American Presbyterian
—AND—
GENESEE EVANGELIST.

JOHN W. MEARS, - - Editor

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1863.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN
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PREMIUMS.

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Religious Intelligence.

Presbyterian.

Alexander Church, Philadelphia.—On Sabbath morning, March 8th, Rev. T. M. Cunningham, pastor of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, stated to his congregation, that he had recently been presented with two hundred dollars in addition to one hundred a short time before, and numerous other valuable testimonies of friendship since his ministry began in this city, less than eighteen months ago. Mr. Cunningham characterized his flock, and those outside of the church who had treated him so generously, as a kind, benevolent, enterprising and charitable people, and after thanking the congregation and the friends of the church for their repeated acts of kindness to him, congratulated them upon the removal of the greater portion of the debt of the church. He said they had paid upwards of $12,000 during the past sixteen months, and he had every reason to hope that, in a few weeks more, the entire debt would be extinguished, as the sum required is fully pledged. The success of the effort to relieve the church of its financial difficulties has been very extraordinary thus far, and promises to be complete and satisfactory, rendering the enterprise one that will be popular and efficient in the Presbyterian church.

Theological Seminary of the North-West.—Rev. F. N. Ewing, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the North-Western Theological Seminary, acknowledges, through the New York Observer, the collection of fifteen thousand dollars for the Seminary in the city of New York. This will insure the erection of a building sufficient for the present wants of the Seminary and give a good prospect of securing all of the valuable property offered to the Seminary some years ago, upon the condition of the early erection of buildings.—The number of students at the Seminary, at present, is twelve.

Dr. Guthrie and "Good Words."—It is not correct to say that Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, is to have 5,000*l.* as a *douceur* for articles to be written by him from the Holy Land for insertion in *Good Words*. It is not Dr. Guthrie, but his colleague, Dr. Hanna, who has gone to the Holy Land; although it is true that Dr. Guthrie is retained as a contributor, to *Good Words*, for five years, at the rate of 1,000*l.* a-year.——Dr. Hanna and Mr. Keith Johnston, accompanied by Mr. Tennant and two young friends, left Edinburgh Feb. 24th on a lengthened tour in Egypt and the Holy Land. From the numerous introductions they carry with them from the Foreign-Office, they will no doubt have access to many unfrequented places, and we may look forward with interest to the additions to literature and science which are sure to result from their researches.

The Franchise Question in the Reformed Presbyterian Church.—A public meeting of the members and adherents of the Ref. Presb'n Church was held February 25, in the Merchants' Hall, Glasgow, for the purpose of protesting against the overture, now before the Church, for a change in the position of the Church in regard to the exercise of the elective franchise, and the taking of the oath of allegiance by her members. The circumstances which led to the calling of the meeting are as follow:—According to the "Testimony of the Reformed Presbyterian Church," as hitherto interpreted, her members are not allowed to use the elective franchise, if they possess it, or to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen and Government, on the ground that by law the Queen is the head of an un-Christian Government, and as such usurps the crown right of the Redeemer by being head of the Church. Shortly after the formation of volunteer corps, the question arose as to whether Church discipline should be exercised on those members of the Church who joined such corps, and, as a matter of course, took the oath of allegiance. There being great difference of opinion on the point, the question was brought up at the meeting of Synod held in Edinburgh in 1861, when a committee was appointed, after a lengthened discussion, to consider the whole question and report. That committee, at the next meeting of Synod, held in Glasgow last year, presented a lengthened report, in which they concluded in favour of allowing members of the Church to use the right of the elective franchise, and to take the oath of allegiance. That report, after a discussion which lasted till three o'clock in the morning, was received and approved of, a number of the members of the Synod dissenting; and, in consequence, there is now an overture before the Church, which will be brought up at the ensuing meeting of the Synod in Glasgow, which proposes to alter the "Testimony of the Church" so as to give effect to the recommendations of the committee. To this those members of the body who hold the point to be essential to the position of the Church, decidedly object; and the meeting on Wednesday night was intended as a demonstration against the overture. The hall was crowded and several very earnest addresses where delivered.—*Weekly Review.*

