GENESEE EVANGELIST.

JOHN W. MEARS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1863.

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# Keligious Antelligence.

#### Presbyterian.

Revivals.—A correspondent of the Presbyterian Banner savs: "A work of grace, of unusual power, has, for some weeks, been progressing in the Presbyterian church at Monogahela City, Pennsylvania, of which the Rev. S. E. Dunlap is the pastor. The meetings commenced on the Day of Prayer for Colleges. On the following Sabbath the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered: and as a deep interest seemed to pervade the church it was thought best to continue the meetings. Since then, the work has gone on with increasing interest, and still continues. The presence of God's Spirit has been graciously manifested in the quickening of his people, and the conviction and conversion of sinners. About a hundred persons have been brought to see their need of a Saviour, and to inquire the way to life; and it is hoped that some forty or fifty of this number have experienced a change of heart, and have started upon the way to heaven. One remarkable feature of this season of refreshing is, that quite a number of those who have been awakened, are men who are the heads of families, and who heretofore have been men of intemperate habits. Several who have been grossly immoral have been brought humbly to plead for mercy val of religion has commenced in the First. Preterian Church, New Albany, Indiana, of which the Rev. Dr. Safford is the pastor. Nearly thirty persons have been added to the church, and the interest continues. The church at Monmouth, Ills., and were characterized by great solemnity and deep

Debt Paid. - The Kensington Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, under the pastoral care of the Rev. William O. Johnstone, has recently paid off a debt of nearly \$4000, thus releasing the church property from all debt. The church is also increasing in numbers, twenty one persons having been received at the last communion by profession of faith and several by certificate.

of Febuary, were as follows; Domestic Missions. Education, Foreign Missions. - 5,967.32 Publication, (Donations, 3,797.88; sales 5,128.29,) 4,023,35 Church Extension,

Rutgers College.—A vigorous effort is now in progress among our Reformed Dutch brethren to teen Churches were represented and two thousand five hundred dollars were subscribed.

Baptist .- Our Foreign Missions .- The friends gratified to learn of the exceedingly encouraging form in which the accounts of the American Baptist Missionary Union for the financial year, have just closed. We learn that the donations punishment of eleven years at the galleys, with and legacies to the Society are about \$15,000 in other accessory penalties for the alleged delinadvance of the previous year, and leave the Union quencies of Matamoros previous to his imprison-free from debt. By a special providential arrangement, has demanded also the formation of a new ment, the Missionary Union has been able to supply cause against him for "apostacy" in consequence the missionaries in China and Burmah, for some of the confession of faith which he has on sev. cumstances would have been a necessity. The same paper says: Sad tidings have reached us confirming the suspicions, many months old, that | nal (which indeed, is not likely) were to refuse Mrs. Mason, the wife of the venerable Dr. Francis to condemn Matamoros to the galleys, and were Mason, of the Baptist Burman Mission, has fallen to acquit him, he would be immediately arrested into partial and perhaps permanent mental derange- again on the second charge. ment. Quite full particulars have been forwarded by the missionaries to the Rooms at Boston, and some very indiscreet and injudicious publications on the subject have appeared in some of our Baptist papers. Surely it should be enough when these writers give abundant testimony to prove the disordered mental powers of Mrs. Mason; but to try and convict her of heresy and ambitious designs,

· Congregational.—Sick-Bed Resolves.—H. W. Beecher, in a sermon on the words, "Behold, I our fleet from mooring in the Charleston dock and stand at the door and knock," says; "In my not bombarding the city. On the other had, the numshort ministerial life I recollect of but one man who, ber of guns that could be brought to bear upon the after making promises of fidelity in sickness, remembered to keep them after he got well. I went to see him, and he said, 'My sickness incapacitates Ironsides, if they could be made to steer satisfactome from talking to you; and something tells me rily, would undoubtedly be more effective. The that it would be dishonorable and cowardly to seek following letter from Capt. Ericsson is interesting religion now, just at the end of my life-if I am to in this connection: die; but I promise you that if I ever recover I mean to attend to the subject of religion.' And probably the first visit he made after his recovery was at my house, and to me. He introduced the topic himlately occupied by Professor Shedd. — With deep rangements, a number of additional plates might be sorrow says the Recorder we announce the death of attached to the exterior, and its thickness increased Rev. James Means, late of Auburndale. He died to any extent.

