PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.---WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863.

Banner. Presbyterian

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1863.

43 Having purchased for our office the "Right" to use Dick's Accountant and Dispatch Patent, all, or nearly all, of our subscribers now have their papers addressed to them regularly by a singularly unique machine, which fastens on the white margin a small chored "address stamp," or label, whereon agrears their name plainly printed, followed by the date up to which they have paid for their papers—this being authorised by an Act of Congress. The date will always be advanced on the receipt of subscription money, in exact accordance with the amount so received, and thus be an ever-ready and valid receipt; securing to every one, and at all times, a perfect knowledge of his newspaper ac-count, so that if any error is made he can immediately do-tect it and have it corrected—a boon alike valuable to the publisher and subscriber, as it must terminate all painful misunderstandings between them respecting accounts, and hus tend to perpetualt their important relationship. ** Those in arrears will please reh "t.

"A Presbyterian " sends a long article on "Slavery-Scripture Argument." But he sends no real name, and hence ought not to expect us to either read or publish.

The Deacon of Closeville.-The epistle of this New-York Dutch worthy may have some adaptations to Pennsylvanian and Western Presbyterians. We have therefore copied it, on our first page. Ministers and people, as well as Deacons, may learn something from it. We ask for it a perusal

Russian Cruelties .--- English letter writers and editors abound in statements of enormous cruelties, perpetrated by the Russians upon the Poles. How much of this to be lieve, we do not know. This we know, that British journalists have invented, or have given credence and currency to, statements utterly false, of outrages committed by Northern Generals and soldiers upon the people of the South. We ourselves being so outrageously vilified, cannot but be a little incredulous when reading the utterances to which we allude.

There can be no doubt, however, but that the Poles suffer exceedingly. The war is on their own soil. They are regarded as rebels, and are so treated. And their own mode of conducting the war is very venge ful, and is hence provocative of cruelty.

We pity the Poles; but when the English journals abound in abusive epithets toward Russians and Americans, we cannot but think of scenes and events in India. and in China, in which they were themselves the actors.

Western Theological Seminary .- The Rev. C. C. BEATTY, D.D., has entered upon his course of Lectures on Practical Theology. His opening lecture was on Personal Piety -the great need of the ministry.

Prof. KIDD, of Cincinnati, is carrying the students through a special drill in Elo-

IS THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE TIME OF | lightful, whether we can reach a definite | want is now, in some measure, supplied. REGENERATION ESSENTIAL TO A GOOD starting point, or can but remember ob- Our experience ought certainly, by this ROPR 9 scurely our early consciousness of spiritual time, to have taught us much wisdom; and Regeneration is an indispensable to the life. It helps to "the assurance of hope." | the principles avowed in the canvass just heavenly state. A man must be born That which has long stood the test, and is | terminated, and the success in every State, again. Except a man be born again, he ever growing, is likely not a mere notion. save one, indicates a unity which is truly cannot see the kingdom of God. We do It is a reality. It bears a characteristic of hopeful. not then inquire whether Regeneration is | "eternal life." Thus, hope flourishes as

THE ELECTIONS.

essential to a good hope, but whether a we-find that our graces abound, endure, and greatly strengthened by the popular vote. knowledge of the time of this change is thrive; and it becomes as an anchor of the It was not the Chicago Platform, not Reessential soul, sure and steadfast.

The change is very great. The child of wrath becomes a child of God, a son or a selves with searching after the hour of their Union to be restored on the principles which daughter of the Lord Almighty. It is a conversion, but rather inquire as to the re- the President has professed. Will not Mr. passing from darkness to light; from death ality of their present, life. Forgetting, LINCOLN now, with redoubled ardor, proseunto life. The heart is changed; the affec- that is, not resting upon, the things that are cute the war, and close it by victory. tions, desires, motives, aims, conduct, are behind, let them reach forth to those things changed. Old things pass away, and all which are before, and press toward the things become new. A change so great, mark; "till they all come unto a perfect men would say, must certainly be known, man, unto the measure of the stature of the both as to the fact and the time. And it fullness of Christ."

