Change of Rooms .- We have transferred our office from the front rooms to the rear of the Gazette Building, 84 Fifth Street. The entrance is by the central front door and through the hall,

Hall's Journal of Health, - We enrich our fourth page by an extract from this excellent periodical, on "Farmer Health." The Journal is a monthly of sixteen pages, published in New-York. It is always good.

Board of Colportage. We are pleased in being called upon to publish receipts to the amount of \$245.27, for the Board of Colportage of the Synods of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The churches of the Synods do well to sustain this their own benevolent institution.

Singular .- The New-York Observer, now entering its forty-first year, was originated, and has been perpetuated by men singularly tenacious of life and wonderfully blessed with bodily as well as mental vigor. Its " founders, proprietors, editors, and all who have had any responsible connexion with its editorial columns and business management, are alive and in good health to-day."

The Rouse of Refuge.—This reformatory institution is under able Managers, and is producing great benefits. The Annual Meeting of the Contributors was held on Monday lest. The Report was read by JOHN T. LOGAN, Esq., President. The inmates for the year were:

Boys. Girls. Tot.
No. of inmates, Dec. 24, 1861,...148 58 206
Received during 1862,......100 53 163 Discharged during 1862,..... 55 Remaining, Dec. 22d, 1862,.....193

Meeting of Allegheny Presbytery .- Having been requested in a constitutional manner, I hereby call a special meeting of the Presbytery of Allegheny, on the 20th day of January, 1863, at the church of Bull Creek, at 11 o'clock A. M. The object of the meeting is to receive Mr. George W Jackson, under the care of this Presbytery. and to attend to all the preliminaries of ordination and installation, and to ordain and install him pastor of the congregation of Bull Creek, if the way be open.

Change of Date. We have substituted the word Wednesday, for that of "Saturday," in dating our paper. We also go to press a little earlier in the week. This is done to accommodate many subscribers whose mail facilities required that the Banner should be in the Post Office by Wednesday evening. We may, in justice to ourselves. put back the date to which payments are made se as to give fully, but not more than, fifty-two numbers for the year. Some of our contemporaries omitted a week, because this year contains fifty-three of their pub-

JAMES COULTER, Moder

would prefer to have no week omitted. HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD.

lishing days. We thought our subscribers

The number for January comes to us with more cheering tidings than did some of its predecessors. We had begun to fear that the love of great numbers of our people had waxed cold. The contributions to the Boards had been, for some months, exceedingly small. Debts were rapidly increasing. New laborers could not be employed. The wages of old ones were decreased. Our candidates were not sustained. Things looked gloomy. Sorrew was beginning to settle down upon the heart of Zion's friends. In such circumstances it is refreshing to find signs of a new life.

The contributions to the Boards during the month of November were: Domestic Missions, - \$10,777.09 - 13,477.29 Publication, (including sales,) Church Extension.

-These collections, though far short of meeting the increased demands, yet afforded much relief; and we trust they are the beginnings of a new arder and a noble liberality on the part of our churches.

DIRECTORY OF HOSPITALS.

The following information may be of great value to the friends of the sick and wounded of the army:

The Sanitary Commission have established an office of information in regard to patients in the Hospitals in the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, Maryland. By a reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail to the following questions:

1st. Is ____ [giving name and regiment] at present in the hospitals of the

District, or of Frederick City? 2d. If so, what is his proper address? 3d. What is the name of the Surgeon of Chaplain of the hospital? 4th. If not in hosital at present, has he

recently been in hospital? 5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and a what date?

6th. If recently discharged from hospital was he discharged from service?

