TERMS IN ADVANCE. BY MAIL (Singly or in Clubs,)......\$2.60 DELIVERED IN SITHER OF THE CITIES ... Pasters sending as TEN subscribers and upwards, with no thereby entitled to a paper without charge, and another girs paper for the second ten; &c.

tenewalashould be prompt, a little before the year expires JAMES ALLISON & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

For the Presbyterian Banner. Six Weeks in the Potomac Army; HOW THE SICK MAN GOT WELL. No. VI.

Washington and Alexandria - Getting Ready.

" Packing up and going away."

And here we are, in Washington again Yes. We little thought, when we went down to Annapolis early this morning, we would be here by 7 o'clock this evening. March and countermarch seem to be the order of the day. You had a hard race to get aboard the

cars at Annapolis, had you not? We surely had. Dr. C. says Mr. D. is a very genial companion, and we admit the fact, but don't think he will ever again persuade us to wait as long as possible betore starting, to tell us only then that the train leaves twenty minutes earlier than we had supposed. We made the connection, however-but by the hardest !

Your Agent, too, seems, disposed, at

One would think so, when, with more than half serious face, he tells us, "You are going to Annapolis Junction, but I Washington City;" and so leaves us annoyed at the idea of being separated from ing a few rooms occupied by the nurses.

Mashington City;" and so leaves us annoyed at the idea of being separated from ing a few rooms occupied by the nurses. that man and baggage should be carried to It adds to the "varieties" of our expe-

And here I find you in Alexandria next! Yes; changing, changing ever. Next morning after reaching Washington, we were sent out to Cliffburn Barracks. Immediately after dinner we were set to packing stores in haste for our expeditionden't know why yet-and in two or three hours after, were sent in just as great haste to get our "pass" and come down here—had to take "the oath of allegiance," too, before we could get it.

Christian Commission rooms here, also Wherever soldiers are, is the rule; and the old "SUMPTER HOUSE"-the name still remains outside, you see—answers our purpose well; and Capt. S., who has charge, kachs everything in good order. Here, soldiers may come in at will, and write letters, and besides necessary stores and newspapers for distribution, here is a good library from which they can draw books. A soldiers' prayer meeting, also, is held here. I was present on Saturday. evening last. The meeting was full and interesting. Brig. Gen. Briggs made one of the number. Well, how have you been putting in

your time here? On Sabbath A. M. I went to hear Dr. Hiscox, of New-York, who is here looking after the interests of the Baptists. The service was in the First Presbyterian church, whose congregation seems to have been "scuttered abroad" by these troublous times. In the afternoon we preached at Headquarters Third Division Hospital, and in the evening at Battery Rodgers. Since then, besides waiting, (for orders,) we have done considerable working. Have helped pack quite a number of boxes and barrels of stores, for our use in the field; have also numbered each, and taken an invoice of their contents-oaught cold, too, working at it in that damp cellar! Our corps (9th army,) has passed through Washington, and we wish to be ready to follow, soon as possible. Our personal outfit is now reduced to "light marching order." Gen. Burnside so directed in regard to such as intended to follow him. Besides our blankets, we take only what we can carry on our back and in our haversack. The carpet-sack, with upper and nether stories, can go no further. But a haversack, well packed, holds a good deal. Here is the contents of ours: Drawers and socks, one pair each; one shirt; one box collars; two towels; soap and sponge, one piece each; "mess knife" (knife, fork and spoon in same handle); sardines, one can; condensed coffee, one can; matches, one box scissors, one pair; jack-knife and gimblet; Jamaica ginger, one bottle; "Old Rye," two ounces; castor oil, one ounce; red penper, one half ounce; beef tea, one cake; toothbrush; ink, pens, paper, envelopes,

I guess you will get along! But have you been around town any? On errands, we have; and like the place It is well paved, neat and clean. Of course we visited the "Marshall House." Every body does; so that it is found necessary to keep a boy for the special purpose of showing visitors "the very spot" where the gallant Ellsworth fell. You will find the boy always ready, for "a consideration." We also visited the church in which Gen. George Washington worshipped. It is a plain, neat structure, and the smooth brick of which its walls are built are said to have been imported from England. We entered and sat down in the pew which the General was accustomed to occupy. It is one of the old style square kind, with seats on three sides. It is said to be just as it was when he used it, save that in lowering the "high backs" of the others, his had to conform in this particular. On the top of the capping is a small silver plate, en-graved thus: "WASHINGTON'S PEW."

drinking cup, "housewife," &c.