might be said, yea, it is said, and by some it is strenuously insisted upon, that if one cannot tell the time of his change, the fact

has never occurred, in his case. formed on Christian principles. Politicians, woes which attend the war. The question deeply concerns individuals. Their life's comfort is connected for the most part, think only of personal hontherewith ; and perhaps their eternal salva- ors, emoluments and influence. Statesmen an evil which should be checked as speedily tion also. It concerns ministers, they be- and patriots think of their country's welling the instructors, counselors and com- being. Christians, equally with statesmen to be borne. At the present rate of exforters of the people; and it concerns and patriots, look to their country's interests, Ruling Elders, it being their official duty but as those interests flow from true virtue till the close of the present Administration, to examine and receive applicants for ad- and the Divine blessing, they have a regard to

mission to the Lord's table. Assuming then the necessity of Regeneration, and the greatness of the change, anthority, the people rejoice." "When a and the fact that it may be and should be known by the individual; all of which man's ways please the Lord, he maketh things are unquestionably taught in Scripeven his enemies to be at peace with him." ture; we proceed with the inquiry: Is a The late elections have had, we think. knowledge of the time of the change an less of mere partizanship, and more of the essential part of the evidence on which a love of country, and possibly more of regood hope is founded? ligious principle in them than has been

We answer, No: such knowledge is not usual. The successful tickets were denominated "Union," and men voted them who essential. - And we will give a few reasons, showing the truthfulness of our negation. had been life-long political opponents. 1. The Scriptures do not require men to They suspended party action for what they know the time of their being born again. believed to be the best interests of their The attainment of such knowledge is not country, in the present crisis. The country made obligatory. It may be, it is, very comfortable, to know the time of the change; and the time, very nearly, is known it would be to invite ruin. To have put wisdom, a righteous spirit, and success in by many Christians; but for any minister the States, or any large number of them, the battle field ! or church court to insist upon this knowl- in opposition to the National Government, edge as a prerequisite to communion, or to would have been to divide a house against ministerial ordination, is to add to what God itself. It is true that each party insisted that it was the purest and truest friend and

has written. supporter of the Government. It was only 2. Some, we believe many, are regenerated in infancy. All are so who die in in- the Administration that any would oppose fancy and go to heaven. So also are our We admit the difference between the SAMUELS, JOSIAHS, JOHNS, TIMOTHYS, Government and the Administration. The sanctified from their mother's womb, or one abides; the other is often changed changed before the period when judgment We also admit the statement that there discriminates events and memory retains may be circumstances in which to save the facts ; but who live and grow, to serve the Government, the Administration must be Church and bless the race. Such, of opposed, restrained, and even overthrown course, cannot tell the time of their re- But we do not admit that such is the case newal; but they know the fact, and rejoice at present. It is, at this time, just the rein hope of heaven. verse. To refuse to sustain the Adminis 3. The Scriptures illustrate the change tration, in the present crisis, would be to by similes which intimate that, ordinarily allow of the Government's destruction. We at least, the time may not be known. know that the national policy might be "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and changed. But we know also that the present thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst Administrators have to hold office for sixteen not tell whence it cometh, and whither it months to come; and long ere that, ruin goeth; so is every one that is born of the might be upon us. Hence the people Spirit." "So is the kingdom of God, as have done wisely in sustaining the Adminif a man should cast seed into the ground; istration, in the late elections. And we and should sleep, and rise night and day, trust their conduct will correspond with and the seed should spring and grow up, their votes; and as the question is decided by a legitimate ballot, we are pleased to he knoweth not how." 4. The Scriptural evidence of regenera- note, and quote, two of the New-York tion is fruit bearing. It is love, faith, journals on the result. meckness. It is the Christian graces. The Times, which is one of the most in-These are possessed and noted. But the tensely Administration papers, in a leading change has been before them. The tree is editorial, Nov. 5th, says : "Let no man talk of a Republican vic tory. Thousands of war Democrats labored for it with as great zeal as any. It is no criminated, and remembered? Or had partyism, it is patriotism that has so glo- one in thirty-three, would have left the some time elapsed before judgment and Union ticket, and its success is a Union success and nothing else. We trust that times they may have been to their distinctive party principles, will faithfully remember this, and refrain from everything like partizan exultation. The grandeur of this triumph is far higher than anything which cised to discern both good and evil"? a mere party struggle ever has given, or can be wise, prompt, and vigorous. Every And did the child of God thus become able cal claim, but on the very right of the Reto perform the reflex act, and arrive at a public to live." And what is here said of New-York may be said, with equal truth, of Pennsylvania, and of Ohio, and other States. of his new birth? Who can tell? The World was a strenuous opponent of

