Presbyterian

PITTSBURCH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863.

Jacobus' Notes on the Gospel by Matthew, have been published in Edinburgh, Scotland, with high commendations. Over thirty thousand copies of this excellent work have been sold in the United States; and it is destined to a still widening field of influence.

Lafayette College, Pa .- It is the lot of this institution to be again deprived of a President. Rev. G. W., McPhail, D. D., has resigned, and is about being associated with Professor E. D. SANDERS, D.D., in the Sander's Institute, Philadelphia. Lafayette College is under the care of the Synod of Philadelphia.

Thunkagiving for victory, is the title of a sermon presched by Rev. W. M. BLACK-BURN, at Erie, Pa., August 6th, 1863. The sermon is truly patriotic and Christian. It shows the lawfulness of a defensive war, and the propriety and duty of giving thanks for victory. There is not enough of religion in our national affairs. God's hand should be recognized in every event, and his law should guide all our conduct

Board of Publication .- We invite atten tion to the new publications of this Board and especially to the Marriage Certificate, and the Certificate of Reception. These are mainly for the use of pastors and church Sessions. The New Edition of the Revised Book of Discipline is also worthy of attention.

The Publications of the Board are for sale at the Presbyterian Book Rooms, Hand street, Pittsburgh.

Home Charms.—Every wise parent en deavors to make home the most delightful place to his children. Ease, security, plenty, peace, love, should reign there. One of the, home charms is music. A good musical instrument saves to home and virtue, many a son and daughter. Then let those who can raise the means, furnish their home with a good piano, or melodeon.

Our advertising columns will direct to where instruments and music can be ob-

Army Chaplains .- It is painful to know that a very large proportion of our resiments are without chaplains. According bers of the United States; but their con- vided always, that slaves who have entered to law, every regiment is entitled to the service of one of these important officers. The soldiers' parents, brothers, wives, the Christian press also, and Christians who have a voice in public matters, and the whole community, should insist that our brave, devoted, and exposed soldiers, shall have, in every regiment, the services of a good chaplain. See letter on our first

Danville Theological Sominary Tirts Institution has suffered exceedingly by the incidents of the war. The youth of Kentu ky have been engaged in the conflict beyond those of any other State. Kentucky has been a battle-field—the scene of the operations of armies and guerrillas ever since the outbreak of the rebellion. The Seminary has lived in the midst of difficulties. Its professors have been faithful both to their country and the Seminary. Their pens have fought battles for the Union; while, personally, they have attended

to their Professorial labors. The prospect now is, that Kentucky will have perfect freedom from invasion and alarm; and that the course of instruction in the Seminary will not be interrupted. The Seventh Annual Session will commence Sept. 29th. See particulars in the Directors' Advertisement.

Theological Seminary of the North West .-The Pitth Annual Session of this Institution will be opened on Thursday, 10th of September, in the Lecture-Room of the North Presbyterian church, Chicago, at which time Dr. Charles Elliott will be inaugurated as Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and an address will be delivered by him in the presence of the Board of Directors, Intil the new building is completed, rooms in the basement of the North church will be used for recitations and lectures." Board and lodging will be furnished to the students at two dollars and a half per week, and on arriving in the city they will obtain definite information as to boarding places, at Mr. HOLMES' Book Store, No. 170 South Clark Street.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. The next session of the Theological Seminary, at Allegheny will open on Monday, September 14th. The students will assemble at 4 P. M., in the chapel. The opening address will be delivered by Professor Wilson, on Tuesday morning at 10

The course of instruction will be complefe: The Professor-elect, Rev. Dr. Ar-WATER, having declined, the Department of Didactic Theology will be filled by Revs. Drs. JACOBUS and WILSON. The former will lecture to the Senior Class, and the latter to the Middle Class, throughout the

Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT will deliver a course of lectures on Pastoral Theology and Moral Science, in addition to his own branch.

