Reading Sermons.—For some good thoughts on this subject, note a paragraph in the letter of our European Correspondent.

pr. Duff .- We regret the necessity which compels this devoted missionary to leave the foreign field. He returns to recruit impaired health.

The Western Theological Seminary is now open, and students are arriving. The Introductory Lecture was delivered by Prof. WILSON, on Tuesday morning. The prospect is fair for large accessions of students.

Rev. Dr. Massie, bearer of the address of four thousand seven hundred English and French pastors to this country, proposes to present the address to the Christian people of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday evening at 71 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian church. Wood Street. All are invited to attend.

N. B. Several pastors in Pittsburgh have been consulted, and they advise that the above be substituted for the usual · Wednesday evening meeting.

DECEASE OF REV. C. C. JONES, D.D. The Presbyterian gives some particulars relative to the death of Rev. C. C. Jones. D.D., a former Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions. He died at his residence in Georgia, on the 16th of March last. We knew him well and most pleasantly. He was one of the most amiable of men, and of the most devoted of ministers. For the temporal comfort and eternal salvation of the colored people, he labored with intense desire and great efficiency. We of the North thought him mistaken in some of his views in regard to what would be of the highest benefit to the black race. but he claimed that living among them from his youth, he knew their character, wants and capabilities far better than i was possible for us to know them. Hence our opinions he set down as mere theories : his own he regarded as truths founded on knowledge. Dr. Jones' health had been delicate for

several years. It was on this account that he resigned his Secretaryship in the Board of Missions. For some two or three weeks before his death he was quite feeble, but not confined to his bed; and until the day on which he died, was wont to ride or horseback. On the morning of that day he attended worship in his parlor and took breakfast with his family. The forenoon he spent in his study. In the afternoon he lay down, and died so peacefully that the moment of life's departure could not be distinctly observed.

Thus we pass away. Why be deeply troubled with life's cares? Why suffer alienations to arise, or to be protracted? Our Lord bids us cherish his spirit, and love one another, and be ready for a blissful union above.

DECEASE OF REV. A. B. BROWN, D.D. Rev. ALEXANDER B. BROWN, D.D., ex President of Jefferson College, died at his

residence near Canonsburg, Pa., on the 8th

inst., aged fifty-five years. A good man has finished his labors and gone to his rest. Dr. Brown entered the ministry early, and though not very aged at the time of his decesse, he accomplished a vast amount of labor, both as a pastor and teacher. In the Presidency of Jefferson

College, he succeeded his venerated father, Rev. MATTHEW BROWN, D.D., a chair which he filled admirably. The following is from an intimate friend

of the deceased:

DIED-At his residence, near Canonsburg, on the 8th inst., Rev. A. B. BROWN, D.D., ex-President of Jefferson College, aged 55 years.

The announcement of Dr. Brown's death, though not unexpected, will be received with sadness by a large circle of the friends and former pupils of the deceased. Few ever depart from among us more truly beloved or more deeply regretted. The character of Dr. Brown was one of singular beauty and excellence, most appreciated by those who knew him most intimately. Diffident and unobtrusive, he shrank from all exhibition, and yet manifested firmness, conscien tiousness and courage in the discharge of duty. As a pastor, he was loved and revered by the people to whom he successive ly ministered. In his preaching, there was a remarkable combination of sound instruction and exquisite taste—qualities which would have adorned the highest spheres of pulpit influence. In his friendships, he was genial, affectionate, constant, and unselfish. His life was especially identified, as a Professor and President, with Jefferson College, which, under his administration, reached a high degree of prosperity. Increasing bodily infirmity made the resignation of his office indispensable. His latter years were passed on a farm, and in ministering to the church at Centre, which

is but a few miles from Canonsburg. In his religious experience, Dr. BROWN was constitutionally predisposed to desponding views, and never enjoyed the comfort of full assurance, nor shared in the raptures which some possess. But his whole life attested the reality of his picty. In his last days he rested in a peaceful trust and hope, and departed tranquilly, retaining, till a few hours before his death, the clear and vigorous actings of his mind, and giving characteristic utterances in regard to his family, the College, the country, and the Church, which are embalmed in the memory of his friends.

