

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863.

Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the American Board of Missions, has reached San Francisco on his way home from the Sandwich Islands, whither he was sent on official duty by the organization with which he is connected.

A FAVORABLE SYMPTOM.

An Opposition journal, which, as seems to us, has been in the habit of doing great injustice to President LINCOLN and his counsels, has been able to discover something good in him for once at least. After speaking of a spirit which it does not applaud, it says:

"Happily for himself and for the character of the nation, the President speaks in a higher tone. He bids us offer up thanks to God for our signal victories on land and sea, not because those victories have made desolate so many homes of our enemies, nor because they have added another chapter to the dismal annals of human 'glory,' but because they afford us 'reasonable ground for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution, their peace, and their prosperity permanently preserved.' In other words, we are asked to show forth our gratitude to Heaven for the brightening dawn of peace. No more legitimate motive of 'thanksgiving and praise' can move the hearts of a great people. Not less legitimate is the 'prayer' in which the President leads all the people of the Union. The President 'invokes the influence of the Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents, and to guide the councils of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great an emergency.'"

It would be well for us all, socially and politically, as well as religiously, if we would learn to note and dwell upon the excellences of each other.

General View of the Presbyterian Church During the Year Ending May, 1863.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Synods in connection with the Gen'l Assembly, Ministers, Churches, Pastors, etc.

Table with 2 columns: NAMES and PRESBYTERIES. Lists names of ministers and their respective churches.

A NEW MONASTERY.

Monasteries are all new in the United States; and they are still but few in number. The enterprise of our country, the light which shines so resplendent, the Christian activity which is called for by the freedom of religion, and by denominational zeal, are all unfavorable to monasteries. Still, they are things which, to some little extent, must be expected.

The corner stone of a new monastery was laid, at West Hoboken, N. J., on Sabbath, 9th inst., by the Roman Catholic order of "Passionists." The order was founded about the middle of the last century, by a "blest" PAUL of the Cross. In this country it now numbers about fifty members. They are attired in sable robes. The ceremony of laying the stone took place in the evening, at about 5 o'clock. Some four thousand persons were present. The monastery is situated on high mountainous ground, which overlooks the Hudson, and commands a beautiful view of the frontier of New Jersey and the bay of New York. The site is eminently healthy. The material of the building will be of big stone, from the ground of the order. The trimmings will be of Newark brown stone, neatly chiseled. Its length will be one hundred and six feet by thirty-six feet six inches. The style of architecture will be a combination of Gothic and Elizabethan. It will consist of three stories, excluding the basement and attic, and will have fourteen apartments on each floor.

We regret that monasticism should take hold of human minds, abstracting them from the work to which the soul is adapted, and to which it is called by the Gospel. But since there are those who are disposed to avoid the activities of life, we rejoice in a Government which allows the freedom to do as they please.

COMMENCEMENT, JEFFERSON COLLEGE, PA.

The Sixty-first Annual Commencement at Jefferson College, took place at Canonsburg, Pa., August 6th. Twenty-nine young gentlemen took their first degree in the Arts, and seven took the second degree. There were no honorary titles of D.D., or LL.D., conferred. The occasion was very pleasant. A large audience filled the College Hall, to listen to the addresses. Rev. DAVID H. RIDDLE, D.D., the new President, performed his part with great grace and dignity. The young men spoke, ten in number, gave evidence of well-cultivated minds. Everything indicated attention on the part of the President, the Faculty, and the students, to their appropriate duties; and the citizens manifested an interest highly becoming, in the prosperity of the institution.

The exercises of the occasion commenced on Sabbath morning, the 2d, with a sermon before the Evangelical Society of the College, by Rev. Mr. DICKEY, of Allegheny City, from the text, "Who is on the Lord's side?" The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered on Sabbath night, by the President, from the words in 2 Chron. xxviii: 9. The text was considered as the affectionate exhortation to intelligent and earnest piety, of a father to his son, as his parting words, urged by the sorrows of one course and the perils of the other. This was applied by the speaker to the circumstances; and motives to intelligent and earnest piety were affectionately urged on the class, as his parting counsel. This was also presented as eminently desirable at this crisis, when treason and rebellion are threatening the life of the nation, and demanding principle and patriotism for their successful overthrow.