And here you are in Washington City again! You must be the "flying artillery" of the U. S. Christian Commission! We make some quick movements, at any been packing here, also, and have not been helping our cold much by working in this chilly store-room. Besides, with help of Mr. A. P. F, we have been getting up a "mess chest" for our party. For once we have found a man who works to our notion, and we have gotten up rather a convenient affair; and stored it, too, with all the cooking utensils and table furniture. necessary for the use of some ten persons. It contains also small packages of all kinds of groceries necessary for immediate use. We have worked hard, and we have worked late, and now, when—after seven days effort-everything else is about ready, there must be a hitch about our getting a wagon and horses. It seems that the treasury of the U.S.C. C. is so low that the officers hesitate about making the purchase. I think it is about time the good people of the U.S. were waking up to the necessities of their Commission

I see you are about being off at last! Yes; the team had to come, finally. And when it did come, it came right-a large wagon, nearly new, and of the best pattern; four fine horses, well harnessed, and a fifth, a saddle-horse for our Field all through Western Virginia. And now, about the greatest of all his interests. Or and tobacco. The sugar cane is so abun-

Presunterian

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PITTSBURGH,

WHOLE NO.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 10, 1864. at 6½ P. M., April 29, we leave Washington in good trim and spirits, to make Alexandria—eight miles distant—and take in the balance of our stores this evening yet, intending to set out early to-morrow morning for "the field." in pursuit of Gen.

| April 29, we leave Washington and spirits, to make Alexand additional triangle of the couch of the suffer-balance of the substance all the great cities of the land.

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Burnside's Corps. You must try and drop short, take any and every method of reachinto our tent, some day. Good by! ing men's hearts and leading them to from other provinces. The women are oc-

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Letter from a Delegate. immediately sought the rooms of the Com- I exhorted them both, like the Prodigal mission. There we met with a large num- Son, to arise at once and go to their Fathber of delegates from many different States. er's house. From a member of the 141st Some, like ourselves, had just arrived, oth. P. V. I received a request for a Testament ers were employed in the various hospitals and hymn-book. He was considering the in and around the city; and others still question, "What must I do to be saved?" were just from "the front," and on their I gave the books, and added such instrucway home. The next morning we were as tions as I thought would be of advantage to signed to the Columbian Hospital, to take him. A member of the 2d Ohio Cavalry times, to have a little sport at the expense of the place of one or two others who went to lay severely wounded, and in great pain. his party.

The Columbian Hospital occu- I learned from him that he had no Saviour, pies the college building and grounds of and no Christian hope to support him in Columbia College, from which it derives its his suffering. But he was very desirous name. The building is quite large, four of seeing Jesus. I directed him to the Sahave had your carpet-sack checked to stories high, of which the second, third and viour of sinners, and gave him a Testa-

evident that he intended, from the first, wards, each ward having its own surgeon, the same point. He has the advantage of twelve tents each, and a sixth composed of with him. He desired a Testament, and quented from the age of seven years to that us, and we must allow him to use it a little. four tents. Besides these, there is another hoped that he had found the Lord Jesus of fourteen. This age attained, we were rience. But one or two of the company hundred and fifty to two hundred patients, are evidently not overly well pleased at and occupied during an emergency such as being thus left in the dark, when they | occurred after the battle of the Wilderthink they might as well enjoy the light as ness. The hospital is capable of affording such a thing. I scarcely ever thought of sand patients. The number in it on the any man to be farther from God than I morning of our first visit to it, was proba- | was. But now I lie here on my bed, and | bly between eight and nine hundred. Thus you have something like a correct Truly it seems as though it could be only a stantly looking into my heart. It makes many words written in the same manner mite we could add to the efforts made by me sometimes almost forget my pain." have a very different sedse, according to others for the relief of the suffering. For This man, I hope, was truly converted. the sake of convenience I will consider the One man I met with was a Universalist; sanitary aspect of the work I was permit- he did not believe there was any such place ted to perform, and the religious view of as a hell. I told him Jesus Christ believed it. Of course the first thing to be done it—that he said the rich man lifted up his was to become acquainted, as far as possi- eyes in hell. Just then a paroxysm of ble, with the wants of the men, and then to pain came on, and he made me no reply. book; after which we repeated our lessons relieve them. Our plan accordingly was Another I met with was a regular Ration-to enter a ward, and proceed regularly from alistic infidel. "Our Psychology" had past eight o'clock. From nine to ten o'tent to tent, and from bedside to bedside, more charms for him than the Word of ascertaining what was needed for the comfort of those to whom we went to minister. ment provision for hospital wants in the Pa., who lay in another hospital. He felt prepared our lessons for the next day, and, able thus to have long conversations, which clothes had been cut or torn off them to he passed away from earth. permit their wounds to be dressed.. There were many requests, particularly for shirts, drawers and socks. As far as our stock such requests. And I have the satisfaction of knowing that in many instances pressing wants were in this manner relieved. In no instance was a request

benefited.