It is a melancholy satisfaction to his surviving relatives to know that his disease proved, by examination, to be beyond the reach of medical skill, and that all was done to alleviate what could not be cured. His remains rest in the secluded graveyard of Centre. He has left a stainless reputation and beautiful example, as a precious legacy to his household and friends. His memory will long be fragrant as Lebloved in life and mourned in death.

D. H. R. [We furnished slips containing the above. to the daily papers in time for their issue

THE NEW COMMANDMENT. new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another .- JESUS CHRIST. A new commandment I write unto you, that loveth his brother abideth in the light. THE APOSTLE JOHN.

The newness lies in this, that the com-

Here then we join issue with the obiec United States. tor; and our appeal is to the revealed er's or speaker's words. The whole sentence reads thus: "A new commandment ed in the words which we have italicised-"as I have loved you." Now, how did Jesus love his disciples—we among the better than himself? The new command- duced not to prosecute his plans. ment'then, enjoining love as Christ loved

And this, strange as it may seem, is consonent with reason. God is infinite, and is LEON. to be loved, not only better than self, but supremely-with the whole heart, soul, strength, and mind. Our neighbor is our They glory in the flag and the Constituequal, and is therefore to be loved as ourself. The Christian is a regenerated South have a mutual adaptation to each the Divine nature; a higher love is there- | The ties of blood, and personal friendships,

regarded with a superior love. And this all corresponds with the tenor taught his disciples to wash one another's love, in honor preferring one another." "Let each esteem the other better than himself." "All of you be subject one to another." "By love serve one another." And it was this spirit, this new commandment, which induced the converts of the day of Pentecost, "as many as were possessors of lands or houses," to sell them, and with the price received to sustain the brethren who were then there as strangers.

"as every one had need." In the actual manifestation of this lovethis preference of the brethren to ourselves -we will be guided by the circumstances in which God may place them and us. If we are diligent and honest students of God's | Peace. Word, if we cherish the spirit of CHRIST. if the same mind is in us which was in him, we are not likely to be in any distressing straits to know what is our duty; but if, at any time, there should a doubt arise, let it be solved by inclining to the side of ful and well written. It ably advocates the lihood that we will ever love too much.

A NEW ENPIRE .- LOUIS NAPOLEON.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, Emperor of France, is regarded as the most astute politician of the day—able to keep his own counsels and the ignorant masses of their people. They divine those of others; competent to scheme also have an intense dislike of the governand under-scheme; ever ready to promise, ment of their country. Now suppose Iredecree, and bargain, and then wise to explain, interpret, vary, or raise difficulties so as to have a reason to modify or retract, and long has Ireland borne the hated yoke of thus get out of unanticipated difficulties. the Saxon; but really it is a rebellion in It may be possible, some times, to know the interest of Romanism, and it enjoys the what he wishes to do, and even what he means to do just at the moment; but what

he will do, is not easy to foretell. NAPOLEON III. has made it very clear that he wishes to divide the United States. It is also pretty manifest that he meant to and whether he will prosecute his purpose, depends on circumstances. He has already

and Russia to be neutral, the way then is rity of the nation. Your public men would clear. The Southern Confederacy will then not express their sympathy with the rebels, nor your Times sneer at the efforts made be established, with MASON and DIXON'S to put them down. Your religious newsline for its Northern border; and the Mex-The commandment which enjoins mutual | ican Empire, under MAXIMILIAN, or some | thing to be gained by such a conflict,' nor love, is, we should think, an old command. one else, will be made a verity; and other | would they look on both parties as 'equally ment. Men had it from the beginning. It things will be arranged as best they may. belongs to "the law and the prophets." Or if England and Russia will both agree "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," to neutrality, and if Spain will cooperate, all that was loval in Ireland, would require is a written precept since the time of Moses. the programme, slightly modified, will still the rebellion to be put down at any and at What then is there new in the command- be executed. (We of course speak on the ment as given by JESUS CHRIST, and as supposition that the Southern people can written by JOHN? It is not new in that be still led by the conspirators—a thing though you might feel assured that it was it enjoins love to the brethren; for the which becomes more and more doubtful, as at the bottom of all the trouble, the real term neighbor embraces all the human our armies make advances and gain victo- cause of all the calamities. You would not