7th. If not, what were his orders or leaving? The Commissioner is prepared also to furnish more specific information as to the condition of any patient in the District hospitals, within twenty-four hours after a re-

quest to do so, from an officer of any of its corresponding Societies. The office of the Directory will be open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and accessible in urgent cases at any

hour of the night. The number of patients in these hospitals is about 25,000. If found to be practicable, the duty here undertaken locally by the Commission will be extended to inglude all the general hospitals in the coun-FRED. LAW OLMSTED,

General Secretary. ADAMS HOUSE, 244 F STREET, AL Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1862. THE BIBLE AS AN EDUCATING POWER.*

We have often spoken of the Bible, as the fountain of knowledge, and adapted to the human mind, to transform it and fill it with wisdom. We have also alluded to of the English Bible. He who wishes the influence of the teacher upon his pupils, imparting, as it were, himself to them -his manner, spirit, modes of thought, energies. And we have insisted upon the careful selection of reading for the young, and even for the aged. The spirit of the book is transfused, more or less, be it good or be it bad. In this connexion we have spoken of the newspaper as a medium of influence. How it gives character to the household, in taste, sentiment, modes of thought, style of speaking, writing, and reasoning, and in principles of action.

As an eloquent exposition of some of the thoughts alluded to, we present to our readers an extract from a little work of John S. HART, LL.D., late of the Sunday School Union, Philadelphia; and now Principal of the Model Department of the New-Jersey State Normal School.

"One of the necessary tendencies the human mind is to grow into the likeness of those with whom we are brought into contact. No matter how great may be our native independence of character, we all, necessarily and unconsciously, are moulded and shaped by the minds which press much upon ours. We are influenced and fashioned by the thoughts and opinions of those even whom we do not admire. We cannot that danger, and they have done it bravely, escape entirely the influence of one even whilst the Banner, (and the religious whom we despise and hate, if he be a man of intellectual power, and if circumstances throw us much within the reach of his thoughts. Thought, indeed, is a most subtle agent, stealing unawares into the seconfiding moments, and working often its mightiest effects when its presence is least suspected.

"If pure, naked thought of itself have this subtle, pervasive influence, even when not distinguished for brilliancy, when emauating from a man of common understanding, or even when coming from a source which is disliked and despised, what must be its influence when clothed with all the attractions of grace and beauty; when instinct with living force from the hand of genius; when coming to us fresh from the the heart of one whom we love, and whose opinions we have learned to receive as the utterances of superior wisdom! There is something contagious in the fire of genius. A natural dolt cannot indeed be converted into a man of parts, by merely associating with one who possesses genius. But suc associations has undoubtedly a wonderful power in quickening whatever natural parts | circumstances of atrocity, we knew it not. a man may have.

"These secret, subtle influences, form large element in the educational power of a seat of learning. The mere knowledgegained elsewhere. But at the College, or tion, have been made by the lawful Presi- Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within the University, the young man is brought dent, and by means of lawful officers. into direct and kindly contact with some of They are not "numbered by thousands." people whereof shall then be in rebellion the most gifted minds of the community. The influence upon him is often like that of life from the dead. Every professional dungeon." There has been nothing of the Executive Government of the United States. man, who has advanced some degrees in "inquisition;" and nothing of "the rule including the Military and Naval authority the career of life, is surprised on looking back upon his College course, to find how many of the influences which have formed his character and shaped his destiny, have sprung from the living power of some one heard of a considerable number of arrests. beloved Professor. It is to the parent a The "powers ordained of God," who are boon for which no maney can pay, to be enjoined to be "a terror to evil doers," able thus for a period of years to secure for his son a close and daily contact with even one man of real power."

The author then proceeds to show what a mighty effect a daily intercourse with the holy Scriptures must have upon the judgment, temper, and habits of the young. Of the influence of the Bible upon Ju risprudence, he says:

"An eminent lawyer once tempted me to step out of my own chosen walk of study, and to read an essay which he selected for the occasion, on a purely legal Sir WILLIAM JONES. It related to a single point of legal ethics, and was commended mens extant of pure logic applied to ques- though she were lame, but yet she gathtions of law. The work was "Jones on ers force as she advances, and she seldom Bailments." Every legal gentleman will understand the intellectual delight with which a mind unaccustomed to such investigations, but otherwise not unfamiliar with discipline and culture, would rest and ex- number onward. If we recollect right, it patiate in the calm, self-evidencing conclusions of that beautiful monograph. Perhaps, however, the most striking fact that presses upon the mind of any unprofessional reader of that work, is, that the great Jurist seeks his highest illustrations of equity, have been informed, by gold; that is, it Plaquemines, Jefferson, Saint James, As not in Roman Jurisprudence, not in Per- was bought up by the "outs" who wished | cension, Assumption, Terrebone, Lafourche, sian and Indian law, with which he was to become "ins," and then it suddenly asequally familiar, but in the laws of Mosesin the civil code of the Hebrew commonwealth, which, with all its intentionally such circumstances none should "wonder" stringent national peculiarities, had yet its that "the Banner (and the religious eight counties designated as Western Virfoundations in the eternal principles of right. The majestic principles which underlie the entire structure of our own civil and political fabric, have been drawn from the same source. Back of the Declaration part, free from party trammels and political which excepted parts are for the present of Independence, back of Magna Charta, aspirations. Look at the Recorder, in left precisely as if the proclamation were back of Coke and Blackstone, back of Boston; the Observer, lutelligencer, Advo- not issued. JUSTINIAN, back of the Twelve Tables, in that civil code which God, by the hand of Moses, gave to his ancient people, the jugreat principles of law and equity which have commanded the assent of the wise in all ages, and have entered into the universal life of nations and commonwealths."

Of the Bible's conservation of the Eng-

"To the general aspects of the subject may be added one peculiar to the English-speaking nations. That version of the Scriptures, which has become the common tants, is by common consent the noblest monument if our mother tongue. The English Bible is the accepted standard of the English language. It has done, and it is If, in the startling rush and progression of will become traitors and excite a rebellion, new ideas, the language do not drift entirely from its moorings, so that BACON, and MILTON, and SHAKESPEARE, will have if politicians shall attempt to abridge the the gracious favor of Almighty God. Greeks have now to read PLATO and DEM- loyal press, they will then find us again States to be affixed. OSTHENES, it will be because, through all coming generations, every English-speak-

have power to stir the public heart to its lowest depths and its widest circumference. should give his days and nights to the study merely to enrich his own mind, should allow it to be steeped, as it were, in the very words of that marvelous book.

THE MILITARY ARRESTS AND THE RELIG-IOUS PRESS.

A valued brother in a neighboring State, who is a devoted laborer in his Master's cause, though, we fear, a little too much of a party politician, but withal a good friend of ours, sends us a "kind whisper." He already has our thanks, over our own signature, and also an intimation that possibly we might take a sentence or two of his letter for a text. Thus we may more fully respond to his suggestions, and let others share the benefit. He says:

"I have wondered that when the most sacred rights of citizens have been invaded by the minions of power, and thousands of our citizens have been languishing in dungeons and prison camps, and enduring the outrages of the inquisition, or the reign of terror in the rule of ROBES-PIERE, the Banner never raised a voice to sustain law, order, and the very foundation of all civil liberty. The World, and other secular presses, have been left to face press,) passed by on the other side, and said, 'behold we knew it not.""

Here are very positive assertions: but it seems to us that there must be some cret chambers of the soul, in its passive and mistake, and no little exaggeration. If the writer alludes to the arrests of Union men in the South, the imprisonments tortures, robberies, and executions there, the Banner has not been silent. And if he alludes to the oppression of millions of God's rational creatures, having a dark skin, still the Banner has said something. And it would have said much more, in both cases, if it could have reached the oppressors' ears. Our monitor, however, evidently means not to speak of the rebels and usurpers at the South, but of the lawfully constituted Government of the country and its military arrests at the North.