The tone of patriotic feeling evidenced in all the exercises of the occasion, was, as represented to us, highly gratifying to the friends of our country. Jefferson College is true to the nation. One of her Professors, and many of her pupils and Alumni, are doing good service in the battle field.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, we reached the scene of operations, after an eagerly performed journey, and were quite disappointed in not hearing of the life and address of the graduating Class of 1863. The orator selected for the occasion, Rev. EDWARD NEVIN, D.D., had for some reason, doubtless an adequate one, failed to be present. Hereafter that part of the Commencement programme has been made peculiarly interesting.

The evening of Tuesday was devoted to the Literary Societies; and they were, this year, exceedingly happy in the selection of an orator. The address was delivered by Rev. HERBERT JOHNSON, of Pittsburgh. His subject was, "THINKING."

"Any thing but a duce," said Mr. JOHNSON. And it was well said. A duce, at school, is intolerable. We want to be able to think for ourselves. The man who thinks most. Living is different from existing. The cabbage exists. The man of thought lives.

But the man of thought runs risks. There is an independence of mind. And it is to be cherished, but not to be permitted to run wild, without guide or restraint. Truth is not to be dreaded. Catch truth where you can. Follow where she leads. Away with the manacles of mind. But still, there are risks. Caution is requisite.

There are those who say that there is no such thing as absolute truth; or, no possibility of making its attainment—that a man's belief depends upon his parentage, his school, his associations, that is, upon his geographical position. This is so to a great extent, but not entirely so. There are truths absolute, unalterable, and attainable. The mind may acquire them beyond the possibility of doubt. Our own existence; of which we are conscious, our powers and emotions, the being of God, the revelation of God in his Word, are truths of this class. Yes, God has flooded the world with truth, and has given us faculties to investigate and appreciate it; and the man of thought will devote himself to the acquisition.

But thinking, as was said, has its risks. The pursuit of knowledge is attended with dangers; and the very pleasure enjoyed by an absorbed mind, increases the danger.

1. There are physical dangers connected with thinking. The mechanism of the human system which thought brings into activity, is exceedingly delicate—the brain, the nerves. The vital force is necessary. But the whole system needs the vital force; and if this is abstracted from the muscles and concentrated on the brain, ruin may speedily ensue. And the vital force needs food, just as the steam engine needs fire and water. Man naturally loves truth. Its acquisition delights his soul. He is lured on, bound, enchanted, exerts every power, still presses on, wastes, destroys his mental mechanism. Madness ensues. Death is speedy. BUCKLE is an instance. At the age of fourteen he discarded his preceptors, and gave loose reins to his desire for knowledge: his "Progress of Civilization" is a master work. But he became crazed, and died. HUGH MILLER is an instance. His acquisitions were immense; but the mechanism failed, and delirium and suicide were the result. There is a nobility in the passion for truth; but the passion must be restrained, or thought will soon accomplish physical devastation.

2. The mind goes with the body when thinking is excessive; though, sometimes, the mind is a serious sufferer, as to the character of its activities, while the mechanism of thought may yet be possessed of vital force. Monstrosities of mind result from ill-directed thinking. A well-developed mind is impossible, where a man devotes himself wholly to one subject. Monomaniacs, fanatics, some of our professional men, our rabid politicians, are samples of the fully-

and injury of devoting the mind to one idea. Such are really but little men, though they flout themselves, and jeer at the truly great.

3. The moral risks of thinking are great, and by far the most injurious. Error here is fatal—eternally fatal. Our thoughts are likening us to angels, or to fiends. They react upon ourselves and transform us into their own character. "As a man thinketh, so is he." BYRON is an instance.

It is a tendency of thought, to foster pride. Reason is man's glory, but his reasoning is often his shame.

These risks, though immense, may all be avoided. The physical danger is utterly obviated by taking rest in time, and fully. The demand for intermission of study—for rest—is imperative. Educators should know this, and urge it. There should be gymnastics at schools, or some strong and sweet attractions to the taking of exercise, and making it joyous.

Mental dangers we may avoid by denying unlimited license to a peculiar taste. Vary the studies. Resort to a mental gymnasium.