The "powers that be" cannot but feel publicanism, not Radicalism, not Abolition. Let Christians, then, not trouble them- but the Union, which was the cry; and the

The war should be brought to a speedy termination, in the production of a righteous eace : 1. Peace belongs to the Gospel. It is a

Divine blessing. To seek it is a Christian duty.

2. It belongs to both religion and hu-The choice of the officials by whom a manity to stop the shedding of blood, and people is to be ruled, is a duty to be per- the immoralities, and all the unutterable

3. The accumulation of a public debt is as possible. The burden will get too heavy penditure, it will cost, to carry on the war eleven hundred millions of dollars. This true moral worth in the choice of their added to the now existing debt, funded, rulers. "Happy is that people whose God unfunded, and claims which are just, can is the Lord." "When the righteous are in hardly be less than three thousand millions. And the whole, or very nearly all, must, ere long, be funded at six per cent., demanding a tax of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars annually! Ought we so to involve ourselves? Ought we so to burden our children? But if so much is needful, is it not also enough? Let Mr. LINCOLN close the war, and stop the exenditures. We say Mr. LINCOLN, because he has, by the Constitution, by acts of Congress, and by the popular vote, the war power, and the legal power, and the money power, and the power over the men of the is engaged in defending its life against land to recruit and enlarge the armies. ruthless assailants, and to fail in sustaining May he also have the Divine blessing in

4. We have been, and still are; exceedingly desirous that the present Administration shall close the war, because of the character and permanence of the peace which we desire. It will be, we hope, a peace resulting from a rebellion conquered and laws vindicated. It will secure the ntinuance of the abolishment of slavery in the District and its prohibition from the Territories. It will establish the freedom of all the slaves liberated by the war. It will give permanence to an order of things is still less. which will demand and make sure, emancination in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and Delaware. And it will so cripple slavery in the Cotton States. as to destroy all probability of its ever again rising to political power. In short, it will put slavery's wound past remedy and insure speedy death to the institution. But if, on the other hand, this war shall continue in vigor till the time of another general election, there is reason to fear that, tired and sick of slaughters and maimings, and alarmed at the burdens of debt and taxation, the people will choose an Administration which will compromise for neace, instead of producing it by quelling the rebellion. Just think how small a change in votes would have reversed the late elections. In Pennsylvania a change of less than 8,000, out of 500,000; that is and. of less than one in sixty, would have reversed the result. In New York, a change of 18,000 in a vote of 600,000, that is of riously carried the day. The ticket elected Administration unsustained. And so in was, when nominated, declared to be the attained out of the attained. other States. It is thus manifest that comparatively a all Republicans, however devoted in other very small change in the voters in each State would in the elections a year hence, entirely change the Administration, and inaugurate a new policy, and do things which we may not now be able to predict. Then day's delay encourages the rebels. They see in it a diminution of the period of their allotted sufferings. They look upon it as bringing them so much nearer the time when our national pertinacity must fail. In these things we see how important it is for every friend of the Union, and every opponent of slavery, to press measures tending to a speedy and righteous peace.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, PA. THE New-York City Tract Society has situdes, but it still lives and works. We lately adopted, says the Intelligencer, a plan This institution experiences some viciswere pleased to hear that the Synod of of meeting monthly with the churches at Philadelphia, the Patron and Guardian of their weekly service, generally on the last the College, had, at their late meeting, Tuesday of every month. Thirty missionnominated Rev. WILLIAM C. CATTELL, of aries, with assistants, in conjunction with eight hundred volunteer laborers, constitute Harrisburg, to fill the Presidential chair; the working force of this excellent associaand we are now still more pleased to learn tion. These go about from house to house. that the Trustees have elected Mr. CAT-TELL, and that he agrees to accept the powould never hear it in the public sanctuary. sition. The choice, we also learn, meets with the cordial approbation of the exist- The following statistics, representing the ing faculty.

