AG Having purchased for our office the "Right" to use Dick's Accounted and Dispatch Patent, all, or nearly all, of our substitutes now have their papers addressed to them regularly by a singularly unique machine, which fastens on the Waite margin a small colored "address stamp," or label, whereon appears their name plainty printed, followed by the date up to which they have paid for their papers—this being authorized by an Act of Congress. The date will stways be advanced on the receipt of subscription maney, 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 boon alike 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 readet.

The Pittsburgh Board of Colportage advertises some excellent books. A large and choice stock is kept constantly on hand.

The True Presbyterian appears, for once, under date of Feb. 26th, and promises an occasional visit to its subscribers-perhaps one or two, or more, toward and during the meeting of the General Assembly.

Prices Advancing.—The Episcopal Recorder, a weekly sheet that is but very little larger than ours, is two and a half dollars now, and is to be three dollars after this month shall terminate.

The Addresses of Mr. Sutphen, Dr. HODGE, Dr. MACLEAN, and Dr. BOARD-MAN, at the funeral of Dr. McDowell, have been published by Messrs. MARTIEN, Philadelphia.

Religious Interest in Pittsburgh. - The First Presbyterian church, in this city, has been, for some weeks, enjoying more than the usual tokens of the Divine presence A meeting is being held every evening, which is largely attended. On Sabbath last twelve persons were received into its communion, on profession of their faith in Christ; and at a meeting on Monday morning, nine others met their pastor as inquirers.

Jefferson College. - The Board of Trustees will meet on Wednesday, March 25th, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.-meeting to be held in the Prayer Hall.

The Inaugural Address by Rev. D. H. RIDDLE, D.D., will be delivered in the College Chapel at 11 o'clock A. M., on the same day.

The Annual Contest between the two Literary Societies, will be held in the sam place, on Wednesday, March 25th. Exercises to commence at 1 o'clock. P. M. JAMES MCCULLOUGH,

Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Washington College, Pa .- The Semi-An nual Examination of students of Washington College, Pa., will commence Monday March, 23d, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Examining Committee on behalf o Trustees-Rev. LOYAL YOUNG, D.D., Rev. JAMES I. BROWNSON, D.D., Rev. C. V M'KAIG, C. M. REED, and Dr. M'KENNAN The Board of Trustees will meet Wednes

day, March 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Contest between Literary Societies or Wednesday evening, March 25th.

THOMAS M'KENNAN,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD.

There is no new feature in our Church operations, having special interest, reported in the Record for March. It presents the receipts during the month of January as follows, viz.: For Domestic Missions, \$8, 290.79; Education, \$2,951.49; Foreign Missions, \$23,249.00; Publication-Donations, \$2,011.33, Sales \$4,618.98; Church Extension, \$1,034.34.

These amounts fall short of what might reasonably have been expected; and very far short of the needs of the Boards. Education and Church Extension have been especially neglected. Our contributions to Zion's cause are an indication of our interest in her prosperity; and they thus manifest what may be our love to Zion's Lord.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

Our European Letter, this week, is very assuring of the progress of English sympathy with the North, in our great national struggle. It is now becoming evident that we were right in maintaining, all along, that the English heart beat strong for freedom. We must not conceal from ourselves however, that the rebels are receiving immense aid from English merchants, in the way of armed ships, munitions of war, clothing, &c. If a ship is built, professedly, for the Emperor of China, and takes out her clearances for a Chinese port, what can the British Government do, but let her sail? And what can our cruisers do, if they meet the ship under British colors and with regular papers? She must go unmolested till she commits some hostile

act, or attempts to enter a blockaded port. We may well watch English shipbuilders and merchants, but we must not make unreasonable demands of the Government, nor reproach a people for the uses which bad men make of national liberty. The evils to which we alluded belong to our conflict. It will be our wisdom, as it is a Christian duty, to cherish kind feeling, and to use respectful language toward our transatlantic cousins. While England is friendly, France will hardly dare to be hostile.

And more still, in our making demands of England we are establishing law for ourselves. Soon, this war will be over and there will be wars in other countries, and parties. Must our Government then pretion, have brought the matter to a crisis, hearty obedience. and now the country is to answer, Yea, or

for man, is from man's Creator. The and purge it, if need so require. "state of nature," the "social compact," the "giving up of some natural rights to reason, conscience, common sense, an ex-

But we are not going into a theoretical discussion. We wish to inquire into a fact, which just now, deeply concerns our country. Are these United States a Government? Southern politicians have taken the negative of this question, have declared that each State is a Government supreme. have seceded, and are waging war. And some Northerners claiming to be statesmen. are now denying the sovereignty of the Union, and thus causing divisions, and destroying the nation.