To protect the mind against the moral risks, hold much intercourse with the good of mankind. Be familiar with the Bible. Cherish religion. The reading, the investigation, the reverence, the emotions, the worship, the social intercourse of true religion will be, in every aspect, a protector and a helper. Yield an intelligent belief to credible testimony—to Divine authority. Reason's posture toward revelation, is not that of a judge of the things revealed, but of the evidence that God has spoken. This being ascertained, bow to the authority. This is the highest reason. And what dutiful and loving child can either fail to know his father's voice, or refuse a yielding assent to his father's authority? Mr. JOHNSON'S address occupied about an hour, and was listened to with unweary attention.

The graduating class comprised the following names:

- W. GUTHRIE BARNES, HUGH W. BOYD, T. M. BROWN, R. G. CAMPBELL, R. MORROW CAMPBELL, WILLIAM L. CHALFANT, T. DEER CUNNINGHAM, W. G. DUFE, S. M. GLENN, L. LEASE HAUGHAUWOUT, J. C. HENCH, J. GRADEN JOHNSON, JOHN J. JORDAN, HUGH Y. LEIPER, J. M. LINN, J. M'GREGOR, ALEXANDER F. MORRISON, WILLIAM B. NOBLE, GEORGE M. PATTON, A. BROWN RIGGS, ELLIOTT S. RIGGS, GEORGE R. SLATER, JAMES S. SMART, W. J. SNOODGRASS, THOMAS A. SPROULL, THOMAS H. STEWART, T. CALVIN STEWART, J. H. SWISS, H. R. WILSON.—29.

The second degree was conferred in course on BOYD CUMRINE, Esq., Rev. J. W. HAMILTON, Esq., C. KNIGHT, Esq., A. STEWART, Esq., Rev. N. A. McDONALD, of Bankok, Siam, and Mr. SAMUEL WATSON, New Orleans; and the honorary degree of Masters of Arts on DANIEL B. THOMPSON.

The number of graduates, this year, is meant, for a long time. This is owing to the number of young men who have volunteered in the service of their country. Twelve members of the late Senior Class had left it at the call of patriotism.

Dr. RIDDLE has made a very fair beginning, in conducting the affairs of the College. Citizens, students, Trustees and visitors speak his praise. The Faculty enjoy unabated esteem. May Jefferson still share largely in the blissful tokens of Divine favor.

Home and Foreign Record.—The Record, for August, speaks not of anything new and remarkable. The receipts for the month of June's given, are as follows: Domestic Missions, \$2,506.29; Education, 1,463.77; Foreign Missions, 1,129.81; Publication—Sales, 3,944.50; Donations, 2,395.49; Church Extension, 651.60. These amounts are small.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

NEW-ENGLAND.

IN THE LAST Evangelist there is an interesting article on the early Puritanism of New-England. It is based mainly on information furnished by Joseph B. Felt, in his Ecclesiastical History of New-England. The following extract contains some curious records of the Courts in regard to offences against morality, religion, and common propriety:

"Taverns may be searched for drunkards, who may be put into the stocks till their cases are legally noticed in a court as early as 1649, it is recorded that the wearing of long hair, after the manner of Russians and barbarous Indians, has begun to invade New-England, contrary to the rule of God's Word, and the Governor and Magistrate of Massachusetts protest against the hateful fashion—so disrespectful to the 'round head' Puritans—and earnestly entreat all the elders to manifest their zeal against it in their ministrations, and deal with their members who have indulged in it as will not reform."

"The most frequent penalty is that of fines, although in default of payment, the prisoner, or stocks, or whipping-post are called into service. A fine of ten shillings is imposed for neglecting Norton's catechizing. Ten shillings are the penalty for remaining outside of the meeting-house during public service. For blasphemy, the criminal is branded by, and sent out of the colony. An infidel is to be mulcted in a sum not exceeding £50. For habitual neglect of public worship there is first a fine of ten shillings, to be increased on subsequent neglect; for bringing in, keeping, or playing cards, forty shillings; for sporting in the fields on Saturday or Sunday evening, ten shillings. Dancing also is punished with a fine. Walking the streets on the Sabbath, or smoking within two miles of the meeting-house on that day, cannot be tolerated."

