THE IMPORTS of foreign and colonial goods into the United Kingdom, are of four classes. The first comprises articles of food. The value of these is computed at upwards of ninety-three millions sterling-a sum equal to three-fourths of the value of the entire export of British and Irish produce and manufactures. By far the largest item is for corn and flour, the imports of which in 1862 reached the enormous amount of nearly thirty-eight millions sterling. Besides cereals, and not to speak of strong drink, nor of tea, coffee, and sugar, we imported in 1862, cattle sheep, and swine, and salted meat and lard to the amount of more than six millions: butter, nearly five millions; cheese, one million, five hundred thousand pounds; rice, two millions, four hundred thousand pounds; eggs, £600,000; poultry, £85,000.

A second class of imports consists of raw materials of manufacture; and the value of these arrivals in 1862 was £96,-513,430. The import of wool in that year was the largest ever received. The falling off in the import of cotton was from 12, 419,096 cwt. in 1860, to 4,678,333 cwt. in 1862; the computed value from nearly £36,000,000 to little more than £31. 000,000. In this last, the immense increase of the price of cotton must be borne in mind. In 1860 American cotton was at 62s. 4d. per cwt.; in 1861, at 72s. 5d.

A third class of imports consists of artieles used in manufactures and in agriculture, not being raw material of manufacture; and these articles reached £16,643, 572 in 1862. The chief items in this class are wood, sawed and split, planed or dressed; oils, guano, copper partly wrought, and iron in bars.

The fourth class comprises manufactured articles, and the import of these last year amounted to upwards of £17,000,000 sterling; a few unenumerated articles bringing the whole amount of the imports of 1862 up to £225,716,974.

The chief manufactured articles import ed were silks of the value of more than six millions: woolens, one million, five hundred and seventy-four thousand, two hundred and eighty-one pounds; cottons, eight hundred and ninety-nine thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight pounds; leather goods, (chiefly gloves,) eight hundred and fifty-one thousand, two hundred and fifty-six pounds; stocks and watches, £464,009; manufactures of hair and goats wool, nearly four hundred thousand pounds; and

THE COUNTY RATES of England were last year assessed on property valued at nearly eighty-four millions sterling, and the amount increases yearly. Last year the expenditures on rural police was £573, 174; on gaols, £341,052; on prosecutions, £130,709; on conveyance of prisoners and transports, £21,594; on shire halls, &c., £20,805; clerks of the peace, £20,805; on lunatic asylums, (including buildings,) £107,663; on the maintenance of pauper lunatics, £35,567; on county bridges £54,641; clerks of the peace, £45,654 coroners, £55,643; inspectors of weights,

BISHOP COLENSO has been summoned by his metropolitan, the Bishop of Capetown, South Africa, to appear before him in November, to answer the charge of "heretical pravity," incurred by his work on the Pentateuch. It is apparently the opinion of the ecclesiastical lawvers here. that Colenso may with impunity refuse to comply with the summons, inasmuch as there is not any provision in those Acts of Parliament which have dealt with a Colonial Episcopate, authorizing such jurisdiction as the Bishop of Capetown claims. Meanwhile the clergy of the diocese of Natal-or at least a portion of them-have sent home to Colenso, their deprecation and protest. They tell him of "the deep est pain" with which they have heard of a book published by him, in which he states in effect that he no longer believes, holds. or is able to teach some at least, of the mos vital doctrines of the Church of England They also refer to the request presented to him by a large majority of the Episcopal Bench, suggesting the propriety of the resignation of his office, and to his answer that it is not his intention to do so.

"There are, we are aware, legal questions which it belongs to others to decide: but we feel that we have a duty independently of any mere legal proceedings. Un-feignedly believing all the Canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and bound to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine, contrary to God's Word, we feel compelled in the sight of God and of his Church, and especially before the people committed to our care and charge, to protest most solemnly against the position taken by you in the publication of this book, and your determination to retain the office of Bishop, and we think it right to lay this our protest before the ecclesiastical authority, to whom, next to you, we must look—the Metropolitan of Cape-