The thirteen original States were not independent sovereignties. They were colonies, and received their Governors and laws from the parent country. And when they set up for themselves, it was not severally, but jointly. The Declaration of Independence was by a Congress of representatives from all the States. And this Congress appointed the commander in chief of the armies, attended to the general interest, concluded a peace, made treaties, &c.. &c. And when a disposition was manifested in the States, to claim rights and do things inconsistent with the general welfare, thus making it manifest that a government stronger than the Confederacy then in being, was needed, steps were taken to duly effect the change. The result was, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States; which hence became, and continues to be, the National charter. Thus, the thirteen were never separate and independent governments; and the independency which some of them once af-

fected to claim, was given up to the Union, as to the grand features of nationality. And the new States surely were never separate sovereignties. As States they are the creatures of Congress, and the same act which made them States, recognized them as parts of the Union.

The preamble to the Constitution reads

"We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Here the People act. They imply their previous union, and now strengthen itmake it more perfect. And for themselves and their posterity—their whole selves and successors, that is, their nationality—they would accomplish justice, tranquility, defence, welfare, liberty. The Articles provide for the exercise of supreme governmental powers-for national laws, a national Judiciary, and a national Executive. Only the General Government has the authority to create and maintain an army and navy, make treaties, and regulate trade and commerce. The Constitution recognizes the United States as a government, gives it form, and defines its powers; and supreme governmental powers have been ever since exercised by it; and only by it, till the

breaking out of the present rebellion. The rebellion is now testing the power of the Government; not its physical power, merely, but also the perfectness of its auuse its people and their property, "to establish justice, and insure domestic tranquility"? The Constitution gives the nower. Its exercise is needed. Recent legislative enactments direct the Executive to call it out and make it effective. Will the people obey? The mutterings against the tax bills, and the bank bill, and the heavy loans, and the suspension of habeas corpus, are somewhat ominous. But the most severe test will be the conscription

The whole of the national power is now needed, and if the Government cannot call forth that power, it is a failure. Hitherto there has been needed but little military force, beyond what was supplied by voluntary enlistments; and when the militia has been called out, it has been only for a short period of service, and always through the Governors of the States. Now, by the recent act, immense numbers are to be called, of them are exceedingly so. We have a and for a three years' service, and State just cause, beyond a doubt. We have the at a supposed tendency in the Baptist deagency is not to be used. The General Government is to execute the call. Here is an immense innovation. We should have greatly preferred, if it had been possible, that the war would be conducted in such a way, that volunteering and State agency might have kept our armies full. We would willingly have been saved the trial of strength, virtue, and patriotism, which is now imminent, specially in the putting into operation of the conscription

We cannot but hope that the people will show that they possess the requisite virtue. our enterprising shipbuilders will be called Duty, safety, nationality, liberty, everything just as the senior editor is preparing for a and the management of our modes of every upon by one or other of the beligerent noble, calls upon the people to sustain the journey. We answer, briefly, that "masked vent the acceptance of a tendered contract? will depend upon the way in which things tian should give them no countenance. A is everything, and the means nothing. Let us prescribe no law to others but that are conducted. Our rulers should, as pastor should warn, rebuke, and exhort, to by which we bind ourselves. If the Eng- much as possible, lead in the way in which deter his flock from having anything to do waiting another week for any help of mine, by which we bind ourselves. It the English build ships for the Confederates, and
lish build ships for the Confederates, and
the people desire to go. But all prejudices, with them. A church Session should the modes of doing things, and that when its object and spirit are excellent. It is

ARE THE UNITED STATES A GOVERNMENT? | many things men must yield their own This question, mooted for three score views, and cooperate. We are not of those and ten years, is now in the way of being who claim for Government, always, an apdecided. Slavery, conspiracy, secession, proving obedience, nor an unquestioning rebellion, civil war, political ambition, stern obedience, nor even a silent obedience : but necessity under the law of self-preserva- we claim for it an enlightened, rational, and

The United States are a Government: and let every good man sustain it, and Government is of God. Man was made make it predominant over the whole land. social. He has duties to perform; and This is the first and great thing to be done. these duties are regulated by law; and law After it is made safe we may modify it.

In closing we would inform our readers that Rev. George Junkin, D.D., in a have others secured," are all figments. 12mo. volume recently published, has ably country and the duty of citizens. It should perience of wants, and by a written reve- be read extensively, and is for sale by R. S. DAVIS, of this city.