As to the Ecclesiastical Polity of New-England two centuries since, we are told that "Absolute Independence, or even moderate Congregationalism, was a thing unknown. A church might call a minister, but the magistrate could forbid his ordination." \* \* \* The civil authorities deter-

mine what a church may, and what it may not do. \* \* \* In fact, the State was the Church. Its constituency was the membership of the churches, and to question the spiritual authority of the magistrate, was at once a civil and an ecclesiastical offence."

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE has for some time been suffering in consequence of the professional and anti-war views of the President, Rev. Dr. Lord. As the Trustees of the Institution have formally disclaimed all sympathy with the objectionable sentiments of Dr. L., and as the latter has resigned his position as President, the College will, we trust, be speedily reinstated in the public favor it has been wont to enjoy.

Dr. Lord has for thirty-five years ably and successfully discharged the duties of the College Presidency, but he has found it impossible to successfully breast the tide of enlightened popular sentiment. It is due to the retiring President to mention that he was neither forced nor solicited by the Trustees to resign his office. His resignation was voluntary, and we presume attributable to a regard for the interests of the Institution as well as his own personal satisfaction.

A WRITER in the last Congregationalist offers some valuable thoughts on the subject of physical and mental hygiene as it relates to ministers. Speaking of the "Mondayisms," so much talked of by preachers, he remarks:

"Monday may be just as good a working day as any other—not in sermon-writing, perhaps for the brain needs variety of employment, but for historical, critical or literary studies, or for writing upon extra-professional or collateral subjects. I can imagine that one who has formed the vicious habit of postponing until the last of the week his preparation for the Sabbath, and who then writes with feverish anxiety his nervous system 'as to be worthless for two or three days after the Sabbath. But it is not preaching that exhausts his much less is anxiety for souls; it is his own foolish abuse of his brain. The venerable Dr. Spring once told me that, through his long ministry, he had made it a rule to finish his pulpit preparation by noon of Saturday; and to devote the after part of Saturday to physical and mental recreation; and 'as it is not easy to do this, as to overtake the brain at the last of the week; and in consequence, to be weary and fretful for three days after the Sabbath.'"

The Congregationalist has the following in regard to the history of the Temperance Reform in New-England:

"Dr. Lyman Beecher is usually spoken of as the pioneer of pulpit attacks upon the sin of intemperance. When in Litchfield, Conn., he wrote and preached—we do not know in what year—his famous six sermons against intemperance, which were afterwards repeated in Boston and published. Years before their publication—we cannot say whether before their preparation and first preaching, or not—at least two pulpits in this vicinity had spoken out faithfully with the same intent. Rev. Mr. Bates, of Dedham, preached a 'Temperance Sermon' in 1817, and Dr. Ide still of Medway—followed with two sermons on the subject in the next year. It may be stated in this connection—that was established the first Temperance Hotel in Norfolk County, and one of the first in the State. This is not preaching that exhausts his much less is anxiety for souls; it is his own foolish abuse of his brain. The venerable Dr. Spring once told me that, through his long ministry, he had made it a rule to finish his pulpit preparation by noon of Saturday; and to devote the after part of Saturday to physical and mental recreation; and 'as it is not easy to do this, as to overtake the brain at the last of the week; and in consequence, to be weary and fretful for three days after the Sabbath.'"

THE FOLLOWING witty and suggestive incident is taken from the Boston Evangelist:—"Dr. —, in treating of the subject of depravity in the light of New-England's warm: His broad-brimmed hat was on the table beside him. In the earnestness and carelessness of his gestation, he knocked the hat upon the floor. Smilingly he said, 'That is the way we knock our Old-School doctrine.' An Old-School doctor, who was honoring the lecturer with a hearing, sitting by his side, picked up the hat, and replacing it upon the table said, 'and this is the way we set it up again.' It need not be said that the reply was greeted with something more—that a smile."

REV. N. E. COBLEIGH, D.D., now President of McKendree College, Ill., has been elected Editor of Zion's Herald, Boston, by the Methodist Association having control of this paper.

A REVIVAL of great interest and power is reported in the congregation of Green Street Baptist church in Newburyport, Mass. There are already about 100 hopeful converts.