Missionary.— The *Christian World*, organ of the *A. & F. Christian Union*, says, the work of the Society, under the agency of the Rev. E. E. Hall, at Florence, becomes every month more interesting. In eighteen months the number of laborers in that field is nearly, if not quite, twenty. Mr. Hall has four schools under his direction. A young man from the island of Elba, is now in the Waldensian College, at La Tour, sustained chiefly by a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Xenia, Ohio. Two other suitable persons have been sought out by Mr. Hall, who will be educated in the same institution, the A. & F. C. U. trusting to its patrons to furnish funds.——*Louis Napoleon*, says the *Christian World*, though the grandchild of the French Revolution, is gratifying the Pope and his followers by becoming more and more the enemy and opponent of popular government and popular wishes. In Mexico he is fighting the battle of the priest party—the party of despotism, against Juarez, Comonfort, and the other friends of liberal institutions and religious freedom. In Italy, he has at last concluded to protect the Pope in the possession of what still remains to him of the patrimony of St. Peter—the city of Rome and the circumjacent country, with a population of some half a million of souls. Of course, Victor Emmanuel and the people of the Kingdom of Italy must forgo, for many a year perhaps, the pleasure of seeing the "Eternal City" become the capitol of their new realm. It may be hard to bear, but there is no remedy—save in the death of their great enemy. But they must not be too much discouraged, for this will come in due time, and perhaps much sooner than they think. As might be expected, his Holiness, Pio Nono, is in ecstacies. On New Year's he absolutely praised in high terms the Emperor of France, the Empress Eugenie, the Imperial boy-prince, the French army in general, and the fragments of it at Rome in particular; all this before the assembled ambassadors, and for the special benefit of the Duke of Montebello, the French Envoy, and his imperial master at Paris. As to the poor old Pope, he was in such a state of "exaltation" that he absolutely spoke foolishly, and even impiously, for he represented the Italian people as wrestling with him, as Jacob did with the angel.—(Gen. xxxii: 24–32.) The angel of God is to-day the Pope, who promises to grant his blessing to Victor Emmanuel and his subjects, provided they repent and ask his pardon at the foot of the Pontifical throne!——*Belgium*, a Papal country, with a population of four millions, allows freedom of the press. Consequently the people are enlightened and many signs of disaffection towards the Romish Church appear. One of the most remarkable manifestations of this disposition on the part of certain classes in Belgium to cast off the spiritual despotism of Rome, is seen in the formation of associations of societies of men (*Solidaires*), who agree to call on no priest on their death-beds to administer the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church. They even further oppose the calling in, on the part of their families, of priests to perform the funeral services at their burial. In many places these societies have burying-grounds of their own, into which they will not allow a priest to set his foot for the purpose of performing a service for the dead. This is carrying their hatrad of the vile practices of the priests at the death-beds of the people to a great length; and yet something of the sort seemed necessary to disenthral the laity from the bondage of Rome, and sustain them in their efforts to be free against the power of the priesthood. The late M. Verhægen, of Brussels, one of the richest men in Belgium, who had held the highest offices in the State, and was the founder of the University of Brussels, which is entirely free from priestly influence, was a member of one of these societies, and although 40,000 people (for he was very popular among the poor and indeed among all classes) attended his funeral, among whom were Ministers of the King, Senators, Representatives, Judges, and the most eminent of the citizens, there was no funeral service according to the Roman Catholic Church. And this was in accordance with the strict injunction of the deceased.——Societies for mutual protection against the despotic and persecuting acts of their superior clergy have been organized among the patriotic priests of Italy. Some months since, the Archbishop of Florence suspended from their sacred functions all who belonged to these societies, within the limits of his jurisdiction. They appealed to the Government for protection and redress. On the 31st of December the presiding Judge of the court of that city notified the Archbishop that, by a decree of the Council of State, one month would be allowed him in which to defend himself against the charge of abuse of power in suspending so many priests for merely political reason. The Archbishop has not yet condescended to answer the call of the King's attorney. Besides this decree which endangers the revenues of the Monseignor, the Minister of Worship has directed the proper officers to restore the suspended priests immediately to their administrative rights, their revenues, including all arrears, and their benefices, and hereafter to execute no decree of suspension without first being provided with the royal *exequatur*.