Mr. CATTELL, though a young man, is an experienced teacher. Edgehill Classical School, at Princeton, N. J., flourished greatly under his guidance. As Professor attend church, 330 religious meetings held, ohurch? of Languages at Lafayette for several years, and 27 persons hopefully converted.

he was most acceptable. His travels in WE HAVE on two or three occasions al-Europe, and his visits to some of the Uni- luded in condemnatory terms to Rev. versities there, have enlarged his capabili-Leicester A. Sawyer and his heterodox ties for training young men. His pastorpublications. It seems that the editor of ate in Harrisburg, in one of our best con- the Intelligencer has fared more roughly gregations, has cultivated qualifications pethan ourselves at the hands of the outraged culiarly needed in a President. We look author. We take from the Evangelist its day of Thanksgiving to God for the mercies racy account of the trial to which our of the year. for good days for the college. worthy contemporary of the Reformed

The Faculty at Lafayette, though not numerous, embraces some of the very best teachers. The situation is healthful. Eas-Sawyer : ton, its location, is easy of access. from all "One of the most curious and amusing trials that we have heard of lately. came off quarters, by railroad. The Synod of Philadelphia is abundantly able to perfect the at Utica a week or two since, in which our

endowment. Our readers will excuse our many words, when they know of our personal acquaintance with that of which we speak ; having been for some years a working Trustee under Synodical appointment.

EASTERN SUMMARY. NEW-ENGLAND.

ACCORDING to the recently published Minutes of the General Association of Connecticut, there are fifteen Associations in that State, reporting three hundred and non-residents. There are one hundred and sixty-eight pastors, forty-five acting pastors, ninety-eight without charge, eight stated acting as chaplains, &c., &c. Forty-three licentiates are reported. The number of churches is two hundred and eighty-five, which report in the aggregate a membership Congregational Church in the State are set down as ten per cent. of the whole popula- or the jurors were for giving the plantin The Commission, at its late general

rian church, Boston, Massachusetts. This NEW-YORK. is the response of the fair donors to the ar. peal for five thousand dollars, in ten dollar contributions, for which we beg them accept our sincere thanks. In behalf of the church. RANDOLPH A. DE LANCEY Boston, Oct. 15, 1863.

N. B.—Our grateful thanks are also ra turned to pastors and brethren for their co. operation in the above-mentioned plan. So far as heard from, the churches have rethus carrying the Gospel to thousands who ceived the application with unusual cheer. fulness, in every case where their attention has been called to our church-extension en. terprise in this city. May we ask our work of one month, were given at a late friends who have received Circular letters meeting: 76,805 tracts distributed, 791 but have been unable to present the subject volumes loaned, 192 children brought into to their congregations, to have the kind. the Sabbath School, 493 persons induced to ness to place them in the hands of some active and warm-hearted friends of the DE L

> S. Christian Commission-Thanksgiving Appeal for the Nation's Defenders.

To the Ministers and Churches of our Land Jesus Christ, throughout the Loyal State

The President has invited the observance of Thursday, the 26th of November, as a

Amongst the greatest of these mereia are the abundance bestowed upon us a Dutch organ was lately subjected by Mr. home, and the success vouchsated in the field.

The United States Christian Commission as a great national agency between the home and the field, appeals to you in behalf neighbor and friend, Rev. Dr. Porter of of our country's defenders, for Thanksgir. ing Day collections. Contributions of The Christian Intelligencer, was concerned. clothing, and comforts, as well as of money The suit was brought by Rev. Leicester A. Sawver, against the Intelligencer for libel in are needed

Aware of the excellent custom in many the notice of his book entitled Reconof the churches of making collections for struction of Biblical Theories and Biblical the poor, on that day, the Commission would not make this appeal but for the ur. Science Improved.' The book -appeared some six months ago, and was sent to gent necessity of caring for the soldiers. different rapers for notice. Dr. Porter The poor we have always with us, but the taking it in hand, wrote a brief paragraph in the Intelligencer, in which he spoke of it opportunity of benefiting and saving the men under arms, if put off now, will he in terms perhaps more frank than complimentary. But it was not a whit more selost forever.

