American Presbyterian

Genesce Evangelist.

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THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND GENESEE EVANGELIST, A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER, Published every Thursday, at 1334 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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bers shall receive from the author a complete set of Barnes' Notes on the New Testa-. plete set of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, eleven volumes. To encourage the circulation of the paper, Mr. Barnes has generously made this liberal proffer to any extent that it may be accepted.

Which Professor Lewis wittily applies to one of Rev. Mr. Van Dyke's letters to the South, which has recently appeared in the Journal of Commerce. We quote from the Professor's scathing article in the N. Y. World, in reply to Mr. Van Dyke be accepted.

THE LAW ABOUT NEWSPAPERS. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to renew

their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 8. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their

periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible till they have settled the bill, and ordered them discontinued. out informing the publishers, and the papers are lished in the Journal of Commerce. "The amazing

Religious Antelligence.

field of labor—

Resolved, That we bow in Christian submission,

present and an eternal gain.

Resolved, That Rev. H. J. Gaylord, by his faithful-

with whom they may associate. GASSAWAY WATKINS, Chairman.

JESSE HIGGINS, Secretary. Crawfordsville Presbyterial Home Missionary Fund.—The report of the Secretary and Trea-Home Missionary Fund are now complete. The results, you will observe, are \$501 73, and this has aided in sustaining the Gospel in all the churches of our Presbytery but three, viz.: Attica, Crawfords. ville, and Williamsport. This amount, we feel safe in saying, has been easily raised.

Rev. C. N. Mattoon, D. D., for the last three years President of Furmers' College, Cincinnati, has been called to the Second Presbyterian Church of

The Church at Mendota, Ill., has nearly doubled

The Rev. E. W. Kellogg, late of Tonawanda, N. Y., has removed to Portagoville, N. Y., and taken charge of the Presbyterian Church, at that place.

The General Assembly's Permanent Committee on Education have now under their direct care between fifty and sixty young men preparing for the ministry, most of whom are in their theological course. The churches, particularly those connected with the Synod of New York and New Jersey, by which most of these young men have hitherto been supported, and by which they were transferred to the Assembly's Committee, are particularly urged to be prompt and liberal in their contributions.

Presbytery of Chemung,—Rev. John Gray was chosen clerical Commissioner to the General Assembly, Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., alternate. Elder J. ss, of Horseheads, was chosen lay Commissioner, and elder W. T. Jackson, of Havana, alternate.

built at such enormous expense?' 'For the people of the United States, I suppose.' 'United States! No, is not, perhaps, aware of the eagerness with which sir, no! They are for the Southern confederacy, opposers of evangelical truth, in this country, snatch which has been plotting for the last five and twenty years, and which I greatly fear the nation will not wake up to discover, until it is too late."

of the Presbyterian Church, in this city, and will seek another field of labor. The assiduity of Mr. Martin, during the past two years, in the line of his calling here, is eminently worthy of remark. He might not be plunged, by their enemies, into Civil succeeded, in the face of many difficulties, in esta-blishing here one of the largest and most interesting succeed in their attack upon the Federal Government Sabbath Schools in the State, kept up a becoming in- and its property. terest in his society, and caused many much needed

Revival in Indiana.—A Pastor in Indiana writes to the Presbyterian Recorder that he commenced special efforts among his people on the 10th of January. After laboring a week, he says the whole community was moved, and some twenty middle-aged people came forward, saying "Pray for us." We have continued our meetings; and now there are some twenty-five or thirty rejoiding in hope, and perhaps twice that number earnestly inquiring what they must do to be saved. God is doing great things for must do to be saved. God

us, and making our hearts glad. We have adopted no external machinery to create excitement—the simple presentation of the truth, and humble, persistent prayer, have been our whole reliance. movement is still, silent, deep and all-pervading. A solemn awe seems to hang over the whole community. They think and talk of nothing else. God has graciously set his seal upon the instrumentality used, ind answered far beyond our greatest faith.