This document is signed by an Archdeacon, and a number of diocesan clergymen "It will have no effect whatever on Bishop Colonso. He seems to have persuaded himself that he is alike the chosen champion of truth and freedom; and that having received new light since he signed the Article, which defies the Canonical Scriptures, he is bound to hold his post in order to diffuse it!" I do not think that he is a base or dishonorable man, but common sense interprets this letter in the light of common honesty, and pronounces his conduct as "too bad." It will not surprise me to find some of our skeptical writers at the press sneer at the poor ignorant Natal clergy, and our nascent lawyers and law-students, together with the Unitarian School, and likewise Dr. Davidson, late of Lancashire College, will rejoice in his perseverance. As for Dr. Davidson, in a new work lately published by him, he questions, also, the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. As I was lately reading it in the study of a friend in Chester, the latter showed me a German work, from which, almost verbatim, and at all events substantially, Davidson derives his Rationalistic statements and arguments. without acknowledgment.

Ramsgate—a watering-place in Kent-I found that he had spent a portion of this year there, studying Hebrew; and that he attended one of the churches on the Lordsday, the clergy taking no notice of him whatever. Certainly they well may resent his performances, not only because they outrage what Englishmen are said to love— an open, manly course of conduct—but benause his ends are as embarrassing and hu-miliating to the Church as they are mis chievous. He is a fanatic in his way-he is a great arithmetician, and measures matters by the Table-Book and Proportion; so that I suppose even of his childhood's "ready reckoning" it might be said of him—as was said of Isaac Watts in a differ-

"He lisp'd in numbers, and the numbers came." Certainly it shocks one to read, for example at family worship, or to hear read among the Lessons of the Church of England, such Psalms as the 78th, in which the "people" are commanded to "give ear," and the writer says that he will utter matters "which we have heard and known, and which our fathers have told us," and which "we will not hide from our children," that " so they might not forget the works of God, but keep his commandments;" and then the passage of the Red Sea, and also of the hearing persons complain of the brevity Plagues of Egypt-and yet, after reading and hearing such a Psalm, or the 105th Psalm, to be told that it is a mythical story, unworthy of credence! surely that were pel. If you do this, I have nothing furblasphemy of the Word and Spirit of God. And yet there is an ever-deepening current of infidelity under a Christian mask, and under the Shibboleth of the Party, "Truth is contained in the Scripture," while the facts of Creation, of Genesis and Exodus, are largely rejected. There is too much reason to fear that this is the spirit of many of the leading Philosophers who met two weeks ago at Newcastle-on-Tyne, durcomparatively, I fear, have at once the happy union of true scientific knowledge and research, coupled with reverence, which Newnames of Hugh Miller and Sir David Brewster. A refined skepticism is making way among our eclectic classes; some are half unconscious of its influence; others are the "snobs" of Infidelity. The spirit more in all matters affecting Inspiration and Evangelical Orthodoxy. The National Review manifests the same temper, while the Westminster has fiercely and openly

The Pantheism of M. Renau and others and everything to be Divine, is lamentably prevalent on the Continent. As to Renau's new book, it is a specimen of real dishonesty. What can he or others know about Evangelists, and the New Testament gen- table. erally? And yet here is a man who calmly and cunningly leaves out what are the essential features of the Divine Portrait, and the grand doctrines as well as facts identified with his Advent which reveal him to by the stiletto of a smiling "friend."

blasphemed.

As to answers to Renau, the Popish clergy of France have tried their hands, making no mention of them, and so leaving them out in the cold! Yet this Infidel Spawn in France is the direct progeny of Rome and her "lying wonders." In this, as well as in other senses-including her By the President of the United States of political crimes, and her awful mariolatryshe has "sown the wind," and will in due time "reap the whirlwind." J.W.

For the Preshyterian Ranne Another Patriarch Gone.

The Rev. James Hoge, D.D., of Columthe 22d ult., after a few days' illness. He on the next anniversary of American Indepulpit address, till so near his death. of years and full of honors—the Patriarch of this Western border.

to Columbus; Columbus came to me." The Fathers, where are they? Columministers as Dr. Hoge and Dr. Smith, within these few months

and as he preached on the conversion of

Director in the Western Theological Seminary, to which he was strongly attached, and in whose prosperity he greatly delight-

For the Presbylerian Banner. Presbytery of Toledo.