Now, we must confess that though we have known of arrests, vet, if they occurred in such numbers, and with such The "minions of power," if such there be in the land, may have been doing things secretly. The arrests, so far as we have things, the following to wit: That on the nown, or heard, with scarcely an excep-No one has been made to "languish in a thenceforward, and for ever free; and the of ROBESPIERE"—no efforts to enforce confession, no torture, no guillotine, no taking away of life. We have, however, heard of a considerable number of arrests. and "not to bear the sword in vain," and to protect "those who do well," say they had prima facie evidence that sundry persons were plotting evil against the State, and they arrested and imprisoned them to prevent their consummating that evil, to the great injury of their neighbors and the country. If this was really so, the rulers deserve praise; especially as they ny, be deemed conclusive evidence that treated the men kindly, fed and sheltered them, and set them at liberty as soon as the danger was passed. If the persons question. The work selected for the exper- were really innocent, and if the officers, or of the power in me vested, as Commanderiment was by that eminent English Jurist, others who had them arrested, were influenced by personal malignity, the law will to my attention as one of the finest speci- yet give redress. Justice moves slowly, as

fails to overtake the culprit. The World, now so highly complimented, we have read pretty steadily, from its first advocated these arrests, when most of them were made; and its change we cannot attribute to either more light or a growing virtue. Its conversion was effected, so we sailed the country's legitimate rulers. In press,)" heed its utterances but little.

It is a happy thing that the religious press of the country keeps, for the most cate, Examiner, Evangelist, in New-York; the Presbyterian, Standard, Recorder, and at other journals in those and other cities and towns, and you will need party political spectacles, of great magnifying, distortanything of party politics—saving only that we are all patriots, and would maintain our country's unity, and her constituheir-loom of all English-speaking Protes- tion, and her laws, under the rulers regudoing, more to keep the language to its drag them into politics, we cannot hence moorings, than all other causes combined | cease to defend them. And if politicians we are bound to sustain our country. And to be read by our descendants with the help personal liberty of innocent men, or their of a Lexicon and a Commentary, as native freedom of speech, or the freedom of a my hand and caused the seal of the United their opponents. We are in favor of the ing lip shall be trained from infancy to the largest liberty; but it must be a liberty. golden accents of the English Bible. Of under law; liberty with responsibility; the more than seventy millions who now | liberty to act, but not to injure your neighspeak this wonderful tongue, there is not bor or your country; liberty to speak or

writer or the speaker among us, who wishes | not do for freedom, personal and political? to utter his thoughts in words which shall How we do detest the man, or the officer, or the partisan, who would deprive us of our just rights-of wife, or child, or inheritance, or the fruits of our toil, or the means of mental improvement, or of our Bible or Sabbath, or of a choice as to our religious connexions! But when we think of our privileges, and bless God for them, our mind turns as it were instinctively, (we trust that it is God's Spirit within us,) to the oppressed thousands of loyal citizens at the South, and the enslaved millions of negroes there, and thinks that freedom, and the protection of law, would be just as precious to them as it is to us. All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.' Will our good brother so turn his thoughts

THE DECREE IS PASSED.

It is man's decree; but it is made by the representative and authoritative head of a great nation. It pledges a mighty people to the doing of a wonderful act. It uttered under an imperative sense of ublic duty, and it invokes "the gracious favour of Almighty God." And will not God hear the prayer? It proclaims freedom to three millions of his creatures, hitherto oppressed and degraded slaves. Will not God hear, and grant his gracious favor?

It is true that this decree does not profess to emanate from humane feelings, from benevolence, nor from obedience to God's written law. It professes to proceed from military necessity. But has not God, in executing his wise counsels, brought upon the land this necessity? Has he not baffled and thwarted us in all our plans to escape this necessity? God has a purpose in this. He means it be either in wrath or in mercy. If in wrath, he will make it means of still greater suffering and of deeper degradation than anything yet experienced; if in mercy, he will cause bless ings to result. If the President has not gone far enough, God may still chastise us for doing our work but in part, and may make us to proclaim universal emancipation. For the present we contemplate the decree as issued. It reads thus:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1863. By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, On the 22d day of Septemper, in the year of our Lord 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the any State or designated part of a State, the against the United States, shall be then thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act, or acts, to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they make for their actual freedom. That the Executive will on the first day of January aforesaid, by Proclamation, designate the States, and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall then be in rebel lion against the United States, and the fact that any State, and the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimosuch States and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States. Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States, by virtue