POLITICS IN PRANCE.

Louis Napoleon, "the nephew of his has a Ministry which is nominally responthe people, and which discusses and votes ing the Gospel. on public affairs; but still, Louis is as nearly uncontrolled in his autocracy as any Sovereign in Europe. His word is law to the Ministry, the Legislature, the army, and the people,

France tried a Republican government in 1789, but she had not virtue enough to sustain it. She tried it again, in 1848, but, a second time, failed. The masses lack intelligence, and the educated and wealthy are defective in virtue. Hence all law and order; as to person, property and sor from a Theological Seminary while in religion, seek a strong government. To this state of things, Napoleon the I. owed his elevation to a throne, and to this also place of Prof. Phelps in the Seminary is the present Emperor indebted for his crown.

The Corps Legislatif, now in session, has just responded to the Imperial Message. It is, as usual, an echo. It was adopted by a majority of 245 Imperialists against but 5 in opposition. The main opponent is M. Jules Favre, who is a man of great talents and eloquence, and made a powerful speech in favor of amending the Address so as to instruct the Emperor, or at least to indicate an opinion, but he failed utterly.

The part of the address relative to American affairs, is entirely non-committal. An amendment was proposed, intimating that the blockade of the Southern ports should be raised, but it was not pressed to a vote. During the discussion, the Vicompte Anatole Lemercier, produced quite an impres-

"He forcibly pointed out how completely all disruption of the American Union was opposed to French political traditions from the time of Louis XVI to the present day. It was to create a counterpoise to the maritime predominence of Great Britain, he provide for the common defence, promote said, that France had aided and recognized the general welfare, and secure the blessing | the independence of America, and it was to | says: advance and consolidate that counterpoise that Napolean I. ceded to the United States the French provinces in America. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy, on the contrary, as a separate and independent maritime Power, implied the nullification of the maritime influence of the United that the South should be made aware that either France or Europe; and then, he said, the end of the war would be nearer highest pitch of emotion. than most people believed. He advised also concessions on the part of the North, and that the Federal bond should be re-

pression on the public mind of France we wavering support of the Government in are greatly indebted for the continuance of putting down the rebellion. her peaceful attitude.

"In the course of the debate on the adamounted to a manifestation in favor of Po-complete preservation. land. But the government opposed it, and refused to give any countenance to 'insurrectionary movements. In a speech of great length and eloquenco, M. Billault which the stamp duties were \$100: drawalso defended the Imperial polity in Italy, thority, its capability of calling forth its which he said had never changed, and physical energies. Can it really bring into | would continue to hold the balance evenly | the property conveyed was valued at \$51,between the rights of the Papacy and the claims of Italy.'

> with freedom. If he fights for an "idea,' with the glory of the Empire and the perpetuating of his own dynasty.

Native Christians in India,—The number of native Christians and missionaries, (Protestant) in India was recently taken by a careful census by Dr. MULLENS. In 1861, there were 418 European, and 81 never been naturalized. He has lately native ordained missionaries. There were taken steps to become a naturalized citizen 1.079 catechists, 890 churches, 118,893 native Christians, of whom 21,252 were communicants; 54,888 boys, and 14,723 failing in Boston, amounted, in 1862, to girls in schools.

Hopeful.-Our religious exchanges are hopeful, in regard to the country. Some physical and pecuniary ability; and the nomination to changes of sentiment and talent, also, if we can only call it into ac- practise in regard especially to the mode tion. We have six unemployed Generals, of baptism, to close communion, and to who are superior to any six in the enemy's church government. We quote the closing army, say, McClellan, Fremont, Mc- paragraphs of the last article: DOWELL, FRANKLIN, SUMNER, and BUT-LER. And we have many others, of less this expediency-loving, non-essential nonote, but great worth, who are not in com- tion, among Baptist ministers and people mand. These are a reserve; and we hope that gives me concern. Instead of standyet for that unity which will bring the termination of other days, I see Baptists

Government. Much, we know, very much balls" are an unmitigated evil. A Christhe great Pedobaptist vagary—that the end

them into the public service.

EASTERN SUMMARY. NEW-ENGLAND.

power is in progress among the churches in Fall River, Massachusetts. Religious interest is said to pervade the whole city. A correspondent of the Providence Journal

"It is the most quiet, orderly, and unob trusive, and at the same time the most deep, thorough and aggressive in its operations, of any religious interest with whose history I have ever been acquainted. A very large proportion of the converts are males. All the male members of the high school, except eleven, are among those who give evidence of a change of heart, and of Civil government is of Divine origin and treated this and several other important this latter number several are inquirers. authority, and its laws are made known by subjects related to the condition of the, In one of the churches the entire choir are numbered among the converts."