At the recent meeting of the Presbytery of Toledo, Sept. 7th ult., Mr. J. S. Duning presented a dismission, as a licentiate, from the Presbytery of Chicago, to our care, and was received. A call from the united churches of Vinton and Big Grove, was put into his hands, of which he signified his acceptance. Presbytery proceeded to the trials, for ordination prescribed in the Book. Mr. Dunning having satisfactorily passed all the required trials, was, by laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, and prayer, solemnly set apart to the full churches of Vinton and Big Grove.

A Call from the church of Rock Creek, for the pastoral labors of Rev. Braxton Benn one half of his time, was presented his acceptance of it, a committee was appointed to install him.

LUTHER DODD, S. C.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Returning to Colenso: when I was at Mr. W. S. EAGLESON, of the Western The- quility and union. icktown, Ohio.

Rev. W. A. STARETT has been called to the Union Church, Lawrence, Kansas. Rev. D. S. GREGORY has received and accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian church, Troy, New-York.

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH. WEDNESDAY. OCT. 7, 1863.

Love One Another.-It is told of the Apostle John, who lived to be very aged. after the rehearsal of "the marvellous and became so feeble that when he could things in the land of Egypt, in the field of say nothing else, he reiterated the injunc-Zoan," with a description of the Exodus, of tion. "Love one another;" and that on and sameness of his discourse, he said to them: "This is the substance of the Gosther to teach you."

CHRISTIAN COURTESY AND COMMUNION.

The editors of the New-York Observer and of the New-York Examiner (Baptist), have been passing some compliments. The former invites his brother to the freest social intercourse, and also to a seat with him ing what the people there called "the wise at the table of the Lord. The Baptist week." The materialistic tendencies of brother would gladly give the Observer's Science are sufficiently patent, and few editor his hospitalities at his beautiful villa on the Hudson, but he adds:

"It would be in our heart to go farther, ton displayed in his day, and which in their and reciprocate the more sacred courtesy, union have identified themselves with the which prompts him to welcome us to his side at the table of our Lord. But that table is not ours.'

The Observer's editor responds:

"Just so, dear brother; and because it is not 'yours,' but the Lord's, you ought not of the Athenæum, for example, is, and has to hedge it about so that the children of for years been Socinian, and something Christ may not all come freely and partake."

Courtesy adorns Christianity, and it is peculiarly appropriate for religious journals to be examples. If we love one another we will cooperate in the Master's service: in France, who find God in everything, and if we become accustomed to speak well of each other, and to work together earnestly and harmoniously, we may yet agree to sup together, when our Lord so Jesus of Nazareth, save from the Four kindly and pressingly invites us to his

THANKSGIVING.

President Lincoln has issued his Proclamation, appointing the Last Thursday of SUFFERING VICTIM; and instead of this, THANKSGIVING to God for National benefits November next, (26th day,) as a day of that foppish ideal drawn by the late Count by him bestowed. This is the time which D'Orsay, of the Christ, which I never look has usually been appointed by the Governat (in the published engraving) without ors of the States, for this duty. The Govdisgust. Jesus is a ruddy-haired Gallilean; ernors will doubtless unite in the recomand is honest so far as he knows, &c.; but mendation. It is truly encouraging to our the issue is, that the Divine Man of the hope of enjoying the Divine favor, and Gospels is caricatured, and Christianity is that the war will be made a blessing by left bleeding, stabbed (but not to the heart) happy fruits, when we find our Chief Magistrate thus sensible of the Source of good, and thus disposed to lead the people in but their horror is, that Renau endangers the rendering the due tribute of praise. Let "Church" and its "priesthood"—politely Christians and Christian ministers see that the day shall be religiously observed.