METICAN STEEDIETIAN last week, of typhoid fever, at Newbern, North Carolina, where he had been acting as Superintendent of contrabands. He was a man of an excellent spirit, and his loss will be much felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

> Methodist.—The reports of revivals in various portion of this Church continue with scarcely any diminution in interest or numerical results.— The Philadelphia Annual Conference having taken high ground in regard to the examination of the young men applying for admission on trial and for 'orders," an unusually large number were unable to measure up to the required standard, and were therefore obliged to review the "course of study" for the past year. This was a severe, but doubtless a necessary and salutary measure. Like a bitter pill it may work a radical and permanent cure. An extenuating plea having been made for those who had not been favored with early educational advantages, Dr. William Cooper, in reply, said that "the workshop boys asked no favors," but were ready either to stand the test or review their studies." \_\_\_\_ The New York East Conference commenced its session at Sands-Street Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 1st. The Commercial Advertiser, in a notice of Friday's proceedings, says: "The case of Rev. T. A. Lovejoy was brought up and investigated. He had left his charge, East Granby, Conn., because they refused to allow him to preach sermons on national or political affairs, or in any way allude to these subjects. He yindicated himself in a very able manner; after which Drs. Griswold and Hoyt. approved of his conduct. Dr. Curry moved that a subscription of \$200 be collected for Mr. Lovejoy, which Rev. J. H. Hatfield seconded, and stated that a Church which sought to bind their pastor in this manner were semi-secesh. Dr. Floy moved that the Conference approve of Rev. T. A. Lovejoy's action. The question was discussed by Drs. Curry, Hoyt, Hatfield and others, when the collection was taken up, resulting in the sum of \$233,50, which was presented to Rev. T. A. Lovejoy."

Army.—The 39th Massachusetts Regiment have formed a society called the Christian Union, having its officers and regular meetings three times a week. The platform of their Union is somewhat broad, embracing all denominations, and all of a good moral character. Last Sabbath the Christians of the 14th New Hampshire united with the 39th Massachusetts in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, the chaplains of the two regiments conducting the exercises. There were, should judge, about fifty or sixty communicants, belonging to various denominations. The meeting was held in the Presbyterian church at Poolesville, and I think we all felt that it was good to be there, and though scarcely two of us belonged to the same church at home, we felt that we all belonged to the church militant, and should at some future time belong to the church triumphant. It was a most precious season and one long to be remembered by the followers of Christ throughout these regiments.—Cor. Recorder

Foreign. - England. - The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Ellicott. as Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and that of the Rev. Dr. Mesac Thomas through the blood of Jesus."—The Presbyterian of val of the Annunciation, in Canterbury Cathethis city has also received information that a revidral (not in Lambeth Chapel), the Archbishop of Canterbury being assisted by the Bishops Worcester, Sydney, and Melbourne; and the Dean of Canterbury, Alford, preaching the sermon. The new See of Goulburn, which thus receives its first Bishop, is in Australia, between the charge of the Rev. R. C. Matthews, has also the Dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle, and is been wonderfully blessed by the presence of the Holy Spirit, and the hopeful conversion of over fifty has less than 20 clergymen, and forms the fortyacuts: The meetings continued for several weeks,

The Prince of Wales' first wedded Sunday was spent in taking his bride and the Danish Princes and Princesses, to visit the Zoological Gardens. The presents to the Bride are to be placed for some time on exhibition at the South Kensington Museum. And at his first grand reception (on a Friday evening in Lent) a ticketof-leave convict (who had been transported for happening to present as a £600 cheque a slip of paper that had been drawn for only £6) was presented to His Royal Highness by no less a person than the Duke of Wellington. In the The Receipts by the Boards, during the month | crush this "gentleman" was pushed against Baron Pollock,—the very judge who had sentenced him to transportation.—Church Journal.—A recent number of the Sunday-school World has an engraving of a Sunday-school building recentv erected for the use of the Sunday school of a Congregational Church in Ashton-under-Lyne, near Manchester, England. It is a structure of considerable architectural pretensions, with a frontage of one hundred and fifty-two feet. At the last report the number of scholars in the old raise a full endowment for this institution. At a school was nearly two thousand, with an average meeting held in Dr. Eells church April 13th, thir- attendance of fifteen hundred, including a class of more than three hundred workingmen, conducted by a magistrate, who had previously been superintendent of the boys' school for twenty years. The present average attendance is about of Foreign Missions, says The Chronicle will be sixteen hundred, of whom four hundred are workingmen from twenty to seventy years of age. -By intelligence of a recent date (Feb. 20th) received from Spain, it appears that the Government prosecutor, not content with demanding the

months past, with funds, without paying the enor- eral occasions made before the tribunals during mons rates of exchange, which under, ordinary cir- his trial. The punishment for "apostacy" is perpetual banishment; but this is not to take effect until the expiration of his term of punishment at the galleys. Thus, even if the tribu-