> REV. MARTIN MOORE, for nearly twenty years connected with the Boston Recorder is proprietor and publisher, has recently disposed of his interest in this journal, having conveyed the same to Rev. E. P. ancle," is Emperor of France by a popular | Marvin, whose accession to the editorial vote, which was nearly unanimous. He chair vacated by Dr. Cooke we lately noticed. Mr. Moore purposes devoting himsible, and a Legislature formally chosen by self hereafter to the special work of preach-

IT IS SAID that Prof. Phelps, of Andover, declines the call from the North church (formerly Dr. Bushnell's) in Hartford, Ct. We presume the Andover Avertiser, a least, will rejoice in this refusal. The following, from its columns, is surely strong enough on the comparative importance of professorial and pastoral labor:

"We don't know how this call is gene rally regarded, but we consider it as nothing less than a great piece of mischief. A the people who desire the protection of church has no moral right to call a profes the height of his vigor and usefulness There are not ten men in the country who could come here and immediately fill the while there are ten hundred fully compe tent to preach Christ and him crucified to the North church at Hartford, to their profit and edification."

IT IS A FAVORITE theory with a certain class of persons, that ministers' sons seldom turn out well. The sons of Rev. Dr. Field, of Stockbridge, Mass., may be included among the host of ministers' children whose success in life abundantly proves the fallacy of the theory. They are Rev. Henry M. Field, D.D., editor of the N. Y. Evangelist; Cyrus W. Field, so extensively known in connexion with the sub-Atlantic telegraph; David D. Field, an ven J. Field, Chief-Justice of California.

WE UNDERSTAND that Prof. J. N. Putnam, of Dartmouth College, has been invited to the Professorship at Andover, recently vacated by Prof. Shedd.

THE CELEBRATED temperance lecturer, John B. Gough, delivered a lecture last week in Boston, which is said to have been his 240th in that city! A correspondent of the Evangelist, in noticing the lecture,

"To us, hearing Mr. Gough, after an interval of ten years, he seems to have lost none of his power. His style is perhaps modified somewhat, but on the whole there is rather an increase of manly vigor. Some of his flights were equal to anything we ever heard from him. Long may he con-States in Europe. M. Lemercier thought finue winning young men to virtue and religion. In his addresses now he is doing under no circumstances whatsoever would also great service for the Union and for its independent existence be recognized by freedom. His appeal for the country in a recent lecture wrought his audience to the

A Union Club has just been formed in Boston, Edward Everett presiding. They laxed, if necessary, for the preservation of have bought the Abbott Lawrence mansion. at a cost of \$50,000, for their headquarters. This is a correct view; and to this im- The object of the organization is the un-

THE HOUSE of Governor John Hancock. adjoining the State House, Boston, was sold lately for \$125,000. The house is to dress, an amendment was moved which be removed and set up in another place in

A BUSINESS TRANSFER took place in Waterbury, Ct., a short time since, in ing deeds, notes, &c., \$48-total \$148. The document was over eight feet long, and

THE PAPER INTEREST in Massachusetts This shows very clearly that the Empe- is very large. There are several large ror's government has no strong sympathies printing paper mills in Worcester, and near Boston; two of the largest paper manufacturing houses in the country have their it must be an idea intimately connected head-quarters at Boston; and two-thirds to three-quarters of all the writing paper made in the United States are manufactured in three western counties of Hampden, Hampshire, and Berkshirt.

PROF. AGASSIZ, though resident for many years in Massachusetts, and though he has contributed so much to American fame, is a native of Switzerland, and has of the United States.

LIABILITIES of merchants and others \$20,013,000; in 1861, \$18,317,161; and in 1837 they were \$41,010,000.

NEW-YORK.

A WRITER in our valued contemporary, the Examiner, expresses considerable alarm "It is what seems to be the growth of

knowledge, skill, and energies of all of truckling to the idea that the way of doing a thing is of little moment, if the thing itself is only done, and a good end is gained. A Letter from "A Father" reaches us The worship and the discipline of our and the management of our modes of evangelization, are made to feel the influence of

"But any Baptist may see, without

tist denomination necessary or desirable." A RELIGIOUS revival of extraordinary

natured charitableness, the attaching of so much importance by our Baptist brethren, the soldier's exciting and perilous life. to external modes. We do not think however, that we merit the unqualified charge of maintaining that "the end is everything, and the means nothing."

