

## Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

**Corner-Stone.**—We see it stated that the corner-stone of the North-Western Theological Seminary was laid on Tuesday, 7th inst., on the grounds lately donated to the Institution, at Chicago.

**Poetry.**—We have many kind contributions addressed "In Memoriam," and others addressed to a living name. Occasionally we insert one such, but usually we lay them aside. Our taste perhaps is defective, but it is a thing not easily changed.

**Rev. Wells Bushnell.**—This most faithful servant of our Lord Jesus Christ, died at his residence in Mt. Jackson, Pa., on the evening of the 16th inst. He was over sixty years of age. His death was caused by cramp colic, and his sickness painful, but of short duration. It was the privilege of our senior editor to occupy the same room with Mr. BUSHNELL at Jefferson College, and, during his ministry in Meadville, Pa., to enjoy the greatest intimacy of friendship. Mr. BUSHNELL rests from a life of arduous labors in the vineyard of the Lord. He was blessed as the means of turning many to righteousness, and will hence shine as the stars, for ever and ever.

**Rev. Charles Elliott, D.D.,** has, as we learn from the papers, accepted the Chair of Biblical Literature and Interpretation, in the Seminary at Chicago, to which he was elected by the last General Assembly; and JAMES Y. McKee, A. M., of Allegheny City, has been chosen to fill the chair vacated by Dr. ELLIOTT, in the University at Oxford, Ohio.

## PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMITTEE.

This Committee has published its Report for April, May, and June, and has it extensively circulated. The Committee is one of our noblest benevolent Associations. It administers relief in a time of need. It collects the bounties of the liberal and distributes them to the worthy. It is a medium of usefulness for such as would contribute to the relief of those who are suffering in the cause of their country.

There is a Ladies' Relief Association cooperating with the Sanitary Committee, which adds greatly to its efficiency. The supplies wanted for the hospitals and battle-fields, are, Clothing, Bedding, Edibles, and Reading Matter.

Donations in money may be made to JAMES PARKER, Jr., Treasurer, and boxes of supplies be sent to the Depository, No. 59 Fourth Street. Have boxes well marked, and accompanied by bills of contents.

## THANKSGIVING.

"Giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ."

We rejoice to have another occasion for special and public thanksgiving to God; and we rejoice that our Chief Magistrate has designated a day, and called the nation to the discharge of this pleasing duty; and we should have rejoiced still more if the President had used the Scriptural form, "In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ." We are a Christian people; and while we accord to Jew and Gentile a place among us, and admit that in authoritative acts the President shall restrict himself by the Constitution and the laws, yet in matters commendatory and religious, we claim that he might, with propriety, conform to the general faith of the people. However, we take it as a token for good that the being and providence of God are acknowledged, and that thanksgiving for favors received is a duty.

The President's call is as follows:  
By the President of the United States of America.

## A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to visit them with his arm and navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of the States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and unity permanently preserved; but these victories have been secured not without sacrifice of life, limb and liberty, incurred by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is the duty of the people to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and to invoke the power of his hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do set apart THURSDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to be observed as a day of National Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the form approved by their own consciences, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things he has done in the Nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of his Holy Spirit, to subvert the anger which has produced, and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the councils of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a National emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who, by the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body and estate, and finally to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.  
Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.  
By the President,  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

## THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The twenty-sixth Anniversary of the American Temperance Union was held in New-York on the 14th of May. This Anniversary was made peculiarly interesting by allusions to the state of the country, and the connexion of temperance with the welfare and efficiency of the army, and hence with the preservation of our national Union.

## The Pledge of the Union is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage nor traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment; and that, in all suitable ways, we will discontinue their use throughout the community."