THE Reporter estimates from the income of the last eight months, that the city of Lynn, Mass., will pay a total of \$250,000 during the year as a national tax, and yet with this taxation the city is thriving as it never thrived before.

REV. WM. JACKSON, a colored clergyman of New Bedford, Mass., has just been commissioned Chaplain of the 55th Massachusetts regiment (colored).

DEA. JOHN PHILLIPS, of Strabridge, Mass., completed his 100th year on the 29th of July. His health is good, and all his faculties are well preserved. To a good constitution and regular and temperate habits he ascribes his long life.

JUDGE WRIGHT, of the Police Court of Boston, decided lately that "bar-tending" is not a lawful employment, and sentenced a man who claimed this calling to the House of Industry.

NEW-YORK.

AT A RECENT meeting of the American and Foreign Bible Society, large numbers of copies of the Scriptures were granted in answer to a special request from Michigan to supply ten thousand French citizens, said to reside in one of the cities of that State. Five hundred dollars were also appropriated to the publication and circulation of the Bible in the Karen language; and a similar amount was directed to be forwarded to Rev. E. C. Lord, at Ningpo, to aid in circulating the Chinese Scriptures.

THE FLOURISHING condition of the First Baptist Sabbath School in Albany is deserving of attention. We quote the following encouraging statement from a Baptist contemporary:—"Besides the pastor, Rev. E. L. Magowan, D.D., who teaches the Bible class, there are 42 teachers in the main school; and nine in the Infant Department. The Bible class contains the large number of 270 members, the average attendance being 118. This

class has a separate library of 763 volumes. In the Infant Department, there are 275, the average attendance being 126 little ones. During the last year they learned and recited 18,721 verses, and contributed nearly \$90 to benevolent objects. In the main school there are 315 scholars—a whole school contains 980 scholars—a regiment in the Sunday School army. The main school during the year recited 52,562 verses.

"The combined libraries of the school contain 1719 volumes."

FOUR YEARS ago the Broadway Tabernacle church in New-York took possession of its new house of worship. Since May 1859, the Society, retaining the ownership of the pews, has received in yearly payments, \$39,500; has raised for the extinction of the building debt, &c., about \$30,000. In the same period upwards of \$30,000, have been given by the church to various objects of benevolence; making a total raised for religious purposes in four years, of about \$100,000.

PETRA COOPER has given \$1000 to the Police Life Insurance fund in New-York, in testimony of his appreciation of the services of the police during the riots. Mr. A. T. Stewart has made a donation of \$5,000 for the relief of the firemen, police, and soldiers who were injured during the riots, and the families of those who were killed.

THE FASHIONABLE SEASON at Saratoga is now at its height. A correspondent of the Evening Post furnishes an interesting account of the characteristics and occurrences of this famous watering place. We make a few extracts:

"The great hotels are all swarming with guests, the streets are blocked with liveried servants, and the pleasant drives are lively with the costly equipages of the wealthy. The whole town is now the gayest, still in 'Vanitie Fair.'"

"The ladies visit each other in the elegance, taste and novelty of their toilettes. The life of a fashionable woman here, must be arduous in the extreme. Before breakfast comes the elaborately-trimmed morning dress, with open front, revealing the lace and embroidery of the under-skirt; before dinner the silks and satins, the last novelty in the way of coffee; and the whole inventory of a studied toilette; at tea, such modifications of the dress as a capricious taste may suggest; in the evening the 'hop,' with silks of a gayer pattern, jewelry in more profusion, looses of a costlier texture, opera cloaks, ornamental fans, and all the paraphernalia of the ball-room."

"Then the hot, stifling air of the hall, the odor of white kids, the ravishing sweetness of the music, the dizziness of the dance, the sentimental simpering of Julia, the elegant twiddle of Charles—these things make up the programme for the night. And then sleep to drown the unclassified weariness of the soul that finds its highest enjoyment in the pleasures of sense. Such is fashionable life at Saratoga. Strong, indeed, must be the recuperative force of the waters to enable the 'bellies of the season' to pass through this fatiguing experience and go away as strong as they came."

"Still, this is one of the most delightful of watering places, and, rationally enjoyed, affords the amplest opportunities for recreation and for recruiting the constitution. There are many people here who seem to understand the true use of the waters, and who are not content to be the devotees of fashion, who regard Saratoga as her most exalted shrine."