ONE OF THE numerous New-York chari ties is the Colored People's Home, which originated chiefly with Episcopalians and Quakers. There are now nearly four hundred inmates, most of whom are females, though all meritorious needy colored persons can find a home in this benevolent institution. Religious services are regularly conducted by the chaplain, on the Sabbath and also on a week-day.

DURING the past two months, four churches in New-York and Brooklyn have raised, in cash, subscriptions to extinguish debts on their property, a total of ninety six thousand dollars, and by canceling scrip and other claims, have removed an aggre gate indebtedness of one hundred and fiftyseven thousand dollars.

THE NEW-YORK Association for Improv ing the Condition of the Poor, has 364 visitors, whose duty it is to carry out the objects of the Association in affording relief to the poor in their respective sections. During the year 1862, 36,752 visits were paid to 7583 families, and 33,815 persons were relieved. The receipts during the year were \$33,382; the disbursements, \$33,461. The total number of persons relieved during the nineteen years of the existence of the Association is 591,436.

AT THE late sale of the Paintings of the International Art Exhibition, Mr. A. T. Stewart, whose gallery must now be one of the finest in this country, bought for \$1, 500, Schroeder's last portrait of Humboldt, Schlessinger's "Evening Landscape brought \$480; "Susanna and the Elders' brought \$700; two shipwreck pieces brought \$800. The paintings, as a general thing, were sold at large prices.

THE FRIENDS of Isaac V. Fowler, some time Postmaster of New-York City, including prominent public men, are importuning the President to pardon him. The pressure has become so strong that the General for his opinion.

THE price of gold closed on Saturday at 1543 per cent., having thus fallen 18 per sixty-three wagons," &c. cent. within the week. Superfine flour 95 per bbl.

THE weekly exports since January 1st, have been higher than ever before, and at least one third their value is of manufacured goods. From New-York alone they were for the week ending January 7, \$3, 251,152; January 13, 2,752,407; January 20, 3,131,189; January 28, 4,235,591 February 4, 381,973; February 11, 5,154, 262; February 18, 4,986,632; February 25, 4,181,730. This is an average of \$4,-000,000 weekly, or \$208,000,000 annually, at the one port of New-York, all exclusive of specie.

PIHLADELPHIA.

THE Episcopal Recorder has an able article on the refusal of Congress to exempt ministers from liability to draft. We quote the concluding paragraph as worthy of notice, though it may not be fully concurred in by all. It is as follows:

"Nor will there be any serious consequences from the refusal to grant this exemption. Wherever a minister of the Third Presbyterian church of this city, Gospel is useful to his people, and preaches faithfully to them of Christ, they will gladly contribute for his relief the three hundred dollars the law prescribes for commutation. Should they not be ready to do this, or should the drafted minister be without a church connexion which will pay this amount for his discharge, we cannot see that he has any public claims to be excused from the performance of that service, which, distasteful as it may be, every loyal citizen is now called upon to render."

ALL THE PRIZE VESSELS and cargoes captured by the blockading squadron and other war vessels that have been brought to Philadelphia have been converted into money, with five exceptions The sum total of the money received for these sales is \$1,618,404.11, exclusive of the amount realized by the sale of the cargo of the Princess Royal. A part of the cargo of this vessel has been sold, and the vessel itself was sold for \$112,000.

WE understand, says an exchange, that it is Bishop Potter's settled principle and undeviating practice to require all debts to be paid on a church before dedication, on the simple principle that "we cannot dedicate to God what we do not own ourselves."

A METHODIST exchange says: "Philadelphia Conference seems intent upon maintaining her preëminence as to the amount of her missionary offerings. Trinity church last Sabbath gave six thou sand dollars as her contribution, and will

be increasing that amount right on up to the session of the Conference. According to the last annual report of the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lu-

natic Hospital:

the insane. The Provisional Assembly of and conscience, devoted to the right and Pennsylvania passed an act of incorporation | the true. in 1752, under the title, 'The Contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital.' This char-

THE OPERATIONS of the Union Benevo. lent Association of Philadelphia, up to the present time, during the past season have been unusually active. During the Winter months, the lady visitors have distributed large numbers of orders for coal and groceries, together with orders for shoes. The entire city is districted, and any person in distress who is worthy, will find speedy relief from this institution. The amount of money contributed during the past year was about \$15,590. THE invalid soldiers of the West Phila-

delphia Hospital, says the American Presbyterian, have commenced a literary enterprise in the form of a periodical (or occasional) sheet of moderate dimensions, lish build ships for the Confederates, and send rich stores to them, let us be watchful and capture those ships and stores.