Revivals .- A series of meetings was commenced in the Church, at Reynoldsburg, Ohio, January 22d. Amidst a precious season of awakening, in which twenty applied for admission to church membership, on the night of February 7th, the church huilding was destroyed by fire. The correspondent of the Christian Herald, under date of Feb. 9th, says: Our Christian Herald, under date of rep. stn. says: Our Methodist friends immediately offered us their church to continue our meeting, which we accepted thankfully, and last night met there, and to all appearance the interest has not abated in the least. To-day we meet to make arrangements to rebuild our house of

Dr. Pratt reports to the same paper under date of February 11th, a "most precious revival" in Rock-

Greenfield, Ind.—Change of Relation.—A special meeting of the Indianapolis Presbytery was held on the 9th inst., at Greenfield, Ind. The Presbyteon the 9th inst., at Greenfield, Ind. The Presbyte-rian church in Greenfield, in connection with the Indianapolis Presbytery, (O. S.) made an application to be taken under the cure of the Indianapolis Pres-bytery, (N. S.) The request was granted, and the church cordially received. The church was originally in connexion with this Presbytery, and has now returned to its former relation. This was done without any effort on our part to produce this change.

At the same time, Mr. Jos. T. Iddings, a licentiate of Kaskaskia Presbytery, (O. S.,) requested to be taken under the care of this Presbytery; and his request was granted. A call for the pastoral services of Mr. Iddings was received from the church in Greenfield, and being accepted by him, Presbytery, after the usual examination, ordained and installed him pastor of that church. Cleveland. - The Second Presbyterian Church

(lately Mr. Eells') has called Rev. Theron H. Hawes, f West Springfield, Mass.

Rev. Geo. B. Bacon, son of Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, has been called to the Orange Valley Presbyterian church, in Orange, N. J. Still Another Revival .- A correspondent of the Recorder writes that the church in Vienna, Grundy county, Ill., under the pastoral care of Rev. A. Day, is enjoying a precious work of grace. He says: A series of special services was commenced about four weeks since. The deepened interest of the church, and the growing solemnity of the congregation soon made it apparent that God was present, by the wonder working power of His Spirit. The bre-thren found themselves, to the astonishment of some and to the joy of all, in the midst of a delightful rereshing from the presence of the Lord.

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH.

Epistle to the Georgians.—This is the term

We ask permission, says the Professor, to quote a few sentences from this very characteristic letter, with now and then a parenthetical remark. "It is true," he says, "abolitionism (meaning the vast republican party,) seems to have gained a great politi-cal triumph, but I tell you, (he talks like a plenipotentiary,) if our Southern friends will only stand by us, as we have stood by them, it is a triumph which will soon be their ruin. And now that the election is past, and Christian men and ministers can speak out, such doctrine as I have endeavored to expound in my sermon will have free course and be glorified." There is room for some comment here on this comparison of the Brooklyn sermon to the divine message of Paul to the Thessalonians—but to proceed further 4. If subscribers remove to other places with- with extracts from this curious epistle, so lately pubexcitement which that sermon has produced, and the sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving reading her? I would suggest whether it was not that the removement which it has been received, even in New England, (think of that,) only shows that the public mind was prepared for it." Is there not a various reading her? I would suggest whether it was not that the remove was removed for the them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

The would suggest whether it was not that "the sermon was prepared for the public mind." When his heart thus swells at the tentional fraud.
6. Papers cannot be discontinued after the year has been allowed to commence, except at the option of the proprietors.

Postmasters.—The Postmaster General has recently decided that if Postmasters do not give publishers of newspapers notice when their papers remain in the Post Office without being taken out by subscribers, within five weeks, they are liable for the pay.

In the submission to lawful government which they have so long preached to the outlawed slave, "if they will only wait a little longer," then "he feels free to say that unless the violent and unchristian agitation of the slavery question is checked (meaning the republican party aforesaid) your State and all the Southern States, ought to break from a government that will not protect their rights, and from a people who disregard the plainest obligations of consanguinity and brotherhood. These religious demagogues have and brotherhood. These religious demagogues have had their day. The prosperity of fools will destroy them. Tell your friends this is the testimony (not Tribute of Respect to a Pastor.—Drawyers Church, Odesa, Del., Jan. 6th, 1861.—Whereas, in the providence of God, our beloved pastor, Rev. H.