continued sickness and without appetite, only regret was in being compelled so soon unable to relish the fare provided even for the sick. These craved jellies, preserves, pickles, and other such things as a capricious appetite would auggest. In endeavoring to meet this want, much caution was necessary. It is all-important that nothing be given which would prove injurious to the patient. The wishes of the Surgeon must be consulted, and scrupulously respected. An indiscriminate supplying of articles asked for, would probably procure a speedy exclusion from the hospital, or a prohibition to administer anything at all. My mode was to ascertain what a patient desired-what he thought he could relish. If it could be had, I endeavored to ascertain from the Surgeon whether he would allow the patient to have it. If he decided that it would not be injurious, I then left it for him in care of his attendant. I could then ascertain to my own satisfaction that it reached the person for whom it was intended. We rarely sent anything from our room. By constant daily mingling with the nurses and attendants in the various tents, we could soon tell whether they were trustworthy. And besides, when I left a cup of jelly for the sick man, he was sure to tell me the next time I called, how he liked it. Thus an attendant who might feel disposed to withhold a delicacy from a patient, would be restrained by the fact that it would be immediately known. But I bear cheerful testimony to the tenderness and faithfulness with which those with whom I came in contact discharged their duties. In a few instances, upon application of the Surgeons and nurses in particular wards, brandy and wines were given. In short, as judiciously as we could, and as far as our stores permitted, we ministered to the bodily wants of sick, and wounded, and dying men. Handkerchiefs were much needed, and were very gratefully received. It was also my custom, when passing through the tents, to carry with me a small bottle or two of camphor. and wet the handkerchiefs of the sick, and especially of the wounded. This little attention was most gratefully received, as it often relieved the unpleasant hospital odor.

rate, and a good many of them. We have Such was the nature of our work among the men in hospital. Albag with these efforts to relieve bodily wants, were coupled daily, hourly efforts to do good to the souls of men. The gift of any little article always afforded an occasion for pressing the claims of Jesus Christ, are in California, and at 7,000 or 8,000 and urging men to care for their eternal those of Australia. Missionaries are at interests. Here is a man sorely wounded, work among these gold seekers. The autoevidently near to death. You see that his | biographical relation which follows, shows time is short, and you address him about us with what success Chinese missionaryhis soul. If he is a Christian-some such aids are seconding them in this excellent we found-you speak to him a word of work. It contains, besides, some details on cheer, and direct his glazing eye to the the regime of Chinese schools, which one Captain of his salvation. If impenitent, of their pupils could alone give.

Christ.

Such is this feature of the work. Some I found deeply anxious about their souls: these I endeavored to direct to the Lamb of God. Two I found who had once been MR. JOSEPH ALBREE, Treasurer U. S. | members of the Church, but who had utter-Christian Commission-DEAR SIR:-On ly torsaken Christ since they entered the reaching Washington, in company with army. And it afforded me pleasure to hear Bro. Lester, of West Alexander, Pa., we their determination to return to his fold.

tion been directed to the interests of your soul before you received this wound?" room for considerably more than a thou- God. In fact, it would be impossible for believe that Jesus has forgiven my sins.

God. In striking contrast with these was the ing again, and repeating what we had learn-This developed the fact that the Govern- case of a young lad from Venango County, ed by heart. At four o'clock, finally, we way of beds, &c., was abundant. I was very desirous to see a minister from his at sundown, the school closed. During all not once asked for any article of bed-cloth- own State, and accordingly we visited him. this time we were not permitted any sort ing, or towels. But many of the patients His great concern was to be found in of amusement. Some scholars took it, inhad just been brought in from the front, Christ. I explained to him as clearly as deed, out of sight of the master, but the some of them badly wounded, and many of possible the nature of faithin Jesus Christ, more part returned, in the interval of lesthem were destitute of clothing. They had and I trust he did accept of Christ's gra- sons, to work in their families. lost all upon the battle field, or their cious offer of salvation. In a day or two At the superior school, we were

I distributed freely of papers, tracts and little books. These I would accompany with a word of exhortation, or follow with hear. From the Chaplain and Surgeons we seceived every facility. Said one of granted, which did not call forth lively ex- the Surgeons to me, "I always think my pressions of gratitude from the soldiers patients get along better when they have something to read, and thus occupy their Besides those destitute of clothing, there minds." On the Sabbath I preached to a were many sick. These needed the delica- very attentive company of soldiers. Thus cies which camp or hospital stores do not we labored from day to day. All seemed often afford. Many were prostrated with to love the Christian Commission. My to abandon the work.

Very truly yours, S. M. HENDERSON.