the people desire to go. But all prejudices, with them. A church Session should be surrenders the principle of Divinely appointed. The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

the modes of doing things, and unat when principle of Divinely appointed be surrenders the principle of Divinely appointed. The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet those ships and stores.

ends, he surrenders all that makes a Bap- the reading room of the Hospital, to fur- at 2 o'clock P. M. Congregational Settlements nish an opportunity to the soldiers to en-We are disposed to regard with good- gage in literary labors and thus to lighten the tedium of protracted confinement, and to bring to light interesting incidents of

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. W. A. Scott, late of San Francisco is now supply in a church in Birming-

ham, England. Rev. N. W CONKLING, of the Scots Pres-byterian church, Philadelphia, has declined the call presented to him by the Third Reformed Dutch church of the same city.

Rev. W. G. HILLMAN, of Lafayette, Indiana, has been invited, unanimously, to supply the church of Chillicothe, Ohio, for one year, with a view to becoming their pastor.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

An Agreeable Surprise.

On Wednesday, Feb. 11th, our little home was surprised by an army (not Morgan's nor Forest's) of all ages, who neither gave notice nor asked admittance. If we had not known them to be "our own people," we might have run for quarters. But in their own way they served themselves and us; and in their gifts of furniture, clothing, and provisions, proved their regard for the pastor and his family no empty expression, and their benevolence udicious and commensurate with their ability. The day was spent most pleasantly, and closed with appropriate religious exercises.

He who forgets not "a cup of cold water," will largely reward them for what they have shown to the least of his servants. Yours, &c., T. V. MILLIGAN.

· For the Presbyterian Banner. Some Old News.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- The curious among your readers will peruse with some interest a few extracts from the Pittsburgh Gazette. of Sept. 20, 1833. The following will show the tremendous business which was done, at that day by that interesting James H. Lane, (Rep.) S. C. Pomeroy, (Rep.) S. C. Pomeroy, (Rep.)

"During the week seventeen boats arrived at the Collector's office, Alleghenytown, and the same number cleared from question has been referred to the Attorney thence. The total amount of cargoes was nine hundred and seventy-four thousand pounds, which at sixty hundred to the wagon, would require one hundred and

Just think of Pittsburgh driving a trade was quoted at the same date at \$6.65@6 .- with the East equal to 163 wagon loads in a week The following extract will show the val-

uable mail facilities enjoyed by our ancestors of 1833: 1 - 12 10 16 16 16 1 "Again the stage came in this morning: bringing no news from Baltimore, or any place East of Harrisburg." And the patient editor "really and anxiously wishes"

that "this matter may be inquired into and corrected." Who would not, getting no news from any place East of Harrisburg The Ladies will be interested in the next extract: "It is stated that the large balloon sleeves of ladies' dresses are about to go out of fashion. This will have an essential influence on the dry goods market, and will

could not see, through his editorial glasses, the crinoline of 1863. Thirty years have given us no more room in our pews. Here, also, is an interesting item of ecclesiastical news: "We are authorized to state that the Rev. D. H. Riddle, of Winches-

Daniel Webster, if alive, would hardly know himself as "this gentleman," as we find him styled in the following notice: Mr. Webster's Speech.—We have received two copies of the address delivered by this sentleman at Pittshurch are received by this sentleman at Pittshurch are received by this sentleman at Pittshurch are received by himself." Where were the reporters of

From this same interesting Gazette 1833, we learn that the nullification candi dates had just been elected, at Charleston, S. C., by large majorities; while Senator Rives, of Virginia, in a speech made at a dinner given him as a defender of the Rights of the States," attempts to free that doctrine "from the perversions and and untold treasure, than a dismembered Unicextravagant pretensions, which, in making with its endless border conflicts, and final and t incompatible with the existence of our chy and ruin. If the people between the happy Federal Union, and indeed of anu happy Federal Union, and indeed of any they certainly cannot as two. This war, they organized Society, must inevitably have must in the nature of things, be prosecuted made it an object of distrust and aversion the last armed rebel is subdued, and the flag to the patriotic and sober-minded people of our fathers is respected on every foot of Amer this country"-which sentiment of a Southern State's Rights man of 1833 I would commend to the notice of Northern State's Rights men of 1863:

In short, Messrs. Editors, these old newspapers, while they tell us things at which we laugh, tell us also things which we would do well to learn. Let your readers keep files of, at least, one paper for the

Extremes. - "Extremes," says the old proverb, "are always dangerous." Truth lies in the middle, and must be sought and found there.