J. Gaylord, has been removed from us to Rel. Tell your friends this is the testimony (not of the wise Solomon, as some might suppose, but) of a man born in Pennsylvania, brought up in a northern city, and now settled and sustained in the ministry of God's grace, and the favor of his next of God's grace, and J. Gaylord, has been removed from us to another field of labor—

The providence of God, our beloved pastor, Rev. H. Inistry of God's grace, and the favor of his people in the city of Brooklyn. I will only add, and I do see field of labor our country, there is a union between such southern although with heart-felt regret, to his removal, and | men as you and such northern men as I am, which earnestly pray that this our loss, may prove to him a earth and hell can never dissolve—for I am yours,

HENRY J. VAN DYKE. The Convention at Pittsburgh seems to have ness and diligence as a pastor among us for six years—by his excellent pulpit ministrations—by his kindness and sympathy, and by his indefatigable efforts, both for the completion of our house of worship, and for our well-being in all respects,—has merited and secured our entire confidence and warm regard—and secured our entire confidence and secured our entire confiden for our well-being in all respects,—has merited and secured our entire confidence and warm regard,—and that we affectionately commend him, and his beloved family to the Christian followed:

| A large number begin to hope in Christ. I hardly ever saw such a day as one of the days since

family to the Christian fellowship and love of all I last wrote. There are still very many apparently unawakened."-N. Y. Observer.

Rev. Dr. Samuel R. Wilson has resigned the

pastoral care of the First Presbyterian church in

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Education.—There are one hundred and fiftyseven educational institutions connected with the Dickinson College.—Fears are entertained in respect to the continued existence of Dickinson Col-lege, Pennsylvania. That Institution loses her charwhen the number of students does not exceed ninety; and should those from the South secede, as they threaten, the number will be reduced below this

McKendree College.—Dr. Cobleigh, President of the Mc Kendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, writes under date of the 12th inst., as follows: "We have just secured, after much hard labor, twenty thousand dollars as the beginning of our endowment. This there were no other reliable means available to pay instructors, and even the twenty thousand dollars, the interest only of which can be used, will but

Mr. Guinness.—A writer in the Newburyport Era says:—I regret that occasionally Mr. Guinness lets slip some sentiment which seems to me quite at variance with the teachings of the Bible, or, if not at variance, so inaccurately expressed, so boldly put, that it has all the effect of an error. For example, in a sermon preached on Thursday of last week, in the Green-street Baptist meeting house, he affirmed that the ten commandments were given only to the Jews, and were abolished, with the entire Jewish ceremonial, at the coming of Christ. Now, bearing In his Fast-Day Sermon, Rev. Geo. Duffield, Jr., related the following anecdote: "A few months before the decease of the late Col. Benton, he said to a Subbath was intended only for the Jews, we see the young political friend, then on a visit to Washington: inference which can be drawn from the statement Young man, you have seen the Hall of Patents, the that the ten commandments were only intended for Post Office, the Capitol; for whom have they been the Jews, etc. Is it not deeply to be regretted that

at sentiments like these. The only thing now in Charleston, called by the The Rev. A. G. Martin, has resigned his charge the "Noontide" Prayer Meeting. I went to the

THE Methodist Protestant protests against the lotand valuable improvements in and about the church edifice. He certainly deserves the thanks and kind wishes, not only of his congregation, but of the community at large.—Cairo, Ill. Gazette.

THE Methodist Protestant protests against the lottery system which the State of Delaware still tolerates. It exposes the scheme of the lotteries, and pronounces them "gross impositions, because they are evidently intended to entrap the unwarr to expronounces them "gross impositions, because they are evidently intended to entrap the unwary, to ex-Revival in Indiana. - A Pastor in Indiana writes cite expectations not to be realized, and thus, under

see nothing in it other than an implied assurance that he has been selected by the managers as the happy recipient of a prize; if he is a knave, he is asked to consent to an arrangement, previous to the drawing, by which he is to get a certain amount for becoming a walking advertisement for the generous prize sellers, and a co-worker with them inffleecing the neighborhood where he may live, in consideration of a sum of money to be paid him. The whole is an artfully. arranged trick to impose upon country people. We feel that it is our duty to warn them.