THE PRICE of Gold on Saturday was quoted at 126. Superfine Steel and Western Flour sold at \$4.20@4.80 per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE BOSTON Pilot asserts that General Meade is a Roman Catholic. The North American states, however, that the General is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and that his family occupy a pew in St. Mark's church Philadelphia.

THE STATE TREASURER has commenced paying the semi-annual interest on the State Debt, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. The whole amount, which is about one million of dollars, will, we understand, be paid in coin.

LAND is selling at exorbitant prices in the suburbs of Philadelphia. Less than an acre, at Chestnut Hill, brought recently four thousand five hundred dollars.

New School Minutes for 1863.

The Minutes of the Assembly for the year ending May, 1863, have been received. They present the following statistics, as reported to the General Assembly: Synods, 22; same as last year. Presbyteries, 106; gain of two. Ministers, 1,616; a gain of 61. Licentiates, 162; a gain of 11. Churches, 1,454; a loss of 12. Added on Examination, 4,744; and on Certificate, 4,079. Communicants, 185,894; a gain of 440. Adults Baptized, 1,556. Infants Baptized, 3,191. Contributions for Extension of the General Assembly, \$6,265.06; \$1,125 more than last year. Contributions to Domestic Missions, \$122,407.89; \$80,486 more than last year. To Foreign Missions, \$80,528.97; an advance of over \$1,000. To Education, \$49,362.78; an advance of over \$2,100. To Publication, \$49,569.04, an advance of over \$1,400. The amount of contributions reported is within a fraction of \$300,000—an advance of 20 per cent. upon the amount reported last year. The war has not interfered with the sustaining by our churches of the great objects of Christian benevolence. We have made healthful progress in this respect, amid its distractions and demands.—Christian Herald.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Spare Meetings. At prayer meetings they are called; spare meetings they ought to be called; says Spurgeon, "for sparingly enough are they attended."

Why is it so? Why are less than one-tenth of the members of the Church habitually present at the place of social prayer? It is not because the absentees do not admit that prayer is important. They confess that it is to the Christian as the breath of life. They profess to regard prayer as important. They profess to be those who are constant in their attendance at the prayer-meeting.

It may be said that they do not find the meetings interesting. Did they ever find prayer, private, social, and public, interesting? If not, what right had they to make a profession of religion? If prayer was once interesting, and is now not, it is because there must be a decline of spirituality. It is a decline in spirituality a sufficient excuse for neglecting social prayer? Certainly not; and yet do thousands do it to be

feared, it is owing that so many Christians neglect the prayer-meeting.

"I need the influence of the prayer-meeting to carry me through the week from one Sabbath to another," said one who was eminent for spirituality. "I get an impulse in the right direction on the Sabbath, but intercourse with the world turns off my attention from Divine things, and chills in some measure my feelings. The prayer-meeting in the middle of the week comes in and renews my strength and carries me through the remaining days of the week."

That man expressed the experience of thousands. The man who strives to keep his heart, who pays attention to the condition of his soul, will attend the prayer-meeting. He will not prize in order to be interested in the structure of the prayers or the exhortations; he will go to meet with God, and receive a blessing from him. The writer has never known an eminently pious soul willfully to neglect the prayer-meeting.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

United States Christian Commission. The Army Committee of Western Pennsylvania representing the U. S. Christian Commission, reports that in the month of July the following named persons have gone as delegates to the Army of the Cumberland, in Tennessee:

- Rev. W. W. Woodard, Saltburg, Pa.
Rev. T. S. M. Curdy, "
Rev. J. H. Brown, Freeport, Pa.
Rev. W. F. Keap, "
Rev. W. Galbraith, "
Mr. Isaac Huff, "
Rev. Robert McWatty, Mercer, Pa.
Rev. Wm. M. Grimes, Cadiz, Ohio.
Rev. T. D. Ewing, Theological Seminary.
As delegates to the Army of the Potomac:
Rev. J. E. Lapsley, Indiana, Pa.
A. H. Brown, "
J. R. Miller, "
Rev. E. E. Higbee, Pittsburgh.
F. A. Kammerer, "
Jas. B. D. Meads, "
As special delegates to the battle-field of Gettysburg:
Mr. Robert P. Nevin, Sewickley, Pa.
Mr. John Irwin, Jr., "
Mr. S. M. Finlay, "
Rev. E. S. Morton, Hookstown, Pa.
Rev. W. B. Keeling, "
Rev. Mr. Gaston, "
Rev. W. M. Ritchie, Harshville, Pa.