The following is the document: A PROCLAMATION,

America. The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful ties which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the Source from which they come, others have been added which bus, Ohio, departed this life on Tuesday, are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the Summer, but a fortnight before his death magnitude and severity, which has somehe had preached near Hamilton, Ohio; and times seemed to invite and provoke the aghe retained his vigor of mind and power of gressions of foreign States, peace has been law, and among his people and friends, full and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict. While that theatre has been greatbus is sorely bereft in the loss of two such have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders Just before the outbreak of the war, he iron and coal as of the precious metals, have them unsatisfied? visited an aged brother in Southern Vir- vielded even more abundantly than heretoginia, who was not a member of the Church; fore. The population has steadily in-

creased, notwithstanding the waste that has Paul, that brother became savingly en- been made in the camp, the siege, and the lightened, and is since that time a follower battle-field; and the country, rejoicing in ministers are worth more than others; bethe consciousness of augmented strength At the time of his death Dr. Hoge was a and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of free-

No human counsel hath devised, notwithstanding the mortal hand has worked out, these great things They are gracious things of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath, nevertheless, remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged, as with one heart and

voice, by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in all parts of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourners in foreign lands, to set apart and observe THE LAST THURSDAY OF NOVEM-BER NEXT as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAYER to our beneficent Father, who doth them that, while offering up the ascriptions work of the ministry. A committee was appointed to install him pastor of the of praise justly due to him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to widows, orphans, or are otherwise suffering lawyer, merchant, manufacturer, or farmer. to Presbytery, which being put into the widows, orphans, or are otherwise suffering hands of Mr. Benn, and he having signified in the lamentable civil strive in which we are unavoidably engaged; and that they fervently implore the interposition of the be consistent with the Divine purposes, to

IS YOUR PASTOR ADEQUATELY SUPPORTED? This is a question which may at any time, and especially at present, be put to a Christian congregation. We propose it now, and we trust that no people will turn it off slightly. Let there be a prompt and reasonable investigation of the subject, in regard to your own pastor. The answer we do not wish to have for publication; we but desire that you shall put yourselves in a situation in which, as good stewards of God's bounties to you, he may smile upon

you as being faithful.

We have been for some time meditating an article on MINISTERIAL SUPPORT; and we take the publishing of the noble and truly Christian action of the Synod of Alle gheny, as a fit occasion to present our thoughts to our readers. The theme cannot but be most interesting; and we trust that the Elders who have been appointed to bring it before their fellow-elders of the Synod will be heaven-directed in their efforts, and will meet with prompt and most favorable responses. We hope also that not only the churches in Allegheny Synod, but that all churches will take up the subject. and exhibit their wisdom and liberality. Let those who serve in the Gospel have from their labors, for themselves and theirs, a comfortable sustenance.

Matt. x:1-15.) to labor in his cause, if was on the principle that "the workman is worthy of his meat." And when he afterwards commissioned the seventy (Luke x: 1-11.), he presented to their consideration the same thought. They need make no provision, and feel no anxiety, "for the la borer is worthy of his hire." This is a first principle. Its application is, of right, universal; and it should be universal in fact. The laborer may be high or low, rich or poor, white or black, bond or free, clerical or social, still, an adequate com pensation for his services is his due. PAUL says (Col. iv: 1.), "that which is just and equal."

When our Saviour sent out the twelve

Such is the general principle. We now apply it to the ministers of religion; and for them God has specially ordained their sustenance at the hands of his people. In ancient Israel they had alloted lands and they had tythes and offerings.

In the New Testament, provision is mad with equal positiveness, but not with the same definiteness. It is not specified as in glebes and tythes. It is on principle; the amount to be regulated by the wants of the laborer, and the ability of those whom he

We have already noticed the recognition of this principle, in the commission given to "the twelve." and "the seventy." The rule is argued and stated in 1. Cor. ix: 6-14. "Have not we power to forbear working? Who goeth a warfare at any time at his own charges? who planteth a vineyard and eateth not of the fruit thereof? who feedeth a flock, and eateth not of the mill of the flock?" "Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn." "If we have sown unto you spirit ual things, is it a great thing if we shall reap your carnal things?" "They which wait at the altar, are partakers with the altar. Even so hath God ordained that they who preach the Gospel, shall live of the Gospel." To the Galatians, PAUL says: "Let him that is taught in the Word communicate unto him that teacheth, in all fields and healthful skies. To these boun- good things." To TIMOTHY he says: "The laborer is worthy of his reward." Every congregation then who will keep the law of JE. SUS CHRIST, will adequately sustain the ambassador whom JESUS CHRIST sends them. would have completed his four-score years heart which is habitually insensible to the In accordance with this Scriptural teach ever-watchful Providence of Almighty God. | ing, people, in calling a pastor, bind thempendence. He had been ailing during the In the midst of a civil war of unequalled selves in a specific sum for his support. This he agrees to accept, and it thus becomes a contract and covenant. Then, at preserved with all nations, order has been the pastor's installation, the people again He died at the residence of his son-in- maintained, the laws have been respected engage to "continue to him the competent worldly maintenance" promised in the call, and to add thereto "whatever else they He was once asked why he came to Co- ly contracted by the advancing armies and may see needful for his comfort among lumbus, and he replied: "I did not come navies of the Union, the needful diversions | them." Accepting such instructions from of wealth and strength from the fields of on High, as we have noted, and lifting peaceful industry to the national defence, your right hands to God in solemn attestation of your promise, can you afford to be of our settlements, and the mines as well of ignorant of your minister's wants, or to leave