We wish the old custom of "signing the pledge" could be revived, and adopted by every man, woman, and child in the United States. Since that good custom has fallen into disuse, the Temperance cause has gone backward, the liquor traffic has flourished, and myriads upon myriads of human beings have become drunkards and perished. Drinking customs, and their consequent ruin, have been returning and progressing. They are again invading high life and low life. There are none too rich and none too poor, none too learned and none too ignorant, to be captivated and destroyed by strong drink.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, who presided at the meeting, said:

"This Society was organized upon the simple principle that, total abstinence from all which intoxicates is a perfect safeguard from intemperance; and we challenge the wisdom and ingenuity of man to refute, by any sophistry, by any logic, or by any process of reasoning, this one truth: that he who abstains from drinking intoxicating liquor will never become a drunkard, or bring upon himself and his friends the evils which follow drunkenness. The brazen serpent was no more a sovereign remedy for the poisonous bite of the flying serpent, than the gallant PAVLOV, who looked upon it as it was lifted up by Moses in the wilderness, than this principle for all the evils of intemperance."

"I would not hold up the army as a school for morals, but I say the army of the United States in this day, ought to be so controlled and so disciplined that when the military shall end, and our sons and our brothers shall return home, they shall be better citizens than when they left. The discipline which is essential to a well organized army, making men obedient to the powers which are ordained of God, is of itself, other things being equal, calculated to make them better citizens. I have said to more than one of the colonels of Connecticut regiments, when I committed to their charge the thousand men in whom I felt a deep personal interest, I ask you to discipline and train your men and see to their health, to their physical and moral necessities, so that this object may be obtained."

Rev. Dr. MARSH, the Secretary of the Society, says, in the Report:

"All past wars had read to the world solemn lessons on this subject. The war of the American Revolution sent the first wave of drunkenness over the country. The war of 1812 was without parallel for its demoralization. Almost all enlistments were at rum-shops; and the daily rum-rations fed the burning fever in the bones, and men died by thousands, never reached by cannon or the sword. The Mexican war was in a different age; and temperance men, like the gallant PAVLOV, were found in important posts stemming the tide of moral evil; but it was the testimony of Gen. Scott that fifty per cent. of all deaths were from intemperance, while hundreds on hundreds who lived to see their homes, were through the poisons which had entered through their veins, like the warped and burnt and broken pieces of machinery by the shops of the foundry, worthless and cast away."

"The patriotic character of our fellow-citizens, who rushed to the defence of the flag of our Union, their intelligence, their virtues and industrial habits, their connection with the Christian churches and their extensive adoption of the principles of the temperance reformation, forbade the thought that our army could ever be debased by drunkenness; and almost drew out the contempt of any incipient measures toward its prevention. But alas! it was soon found that men, separated from their homes and congregated in masses, are in some respects more susceptible to the same influences and climes; that war is brutal and demoralizing in its influence, and that camp life, without the most powerful preventives, is a life of profanity, of forgetfulness of all that humanizes and refines, of unrestrained appetite and passion, and that here drunkards were to be found in high places and in low, working out consequences only to be measured by the vast interests at stake."

"Governmental action, with the exception of the Order admitting liquors for the private stores of officers, has been such as was demanded. Drunken officers have been dismissed from service; drunken soldiers severely punished; and, abusing their trusts, have been driven from the camp; liquors furnished unwisely by friends, destroyed; and a Maine law adopted, as the only law fitted to combat the terrible evil. At an early period in the last session of Congress the entire Spirit Ration was abolished in the Army. For many a year has it been combated by the friends of temperance both in and out of the Navy, especially by Admiral ROBERT; but only in this hour of our nation's trouble, when all the mental and physical energies of our forces are needed, has the object been effected, and effected with the happiest results. Both officers and privates heartily cooperate. The lash, once so awfully inflicted, is no longer demanded."

This is a great reformation, in a very important place; but there are still some evasions of the Order; and the permission of liquor to officers has cost the country the loss of forts, and of battles, and of men by the ten thousand. A drunkard should never have the charge of human beings, in any circumstances, and least of all in the exposure and responsibilities of war. The Order allowing liquor to officers should be at once rescinded. It is sufficient to have liquor in the hospital stores.

The Hon. S. C. POMEROY, of Kansas, said:

"I have never forgotten my pledge; and after this experience of twenty-five years of private and public life, I am here to-night on this interesting occasion, still to bear my testimony for the righteousness of the principles involved in the struggle to suppress this great curse of the land, and

to speak our words, both of warning and encouragement.

