

Presbyterian Banner. PITTSBURGH, SEPT. 23, 1863.

The War. Unvarying success is but seldom the lot of mortals. Reverses are to be endured. They are not to be considered a necessity; for where a cause is good, and ability is possessed, and a due foresight is exercised, the progress, whether rapid or slow, should be without repulse, from the beginning to the end. And such we have always thought, and have more than once intimated, our own experience in putting down the rebellion. Our cause is righteous; and our power is fully adequate; and a due exercise of wisdom would have made every battle brought on by us, a victory, and every advance but the beginning of a permanent occupation. But it has not pleased Him who disposes of men and nations to give to our people and rulers the unanimity, the prevision, and the energy which are needful to the production of such results. We deserved chastisement at his hands. He has been administering it. And, as seems by late tidings, we may have yet more reverses to endure.

THE ADVANCE of Gen. Rosecrans and Burnside, noted last week, into East Tennessee, and the occupation of Knoxville and Chattanooga, was a triumph. From Chattanooga, Gen. Rosecrans advanced South some thirty or forty miles, to Dalton and Lafayette, in Georgia, evidently aiming at Rome, where the enemy has large military stores and workshops. The enemy, however, had not been idle. He had reinforced Dragg's army by large forces from Johnston's, Beauregard's and Lee's armies, enabling him to take the offensive.

On Saturday, the 19th, the enemy assailed our troops at about 11 o'clock, and the battle soon became general. It was fought with great determination, all day. The success was varied. Guns were taken and re-taken. Divisions were overpowered, driven back, reinforced, and advanced, on both sides; and at night the two armies occupied nearly the same ground on which the contest commenced.

The battle of Saturday took place in Georgia, on the road between Rossville and Lafayette. It was renewed on Sabbath morning, by the enemy, at 9 o'clock, and was severely contested through the day, with varied success. In the evening our forces retired to Rossville; and on Monday were reported at Chattanooga. Rossville is South of Chattanooga, and but a few miles beyond the Georgia line. Our loss is stated at 1,200 killed, and 7,000 wounded. Gen. Rosecrans is considered safe, and able to hold his position till Gen. Burnside can reach him from Knoxville; and it is said also that Gen. Grant is hastening to the aid of Rosecrans. This is doubtful.

The enemy is making desperate efforts; and if he shall fail to overwhelm Rosecrans, his cause is bad; and if Rosecrans shall be able to defeat him thoroughly, the rebellion will have suffered another most damaging blow. The Lord prosper our arms, and teach us how to use victory.

GEN. STEWART'S success in Arkansas, still continued, at last accounts. He occupied Little Rock. The enemy was near, in strong force, and a battle was expected.

THE EXPEDITION which left New-Orleans on the 9th, was destined for Texas. One division of it has suffered a severe disaster, at Sabine Pass. Two of the gunboats were disabled by powerful shore batteries, and their crews captured; and the transports had to withdraw without effecting a landing. They returned to New-Orleans. Two divisions, which crossed the country, are not definitely reported.

THERE HAS BEEN but little reported from Charleston harbor, for some days. The offensive operations were continued, in the way of erecting strong works at Cumming's Point. The rebel flag still floated on Sumpter.

THE RAPID is now distinctly the line between the Federal and Confederate armies, in Virginia. There has been some skirmishing, with loss on both sides; but the river has not been passed by either, in large force. Reports respecting Gen. Lee are very contradictory. Some have his forces greatly diminished. Some have him personally at Richmond. Others put him in Georgia, at the head of the combined armies which operate against Rosecrans.

The Suez Canal. This projected improvement is to be a passage for the largest ships, to the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. It is an immense undertaking. The Isthmus of Suez is ninety miles across. It is nearly level, and being a bank of sand, is easy of excavation; but to make a canal there hold water, is not so easy; and to prevent the wind from driving in the sand, and filling it up, is a thing most difficult.

The project was started in 1851, by M. FERDINAND LESSEPS, a French gentleman, and was ardently patronized by NAPOLEON and the French people. The intention was, by opening a direct passage for ships to India, thereby to give the French an advantage over the English in Eastern trade. The English would, naturally, oppose the scheme. Not long after the subject was brought out by M. LESSEPS, the English seized the island, or rock, Perim, in the Red Sea, professedly for the purpose of placing a light upon it; but their motive was suspected, and was long the occasion of great declamation in France. They, however, still hold the rock, and it may be fortified and made a naval station, commanding the navigation of the sea.