You ask: What is an adequate support, or, What is "just and equal?" The answer must depend on circumstances. Some cause God has given them more talents, and they are more industrious. Some have greater wants; on account of habits, tastes, and family. And some people should give more than others; because Providence has made them to abound more "in all good things."

Ministers' salaries have been, for many years, quite too low. Of course ministers are had at the market price of such labor as they perform; but that has been too low, both for the public benefit and for the prosperity of religion. The fact that they are plenty should not bring down the price of their labor. A man whose talents, acquisitions, and energy, qualify him to take charge of even a moderately sized congrereside in the heavens; and I recommend to gation, as their mental, moral and religious instructor, is worth far more than the amount of a common salary. The same degree of mind, learning, honesty, and consecration to his work, would bring him his tender care all those who have become a far superior remuneration, as a physician,

And the fact that there are many men in the ministry, unemployed and seeking Almighty hand to preserve the health of places, does not prove that salaries are too the nation, and restore it, as soon as may high, or high enough. There are menall ministers should be such—who seek the the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tran- holy office from motives far higher than a ological Seminary, has received a call In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set from the Presbyterian church of Fredermy hand, and caused the seal of the Unistill, a sustenance is a necessity. And it my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city may also be said, with truth, that if sale meeting of Presbytery, and at the meeting Conn., February 16, 1647, the Court is very satisfactory. It stands thus; of Washington, this third day of October, aries were but half of what they are, there in the year of our Lord one thousand would still be applicants on the college corn, and the elders with them, should hold a desiring every man to be free in it as a

more native ability, men more highly endowed of God, men more eminent in ac- be, and certainly might be made, highly Worsester was celebrated on Tuesday of quisitions, would be found in our pulpits. advantageous. Ministers as well as other pulpit as really as in other relations—as tal rest. They need an occasional change tional aid; and affected also by the agency of Divine grace in the heart. But still, in the scale of intellect and energy.

that subject, permit us to ask whether, and ever gain to the minister, in knowlaccording to the standard of years edge, faith, grace, vigor, and incitement, is past, your minister is adequately sup. a gain to the people whom he serves. ported. The price of nearly every thing he wants for himself and family, is greatly ment of our brethren of Luzerne is rather increased within three years. Groceries a novelty. Several Synods, however, have have raised from 50 to 100 per cent. above | tried the experiment; and not always sucold prices. The materials of clothing have cessfully. There is such a desire to get raised nearly 100 per cent. The product home, that many members break away; of the farm has raised considerably, as has and some, who live near the place of meetalso the wages of mechanics and laborers. ing, prevail on more distant brethren to If a minister was barely comfortable on his accompany them; and thus the interests salary, three years ago, he must now he and the benefits of the Synod's Sabbath suffering on the same salary; or he must services are greatly impaired. These be depriving himself of books, or his chil- things being so, and the case seeming to dren of education; or he must be turning be incurable, some Synods, after years of part of his time and attention to some oth. experience, have abandoned what we are er business as a means of supplementing here trying to speak of as a means of

How is it, brethren of the eldership? peace—ye whose children are by him being vice. trained for respectability in society, and being guided with yourselves in the pathway to heaven? How is it? Is your pastor adequately supported? Do you perform