[Selected.] A Lock of Flaxen Hair.

I have a lock of flaxen hair, 'T is hoarded with a miser's care. 'T is dearer far than gold. To other eyes of little worth, Yet precious unto mine; For once, dear child, in life and health,

The numbered hours pass slowly by; Days, weeks, and months depart, Yet still the vacant place remains Unchanged within the heart; The loneliness is still the same, The same great want is there,

While memory loves to brood upon The simple lock of hair. The cold winds seem to sigh more loud, When shades of evening fall, The clock with more impressive sound Ticks louder on the wall; For now no artless words I hear, No smiling face I see:

No tones of childish mirth break forth,

So dear to home and me. 'T is past-'t is gone-like some strange dream That lingers with the mind; Some pleasant scene of happiness The heart hath left behind;

An atom from the fading dust, A relie of the past,

That tells of transient hopes and joys, Of things that could not last.

'T is all that now remains of thee, Light of our home and hearth: While sadly pass the silent hours, And dark the days come forth. Yet still I keep it for thy sake, And oft I view, with throbbing heart,

Thy simple lock of hair.

anslated from the French for the Presbyterian Banner Australia.

History of Fan Sing Louis, Chinese Catechist among the Gold-seekers. Written at his dictation, by a missionary of Mel-

willingly, and that the gold mines of Cali-fornia and of Australia have attracted a

you endeavor to direct him to the Saviour At about one hundred miles from Canton writings of Confucius and Menglucius. of the dying thief. Here is one sick is the vast district of San Ning, which is This had thrown my mind into deep troubdying among strangers far from home-no well peopled, and rice and tea grow there le, from which I only escaped in thinking friend to keep watch, or to catch the last in abundance. Its inhabitants are very inthat the salvation in question was merely word of farewell. These tender offices you destrious; their gardens, admirably culti- destined for foreigners, and did not in any seek to perform, and communicate the facts | vated, offer to the view a great variety of | manner regard the Chinese. I had neverto those who will watch in vain for his fruit trees unknown in Australia. One of theless, during the whole voyage, continued coming. Here is a man wounded, but re- the villages of this province, named Sue to make use of the prayers contained in the covering. It gives you opportunity to say Chiou, is distinguished among all for its first little book of which I have spoken; a few words of Him who was wounded for picturesque site. It is situated upon the and that notwithstanding the counsels of our transgressions. Another wishes you borders of a river which, subject thus far some of my fellow voyagers, who pressed to write for him to some distant friend, for to the influence of the tide, assures to those me to throw the book into the ses. Unhe has not long to live; or he wishes a who reside near it, the resource of water, happily there was no person who could inme has not long to live, of he will could he is recover ever changing, without being salted. The struct me, or dissipate the doubts of my Agent—just as fine a "turn out" as we ould desire. Besides, our Agent has been fortunate enough to secure a superior hope in Christ; and thus you enter into a diver—new who driver—new wh driver—one who drove Gen. Sigel and staff solemn and tender conversation with him from which oil is extracted for burning, said, I met with Fan a Wye.

cupied in spinning, and the men weave, either alone in their houses, or in vast buildings where they labor in common. The products of this industry are then dyed for the use of the country, or exported to foreign lands without being dyed. The men who are not employed in this sort of labor, exercise the trades of masons, carpenters, or others of the same sort. Many women and young girls pass their time in manufacturing silk purses, which are much sought for elsewhere. In this district I was born. My father,

named Hin Kie Louis, kept a cloth shop

er and sister; and I may say that we led altogether a very happy life. The excellent woman was likewise very charitable to | in declaring the poor of the neighborhood, to whom she often distributed rice and tea, according as they had need. These liberalities little pleased my father, who often complained of our baggage—wondering whether we can't In front of the College, at some distance, have the check altered—he advising, the are placed the hospital tents. These are very careless, ungodly man. In one of the so that we much loved our mother, and all arranged in regular order and divided into late battles it pleased God to smite him the inhabitants of the village respected her. wards, each ward having its own surgeon, sorely—perhaps fatally. He expressed his Like all the Chinese villages, Sue Chiou nurses, &c. There were five wards of great gratitude that I had called and talked had a school, which my brother and I frebuilding capable of containing from one Christ. I said to him, "Had your atten- transferred to a superior school, where we remained about four years. In the establishments of this sort, the pupils acquire a "Oh no," he replied, "I never thought of more thorough knowledge of the different characters, or of the words which they have learned to read or to write in the inferior school. The written Chinese language is, as is known, very difficult to understand, I seem to look right up into his face. I because of the immense quantity of its characters, having all their particular form idea of the field of labor assigned to us. It seems so sweet to think that God is con- and signification, without counting that