"Sir, I think there is reason to fear that, in the clamor and strife that prevails in the country, the danger and guilt of intemperance have been lost sight of; and that while we are struggling to save the country in its peril, we have lost sight of the greater obstacle to our success, and the greatest evil under which the land mourns."

"But the poor victim of intemperance, and the long, sad train that follows to his burial place, is the most hopeless and deplorable spectacle upon God's green earth. In such a death, there is only the legacy of tears, while the remembrance of a wasted life, while the faithful memory will hang all the imagery with the drapery of despair. There is no place so conspicuous, no precinct so sacred, no occasion so solemn, but that it has intruded with its profane and vulgar presence. It has made disorderly and riotous the loyal camp of the soldier; has made disgraceful the tent of the officer; and, on more than one occasion, has defeated and demoralized our army on the field of battle."

"Sir, would rather have the spirit of JEFF DAVIS in our officers' quarters (and it is time he was disembodied) than these spirits of alcohol."

"O, if there is one crime more deeply damning than another, it is the crime of being a drunken officer on the field of battle."

Rev. T. L. CUTLER, of Brooklyn, said:

"Our Secretary thought the year has been projected through all the armies of the Republic. Those who have visited the army know that they could not be sent where they can accomplish a more efficient and glorious work. We are getting to know two things in this work, and one is this, that you can not make a good officer out of a tippler. Give a man whatever promotion you choose, it needs something more than shoulder-straps and a sword to make a successful leader, something more than zeal and good discipline; he must be conscientious, temperate, sober, prompt, ready and efficient to command. You can not make a good soldier out of a drunkard. I know there is a very great impression abroad in the land that, subjected to such exposure as our soldiers are, alcohol drinking is an inevitable necessity. It is truly an inevitable and intolerable curse; that is the testimony of our chaplains and surgeons, that the men of a regiment who drink cold water are the most faithful soldiers, the most healthy men, the most courageous, efficient soldiers in the fight."

These brief extracts from the able speeches delivered at the Anniversary, will show our readers that the Temperance cause still lives, and still has friends. But we are sorry that the love of many, once so ardent, has become cold. Especially do we regret that the press has so little to say on the subject, and that the pulpit, never sufficiently prominent in advocating temperance as a Scripture doctrine and a Christian duty, has fallen into a seeming indifference. Drunkenness has steady advocates, and powerful ones also, in a depraved human appetite and in the avarice of trade; and Abstinence should have intercessors equally steady; and far more earnest in the Church of Jesus Christ, and in the friends of social well-being.

## RESISTANCE OF LAW.

When laws are righteously administered, by the proper officers, then to resist them is a sin against God. "Whoever resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation." The late riot in New-York was, in its beginning, a resistance of law; and every man who aided, abetted, counselled, or justified it, was guilty. Soon, however, the riot became a direct violation of law. It ceased to be a resistance of the officers of the law in the executing of the draft, and became a scene of plunder, arson, and bloodshed. It was enacted by the basest of bad men, lawless boys, and abandoned women.

A great city is subject to something of this kind, once in every generation; and once in a generation is enough, if the penalty shall be rigorously enforced. The 13th, 14th, and 15th of July, 1863, will long be remembered in New-York; and that community owes it to itself, and to the country, so effectually to punish the guilty that the terror will be enduring. The General Government does well to go on with the Conscription. Let bad men gain nothing but sorrow by their wickedness. We in Pittsburgh have our safety in governmental energy in New-York.

A slight resistance to the Conscription has been exhibited in other places. In Jersey City, Newark, Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island, and Westchester, not much mischief was done. In Troy, New-York, a newspaper office was destroyed, and the jail was broken open and the prisoners released. In Boston the demonstration was bold, but the mob was soon overpowered by an energetic police with their revolvers; and a six pounder cannon.

There is nothing so effective in quelling a mob as prompt and vigorous measures. A proper show of force in New-York at the first outbreak; and the instant shooting down of two or a dozen of the rioters, would have saved many lives and a vast amount of property.