Such churches as may not hold service vere than every editor writes of books which he considers false in doctrine or pernicious Thanksgiving Day, are requested to take in tendency. Hence the suit. It appeared the best opportunity before or after that on the trial that the book had made no im- day to present the matter and gather the fifty-one members, of whom forty-three are pression on the public, and had had no sale, contributions of the people. Some churches are without ministers to stir up their pure except a hundred or two copies disposed of by the personal solicitation of the writer. minds by way of remembrance. In these Hence it could hardly be claimed that the let the officers or some friend of the cause review of the book had interfered with an take it in hand. Let no church fail of preachers, and thirty who are teaching, or extraordinary popularity. Indeed the at- giving its contributions. The urgency is tempt to make out a case failed at every great. The call is instant. The want is point, and the audience could hardly pre- immense. A million of men in hospital, serve their gravity. The judge, who and camp and on shipboard wait in perishseemed to understand more of law than of ing need. The encouragement to give is theology, was all in a muddle at the conrse wonderful. From every field our delegates of 45,887. More than one-half of the of the argument. The jury could not returning, tell us of their glad welcomes, of members are females. The members of the agree, and were discharged. The Utica sufferings relieved, lives saved, and souls Herald says: 'We understand that several converted to God. Never was there such a of the jurors were for giving the plantiff harvest offered to the Church.

tion. This proportion exceeds consider- rest by marking the damages up to \$3,000.' meeting, felt constrained to devise plans for We presume this is the end of this singular | enlarging its work. Measures have been vigorously entered upon by which, if the source of supply does not fail, the men at REV. T. L. CUYLER not only advocates the front, in every department of the vast the Temperance cause with his pen, but he field of conflict, and those in every hospital zealously brings his pastoral influence to and camp of the army and navy, will be

cution, and instead of a select class in the Seminary, all the students are under his instruction. The drill in tone, articulation, emphasis, and manner throughout, both in speaking and in reading, is very thorough, as could be expected from this experienced Elocutionist : and the effect upon the pulpit address of the students must be very manifest.

Dr. PAXTON has returned home, after the Summer's absence, and may be expected to resume his duties in the Seminary in a few days.

A Report on the subject of Temperance, submitted to the Society of Inquiry by a Committee of the students, on the first Monday in the month, was regarded as so valuable, that it was requested for publication. Mr. HENRY V. NOYES, of the Middle Class, was the chairman and author of the Report. It will appear next week.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

It is hard to realize that our country is engaged in a desolating civil war; that tens of thousands of her sons have fallen; that hundreds of thousands are still under arms; and that our war expenses exceed two millions of dollars per day. As a people we are buying and selling and enjoying as if there were nothing past to awaken sorrow, nothing present to occasion trouble, and nothing future to excite anxious apprehension.

Extravagance abounds most in the large cities, now as always. New-York especially excels. We hear of princely fortunes made on Government contracts and army supplies; and of money expended on a \$5000 bracelet, &c., &c. - The ball in honor of the Russian Admiral is described as expensive and splendid, beyond any thing previously known on this side of the Atlantic.

Under the head of "Our Luxury," the N. Y. Examiner offers some appropriate remarks which we give our readers :

"We are afraid, as we have before intimated, that many of the symptoms of public feeling among us are such as do no credit to our civilization or Christianity. "Contrary to the fears of both friends and foes, we have enjoyed a high degree of prosperity in business. The currency has been so managed as to stimulate all lawful enterprise, whether productive or speculative. Some have been impoverished, but many have become rich. The fortunes that have been easily made are lavishly spent Extravagance, display, exciting amuse ments, have been pursued with an unaccus tomed eagerness. The places of fashionable resort have been crowded, imports have been large, the diamond market has been lively. All this is going on at a time when the nation is in a struggle between life and death. pouring out priceless blood, and still demanding large sacrifices of life and treasure. The sorrows of bereavement are fell in innumerable households. We are purchasing our liberties anew, and the cost is so be seen in the desolation of households and the crippling for life of thousands of strong men. Is this a time for mirth and revelry, for extravagant display, for a carnival of profuse and reckless dissipation i Regarding only such motives as appeal to ordinary humanity, is it becoming the gravity of the crisis, is it in keeping with the stern duty of the time, is it consistent with a proper remembrance of the multitudes that are suffering and in sorrow, thus to be whirling in giddy excitements or flaunting in the excesses of a purse-proud