M. LESSEPS obtained a very liberal grant of land and of laborers from the Viceroy of Egypt, but failed to get a firm from

the Emperor of Turkey. Still he persevered. In 1858, he got a subscription of \$40,000,000, in shares, and commenced the work. The English seeing this advance of a rival, were not idle. The Porte was induced to make a personal inspection of what was going on, and he then revoked the act of the Viceroy. This, of course, impeded French progress. Recently, a compromise has been effected. The work is now a Company enterprise, and the Canal is to be free to all nations, on the payment of equal and equitable tolls.

The Company has expended on it thirteen and a half millions, and is cheered with a prospect of full success; though largely more than the forty millions subscribed will be needed. At each terminus the sea must be deepened and a harbor constructed.

The improvement will be a vast advantage to the world's trade, though England will be at a disadvantage, by the distance from her own harbors to that of Toulon in France.

If the Canal shall answer the purposes of trade, as anticipated, it will effect some great changes. The distance by water, from Europe to India and China will be reduced by between two and three thousand miles. The expense and time of passage will hence be greatly reduced, and the introduction of Asiatic produce will be, to some extent, increased and advanced in value.

Proclamation by the President—Suspension of the Habeas Corpus. The President has found himself greatly annoyed by writs of habeas corpus, issued by State Judges in favor of drafted men, substitutes, enlisted minors, &c. The habeas corpus is "the writ of freedom" not because it necessarily gives freedom. It but brings the relator before a civil Judge, to inquire whether he is legally restrained of his liberty. If it is then made to appear that he is legally held to service, he is given up to that service; if legally held for an alleged crime, he is given to the proper officer to be kept for trial. If it is made to appear manifest that he is held unjustly, he is set free. The President now, on account of the rebellion, suspends this privilege, "throughout the United States," in cases which he specifies very comprehensively. Politicians, statesmen, citizens, all are deeply interested, and should read carefully and consider justly. The following is the PROCLAMATION:

WASHINGTON, September 15.—By the President of the United States—A Proclamation. Whereas the Constitution of the United States is ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion, or invasion, or the public safety may require it; and whereas a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and whereas by a statute which was approved that day it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection of the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, he is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any State through-out the United States or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President the public safety requires that the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States in cases where the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval, and civil officers, or any other persons, or any of them, hold persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders and abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen enrolled, drafted or mustered, or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters from, or otherwise amenable to military law, or to the rules and articles of war, or to the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by the authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offense against the military or naval service; Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this Proclamation shall be modified and revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: Wm. H. Seward, Sec. of State.

For the Presbyterian Banner. VICKSBURG, Sept. 7, 1863. MESSRS. EDITORS:—I find it very hard to keep up a regular series of letters to you, because I have none of the habits of an army newspaper correspondent—cannot go mousing around for news; and my employment as a Chaplain, while it keeps me busy, is uneventful and monotonous. But still I think your readers will be glad to hear what I can tell them now.

Rev. Mr. Rutherford, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Vicksburg, left the place with his friends, the paroled rebels, about a week after the surrender of the post. He told me that he was obliged to do so, because out of the eighty families, which he had in his congregation when the war commenced, only eleven remained, and they utterly unable to give him any support. Thus were his hopes, fondly founded on secession, blasted, and a fine congregation ruined. At the request of Gen. McPherson's staff I took possession

of the church building, and with the cooperation of a New School brother, have kept up preaching in it since the second Sabbath of July. Our audience is almost entirely military, very few citizens attending; but we have a good-sized church nearly full.

Yesterday we had the Lord's Supper. About seventy-five communicants assembled around the Saviour's memorial. I asked if any Presbyterian elders, or other church officers, or soldiers, especially when the emblems of the Lord's body and blood; when two immediately offered themselves—one of them a veteran Holland officer, with the cross and ribbon of a European order on his breast. It was most gratifying to find many of the Lord's people among our officers and soldiers; especially when we consider that at the same time in another church, where the Methodist chaplains conduct services.

