer known in the land. In Pennsylvania, debtors may re- ter, is an amiable gentleman. In the last talent and experience.

ive. It opened the door to fraud, and became so odious, that it was soon repealed.

Another bill is now before Congress. titudes demand its passage. There are deeds, is a misdemeanor to be punished by now, it is estimated, in the loyal States those whom God and their country have fifty thousand American business firms, making, if we reckon three partners to each firm, a total of one hundred and fifty and murderous foe threatens our national 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 benefitthat is, to free those who are honest. But to release rogues, puts them in a position to enjoy the fruits of their iniquity, and encourages them and others to again prev upon the public. Some evils must be the old Bankrupt law was too great an evil. mainly objectionable characteristic. By this it released its tens of thousands-some of them to be useful citizens, others again

Our remembrance of the operation of known. at law makes us timid about recommend able? We trust that God will make them prove of a law which may release honest the subject. and disabled debtors from obligations in-

A CONTRAST.

ing to Union sentiments in secessiondom. honorably to us, with that of men at the North holding pro-Southern sentiments. least apologize for the South daily, and suffer no injury. While at the South no man who is even suspected of Northern inclinations, can be tolerated, or permitted to escape unharmed.

The Presbyterian of December 13th, adds the record of another particular case of suffering, and vouches for its truthfulness. It says:

"Some years since, a young man, born in Pennsylvania, and a graduate of one of nine were between fifteen and eighteen. our Colleges, took up his abode in the Five hundred and forty-eight of the whole South, at first in Alabama and then in number had work procured for them in the Georgia. He became a minister of the city, and six hundred and thirty-eight were Gospel and a teacher of youth. He was sent to places in the country." industrious, prudent, and genial, and commanded general confidence for his integrity, purity, and religious consistency. His labors were abundant, and his influence with other means of comfortable subsistence. Five sweet children blessed his happy home. Then came the storm. While secession was accomplished he became prudently silent, but steadfastly refused to offer public prayer for the Confederate have patience with; he will, under the or- only shadow of offence; but for this he dinary favors of Providence, put us into the was set upon in the streets by a mobvital places of the enemy's power. It may stoned, kicked, dragged by the hair, and beaten. Bowie knives and pistols were flourished around him and at him, and it have lost a whole year; but better succeed in the public square before the court-house then than not at all. It took the English door. Some of his parishioners interposed, and French, not only three months, but eigh- and succeeded in bearing him, bleeding and unconscious, to his house. Here he teen months, with repeated reinforcements, kept his bed for two months before he was to plan works and "dig" into Sebastopol. recovered from his injuries, and here he But science and strategy prevailed. We was confined, a virtual prisoner, for two employ, not a plowman, but a tailor, to months more. Only by night, and by make our garments; so let us employ the stealth, could he leave his own door, even adequate skill and science, to lead our to secure provisions for his family. Meanarmies. God has connected cause and died. One had died previously. Another, Aid Society. All classes and professions effect. He has appointed means to the a son, was seized with typhoid fever, and in the place, from the gray-haired of eighty accomplishing of ends. And the General for weeks seemed doomed to follow, but to children just old enough to use the neewho will heed the Saviour's advice and was spared. At length, by the advice of dle and hold the string, came together at his best friends, he made arrangements to appointed times for the good work. consider whether his army is able to meet escape. His property was hastily disposed that which opposes him, is the man whom of at a sacrifice, his library and his arrears B. Wales, burnt by the orders of the piof salary (the latter amounting to \$1000,) rate steamer Alabama, was offered by her Let it not be supposed that we have any were abandoned, and he contrived to get owners to a committee of the Boston Board personal partiality for the General alluded away, bearing in his arms his sick boy, and of Trade, to gratuitously convey a cargo of

What is slavery, when it can make even We want the very best. We care not for who, were in the North when secession was of British rule.

political partyism, except to abhor it, when | cnacted. Even though it was known that property. Drs. J. LEIGHTON WILSON and Hoge, of New-York, and Leyburn, of been ended, if the nation had wisely verses are to be expected, as part of our Philadelphia, are samples of our general put forth its power; but, instead of a sub- lot. We are not to become unfeeling. treatment of men who chose to go over to dued foe, we are confronted by an enemy We may well be sad, but there must be no enemies. They departed without molesta-

REV. DR. HCPHETERS.

