American Presbyterian
—AND—
GENESEE EVANGELIST.

JOHN W. MEARS, - - - Editor

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN,
A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IN THE INTEREST OF THE
Constitutional Presbyterian Church,
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PREMIUMS.

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Religious Intelligence.

Presbyterian.

Items of Interest.—From the *Presbyterian* of this city, we clip a number of items, commencing with part of an article on the proposed Assembly at Memphis: "The Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States, adjourned to meet in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on Thursday, the first day of May. This day is near at hand, and the United States forces are drawing near also to Memphis. If the Assembly and these forces should meet there, we suggest that the godly Commodore Foote might be called upon to open the sessions of the Assembly with prayer, and also might deliver a homily, much needed, upon the "Nature and the Benefits of Loyalty to the Constitution and Laws.' The presence of his gunboats at the levee of Memphis would give emphasis and force to such a discourse from the Cromwellian captain."

In the University of North Carolina, there are at present one hundred and nine students. A few years ago the number of students in this Institution was between four and five hundred.

A thousand dollars have been sent by the Southern Committee of Missions, to two missionaries in connection with the Presbyterian Board, originally from the South.

Dr. D. Magill, of the O. S. Church, in this city, and afterwards in Boston, has gone to Ireland. He recently delivered a lecture in Belfast, on this country, in which he said: "America has been a grand sham, and a hypocrisy, all through her history since the Revolution."

The Presbytery of Shelbyville, Ky., has sent as Commissioners to the Assembly at Columbus, persons of opposite sentiments on the question of loyalty.

The Presbyteries of Elizabeth and Passaic, meeting in different churches of Elizabeth at the same time, last month, paid a joint visit to General Scott, who had just arrived at his family mansion in that city. Dr. Magie spoke for the Presbyteries, and said among other things: "At a time when defection was spreading on every side, and it was almost impossible to tell whom to trust, you, sir, constituted a rallying point, around which loyal hearts felt that they could safely gather. God has honored you as the instrument of unspeakable good to this beloved land." General Scott replied warmly, and made this weighty remark: "God has been very kind to me, and if I have been of service to the country in any degree, he deserves the praise. I feel my dependence on Him for bodily and mental vigor."

The Presbytery of West Lexington, Ky., have chosen Dr. Breckinridge, Commissioner to the General Assemby, and have under advisement a minute condemning the transfer of the *Presbyterian Herald* to Dr. Robinson, and proposing the establishment of a new and loyal paper.

The proprietors of the Cumberland *Presbyterian* having purchased the list of the St. Louis *Observer*, have engaged the services of Rev. A. B. Miller, President of Waynesburg College, as co-editor with W. Campbell, Jr., the former editor. The *Presbyterian* is now the only *weekly* paper in the Church, except, it may be, one in the State of Texas.

Army.

Disloyal Clergymen in Newbern.—A writer from Newbern, N. C., says that as soon as Gen. Foster was appointed military governor, he requested the several pastors to open their respective churches on the ensuing Sabbath. The rector of the Episcopal church called. "General, I have received your request to open my church." "Well, sir?" "If it is opened, I shall officiate, but I can't pray for the President of the United States." "Who will you pray for, then?" "The President of the Confederate States." "No you won't, sir. I will find a man who will pray for the President and preach also," "Is he an Episcopal clergyman?" "No; I believe he is a Congregationalist." "Then, sir, I protest against his entering my pulpit. I do not recognize him as a clergyman; he has never been ordained." "Well, sir, I recognize him as such, and as you will not do your loyal duty and read the proper prayers of your Church, you cannot be permitted to officiate." "Sir, you are not our protectors, but our tyrants. So I have always thought." "There, my friend, that's enough. You have said sufficient to justify me in sending you to the Provost Marshal." That church was opened and loyal services observed there.

Another Chaplain Killed.—Among the list of killed in Gen. McClernand's brigade at the desperate battle of Pittsburg Landing occurs the name of "Rev. Mr. Walters, of Quincy, chaplain of one of the Illinois regments." The person referred to here is undoubtedly Rev. J. L. Walther, one of our German travelling preachers, located in the vicinity of Quincy, and chaplain of the 49th Illinois Regiment, which suffered severely in the engagement. On the rebel side the only minister thus far reported killed is Rev. Dabney Carr Harrison, son of the Rev. Peyton Harrison, D. D., of Virginia, who fell at the taking of Fort Donelson.