in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of Saint Barnard Saint Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, except the fortyginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the rist and the statesman find embedded those Instructor, in Philadelphia; the Banner, said designated States, and parts of said in Pittsburgh; the Presbyter, in Cincin- States, are, and hence forever shall be free nati; the late Herald, in Louisville; and and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authorities thereof, will recognize

and maintain the freedom of said persons. And I hereby enjoin upon the people so ing, and discoloring power, if you will find declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them, that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for rea-

And I further declare and make known, larly chosen, and legitimately holding their that such persons, of suitable condition, office. If politicians will assail the Bible will be received into the armed service of and the Sabbath, and Temperance, and tions, stations, and other places, and to man the United States, to garrison forts, posivessels of all sorts in the said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and In witness whereof I have hereunto set

Done at the city of Washington this, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 87th. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

to the letter and in its entire spirit. It is their church by seeking to remove their constitutional and righteous, as we endeav- minister regardless of the will of the peoored to show when the President's purpose doubt of its expediency. And we still souland body, to a rebellion, the very hasis doubted. But the Administration, who knew far better than we, the circumstances, necessities, and tendencies, thought differently. And now we have neither the right nor the disposition to go back, discuss and diffuse our doubts. The thing is done. It is past recall. Three millions of slaves are now, by public authority, made free men, and they must not be again reduced to bondage. "The Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities," is pledged to "recognize and maintain" their freedom. Amen, say we. And let all the people say,

It is objected that the act does a wrong to men's property. If the claimants of the slaves think so, let them apply to the civil law: just as they would for any other elaim to be measured by money. And if damages are awarded, let them be paid. We hold our property bound for our proper share. We would do injustice to no man. We think they have no right to compensation for servants, more than for horses, cotton, and ships lost by their rerebellion. But if they have rights, let them be duly asserted.

Do any maintain that the country has not the ability to execute the decree. If not, then it should not have been made. It was intended to weaken the foe, and gain success to the war. We think it will have this effect. Sure are we that it may be made so; if the Administration has the proper wisdom and energy. Here are, say one person in five, capable of bearing arms, which will give us 600,000 men. The President says these "will be received into the armed service of the United States." What an accession to our military force cannot have them all at once; but our army is already in every State but one. It has access now to many of the slaves; and many more will come; and we can and will hail it with joy. penetrate further; and many whites will be forced to stay at home to hold the slaves. The measure may be made greatly effective. and especially when the blacks get to understand that,

"Who would be free, Himself must strike the blow."

There is great danger of cruelty in warfare. This must be avoided; if possible. The enemy has already threatened to to be brief." and has even begun the deed by shooting thing here quoted. twenty men of our teamsters, who were lately captured in Tennessee; and also fifty others in Georgia, who were endeavoring to escape to our lines. If this should progress, the blacks will retaliate upon women and children, and another Saint Domingo scene will be enacted. This we must prevent. We must use rigor. We should at once seize Confederate civilians by the score or the thousands, and hold them as hostages for the blacks; and then let Mr. Davis know, most assuredly, that for every black man put to death, one of his white citizens (a rebel) shall surely die. A few such executions would reestablish order. The blacks would feel safe, and indiscriminate slaughter would be prevented:

We tremble at the contemplation of our dangers, but we hesitate not. We are in a surely bring ruin. Boldness, prudence. firmness, will, with God's blessing, be our country's salvation.

REV. B. C. GRUNDY, D. D.