## NOW IS THE TIME.

A favoring Providence has just given to our country's arms distinguished successes. Since the 1st of July the enemy's forces are weakened, by battles lost, and by the surrender of fortifications, to the extent of about 80,000 men. And his three great armies—the Virginia, the Tennessee, and the Mississippi—are beaten and retreating. Now he should be pressed, with double vigor. Every energy of the Government should be directed toward his thorough discomfiture. Let the rebellion perish.

Just at this time the opposition to the recruiting of our armies is peculiarly disastrous. Every man is bound to serve his country, with person and property, accord-

ing to his ability and the public wants; and the Conscription Act is about as equitable as any thing which could be devised. Of its wisdom compared with other possible ways of raising men, there are differences of opinion. But now is not the time to discuss that question. Now we want the men, and the Conscription Act is the law of the land. Let every good man yield to it promptly and cheerful obedience. The people's alacrity in this very thing, will show them the vanity of their contest. It will make them feeble. It will tend greatly to make battles and further bloodshed needless. Take hope from your foe, and you conquer him at once. His hope has been in division at the North. Sustain the draft, and you destroy this hope. Let every lover of his country say, "Now is the time. Energy will give victories, and victories will bring peace."

**Progress of Religious Liberty at Rome.**—A writer from Rome, Italy, says that within a few yards of the house of Cardinal ANTONELLI, the Pope's Prime Minister, is held a weekly prayer-meeting of converted Roman Catholics; and not far off is an institution, founded by a convert, at which over a hundred men, women, and children, attend daily for instruction, and seventy at an evening class.

## EASTERN SUMMARY.

**NEW-ENGLAND.**  
A WRITER in the *Evangelist*, in giving an account of the recent meeting of the General Association of Connecticut, says:

"Morning prayer-meetings, a pleasant sacramental communion season, and much social intercourse were enjoyed; and the tone of the whole meeting was harmonious, and full of promise for the future. The spirit of loyalty to the Government, in the present crisis, ran high, and the action of the Association a year since was reaffirmed with unanimity. Denominationalism is taking a strong hold of this body; although the separation which has taken place between it and the Presbyterians in the Home Missionary work of the country, it is far more modest and courteous than before. Delegates from the Congregational bodies of the West, while they claim a large prosperity, made the general complaint that the Presbyterians held the wealth and the source of influence and power. They said that cold water was the most faithful soldiers, the most healthy men, the most courageous, efficient soldiers in the fight."

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Rev. A. L. SPORR, D.D., has resumed his ministrations as pastor of the Park Street Society in Boston, after a nine months' absence in the army as chaplain of the 45th regiment.

THE Edwards Church and Society in Northampton, were voted to supply their pastor, Rev. Gordon Hall, during his absence of ten months, on a European trip, for the benefit of his health; and they have also raised \$800 to defray his expenses.

CHAPLAIN A. H. QUINN, in the *Congregationalist*, contradicts some of the statements in regard to the ambulance system. He says he has too much regard for thousands of suffering wives and mothers not to relieve their anxieties somewhat by emphatically saying, that some of the statements of Gail Hamilton in a previous issue of the *Congregationalist* are gross errors.

AMHERST COLLEGE seems to be remembered in the benedictions of its friends. The sum of \$40,000 has recently been raised with a view to the erection of a first-class building for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The College has also just received \$19,000 from the sale of the Back Bay Lands in Boston. In addition to this, the last Legislature granted \$25,000 to the Natural History Department. Dr. Walker has also recently donated to the institution \$20,000 for the endowment of a Professorship of Astronomy, and a fund of \$2,000 for annual prizes in Mathematics. Besides these sums, a large subscription list for a new library building is very nearly completed.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* gives an interesting account of the Anniversary exercises of Providence Conference Seminary, an excellent institution under the patronage of the Methodist of New-England. Several addresses were delivered on the occasion; among which we notice that of Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb) on Fashion. The following quotation from the report of the address of Dr. H. is plain and pithy, and lamentably too true:

"It pointed out the difference between the fashionable and the popular. Fashion is on the side-board; public opinion is democratic; fashion is aristocratic. The orator treated of fashionable men. He drew the distinction between the man of fashion and the gentleman; the one is hollow, the other solid; the one is shaped by others, the other lives from himself; embodies his own principles, breathes out his own life; the one concedes the right of a certain class to rule him, the other assumes the right to rule himself. He next spoke of fashionable women. He regards not the merit, but the incidents of men; he rejects a youthful, beautiful, intelligent, independent woman, because she earns her living, and receives an old, ugly, ignorant one, because she contrives to live upon her friends. It admits men for their wealth, but not for their excellence; it excludes men for their poverty, but not for their virtues. It favors despotism and caste, and has always been on the side of slavery, liquor, dealing, and all other forms of pernicious but profitable trades."

## NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK was, last week, the scene of riot and mob violence beyond anything which had ever occurred, even in that city of outbreaks. The occasion was the drawing under the conscription law.

The drawing commenced in the ninth Congressional district, on Saturday, July 11, and proceeded so quietly that the *Times*, and other papers, felicitated themselves and the citizens on the prospect of having no trouble. On resuming the work on Monday morning, however, a spirit of violence was manifested. A crowd broke into the room, destroyed the apparatus, wounded and expelled the officers, and fired the building, which, with the whole block, was consumed. They destroyed the Orphan Asylum for colored children, and a large number of the grain elevators at the Atlantic Docks; and other public and private property, and committed shocking outrages on the persons of unoffending citizens.

The colored people suffered most severely. Wherever one was found, he was maltreated. Even the poor orphan children could not be permitted to escape. The race were set upon as if they were wild beasts.

At the first there were some respectable people in the crowd, rather as lookers on; but when the violence became alarming, all such fled. The mob on Monday comprised some 4,000 persons, about two-thirds of whom were boys. On Tuesday it increased greatly in numbers, but did not perpetrate much mischief, owing to the more effective resistance offered to it by the military and police. The proclamation and personal efforts of Mayor Opdyke and Gov. Seymour also had great influence. The Governor said:

"The right of every citizen to make a legal appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the Courts must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peace and order of the city, and the safety of its inhabitants. Riotous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State of New-York must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all its citizens protected at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded and defended by the Chief Magistrate of the State."

The mob spirit is not to be tolerated. A mob must be suppressed, at whatever cost. Every good citizen must rank himself with the constituted authorities. Both the privilege and the duty of protecting their rights, resides in the masses, but there is a lawful and orderly way of proceeding. The people's safety is in a government of law.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *American Presbyterian* gives a statement of the numbers received into the communion of the various churches of Rochester, during the late revival. The whole number was 739, of which 156 were received by the Central, and 151 by the Brick Presbyterian churches.

THERE ARE 561,000 pupils in the Sabbath Schools of New-York.

We copy the following from the *Edinburgher*:

"The Third Congregational church of the city of New-York, to which the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, the Unitarian minister, and which is soon to enter its new church edifice on Fortieth Street, near Fifth Avenue, is described by the *Evening Post* as having a formula of faith, no ex-communicant, membership, or administration of sacraments. The declared object of the organization is 'the support of public worship, the maintenance of a religious faith, liberal, intelligent, and progressive; and the cultivation of religious life, individual and social.' The Post also assures us that 'the stated frequency of thought is allowed every person in the Society; and that it is strictly independent of any other church; there can be no reasonable doubt, we think, that it is not too bad that an association of men and women, taking so much pains to be known as a church, should be, to all appearance, a little more strictly independent of God and his Holy Scriptures, than of anything else.'"

IT IS SAID that Mr. A. Stewart, the great dry goods merchant, in 1862, returned his income for 1862 at two million dollars, upon which he paid an income tax of sixty thousand dollars.

The following statistics respecting the health of New-York city, are furnished by the *Evening Post*:

"New-York contained an area of some 22,000 acres, and about one million inhabitants. The average mortality for twelve years past, including 1854, the cholera year, was 22,000, more than half that number being children; as seems to be the case in many countries. Of these, from six to seven thousand annually are less than a year old.

"In 1851, the enumeration of deaths was 21,749; in 1862, 21,244; thus showing that, except in 1854, the rate of mortality has been nearly stationary, although population, large proportion being emigrants from Europe, has increased to 1,000,000. A large share of the deaths are occasioned or accelerated from causes other than those incident to the necessary vicissitudes of life; bad food and neglect having a large responsibility, and bad air most of all.