Foreign.

Rev. Dr. Wichern's "Rauhe Haus," or refuge and reformatory for neglected boys, with the brotherhood of Christian laborers under his control, has recently been the object of a most bitter attack from an infidel source in Baden. The *N. Evang. Kirchenzeitung* notices Dr. W.'s report for the past year, and regards it as furnishing the best refutation of such attacks. From this it appears that 582 children had, up to that time, enjoyed the advantages of Christian instruction in the "House." "In what better way," says the *Kirchenzeitung*, "could a substitute for a home-life be provided for these abandoned children than by the very sensible arrangement of placing them in companies of 12 or 14, each in a separate family with their own dwelling, their own family festivals and family feeling, their own family patrons and objects of family charity? How various is the activity in the house and the garden, in the fields and the workshops; and with what skill is it divided and organized! You behold the children dividing themselves in groups, according to the work assigned them, and soon the greatest activity is apparent in every part of the spacious establishment. There are the shoemakers providing boots and shoes for 160 persons. There is carpentering and locksmithing, tailoring and spinning, baking and painting, ploughing and sowing, washing and cooking, all done as if it were a pleasure. Nor is instruction excluded from its proper place, while time is also secured for joyous sports, for frequent readings, especially from the lives of German heroes and the history of the country, for gymnastic exercises, for bathing and swimming. Quite a feature of the 'House' is the singing. The grand popular lyrics of Germany, both spiritual and secular, ring from house to house, and from corner to corner of the garden, in the full, glad choruses of the children:—and amid all these manifold forms of activity there breathes the spirit of Christian restraint and Christian affection. In the midst of the children and their teachers stands the unseen, yet inwardly perceived form of the great, pitying, childrens' friend of Nazareth, whom all contemplate, and from whom all draw daily new supplies of love and patience, that with unfeigned friendliness they may welcome each new comer from the ranks of the abandoned ones without."

But the great, and, as it is conceived, dangerous influence of Dr. Wichern, lies in the numbers of the brethren whom he has trained and sent forth on similar errands of mercy to various parts of the world, and who are still bound by formal ties to the central establishment. In the last 16 years no fewer than 846 young men have made application to be admitted to the brotherhood, only 250 of whom were accepted. 370 in all have been sent forth in response to 787 requests. They are engaged in Houses of Reform, Poor Houses, Orphan Houses and the like, and though scattered over the world are embraced in a single organization, with Wichern at their head. To this fact of organization, the *Kirchenzeitung* maintains that they owe much of their strength and joyfulness in their self-denying labors. It declares that the practical wisdom of the arrangement is worthy of admiration. "It is indispensable to a successful contest with popery that we confront her with protestant brotherhoods formed on an evangelical plan. Wichern deserves the thanks of the church for solving this question. The opponents of the 'Rough House' ought to see that without such closely organized fraternities, guided by a single will, the Evangelical Church is utterly incapable of contending with the advancing compact masses of the Catholic fraternities. They have invaded Protestant communities by crowds to engage in these charitable services, and the Protestant Church in Germany, from one decade to another, finds itself driven back from point to point by their superior numbers." Hence the need of such arrangements as these of Wichern's. So argues the *Kirchenzeitung*. The result of these attacks has been to awaken sympathy for the House in new quarters, and to secure important additional contributions.

Infidel Rule in Geneva.—A wealthy aristocrat of ancient family in this city, a man of dissolute life and infidel principles, named James Flazy, got into power in 1846, and has managed with his associates to exert a controlling influence in the affairs of Geneva ever since. He favored the Catholics, who, outside of the city, form one-third of the population of the State, and gained their unanimous support; they, with the worst part of the Protestant population, aided by election frauds and violence, have for fifteen years given a majority for Flazy. Nearly every post in the administration was given to the Catholics, who boasted of being political masters of Geneva. All the old Protestant institutions were placed completely under the control of the State, several of them were dissolved; the schools were placed in the hands of irreligious masters; many Protestant schools received Catholic masters; academy and college professors were removed for not favoring Flazy, and men taken from the ranks of open unbelief in France and Germany put in their place. A life of pleasure, disorder and Sabbath breaking has been encouraged. The character of a serious and moral man has come to involve peremptory exclusion from all public functions.