The contemplated Empire is meant to mandment enjoins a higher love. The old have the City of Mexico as its Capital, and commandment bade us love our neighbor to embrace all of the present Mexico, and as ourselves; the new commandment re- all of Central America, and all of Texas as quires us, that is, it requires Christians, to far as the Sabine river. It would thus be love each other better than ourselves. Is bounded on the South by the Isthmus of the thought strange to our readers? It Darien, on the West by the Pacific. on the ought not to be strange, either in language North by ----, and on the East by trying to do. You would stand for your or emotion The unregenerate may think the Confederate States. It would possess it strange. They may reply: "This is a rich gold and silver mines, and one of the hard saying. It is enough to love others finest cotton regions. And it would have as ourselves; but never can it be required the Confederate States in alliance, and of us to love others better than ourselves." separating it, by a long distance, from the evils, than we should suffer in consenting

· Such is part of a grand scheme, partially Word. The quotation from JESUS CHRIST, developed. Can it be made a reality? at the head of this article, is imperfect. That, of course, depends upon an overrul-Many mistakes are made, and some of them | ing and all-controlling Providence. But are sad ones, by taking only part of a writ- God works by means. He uses man to control man. Selfishness meets and combats selfishness. Ambition interferes with I give unto you, that ye love one another; ambition. Jealousy often defeats combias I have loved you, that ye also love one | nations, and breaks up cunningly laid plans. another." The point of newness is present- and prevents the accomplishing of evil

As the plot would work immense evil for the United States, we are deeply interested number, if we are truly his? Did he not in looking for means of relief; and we exlove them better than himself? Was he peet it, by the Divine favor, from three not rich; and did he not, for their sakes be- sources. 1st. Russia has a longing eye come poor, that they through his poverty upon Turkey, and the French becoming might be rich? Did he not humble him deeply involved in a war with the United self for them, and endure hardships, shame, | States would be her opportunity for moving and reproach? Did he not make himself a her fleets and armies, and possessing her- her with that Jewish love for Jerusalem. servant for them? Did he not become sin | self of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, for them; bearing their sins in his own and then of all of European Turkey. Nabody? Did he not lay down his life for POLEON knows this, and will feel the rethem? And was not this loving them straining influence; and may thus be in-

us, is clearly this, that we shall love our STON and NAPOLEON may be, is exceed- the very purpose of aiding the enemy, but Christian brethren better than ourselves; ingly jealous of France, and could hardly, or, with a higher love than that which the by any price, be induced to acquiesce in a effective way to go for our country is to go old commandment requires to our neigh- scheme of French aggrandisement so im- against her enemies. We must stand by

3d. The masses of the Southern people have yet a lingering love for the old Union. tion. The productions of the North and and hence, for Christ's sake, he is to be is becoming more united.

A North cordially united and enthusiastic for the Union; proved such at the Ocof New Testament instruction. This was taber and November elections, and proved shall pledge itself to proseute the war unti the lesson given by our Lord, when he also by the prompt addition of three hundred slavery is abolished? Let me say to them thousand men to our armies; and, added to I have no sympathy with you. I know feet. And this is the import of such all this, a few more decided victories, would you only as enemies of my country. The Apostolic injunctions as these: "Be kind- make Russia still more our friend than she Temperance, of Abolitionism, of Republily affectioned one to another with brotherly is; and would open the eyes of England to see the entire justice of our cause, and the and shall be put down. It is not now put monstrous iniquity of all combinations to down, only because we have not been a disrupt a friendly country; and would enable Napoleon speedily to discover that this war, to be brothers. We are to know generosity, magnanimity, and all the noble- no man by his party name, but only as anti-Mexico from the domination of a faction, to withdraw his armies, and leave her to regulate her own affairs with perfect freedom.