Items from the *Missionary Herald*.—The receipts of the Board for the first six months of the current financial year, up to the first of March, have been, from donations, $137,887, and from legacies, $30,377; total, $168,264. During the corresponding months of last year the amount was, from donations, $105,101, and legacies, $31,512; total, $136,613. For the last six months of last year, the receipts from these two sources were $184,101, nearly 35 per cent more than for the first six. Should the proportionate increase during the later months be the same this year, the income from these sources for the whole year would amount to not far from $395,000. The interest on permanent funds, and some other incidental receipts, would in this case be sufficient, probably, to carry the whole income to just about the sum actually appropriated by the Committee for the year, $401,255,—making no provision for the existing debt of $11,000; none for progress in the work abroad, beyond the present reduced scale of operations; and none for the additional heavy advance in the rates of exchange—the cost of remitting to the missions—which has occurred since the appropriations were made. While therefore there is much reason for gratitude that the churches are doing as well as they are, it will be seen that the most earnest endeavors will be necessary to secure even the holding of its present position by the Board through the year, without attempting any portion of that progress for which the missions and the providential openings call, and which so many at home have hoped to see.——*Central Turkey.*—Dr. Goodale, writing from Marash, December 17, strongly urges the sending of at least two more men to that mission, as soon as may be. His own health is improved, but by no means good. At the close of his letter, he says: We have just completed our semi-annual examination of candidates for church membership. Seventy-five came, of whom not more than fourteen will be received now. Many of those who will not be received give apparent evidence of piety, but it was thought best for them to wait until another time.——Almost every week adds to our (Protestant) community. The census has just been taken, and the number of souls is 1,207. There are most favorable signs of an awakening,—some are beginning to inquire what they must do to be saved. We look for a large shower of grace this winter. Pray for us without ceasing.——Mr. Walker, of Gaboon River, Oct. 3d says: "Yesterday there was an examination of candidates for admission to the church, and seven were accepted, to be received to-morrow. There were received in April, *two;* in July, *eleven;* in October, *seven;* total, *twenty* in the last nine months. There are as many as ten more who have been examined at different times, but are scattered here and there. Four of those to be now received have been in our school, and we hope that some of them will hereafter carry that gospel to others, which they have found so precious to themselves." Again Dec: 1st. "The number of those who are inquiring the way to life is not small. New cases are coming to my knowledge almost every day. Hope and fear alternate with me. Sometimes a week passes and I hear nothing of many who had appeared well, and then six or eight will come together. They have been off on trading or boating expeditions.——Mr. Blodget who was in Peking in September last, speaks of visiting the Lazarist mission establishment. The grounds, he says, are extensive, but the buildings poor. "They have forty-five boys and men in training for the priesthood." "There are three dioceses in this province, two belonging to the Lazarists, and one, in the south-east, to the Jesuits. There are, in the different missions at Peking, as I remember the statement, two hundred students in training for the priesthood." The Papists have four churches there. He stopped, also, at a Mohammedan mosque. "The inmates were different in features from the Chinese. They are very eager for argument, and declare that there are 10,000 Mohammedans in the city of Peking." "They are an inquisitive, interesting people. Would it not be well to send some Testaments in Arabic for distribution among them? They have the Koran, and large collections of books in that language."

Domestic News.