Rev. CHAS. C. BEATTY, D.D., LL.D., accepts the appointment of the last General Assembly, as "Lecturer Extraordinary on Practical Theology." Arrangements are made for a course of

instruction in Elecution, by an experienced Professor in the Department.

aIt is greatly to be desired that students be present at the opening exercises. The necessary expenses at the Seminary may be brought within \$100, and should not exceed \$120. Worthy students who are in need can receive the requisite aid on early emplication to either of the Professors. a collectival in religion of A. Guenga,

PEACE AND RECONSTRUCTION.

long, nor with what foes yet to arise, nor when, nor whether at all, the end shall be attained. If we would have peace on the part, of State restoration. principle of reconstruction, there is a strong probability of soon attaining it by a hearty and vigorous sustentation of the Chief have sustained his originally avowed purpose, and as we at least, have not knowingly turned aside therefrom, to the right hand or to the left, let us for a few moments talk the matter over.

Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural, and his unmistakably, in accordance with his official oath, that he would recover the property stolen from the United States, and conserve the Union entire, and maintain the Constitution, and enforce the laws Congress also made a declaration of similar import. This was the end and purpose of the waging of the war, by "the powers that be."

Mr. Lincoln's views, and, as we believe those held professedly by loval men of all parties, both in and out of Congress, are expressed most clearly and emphatically by Secretary SEWARD, in his dispatch No. 3 to Mr. DAYTON, U. S. Minister at Paris. This dispatch was, of course, submitted to Mr. LINCOLN, and had his approbation, both as to sentiment and words. We quote:

"The condition of slavery in the several the disaffected States are to be conquered by the United States if the revolution fail: for the rights of the States, and the condiforms of administration, whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. In the one case, the States would be federin the other they would, as now, be mem- of those who shall claim under it. Pro- cently for the information of our readers stitutions and laws, customs, habits, and institutions in either case will remain the

STATEMENT the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he came into the administration, has always repudiated all designs whatever, wherever imputed to him and sented to by Congress and the people."

On this declared ground the Government and the people went in for the war. They would suppress the rebellion and restore the Union, using whatever force might be needful to this end, guided and limited all tian religion.

it to come? The armed power of the retime that the people were discussing the of inestimable benefit. obtaining the thing desired.

to our mind, at once, the thought that the plead with him. We may reiterate our gress. Confederates have some pride also, and that petition. We may, yea, we will, if we are the magnitude of their concern, and their pluck, entitles them to the respect implied night," under the pressure of a strong dein a formal treaty And it is not unusual for a discomfited foe to surrender on conditions. Life is saved thus. Yea, a victory earnest prayer ever uttered—the prayer in may be thus gained, which otherwise would Gethsemene—the intense desire iterated be lost. And even a culprit, sometimes, is thrice in the same words; and still conpromised leniency, or pardon on condition of cluding: "Not as I will, but as thou his yielding peacefully. Our rulers are ad- wilt." to them we leave it.

and the demands of general justice.

us most favorably. And the action of the contract of the contr case of Missouri. That State had a Seces pray in these words; and Southern Chris- footings of the figure columns in the table sion Legislature and Governor, who passed tians pray in these words. Lord, give us may hence be taken for the actual number the ordinance and endeavored, practically, peace—in thine own way; on thine own of ministers, churches, &c., &c., which to carry the State out of the Union. Fifty terms; a righteous peace. And let all hold themselves in connexion with the As-क्षक्षात्र सम्बद्धाः । स्वयं प

destroy forever. We shall have peace was, for long, the field of slaughter. But would prevail. peace by separation, peace by subjugation, there was a convention of the people, which | Such thoughts we often have, and we or reace by reconstruction. In which of revoked the ordinance of secession; and have tried sometimes to lead our fellowthes ways would we have peace come? If which deposed the traitor Governor and Christians in presenting them to a throne

State was restored.

(West Virginia is also an example, in

And Tennessee is now in a transition process. Delegates to a State Convention have been chosen in about half of the coun-Magistrate whom God has given us. And ties. Measures are in progress for the in as much as we and our readers generally election of State officers and Congressmen. The Congressmen will take their seats in the national councils, and the whole thing ministers and professors of our holy rewill go on as of old. Thus will Tennessee ligion to Bray constantly-without diotabe restored. The work is also beginning tion of terms—to Almighty God, for an in Louisiana, which already has two repre-

sentatives in Congress. It is likely soon first proclamation, and his first message to to be initiated in Mississippi. North Car-Congress, made the declaration fairly and olina is also agitating the question. No think that God's Spirit is acting? And conditions were imposed on Missouri when shall not we also be willing to commit the State. There is nothing, and there need be nothing, unless it be a want of wisdom, will be Peace and Restoration.