Dr. GRUNDY is, we believe, a native of Kentucky. He has occupied a prominent place in the Presbyterian Church, and been highly appreciated. He was five years pastor of the Second church in Memphis. Tenn. He lately preached his farewell sermon there, having two calls to Ohio-one to Cincinnati, and the other to Chillicothe. After the close of his sermon, he added: says the Memphis Bulletin, as follows:

"And now my ministerial work here is

done. I have preached in this pulpit, as

far as I know, my last sermon. I have

stood by it amid the rage and violence of secession, until, by the blessing of God,] have seen planted over it the flag of our fathers and of our common country. May that glorious old flag ever wave over and protect it from the polluting breath and God that I have been made the instrument, Rev. Jonathan Clement, D.D., of Woodin his hand, of protecting and preserving stock, delivered the address this year, in at least one of the pulpits in this city from which he gave, says an exchange, "an able, secession. I regret to know that this is ministry of all denominations in this city, Puritan elements in modern society, and I have stood singlehanded and alone; and. unpleasant and trying as is the position, I would continue so to stand did I deem this necessary to protect this pulpit from the respects our feelings of dependence on God; profanity and hypocrisy of treason. But our regard for the Bible and the Sabbath. so I learn not my duty from the present our pleas for the perpetuation of slavery, circumstances of the case. Having stood and our habit of speaking evil of dignities." trial until God has spread over it the great flag of my country, as the emblem of his spirit and conduct of the Elders and Deacons of this church with the true and Scriphave forfeited all claim, as such, to my respect and confidence. For these men, however, I have no bitter words of reproach or abuse. As God knows my heart, I indulge toward them no feelings of hatred or revenge. Looking at their conduct in its true light, two years since, has recently come to our and treating it as it is, I have for them lofty contempt, and from my soul I pity Mrs. Sarah Wood, wife of Arnold Wood of lofty contempt, and from my soul I pluy them. I pity them because, tried by the principles of common honor and honesty, they have disgraced themselves, as I have Like a marble statue the deceased appear-

ple, thereby perjuring their souls by violating their ordination vow to study and bey was first declared. We then expressed a the same, but they have sold themselves, of which is falsehood, and the very spirit of which is murder. I pray God to preserve this pulpit from the control of such men, and this house from the hypocrisy of their devotion. This may seem to some, harsh; but I have seen enough of the spirit of Southern Secession, and heard enough of its prayers, to know for myself that it is not the spirit of the Gospel: And, finally, I pity the elders and deacons of this church, and the membership of it controlled by them, because they are a part and parcel of a Godforsaken church, whose worship is an abomination. God pity the Southern Church, and save it from utter ruin."

He then speaks of the conduct of the members of his Presbytery, as the reason for his leaving the city.

quences of this unholy strife. We ask God to give us grace, as he has given it to you, to forgive the authors of this sorrowful event; but while memory lives we cannot

degrading livery of Rebellion.

reason, justice, religion and patriotism.

Worth Noting.—The New-York Observer

"Anonymous letters and communications are of no use to us: they are not read, unless for amusement. We do not return manuscripts. BE SHORT. We greatly de- agony of our souls, bursting from its caresire brief, pithy, pungent pieces, a half or worn fetters, almost compelled us to exquarter column long. Anybody can write a long article: it takes genius, wit and tact

THE FOLLOWING interesting incident is furnished by the Boston Recorder: Rev. Dr. Cleaveland, in a recent lecture at Cambridgeport, gave an account of his chaplaincy, dwelling on camp prayer-meetings, and particularly those that were held on position in which timid counsels would the North America, during the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. At pressure for money. Business paper is the close of the lecture, a modest young scarce. Few long-dated notes are made, man took the speaker by the hand, and said: "I was with you as a private in Company K, Mass. 30th Regiment, and I know that every word you have uttered tonight is true; and I wanted to tell you that those prayer meetings on the North America led my soul to Christ, and that I came home sick, here in this healthy place, to

> ACCORDING to the Boston Review, Unitarianism in New-England is neither increasing nor aggressive. In Boston, it has lost greatly during the last thirty years, while the power of the evangelical Churches, both in respect to numbers and influ-

MIDDLEBURY, in Vermont, is supposed to be the only place in New-England where Forefathers' Day is invariably celebrated touch of a secession preacher. I thank by a public address and a social festival. elegant, and impressive presentation of the the only pulpit in Memphis. Amid the antagonism between the Puritan and antishowed how fearfully we have departed from the good old ways of our fathers, as it

MR. JOSEPH PLUMER, of Meredith, N.