Pernicious Books.—The Bishop of Orvieto has circulated a pastoral letter in his diocese, condemning the circulation of all "irreligious, immoral, and lying books." The "Bible of Diodati," (the Italian Protestant version,) the almanac called "l'Amico d Casa," the "Four Words to the Inhabitants of Umbris and the Westber" and the "Casa," the "Four words and the Westber" and the "Casa," the "Four words are the "Casa," the "Casa," the "Casa, "the "Casa," the "Casa, "the bria and the Marches," and the "Compendium of Controversies between the Word of God and the Ro man Theology," are the works especially denounced by Mgr. Vespignani. "Burn, burn," he cries; "re-member how the Ephesians obeyed St. Paul, and committed their books to the flames at the desire of the apostle; they did not hesitate to sacrifice 50,000 silver denarii's worth, and you should not shrink from destroying pernicious works like these, which will corrupt and contaminate you."

Washington's Prayer.—In the summer of 1779, Washington, exploring alone one day the position of the British forces on the banks of the Hudson, ventured too far from his own camp, and was compelled by a sudden storm, and the fatigue of his horse, to seek shelter for the night in the cottage of a pious American peasant, who, greatly struck with the man-ner and language of his guest, and listening at the door of his chamber, overheard the fellowing prayer from the father of his country:

And now, Almighty Father, if it is thy holy will that we shall obtain a place and name among the na-tions of the earth, grant that we may be enabled to avow our gratitude for thy goodness by our endeavors to fear and obey thee. Bless us with wisdom in our councils, success in battle, and let all our victories be tempered with humanity. Endow, also, our enemies with enlightened minds, that they become sensible of their injustice, and willing to restore our liberty and peace. Grant the petition of thy servant, for the sake of Him whom thou hast called thy beloved Son; nevertheless, not my will but thine be done."-M'Guire's Religious Opinions and Character of Wash-

MISSIONARY.

The Kuzzelbash Koords. We are indebted t Secuetary Wood, of the A. B. C F. M., in New York, for the following recent intelligence of Missionary effort among this interesting people. It is contained in a letter from Mr. Winchester, of the Sivas Mission in Turkey, dated Nov. 28th, 1860. Mr. Winchester says: We have been visited, six or seven times, within the last few months, by Kuzzelbash Koords, who come from villages about forty-five miles distant. They called themselves Protestants, and entreated us to send them a preacher of the Gospel They said: 'We believe that Jesus Christ is the only Saviour of lost men, but as yet we are ignorant, and you must teach us. You have the truth, and we have no hope of learning it except through you. Two of their number have, several times, attended our chapel services, and were very attentive listeners. They first called themselves Protestants some four or

five years ago. A Visit Among Them .- As the entreaty to send a helper to this people has been renewed with great earnestness, and pressed upon our attention so fre-quently, it was deemed advisable that a missionary should visit them in their mountain home. In accordance with a vote of this station, therefore, started with Baron Krikor, a member of the theolo gical class which I had dismissed the previous week. We anticipated some difficulty in finding these mountaineers, but were happily disappointed. On the afternoon of the second day we inquired after those who had visited us at Sivas, giving their names, and were assured that we were within fifteen miles of their great credit for their attention to the health of their abrogation, at the end of a certain period, of the villages. We were also informed that these men were Protestants. Procuring a guide we went on, and reached one of their villages about sunset. Though we found, that evening, none of the Koords who had visited us, we were cordially welcomed, and who had visited us, we were cordinity welcomed, and were told, 'We are the people you seek, and you will stay with us to-night.' We were soon enjoying the warmth of a genuine Koordish fire, and refreshed by a cup of Turkish coffee. With haste a repast was made ready, consisting of a lamb, newly baked bread, honey, yaghoort and pilat. This passed, we dismissed our Turkish gaide and sat down to converse with our Koordish friends without reserve. We spent the long evening with about a dozen of them, in reading, conversing, singing and prayer. Our friends lis-tened with much interest as Krikor read and explained several chapters of the Bible. In the morn ing, a Koord, who had attended our chapel at Sivas. came running to welcome us, from another village, out of breath, and wet with perspiration.