Our special delegates reached the field of Gettysburg, without detention, and labored faithfully among the wounded as long as their services were needed.

We have established a station at Camps Copeland and Howe, in charge of Messrs. John H. Boggs and Wallace Radcliffe. The Commandant and Surgeon have kindly granted us the use of a pleasant room in the Hospital building, from which reading matter is distributed to all soldiers who will receive it, and hospital stores given to those who need them.

Religious services are held every Sabbath, and prayer-meetings during the week.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names of donors and their contributions to the cause.

Also contributions of clothing, fruits and reading matter from Mrs. Lowers, Mrs. Wallingford, Miss Dickson, Mrs. Dickson, A. Friend, Mrs. Kennedy, Geo. Kennedy, Mrs. A. K. Kennedy, Mrs. E. S. Black, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. C. H. Lathrop, Mrs. A. C. White, Mrs. M. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Black, C. Yeager & Co., 100 fans, Mrs. J. Birmingham, Mrs. J. H. Law.

From a friend—50 pieces of muslin, valued at \$500.

Proceeds of exhibition by children at the Crosses House, \$81.

Work done in City Hall by the Ladies—418 shirts, 216 pairs drawers, and 350 bandages.

If in the great pressure of the past month, we have failed to make some acknowledgments, we hope our friends will pardon us. The following articles have been forwarded to the hospital and camps of our armies, and distributed by the delegates of the U. S. Christian Commission:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Lists various supplies and their amounts.

One box from Ladies of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county.

One box from Ohio township School District No. 6, Beaver county.

Two boxes from Ohio township School District No. 4, Beaver county.

One box of clothing from Ladies of Brighton township District No. 6, Allegheny county.

One box of hospital stores from Ladies' Christian Aid Society of Phillipsburg.

One box of hospital stores from Christian Aid Society of Industry School District No. 2.

One box of hospital stores from Ladies of M. E. church and school, Saltburg, Pa. Ten boxes from unknown donors.

Two boxes from Soldiers' Aid Society of Beaver county.

One box from Ladies of Neville Island, Westmoreland county.

One barrel of dried apples from Mr. Geo. W. Hahn, Allegheny City.

One box from Miss B. Finney, Elizabeth, Allegheny county.

One box of hospital stores from the Union Relief Society of Shaler township.

Three boxes of fruit and one box of clothing from the Aid Society of Clinton township, Butler county.

One box of hospital stores from Mrs. S. Bar, Dayton, Armstrong county.

One box of fruit from Mrs. M. B. Patterson.

Two boxes from the Ladies' Christian Aid Society of Cannonsburg.

One box from the Ladies' Society of Rochester.

One box from congregation of Rev. S. Patterson, New Galilee, Beaver county.

One box from scholars of the 1st U. P. Sunday School of Mercer, Pa.

One box of clothing, one barrel of fruit, and one keg of butter from Ladies' Aid Society of New Castle.

Three boxes of hospital stores from Soldiers' Aid Society of Hillsdale, Pa.

One box of hospital stores from School District No. 3, Westera township.

One box and two barrels of hospital stores from Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Buffalo, Washington county.

Two boxes of hospital stores from South Beaver Christian Com. Society.

One box and one bag of hospital stores from Pigeon Creek church, Washington county.

One box of clothing from two ladies of Grace church, Mt. Washington.

One box of clothing from Soldiers' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh.

One box of clothing from 4th School District of Industry, Beaver county.

Two boxes from Aid Society of West Deer township.

One box of clothing from Mahoningtown Ladies' Aid Society.

One box of hospital stores from J. Wallace, Jr., Brownsville.

One box of hospital stores from Rev. M. Watty's church, Mercer, Pa.

Three boxes from Ladies' Aid Society of Pigeon Creek U. P. congregation, Washington county.

One box of 70 cans of fruit from ladies of Clinton, Butler county.</