

but little reason to fear a speedy revolution. The checks received by our forces at Morris Island, and at Chattanooga, have caused a rise in specie. Gold has fluctuated, for some days, from 140 to 143.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA may be called the city of steady habits. Seldom is there any thing ever exciting, and never is there a relaxation of activity. Diversities there are, but not commotions—nor but seldom, and on a small scale.

Just now the city is full of strangers. Hotels and boarding houses are running over. Houses to rent can hardly be had. One reason is, the Fall business. Another is, and the one which particularly affects rents, the many refugees from the South who wish a place of safety for their families.

THE LAUNCH of the gunboat *Kansas*, last week, was something of an affair. A reporter says:

"About one thousand people were on board. She was christened by Miss Annie McClellan, the daughter of Surgeon James McClellan, of the U. S. Navy. About twenty minutes before four o'clock, the havers were out loose, and the vessel slid gracefully into the waters of the Delaware. Miss McClellan broke the bottle of champagne, and with the words, 'In the name of Neptune I christen you the good ship *Kansas*: God speed you on the way.' The old gentleman also had a hand in the christening; he broke a bottle of whiskey, and shouted, 'Death to traitors! Aw! Louis and prolonged cheers arose from the thousands gathered around.'

"The christening" we would rather dispense with. It is an abuse of a thing sacred, and is profane; and especially so when done "in the name of Neptune."

WE ARE PLEASSED to see that Bishop Potter and "eight other Episcopal clergymen," have published a protest against Bishop Hopkins' Letter on Slavery. They say:

"It is not their province to mix in any political career. But as ministers of Christ, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, it becomes them to deny any complicity or sympathy with such a defense. This attempt not only to apologize for slavery in the abstract, but to advocate it as it exists in the cotton States, and in States which sell men and women in the open market as their staple product, is, in their judgment, unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ. As an effort to sustain, on Bible principles, the States in rebellion against the Government, in the wicked attempt to establish by force of arms a tyranny under the name of a Republic, and 'corruptions' shall be the perpetual bondage of the African, it challenges their indignant reprobation."

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 7, 1863.

The War.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND is still at Chattanooga, unassailed and reported safe and secure. There is now not much probability of the rebels being able to do it any other injury than to keep it inactive, for a few weeks. They have extended their lines to the river, both above and below the town, but they seem afraid to make a serious attempt at crossing. Gen. Rosecrans hence gets his supplies without interruption; and reinforcements are approaching him rapidly, and in large numbers.

The losses of our army seem to be larger, as to men, than were reported, but we do not see any official statements. The rebel loss is put, by some of their papers, at 12,000 killed and wounded. They claim to have taken 5,000 prisoners. Our side puts our loss of men, as prisoners, at half that number, the killed at 1,800, and the wounded at 9,500, total, 13,800.

The rebel papers still lament the impetuosity of their victory. They gained but little of what they hoped to gain. They feel that if they cannot drive our army out of East Tennessee, they must be immense losers; and so to drive us is now so nearly hopeless that they are likely not to make the attempt. What they could not do at the first day, is, for them, hardly practicable. Our power to reinforce is greatly superior to theirs. Nothing but bad generalship on our part, can now open the way for Bragg's advance. The rebels are making great efforts to flank Gen. Rosecrans, destroy the railroad, and cut off his supplies. They have 5,000 cavalry in the neighborhood of Murfreesboro'. They have captured McMinnville, with the regiment there, and have burned a number of cars. It is astonishing how they work in the rear of our armies, in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. In the latter they are making captures within ten miles of Washington.

GEN. BURNSIDE seems to be operating North and East of Knoxville. His Eastern movement is, in some measure, a cover to Rosecrans, protecting his right, and coming within supporting distance. The movement requires caution. He occupies Jonesboro', and Greenville.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY the information is meagre. The rebels are concentrating a large force about the junction of the States of Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