The War.

Particular accounts of the siege of Fort Pemberton, on the Tallahatchie river, say that the bombardment on the part of our boats began March 11th. A land force also went ashore and dispersed a body of rebels. One of the Chilicothe's guns burst and she was withdrawn for the day. During the night parties of soldiers were set to work to construct a battery facing the enemy's position, and within a quarter of a mile of their fortifications, having a complete range of the ground where their main force was encamped. The battery was constituted principally of cotton bales, mounted with two 30-pound Parrot rifle guns, and was covered with brush so as to conceal it from the enemy. During the following day, the 12th, the gunboats De Kalb and Chilicothe were covered with cotton, and everything was got in readiness for a formidable renewal of the assault on the 13th. The land battery for the first time opened fire, the gunboats and mortar vessals meanwhile running down and renewing their fire upon the rebel works at a distance of about five hundred yards. The fire, both from the batteries and gunboats, was kept up until late in the afternoon, being continued on our part for some time after the enemy had ceased but no great progress was made in the reduction of the rebel fortifications, which mount several heavy guns, one a rifled 64-pounder. During the engagement the Chilicothe was struck about forty times, but though her pennant was shot away and her plated sides indented by the rebel shots, she returned to the fleet after the fight, prepared to renew the contest at any moment, but two of her crew having, in all the storm of shot and shells that rained upon her, having been injured. The De Kalb, however, suffered severely, one of the rebel shells exploding in the wheel-house and another penetrating her casemates at a point not covered with plating. She lost in all one seaman killed and five or six others wounded. During Saturday and Sunday (the 14th and 15th) a desultory fire was kept up between the Chilicothe and the rebel battery, but with no perceptible effect. During Sunday night, our forces landed and planted another battery of guns directly in the rear of the rebels, but a hundred yards from their lines.

Later accounts say that the Chilicothe, in the last engagement, was temporarily disabled by shot battering the slides to her port holes so that they could not be moved. Battery Wilson has been dismounted, and the guns returned to the gunboat. The De Kalb and our forces are acting on the defensive. Fort Pemberton is being strengthened by the rebels, but is nearly under water, and the widening of the breach in the levee at the head of the Yazoo Pass, it is thought, will drown them out completely. The work is being done by troops from Helena.

It does not seem, however, that the reduction of this fort is necessary to get on the flank of Vicksburg. New passes, lower down, have been discovered, by one of which Admiral Porter had entered according to the following despatch from Commodore Pennock, Cairo, Mar. 24th, "Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: I have just received a communication from Lieutenant Commander H. R. Breese, dated Black Hawk, March 19th. The Admiral has got through Steel's and the Black Bayou with five iron clads, and with the Price into Deer creek; is making all haste for the Yazoo river. Doubtless he is there now. General Sherman and his troops are following him up."

A more particular account of the pass into the Yazoo river behind Haines' Bluff, recently entered by Admiral Porter, appears in the N. Y. *Times*, from which we extract the following: "So torturous and unfrequented was the route, that few even of the residents of these parts knew of its existence, and the rebel authorities, probably, never dreamed that we would ever find out a way to evade and avoid their batteries at Haines' Bluff, where they had made the most extensive arrangements to oppose our passage. The Carondelet, Capt. John McLeod Murphy, on Friday, and the Louisville, Capt. Jones; the Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Taylor, and Mound City, were dispatched up the Yazoo, passing on through Cypress Bayou, on Sunday, accompanied by the Champion, and several of the troop transports, besides tugs and tenders. Capt. Murphy having satisfied himself that the passage was practicable, was joined by the latter vessels—the Admiral taking the Gen. Price, and accompanying the fleet. Passing from the Yazoo river, the gunboats slowly but steadily made their way to the left of Haine's Bluff, some twenty miles through into Blackwater Bayou, thence into Deer creek, thence into Lake Sun Flower, and soon into the Yazoo again, a distance of eighty miles. They found the water very deep, and few or no obstructions from snags. There was, however, a great amount of cutting of trees necessary. Having reached the lake, they found and took on board a Confederate engineer with his family, who had a pass from R. S. Taylor, Provost Martial of Yazoo City. This person reported that there were thirty transports of large size lying at Yazoo, including the Magnolia, and a rebel iron-clad nearly finished, but her completion had been delayed for want of iron. There are, he says, 6,000 troops there, and six mounted guns."