before the fruit. How long before ? Were the first goings forth of the new life so distinct and strong as to be marked; disthere been some repetitions, some growth, memory took hold of them so as to note retain, and report them? Was the "new born babe" cherished in the Church, "fed on milk" for months and years, till he grew and became "skilful in the word of righteousness," and had " his senses exerknowledge of his present sonship, though he cannot trace back his spiritual history to his sonship's first dawn; to the moment

5. The outward manifestation of the inward and real greatness. A SAUL of reads: Tarsus could know the change. A pagan has it very distinctly. With those who were habitually immoral, it may be known and read by all beholders. But who shall note the change in our precious youthborn in the covenant; trained in the Church; walking with God's people; orderly, lovely, active, benevolent; so like Christ's saints that human eye can mark no distinction? And how shall such, immediately and in every case, be conscious themselves of a or of citizens we have never had, and never the latter, says: change? They cannot tell when they first can have, any motive but an honest desire knew that they were sinners, nor when they uttered their first prayer, nor when they first esteemed Jesus as precious, nor when they first loved to attend Sabbath School, and prayer-meeting, and church, nor when they began to take delight in the company of good people. And yet all these things are evidences of piety.

6. If we could tell even the day, hour, and moment of our new birth, it would not add to our rational conviction that we now are God's living children. If it were possible to be thus minute in our consciousness of the time of our natural birth, it would add nothing to our certainty of present life. The evidence of natural life is

a present consciousness of its functions. So also of spiritual life. We now believe,

the Administration. Its leader on the change does not always correspond with its same subject, and of the same date, thus

"It would be an idle expenditure of time to rediscuss at any length the issues of the late canvass. We must, perforce, accept our defeat as an accomplished fact; and may reasonably ask to be spared the labors of a new canvass until the issues are made up for our political opponents in the honor, welfare, and success of our common country; and whether in the character of partizans

to promote the public good. Nothing would better please us, either as partizans or citiskill and vigor, and supported by such overtriumphant close before the Presidential If these papers are true representatives

the Government as administered by Presiterm. And, months before March 4th, 1865, we hope to see the national arms tri-

tage of the Union.

WHEN SHALL WE HAVE PEACE?

SUPPLIES.

We rather think that our Allegheny Students, licentiates, are not over well paid for supplying vacant pulpits, and for takthe Presidential election. In the months ing the place of ministers who are absent that intervene, we are not partizans but pa- from their own charge; but they must be triots. We have a common interest with very poorly compensated if they suffer worse than do their Princeton brethren. A writer in the Presbyterian, speaking of

"They are frequently invited to preach, but seldom receive more than a scanty allowance of railroad fare, and sometimes not zens, than to see the war prosecuted with such even that. One who recently supplied a pulpit not far distant, received from an ofwhelming numbers, as would bring it to a ficer of the congregation the paltry sum of twenty cents. Another preached for a minister who was absent from his congregation, supplying a pulpit by order of Presbytery, of their respective parties, we may hope to for which the minister received fifteen dolsee an ardent and general sustentation of lars. The licentiate did his duty taithfully and acceptably to the people, but in the end he was bowed out with the assurance dent LINCOLN, during the remainder of his that he would be sent for again when needed. These are a few of many instances." Such conduct should be severely rebuked.

umphant, and sweet peace again the heri- It is sometimes, yea, often a kindness, to a young preacher to give him an opportunity to exercise his gifts; but still, when he fills a vacant pulpit the elders should see

Our hopes of peace are much revived by that he has a reward, and when he takes the gradual rise of the sound from the lowlove, obey. We have life's existing emo- the results of the late elections. We the place of a senior brother who is paid

ably that in the other New-England States. In New Hampshire, Vermont, and Mastrial.' sachusetts, the ratio is said to be but six per cent., while in Maine and Rhode Island it

regard to this subject, seems very strange;

their domestic wine drinking and in other

ways, encouraging the great evil of Intem-

perance; yea, that in many instances,

Christian parents are surely, though un-

consciously, starting their children in the

PHILADEUPHIA.

called Arminian minister, and the severe

the drunkard's awful doom.