It is for us-and we think God has given us the power-to put down the rebellion, and conciliate the South. Then will the new Empire become an abortion, the Powers of Europe will discover the justice of our cause, and the Western world will have of slavery to blind their eyes to the greater

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

A LETTER TO AN ENGLISH FRIEND, OR the American War, is the title of an anonymous pamphlet of 24 pages. It is respectliberality in thought, word, and deed. We National cause, and puts some well pointed are in very great danger of being deficient home-arguments to the English, especially in love; while there is but very little like when it compares "Ireland and Romanism" to "the South and slavery." Note a few of the writer's remarks. He says :

"We have the South and Slavery. You have Ireland and Romanism. The Romanist priests correspond closely to our slaveholders in one respect, in their power over land to be in rebellion—southern Ireland. Ostensibly it is for deliverance from English oppression—for independence; too sympathies of bigoted Romanists in other

honored in certain European circles of society. The Irish rebellion is countenanced by priests and bishops, and it enrols the ig- national prosperity, and its dependence on norant masses in its ranks, led by ambitions leaders after the type of O'CONNELL. like our 'poor white trash' in the South. set up an empire on the Gulf, whose centre | who are followers of JEFFERSON DAVIS. should be Mexico. But what he will seri- It is a rebellion without adequate cause: ously strive to execute, is not yet developed; it strikes deadly blows against the Queen's good government, and yet it demands to be let alone! All it wants is separation from England, and independence—that is all! conquered a large part of Mexico, and an- And it wants this for no other earthly reanounced as Emperor, MAXIMILIAN, the son than because the spirit of Romanism brother of the Austrian Emperor. But the is hostile to the enlightened policy of acceptance on the part of MAXIMILIAN is the British nation. In this case what would you do? Would you counsel the made to depend on guarantees; on the ap- Queen to let Ireland go? Would you come probation of other Powers; on the consent to terms with the bishops at the head of

If England can be induced to cooperate money or life in the scale against the integpapers would not feel 'unable to see any to be pitied,' or perchance to be rebuked with a self-righteous severity. The common voice of England and Scotland, and of every cost.

"You would not wage the war agains the Roman Catholic religion, however destroy the Romanist churches, nor overthrow by military force the superstitious ideas of the bigoted people; but you would at the same time rejoice that the war against the rebellion tended greatly to weaken the attachment of the Irish people to a religion that brings upon them such evils, and de stroys in their hearts the feeling of loyalty to your admirable Queen. In honest truth you would do very much what we are

Queen and country.

"And yet, you might counsel Her Majesty to let the Irish go, to recognize the kingdom of Ireland, with almost infinitely less of sacrifice and of the risk of terrible to a Southern Confederacy. Ireland lies across an arm of the sea from England you could be separated. But there canno be two Governments in this land. We must be one nation, whether its policy be anti-slavery or pro-slavery. No peace be tween the Union and the Confederacy could stand long."

TRUE PATRICTISM.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq., of Peterboro', N Y., was, in his earlier life, an ardent advocate of Colonization. For many of his later years, he was a devoted Abolitionist. Now he is an uncompromising friend of the Union. His country occupies the first place in all his earthly loves. In a speech at Albany, in August last, quoted with hearty approbation by the N. Y. Observer. Mr. SMITH said:

"To go for our country is to go for all her domain-to be unsectional-and to love which took pleasure even in her stones, and favored the dust thereof. He who is true patriot will never give up any portion of his country, even to secure the abolition of slavery. To go for our country is to go for her chosen form of government-fo 2d. England, however cordial PALMER- her Constitution-not to prate for it, for to favor it for its great principles of justice. liberality, and equality. But the most She may, and probably will, restrain NAPO- Government is not to stand by the coun-

In illustrating his position, he proceeds "I have said we must insist on the un conditional submission of the rebels. Our opposition to the rebels must also be unconditional. We must make no conditions on behalf of the Republican, Democratic person, renewed in the image of God, a other. Mountains, valleys, rivers, rail or Abolition parties—must make no conditemple of the Holy Ghost, a partaker of roads, &c., designate us as one country tions. If the rebellion triumphs, let all else die, for all-family, wealth, party-al would be worthless without a country fore due to him. JESUS CHRIST also owns are many and strong. The Confederate The rebellion must be put down at whatev him as a friend, a brother, a joint-heir: power is rapidly collapsing, and the North er cost, or at whatever sacrifice. The Re nublican or Democrat who is intent only or helping his party, is in league with the reb els. Are there abolitionists who will not

go for crushing treason unless Government true doctrine is-let come what may of canism, of Democracy—the rebellion must earnest in putting it down as the rebels have been in putting it up. We are, in ness of his nature require him, having freed rebellion men. In the course of my long life I have had something to do against intemperance and slavery; but since the bombardment of Sumpter, I have been ready to work with all against rebellionto work, if you please, with the greatest drunkard on my right and the greatest.pro slavery man on my left. If abolitionists refuse to work with me, without some pledge for the abolition of slavery, it is little to their credit that they allow the sin sin of rebellion. If, as some say, slavery and rebellion are one, then put down rebel