The Lower Mississippi Expedition has opened communication with General Grant's army before Vicksburg, by running past Port Hudson. A Cairo despatch of Mar. 25th says the Hartford, flagship, and Albatross, gunboat, with Admiral Farragut, had reached the lower mouth of Vicksburg canal. Also that five other boats of the fleet had run the blockade. Admiral Farragut sends a despatch confirming the report that he succeeded in passing the batteries at Port Hudson, but he confines his account to his own ship, the flagship Hartford, which leaves the inference that the other vessels did not pass.

Admiral Porter, in private letters received in Washington recently, gives at length the history of the sham Monitors which caused the destruction of the Indianola, an enormous waste of rebel ammunition, and consternation throughout the rebel Confederacy. The second mudscow which was sent down stream not long after the first, grounded after passing beyond the main batteries, within reach of the enemy's long-range guns, which kept up an incessant fire upon her all day. Officers who observed the action with powerful glasses report that seven of the large guns burst, destroying many lives, and wounding a large number of officers and men. This has since been confirmed by deserters from the rebel army at Vicksburg.

A Cairo despatch, March 27th, says: "Last Sunday night, 21st, another barge, containing 1,000 bushels of coal, was floated past the batteries at Vicksburg for the use of Admiral Farragut's fleet."

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 25th says that three of Admiral Porter's fleet reached the Yazoo river by the Sunflower route, and reached Greenwood. The *Bulletin* further says that our forces above Greenwood had undertaken to force a passage, and were returning when they met General Quimby's division *en route* to reinforce them. A conference was held, the result of which was unknown, but it was thought that, in consequence of the success of the new route, the whole force would return.

Tennessee.—A small national force at Brentwood, nine miles S. W. of Nashville, was attacked by rebel cavalry, March 26th. After a feeble resistance, our troops, composed of portions of three regiments of infantry, surrendered after losing but one killed. The rebels moved off with provisions and ammunition train; but were soon overtaken and routed by reinforcements from Franklin, our men and spoils recaptured, and much damage inflicted on the rebels. They lost fifty killed, one hundred wounded, and one hundred and fifteen prisoners. Our loss is twenty killed wounded and missing.

Kentucky.—A new rebel invasion of this State is in progress. A small body of our soldiers at Mount Sterling, S. W. of Lexington, was captured two weeks ago by the advancing body of rebels who afterwards occupied Danville, and on the 25th of March were said to be at Harrodsburg, about the centre of the State. Breckenridge is reported to have issued a proclamation announcing his intention of enforcing the Southern conscription act, and rumor says that act is being rigidly enforced in those portions of Kentucky now occupied by the rebel forces. General Burnside has gone to Kentucky to push the necessary measures for meeting this bold invasion.

Advices from Cincinnati, March 27th, say that the rebel force in Kentucky is believed to be about six thousand strong, under Pegram. Clarke's guerillas still hover around Mount Sterling. Over two hundred of his men have been captured since Sunday. No apprehensions are felt for the safety of Lexington. The wagon trains, stores, and camp equipments from Danville and Richmond, reached Lexington in safety. Among the rebel prisoners taken were two majors and one paymaster, with $15,000 in rebel money. Telegraph despatches from late rebel papers indicate that a large army, under Longstreet, is pushing into Kentucky. A special despatch to the Louisville *Journal* says that eighty men of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry surprised the rebel pickets near Danville last evening, when they retreated into Danville in great confusion. They learned that the rebel force in Danville was 2,500 men, including the 1st Georgia Regiment.