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. Three members of the congregation have been appointed trus-The laws of the most of the States are tees, and directed to fill the pulpit with a

tain three hundred dallars worth of prop- General Assembly he took a decided stand erty, exempt from levy. This makes men against the paper presented by Dr. BRECKin ordinary life almost entirely free from INRIDGE on the State of the Country, but pecuniary responsibility. State laws, how, still he so spoke as to draw toward himself, ver; generally, hold men responsible, for personally, a great amount of kind feeling. certain time and under certain forms, for It is a matter of deep regret that any of their debts, in case of acquiring new prop- our people, and especially of our ministers, erty. This responsibility is just, but still, should sympathize with the rebellion. It it tends to depress enterprise and deprive is sympathy with lawlessness, robbery, the country of the benefit of much business murder-with wickedness of the deepest dye. We have no excuse to make. for such: Congress has, by the Constitution, the no plea to offer on their behalf. And in power to grant relief. Some years ago a times like these a man should purge him-Bankrupt Bill was passed, which relieved self from the stain of suspicion. Men may many thousands. But it was very defect- differ in opinion as to the wisdom of Goveromental measures, and may seek, legitimately, for a change of administration; but to sympathize with the rebellion is a sin. Possibly it may prove to be better. Mul- and to show that sympathy by words or clothed with power. Let not treason be tolerated in our midst, while a powerful

EASTERN SUMMARY. NEW-ENGLAND.

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. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight shares purchased, sixty-six are owned by borne, even in the exercise of mercy. But the Trinitarian Congregationalists, and the same number also by the Episcopalians. Its retrospective feature, however, was its the Unitarians own forty-nine; the Baptists twenty-two: the Swedenborgians, Universalists, and Catholics, five each; the Presbyterians and Methodists, three each; to practice deseit. Having done its evil, it the Christians two; and twelve are owned by persons whose religious connexion is not

ing another. If a law shall be passed, we we to judge of the expediency of this comwish it may be but very slightly and very mingling of heterogeneous elements, but guardedly retroactive. We heartily ap- we must admit we have our misgivings on

THE following statistics from the twencurred after its passage; and hence incurred ty-seventh Annual Report of the Boston with the creditors' knowledge of what may | Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, speak well in behalf of the operations of this excellent charitable institution:

"Two thousand four hundred and sev-The treatment received by persons hold- enty-eight persons have had their names recorded for employment. Of these, four contrasts disgracefully to the South, but hundred and seventy-six were males, and one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two were females. Of the males, two hundred and thirty-two were adults, and two hun-At the North there are thousands who at dred and forty-four were minors. Of the females, one hundred and nine were fifteen years of age or under, and three hundred and thirty-six were between fifteen and

"Employment was permanently supplied for one thousand one hundred and eightysix of these applicants; namely, for one hundred and thirty-six males, and one thousand and fifty females. Of the males, fiftysix were adults, and eighty were minors. Of the females, thirty-six were fifteen years of age or under, and one hundred and fifty-

REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D., one of the most highly esteemed ministers of New England, died on the 8th instant at Springextended. He married an estimable and field, in the 79th year of his age and the intelligent lady. He accumulated some 53d of his ministry. He lived and died property, a dwelling, a garden, a library, among the people over whom he was first placed, having thus but one pastorate during his lengthy ministerial career. From the difficulties with the government were the funeral sermon preached by Dr. again in power and he gave us victories. brewing, true to the principles of his Sprague, of Albany, an exchange furnishes birth, training, and conscience, he was the following statements: "Dr. Osgood openly and strongly a Union man. When was born March 3, 1784, in Fryeburg, Me. When a boy he went to school to Daniel Webster, and remembered that that distin-President and Congress. This was his guished statesman prayed regularly in school. He graduated at Dartmouth, N. H., in 1805; studied law in Roxbury, Mass ; taught school in Dorchester ; read theology at Princeton, N. J.; was ordained was even proposed to hang him to a tree at Springfield, June 25, 1809, where he was the 37th candidate after the death of Dr. Howard, his predecessor. He received the title of D.D. in 1827; witnessed five revivals in his parish; and admitted to the Church 974 persons.

IN SOUTH NEWMARKET, N. H., over two hundred and fifty bushels of apples have been pared, cut, strung, and dried, and a good portion sent off to our soldiers in hoswhile, one of his children sickened and pital, under the auspices of the Soldiers' Aid Society. All classes and professions

IT IS A CURIOUS FACT that the ship T. accompanied by his wife and two babes, his provisions from this port to the Lancashire by a piratical craft, built in England with means furnished by English merchants. In this case, as in scores of others, English sympathy with the Southern rebels has been disastrous to the unfortunate subjects

ded 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 Almanae for the year mentioned, and is as follows: Episcopal Church-Rev. Dr. Samuel Provost, Bishop; Rev. Dr. Beache, 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 Dr. McPheters, in his general charac- Rev. Dr. William Lynn. German Church day of the celebration, though the Conven-Church-Rev. Dr. John Mason. Baptist | ceding. Church-Rev. Mr. Foster. Jewish Synagogue-Rev. Gersham Seixas.