Visit to Sheik Suleyman. - In company with this Koord and several others, we started for the vil-lage of Sheik Suleyman, distant nearly a day's ride. On our way thither we passed through four villages; at each of which we stopped a short time, to take a cup of coffee, read a portion of Scripture, and offer a prayer. We were every where received with great cordiality, and as we went onward the number in our silenced. Says the Lagrange (Ga.) Register, "The a hasty retreat from their second story windows in boats. the Sheik, we found he had gone to a village ten or twelve miles distant, and was not expected to return till the next day. A messenger was despatched for nim, and in the meantime, we were entertained at his house, by his wife and son, with true Koordish hospility. A lamb was roasted for us on a spit, by a large fire, around which sat some fifteen fine-looking Koordish men, (besides several women and children,) listening to the truths of the gospel. At length the chief arrived, late in the night and welcomed us, expressing great thankfulness that we should have come so far to visit them. Nearly all the night was spent in reading the Bible, and in conversation. Again and again the request was repeated, that we should send again the request was repeated, that we should send there are lightly and in the record of the morning panels webster started this morning from the foot of Eleventh street, East river, and after proceeding down the bay, lay to; and took on board a large body of troops. The destination of the troops is not known, though one of the morning panels webster started this morning from the foot of Eleventh street, East river, and after proceeding down the bay, lay to; and took on board a large body of troops. The destination of the troops is not known, though one of the morning proceeding the started this them a religious teacher. They said, "We wish to learn the way of salvation. If we remain in ignorance and perish, will not our blood be required at your hands? We are ready to receive a teacher, and if you will send one, we will care for him as we do

The Parting-A Helper Sent,-This seemed to us a call of Providence. About fifty families, called Protestants, are united in this entreaty, and we feel that through these friendly Koords we may hope to reach thousands of their race, many of whose villages we saw from the tops of the mountains which we crossed. The territory which they inhabit is about forty-five miles wide, and eighty or more in length. Such is the open door which we could not refuse to enter. We told the Sheik we would send a helper for a few months, and they seemed greatly rejoiced. Having thus settled this question, we proposed to take our leave. Krikor read the 10th chapter of the Gospel of John; we sang in Turkish, the hymn com-

"How sweet the name of Jesus sounds

and as we rose to offer prayer, those present, about twenty, stood with us, with uncovered heads, forming a semi-circle in front of the fire. It was a touching spectacle. For them it was a new attitude; we had evidence that many of their hearts were moved with unwonted emotions; and we pray that they may be renewed by divine grace. Attended by the Sheik's son for our guide, we parted from them, receiving many expressions of gratitude for our visit, and reached home in two days. To-day we have sent away Krikor to begin his la bors among this interesting people. Two helpers besides Krikor we have already sent to their fields of labor, and we hope to send two others in a few days.

FOREIGN. Persecution in Spain.—It will be remembered that Lord John Russell gave an interview, on the 5th of December, to a deputation on this subject, and that his lordship drew a line of distinction between the countries ripe for religious freedom and countries unripe, and intimated an apprehension that the people of Spain might be so unfortunately unanimous in their opposition to the principles of the Reformation, as to render it undesirable for the Foreign Minister of England, even in the way of friendly advice, to bring the case of Matamoros and his fellow-sufferers took. before the Spanish Government. The Evangelical Alliance has since made it its business to obtain information on this question; and it has arrived at the conclusion not only that a feeling in favor of religious | directed against Fort Sumter. liberty is not wanting in Spain, but that it exists there very extensively. Sir Culling Eardley has summed up in a letter to Lord John Russell, the grounds of this belief, and gives extracts from correspondence with persons acquainted with Spain, as the Rev. A. C. Dallas, Rector of Wonston, Samuel Hanson, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Rule, Wesleyan Minister sand citizens of Massachusetts. A sharp debate then gelles, of Plymouth. Sir Culling Eardley proceeds

certainly such a letter as the above [circular letter assuring him of a prize] is an insult to every man to whom it is addressed, who is not either a fool, or destitute of moral sense. If he is a fool, he may

Frederick William had a great dislike of Rationalism, and had no faith in High Church Lutheranism. He weeded out corrupt public teachers. He swept Berlin of houses of infamous character and resort. He brought around him men of the Krummacher type, and a number of devoted pastors, filling the chief positions, have raised the Christian ministry—for a time despised—into public estimation.

The Evangelical Alliance received a welcome from him "in right kingly fashion," and his heart beat true to God and his truth to the last.

It is a very interesting fact, that in one of his lucid intervals, having had an article read to him from "The News of the Churches," by Prof. Gibson, of Belfast, giving a brief account of what he had seen in America, he appointed a Commissioner to visit this United Kingdom and America, to give further reports. That Comissioner—a German elergyman—called on myself on his way to Ireland. I presume many of your clerical readers afterwards saw him. His reports are at present appearing in a German journal .- Presb. Banner.