"The statistics of mortality during the last year from those diseases which are caused or are most aggravated by atmospheric agency, exhibit the following record:—Asphyxia, 56; bleeding from the lungs, 69; bronchitis, 320; cholera, 9; cholera morbus, 84; cholera infantum, 1,280; congestion of the brain, 427; congestion of the lungs, 279; consumption, 9,170; convulsions, 1,498; cramp, 685; debility, 523; diarrhoea, 478; diphtheria, 594; dysentery, 182; erysipelas, 131; congestive fever, 13; puerperal fever, 115; scarlet fever, 128; typhoid fever, 404; typhus fever, 106; inflammation of the bowels, 628; inflammation of the lungs, 1,400; marasmus, 1,308; suffocation, 68. Most of these diseases—over 10,000—will be noticed, pertain principally to children, and the condition of the air is most responsible for their virulence."

Gold sold on Saturday from 123½ to 125½. State and Western Flour \$4.50 to \$5.15.

## PHILADELPHIA.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE was, on the occasion of the reception of the tidings of our late signal successes, the scene of touching and memorable incidents. The North

American, after noticing the procession and the introductory address of Charles Gibbons, says:

"Rev. Dr. Brainerd now bared his head, and instinctively—we believe reverently, as by an intuitive impulse—every man present was uncovered. A hush fell upon the densely crowded assemblage as the hand of the reverend doctor was raised, and an invitation given to the multitude to follow him in rendering thanks to Heaven for its many mercies, and for crowning the arms of the country with victory."

"When, at the close of his prayer the Christian minister pronounced the word, 'Amen!' the whole multitude took up the Greek dissyllable, and as with one mighty voice reechoed it, reverently and solemnly, 'Amen!'"

"While this prayer was offering, the band silently disappeared. As the final word of the supplication was pronounced, a strain of sacred music burst from overhead. The band had ascended to the State House steeple, and there played with effect that no tongue can adequately describe, the air of Old Hundred, written by Martin Luther two centuries ago."

"Spontaneously a gentleman mounted a stool, and started the melody to the words: 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'"

"The whole multitude caught it up, and a doxology was sung with a majesty that Philadelphia never before heard. Every voice united. The monster oratorios that we have heard, with a vocal chorus of three hundred singers, during the last week, were in comparison to it. Rev. Dr. Goddard then pronounced the benediction, and the vast audience again covered themselves and slowly dispersed. The whole scene was remarkable. It was a touching illustration of the fact that down deep in every man's heart, no matter what may be the tenor of his life, there is a daily walk and conversation, there is a recognition of the fact that the Lord reigneth."

For the *Presbyterian Banner*.

GEN. MEADE, the new leader of the Army of the Potomac, is the grandson of George Meade, of Philadelphia, an eminent Irish-American merchant, whose firm (Meade & Fitzsimmons) in 1781 contributed \$10,000 to a fund for the relief of the famishing army of Gen. Washington.

THE Philadelphia Press says that coal shippers have stated that the present advance in the price of coal will be only temporary, and that the price, as soon as the present excitement is over, may fall lower than it was before the advance. The increase of price was caused by the action of the coal operatives, who agreed to send regiments to the field and provide for a temporary suspension of operations in the mining regions.

For the *Presbyterian Banner*.

Thanks for Donations.—A Card.

MESSENGERS. EDITORS.—As you would allow me, through the columns of the *Banner*, to return thanks to the Board of Publication and Ladies of the Central Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, for timely donations of books to me after the loss of my entire library in Missouri, through the rebellion, I would be obliged to you.

They had learned, incidentally, that my loss of books had been complete. (I had not left me even a grammar or spelling book), and with no solicitation from me promptly forwarded me a number of volumes of considerable value to me. I shall preserve these volumes as mementos of this special favor, so timely rendered, and the more appreciable from the spontaneousness of the generosity.

"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," and they who receive, feel far more blessed to receive from those who give from a cheerful heart. I acknowledge these donations with lively gratitude, and shall not fail to retain the remembrance of the kindness as long as I live.