## Domestic Mews.

The Attack on Charleston Harbor has been earnestly discussed during the week. The people are but little, if at all, disappointed with the results. after so clearly establishing her monomania, and since they have gained complete knowledge of the to find fault with her aged husband because he facts. The stock board was somewhat excited, and treats her "more in sorrow than in anger," is to us gold rose about 5 per cent., but it has not mainevidence of poor sense or something worse, tained the position. The ability of the iron-clads whether the parties be missionaries abroad or at to stand an enormous amount of pounding with little injury is triumphantly vindicated. Had the obstructions in the channel proved surmountable. all the rebel guns in the harbor could not have kept enemy was so few, that comparatively little impression was made. Vessels constructed like the New

"I feel called upon to state, for the information of the country, that the imperfections of the Monitors, shown by Admiral Dupont's trial of their strength at Charleston, are not of a serious character. self; by saying, I have come to ask how I may What has happened will be readily obviated for the become a Christian?' And he became a Christian furtue. Everything connected with our new fighting man, and I believe that he has led a consistent machines worked precisely as intended, not a single Christian life from that hour to this. I do not re- change of plan being called for. The pilot-houses collect another case of this kind, though I recollect | proving of insufficient thickness was not an unforescores of cases of men who made promises in sick- seen circumstance. The limited experience which ness, in afflictions, and broke them when they were | we have had in actual conflict indicated that eight released from trouble." Professor Egbert C. | inches thickness would be sufficient, but it was by Smith, of Bowdoin College now in Germany, has no means assumed to be a settled point. Hence been elected to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical such a construction was adopted that, without re-History in the Theological Seminary of Andover, moving the structure, or changing its interior ar-

"So with regard to the turret; it is constructed of | against the remorseless seizure and impressment of | States, is still busily engaged in organizing the conan interior skeleton-cylinder, composed of plates firmly riveted together, to which any number of plates may be bolted. It is by no means yet established that our turrets require increased thickness, excepting possibly at the base. The public will do well not to be alarmed by the remarks of inexperienced observers, who are startled at seeing the indentations produced by the enemy's projectiles. We apply armor to keep out hostile shot, not to

hebeened "It will be proper to observe that the supposed imerfect steering qualities are utterly groundless. here is no class of vessels in the navy that obey their helm so readily as the Monitors. The reason is self-evident. The large equipoise rudder employed is acted upon by the powerful current from the propeller with such force as, to change the course of the vessel with the slightest motion of the helm. In strong currents and in shallow water, as in Charleston harbor, no vessel can be readily man-

"Admiral Dupont's preliminary attack on Charleson—the first practical test of iron-clads—must be regarded as the most important event in naval hisory. To this country the gallant assault on Sumter by the new and untried vessels, exposed to the terrible flanking and raking fire of numerous other forts, is fraught with incalculable benefit. Whatever may be the ulterior object of Government, the substantial advantage has already been secured of knowing exactly what the iron-clads can endure, and what remains to be done to render the new system perfect. It was high time that a practical test was instituted, since we are building a more numerous iron-clad fleet than is possessed by all

"The nation may thank the commanders of the Monitors' for the knowledge gained through their gallantry. With less daring on their part, the Navy Department would yet lack some information necessary to direct the completion of the impregnable fleet now building. At the same time, the spirited attack on Sumter, and the havoc made during half an hour's contest, warns the Confederate leaders that they must keep their numerous batteries fully manned, and that they must not for moment slacken their vigilance, with Dupont and his 'Monitors' within half a day's sail.

"The history of war may be searched in vain for an instance of such costly preparations, kept up at such vast expenditure, as Charleston now requires, to ward off the blow from half a dozen small vessels, manned, provisioned and coaled at less cost than an ordinary first-class screw ship.

"Yours very respectfully,
"NEW YORK, April 14. J. ERICSSON."