Beside preaching to my own regiment yesterday afternoon, I attended prayer-meeting in the evening in the camp of another regiment. About thirty were present. There are some men in that regiment inquiring what they must do to be saved. I do not know what other chaplains do; I mind my own business; but I know there is work to do; and that if it is done, the chaplain will be appreciated. At the same time, those who will not attend his ministrations, will often say that he preaches very little, and might as well be sent home. On our camp on the Big River, twelve miles from this city, the chaplains are carrying on a protracted meeting. My duties in the Corps Hospital, in my regiment, and in the city church, have prevented me from visiting the Big River, and I cannot give any particular news of that meeting; but I hear that there is considerable interest, a large attendance, and likely to be many conversions.

The health of our forces in this region is far better than we feared, and the Southern armers hoped, it would be. Still this is a feverish climate, and many are sick. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions are doing a noble work here. The sick are made as comfortable as men in a military hospital. I have seen a Hospital, in my regiment, which has the basement of the Presbyterian church, in which they distribute tracts and books, have a reading-room, and hold a daily prayer-meeting. I think a hundred and fifty were present at that prayer-meeting to-day; though I suppose it will not be so large at any other time as on the Sabbath.

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SYNDICAL.

THE SYNOD OF WHEELING stands adjourned to meet in the Presbyterian church of New Lisbon, Ohio, on the Third Friday of October (16th day) at 4 o'clock P. M.

JAS. BLACK, Stated Clerk. THE SYNOD OF SANDUSKY will meet in the First Presbyterian church of Findlay, Ohio, on Thursday, October 22, 1863, at 7 P. M. Presbyteries are requested to forward the amount of their assessments for Synodical expenses, and also complete lists of the Ruling Elders within their respective bounds.

E. B. RAFFENBERGER, Stated Clerk. THE SYNOD OF ILLINOIS stands adjourned to meet in the Presbyterian church of Bloomington, on the Second Wednesday of October, at 7 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Stated Clerk. THE SYNOD OF OHIO stands adjourned to meet in the First church of Zanesville, on the Third Thursday (16th) of October next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

E. W. SHRYOCK, Temp. Clerk. J. C. TIDBALL. THE SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH will meet in Johnston, on the Third Tuesday (20th) of October, at 7 o'clock P. M. Presbyterial Narratives will be sent, as early as practicable, to Rev. Dr. Jacobus, Chairman of the Committee on "The Narrative."

WILLIAM JEFFERY, Stated Clerk. SYNOD OF WHEELING.—To all members proposing to come to the meeting of the Synod of Wheeling by Railroad, I would say, the cars will be waiting for you at the depot, from Pittsburgh to Wheeling. Hackers convey them to Lisbon by 6 P. M.

On the R. Wayne Road, cars are at Salem, from 7 o'clock P. M. Hackers can convey them to Lisbon in two hours.

Members who expect to come by Railroad, will please call on the depot, and the route—either by Salem or Wellsville, so that they may be in readiness to convey them to New Lisbon.

O. M. TODD, New Lisbon, Ohio. THE SYNOD OF CHIOAGO will meet in the Presbyterian church of Macomb, Ill., on the Third Tuesday (16th day) of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Presbyteries are reminded that they are to send a delegate to the Synod, in the person of the Ruling Elder of all the churches within their bounds, with their Post Office address, in order that they may be inserted in the Appendix to the Minutes of the Synod.

L. N. CANDEE, Stated Clerk. General News. New Goods. See advertisement of J. M. Burchfield.

The North British Review, For August, is for sale by Henry Miller, Fifth Street, Pittsburgh. It contains the following articles: 1. Roger Collard—Historic Man; 2. Wilson's Pre-Philosophic Man; 3. Thomas de Quincy—Grave and Gay; 4. Henry St. John and the Reign of Queen Anne; 5. The Education and Management of the Imbecile; 6. The West Highland of Scotland; 7. Prestensions of Spiritualism; 8. Mormonism—Past and Present; 9. The Cotton Famine and Lancashire Distress; 10. The National Defences.