Pardon the masses; and subject the conspirators and leaders to the laws they have cess, and for an overruling providence broken, these laws to be righteously enforced. What shall be done with forfeited property? Let it follow the pardon, or

the conviction, of its owners. the revolution succeed or fail. There is Proclamation is Constitutional, as we be terms. not even a pretext for the complaint that lieve it is—that is, as a war measure and, of course, while the war lasts—then all those who have obtained freedom under it tion of every human being in them, will re- will be, adjudged forever free, and those main subject exactly to the same laws and who remained with their masters will be still slaves, and subject to State laws. But ally connected with the new confederacy; tutionality of the document and the status SEWARD, "to add TO THIS INCONTESTIBLE, turned to bondage. If it shall be made to

culties in any measures of peace and restothem, of disturbing the system of slavery ration which can be adopted. We could that any such effort on his part would be argument in response. But we stop for un constitutional, and all his actions in this, the present. Our readers know that we do direction would be prevented by the judi- not pretend to dictate opinions for them. cial authority, even though they were as- We but suggest topics and thoughts, and leave them to reach conclusions, under their own responsibility.

PRAY SUBMISSIVELY.

The Saviour in teaching his disciples to the while by the demands of justice, hu. pray, told them to say: "Thy will be manity and magnanimity, and by the Chris- done." God's will is always right; and it will always be executed. "His counsel

"God's elect," "cry unto him day and sire. But still, we will be submissive. We have, proceeding from Jesus, the most

equate to the decision of this question, and | Sometimes in prayer we can have a very definite idea of what is agreeable to God's A proclamation of amnesty is advised will, and in such cases we can be just as of release from penalties incurred; con- and they would ask God to do precisely serving, however, the majesty of the law, opposite things. This is the case at present with Northern and Southern Christians, A return of the States, one by one, the in the United States. All most earnestly nation allowing to them all their Constitudesire to be delivered from the national cational rights, is suggested as a proper, and lamity which now bears so heavily on the as the most likely mode of restoring the land. Lut how? One side says: "Di-Union. The Government will do well not vide the nation;" the other says: "Re- pose, with the usual high degree of accuto hamper itself by any minutely prescribed unite the nation." One cries: "Give us racy. The Stated Clerk has, in accordance form. The principle of a restoration is, the victory;" the other, with equal em- with a vote of the Assembly, abbreviated we trust, settled in the mind of the Ad- phasis, cries: "Nay, Lord, we are right; the statistical table. Until now, the names ministration, as before stated; but under give us the victory." What shall God do of ministers and churches in the South this principle there is room for much vari- for these his earnestly but diversely pray- had been reprinted from the reports last ation as to the circumstances. The gening children? And can be do anything received some of them dated April, 1860. eral feature of coming in by States, not while they are thus divided ? Now, sup- and others, April, 1861. This year the under formal treaties but by a proper re- pose they unite, and pray one and the same names of the Southern Synods and Pres turning to their duties, exercising their prayer. He has promised that if two shall byteries are given, but no details are added. rights, and submitting to the laws, strikes agree as touching anything they shall ask, Our recusant brethren are thus not cut off he will do it for them. Let all say: "Thy permanently from our connexion. We We have an example in point, in the will be done." Let Northern Christians merely suspend the enumeration. The

troops were introduced from other States, no rest till he shall hear and answer. Ver-Peace must come. The sword will not Battles were fought by them. The State ily, God would hear speedily. Such prayer

by separation, then we may take C. L. Legislature, and appointed another Gov. of grace. Just now they are forcibly re VALLANDIGHAM and FERNANDO WOOD, ernor, and authorized new elections. The called by an article we see quoted from the and others of that class for leaders, and ob- rebels were driven out of the State. Con- Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, of July 31st, tain the desired end at once. If by subju- gressmen were chosen; and were received and supposed to have been written by Hon. gation, we may follow the lead of WENDELL at Washington. Senators also. Another R. S. Donnell, Speaker of the House of PHILLIPS, CHARLES SUMNER & Co., and Legislature was chosen, and affairs went on Commons of that State. The writer argues be involved in slaughter, we know not how under the old Constitution. Thus the strongly for peace. He says: "The one great desire of the people of this part of the State is peace; peace upon any terms that will not degrade us." He then makes several suggestions, but adds: "I propose nothing definite." He then appeals to the friends of humanity, to public men and statesmen, to use their utmost efforts to attain the end desired. . "And lastly," he adds, "I would appeal to the