> This is true patriotism; entire Unionism Mr. SMITH occupies the "broad platform' of which we have often spoken. It is platform which all Christians should occu py. It puts country above party. It makes the maintenance of law, the paramount so cial duty. Whatever else, of an earthly nature, may be, or may not be, the rebellion must be put down; and union for its sup pression must be under the Government.

lion, and slavery falls with it."

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, PA.

It has been our privilege, several times to be present at Commencement exercises at Washington. This year we could no attend. We are, however, furnished, by one who was there, with the following

The Annual Commencement of this in stitution was held on the 2d inst. The Baccalaureate Sermon of the President Dr. John W. Scott, was preached on Sab ands, even as our southern aristocrats are bath morning, the 30th ult., from Ps. exliv 15—"Happy is that people whose God is the Lord." It was an able exposition of Divine favor.

In the evening of the same day, the Rev D. W. Fisher, by invitation, delivered the Inquiry, taking as his text 1. Thes. v: 21-Prove all things: hold fast that which is good." To a neat style and graceful delivery, the preacher added a logical analysis of the text and much weighty thought. bearing upon the right use of reason in matters of religion, with a highly salutary application to the case of educated young

Owing to the failure of the Literary Societies to secure a speaker, Tuesday evening was occupied with the valedictories of

Woods, of Missouri, and S. J. M. McCar-1 rell. of Pennsylvania, under-graduates, responded. The performances were highly creditable, and the audience manifested great pleasure. The audience on Commencement day

was large, and the performances were marked with more than the usual average ability. The order of exercise was as follows, viz: English Salutatory, by M. S. C. Kinkaid, of Morgantown, Va.; Latin and Greek do., by R. D. Wylie, Washington; Philosophical Oration, (Intellectual,) by H. M. Aikin, Washington; Do. do., (Natural,) by S. A. M'Clung, New Texas, Pa.; Eloquence, by J. Henry Sharpe, Steubenville, Ohio; Firmness, by P. H. Pitkin, Milfordton, Ohio; The Promise of Progress, by T. R. Ewing, Kent, Pa.; The Brightest the most Fleeting, by J. F. Jones, Valley Grove, West Virginia.; Tyranny of Fashion, by A. E. Smith, West Carlisle, Ohio; Actors in the Theatre of Life, by C. P. Dunaway, Merrittstown, Pa.; Time, Faith and Energy, by P. J. Cummings, Woldhonding, Ohio; and the Valedictory by H. S. Walker, Clarksburg, West Virginia. The honors of the class were given in the following order, from first to fifth, viz.: Messrs. Walker, Kinkaid, Aikin, M'Clung, and Wylie. Messrs. Kinkaid, Ewing and Cummings were excused from delivering the performances assigned to them.

In addition to those named as speakers. the degree of A. B. was conferred on Messrs. J. B. Ewing, Allan A. Hough, J. A Patterson and D S Smith The class was greatly reduced in size by enlistments thus devoted themselves to the country's service. Of these last, two have died of disease, and two have fallen in battle, the last of whom was the gallant Captain David Washington, while at the head of his company, on July 2d, 1863, at Gettysburg. The Trustees of the College conferred the degree of A. M. on the members of the

Esq., of Steubenville, Ohio, and J. D. Barrett, of Washington, D. C.

The degree of D. D. was conferred Church, and that of LL.D. on the Hon Humphrev H. Leavitt. of Cincinnati, O.

the Rev. J. H. Morrison, late Moderator of Seminary. the General Assembly of the Presbyterian The College maintains its high character, and withstands nobly the trials of these times of war. ALUMNUS.