Happily a reaction has taken place among the people, the evangelical ranks have become consolidated, and the attempt of Flazy to establish a gambling house at a time when Europe is turning against the vice, has resulted in his overthrow. His friends are still in power and the gambling house still exists, but the movement begun, it is believed, will result in the moral emancipation of Geneva.

The Elberfeld Revival.—It will be remembered that Father Klug, of the Orphan House, was removed from his office by the authorities of the town for the offence of encouraging the revival among the orphans, which they regarded as disorderly. A higher court confirmed this action, and declared Mr. Klug incapable of holding the office. A much more enlightened feeling prevails at Berlin, however, and the higher court there has reversed both these decisions. The Town Council of Elberfeld must now either restore Mr. Klug to his post or compensate him for the loss.

Encouraging Facts.—In Paris we are constantly hearing of one and another frankly confessing the power of Divine grace. We hear also of reviving influence spreading in the provinces. The young men of the Christian Association at Dieu-le-Fit have seen a considerable number of their youthful friends find peace in the finished work of the Lord Jesus, this year. At Riou (Haute Loire), a thorough revival movement is taking place. At the end of the year, a colporteur, M. Bourde, was invited there to supply a vacancy in the work of exhortation. God gave power to His own Word, and so many souls came hungering for the bread of life, that M. Felix Faure, from Montmeyran, the president of a work of evangelization, was called to help. From 1500 to 2000 persons came to hear the Word of life; the chapel was far too small; open-air meetings were necessarily held, and many devoted themselves to the Lord, having found peace through believing. This was too much for the adversary to endure, so he stirred up opposition. The two honored instruments of revival were accused as disturbers of the peace, of vagabondage, etc., and both were arrested and imprisoned. After a confinement, one of nine days, and the other longer, they were let out on bail. The work goes on nevertheless, and without a symptom of disorder.—*News of the Churches.*

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Hammond.—A correspondent of the *Independent*, writes from Plymouth, Massachusetts, as follows:

"Dear Brother Hammond is laboring here, and God's seal is upon his labors. There had been feeling, but no decided development, till we opened the courts of the Lord's house night after night, and he presented to the people, many of whom never before frequented the sanctuary, the simple Gospel of Christ. Now the Holy Spirit is moving upon the community, and striking cases of conversion have already occurred. An aged man of business rose last night, and said, 'For forty years I have tried to be saved without Christ, but now I have come to him alone.' We believe the work is just begun. To the King of Zion be all the glory! Even the children are shouting hosanna to his name; a score of them meeting for prayer and praise."

Inklings of Union.—The *Chronicle* of New York says: "A very cheering indication of union is the news from St. Louis, that the second Baptist church in that city has voted to send, for the future, the money it gives to Foreign Missions, to our Missionary Union at Boston. We cordially welcome this Southern church, hoping eventually to extend a similar greeting to many other churches of the South."

Dr. McAnally's paper, the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, organ of the Southern Methodist Church, having persevered in its disloyal course after due warning, has been finally suppressed by the military authorities, and Dr. McA. placed in surveillance.

Troy University is now fully claimed as a Methodist institution. Yet the Legislature of New York, according to the *Methodist*, "has appropriated $5000 annually as present aid, and an earnest of better things hereafter. The New York Conference, at its recent session, nobly followed up this action by adopting the institution, and resolving to raise an endowment for it; and a similar plan has since been adopted cordially and unanimously, as we learn, by the Vermont and Troy Conferences. The University is now in successful operation under Professors Lewis, Emerson, Rood, Himes and Baermann; and we expect within a few weeks to chronicle the election of a permanent President, who will command the universal confidence of the Church."

Missionary Called Back by the Natives.—Rev Jared Scudder, of the Reformed Dutch Mission, of Arcot district, being detained in this country for want of funds, entered the service of his country as chaplain to the 59th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers. His people in India are so anxious for his return that they are contributing funds with most extraordinary liberality. His brother Henry writes:

"Our little poverty-stricken native churches have been making a giant effort to raise the money for your passage, and they have done it with great cheerfulness and promptness. I have never seen such a spirit in our churches before. They love you and wish you to come back, and they have given a most substantial proof of their attachment to you. Think of a church like that of Vellore raising three hundred rupees (one hundred and fifty dollars) *independent* of what the missionaries gave. This is a fact wholly new in the Indian churches. I do not believe there is another instance like it. If the Dutch Church showed one-quarter of the liberality, we should not know what to do with superfluous *lakhs* of rupees."