THE HARTFORD (Conn.) Religious Her-We understand he has formed a Temperance ald furnishes the following interesting item Society in his church and Sabbath School of Sabbath School intelligence :

"The first Sunday School in New-Eng land was organized in Washington of this State in 1803. The members of the Church and Society there voted to have their children attend the school till they were fourteen years of age, and that they should be taught the Westminster Catechism, and that the names of those who committed it to memory should be placed on the church records. In one year thirty-five names were entered; of these twenty-seven subsequently made a profession of religion Another year sixty names were entered ; of these fifty afterwards became hopefully converted to the truth as it is in Jesus."

The imitation of the example set by Mr. THE UNIVERSALISTS in Massachusetts Cuyler and his people, may not perhaps be number ninety-six societies, and claim a always advisable; but Christians everychurch membership of nearly three thouswhere should stand uncompromisingly on

the side of Temperance. REV. DR. PEABODY has retired from the editorial chair of the North American Review, which he has filled with signal ability tist organ of New-York, says: for more than ten years. He will be succeeded by Prof. James Russell Lowell and nual meeting last week in the First Bap-Charles Elliot Norton, Esq. tist church. The receipts of the year were

about \$17,500, and the expenditures as EZBA CHAPPELL, ESQ., of New-London, commenced recently his annual distribution much. The final revision of the Acts and of bread to the poor of that city. For three of the Epistles was reported to be several winters past he has generously given ready for circulation, and that 15,000 of to the destitute of that city a score or so of the revised four Gospels had been distributed. The attendance was about the same thousands of loaves of bread.

cow it has been fearfully fatal. who were present."

was the inauguration of the great organ at the Music Hall. For weeks the approaching musical entertainment was the talk of the city, and so great was the desire to enjoy the treat, that all the seats in the Hall. some thousands in number, were sold in advance, at the high figure of three dollars

each. The inauguration ceremonies and church of this city. Her persistent oppothe music of the organ are said to have sition to the installation of an irregularly given general satisfaction.

trials through which it was her lot to pass The following extract from Dr. Holmes' in consequence of this opposition, enlisted description of the organ in the last Atlantic in her favor the earnest sympathies of all Monthly, may interest our readers :

"The great organ of the Music Hall," who adhere to the Calvinistic faith. We he says, "is a choir of nearly six thousand trust she may yet enjoy the prosperity with vocal throats. Its largest windpipes are which she was so highly favored under the thirty-two feet in length, and a man can ministrations of such men as Livingston, crawl through them. Its finest tubes are Bethune and Willets. too small for a baby's whistle. Eighty-nine.

THE FOLLOWING emphatic resolution stops produce the various changes and com-binations of which its immense orchestra is groups of voices have their part in the full flow of its harmonies. Like all instruments phia:

of its class, it contains several distinct sys-"Resolved, That this assemblage, repretems of pipes, commonly spoken of as separate organs, and capable of being played alone or in connexion with each other. Four manuals, or hand key-boards, and two ner its entire influence, and the entire in- The average interest, 3.81 per cent. is very low, several systems-the solo organ, the choir our order, no matter how humble his posi- cent as the legal tenders and other indebiedness tion ; to an undying support of the Nation- is becoming invested. and the piano and forte pedal organ. Twelve al Government in its contest with rebels in pairs of bellows, which it is intended to arms-loyalty to the Government being a

move by water power derived from the higher duty than devotion to any human Cochituate reservoirs, furnishes the breath organization, no matter what its character which pours itself forth in music. Those or purpose." beautiful effects for which the organ is incomparable, the crescendo and diminuendo-

bear upon the promotion of the good work. reached. Fill up the fountain. Flood the enlarged channels. Send us liberal, noble thanksgiving remembrances for the absent, brave. Men's heedlessness of the injunctions suffering ones. We will convey them, noand restraints which God's Word directly thing diminished, and bring back their glad and indirectly imposes on the Christian in | and grateful blessings to you. Contributions may be sent to JOSEPH ALBREE. Treasurer, No. 71 Wood street, Pittsburgh, but we cannot shut our eyes to the mourn-GEORGE H. STUART, Prest. ful fact that thousands of Christians are, in