CHRISTIAN OFFICERS. Religion can live even amidst the strife

and destructions of the battle-field; and give the sweetest of consolations in times the most trying. A writer from Gettysburg gives the following incident, after the battle. Thousands were there, dead and dying; and friends sought friends to administer kind attentions, but before much could be done, a movement was ordered. In the press of the occasion, it is stated bedside of Capt. GRIFFETH, of his staff, between whom and the General a strong last farewell. He closed the door, and at upwards of thirty thousand. after a brief interchange of sympathies, read to him the fourteenth chapter of John. He then knelt in prayer and commended God; and rising from his knees, clasped Thus the heroes parted. One went to seek the rebels against his Government: the other died in a few days in perfect peace: cordially acquiesoing in God's will, and firmly relying on the merits of his Saviour."

EASTERN SUMMARY. NEW-ENGLAND.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, which has its headquarters in Boston, is the oldest Foreign Missionary Society in the United States. Its total rerecipts for the financial year ending September 1st, are stated at \$380,500. The closing of the accounts may vary the amount slightly. It is thought that the vear terminates with the treasury free from The Annual Meeting of the Board is to

THE SIXTY-SECOND Anniversary of the New-Hampshire Missionary Society was celebrated at the close of last month. Among other items of interest reported. might even children accomplish toward the other religious purposes.

AT THE LATE meeting of the General Association of New-Hampshire, quite an earnest discussion took place on the question. Ought persons to be licensed to preach, the work of the ministry, but intend to ful recollection of your kindness." give the main part of their energies to some other calling. The Vermont Chronicle reports that in the discussion of this question, it was asked:

"Where is there any authority for such action of ministerial bodies? How can licensure be given consistently with the requirement of the Scriptures that the mincan it be done without degrading the profession of the ministry? On the other side it was asked, if you take men already in the ministry, for Professors and Presidents in Colleges, because they have obtained a fitness for these positions in their experience there, will you cut off the possibility of a young man's obtaining this fitness by refusing him the opportunity for improvement as well as usefulness, which even occasional preaching of the Gospel would give him?"

A REGIMENTAL CHURCH has been organized by the Connecticut 28th regiment, in service under Gen. Banks, and has

esting article on Daniel Webster as an Evangelist, at the same time, Dr. orator. The writer, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Expounder possessed to a degree surpassed

oratory. speeches, as compared with that of others. Having been once asked by a friend of the tion. We hope the Lord has a great blesswriter, "Mr. Webster, which of your own ing for them. productions do vou place first?" he replied, "My friend Mr. Everett prefers my speech on Gen. Jackson's protest. The mass of I ever made at Plymouth Rock."

NEW-YORK.

was held lately at Troy. No less than five quite a congregation was still on the outhundred delegates, clerical and lay, were present. Three days were occupied in the untouched. deliberations of the Convention. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and a new impetus was given to the Sabbath School cause. There was reported, from over 500 towns, an aggregate of 3,118 schools, 49,in the army, fifteen of its members having | 730 teachers, and 346,451 scholars. Much | destitution, however, remained to be deplored. The number of children in the State who cannot or will not enjoy the priv-Acheson, son of A. W. Acheson, Esq., of lieges of the Sabbath School, was estimated at half a million!

IT IS SAID that Dr. Shedd has concluded to resign his pastoral charge of the Brick class of 1860, and also on Robert Sherrard, Presbyterian church, and to accept the Professorship which was lately tendered him in the New-York Union Theological

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB died in Brooklyn on the 30th ult, aged sixty years. He was well known as a contributor to the religious press and as a writer of books for the young; and was especially distinguished as the author of the valuable "Cyclopædia of Missions."

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the distinguished diplomates who recently made an excursion in company to the lakes and rivers of New-York:

Mr. Seward, Secretary of State: Baron Gerolt, the Minister of Prussia; Mr. Molina, the Minister of Nicaragua; M. Tassara, the Minister of Spain; Lord Lyons, the British Minister; Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister; M. Mercier, the French ing such a sacrifice. Minister: M. Schleiden, the Hanseatic Major General Howard, in command of Minister; M. Bernatti, the Italian Ministhe Eleventh Army Corps, hastened to the ter; Count Piper, the Swedish Minister; M. Astaburaga, the Chilian Minister.