Ignorance, prejudice, and passion are all exaggerating forces, and when unrestrained, carry their self-deluded victims far away "To Pennsylvania is due the credit of from the middle path of duty and of safety. having founded the first institution in Amer. Their counteractives and correctives are ica for the special care and treatment of reason, employed with intelligent candor,

Extremists, as they are styled, become such from undue attention to a single side ter provided not only for the relief of per- or phase of any one subject. They see sons suffering from general diseases, but what they want to see, and close their eyes also for the 'reception and cure of luna to all else. To this irrational course they are commonly driven, either by fervor of through their exertions that the tax was reduced "That germ which was planted in Phil- temperament, or by over-hasty decisions, or adelphia in 1752, has now developed to by the tyrannical sway of party opinion, a beautiful maturity, and is looked upon as and perhaps often by the simple force of the matrix and alma mater of nearly half a malign and vindictive passions. The many hundred institutions of a similar character, are ever extremists of one kind or another. The few only examine, deliberate, and choose. Christian Intelligencer.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The PRESBYTERY OF ERIE will meet at Meadville, Ps., on the Second Tuesday of April, (14th.) at 71 o'clock P. M. Statistical Reports sional Records will be presented.
S. J. M. EATON, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF DUBUQUE will meet

riages at Independence, on the arrival of the Eastern train, to convey members to the place.

JOHN M. BOGGS, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF MISSOURI RIVER will meet in Plattsmouth, N. T., on Thursday, April 9th, at 7 P. M. Sessional Reports will be

ers to General Assembly will be called for Sessions will send their Narratives on the State of Religion to Rev. H. O. Rosborough, Ner leneva, Pa.

By order of Presbytery,

JOHN M'CLINTOCK, Stated Clerk

The PRESBYTERY OF HIGHLAND, Kansas stands adjourned to meet in Carlyle, on Wednesday, April 1st, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sessions.

The PRESBYTERY OF IOWA will hold its next stated meeting in the Presbyterian church of Mt. Pleasant, on the Second Tuesday of April, (14th day,) at 7 P. M. Statistical Report and Sessional Records, must be presented.

GEO. D. STEWART, Stated Clerk

THE PRESBYTERY OF WOOSTER will hold its next stated meeting on the Third Tuesday of April, in the First Presbyterian church of Wage. ter, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Assessment for Commissioners' Fund : Dalton Assessment for Commissioners' Fund: Dalton, \$8.41; Wooster, 10.12; Unity, 11.25; Apple Creek, 9.00; Millersburg, 4.18; Hopewell and Nashville, 9.00; Holmesville, 1.58; Berlin, 2.70; Congress, 2.70; Mt. Hope, 1.80; West Salem, 1.85; Jeromeville, 1.50; Jackson, 5.50; Chippewa, Canal Fulton, Marshallsville, 5.85; Mt. Eaton, 3.15; Wayne, 2.07; Chester, 1.18.

JOHN E. CARSON, Stated Clerk

The New United States Senate.

The new Senate met at noon, March 4th, in bedience to the President's call. We take from an exchange the names of the members, and also its note of their political complexion. Some of those marked as "Opposition" will, we think heartily sustain the Government in carrying on the war, being decidedly Union men; and some of those credited to the Republican party will vote against most, if not all, extreme measures which may be proposed. Those marked with a *

MISSOURI.
B. Henderson, (Rep.)
(Vacancy.)
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Daniel Clark, (Rep.)

John P. Haie, (Rep.)

NEW JERSET.

J. C. Ten Eyck, (Rep.)

Wm. Wright,* (Upp.)

NEW YORK.

Ira Harris, (Rep.)

Edwin D. Morgan,* (Rep.)

are newly elected. DELAWARE. Jas. A. Bayard, (Opp.) Willard Saulsbury, (Opp.) James Harlan, (Rep.) J. W. Grimes, (Rep.) L. W. Powell, (Opp.) Garrett Davis, (Opp.)