Siege of Vicksburg.-From news received last week, chiefly through rebel sources, it appears that our land forces were withdrawing entirely from Vicksburg. According to these advices, dated April 10 and 11, fifty-three of our boats went up the Cold Water River—the upper waters of the Yazoo and Tallahatchie. It seems scarcely probable that we had so many boats in that narrow stream, brought in through Yazoo Pass, to attack Fort Greenwood. If so, this report must refer to every day. We repulsed him with considerable the abandonment of the expedition and the return loss on his side, Monday about noon on the boats are reported from the same source to have gone up from Memphis to operate on the Cumberland river. This would look like a concentration of our force about Rosecrans, and a transfer of the de-

cisive moments of the campaign to the land forces. In the Southeast the rebels have shown a sudden disposition to take the aggresive in the opening campaign. In North Carolina they have taken advantage of the withdrawal of large bodies of our troops to Port Royal to concentrate a superior force against General Foster, who, with 1,200 troops, is shut up in Washington, and at this writing his fate is uncertain. Two separate attempts of forces to reach him have been frustrated by the presence of large forces of rebels. General Wise attacked our position before Williamsburg, and Suffolk is threatened by a large force of the enemy. In each case our troops have fallen back, abandoning their advanced positions. The Suffolk bridge, over Nansemond river has been blown up by our men.

Rebel Finances.—The North American in a leader of April 15, discusses with its usual ability the condition of the rebel finances. It calls attention to the fact that the rebels have followed our track in their schemes for raising money, except in the modification of the postal system. Then despite its free trade clamor for scores of years past, they began by a tariff on foreign imports, a small resource during a blockade, and we mention it merely to show how idle had been all the theories of the south on this subject for the last named quarter of a century. Next they raised all their postal charges, reduced all the non-payment routes and diminished mail facilities everywhere, in hopes of making the service pay its own expenses. This has proved a failure. The revenues have fallen off largely, and the expenses have not been correspondingly diminished. They have taken the southern banks as their fiscal agents, and built up by their aid a vast system of loans; but as the southern banks are weak and the country is ruined, the limit has been long since passed in that direction. They issued Freasury notes precisely as we did, and in that way, oo, they have exhausted themselves, for while the large population, wealth, commerce and resources of the loyal States can easily sustain the weight of our treasury notes, the southern system has bepaper currency has degenerated into a nuisance. As the rebel government has been from the start without regular revenues, this paper currency is its army and civil officials, it is compelled to increase continually, and so augment the trouble.

Internal direct taxation, the only remaining re ource, has been reluctantly resorted to, but necesity drove them to it at last, and here, too, their mitation was palpable. They framed their tax bill to raise ostensibly a revenue of one hundred and fifty millions, precisely the sum fixed for our first tax bill. To show how futile such a calculation in their case must be, we copy the subjoined remarks of the Richmond Whig on the subject:

out little, and Texas not much more. Kentucky, to the representatives from those States the propriety of abstaining from a vote on a question in which their constituents are not affected. This eaves only seven of the Atlantic and Gulf States to bear the brunt. And they are subject to curtailo to pay all, and at the same time to feed the army.' By domestic loans they have obtained from the banks and people of the south \$208.796.357. All The rebels on the Cum the rest of their great debt is in issues of Treasury been routed with decided loss in two skirmishes notes. It amounts to much more than our own on the 18th and 19th. aggregate of notes issued, notwithstanding the difference in population, trade and wealth of the north

the rebel notes can now circulate. The utter exhaustion of the rebel finances appears broken up by rebel sympathizers, and one or from the fact that the agents of the "Government" two Union men were killed. The authorities are making seizure of property for the use of the are moving to suppress these outbreaks, but army and paying for it at their own price. The Richmond Examiner speaks of this as the rude

By late advices from Europe, we learn that a and rapacious action of government "press-gangs" 'mad and reckless employees," The Columbia (Ga.) Sun tells of the arrest of a person calling him a government agent who had made several seizures of bacon in private hands in that place. The leading editorial of the Augusta Constitutional, of the 8th inst., is nothing but a prolonged how!

and even society in the confederate States.'