We have before us an excellent sermon, preached by Rev. D. HARBISON, Ebenstention to the general fact, that lights and shadows mark the progress of human life; and then notices some of the sorrows which fields of battle. The theme is taken from the unnatural rebellion of ABSALOM, who endeavored to supplant his father, in the Kingdom of Israel. A parallel is run between that rebellion and the rebellion of our Southern people. And the sorrow of the king at the loss of his son, though a rebel, calls forth a mention of the sorrow which, in many families, must be a consequent of our dearly bought victories. He

"There is a cost in victory beyond the power of an angel's arithmetic to reckon, in the wounds and bruises and pains inflicted upon the actual combatants. None but those who have gone over the battle-field during or immediately after a hot encounter, can form any proper conception of the agony felt by hundreds and thousands recently whole and hale, now maimed and bleeding and helpless. How would we stand aghast at witnessing the instant destruction of a single individual by a deed of violence-how would our tenderest sympathies be aroused did we see a neighbor or friend mutilated and doomed to drag out life while unfitted for its burdens! Then who can tell, or what heart can imagine, the sands of brave men helplessly carried from the field, leaving parts of themselves behind and bearing the scars of war on their mangled and dismembered bodies! These are the necessary accompaniments of victory, and the sad thought that the battle is won at such a price, leads us to mourn On the means of final success, Mr. HAR-

BISON SAVS:

"Let us not forget that in Union there is strength, and if divided we must fall. Every good citizen, every sincere Christian is morally bound to sustain the powers that be, which are ordained of God, by denouncing the rebellion and its abettors, and cheering on to victory the self-denying heroes that battle for our national existence."

A GOOD MOVE. We are always pleased to notice good

movements in our Presbyteries. Every thing there ought to be good; but, good as a Presbytery's ways may be, there is still Old Connecticut on behalf of education: room for something better. The "good move" of which we speak is a resolve in the Presbytery of Luzerne. It is this: They have arranged their Presbyterial meetings so as to remain in session over the Sabbath. There is a great deficiency in the social and official intercourse of Christian ministers. They are quite too much isolated-so intent on their studies and their pastoral labors—so devoted to their homework, that they cannot spare a day or two, often, for a social, brotherly visit; and especially are they so desirous to have their pulpits filled, that they cannot abide together over a Sabbath and enjoy the benefit of instruction and of devotional exercises which might be peculiarly adapted to their own case. So impressed are we with the importance of what is involved in these remarks, that we would be willing to make would pay; for it's a service to Christ, and it a part of constitutional church-law, that may yield glorious fruit to the colonies twice every year, that is, at the Spring eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

A. Lindoln.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Would still be applicants entries for vacantic protracted devotional meeting, embracing protracted devotional meeting, embracing as Sabbath day, and a communion in the Super of the Lord.

Supper of the Lord.

Would still be applicants entries for vacantic protracted devotional meeting, embracing as Sabbath day, and a communion in the Supper of the Lord.

The One Hundred for the Lord is the same of the Lord.

The mutual influence of demand and sup- folks need to be refreshed, both in soul and ply, holds between the ministry and the body. They need physical rest, and menreally, but not as entirely; for it is affect- of scenes and employment. They need ed by our ample arrangements for educa- the inspiriting influence of professional intercourse. They need instruction and incitement. To country pastors who but as we just said, it is both really and deep- seldom are allowed any relaxation of toil, ly influenced by the labor principle of de- these two days of leisure would be a blessmand and supply. Hence, very much in ing. City pastors who generally have a accordance with the standard of sustenance, month or two allowed them to recreate, will be the standard of ministerial elevation, | could do with two Sabbaths less of time to be absent for Summer holidays. In many But, without a minute discussion of aspects the ministers would be gainers;

In Northern Presbyteries, the arrangeministerial enjoyment and edification.

Well, the matter depends something It is your duty to see to this, as you are upon taste, and somewhat also on resoluthe chosen leaders of the people, to guide tion; and in these things men greatly them into all good works. How is it ve differ. The Synod of Allegheny finds benpeople—ye who lifted up your hands to efit in the Sabbath day's union in worship, God, at your pastor's installation—ye who and maintains the order. The Synod of The prices at which the books are sold are are reaping his spiritual things—ye who, Pittsburgh found it very difficult to retain twenty to twenty-five per cent. higher than by the influence of the Gospel of which he its members, and resolved, for this year, to is a minister, lie down and rise up, and go meet early in the week so as to get through out and come in, and dwell with your fam- business in time for all its members to ilies, and enjoy the fruits of your toil, in reach their own churches for Sabbath ser-

EASTERN SUMMARY. NEW-ENGLAND.