THE New Bedford Mercury says : A singular circumstance, which occurred some speak this wonderful tongue, there is not one, whose dearest household words are not only train to statue the deceased appear tion, for inciting to treason, or for adding the public enemy.

**The Birds as an Education Power Among the public enemy.

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**The Birds and will the decounsets to show. I pity them be cause they are not only traingled upon their souls rests the guilt of the destruction of this church. They prove the public enemy.

**The Birds and will the decounsets to show. I pity them be cause they are not only traingled structure, and retain form and feature, and retain fo

The people, in their response, say: "To us, this is one of the sad conse-

ligion, like everything else, should be subordinated to the cause of treason, and only "You who were once—how brief a period since—the bosom friend, nay, almost the idol of these men, are now forsaken, because you refuse to lay aside the honorable habiliments of your country and don the "You can have no regrets as to your

past course. You followed the dictates of "The throng of false, flattering sychophants has dispersed; their place occupied by a few faithful, honest admirers, devotedly attached to you. The hollow voice of

friendship and truth." This is all strong language. It shows that there are a few Christians. if not many. would be even the half, or the third, of who are decidedly loyal. It encourages us them ! And what a loss to the enemy to to persevere in efforts to reestablish the the nations with whom our lot was cast. be deprived of his laborers; for both sexes | Constitution and the laws, in the seceded | The iron heel of persecution has trampled are laborers for their masters. True, we States. We doubt not but that, if the authority of the Federal Government were established there beyond a peradventure, there would be found tens of thousands to

murder all the blacks caught in our service; The Observer is not singular, in any

EASTERN SUMMARY. NEW-ENGLAND.

THE CONGREGATIONAL JOURNAL, for a long time the organ of the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations of New-Hampshire, has, we regret to learn, been un- id, and the bright and Morning Star." der the necessity of suspending publication. We understand that arrangements have been made with the Congregationalist, of Boston, for at least the temporary supply of the Journal's subscribers.

bury my wife and only child."

ence, has been more than quadrupled active for the season. The imports last

H., well known to many as "Old Jo Plum: President, delivered his farewell address. flag of my country, as the emplem of his mer, the Hermit," who has passed sixty. His closing words to his former pupils presence and power, surely 1 can now leave seven years of his life by himself in a kind were: "Above all, love and obey your of log house, situated in a remote locality; Heavenly Father, and remember that the I have but a word to say. I know the constitution of my Church, and the duty and stitution of my Church, and the duty and the stitution of my Church, and the duty and stitution of my Church, and the du stitution of my Unuren, and the duey and the evening previous to his death, and re-dom. So shall you prepare yourselves for quested permission to pass the night with useful and happy lives, and for the bliss of him; but he replied, "You can do me no Heaven. Farewell." cons of this course with the wine and periptural standard, I kow, of a truth, that they good—I shall die before morning? The friend granted his wish and left him, and what we would wish to see it, we rejoice in during the night he died, as he had lived,

NEW-YORK.

WE LEARN that arrangements have been made in this city for the delivery of a course of doctrinal sermons on successive Sabbath evenings by ministers representing the lead ing evangelical denominations. Rev, Drs Adams, Shedd, Rice. Hitchcock, De Witt Williams, Storrs, Tyng, Vinton and Thomnson are mentioned on the list of lecturers A similar course was delivered more than thirty years ago in the same city, and with great acceptability to the Christian public Rev. Dr. Adams opened the present series on last Sabbath evening.