One of our western exchanges truly remarks that the explanation of these government robberies lies revent scars and indentations. So far we have fully in the fact that the rebe government has no funds but its own paper to pay for its supplies, and this is worthless now, so that it must live like a highthe foreign loan steps in

> Scarcity Among the Rebels.—If any evidence were needed of great scarcity of food in the South, besides the frequent complaints of rebel papers, and the extraordinary price lists which they print, we have ample confirmation in a recent proclamation of Jeff. Davis, in which he urges the farmers and planters of the South by every consideration of "patriotism" to labor to increase the necessary supplies during the coming season. The following paragraphs show the desperate condition of the army as far as the rebel chief deems it prudent to make

"Having thus placed before you, my country, men, the reasons for the call made on you for aid in supplying the wants of the coming year, I add a few words of appeal in behalf of the brave sol-diers now confronting your enemies, and to whom your Government is nigole to furnish all the comforts they so richly merit. The supply of meat for the army is deficient. This deficiency is only temporary, for melsures have been adopted which will, it is believed, soon enable us to restore the full rations; but that ration is now reduced at times to one half the usual quantity in some of our armies. It is known that the supply of meat throughout the country is sufficient for the support of all; but the distances are so great, the condition of the roads has been so bad during the five months of winter weather through which we have just passed, and the attempt of groveling speculators to forestall the market and make money out of the life blood of our defenders have so much influenced the withdrawal from sale of the surplus in the hands of the producers, that the Government has been unable to gather full supplies. The Secretary of War has prepared a plan, which is appended to this address, by the aid of which, or some similar means to be adopted by yourselves, you can assist the officers of the Government in the purchase of the corn, the bacon, the pork, and the beef known to exist in large quantities in different parts of the country. Even if the surplies be less than believed, is it not a bitter and humiliating reflection that those who remain at home, secure from hardship and protected from danger, should be in the enjoyment of abundance, and that their slaves also should have a full supply of food, while their sons, brothers, husbands, and fathers are stinted in the rations on which their health and efficiency depend?

The Lower Potomac.—A chaplain writes us from Suffolk Virginia, April 15th. The enemy is trying to surround us, and cut off our communications with Norfolk. We are skirmishing with them ever gave him a warm reception this morning about day-light. Other accounts say that the steamer Washington, on the Nansemond River, was disabled by running aground and receiving shots in her boiler and machinery. She was drawn off however and other gunboats under command of Lieut. Cushing silenced the rebel batteries.

In North Carolina, Gen. Foster succeeded in running the rebel blockade on the Pamlico river and reached Newbern on the 15th. His forces are still beleagured in Washington. The army of the Potomac is making demonstrations preparatory to a general advance.

Naval.—The steamer Mary and Ann ran the blockade and reached Charleston harbor, April 10. CHARLESTON, April 12.—Last night the steamer Stonewall Jackson, formerly the Leopard, while attempting to run into the harbor, was hotly chased by half a dozen blockaders, which fired at the

Captain Black finding it impossible to escape; ran the steamer on the beach and burned her. The crew and passengers took to the boats and have reached here. Very little was saved except the mails and the passenger's effects.

The steamer was burned to the water's edge, in sight of the Yankees. Her cargo consisted of several pieces of field artillery, two hundred barrels of saltpetre, forty thousand army shoes, and a large

Foreign.—The rebel loan has experienced the serious decline of seven per cent. in England, while in France it is discountenanced by the government and meets with no success. Some of the first cotton houses in Zurich refuse to touch the loan on the ground that it is a mere gambling speculation. Lord John Russell, in Parliament, recently, reiterated the purpose of the government to remain neutral between ourselves and the South. Representations of an urgent nature have been made to Mr. Adams in regard to the fitting out of Southern privateers in British ports, but they have met a very discouraging response, and some are anticipacome bloated to an unwieldly extent, and the ting trouble between the two governments on that account. Much capital is made by the London Times of the seisure of the Peterhoff steamer by Admiral Wilkes. Her case is now under adjusticaonly substantial reliance, and in order to pay its tion by our courts. The government has refused to allow her mails to be opened to aid in deciding upon her character. Contradictory advices are reported from Poland,

but the rebellion is by no means crushed. The captive Dictator is in Moravia on parole.