Carlisle, Ill., July 10, 1863.

For the *Presbyterian Banner*.

Installation.  
Rev. S. P. Dillon, late of the North-Western Theological Seminary, was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church of Hanover, Ill., on the morning of the 5th inst., by a Committee of the Presbytery of Rock River. Rev. J. S. Dickey presided on the occasion, proposed the constitution, and read the report of the committee. Rev. E. C. Sickels preached the sermon, and charged the congregation with the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The session was one of grateful and solemn interest to this young church, receiving their first installed pastor.

For the *Presbyterian Banner*.

Help Needed for our Wounded Soldiers and our Prisoners.

No. 821 CHESNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.  
The battles of the past month have filled our military hospitals and prisons with a new set of unfortunates and prisoners, numbering tens of thousands. Fresh applications for grants of religious reading for the use of these men are pouring in upon the Board, and ought not to be refused. But the Board's Distribution Fund, from which such grants are usually made, is now more than entirely exhausted.

We appeal to the churches and to the benevolent individuals to send us the means for carrying on this work; at once so philanthropic, so patriotic, and so Christian!

W. B. SOLENDK, Cor. Sec'y.

For the *Presbyterian Banner*.

Letter from a Chaplain.

COLENTINE, Miss., July 5th, 1863.  
MESSRS. EDITORS.—As news from any part of the seat of war is interesting to your readers, a few lines from this place may not be amiss.

The most interesting item of news this morning, is the report in camp that the rebels came within a mile and a half last night, and carried off six hundred horses and mules, and two companies of infantry. The cavalry and a few companies of infantry are gone after them.

Not long after I came here as Chaplain of the 81st Ohio. I was ordered by the commanding General to take part in managing the affairs in the Contraband Camp. It has since increased about eight hundred. It has since increased to nineteen hundred, women and children, and men unfit for soldiers. There is now a regiment of blacks here; many of them the husbands or brothers of the women in our camp. Rev. J. M. Alexander, (Old School Presbyterian minister from Paris, Ill.), is their colonel. They have learned to drill with astonishing rapidity, and are supposed to be ready now for important service. Part of them have gone out this morning after the rebels.

In connection with the Contraband Camp is a farm, on which we are cultivating two hundred and fifty acres in cotton, about thirty acres in garden, and fifty in corn.

So. We have three hundred and fifty children in school; and expect soon to have the number increased to five hundred. The teachers who have had experience in teaching, say they never taught a school that made so rapid progress.

One of the nineteen hundred in camp, I have found, I believe, but I am not sure, will be willing to be back with her master. The number that want back to "the flesh pots of Egypt," is much less than was found in the camp of Israel.

We have preaching twice on Sabbath, prayer-meetings through the week; and much pains are taken for the comfort and elevation of that portion of the race that is here.

## The Temperance Cause.

No careful observer can fail to see that the evils of intemperance are coming upon us like a flood. Our temperance law is violated with impunity in all our cities and large towns. Only in rural districts does the law check the sale of intoxicating drinks. Young men by thousands are going to destruction upon the fiery floods which the liquor shops are pouring upon the community. In stages, cars, and in the public streets, the Friday evening of this can be seen. The law, which was made to close up the iniquitous traffic in liquid poison, is like a mill standing upon a stream whose water is so low that it will not carry the great wheel with regularity. At intervals, when public sentiment is aroused, the mill starts up and grinds for a time and then stops. In most places the mill is at a dead stand, because the stream of public sentiment is not sufficiently strong to carry it. When the law was enacted, it was relied upon exclusively. The friends of temperance relaxed their efforts. Preaching upon the subject to a great extent ceased. The press also spoke their guns. Temperance papers and tracts were not so numerous. As a consequence the public sentiment once so strong against the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage went down, and the enemy has come in like a flood. What is to be done? Does not the law of the temperance reformation teach us that, "the thing to be done is the thing that has been done?" So successfully in earlier days. Public attention must be directed to the subject. Pulpit and press must open their batteries. The pledge must be circulated and the temperance work done over again.—*Boston Recorder*.