honorable peace." When such a sentiment comes from an eminent Southern statesman, may we not she returned to the Union; and, we pre- case to God? There is where the minister sume none will be exacted of any other of religion should desire to place it; and where all Christians should ask to have it decided. God is just; and good also. on one side or the other, to prevent the West of the North are his. They of whole South from thus returning, State by the South are his. The negroes are State, to its duty and its privileges. This his. All are to use his appointed means for ascertaining, and for bringing to pass What then shall be done with those who his will. But prayer, as really as legislahave taken up arms against their country? tion and the sword belongs to his ordained means prayer for enlightenment, for suc-Here then, where Christians, differ so diametrically in regard to terms, and vet so earnestly desire the same thing, should they not all pray for that one thing, and What shall be done with the Proclama- leave the terms to God? Each believes tion and the slaves? Submit all this also that he is right. All confess that God is to the decision of the regularly constituted just: Surely then we may all pray pray States will remain just the same whether courts. If these shall decide that the submissively pray without dictation of

> IMPORTANT INFORMATION. The Presbyter gives the following no

"Correspondents, and others who write to us on business, will do us the favor to see let the courts decide both as to the consti- to it that they pay sufficient postage on their letters. According to the new Post the service of the United States, and those sufficient postage paid on them, we are who have thrown off their chains in virtue charged double—that is the stamp or stamps "It is hardly necessary," continued Mr. of the Proclamation, shall never be re- put on by the sender, are counted as nothing, and we are charged doub e the amount originally due. In as large a correspondappear that any such belonged to loyal ence as an editor or publisher has, this kind masters, let the masters be compensated. of tax becomes rather burdensome. Our There may be, yea, must be, many diffi- only defence hereafter will be, in such cases, to pay no attention whatever to letters of this kind, whether on business or communications for the Presbyter, unless as it is expering the Constitution size long list of chiections to the plan our own interest is involved. Correspondand laws. The case, however, would not be which we favor; and could wish to may wish to may wish to may around the response But we ston for waste paper box, and others writing on waste paper hox, and others writing on their own business, may as well look to this matter and save what postage they do

We had, ourselves, thought of calling the attention of correspondents to this, having lately suffered considerably in the manner indicated. The words of our contemporary we hope will suffice.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

Among the many improved means of collecting and diffusing knowledge, is the In-- Peace then, on the principle of a restored shall stand; and he will do all his pleas ternational Statistical Congress. This body Union, is that at which we aim. How is ure." Do you ask: Why then pray at all? is composed, not of the representatives of Because God has enjoined prayer; and be- Societies, but of delegates appointed by bellion must be broken. And it must be cause he will teach us, by his Spirit, and their respective governments. The sesbroken by battles. But there may be other will produce in us desires agreeable to his sions are triennial, and have been held at contributive means. And it may be high will; and because he makes prayer a means Paris, London, Brussels, and Vienna. The meeting shortly to occur is to assemble at means and terms—for the terms tendered When we pray, "Thy will be done," we Berlin, (Prussia) September 6th. Most of may be one of the most effective means of pray submissively. The Saviour does not the civilized powers, send delegates, choosmean to teach us, by his prescribing these ing always men of eminence. The discus-Negotiations with the rebel Government words, that we must have no desires of our sions embrace the material interests and is one of the means suggested. We do not own; nor that we must suppress our de- resources of the nations of the world, the favor it. Possibly our opposition springs sires. Far from this, is the case. We Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Population, from pride; and here the good rule brings may tell God all our wants. And we may &c., &c., as connected with human pro-

> President Lincoln has chosen, as the representative of the United States, at the approaching session of this Congress, Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, of New-York. Mr. RUGGLES sailed for Europe on the 22d of August. He will be a worthy representative of his country.