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. The New-York Methodist seems confident that the proposed change in the economy of the Church will sooner or later be effected. It says:

"The laymen who voted for a representation in the General Conference may assume that they represent a growing conviction of the necessity of this measure. The progress of the Church is in the direction of Lay Representation. Whatever may be the fact in relation to the present Lay Representationists can count confidenty upon the future. Every intelligent Methodist concedes that the adoption of the policy of admitting lay delegates to our time. Even its opponents confess that something must be done. If proper effort is made to keep the subject before the peo-ple, the hesitation of the timid will be overcome, the inexpediency of perpetuating a hierarchical system of government will become plain to the understanding of every and impressive, and will not soon be for-Methodist, and then the consummation can- gotten by those who witnessed them. not be long delayed."

WE REGRET to learn that our Methodist friends have been under the necessity of parting with their University in the city able evidence of the presence of the Spirit. of Troy. It has passed into the hands of Twenty-five were added to the membership the Roman Catholics, the deeds having of the church, fifteen of whom were realready been signed, and the first instalment paid. Archbishop Hughes, in his official statement on the subject, as published in the Metropolitan Record, uses the following significant and characteristic language:

"Our intention is, that the new place shall be the central, if not the only Theoback is, that the property is not in our Diocese of New-York. But, after all, this is a trifling consideration for one who, through life, has ignored civil or ecclesiastical boundaries in the sense of impediments to any good work that could promote the glory of God, and the diffusion of his grace and mercy, through the medium of the One. Holy, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church."

The Archbishop states also that he inin Paris, to take charge of the new Seminary; and expresses the hope that under the training of the venerable Sulpitians, American youth will attain to a high degree of ecclesiastical dignity of deportment, as well as great distinction in the

A PASTORAL ASSOCIATION of the Reformed Dutch Church has recently been organized in New-York. The objects of the Association are "to cultivate fraternal feeling among the members, to contribute to their intellectual and spiritual welfare. and to unite them in plans and efforts to promote the interests of truth through proper denominational and other agencies." The meetings are to be held every Monday morning, except during the months of July and August."

The Episcopal clergy of New-York have a somewhat similar organization, which is spoken of as being attended with beneficial

THE NUMBER of Baptist churches in New-York City, with its immediate environs, is said to be fifty-six, comprising a membership of 15,202 communicants.

In CALLING attention to a meeting of the City Tract Missionary Society, the Observe

speaks as follows of its effective labors:

"This Society closes its thirty-six years of operations under most favorable circumstances. In the midst of the war and financial embarrassments, its friends, by their steady liberality, have sustained, the past year, thirty missionaries, in their labors for the temporal and spiritual good of our large population, and the oversight of about nine hundred volunteer visitors, in the distribution of religious tracts. Great interest has been given to their work by constant visits to the encampments in and about our city, and to the sick and wounded in the hospitals."

REV. SAMUEL H. Cox, D.D., has removed from Le Roy to the City of New- A. M.

REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, D.D., father-inlaw of the famous Stonewall Jackson, is at

THERE is a redundancy of money in the market, notwithstanding an active demand; and rates are easy at from 5 to 6 per cent. mostly at 6, and to outsiders the rate is 7 invariably. Business paper of high grade is scarce and much in demand The rates are 5 to 6 per cent. for indorsed notes not over 90 days, and 6 to 7 from 90 days to not over 4 months. Single names are taken at 6 to 7 per cent., if first-class. The tendency of the market is to higher rates, but still not excessive. Although money is in good demand, the supply is very ample. The movement of gold is active. The amount shipped last week was \$874,290. making a total of \$60,989,810 since Jan. 1

The premium on gold is up again to 133.

and the Custom-House demand notes to

A PAPER MANUFACTURER on the Ken- | therefore higher. We quote current rates nebec informs the Portland Press that there on London at 147@1461 for 60 day bills, is no lack of rags in Maine; that among and 147 for sight bills. In the correspondthose upon whom he has heretofore depen- ing period of 1861 the rate for sterling was 109½, less than at present by 36½ per cent. 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. For the year, since Jan. 1, they are respectively:

..\$166,297,788 \$121,340,553 Produce exports.... 145,638,469 127,929,227. The imports for the year thus show greater increase than the exports.

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. Dutch Church-Dr. J. H. Livingston, The 19th of January is, we believe, the -Rev. Dr. Gross. Scotch Presbyterian tion will be organized on the Saturday pre-

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.