> At our first school, one read to us three times a day in the writings of Confucius and of Mengfucius. From the dawn of day, each child was reading by himself in a clock, we were exercised in writing; then. until noon, the dinner hour, we were read-

At the superior school, we were required

the accent put on them in pronouncing

very early in the morning, by lamp-light, to read aloud tracts or sermons composed by different authors on texts drawn from the writings of Confucius or of Mengfucithe master gave us anew some explication, followed by a work destined to develop our understanding. Upon some words or passages, extracted from our class books, we had to make compositions which should explain their meaning, and cite from memory other passages having some relation with those either for the basis, or the form. This manner of instructing the youth in that which concerns religion, is, as I have learned, generally employed throughout the Empire. The maxims of Confucius, which are in general very sensible, and have some resemblance in form to the Book of Proverbs, are taught in all the schools; but alas! a branch no less important of the Chinese education, is the worship of idols, or, to speak more exactly, the worship of ancestors.

Books, composed by divers authors, recount the history and the virtues of the illustrious men or sages who lived in ancient times. The inhabitants of each city, or even of each village, club together and have hewn, out of wood or stone, representations of those men, which are then exposed in public. Those sages of the ancient times are thus, under different names, the objects of a public worship, and become in fact idols, so that each locality has finally its own gods. This is the only worship that I had practiced until the time of my

quitting my country.
On leaving the school, I was employed as book-keeper by my brother-in-law, who, three years previously, had established a large manufactory of stuffs at Fatschan, near Canton. I resided at his house, with my wife, whom I had married at the age of nineteen years. But, at twenty-one years of age, I yielded to the solicitations of my father, who counselled me to visit the gold mines of Australia, and I embarked at Canton with about four hundred Chinese, almost all natives, like myself, of the district

of San Ning. On arriving at this colony, I was at first employed as a miner, then as a store keeper, and as a messenger (with a vehicle and horses) to Melbourne and Bendigo I then came into the district of the Fours, and gave myself there to the same occupations. until 1859, the period when I made the acquaintance of Fan a Wye, who had been or some time in the service of the government at Wodonga. Having come to visit the Chinese camp of Yackandandak, he gave me a portion of the New Testament, and explained to me the principal truths included in that book. It was not the first time that I had heard speak of the Chris-It is known that the Chinese emigrate tian religion. At Hong Kong, some Chivillingly, and that the gold mines of Calinese, who had embraced it, had discoursed to me of it, and had remitted to me some great number of them. We have seen es- tracts, particularly a little book which timated at 30,000 the number of those that treated of prayer. On board the ship which brought me here, one had besides distributed among the foreigners several tracts, of which one above all had attracted my attention. It was about the Saviour of humanity, the Lord Jesus Christ, and the immense love which he had shown in dying for sinners. At the reading of this marvelous recital, I had been struck with the difference which separated it from the

death, and caused them to be cast out of Eden; then, the deluge, the calling of Abraham, etc. To all that, I responded by inquiring why these instructions had been given to the Europeans and not to the Chinese. Fan a Wye replied to me, that the Europeans also had been idolaters, and that the Jews themselves—that people chosen of God-had more than once fallen into the same sin; but that in his written Word, God; had commanded all men fo break off from idols, and to serve only the living and true God, the Creator of the heaven and the earth.

Banner.

He then showed me with clearness wherein the first instruction that I had rein the city of Sue How, situated at some distance thence, but his family resided in the above named village, and he came to see them every week. My mother was full they left the human soul in darkness upon of kindness for me, as well as for my brothme to see finally the great superiority of the teachings of the Bible, and concluded to me with force, that all of nld come to Jesus Christ, be m as the Redeemer of the world, and certainly be saved. At the same time, another converted Chin Pong Sien, came to see me sometimes.

began to pray with me, speke to me with energy, of sin as the ruin of souls, of the power of Christ to draw away these souls from that cruel tyrant, of the covenant of grace which leads to this deliverance, and he pressed me earnestly to be baptized. These conversations fixed me on the march that I had to follow, so that after another conversation with Fan a Wye, I repaired with him to the pastor of Yackandandak, who confirmed me in all my thoughts, and pressed me to enter into the flock of which Jesus Christ is the shepherd. He gave me a prayer-book, and requested Fan a Wye to read to me several passages of the New Testament, which he pointed out to him. Some time after, he sent me for my own use, an English New Testament, which Fan a Wye undertook to teach me to read. For several weeks, finally, he gave me instructions, which his departure for another encampment alone interrupted.