Colored Prisoners - It was anticipated, in the employing of negro soldiers, that serious difficulties would occur. The time of difficulty approaches. A number of these men were taken prisoners, on Morris and This may be a very proper means to adopt, definite in the use of words. At other James Islands, near Charleston, and in acafter a tew more decisive victories. Just times we may be very uncertain as to what cordance with Confederate laws, are claimed now it would, we fear, be worse than use- would be for God's glory, and for our good, by Governor Bonham, of S. C., to be less. The enemy is yet too strong and too and for our neighbor's benefit, and for the dealt with according to the enactments of proud to accept of generosity as a gratuity. general welfare. In some cases, we and that State. Our Government has affirmed When the right time shall come we should our fellow-Christians may differ exceedingly that colored men in our service must, when rejoice to hear a truly magnanimous tender in desire; and if we would be definite we captured by the enemy, be treated as other captives, and be duly exchanged. Let the Government be fully sustained in this pur-

Minutes of the General Assembly .- The Assembly's Minutes for 1863 are published. The work is done neatly; and, as we supand accurate the cry, day and night; and give Gods sembly. thousand men were raised to this end, and iterate the cry, day and night, and give Gods sembly.

Muskingum College.—This institution has little disposition among American Baptists | Normal Department. The Catalogue for open communion. It says: 1863, names three graduates, and a total attendance of eighty-nine.

EASTERN SUMMARY. NEW-ENGLAND.

PANTHEISM exerts some little influence in the land of the Puritans, though its absurdities are too palpable to gain much credence among persons possessed of common sense. A correspondent of the Evangelist in noticing this system and its principal New-England advocate, Emerson, remarks: "'The world,' says Emerson, 'believes

in great men. They are its necessity. It must have them. The Hindu sage of Conmating character. Carlyle adores muscle, are impudent egotists, whose self-hood is their being's end and aim. He has done his best to commend arrogance and applaud effrontery. The Pantheistic philosophy cin do no better. Its disciples and advocates, true to their distorted notions of the Divine, claim for assumption all the value of intrinsic merit. They dwarf divinity to the stature of humanity, and then with facile logic make each a partaker of whatever belongs to the other.

THE Manchester Unitarian Herald, in an article on the differences between the Orthodox Christian and the Unitarian, makes the following statement, the truth of which most of our readers will readily admit :

"The theology of Orthodox creeds and the theology of Unitarians have not one feature in common. With regard to the method of proof, the authority appealed to, the doctrines believed, and the course of conduct recommended, they are wide as the poles asunder. Their teachings about Gon, Man, CHRIST, Salvation, the Bible, Heaven and Hell, are in every respect different. Hence, these two systems are mutually exclusive. If one is true, the other must be false; if one party is right, the other must be wrong. There is no possible room for compromise between them."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Evangelist, writing from Bennington, deplores the iniuries likely to result to New-England from the emigration of her sons to the dis tant West. He says:

"It has struck me with considerable force, since my sojourn in Bennington, that the time is coming when to see the Yankee are enterprising, and who push ahead, and those of this place are so enterprising that they push off about as fast as they are born, to the West, or anywhere, only so Milesians on the other, it is plain that New-England is going to cease to be News England, without considerable of a twist of the wheel which brings things about portion of females in the congregations, and in the absence of young people, and and even of children. Sabbath School and choir consist of men and women in advanced life, wearing spectacles, and getting hard of hearing."

Persons engaged in the oil business in in the following item from an Eastern ex-

change: Prof. Abner Morse, of Boston, writes from Swanzey to the N. E Historic-Genealogical Society, that in searching with success for more traces of the ancient Northmen, he has ascertained the existence of Petroleum in Bristol County, in such prospective quantities that when art light their streets and work shops without Pennsylvania.

ABOUT fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed in Boston for the purpose of organizing colored regiments in the South and Southwest.

Boston, August 31. It commenced in the Atlantic Works, where the Monitor turrets are constructed. The building, with four nearly finished turrets, are greatly injured. Except for such as may be dismissed for The destruction of the machinery will cause legal causes of exemption, we can perceive much delay in finishing work for the Navy. | no other practicable method of securing The loss is estimated at \$300,000; about half the amount being covered by insur- the various considerations, which forbid

NEW-YORK.