GEN. GILMORE is still fortifying on Morris Island. His new batteries are so far advanced that he sends a few shells occasionally into the ruins of Sumpter, and into Fort Johnson. The iron-clads watch Fort Moultrie. Many weeks ago, when Fort Moultrie was predicting the possession of Charleston in a few days, we said if it was ours by the 1st of November, a good work would be done. From present appearances, it may be useful to extend the time. It is fall is certain, if we shall use the means within our power. More men, however, may be required; and possibly, a thing which we always thought probable, an army must be sent there large enough to make the approach by land. It is now certainly demonstrated, that Admiral Du-

pont could not have taken the place with his iron-clads alone; since Admiral Dahlgren, with them and a number of gunboats, and with the powerful aid of the land forces of Gen. Gilmore, has, after months of effort, got only Wagner and Gregg. Sumpter is battered down, but the rebel flag still floats there; while Moultrie, Johnson, Pinckney, and numerous other batteries are almost unharmed, and the harbor obstructions are untouched.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC maintains its position on the North side of the Rappahannock. It has been sorely depleted to furnish reinforcements for East Tennessee. Whether Gen. Lee will still weaken his army, by sending off division after division, or whether he will suddenly recall his men and assault Gen. Meade, is a thing to be yet learned. And if he still more reduces his forces on the Rappahannock, thinking that Gen. Meade is equally weakened, the Administration at Washington may regard it as a stroke of policy to bring back, with all haste, their removed corps, and make a dash upon Richmond.

It is greatly to be regretted that there is any necessity, with us, of weakening the Eastern army to strengthen the Western. There should have been men enough to give Rosecrans an overwhelming force, without taking a man from Meade; and men enough to enlarge Meade's army so that Lee would not have dared to spare a division. If the draft had been promptly made, in early Summer, and if the country had heartily responded, and furnished the whole 300,000, both our armies would have been strong. Perfection of arrangement, however, belongs not to human wisdom; and it is far better to improve for the future, than to lament over the past. A vigorous use of what soldiers we have, and a due energy in hastening recruits, will cause us soon to triumph in all quarters.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Death of a Seminary Student.

The voice of God has again been heard, saying, "Come up higher," and in response thereto, Wm. H. Barber, of the Senior Class of the Western Theological Seminary, has put off the flesh, and gone joyfully to the reward. The cross was taken, and the armor girded on manfully, as if for a long life battle. But the purpose of the heart was not to conquer, but to give to him. In the morning, the crown was given to him. In the afternoon, the white robe took the place of the armor.

The Seminary has lost the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit; the Senior Class, the influence of a pure man.

Three times within half a year has God spoken to us by the angel of death; thrice has our Father said, "Lovest thou me? Feed my sheep. The night cometh when no man can work."

Resolved, that a copy of the above be sent to the Presbyterian Banner for publication, and that a copy be forwarded to the afflicted relatives of the deceased.

J. D. KEAR, H. S. ALVINGSON, D. L. DICKEY.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Letter from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas. MESSRS. EDITORS.—One of the most perplexing problems connected with the removal of slavery from our country, is here in process of solution. For years past, there have been multitudes of people, both North and South, who have expressed themselves earnestly in favor of emancipation. What shall we do with them, with these poor freedmen when taken from their masters' care and ownership? They will not be able to provide for themselves, and will hence become, not only a burden to the whites, but the cause of untold wretchedness and degradation to themselves. Moreover, great objections have been entertained on account of the prejudice—unjust, cruel and absurd as it may be—which yet really exists in the minds of many, against association with the negro in any capacity, upon terms of equality. This prejudice, it was feared, would manifest itself not only in our States, but in the States of the South, where the colored men and women labor with the colored, but probably in fatal violence toward the latter. Hence "emancipation without colonization" has been regarded as impracticable and dangerous; and we have constantly heard, on the part of the wisest and best of our Father said, "Lovest thou me? Feed my sheep. The night cometh when no man can work."

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moralized. On the contrary, they are providing schools for their children, and sending them regularly; they are gathering together in churches, and organizing Sabbath Schools; and thus with amazing rapidity, ascending the scale of Christian civilization. Some of them have already secured homesteads, either in town or country; though the greater number, with a forecast which we have been wont to deny them, prefer to wait until they can be assured that disposition is finally to be made of them.