Progress of Popery. We have before us a table supplied by the Protestant Alliance, indicating the progress of Popery throughout Great Britain, in the course of the year which has now closed. The document is astounding. The diocese of Westminster, so called, during that period, has had thirty-one priests added to it; Heiham, eight. The total in England is one hundred, and in Scotland eleven; while there is a body of unattached priests with a roving commission such as to produce great results. In Westminster there has been an increase of chapels by twenty one; in Clifton four; altogether an inoreases of thirty one. Monasteries also have been greatly thriving. In 1899, in Westminster, they were only six, now they are twelve. An appalling progress this! Altogether the increase amounts to

ten. The convents have kept pace with the monasteries. In Westminster eight are added to the previous eighteen, and in Liverpool nine to the former twentyfive. The total increase in the country during 1859, has been thirty-two. The number of colleges in England and Scotland is no fewer than twelve. The total, then, runs thus: There are now in Great Britain—of priests one thousand three hundred and forty-two, of chapels nine hundred and ninety-three, of monasteries forty-seven, of convents one hundred and fifty-five—an appalling prospect for the Protestants of these lands.

News of the Week.

The Central High School.—Of the first twenty classes of this institution, it has been ascertained that twenty-seven became clergymen, of whom four journed. were Presbyterians, nine Episcopalians, six Methodists, and one Congregational. From the same classes there have arisen twenty-nine teachers, twentynine of whom are teaching in Philadelphia, sixteen being Principals of public schools in this district, and five Professors in the High School; two are medical professors; one is a tutor at West Point, and one in Girard College. One of the graduates, John C. Moss, formerly a Professor in the St. Louis High School, was recently murdered at Arizona. It has been ascertained that forty-five graduates of the early classes became lawyers, forty of whom are members of the Philadelphia bar. The same classes furnished thirty-nine physicians, twenty-seven of whom practise in this city, one in Cuba, and one in California. Five are surgeons in the U.S. Navy. One hundred and six of the same classes are merchants, eighty-six are tradesmen and mechanics, nine are editors, and a large number reporters—several being employed as phonographic reporters in Congress. 141 applicants were admitted on Wednesday, Feb. 6th. 64 applicants were, also, admitted to the Girls' High School. Our Water Supply.-The Boston Recorder says: Philadelphia has taken great pains, and spared no books was lost. The duty on sugar is lessened; 4 expense, to furnish her inhabitants with pure and cents per pound placed on tea, and 11 cents on cof-

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN NEW MEXICO.—The Legislature of New Mexico has passed an act for the election of delegates to form a State Constitution, which is to be held in May next. The delegates are to meet in June to discharge the duties which will have been and the Constitution. thus be imposed upon them, and the Constitution they form is afterward to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, at a general election to be held in Sentember.

In it, that being an element of discord. Mr. Grow favored a territorial government in Colorado—the only one they now had there was that of the Bowie knife and the rifle. The bill was amended and

A Reaction.—Letters received in this city, says the Washington National Intelligencer, from North Alabama and parts of Georgia, represent a great reaction in progress against the secession movement. So strong is this feeling in some sections, that they have to acknowledge the secession ordinary and the secession ordi are said to refuse to acknowledge the secession ordi-THE UNION MEN IN GEORGIA are defeated, but not

have been fifed and drummed—and voted out of the Union. We still love the Union." VIRGINIA CONSERVATISM.—Washington, Feb. 15. Convention, and that no hasty or ill-considered action may be anticipated.

TROOPS SENT FROM NEW YORK.—New York, Feb. 15th.—The steamship Daniel Webster started this o reinforce Fort Pickens. THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The Washington

correspondent of the U. S. Gazette writes as follows: "There is no probability of any immediate trouble between the provisional government extemporized at Montgomery, and the government of the Union, which every true American citizen and patriot regards as the only one worthy of his recognition. The southern experiment contains the seeds of its own dissolution, and will be resisted whenever the South Carolina Convention re-assembles. The organic law indicated in public documents, may be seen in the against the African slave trade is just as offensive as treaty which Lord Elgin has concluded; and the Carolina Convention re-assembles. The organic law against the African slave trade is just as onensive as any expression of northern sentiment, and is already denounced in that view. The tariff adopts the very principle against which South Carolina rebelled before, and in which the secessionists of Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi sympathized."