He was replaced at Yackandandak by my compatriot Lo Sam Yuen, who, I remember, did me much good by explaining to me, in the third chapter of St. John, the conversation of our Lord with Nicodemus. Soon, I was in the habit of accompanying him when he went to celebrate the Divine service in other Chinese encampments. Often, besides, we visited, during the week, some of our fellow-countrymen, and were this moment, chiefly, I began to love the
Sabbath and to join heartly in the exercises of piety. A sojourn which I made
afterwards with Lo Sam Ytien, at the parsonago, furnished me the means of perfecting myself in the knowledge of English
and of reading the Bible in that language. finished dissipating all my doubts. From and of reading the Bible in that language

almost as fluently as in Chinese.
In July, 1860, finally, I was baptized at Beechworth, at the same time with Ting Num, who is now assisting the Rev. Mr. Young at Ballarat. Since then, Lo Sam Yuen and Fan a Wye, have both left for China, and I have entered, in the providence of God, upon the duties of a missionary in the district of the "Fours," under the direction of the Missionary Society of the Church of England, which has its seat at Melbourne.

Before the departure of Lo Sam Yuen, two other Chinese, Ah Sien and Ah Hoy, had been received into the church by baptism, and since then, six other converts have been admitted to the same privilege. May God continue thus to do his work

among my fellow countrymen. U. S. Christian Commission. The Army Committee of Western Penn'a. presents the following report of its operations during the month of July: J B D Meeds, Pittsburg,

J B D Meeds, Pittsburg,
John J Fa, gart,

Bev M'S Kendig, Canonsburg, Pa.,

Bev M'S Kendig, Canonsburg, Pa.,

Bev Lytie, Boomfield, Ohio,

Mr McKee,

Rev Mr Brian, Washington, Pa,

Bev J W Benewell, Beaver, Pa,

Have been commissioned as delegates to the Army of

the Potom c.

Rev, A B Fields, Mt Pleas nt, Pa

"J'D W skinshaw: Manor Dale, Pa

"J'D W skinshaw: Manor Dale, Pa

"Geo W Figuer, Bakersville, O

"J F Poslock, Wooster, O

As delegates to the Army of the Cumberland.

The treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the follow
ling contributions:

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES. BY CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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Bea swile (additi.nai) Ohio
Bea swile (additi.nai) Ohio
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Soldiers' Aid Society, Jackson t'p., Mercer co., 185 00 Penn's......

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EXHIBITIONS, PESTIVALS, &C. Festival and Concert at Hanover, Beaver Co., Pa....Ladi a' Supper at Joseph Hall's Beaver Co., Pa Concert at Eider's Ridge Colebration of the Fourth or July, an when Township, Pa Miss Vance's Music class, near Wilmington, Pa Pic Nic at Hickory Point, Pa Exhibition in John Nevin's Barn, Beaver Co.,

48 (40) B. Kwing, Uzion own, Pa.,

87 51

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1-avid Cements, Plum townsh p. Pa.
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1-avid Charite - 1.200 Charit A Lady Frien .

Dr Browe, Mohmouth, Illinois.

JH Pittis, Tappen, Ohio,

Wir and Miss Parks, Fidvonte, Pa.

OF K.hn. Pittsbugh, Pa.

Collected by Mary E Th mpson, Cochranton,

Ra.

Soldiers Friend, Wa erford, Pa.

da do Delaware Ohio 112 00

Office rent and expenses...

tie, Pa.

2 boxes hospital stores from Springfield church, Findley town hip, Mercer county.

2 boxes do from Wayne township, Reck Point, Law-

2 boxes do, from Seidiers' Ald Society of Freeport,
Armstrong county.

'Smeatrast from Mre J' MoEline

1 box of (lothing from Soldiers' aid society of Mt
Pleasant, Westmore lend county.

1 box of hospital stores from Children's a'd society of
Scho I No. 7, Chartiers townehip, Washington county.

1 box of do, from Soldiers' aid society of Sharon,
Beaver county. Ps.

1 package of lans from scholars of Presbyterian Sunday school, Freeport.

3 boxe of no-pital stores from Soldiers' aid society of
Greutown, Ptark county, Ohio.

2 boxes and 1 bag of do from Soldiers' aid society of
Mishoningtown, Lawrence county.

2 do from Soldiers' aid-society of Merrittstown, Fayette county. tte county.

2 boxes do from shildren of Dunlap's Creek Sabbath.
| chool. Merrittstown. School, Merrittstown.

2 boxes do from Soldiers' aid society of Worthington,
Armstrong county.

1 box do from Sunday School of New Texas, Allegheey county.

1 bux do from Soldiers aid society of Bolmersburg.

t bux do from Soldiers' aid society of Bolmersburg.

Clation cou.ty.

1 box do from Soldiers' aid society of Granfield, Mercounty, Pa.