Domestic News.

Congress.—The Senate Committee on the inquiry into the charges of disloyalty against Mr. Stark, of Oregon, have made a report, finding those charges proven.

A resolution passed the House last week, on motion of Mr. Morrill, (Vt.) that all officers found guilty of habitual intoxication be expelled from the army.

The Confiscation Bill of the House has been laid on the table, and a resolution adopted, appointing a special committee to take into consideration the matter of confiscation and the various bills which have been prepared in regard to it.

The Senate has passed an important bill establishing diplomatic relations with Liberia and Hayti. The President is authorised by this bill to appoint to each of these republics a diplomatic representative of the United States, to be an accredited Commissioner and Consul-General, with an annual salary of four thousand dollars.

The irrepressible Vallandigham, on Thursday last, the 25th ult., rose in his seat, and denounced Senator Wade as a "liar, a scoundrel, and a coward."

Mr. Hutchins offered a resolution setting forth the offensive language used by Senator Vallandigham against Senator Wade, characterising it as a violation of the rules, and a breach of the decorum of the House, and concluding by declaring that Clement L. Vallindigham is deserving of, and is hereby censured by this House.

On Friday, the 25th ult., the Senate ratified the Seward-Lyons treaty against the slave trade. The *Inquirer* states that by its provisions the slave trade is surrounded with so many perils that the nefarious operators must be driven from the business. The leading feature of the treaty is that vessels of war of both nations are allowed to search merchant vessels belonging to each other, within the limits of 200 miles from the coast of Africa, south of Cape de Verde, and within thirty leagues around the island of Cuba. Mixed tribunals are to be established at two ports on the coast of Africa for the trial of parties engaged in the slave trade, both nations to be equally represented. Secretary Seward, in speaking of the ratification of the treaty, said he considered it the most important event of his life, because it puts an end to the slave trade forever. Senator Sumner, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, deserves much credit for the active part he has taken to effect the treaty.

The resolution *censuring Vallandigham* for his late slanderous attack upon Senator Wade, and offered by representative Hutchins, of Ohio, cannot be entertained, according to the decision of the Speaker, because of informality in the mode of procedure. Senator Cowan has introduced a new confiscation bill.

The Horrors of the Pittsburg Battle.—The horrors of the Pittsburg battle field exceed any idea description can give. In company with Capt. JEWETT WILCOX, of the Platte Valley, we yesterday passed again over the grounds. The terrible stench from its putrifying bodies is daily becoming more sickening, so shallow being the graves that poisonous gases escape easily from the mass of corruption and settle down near the earth, seeming loth as those lately living to leave it. Mile after mile we met the same graveyard atmosphere, and occasionally a head peered from some rude mound, or a limb rigid and slightly corrupted, was thurst into view. So great had been the task that the army of sextons had sometimes done their work lightly, and while we were standing by, a man taking a stick, knocked away an inch or two of soil, and exposed portions of a bloody uniform. Many of the graves showed plainly the hand of friendship. One, that of a chaplain, had a neat headboard, and by it lay the fatal grapeshot that had given the mound its tenant. Some slabs had urns and weeping willows carved upon them. Every hill and valley bore tokens of the great battle, and a day's ride would still leave many places unvisited that had witnessed that daring attack and stern resistance. Passing on among the camps, the tents may be seen torn and hundreds rendered useless by the balls. In some divisions so much is this the case that few are of any use now in stormy weather. When the Rebels held possession they plundered with remarkable tact, and the Union officers and soldiers are minus most of their private effects.

An incident somewhat curious occurred in Gen. MCCLERNAND'S quarters. When the Rebels were driven back on Monday, and he regained possession, on entering his tent, a figure in Rebel costume was sitting in a chair, the head resting on a table, as if its owner was dosing, very much in the style that sleeping clerks do after a hard day's work. A slight shake to waken the apparent sleeper, and the body of a corpse fell upon the floor. Wounded in a manner that must have caused him excruciating pain when lying down, he had crawled into the chair and died. Others were dead upon cots.