Thus, it seems to me, that the most difficult question connected with the emancipation of the slaves in this country, is being quietly and satisfactorily settled. It is true, that the experiment is upon a comparatively small scale, and it is also true that the freedmen find more friends in Kansas, in proportion to the number of her population, than he will find outside of New-England. Still let it be remembered that the whole slave population of the South is less in proportion to the whole white population of the North, than the slaves who have come into Kansas, bear to her white population. Not only so, but while the free negro here has many friends, he also found when he came, the bitterest enemies. The fact that the aversion, the hostility, the hate is overcome as soon as it is better known, is one of great interest.

But let me not be understood as intimating that it is desirable to have the whole slave population of the South thrown into the North; it will never be necessary. Thousands of the freed slaves are waiting until peace shall be restored, to return to their native and congenial South. They know that there they will be needed and when once that beautiful land shall have become indeed "the land of the free," they will with glad hearts avail themselves of the advantages that will then be afforded them.

The Times, editorially, has accepted the Mexican crown, and is restoring the authority of the Government—leaving the economic interests, under a wise Providence, to take care of themselves.

Yours, truly, J. G. B.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTES.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FORT WAYNE stands adjourned to meet at Kendallville, on Tuesday, October 13th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

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

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.

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 7 o'clock P. M.

THE SYNOD OF SANDUSKY will meet in the First Presbyterian church, Sandusky, Ohio, on Thursday, October 22d, 1863, at 7 P. M.

THE SYNOD OF OHIO stands adjourned to meet in the First Presbyterian church of Bloomingburg, on the Second Wednesday of October, at 7 o'clock P. M.

THE SYNOD OF OHIO stands adjourned to meet in the First Presbyterian church of Columbus, Ohio, on the Third Thursday (15th) of October next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

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Foreign News.

Foreign dates are received to September 24th.

GREAT BRITAIN. The withdrawal of Mason, the Confederate Ambassador, is confirmed.

THE TIMES says: "If the Confederates are offered with England for trying to keep in the right it is sorry for it; but the loss is theirs, while the relief to the British Government will be great, and the nation will have nothing to regret."

A crowded meeting at Leeds, adopting resolutions rejecting that which was shaping itself into one for the destruction of slavery, denounced the building of gun-ships for the Confederates, and applying the Government for detaining those built.

The *Europa*, of Frankfurt, asserts that the Archduke Maximilian finally accepted the Mexican crown, at all risks and perils even denouncing his rights and prerogatives under the Austrian crown.

The *Alabama* advised August 6th, that she had sailed for Europe, and also that the *Georgia* was with her.

Pro-Southern English journals begin to see signs of a change in the South.

The *Times*, editorially, has accepted the Mexican crown, and is restoring the authority of the Government—leaving the economic interests, under a wise Providence, to take care of themselves.

Yours, truly, J. G. B.

RUSSIA.

Russia continues warlike preparations. It is believed at St. Petersburg that Russia will have, by the end of the year, 1,000,000 men under arms, and will be prepared for any emergency.

THE *Monitor* published an address, dated August 15th, by the Polish National Congress, to France. It has already appeared in the English journals. The event created a sensation. It caused a fall on the Bourse. Many journals regard it as a virtual recognition of the Poles as belligerents.

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terian church of Mr. Nebo. He was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. In all the relations of life he was kind and tender, and left an example worthy of imitation. He was also a sincere and humble follower of the Saviour. In the closing hours of life he said, all his hopes were in the merits of his Redeemer. His soul has gone, we believe, to inherit a mansion in glory. And his mortal body rests in hope. "For if we believe that Jesus died, and not rose again, even so they also who sleep in Jesus will bring with him."

He has left an aged partner and two grandsons to sorrow; but they sorrow in hope of an eternal rest in their heavenly home.

W. P. H.

DIED.—Near Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland County, on the 20th of August last, Mr. JOHN GALLAGHER, son of James Gallagher, in the 56th year of his age.

The deceased was most beloved and highly esteemed by his large circle of friends and acquaintances. He connected himself with the M. Pleasant Presbyterian church, September 1st, 1856, and was regarded by his pastor and those best acquainted with him, as a sincere, humble, and exemplary Christian.

During his last sickness, which was protracted and severe, he manifested much Christian meekness and patience, strong hope and unshaken confidence in his Saviour, and seemed entirely resigned to the will of Providence.

DIED.—At her residence in Penn Twp., Butler County, Pa., August 1st, 1863, Mrs.