1 box of do from Soldiers aid society of Somerset Pa.

1 keg of pickles from Soldiers aid society of Amity,
Beenezer and tentertown, Mercer county.

1 box of hospital stores from Soldiers' aid society of L box of nospital stores from Soldiers and society of Washington Pa.
Lbox of do from Soldiers and society of Milton, Armstrong county
1 box of do from Ladies' Belief Association of Buffalo. Washington county. Thox do, from Soldiers' a'd society of South Girard. Phox do, Lord Soldiers' at society of New Sheffield, Beaver Co.

1 box'do: from Soldiers' aid society of New Sheffield, Beaver Co.

2 b.zec do from Soldiers' aid society of Pigeon Creek Presbyteri in Church, Washington Co.

1 do from Dr Jas is Crouch. Dayton, Armstrong Co.

1 do from Soldiers' aid society of Brookville, Charlon county.

1 b x do from Friends of the Christian Commission, tenben ville. Ohio

itaubenville, Ohio.

1 box do from Chess Springs, Cambria Co.

1 box do from Cross Greek Village.

1 package of clothing from English Lutheran Church, 1 box of hospital stores from Paris Juvenile aid society.

1 package of housewives from Bey Mr Reid.

1 package of clothing from Shaler Township Soldiers' aid society.

1, I do From Gray E Bichard;
1 do Mrs E Hill
1 do Mis E Hill
1 do Mis C Kercher
1 do Mrs J R Richardson
1 do Mes Swyer
1 do Mrs Beasley
2 d Mrs McConnell
1 do Tree 230 boxes of conned fruit from Christian Commission

n-Philadelibia. 12 do of broks and papers. The following articles have been sent to our armies during the month of July :

The continuance of the campaign in V rginia, and the The continuance of the campaign in Virginia, and the active movements of our western armies, and the need there is on every band for renewed and unflagging exertion, urgs the Commission to continue unabatedly its work. At every poin: where need is apparent all hat can be done is being effected.

The following articles will be most needed during the comit gmonth: Hes, ital bedding and clothing, pads filed with hope or out straw, bandages and winkin rags, fruits in cong, dried fruits, vegetables of all kinds, butter and eggs.

ter und eggs.
Christian Commission Booms, No 76 Smithfie distreet.
Ludies Christian Commission Booms, City Hall. Open every afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Power of a Word.

A mother on the green hills of Vermont, stood at her garden gate, holding by her right hand a son of sixteen years old mad with love of the sea. "Edward," said she, " they tell me that the great temptation of the seamen's life, is drink. Promise me, before you quit your mother's hand, that you never will drink." Said he, for he told me the story, "I gave her the promise. I went the broad globe over-Calcutta, the Mediterranean, San Francisco, the Cape of Good Hope and during torry years, whenever I saw a glass filled with the sparkling liquor, my mother's form by the garden gate, on the hillside of Vermont, rose up before me; and to day, at sixty, my lips are innocent of the taste of liquor."

Was not that sweet evidence of the power of a single word? And yet it was but half; "for," said he, "yesterday there came into my counting-room a young man of forty, and asked me, 'Do you know me?' 'No.' said I. 'I was brought once,' said he to my informant, drunk into your presence, on shipboard; you were a passenger; the captain kicked me aside; you took me into your berth, kept me there until I slept off my intoxication, and then you asked me if I had a mother. I said, never, that I knew of; I never heard a mother's voice.' You told me of yours, at the garden gate; and to-day, twenty years later, I am master of one of the finest packets in New-York, and I came to ask you to

come and see me.".

How far back that little candle throws its beam—the mother's word on the green hillside of Vermont! God be thanked for Water Oure: 3 San (297 L. S. San L. John Wilson.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER

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influence of Gentleness.

CENTS A LINE. OBITUARY NOTICES; 6 CENTS A LINE.

A spirit of fault-finding; an unsatisfied temper; a constant irritability; little inequalities in the look, the temper or the manner; a brow cloudy and dissatisfiedyour husband and wife cannot tell whywill more than neutralize all the good you can do, and render life anything but a blessing. It is in such gentle and quiet virtues as meekness and forbearance that

the happiness and usefulness of life consist,

far more than in eloquence, splendid tal-

ent, or illustrious deeds, that shall send the name to future times. It is the bubbling spring which flows gently, the little rivulet which glides through the meadow, and which runs along day and night by the farm house that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or the warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder; and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as he "pours it from his hollow hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent or the world ; while that same world needs thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gently flowing fivulets, that water every form and meadow, and every garden; and that shall flow on every day and every night, with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by

great deeds only, like those of the martyrs, that ood is to be done; it is by the daily and quiet virtues of life-the Christian temper, the meck forbearance, the spirit of forgiveness in the husband, wife, the father, the mother, the brother, the sister, the friend, the neighbor, that this is to be done. and in this all may be useful.—Barnes.