Edwin D. Morgan,* (Rep., OHD., OHD., OHD., OHD., OHD., OHD., OREGON., J. W. Nesmith, (Opp.) B. F. Harding, (Opp.) PENNSYLVANIA. Edgar Cowan, (Rep., Otherles R. Buckalew,* (Opp.) BHODE ISLAND. H. B. Anthony, (Rep.) Wm. Sprague,* (Rep.) TENNESSEE. Andrew Johnson, (Rep.) (Vacancy.) Jacob Collamer, (Rep.) Jacob Collamer, (Rep.) Jacob Collamer, (Rep.) L. J. Bowden,* (Opp.) L. J. Bowden,* (Opp.) L. J. Bowden,* (Rep.) The Collamer R. Doolittle, (Rep.) The Collamer R. Doolittle, (Rep.) T. O. Howe, (Rep.) Lott M. Morrill, (Rep.) W. P. Fessenden, (Rep.) W. P. Fessenden, (Kep.)

MARYLAND.

Reverdy Johnson,* (Opp.)

Thomas H. Hicks (Opp.) MICHIGAN. Z. Chandler, (Rep.). Jacob M. Howard, (Rep.) M. S. Wilkinson, (Rep.) Alex. Ramsay,* (Rep.)

. It is stated that, with 125 presses, the Treasury Department is just able to print enough green-backs in two-thirds of a day to pay the expenses of the Government for An lee Mirage was lately witnessed in

Buctouche, Kent County, N.S., by which a portion of Prince Edward's Island, fourteen miles distant, seemed to be suspended in the air and very near, so that the clearing and buildings could be distinctly seen; and affect stage-fare, pew-rent, &c." Alas for with a moderately powerful spy-glass, cattle hopes of the over-sanguine editor! He and vehicles could be distinguished moving about.

Speaker Grow.

Speaker Grow, of the late Congress, received a unanimeus vote of thanks, for the able and inter, Virginia, has accepted the call of the partial manner in which he performed his duties. This, it is said, is but the second time in Congressional history in which such unanimity occurred. Mr. Grow's valedictory was worthy of the man. The following is an extract:

Whether the night of our adversity is to be gentleman, at Pittsburgh, as corrected by tinue the same. The traditions of the past an hopes of the future have crystalized and fixed the resolve in the American heart of one Union. one country, and one destiny, from ocean cocean. No human power can change that destiny any more than it can stay the tide of the Father of Waters as it rolls from the mountains to the

" Freedom's battle once begun Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, is ever won." Better one war, though it costs countless live

.It might be well for Pennsylvania if she has many such sons.

Rebel Raid on Fairfax Court House. WASHINGTON, March 9.—Information has beereceived here that Capt. Mosely, with his conmand, stealthily entered the town of Fairly Court House this morning at two o'clock. The captured the Provost Marshal, the patrol, anum next generation, to read, and weep and laugh over.

H. captured the Frovost marshal, the patrol, and ber of horses, etc., together with Gen. Stongton, and all the men detached from his bright. They also took every horse that could be foun-public and private. The commanding officer the post, Col. Johnston, of the Fifth New-Yes Cavalry, made his escape.

Washington.

The bill passed, over-riding the President decision of the Pacific Railroad gauge, and ing it at 4 feet 8½ inches. The President's promise at 5 feet made a gauge almost unknown to the railroads of the North. It is the Care nia gauge.

The joint resolution against foreign interestion passed the House by a vote of Yeas

The reduction of tax on paper to 20 per cer only applies to paper used by newspapers. Inner quality of paper used by book publishers not incided, and this fact has caused considerations. ble astonishment among that large class of parconsumers. They allege that it was principal at all. Congress, however, "didn't see it.

Jefferson Davis has issued a proclamation the Suthern people, appointing the 27th March as a day of fasting and prayer, and relating his feelings respecting the emancing policy. Southern advices received similar ously with the document, show that the repress are exceedingly rampant upon matter military tyranny and congressional short-ings. A bill has been debated in the South House of Representatives to accept volume from Kentucky and Missouri for less than

The Treasury is provided with a sufficient of bullion to meet all expected demand will not be obliged to come into market

The carelessness of Gen. Stoughton, resul in the capture of himself and other officers, (D. V.,) at Littleton, on the Third Tuesday (21st) of April, at 7 o'clock P. M. There will be carriages at Indexed 2.

A dispatch from Savannah, of the Ist is states that the steamer Nashville ran age before Fort McAllister, and was destrey one of our iron-clads. The Fort is not taken All the general appropriation bills were paid and signed by the President. These, togething the other appropriations, amount to \$1,000,000,000,000. The miscellaneous bill standing the president of the president inally introduced by the Committee on Way Means, appropriated only \$1,200,000, but let passed through both branches the aggree