Near General MCCLERNAND'S tent the Rebel leader SYDNEY JOHNSON fell. When found, his body and that of a Major were lying side by side, it evidently being the intention to carry them away.

For ages to come, the battle field of Pittsburg, or, as BEAUREGARD aptly terms it, Shiloh, will be a scene of melancholy interest. Five thousand died there, and other thousands will go through life disfigured, or linger out an existence upon sick beds.

Skirmish near Pittsburg Landing.—A reconnoitring party, under Brigadier-General A. J. Smith, left that place April 24th, and attacked the enemy's pickets, one hundred and fifty strong, who fled in great haste, leaving their knapsacks, blankets, and everything else. The party then proceeded to Pea Ridge, Tennessee, where they found 3000 or 4000 rebels drawn up in line of battle, who, at the first fire of our artillery, also decamped, leaving their tents, camp equipage, private baggage, and even half written letters and other things indicating the completeness of the surprise. Enough tents were left to accommodate a division. Everything was burned. We captured twelve prisoners, none of whom expressed regret at being taken. They say the people South are getting sick of the war.

Intelligence from Yorktown says that the preparations for carrying out the plans of the Commander-in-chief are being rapidly pushed forward to completion. The rebel forces are stated to number 100,000.

The Skirmish at Lee's Mills, recently, was accompanied with serious loss to some of our Vermont regiments that were engaged. The rebels lost nearly two hundred killed and wounded. The firing of our artillery was admirable. It is thus described:—The practice of our artillery was perfect. The energy of the firing was indescribable. The roar was unceasing. A cloud of smoke and dust rose from the crest of the rebel works, where, with not so much as an instant's cessation, the shells exploded. No troops could face such a storm, and the endeavor of the enemy to plant a single volley into Colonel Stoughton's men must have cost them many lives. To our men it was a terrific ordeal, as well as their safety. The shells of our artillery were aimed directly over them, and the track of the fiery shower could not have exceeded ten feet, and probably was less than that distance above their heads. Never had artillery a more delicate or important mission to perform—a double and diverse duty; or so firing as to avoid one and hit the other, both being almost in the same range.

The Merrimac is expected soon to appear in company with some iron-clad steamers, which have been just finished at Norfolk. They will meet with a warm reception. The Richmond *Despatch* thus speaks of the damage done to the *Merrimac* by the firing of the *Monitor*:—"In some places—*from the heat and weight of the shot, the plates were welded together. In other places plates were broken*, but not broken through, and the damage was repaired by taking off the injured plates and putting on others. *Her prow, which was made of cast iron, was broken when she ran into the Cumberland*, but she supplied herself with a better one."

Colonel Ashby.—A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Woodstock, Va., gives the following sketch of the Confederate Colonel Ashby:

"Ashby—no disciplined soldier, pursuing no regular line of warfare, which is a part of a plan comprising different branches of service, infantry, cavalry and artillery—has displayed a skill and genius in the management of his men which have made him, in the estimation of this division, no ordinary commander. He has protected the retreat of Jackson most admirably, and while, at one time, our advance was close upon him, he rode up the hill before them as quietly as any peaceful farmer on a market day. He is a great horseman, and always has been: and through these mountains and forests of the Shenandoah has ranged on horseback in the hunt of the fox and deer, and has often distinguished himself in the tournament, which is among the still cherished practices of the Virginians, and I am told that while riding at the top of his speed he will throw his lance upon the ground and seize it again in passing with the utmost dexterity.

His horse, too, is disciplined like his master, to the accomplishment of the most wonderful feats. He will drop to the ground in a flash, at the wish of his rider, and rise again as suddenly, bound through the woods like a deer, avoiding trees and branches, clearing every obstacle, jumping fences or ditches with perfect ease. All who know Colonel Ashby say he is a man of modest, quiet demeanor; a silent man, who keeps his own counsel, and is held in the most fabulous regard by his inferior officers and men. He is said to be a Christian and a man of eminent piety, as is also his General, the Stonewall Jackson. I must frankly express the degree of respect I have been led to entertain for the character of this non-committal, dark, inscrutable Colonel Ashby.

The Bombardment of Fort Jackson.—Fort Jackson, seventy miles below New Orleans, and with Fort St. Philip among its most important defences, was recently bombarded by the United States fleet. The fire on our side was terrific, according to the confessions of the rebels themselves.