A Great Meeting. The Union Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 16th, was a very large and orderly meeting. West Common, Allegheny, was occupied by three stands for speakers, and by dense masses of people. Robert Woods, Esq., presided. Speeches were delivered by Gov. Morton, Gov. Curtin, Capt. Gettler, Col. R. B. Roberts, Col. Matthews, and others. As Gov. Curtin is a candidate for reelection, we shall repeat some of his present sentiments; hoping to do the same thing for Judge and persons, as to our country's wants; and especially if he will call to Pittsburgh and utter his thoughts in our midst.

Gov. Curtin, alluding to a former visit here, said: "I was anxious then, my friends, to be elected. I had an ambition to be Governor of this great State, that ambition has been fully gratified. I have given to my office all that I possessed of heart and head. I have suffered much in health, and the pressure of my duties, so that I have had my head almost to the point of being unable to attempt further to climb the dangerous heights of political ambition. I am anxious now to retire from the office, in order that I may place myself under the care of the Presbytery of Winnebago."

JAMES SLOAN, Moderator. THE PRESBYTERY OF WASHINGTON will hold its regular stated meeting at the Lutheran church, on Tuesday, the 6th of October, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Rev. Wm. Sinton will preach the opening sermon.

A special meeting on Tuesday morning's regular train leaves Sunbury every morning, at 6 1/2 o'clock.

ISAAC GRIBB, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF FORT WAYNE stands adjourned to meet at Keadville, on Tuesday, October 13th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

W. M. DONALDSON, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF HUNTINGDON will hold its next stated meeting in the Presbyterian church of Pine Grove Mills, on the First Tuesday (the 6th) of October, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the members of Presbytery coming by Railroad, at Spruce Creek Station, on Tuesday morning, at 7 o'clock. My place, Pine Grove.

ROBERT HAMILL, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF OHIO will meet at Canonsburg, on the First Tuesday of October, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. B. McILVAINE, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF STUBENVILLE will hold its regular Fall meeting at New Salem, on the First Tuesday of October, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT HERRON, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF DONEGAL will hold its next stated meeting at Centre church, on Tuesday, the 6th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rev. Robert Hamilton will preach at the opening of the sessions.

JOHN FARQUHAR, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF RICHLAND will meet at Martinsburg on the Second Tuesday (the 13th day) of October, at 7 o'clock P. M.

JAMES ROWLAND, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will hold its next stated meeting at Brownsville, on the First Tuesday of October, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of Presbytery. JOHN McCLINTOCK, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF WASHINGTON will hold its next stated meeting at New Cumberland, on the First Tuesday (the 6th) of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALEX. McCARRELL, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF BLAINSVILLE will meet, according to adjournment, at New Salem on the First Tuesday of October, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAMES DAVIS, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE will meet in Beavertown, on the First Tuesday of October, at 7 o'clock P. M.

J. B. GRAHAM, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF ROCK RIVER will meet at Arlington, on Monday, October 12th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The assessment for the Contingent Fund will be called for. S. T. WILSON, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF PALMISTINE will hold its regular Fall meeting at Kansas, Ill., on Friday, the 9th of October, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sessional Records will be called for.

A. McFARLAND, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF SALTSBURG stands adjourned to meet at Rural Village, on the First Tuesday (6th) of October, at 7 o'clock P. M.

W. W. WOODRUM, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF SANGAMON will meet at Centre on Tuesday, September 29th, 1863, at 7 P. M.

G. W. F. BIRCH, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF KASKASKIA stands adjourned to meet in the Weyland church, October 9th, 1863, at 7 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED N. DENNY, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF BRAVER will meet at Centre, on the First Tuesday of September, at 11 o'clock A. M.

D. C. REED, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF ERIE will meet at Mercer, on the Fourth Tuesday of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

S. J. M. BAYON, Stated Clerk.

Special Notices.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. GRAYSON, General Agent, 18 N. 10th Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. SILL, No. 246 Penn Street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINGLAW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN'S TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIEVING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome COLIC, which, if not speedily remedied, end to death. We believe it the best and surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the name of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. FURNIVAL OFFICE—43 Chestnut Street, New-York. Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

Married. In Davenport, Iowa, September 14th, by Rev. A. A. Taylor, Rev. S. H. C. ANDERSON, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Davenport, to Mrs. JULIA B. FORTYMAN, daughter of J. M. D. Burroughs, Esq., of the same place.