General Gilmore crossed the Kentucky River in force March 28, recaptured Danville, and drove the rebels in the direction of Crab Orchard.

New Jersey Loyal.—After passing some very suspicious measures looking like preliminaries of secession, the New Jersey Legislature tried to mend the matter by some very decided expressions of loyalty. The New Jersey correspondent of the *Christian Chronicle* says:

"I may add a word as to the loyalty of Northern New Jersey, which is undoubtedly at a discount in the public estimation. Let me assure you that all the people here are not Copperheads! And, moreover, that this genus hiss less and hide more with every day's experience. There is a decided reaction against the 'peace' movement, and you will yet hear good things from this small and much abused, and sadly *mis*-represented State. Wait awhile! Everybody is not at Trenton!"

Naval.—The steamer Nicholas the First, with a valuable cargo, consisting partly of sixteen tons of powder and one hundred and seventy cases of rifles, has been captured by the United States steamer Victoria off Wilmington, and arrived at Beaufort in charge of Prize Master Iverson.——The Natchez *Courier* (rebel) says the Hartford, with Admiral Farragut on board, anchored in front of that city on Tuesday afternoon, the 16th, and sent a small boat with a flag of truce ashore with a note addressed to the Mayor, stating that if the United States gunboats were fired upon by the people of Natchez or by guerillas, he would bombard the city. The Hartford remained all night, and the Monongahela arrived in the morning.——A rebel telegram, dated Charleston, March 25th, says: "We have authentic intelligence that the enemy's fleet at Port Royal has been increased to 150 vessels, about 35 transports having been added within the last two days." Our own advices represent that the attack upon Charleston is temporarily abandoned as impracticable, so formidable are the obstructions and fortifications of the enemy. Sevannah is supposed to be the point aimed at. Several important captures are noted since the above. The Georgiana, a powerful steamer of 400 tons burden, more formidable it is said than the Alabama, was run ashore and destroyed by Com. Dupont at Long Island Beach, S. C. She is described as a finely modeled iron vessel, very fast, and armed. When she arrived at Nassau she had two heavy guns mounted; but she was to have a much greater armament after she delivered her cargo at Charleston. The Colonial Governor, at the request of our Consul, ordered her to be searched, and the report returned was, that she was an "armed merchantman," which furnished a very convenient dodge by which the authorities might evade the Neutrality laws. The Georgiana was one of the vessels built in England for the "Emperor of China," or of Dixie. The correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* wrote that there was not the least doubt of her being intended as a privateer. Information had previously reached Washington that she left Liverpool on the 21st of January, and that at her departure many secessionists were present, who waved handkerchiefs and made many other manifestations of their delight.—The Granite City steamer, about the same burden, built in January, was captured of the Bahamas, March 22d, by the Tioga. The Peterhoff steamer, has also been seized by Admiral Wilkes, but at such a locality that it is uncertain what disposition can be made of the prize, or whether it will not have to be given up again.——The fate of the Indianola is ascertained. A dispatch was received by the Naval Department, March 29, from Admiral Farragut, dated below Warrenton, Mississippi, March 19, in which he says that about ten miles above Grand Gulf he saw the wreck of the Indianola on the right bank of the river. She was partly submerged, and her upper works were very much shattered by explosion.