THE WHOLE NUMBER of visitors at Sarapersonal attachment existed, to take his toga during the present season is estimated

IT SEEMS that the President has deterthe General took his New Testament and mined to fill the cadetships at West Point that are left vacant by the operation of the rebellion, by the appointment of deserving his wounded friend to his covenant-keeping has received orders from Washington to send in the names of soldiers in his army him in one long, fond, weeping embrace. who are of the proper age and qualified for the position; and examinations of candidates are being made by Gen. Sherman.

JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, JR., son of Rev. Dr. Thompson, of New-York city, has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Second Regiment United States colored troops, under Col. William Birney, son of the late the office of the Gospel ministry and in-James G. Birney.

EMIGRANTS numbering one hundred and seven thousand have arrived at New-York since January—just double the number who came during the same time last year.

THE PRICE of Gold on Saturday last was

quoted at 129. Superfine State and Western Flour sold at \$3.95@4.45 per bbl. PHILADELPHIA.

According to the decision of Judge Cadwallader in the recent habeas corpus cases of drafted men, "the right of Congress to pass the conscription act is legally be held at Rochester, N. Y., October 6th. and constitutionally derived from that clause of the constitution giving Congress the power to raise armies, &c., which is distinct control over the militia."

ADMIRAL DUPONT having been offered a we notice that nearly one-fourth of the re- public dinner some time since by distinceipts of the Society during the past year guished citizens of Philadelphia, respectwas from Female Cent Societies. It was fully declined the honor proposed. In his stated also that, since their organization in letter of reply, he alluded in the most com-1805, these auxiliary Associations have plimentary terms to the officers and men world, our former fellow-member and bropaid into the treasury of the parent State under his command, who "won in battle a ther, Capt. David Acheson; and, Society the sum of \$60,000. How much foothold on the coast whence the rebellion had expelled every vestige of the national evangelization of the world, were they to authority, and held that coast for four hungive each a cent a week to missionary and dred miles with a grasp of iron, which the who have battled and fallen in defence of enemy strove in vain to break, and which Freedom's holy cause; therefore, foreign nations were compelled to respect." And for himself, he says: "Even if passing events have not already vindicated me, I can await the verdiet of history, and in peaceful pursuits that bid fair to wreath who do not intend to devote their lives to the meantime shall bear with me the grate- his brow with the highest of literary hon-

a net increase of one and a quarter million tons over the tonnage of the corresponding period of last year.

Singe the first of the year, about four ister shall have one main purpose? How million gallons of petroleum, valued at one million dollars, have been shipped from Philadelphia. This is claimed to be an ex- add, his noble regiment one of its bravest cess over the combined shipments of New- and most idolized captains. York, Boston and Baltimore.

Plains Church, Pa.—Ordination and Installa-

For the Presbyterian Banner

On Tuesday, Sept. 8th, Mr. John W. Potter was ordained, and installed pastor of we rejoice in the hope, that his was but a the Presbyterian church of Plains, by the transfer from the armies of the Union to Presbytery of Allegheny. The ordination the armies of heaven; and hence his in sermon was preached by Rev. W. W. McKinney, son of Rev. Dr. McKinney, editor

Resolved, That copies of these resoluadopted a constitution according to which of the Presbyterian Banner Rev. Mr. tions be forwarded to the family of the dethe administrative council consists of the Kean, of Freeport, presided, proposed the ceased; to Regiment Headquarters, 140th of the United States; on the acquiescence of the representative members of the graduating of his family in Austria, &c., &c., so that NAPOLEON has abundant room to execute his policy, or to vary it, or to abandon the project, just as circumstances may impede or favor.

Or fa

THE LAST Independent contains an inter- | spoon Institute," at Butler, was ordained Young making the ordaining prayer.

Mr. Potter takes charge of Plains church disputes Mr. Greeley's denial to Webster under very encouraging circumstances. of a place among the greatest orators of The congregation were not only unanimous.