NEW-ENGLAND has its peculiarities of your individual duty toward this? Do character. One is, cool self-possession in of Daniel Webster, Gibbons' Rome, and you press your neighbors to do their duty? | times of trial. An incident illustrative of | the 'Golden Treasury' series were exten-Brethren, lay aside theoretical and abstract this is given. A soldier at home on furdisquisitions for a little while, till you have lough and just recovered from a severe taken in large numbers. Sets of 'Aimsatisfactorily answered, to God and your wound, is parting from a wife and nine well's Stories' called out two or three hunconscience, this practical, this feeling ques- children. The wife did not expect to see dred duplicates; and 'The Still Hour' tion: Is your Pastor adequately supported? him again, but she suppressed her fears. A witness of their parting says:

"There was no weeping, no lingering, not | even a kiss; a silent shake of the hand, and he was gone-she looking after him, pale and quiet, only her shining eyes showing burgh, Pa., on the late Thanksgiving Day, how deep was the pain she would not exin which the preacher feelingly directs at press. And so, doubtless, when she felt a little stronger, she went home to her nine children, put away her bonnet and shawl as quietly as if she had come from church. prepared the supper, and only when the flowed from our three recent victories in | house was quiet and the little ones in bed, she might have let a quiet tear or two fall on the stocking she was knitting for her soldier. It is the way of the New-England

Doubtless there was deep feeling, but the parting was rather cool.

On Fashions, one writing from Bangor,

"Talk of the rigor of Fashion's rule in large cities! One don't begin to feel that tyrant's real grip until one enters minor rarely see two persons, even ladies, dressed precisely in the same style; but in the towns of New-England they are as alike in attire as peas in one pod. Every bonnet must have exactly the same bend and the same girl must have one; every jaunty hat must be like every other one in shape and general

lent remarks on church music. It says: "The subject of church music is attracting | he keeps at peace. the attention of our school committees. We hope ere long to see this science a part of the educational system of our country, as immense sufferings endured by many thou- it already is of other lands. While music is an exponent of the sentiments and pas- tra fair charged by the Company for paysions of the human breast, it cannot cease ment in the cars, and was ejected from the to command our admiration and attention. When this study shall become general with our youth, we shall witness a permanent improvement in the singing of our churches. In too many of the congregations of the country, faults of expression and enunciation are apparent to the dullest ear and least cultivated taste. We incur great pains and expense in fitting up our soon in fashion, and gentlemen begin to churches. We study the best angle for the amuse themselves in speculation about febacks of the slips; their proper height is duly considered; rich and tasteful cover- of a lady. Miss Augusta Moore says of ferred to the taste and comfort of the wor- the new mode: shippers. Equal care for the singing is "It will be a good change, if vanity not yet so general. Few properly estimate does not cause a retreat to the little, thin, the value of good church music. By it, good-for-nothing shoes of other days. When

> THE FOLLOWING extracts have interest, as showing the zeal of the early settlers of sake of their praise,) will demand that they

of their effect.'

sition for the relief of poor scholars at the College at Cambridge was fully approved highly they prize a pretty face, white hands, Joshua Atwater and William Davis shall receive of every one in this plantation, do an honest, faithful heart, a head in whose heart is willing to contribute thereunto, a peck of wheat or the value of it." "At a General Court held 16th March, 1645, 'Mr. Atwater informed the Court for themselves years of discomfort and misthat he had sent from Conn. forty bushels of wheat, for the College, by Goodman Rodman, for the last year's gift of New Haven, although he had not received so much. "At a General Court held in New Haven

5th July, 1647, 'it was desired that as men had formerly engaged themselves to contribute a portion of corn to the College, they would not now be slack in carrying it to the collectors, but that some seven or eight days at farthest those that are behind

Some Items of News are as follows:

Such a service, as it seems to us, would versary of the Old South church of last week. Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven gave the address. A dinner at the Bay State House in the afternoon, and a social reunion at Mechanics' Hall in the evening, furnished opportunities for interesting

The Junior Class, which has just entered Andover Theological Seminary, numbers fifteen, and several more are expected Several new members have also joined the Middle Class, which, during the coming year, is united with the Senior Class, on account of the absence of Prof. Park.