Since the above intelligence came to hand, news has been received through rebel sources of the passage of the fort by a United States gunboat and of the probable *fall of New Orleans*. We give the substance of the despatches as they appear in the secular papers. One is sent by General Wool from Fortress Monroe, under date of April 27, and is as follows:

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—A fugitive black, just arrived from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg *Express* of yesterday, which contains the following despatch.

"MOBILE, April 25.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended. All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as are necessary to transport coin, ammunition, &c., were destroyed.

"At one o'clock to-day, the telegraph operators bade us good-bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last we know regarding the fall. We will send you the particulars as soon as they can be had."

The negro bringing the above reports that the rebels have two iron-clad steamers nearly completed at Norfolk, and that it is believed that the Merrimac will be out to-morrow.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

HEADQUARTERS RAPPAHANNOCK, April 27.

I have just returned from the camp opposite Fredericksburg. I was told that the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th, had been received in town, announcing as follows:

"*New Orleans Taken—Great Destruction of Property, Cotton and Steamboats—Enough Steamboats Saved to Carry Away the Ammunition—Great Consternation of the Inhabitants.*"

IRWIN MCDOWELL, Major-General.

Evacuation of Corinth.—An engagement recently took place between the advance guard of the U. S. and rebel armies. The rebels were repulsed, and an advance made to within six miles of Corinth.

Deserters from Beauregard's army report that the rebel General has evacuated the above place, and marched a considerable portion of his force to Memphis, with the intention of assisting in the defence of that city.

The second day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing was more than the "Charleston hero" had expected to encounter, and deeming discretion the better part of valor, he removed to what he doubtless deemed a more safe position. Even Memphis, however, we apprehend, will, in a few days, be found by Beauregard too warm to be a desirable place of sojourn.

Gen. Banks' Command.—On Saturday last, Gen. BANKS, with active and persevering command, was at Harrisburg, within sixteen miles of the Rebel General JACKSON, who, with his entire force, was resting on the east bank of the Shenandoah.

Special Notices.

Philadelphia Fourth Presbytery stands adjourned to meet in Presbyterian House, Monday, 5th May, at 12 o'clock, M.

T. J. SHEPHERD, Stated Clerk.
my1 1t

"Unfermented Bread."

PHILADELPHIA, 4th Month 3d, 1862.

To MESSRS. VAN RIPER & CAMP:

GENTLEMEN—In my family the bakers' Bread has seldom been used, for we like our own better; but since the introduction of your UNFERMENTED BREAD, we have steadily used it, not only with satisfaction but with delight, for we consider it the VERY BEST BREAD we ever saw or tasted.

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In my opinion, your success is decidedly certain.

Very Respectfully,
SILAS S. BROOKS, M. D.,
Professor Practice of Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

The PRESBYTERY OF NORTH MISSOURI will meet at LaGrange, on *Friday, May 2, at 7½ P.M.*

W. W. WHIPPLE, Stated Clerk.
ap10 4t

The General Assembly OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in the United States of America, will meet in the Second Presbyterian church, of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on *Thursday, May 15th*, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A.M., and be opened with a Sermon by the Rev. Jonathan B. Condit, D.D., the Moderator of the last General Assembly.

The Committee on Commissions will meet in the lecture room of the church on the same day, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

EDWIN F. HALFIELD, Stated Clerk.
HENRY DARLING, Permanent Clerk.
ap10 tf

Commissioners and Delegates to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, to meet in *Cincinnati, May 15th*, are requested to send their names to the undersigned as soon as practicable, that they may be advised of the places assigned to them before they leave home.

Any who do not send their names in season, will be provided for, on application to the committee of arrangements, at the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church.

J. P. STARR,
Chairman of Com.

Cincinnati, April 1862.

Important Facts.—Constant writing for six months done cheaper with our Gold Pens than with steel; therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens.

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See "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another column.
mar20 6m

Deaths.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., Saturday, March 13th, 1862, AGNES CAMERON, relict of Dr. William Cameron, of Scotland, aged 74 years.

Advertisements.

QUARTER-CENTURY SERMON.—Quarter-Century Sermon of Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., in Old Pine street Church; with the account of the Commemoration Festival, in Sansom street Hall. For sale at the PRESBYTERIAN BOOKSTORE, No. 1334 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. my1 tf

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