W. E. Boardman, Sec'y. Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1863.

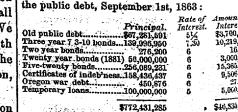
Seward on Slavery.

The late election brought half the Cabinet, and we know not how many Generals, before the path that leads to the drunkard's grave and people, in helping on the political canvass. A portion of the speech of Secretary Seward, at Auburn, N. Y., on the evening of November 2d, is as follows.

"The abettors of the rebellion are troubled for fear we shall not leave to the rebels, when they have submitted, enough of Slavery and slaves. They want to know what we propose about that. My answer is, that if they had sub-mitted to Abraham Lincoln, at the beginning, they would have retained the whole. They have THE Examiner, the Anti-Revision Baplost by resistance, on an average, 10,000 slaves a month. Each month of prolonged resistance in-"Our new version friends held their ancreases the loss, and they are verging upon the time when submission, coming too late, will leave neither Slavery nor slaves in the land. This question of Slavery is their business, not mine. question of Slavery is their business, not mine. So long as they propose no surrender, they are entitled to ask no terms. What has happened to Slavery thus far, has been the legitimate fruit of their own crimes; but it was fruit ordained not by man, but of God. Without seeking to divine his ways, I think that the future will be like unto rious localities in Maine. Whole families are swept off by it. In the town of Mos-cow it has been fearfully fairly fairl the past. This insurrection will perish under shall return. The doors, so far as I am con-cerned, shall always be open to him. The longer he is content to feed upon husks, the sconer he will hunger. The longer he is content in his dalliance with the harlot of rebellion, the greater will be his ultimate disgust with her embrace. The greater his hunger and his disgust, the deeper will be his repentance and the more last-ing his reformation. I shall send no invitations after him; and yet, speaking not for myself, but for you and the whole American people, I ex-press the conviction that neither man nor angels can prevent the fatted calf being slain for his welcome, when he does come back saying pen-itently, 'Brothers, I have offended, and I desire

The Public Debt.

the public debt, September 1st, 1863:



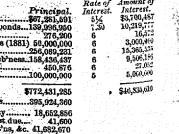
\$46,\$35,*P Average rate of interest 3.81 per cent. on the whole debt. Average rate of interest on funded debt alone, 6.06 per cen In some journals we see the present amount of senting the Grand Army of Temperance in debt put \$1,500,000, and in others at \$2,000, Pennsylvania, feel it a privilege as well as 000,000. These add the increase since Septema duty to pledge in the most solemn man- ber 1st, and also unsettled accounts and claims. fluence and activity of every member of but it is constantly rising toward the full six per

The Continental Monthly.

The November number presents the reader with some ably written articles. We would refer our readers to "The Assizes of Jerusalem, "Letters to Professor Morse," and "Matter and Spirit."

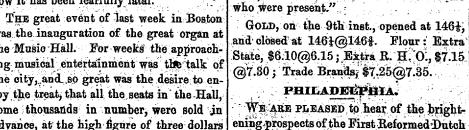
For the Presbyterian Banner. Those Quilts.

\$772,431,285



United States notes.

The following statement has been published of



est murmur to the loudest blast, and the tions, and hence know that we live. Yes- thought that the war ought to be closed; extra for services in another place, there. dying fall by which it steals gently back MESSRS EDITORS :- Will you allow me tions, and hence know that we live. Yes-terday's evidences do not answer for to-day. We want to-day's evidences. We want to-day's evidences to not answer for to-day. ustentation? But when we consider that God is dealing with us as never before, and that our only hope is in his forbearance and tender mercy, what a contrast does too much of life now present with that humble reverence and penitence which we ought to feel !"