The Maine Weslevan Seminary has sent four hundred of its students to the war. One hundred and fifteen went during one

Professor Edward Hitchcock, D.D., the well-known geologist, for ten years President of Amherst College, has been engaged in preparing a volume of reminiscences connected with that institution, which is in press, and nearly ready for publication Rev. Dr. Smith, of New-York, has sig-nified to the Board of Directors his accept. ance of the Presidency of Dartmouth Col lege, to which he was unanimously elected. and will probably enter on his duties there about the middle of November. The fruit crop of New-England will ha

below the average, but Western New-York will have a considerable surplus, from which source this market can be supplied. NEW-YORK.

THE TRADE-SALE of books, this year. progressing very prosperously. Buyers are present from all the loyal States, and from Canada.

"The catalogue contains one hundred thousand bound volumes, of which twothirds have been sold. The figures of the list, however, by no means represent the books on sale or disposed of. The dunlicates taken are large. The works cata. logued have been quadrupled in the sales. those of last year.

"The volumes most extensively and regularly duplicated comprise the standard works, with a fair proportion of the better class of books which have not a wide reputation. Three thousand 'Bible Gems' sold readily. Nearly one hundred duplicates of a considerable offering of Bancroft's History of the United States were sold. 'The British Poets,' in blue and gold, were well received. 'The Life and Correspondence

sively bought. "An invoice of theological works was nearly as many more. 'Titcomb's Letters' were received with great favor. 'The Life of Stonewall Jackson' was duplicated, but an expensive work; Liebig's ' Husbandry 'A Field Book for Railroad Engineers, and James T. Brady's 'Christmas Dream

were largely taken. "More than three thousand volumes of Webster's Dictionary, the offerings of one house, were sold. 'Blackstone's Commentaries' met with an unusual demand. Downing's 'Fruit and Fruit Trees of America' and all good school books were rapidly taken. A very large invoice of Bibles was three times replaced. Several thousand photographic albums were among the offerings at this sale, and were readily

"The results of this sale furnish sufficient evidence, if any were needed, that in the important department of our industry epresented by the book-trade we do not depend upon Southern custom."

ONE OF THE great matters of public intowns and villages. In New-York you terest at present is, the large squadron of Russian war-vessels in the harbor. They are from the Baltic, and probably they are in our waters so as to have access to the ocean in case of European troubles, during number and sort of bows, arranged in the the Winter. In the Baltic they would same way. If one girl wears a scarf, every be frozen up, or blockaded. The New-York City Councils have given the officers appearance, and you see one sort of outside | a splendid entertainment. It is our national policy, as well as our pecuniary interest. THE Portland Mirror makes some excel- to cherish the friendship of Russia. She is a terror to Napoleon, and in fear of her

> A CASE very small, but of some iterest to travellers, has been decided in court. The plaintiff refused to pay the five cents extrain by the conductor. He brought an action for damages. The court held that the defendants had a right under the statute to collect the extra fare, and ordered judgment of non-suit.

SHORT DRESSES for ladies is likely to be

ordinary sermons are made acceptable; the feet are exposed, the foolish men without it, the best pulpit efforts lose much (yes sirs, men; for if they did not make such a fuss over small feet, no woman would kill herself with tight, thin shoes for the discard thick shoes; and right here it may "At a General Court held in New Haven the 11th of November, 1644, 'the propomen did not by their acts—their words are as well be said that there never would be often well enough—show how much more too soft ever to have been useful, and an air of 'high bred' indolence, than they which sense dwells, and hands that are not too proud or too lazy to work with all their might. If through such folly men make ery, what more do they receive than they

THE FOLLOWING statement of the foreign trade of New-York, indicates prosper-

Imports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 19, 1863,... Same time in 1862...... The exports of domestic produce, including foreign articles reëxported, are:

The Specie feature of our foreign trade

Exports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 19, 1862... Same time, 1863.... .\$11,872.00

There is here no symptom of extrava. The One Hundredth Centennial Anni- gance and overtrading, and hence there is