Mercantile Items.—A further decline of ten cents per pound on cotton took place in New York March 26th, making forty cents less than the highest in January last. All other kinds of merchandize are proportionately lower. These rapid and ruinous fluctuations in values are sadly interfering with the regular course of business, and if the "reaction" is not speedily arrested, there are many merchants who a few weeks ago were hoping to be millionaires, that will be reduced to bankruptcy.——The *Public Ledger*, of March 27th, says of the new twenty-year U. S. Loan: "We happened in, yesterday, at the office of Jay Cooke, who is the agent for the sale of these loans and conversion of the greenbacks, and found his table literally covered with orders and accompanying drafts for almost all amounts, from five thousand to a hundred thousand dollars each, and from all parts of the Union. The little States of Delaware and New Jersey are free takers, as are also Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States. But the West is most especially an active taker, as well through her banks as by individuals. The amount of orders lying before us, all received during the day, ammounted to over *fifteen hundred thousand dollars.*"

Miscellaneous—*For the Good of the Cause.*—In the examinnotion of a paymaster's account in the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, the following declaration was set opposite the name of James Kennedy, Farrier, Company B, Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteers, on the pay roll as received at the office: "Will not receive his pay for his services, having joined for the good of the cause and not for pay." Against which declaration the paymaster had noted "never paid."

Marriages.

In Pike, March 17th, by Rev. D. Russell, N. I. Wing to Miss Mary L. Horson, all of Pike, N. Y.

N. S. Stocks, Etc.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
WORK, McCOUCH & CO., BANKERS,
No. 36 S. Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 1863.

United States 7 3-10ths Treasury Notes	106¾	@	107
" 6's 1881 Coupons,	104¾	@	105
" 6's 5-20 "	103¼	@	103½
" 6's One Year Certificates,	99¾	@	100
" 6's " New do.	97¾	@	98
" Gold and Demand Notes,	49	@	50

Special Notices.

The Presbytery of Harrisburg stands adjourned to meet in the First Presbyterian church of Harrisburg, on the Second Tuesday of April, 1863, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. Sessional Records, Statistical Reports, and Assessments will be called for. C. P. Wing, S. C.
Carlisle, March 26, 1863. ap2 2t

Commissioners to the General Assembly.—Commissioners and Delegates to the next General Assembly, to meet in Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 21st, are requested to send their names and post-office address to the Committe of Arrangements, at an early day, that they may be assigned places, and receive notice of such assignment before leaving home. Notes of introduction to the families which propose to receive them will be sent to Commissioners who forward their names in time, so that they can go directly from the cars to their places of abode.
Address the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements.
John W. Dulles,
ap2 tf Philadelphia.

We are apt to be free with our jokes upon Doctors and their drugs, until sick and in need of their aid, then all alike bow to the necessity of recourse to their hard-earned and often ill-requited skill. The prevailing belief that physicians frown upon whatever deviates from their peculiar system and usages, arises from the fact that their better information leads them soonest to detect and discard the medical delusions and impositions that are thrust upon the community. That they are ready and prompt to adopt any really valuable invention is seen by the treatment Dr. J. C. Ayer's Chemical Remedies have received at their hands. They appreciate the value of these medicines because they know their composition, and where is the man who ever heard a respectable physician either disparage them or discourage their use? No profession or pursuit has done more for the human family than the medical profession. None is followed by nobler men or for nobler ends; nor is there one which much better deserves the thanks of mankind.—Canton (N.Y.) Democrat. ap2

Third Presbytery of Philadelphia stands adjourned to meet in the Western Church, (17th and Filbert streets,) on Tuesday, April 14th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
By standing rule, Sessional Records are required to be presented for examination. J. G. Butler,
mar26 3t Stated Clerk.

Philadelphia Fourth Presbytery stands adjourned to meet in Philadelphia Third Church (Dr. Brainerd's), Tuesday 14th April, at 7½ o'clock, P.M. Opening Sermon by Rev. Robert Adair, Moderator. T. J. Shepherd,
March 26th, 1863.—3t Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Lyons will hold its next Stated Meeting at Fairville, on the Second Tuesday (14th) of April, commencing at 2 o'clock, P.M. A. H. Lilly,
East Palmyra, March 13, 1863.—4t Stated Clerk.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
DON'T fail to procure **Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.**
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,
And overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from Teething or from any other cause.
Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
Principal Office, 48 Dey Street, New York
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