By Rev. J. D. Hovey, on September 10th, Mr. WILLIAM FRASIER to Miss MARY E. DEXTER, all of Venango County, Pa. On the same day, Mr. JOHN BLAKELY, of Venango Co., Pa., to Miss SARAH ANN HOLMES, of Hopkinsville, Mo.

September 24, by Rev. D. A. Cunningham, at his residence in Bridgewater, Mr. JOHN R. McLEAN to Miss ERINICE BLACK, both of New Brighton, Pa.

On Saturday morning, the 5th inst., by Rev. T. Kennedy, at his residence in the borough of Cherry-tree, Mr. B. S. GRIZZARD to Miss J. C. GRIZZARD, all of Indiana County, Pa.

On Tuesday, the 8th of September, by Rev. EDWIN PRICE, Mr. JOHN HARRISON, of Iowa, to Miss SARAH ANN HOLMES, of Hopkinsville, Mo.

Obituary. [ANNOUNCEMENTS, GRAVES; ADDITIONAL REMARKS, FROM CURVES A LINES, NEW YORK WEDNESDAY MORNING.]

DIED—Of flux, on the 22d of August, CHARLES ELLMER, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 3 days; also, of the same disease, on the 3d of September, WILLIAM ELLMER, aged 9 years and 26 days; the youngest and second son of Jesse and Mary Jane Pearson, of Washington County, Iowa.

DIED—In West Middlesex, Pa., September 18, 1863, Mr. MARY, wife of Mr. Thomas Miles, a native of Cherry-tree, near Carlisle, Pa., in the 67th year of her age.

DIED—September 6th, at the residence of her son, in Richland Tp., Venango Co., Pa. Mrs. HANNAH NICKLE, in the 85th year of her age; for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Not without hope we mourn thy loss; For many years thou'st borne the cross, And now we trust the Saviour's love Has raised thee to a crown above.

Mother, farewell! no more we'll meet Till he comes to judge the living and the dead; When heaven and earth shall close its space, Then Christ shall be our hiding-place.

DIED—Of diphtheria, August 26th, 1863, at the residence of Mr. Henry Black, near Carlisle, Pa., ANNA M., daughter of Mr. Alexander Swan, in the 8th year of her age.

To great a mother's smile and share her fond caresses need not the lot of Anne. Yet God had provided others to whom, as a sacred trust, she was committed from her birth, who ceased not with assiduous hand to nurture the tender flower with no less than a mother's care. Was the will of her love was soon done. It was the will of Him, "who doeth all things well," to transfer the flower of his own planting to another clime.

"In the beautiful place he is gone to prepare For all who are washed and forgiven; How many dear children are gathering there, For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

DIED—May 23d, HANNA JANE MCKEAN, of Palskau Township, Lawrence County, Pa. The subject of this notice was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, Her Christian character, enhanced by a naturally amiable disposition, was lovely. By her gentle ways, affectionate nature, and exemplary deportment she was endeared to all who knew her.

The trials and afflictions of life, to which she was no stranger, she bore patiently, and in a spirit of submission to His will who worketh all things well.

Interested in the prosperity of the Church, and regarding the rising generation as the Church's hope, she labored diligently, as a Sabbath School teacher, to bring the young to Christ. Her attendance upon the sanctuary was exemplary, and evinced the delight she enjoyed in communion with God through the ordinances of his worship.

Her end was peace. Calm and resigned she awaited the approach of death, and gently "fell asleep" in Jesus.

"So fades a Summer cloud away, So sinks the gale when storm is o'er; So gently sleeps the eye of day, So dies a wave along the shore."

DIED—At his late residence, in Wayne Co., Ohio, on the 3d of September, SAMUEL CHILDESTER, in the 80th year of his age.

Few men perform their duties as children, fathers, and husbands, as did the deceased. His kindness to all men led to his exercising the "charity" which "thinketh no evil." His love for his family was of such a kind as ruled all, and secured their tender regard. As a Christian, he loved the Church of Christ, and maintained solemnly with cheerfulness, on the approach of his last hours, he expressed his desire to depart, and was sustained by Christian hope until the close of his suffering. When it was supposed that his voice on earth would not