IN HIS LAST letter from "under the trees," Irenæus, of the Observer, mentions that, on the Sabbath previous, the little rural church near which he temporarily resides, contained among those assembled for worship some ten or a dozen ministers, most of whom were from the from the letter the following in regard to these clergymen and their sermons:

"Dr. Shedd-is-an- intellectual preacher, and carrying the hearer's convictions by his regular systematic approaches to the citadel of the heart through the understanding. Dr. Rice preached with a marvellous combination of simplicity with power, unfolding the Gospel with great clearness, and bringing it with practical application directly to the conscience and heart. His audience are held in fixed, solemn attention, and go away deeply impressed. * * *

perfect models of success in the two modes of preaching. Both are masters: teachers Israel. Both have been Professors in well be studied by young preachers, as exusdript: it would be as great a pity for Dr. Rice to carry his into the pulpit."

a Collegiate, a Preparatory, a Female, and a to make any concessions on the subject of

"We have yet to hear of the first American Baptist church in which a vote could be obtained for the practice of what is called open communion, or of the first American Baptist pastor who would deem it safe to preach a sermon advocating such com-

The majority, however, of intelligent Baptists in the United States are, we think, strongly opposed to the Bible Revision scheme; and large numbers are in favor of a reunion of the Baptists with the American Bible Society. A New-York correspondent of the Boston Baptist organ, the Watchman, says of such a reunion:

"This were a consummation, certainly, most deveutly to be wished; and it is well cord against these postulates may fear no known that a large number of most influcontradiction. But his great men find ential brethren, Pedobaptists and Baptists, no place in any Christian mode of esti- have their hearts set on its accomplishment. May there be no too nice stickling for and thinks Hercules the highest type of terms, and standing out for first overtures the kuman. Emerson regards audacity as on either side. In such endeavors to heal the chief virtue, and writes with contempt alienations among brethren, they who move of the Christian graces. His great men first and furthest toward reunion, where principle is not sacrificed, are most praiseworthy.'

> IT IS SURELY a matter for regret that so many of our city churches are closed during the warm season. It appears that a larger number than usual of the New-York churches were closed during the month of August. In adverting to the subject, the Observer says:

"Early in the Summer we stated that we had the names of several clergymen, who were willing to supply vacant city pulpits during the hot weather. This announcement induced several clergymen more to send us their names; but not one congregation applied for a supply! Our 'Inteligence Office was therefore of no uso to preachers or churches. Still, we are not disposed to recede from the opinion that every Christian church, in city and country, ought to be open every Sabbath day in the year for the public worship of God. It ought to be a house of prayer, preaching or

An Exchange says of the revival work connected with the labors of Rev. Mr. Hammond, in New York State:

"In Rochester, about nine hundred on one Sabbath united with the various churches. In Utica six hundred conversions are reported. In Auburn over one hundred united with the churches at the last communion, and a large number are expected to unite at the next."

As was to BE EXPECTED, there has been no lack of applicants to the Commission on Claims for damages sustained during the late riots in New-York City. The claims already filed call for nearly two mil in history so long, you will have to go West. lions of dollars, in sums of from ten to two It is the young people of all countries that hundred thousand dollars. The Examiner, in an article on the Riot Claims, says:

"Not a few claim remuneration for the loss of business; many for watches or jewthey get away; and between this drain of elry taken from them by rioters, or lost in young on one side, and the influx of the the crowd; some for wounds received: numbers for depredations too trifling to be even mentioned. There are claims for damage by chance shots, by mistakes of policemen, for grounds trampled by soldiers, for damages occasioned by being protected; for fences, books, papers, wash-vulus. Our Asylum is one of the most reasonable-

Western Pennsylvania, may be interested sheet—with many exceptions, of course is a sickening display of mortal meanness and cupidity. It is a pity that there are men enough in New-York, mean enough, to try to get a million dollars' gain from such a public misfortune. And the most of the very class that favored and instiga-

AT THE LATE annual Convention of the shall have furnished a cheap method of re- Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western fining it, Taunton and other places may New-York, a special committee having been drawing from the ocean or the oil wells of appointed to take into consideration that portion of the Bishop's Address which related to the drafted clergy of the diocese, the following report was presented:

"After due consideration of the subject, the committee are of opinion that the seve- vives their parents. A SERIOUS LOSS by fire occurred in East to contribute a sufficient sum to pay the commutation permitted by the law, and thus exhonerate the clergymen whose names have been drawn, from a service mcompatible with their high and sacred calling. their release from active military duty. that the ministers of the Church should become engaged as armed soldiers in the conflicts of war. It would be a spectacle dishonorable to the Church, derogatory to the ministerial office, and detrimental to the cause of true religion. It is not to be doubted that the laity of the diocese will cheerfully and promptly respond to a call