ACCORDING to the recently published catalogue of Union Theological Seminary in New-York city, eighty-nine young men are pursuing their theological studies in this institution. The Evangelist states that, in consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs in the border slave States a number of young men have been prevented from attending.

THE JEWISH RECORD reports a discourse recently delivered at the Henry-street Svn. agogue. The following extract cannot fail to awaken in every Christian breast profound sympathy for the sufferings of the remnant of God's ancient people. Would too thoroughly have they done their work. that they could turn at once to the rejected Saviour who even now says to them, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The Jowish preacher thus spoke:

"No step could have been more fatal no folly more disastrous, no act as pregnant with misery and suffering as that of tres. passing against the great and mighty God of Israel; and when God in his wrath averted his face from us, when the light of his gracious countenance no longer smiled apon us, fearful indeed was our punishment hypocritical cant has vanished away, and God alone knows the enormity of our of you are greeted with the grateful words of fence; God alone can tell how swift, how just, and how terrible has been the retribution. Long years of misery, anguish. and suffering have been ours; for ages we have been wanderers upon the face of the earth, a by-word and a reproach among us into the dust; the finger of scorn has pointed us out as the vilest of the vile; our nomes have been desecrated; our cities pillaged; synagogues desecrated; the hellhounds of bigotry and superstition have pursued us with unrelenting hate from place to place; the torture, the stake and the seaffold have ever been before our eyes; the iron of bitter anguish has ever been entering our soals. Hated, scoffed, despised; accounted as the veriest scum of the earth incarcerated in filthy dungeons; starved, tortured, murdered, slain, until the pent-up claim, like Cain of old : "My punishment is greater than I can bear.'

REV. DR. FORBES, who, thirteen years ago, left the rectorship of St. Luke's for Rome, preached in that church Christmas morning, for the first time since his renuneiation of Roman Catholicism and his restoration to the church. There was a large attendance, but the expectation that Dr. Forbes would make any reference to the circumstances of his perversion and recantation was disappointed. His text was appropriate to the day, being from Rev. xxii 6, "I am the Root and Offspring of Day-

THE VETERAN, Thurlow Weed, has retired from the Albany Journal, his period of editorial service extending over more than forty years, and the paper has passed into the hands of Hon. Henry H. Van Dyck, Bank Superintendent of the State of New-York.

THE market is frush of money. Capitalists are seeking in vain opportunities of placing their spare money in good temporary loans. The deposits in bank have again increased, and the rates of interest are tending downward: The tightness usual at this season is not felt. There is not the least and the high grades of short paper are scarce and wanted. All payments are made with the greatest regularity. There are no renewals wanted now. The West has been pretty well supplied from New York with currency. The quotations of rates are 5 to 6 per cent for prime commercial indorsed paper, 90 days and under, and 6 to 7 per cent. for dates of 4 to 6 months. Single names are 7 to 8 per cent. Call loans are 5 to 7 per cent. 6 being the standard. Gold is nowat a premium of 321 to 325 per cent, and silver 25 to 26 per cent. which is a trifle below last week's quotations.

Foreign exchange is steady. Sterling 60-day bills are 1451 to 146, and francs 5. 874 to 3.85. The banks are strong in specie, while their demand liabilities are unusually heavy. The business of the port is week amounted to \$2,987,024, and exports of produce to \$3,457,636. The specie exported in the week was \$296,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MEETING, composed of representatives of the various evangelical denominations, was held in this city on the 1st inst, with the special view of offering "Prayers for the Country, at this critical period of her history. The meeting is spoken of as highly interesting. The addresses and prayers were earnest and impressive. The olessing of Heaven was especially invoked in behalf of the President's proclamation of freedom.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of Gi rard Collège, was celebrated on the 31st ult., at which time Dr. Allen, the retiring

the cheering evidence that it is not likely to be what its unchristian founder intended to have it.

From the Army of the Potomac. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,