THERE are at present twenty-six soldiers' hospitals in Philadelphia, providing accommodations for eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-five sick and wounded soldiers. These are usually filled to their full capacity. Besides the provisions made by Government for their management, many ladies voluntarily devote their time to minister to the suffering.

For the Presbyterian Banner. installation Ceremony.

On Friday, 5th inst., Rev. S. G. Dunlap, late of the Central church, Baltimore, was formally installed pastor of the Pres-General Conference is merely a question of byterian church, Monongahela City. Rev. W. M. Paxton, D.D., and Rev. J. W. Hazlett were appointed by Presbytery a committee to install Mr. Dunlap. Mr. Hazlett failing to appear, the installation services were conducted by Dr. Paxton. These services were unusually solemn

> following Sabbath. The communion was one of deep solemnity, and gave unmistakceived upon profession of their faith. Others are inquiring the way of life.

> The Presbyterians of Monongahela City have recently manifested a noble spirit of effort and enterprise. They have liquidated a heavy debt, repaired their church to the amount of six hundred dollars, and contributed to various objects of benevo-

Mr. Dunlap has much to encourage him, logical Seminary in the Ecclesiastical both in the love of his people, and more Province of New-York. The only draw- especially in the blessing with which it has pleased the great Head of the Church to crown his labors. OBSERVER.

For the Presbyterian Banner. Donation.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-Please allow me through your columns to express my sincere gratitude to the members of Blanchard church, of Blanchard, for a very liberal donation made to us on last Tuesday. After assembling and loading the table with a tends to invite the Priests of St. Sulpice | bountiful dinner, which all enjoyed with pleasure, and engaging for a time in social conversation and the interchange of friendship, they retired, leaving many valuable presents; not notions and fancy goods, but wheat, flour, corn, dried fruit, and other matters of real value.

> May they be blessed with spiritual blessngs-blessed in their relations to their pastor and to each other. And may others mitate their example. Dec. 15; 1862.

WM. Young. For the Presbyterian Banner. Church of Farmington, Illinois,

The Rev. John S. Beekman has received a manimous call from the Presbyterian church of Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois, of Peoria Presbytery. Mr. Beekman is of Tuscaloosa Presbytery, Alabama, but having remained loyal to the Government of the United States, escaped not ong since from the South. He has expressed a willingness to accept the call. We trust his labors will be blessed in uniting us, and in collecting together the scattered sheep of Christ's fold. We trust also that a more commodious and comfortable house of worship will be soon erected, of which we stand much in need; when we hope to see Presbyterianism, as formerly, preëminent in this rich and most beautiful portion of the "Great West."

JOHN MARSHALL ECCLESIASTICAL

By order of Sessian.

Rev. W. Morris Grimes, of McConnelsville, Ohio, has been appointed Chaplain of the 92d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and having obtained leave of absence

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES The PRESBYTERY OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE will meet in Morristown, on the Second Tuesday of January, 1863, at 11 o'clook A. M. JOHN MCFFAT, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY CITY will hold their next stated meeting in the First church, Allegheny City, on the Second Tuesday of January, 1863, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM ANNAN, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF SALTSBURG stands

adjourned to meet at Jacksonville, on the First Tuesday of January, at 2 o'clock P. M. Sublaw of the famous Stonewall Jackson, is at pection conference:— The preparation necespresent supplying the pulpit of Canal sary for profitably waiting upon the ordinances of religion, especially the preaching of the Word." W. W. WOODEND, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF OHIO will meet in the Central church, Pittsburgh, on the last Tuesday of December, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. B. McILVAINE, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF BEAVER will meet in New Castle on the Second Tuesday of January, at 61 o'clock P. M. D. C. REED,

The PPESBYTERY OF BLAIRSVILLE will meet, according to adjournment, at Blairsville, on the Second Tuesday of January, at 2 o'clock P. M. JAMES DAVIS, Stated Clerk.

Sword Presented by Ludies.

The ladies of St. Louis have presented General 1261. The rates of foreign exchange are

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: GENERAL: 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 or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one

indicated to you at our last meeting at the Presi-

During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force lown the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defences in front. I also thought I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and I hoped by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest and in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor. How near we came to accomplishing our object future reports will show. But for the fog, and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected. As it was, we came very ear success.

To do this we had to gain a height on the exreme right of the creek, which height commanded a new road lately made by the enemy for the purpose of a more rapid communication along is lines, which point gained, his position along the creek would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack on his front in connection with a movement in the rear of the crest.

The fact that I decided to move from Warren-

on on to this line, rather against the opinion of the President, the Secretary and yourself, and that you have left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me the

more responsible. I will visit you very soon, and give you more definite information, and, finally, will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand division corps, and my general and personal staff departments of the army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for

their support and hearty cooperation.

Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days, long enough o decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry, after which we re-crossed to this side of the river unmolested, without the loss of men or property-As the day broke our long line of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade. Not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus re-crossing in the face of the enemy I owe everything. For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them was never excelled and would have carried the Dr. Paxton remained with Mr. Dunlap and assisted him at his communion on the following Sabbath The communion on the earnest prayers for their comfort and final recov

ery.
I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the Presiyourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departnents than was anticipated when I last saw you. 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.

The wounded were all removed to this side of the river before the evacuation, and are being well cared for. The dead were all buried under a flag of truce. The surgeons report a much larger proportion than usual of slight wounds, 1,630 only being treated in the hospitals. I am glad to represent the army at the present

time in good condition. Thanking the Government for that entire supfrom them, I remain, General, very respectfully your obedient servant, Maj. Gen. Comd'g the Army of the Potomac.

Important Decision.

We learn that Judge Grier has rendered a decision upon the rule for attachments against the City Controller and City Treasurer, for contempt in not obeying the special ft. fas. issued out of the United States Circuit Court, upon judgments obtained by railroad bondholders.

Judge Grier refuses the attachments, and sets aside the writs, because they were improvidently issued against the Controller and Treasurer. This turns the revenue of the city into its appropriate channel; the remedy will now be against the City Councils, to compel them, in the language of the law, to "cause to be paid" the udgments in question.

[Since we copied the above, from a city paper, we have seen Judge Grier's decision. We understand it differently. It merely defers the matter, at least in the case of the County, until Spring. By that time the money must be collected, and the judgments paid.—EDS.

Victory in North Carolina. The following has just been received at the

Headquarters of the Army of the United States: HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T NORTH CAROLINA,

Kingston, Dec. 14, 1862. Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: I have the honor to inform you that I left New-bern for this place on the 11th inst., but that, owing to the bad roads and consequent delays to the teams, etc., I did not reach Southwest Creek, five miles from this town, until the afternoon of the 13th. The enemy were posted there, but by a heavy artillery fire in front, and by a vigorous artillery fire in the rear, I succeeded in forcing a passage without much loss. This morning I advanced on this town and found the enemy strongly posted at a defile through a march bordering on a creek. The position was so well chosen that very little of our artillery could be brought into play, the main attack was therefore made by infantry, assisted by a few guns posted formida; bly on the rocks. We succeeded after five hours hard fighting in driving the enemy from his position. We followed rapidly to the river. The bridge over the Neuse at this point was prepared for firing, and was fired in six places, but we followed so closely behind them that we saved the bridge. The enemy retreated precipitately by the Goldsboro and Kingston roads. Their force was about 6,000 strong and 20 pieces of artillery.
The result is, we have taken Kingston and captured 20 pieces of artillery; we also captured from his church, will leave in a few days from 400 to 500 prisoners, together with a large quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores.
Our loss will not exceed 200 killed and wounded ur loss will not exceed and respect,
I am, General, with great respect,
J. G. Foster,

Major-General Commanding.

Colony for Florida.

On December 17th, a highly influential delegation of members of both Houses of Congress, with Vice President Hamlin at their head, waited on the President with a request numerously signed by loyal men of Florida, asking for the appointment of Hon. Eli Thayer as Military Governor of that State, with authority to raise 20,000 loyal emigrants. They also presented to the President a paper signed by 134 members of the Senate and House, earnestly concurring in that request of the loyal men of Florida, and a paper from Major General Hunter, commander of the Department of the South, to the same effect.

The Gunboat Cairo Destroyed by a Torpedo. CAIRO, Dec. 18.—Special to the New-York Herald says: On Friday last the gunboats Caire, Marmora and Signal were ascending the Yazoo river, and had reached a point one mile below

Haynes' Bluff, when a torpedo exploded under the Cairo, shattering her bow. She sunk in fifteen minutes. There is forty feet of water, and she cannot be raised. No lives were lost. The Cairo was one of the Sant sanguage and houts Cairo was one of the first seven iron-clad boats built for service on the Western waters, and par-ticipated in the captures of Fort Henry and Don-

Kansas Election.

The ladies of St. Louis have presented General Frank P. Blair with an elegant sword, enriched with rubies and diamonds, as a testimony to the man who first in Missouri drew the sword for the Union.

The official canvas in Kansas has just been concluded. Carney, the Republican candidate for Governor, has 9,888 votes—a majority of 4, over his antagonist, Wagstaff. Wilder, the straight Republican candidate for Congress, received 9,539 votes; beating Parrott by 4,995.