LATEST-TUESDAY. At latest advices from Charleston the Monitors were all lying near the bar: none having left, as

reported. Washington April 20.-An official despatch has "The taxes to be imposed by this bill will have to be paid by a portion only of ten States. The been received from Major General Peck, dated narrow strip of country between the mountains and eight o'clock last evening, which says: "General the head of the tidewater, stretching from the Rappahannock to the Mississippi will have the chief burden to bear. Louisiama and Arkansas can pay just stormed the heavy battery at the west branch, and captured six guns and two hundred of the 44th and captured six guns and two hundred of the 44th ennessee, and Missouri cannot be expected to Alabama Regiment. They crossed in boats. The contribute anything; and this fact should suggest 89th New York and 8th Connecticut Regiments

were the storming party." On Saturday morning, the 18th, before daybreak, a body of Union Arkansas recruits at Fayetteville, 2,000 strong, and only partly armed, ment. Large portions of their territory, mountain and tidewater, have been overrun by the enemy and desolated. Those districts, of course can pay nothing, thus leaving the narrow belt first adverted with considerable loss, after four hours fighting. Union loss; 5 killed and 12 wounded Real plack in those Southern Union wounded. Real pluck in those Southern Union

The rebels on the Cumberland river have also

Immense Union meetings have been held recently in New York, Baltimore, and Hamilton. and south, and the largely diminished area in which Ohio. In Danville, Ind., a Union meeting was

By late advices from Europe, we learn that a gunboat building in Liverpool, as is supposed for the rebels, has been seized by the authori ies for examination. The rebels have again been defeated at Corinth

Wiss.

General Thomas, Adjutant General of the United

on the part of the nations of Europe, instead of extinguishing the hostility between the North and South, would probably increase it.

THE Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, of the 6th, says: "An Augusta, Georgia, contemporary states wayman, and either roll or die. It is in this strait on the authority of a gentleman just returned from the upper part of North Carolina, that tenpenny nails are passing current there at five cents each. We have no such metallic basis for our currency here. Our circulating mediums are grains of corn epresenting five cents, and quids of tobacco repreenting the decimal."

#### M. S. Stocks, Etc.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WORK, McCOUCH & CO., BANKERS,

No. 36 S. Third Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1863. United States 7 3-10ths Treasury Notes 105 @ 105% 6's 1881 Coupons, 104% @ 105 6's One Year Certificates, 101 @ 102 6's " New do. 99 @ 991/2 Gold and Demand Notes, 31 55 @ 561/2

## Marriages.

# Special Aotices.

The Annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society of Philadelphia, will be held in the Lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square, on Tuesday Evening, the 38th inst., at 8 o'clock. The members of the different auxiliarie, the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bible Societies, and 'all who as interested in the circulation of the Scriptures, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Pastoral Association recommend to the churches in this city, connected with the Third and Fourth Presbytries of Philadelphia, the following order for the observance of the National last Day, to occur on Thursday, the 30th inst., in accordance with he President's proclemation.

1.—That all the churches be open for worship in the morning at 1 o'clock.

That an the characters of the control of the contro

m's). HI.—That Prayer-Meetings in the evening be held in all the The Philadelphia H. M. Society will hold its twenty-third Annual Meeting on the fourth Tuesday of April (the 28th inst.), in the Presbytrian House, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

Officers elected for the ensuing year.

April 13: 1863:

Cor. Secretary.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will be held in the Frst Presbyterian Church of the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on Thursday, the 21st day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., and, be opened with a sermon by the Rev. George Duffield, D.D., the Moderator of the last Assembly. The Committee on Commissions will meet at 9 o'clock A. M. of the same day, in the Lecture Room of the First Church.

EDWIN F. HATTIELD, Stated Clerk, HENEY DARLING, Permament Clerk.

Commissioners to the General Assembly.-Com missioners and Delegates to the next General Assembly, to meet in Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 2lat, are requested to send their names and post-office address to the Committo 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,
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 peculiarsys and makes arises from the fact that their better informationle variates as one set to detect and discard the medical delusions and my seitions that are thrust upon the community. That they are ready and premut to adout any really valuable inventigations. better informations as a substant of the community. That they are ready and prompt to adopt any really valuable invention is seen by the freatment Dr. J. C. Arkn's Chemical Remedies have received at their a ands. They appreciate the value of the amount of the value of the ready medicines because they know their composition, and wherely, man who ever heard a respectable physician either disparage that 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 bet-

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

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the sto-Stonewall, and she received several shots through much and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the vhole system. It will almost instantly relieve Grining 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 Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genu-ine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on he outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Principal Office, 48 Dey Street, New York nari9 ly] PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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