Minutant A Manuford State Convention assembly and the Chinese was a vasily expendent of the Convention assembly and the Chinese was a vasily expendent of the Convention assembly as a concluded; and the same observation helds good in reference to the first of the Convention assembly as a concluded; and the same observation helds good in reference to the first of the compact. England, manufacturing and compact demands access to the ports and crowded oities of the Flowery Land; and, although the expenditure of Great Britain in the Chinese was vasily expensed to the compact of the c bama, Georgia and Mississippi sympathized."

MARYLAND.—A Maryland State Convention assembled, Feb. 18th, at Baltimore. Judge Chambers declared his affection to the Union, and viewed secession

Union. In St. Louis the Union meker received thousand majority.

ITEMS.—It is believed that all danger of attack on the Capital is passed.—A part of the Georgia guns still remain in the hands of the New York police, who refuse to deliver them up, except after legal process.—Three boxes of main unition, consisting of percussion caps, ball cartridges, &c., found on board the steamer Huntsville, and bound for Savannah, were seized Feb. 13th.—The State: Convention of Gospel in the East, yet the cause of missions seems city.—The resolutions censuring Senator Broderick for opposing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, have been expunged from the records of the California Assembly, by a vote of 41 to 32.—"The Provisional Government" at Montgomery having taken charge of all questions pertaining to Southern forts and arsenals, no attack is likely to be made soon, unless the separate States rebel and the ministry. secede again from the government they have improvised .- It is said that not less than ninety firms were forced to succumb to the pressure of Friday and Saturday, Feb. 8th and 9th, in New York city, and among them were many heretofore deemed opulent .the unoccupied forts and custom houses in the seceding States. - The South Carolinians have erected a breast-work of railroad iron, to protect a battery

CONGRESS. SENATE.—Tuesday, Feb. 12th.—Among other petiensued between Messrs. Sumner and Crittenden, af-

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Horatio King as Postmaster General, together with a number of deputy postmasters, and other minor appoint

House.—In the House a report was received from the Committee on Indian Trust Bond abstractions, and ordered to be printed. On this the North American remarks—"It must be admitted that nothing in American history, can be found on a scale at all comparable with it. The eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars' worth of bonds stolen from the Indian Trust Fund is but a small share of the aggregate stolen from citizens or the government. The committee evidently leans toward the admission or the acceptances now in the hands of innocent holders to be at least equitable claims against the government. Before this ground is taken, we hope a careful examination of the position of every holder will be insisted on. The total amount of acceptances is sued is certainly \$6,137,395, and it will, probably reach about seven millions, every dollar of which was issued for "uncarned money," and on the credit of the contract of that most extraordinary transpor

tation firm, Russell, Majors! & Waddell." WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13 .- The two Houses met in the Hall of Representatives and went through the formality of counting the Electoral vote. No other bu-siness was brought to completion. Mr. Sherman, in the House, attempted to procure the passage of a measure for the relief of the Treasury, the wants of which are very great, but was hindered by the factions oppositio Senate, Thursday, Feb. 14. The Morrill Tariff

bill was debated without concluding. Two nomina-tions in the judiciary, made by Mr. Buchanan, are in suspense in the Senate, Judge Petit in Kansas, and Judge Black to a place on the Supreme Bench. Bench.

The majority against Judge Black was so decisive that his friends were afraid to call up his case.

House.—The Committee of Five appointed to investigate in regard to the rumors relative to the vestigate in regard to the rumors relative to the seizure of the capital, made a report, in which, after, speaking of the difficulty in eliciting evidence; they say that, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, certain disaffected parties, high and low, met and formally discussed whether his election should be submitted to, and if not, what course should be pursued. The prevention of the counting of the ballots, the seizure of the capital and the interventions. of the capitol, and the interruption of the govern-

ment were among the methods proposed, but owing to the great diversity of opinion no action was taken, and the committee believe that there is now in existence no organization with the purposes mentioned. Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (a member of the Committee,) asked the passage of a resolution to the effect that quartering troops of the regular army in and about the District of Columbia, when not absolutely necessary, and during the session of Congress, is impolitic and offensive, and they should be removed to a greater distance. After a long debate, the resolution was tabled. The House then ad-

SENATE - Friday, Feb. 15. The warehousing feature of the Tariff Bill was under discussion. Senator Seward proposes an extension of the time from ninety days as provided for in the bill to three years. This is the policy of the New York merchants.