America; and well shows, what we think in entering into their part of the engagevery few have ever doubted, that the Great | ment, but hearty and earnest. They seem much devoted to their young pastor. The attendance at church has increased about by no other, the essential elements of true one-third since he came among them. Ten new pews have been put in, and they are The following incident is related by Mr. all about taken. The attendance at the C., showing Webster's own estimate of his evening prayer-meetings is remarkably sinners are inquiring for the way of salva-

This old church seems to be renewing its age. The ladies of the congregation have encouraged the pastor by raising funds to paper the walls of the church, and carpet my countrymen probably prefer my reply to the aisles, so that Presbytery was gratified at Col. Hayne. But I prefer the first speech the improved appearance of the sanctuary. Dinner was also furnished in the churchyard, by the ladies, for the Presbytery and all the large assembly present, estimated THE ANNUAL CONVENTION of Sabbath by some to be near one thousand. The School Teachers of the State of New-York | church was crowded to overflowing, and de. After the wants of all were supplied,

> A most excellent spirit prevades the congregation—a willingness to do anything that will help forward the good cause. It is cheering to the friends of this old Zion to witness her present prospects. All that seems needed now is an outpouring of the Spirit from on High, till this field not only shall blossom as the rose, but bring forth fruit abundantly, to the praise of God's grace. For this we hope both pastor and people will earnestly, believingly, humbly, determinedly and perseveringly pray to the

more than twelve baskets full remained

Hearer of prayer. ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

For the Presbyterian Banner

in Memoriam.

Extract from the minutes of the Union Literary Society, on the death of Henry M. Graham, of Young's Battery, who died at Fort Delaware, July 22, 1863:

WHEREAS, God, in the mysterious dispensations of his providence, has seen fit to remove from this to another world our former friend and fellow-member, Henry M.

Graham; therefore, Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Graham, our Society has added to her list of losses another of her noblest spirits; one whose aspirations were ever after the pure.

the noble, and the good. Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of one whose rising star of manhood pointed unerringly to a bright and promising life of usefulness and honor, yet, this offering being required, we rejoice in the fact that it was laid upon the holy altar of our freedom; and we would bow in humble submission to the all-wise will of Him demand-

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved relatives of our deceased friend our heartfelt sympathy, and also ask them to rejoice with us in the consoling hope that he, having left us here, now enjoys a life of immortal vigor and unending bliss in that world where death and sorrow never enter. Resolved. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased; and for publication, to the Reporter and

Tribune, and the Presbyterian Banner. A. A. KUHN, S. J. M. McCarrell. GEO. DRIVER.

Washington College, Aug., 1863.

For the Presbyterian Ba Ordination.

At an adjourned meeting of the Preshvery of Washington held at Frankfort, June 16th, Mr. D. H. Laverty was ordained to stalled pastor of the church of Frankfort. In these services, Rev. W. B. Keeling preached the sermon: the Moderator, Rev. R. S. Morton, presided and made the ordaining prayer; Rev. S. F. Grier gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. J. Eagleson, D.D., to the people.

At the same meeting Rev. J. T. Fredericks and Rev. R. S. Morton were appointed a committee to install Mr. Laverty at the church of "Three Springs," the other part of his pastoral charge, which was done on the following Monday.

For the Presbyterian Banner. In Memoriam.

Extract from the minutes of the Union Literary Society, on the death of Capt. David Acheson, 140th Penna. Vols., who fell July 2d, 1863, while gallantly leading his men in the terrific battle of Gettys-WHEREAS, God, who reigneth, hath

called upon us to recognise the mysterions dispensations of his providence, in that he

suddenly summoned from the sanguinary battle-field of Gettysburg to the eternal WHEREAS, It is but fitting that we, as a Society, tender some tribute of respect to the memory of the honored and the brave

who have gone out from our midst, and Resolved, That in the death of Captain

Acheson, we recognise the blood-scaled pledge of that uncompromising fidelity which prompted him to abandon those ors; to bid adieu to that home hallowed UPWARDS of six million tons of coal and relatives who regarded him as their in its endearments, and to those friends have been received at Philadelphia since model of true nobility, that he might draw the beginning of the present year. This is his sword in defence of all that renders home sacred, and affords security to friends good government.

Resolved. That in his death, the Union Literary Society has lost one of her most gifted and highly-honored members : Washington College one of her noblest sons; his native town one of its most promising youths; and, from ample testimony we may Resolved, That, although we would not

alloy the sanctity of domestic grief by the intermingling of our sorrow, yet we would humbly ask the privilege of moistening the green bough of remembrance with the tear of heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved. That while we mourn our loss.

er v versom all more se Committee.