THE POLICY of confining the nominations city of New-York. Among these were Dr. to vacancies in the West Point Military Shedd, of the Brick church, and Dr. Rice, Academy, is regarded by many as exceedingof the 5th Avenue and 19th Street, the ly objectionable. Hon. Henry Barnard LL. former of whom preached in the morning, D., of New-York, in an address to the God, he continued to bear his affliction Teachers' Convention, in Chicago, re-

"The half of all the appointments made philosophical, instructive and convincing, down within the first year, from the want light affliction, which is but for a moment, under the present system have broken holding the attention by his close reasoning, of preparation and vigor, and aptitude of mind. Out of four thousand young men. who have entered the Academy, less than two thousand graduated, and of these graduates not one half proved as serviceable to the country as those whom a selection by open competitive examination would have sent to the institution." And a signature

A REPORTER of the Yew-York News, in speaking of the treatment of the rebel pris-"Our two preachers of last Sabbath are oners confined on David's Island, says:

"Their relatives and friends in Dixie may rest assured that they are as well off as their injuries permit, and much better than Theological Seminaries. Both of them may they could possibly be in any sort of a hoswell be studied by young preachers, as examples of the power of perfect fraining and experience, in the manner of exhibiting Divine truth. It would be a great misfortune if Dr. Shedd should lay aside his manisland without question."

In any sort of a host the donated to the different Boards of the Church the full amount of what he had quality, and free to wander over the entire bumble and donated to the different Boards of the Church the full amount of what he had good neighbor, a constant friend, and is humble and donated to the different Boards of the Church the full amount of what he had good neighbor, a constant friend, and is humble and donated to the different Boards of the Church the full amount of what he had good neighbor, a constant friend, and is humble and donated to the different Boards of the Church the full amount of what he had good neighbor, a constant friend, and is humble and donated to the different Boards of the Church the full amount of what he had good neighbor, a constant friend, and is humble and donated to the different Boards of the Church the full amount of what he had good neighbor, a constant friend, and is humble and donated to the different Boards of the Church the full amount of what he had good neighbor, a constant friend, and is humble and donated to the different Boards of the Church the full amount of what he had good neighbor a constant friend, and the church the full amount of what he had good neighbor and the church the full amount of what he had good neighbor and the church the full amount of what he had good neighbor and the church the full amount of what he had good neighbor and the church the full amount of what he had good neighbor and the church the full amount of what he had good neighbor and the church the full amount of what he had good neighbor and the church the full amount of what he had good neighbor and the church the full amount of what he had good neighbor and the church the full amount of what he had good neighbor and the church the full amount of the chu island without question."

THE PRICE of Gold, on the 28th ult., was quoted at 124, and Exchange on London at 137 per cent. Superfine State and Western Flour sold at \$3.85@\$4.45 per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE HONORARY DEGREE of D.D. was recently conferred on Prof. E. D. Saunders, of this city.

THE FOLLOWING Government Prizes were sold lately in Philadelphia: the prize steamer Kate Dale, for the sum of \$15,-800; and the captured brig Lizzie, for \$9,500. Five hundred and twenty-seven bales of captured cotton were also sold at an average of sixty-two cents per pound.

DR. J. JANVIER WOODWARD, of Philadelphia, assistant surgeon in the army, is writing a medical history of the war, which will embrace a large amount of matter of great value to the scientific world. One volume, which includes Dr. Woodward's experience on the Peninsula with the army of the Potomac, and his practice in the Surgeon General's office up to July, 1862, has been completed. The next volume, which will bring the medical history of the war up to July, 1863; will be completed sometime during the coming year.

For the Presbyterian Ban The Christian Commission.