House.—The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up and passed, after being slightly amended. The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up and discussed.

SENATE.—Saturday, Feb. 16,—The tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Seward's amendment in regard to the warehousing system, and which leaves that sys-tem as it is now was passed. All relating to the warehousing was then struck out. House. -The Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Bill have agreed upon a compromise, by which the Chiriqui appropriation of \$300,000 is stricken out. The Senate bill to appoint commissioners to make arrangements in regard to settling the claims of our citizens against the governments of Costa Rica and New Granada was passed, SENATE. - Monday, Feb. 18th. - The tariff bill was taken up, and an amendment to reduce the duty on wholesome water. Her city government deserve fee. Several amendments, having for their object an citizens. Her wide streets and pure air preserve her duties on tea and coffee were negatived. Mr. Sim-

from the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon day.

duties on tea and conce were negatived. Intr. Simmons moved to reduce the loan from \$21,000,000 to \$10,000,000. This was agreed to.

House.—Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, from the Military Committee, reported a bill calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union. On a test question a decided majority favored the bill, though it did not passed.

nance, and keep the stars and stripes flying. The damage. Steamers, barges, and canal boats were dririver rose to a great height, and caused immens same feeling prevails in portions of Mississippi and ven up the docks and into the streets. Bridges were up the docks and into the streets. Bridges were wrecked stores demolished, canal boats, lumber, &c., Southern Confederacy use coercion against its refracevening all that part of the city east of Broadway

The Anderson Extradition Case.—TORONTO, C. Virginia Conservation.—Washington, Feb. 15.
Reliable tidings from Richmond to-day, state that a highly conservative feeling prevails in the Virginia on the question of law, and was unanimous in discharging the prisoner, on a technicality.

Anderson, is, therefore, set at liberty. Great joy is manifested at this result, especially among the co lored population.

FOREIGN.

There is little foreign intelligence of importance. On the whole there seems to have been an improvement in the state of the money market in England. The Sardinian army and navy, now relieved of the interference of France, were vigorously pressing the siege of Gaeta, and were but feebly replied to by the esieged.

The Treaties with China.—The Phila. Inquirer

thus analyzes the spirit of the recent French and English treaties with this nation: The peculiar character of English aspirations, as ceeded that of France, in the usual style of John Bull there is a wonderful contempt of this fact displayed in the sum which the British plenipotentiary demands a curse.

Missouri.—The election in Missouri for members secured to France, the agent of Napoleon—the eldest of the State Convention, resulted in a victory for the Union. In St. Louis the Union ticket received five thousand majority.

Secured to France, the agent of Napoteon—the eldest son of the Church—seems specially engaged in securing the interests of religion. The French Cathedral in Pekin figures largely in Baron Gros diplo-Gospel in the East, yet the cause of missions seems retary Dix has advertised for proposals for an \$8,000, 000 loan.—The Councils of Philadelphia have invited the President elect to share the hospitalities of our all his demands.

never to have entered into his mind. Faculties for trading, and a healthy station for exhausted invalids at Coroloon, with a very moderate indemnity, cover all his demands. ITALY.—The great majority of the elections that have just taken place is favorable to the policy of Count Cavour.

The moderate party can count upon more than three fourths of the votes in the new Parliament, and there is, therefore, no question of the modification of It is said that the Emperor of Austria has decided to grant a constitution to Venitia, which will leave

the government to Italy. SPAIN.—The Spanish Infanta, Don Juan, has deeided to relinquish his pretensions to the crown, reserving the eventuality of being elected by universal

NOTICES.

The United Prayer Meeting of the church of our denomination, will be held in the Green Hill Church, Girard Avenue above Sixteenth St., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock. \$20 to 28 for a Suit of Black or Fancy FARR, 19 Ninth, above Chestnut. BUY AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for Coughs. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA for Scrofulous complaints, and AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

at some length, taking the ground that Fort Sumter is not the property of the United States, and, consequently, is wrongfully withheld from South Carolina.

The amendment making an appropriation for seven sloops of war, was then concurred in. Yeas 27, nays 17; Messrs. Bigler, Douglas, Johnson, of Tennessee, and Latham, voting with the Republicans in the affirmative. The bill passed as amended.

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