BREVITIES.

The less a man does the more fuss he is apt to make. A hen with one chicken does more scratching than if she had a family of fifteen.

THE RIGHT WAY .- Archbishop Usher says: "If good people would but make their goodness agreeable, and smile instead of frowning, in their virtue, how many would they win to the good cause!"

THE DIFFERENCE -A grand radical distinction between a true Christian and an unconverted sinner, is most significantly stated in a single sentence: "Christians wonder why they should be saved; and sinners why they should be lost."

THE CLOUD OF WITNESSES .- Bishop Simpson spoke in a recent sermon from the text, "No man liveth unto himself," as follows: "While I was in Europe, I stood in a grand cathedral, admiring the paintings and statuary, when a friend called my attention to the dome overhead. I looked upward to the ceiling far above us, but could see only a cloudlike hue. Soon, however, the confusion vanished, and angelic faces were looking down upon us from every part of the magnificent dome. It was a beautiful thought of the artist. And so the great cloud of witnesses gaze lovingly upon every worker for Christ. Sometimes I see only clouds about me; but they melt away, and I can behold the saints, the loved gone before me-with looks of encouragement and affection, filling the heavens around and above me.'

LIFE IN THE PULPIT.—What preachers most generally lack, is life; not animation of voice, gesture, or style, but that electric fluid which ought to penetrate every word of our discourse, and make it, as it were, a .. living thing. This agent is invisible to the eye, but consciously felt by the soul; it has a warmth which is contagious, and which oratorical art can no more imitate, than the most perfect automaton can pass for a human being. If need be, this life can make up for every other deficiency, but no skill whatever can supply its place. Warm with this life, the feeblest discourse has been accepted with sympathy by the audience; while without it, a fine sermon is a beautiful statue, a bad one, a corpse.

THE TRUE SOURCE OF STRENGTH .- A distinguished Irish law officer and a conservative member of Parliament, who was on the most intimate terms with Sir Robert Peel, made his way one day into his study without being announced, when seeing the great statesman on his knees in prayer, he retreated as noiselessly as he could into the outer apartment. The Premier soon joined him, and conscious that he had been discovered, said: "You were perhaps surprised to find me at prayer; but the truth is. I find that in reality the whole weight of the affairs of this people is laid apon my shoulders, which are too weak to sustain it. I have therefore been to the only Source of strength for help, and I find it continually requisite, and only to be obtained there." O that all our statesmen understood that!

INTERCESSORY PRAYER.—Every Christian freely lays himself out by prayer for the benefit of his fellow-members. Each member of Christ's Church sues for all. Neither can any one be shut out from partaking the benefit of the prayers of all of God's saints upon earth. There is a certain spiritual traffic of piety betwixt all of God's children, wherein they exchange prayers with each other, not regarding number so much as weight. Am I weak in spirit and faint in my supplications? I have no less share in the most fervent prayers of the holiest supplicants, than in my own: all the vigor that is in the most ardent hearts, supplies my defects; while there is life in their faithful devotions, I cannot go away unblessed .- Bishop Hull.

MEDITATION. - In order to have the body invigorated, food must not only be eaten, but digested. And if we would have our souls nourished and our spiritual strength renewed, we must not only listen to discourses in the sanctuary, but likewise meditate upon them when we retire to our dwellings. The latter duty however is too much neglected. Philip Henry says: "It is easier to go gix miles to hear a sermon than to spend one quarter of an hour in meditating on it when I come home." And observes Coleridge: "It is not enough that we swallow truth. We must feed upon it as the insects do on the leaf, till the whole heart be colored by its qualities, and show its food in every fibre."

THE TWO TOGETHER. - Affectionate intercourse with the young is a considerable help against the too rapid invasion of old age. A gentleman of our acquaintance is accustomed to repeat the saying of a distinguished man, "If you would avoid growing old, associate with the young;" assigning as a reason that the old are so apt to increase their own and others' infirmities by talking them over, while the cheerfulness of the young will do something to en liven the failing spirits of our declining years. There is sense and wisdom in the rule thus suggested.

· SIMPLE DUTIES .- Let all men know this, and keep it in mind always, that a single, narrowest, simplest duty, steadily practiced day after day, does more to support, and may do more to enlighten the soul of the doer, than a course of philosophy taught by a tongue which a soul compounded of Bacon, Shakespeare, Homer, Demosthenes and Burke, to say nothing of Socthe almighty power of a single word rates and Plato, and Aristotle, should