The operations of this humane and patriotic institution, I have had opportunity to observe. Its benevolence is demonstrated by its beneficence; its kind intention, by its good deeds. Soldiers sick, wounded. and dying, have participated of its benefits. Its provisions and officers contemplate the welfare of their souls, as well as the relief of their suffering bodies. By its age cies, it has been prompt in attendance, and liberal and judicious in its ministrations, amid the sad and terrible scenes that follow the pattle. It is the helper of the faithful Chaplain in those scenes of suffering, as well as in the routine of his ordinary duties in camp and hospital. Chaplains, surgeons, and the whole army, appreciate the kindness of the Christian people extended to the needy and suffering through the

Christian Commission. I am the more solicitous to offer this public tribute to the efficiency of the Com: mission, because some remarks formerly made, on what I deemed, and still deem, an impracticable proposition, have been supposed to imply a doubt as to the usefulness of the institution.

I close this brief and sincere testimony with the sentiment with which I closed those remarks, the wish and prayer, that the Christian Commission, as the almoner of the Christian people, acting within its ample and appropriate sphere, may extend its usefulness to the utmost boundaries of its liberal aspirations.

JOHN F. McLAREN, Chaplain 10th Reg. Pa. Res., 5th A.C

> For the Presbyterian Banner Rev. William D. M'Cartney.

This devoted servant of Jesus Christ, died, after a lingering illness, occasioned by a decline of vital powers, at his residence in Columbiana County, Ohio, on the 27th of July last, in the fifty-eighth year

Mr. M'Cartney was born in Columbia County, Pa., in the year 1806. Being favored with pious parents, he was early dedicated to God in baptism, and trained woman asks \$10,000 for the loss of her up in the nurture, fear, and admonihusband—another rates her helpmate at tion of the Lord. When he was sixteen \$3,000. Of all the claimants, the Orphan | years of age, he made a public profession of religion in the congregation of Derry, then under the pastoral care of Rev. John "It is probable that not more than half B. Patterson. About this time he began these claims ever ought to be allowed. The to entertain a desire for a liberal education, with a view of entering the Gospel ministry. In the year 1828, he commenced his classical studies under the direction of Rev. George Scott, pastor of Mill Creek church, Beaver Co., Pa., by whom he was introduced into Washington College. He vociferous will be found to be individuals graduated in this institution in the year 1832... He studied theology in the Western Theological Seminary; and was licensed by, and first settled in, the Presbytery of Washington: Shortly after his settlement in West Liberty church, he was married to Miss Maria J. Stewart, daughter of Mr. Thomas Stewart, of Claysville, Pa. Mr. M'Cartney afterwards labored in the Presbytery of Steubenville, and died in connexion with the Presbytery of New Lisbon. Mrs. M'Cartney died five years ago. She had four children, only one of whom sur-

Mr. M'Cartney possessed a clear and discriminating mind; he was an accurate and sound theologian, and an earnest and vigorous thinker. His preaching was doctrinal and instructive; and had it not been for a bodily infirmity under which he labored, his ministrations, by the Divine blessing, would have been eminently successful. This thorn in the flesh, which in such a special manner interfered with his usefulness, was a dimness of sight. Whilst prosecuting his studies in the Seminary. his sight began rapidly to decline. He was soon unable to read; and in a period afterwards, he could not recognize the face of his most intimate friends. This defect of sight, by cutting him off from access to books, and by disqualifying him from becoming acquainted with the people of his for such pecuniary aid as the emergency in the ministry. On account of this decharge, was a serious obstacle to his success fect of vision, for the last few years he had no regular charge, but always when his health permitted, he was eager for an opportunity to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ. Although the deceased was with resignation and fortitude. He complained not of his hard lot, nor of the heavy hand which was pressing so severely upon him. Amid all his troubles, he was cheerful and social, realizing that "our worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

Mr. M'Cartney was remarkably conscientions in his pecuniary transactions. He appeared to have embraced thoroughly, and to have acted upon, the precept of the Apostle, "Owe no man anything." As an instance of this conscientiousness, I may cite an example. Whilst prosecuting his studies for the ministry, he obtained aid from the funds of the Church; and in the disposition of his property, although his pecuniary circumstances were limited, and he had a daughter and relatives to whom he might have bequeathed all his assets, humble and devoted Christian. His end USUAL, at Cozzen's Hotel, West Point. It arms of death. His body rests in the According to the Examiner, the N. Y. is said that he is engaged in preparing a memoir of his life and times.

According to the Examiner, the N. Y. is said that he is engaged in preparing a Bethel graveyard, in the blessed hope of a glorious resurrection.

R. H.