

This church was the charge of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, D. D., who died, greatly honored and respected, last year. The building has recently been remodeled, at an expense of \$1,800.

REV. ISAIAH B. HOPWOOD has been called to the pastoral charge of the church at Oxford, N. J., organized last May. Seven persons have recently been admitted by profession, and four by certificate. The church has already given over \$500 to benevolent objects, and is engaged in building a brick edifice, to cost \$6,000.

REV. JAMES B. DUNN was installed pastor of Central Church, Broome St., N. Y., January 18th. Drs. Adams, Prentiss, Cox, and Crosby took part in the services.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST of unusual character is reported as prevailing in the churches of Little Mill Creek, O., and Corning, N. Y. The church of Newark Valley, Tioga Co., New York, has enjoyed a blessed revival, dating from the middle of last November. Between fifty and sixty hopeful conversions are reported. The pastor, Rev. S. F. Bacon, writes to the Evangelist:

"The converts are almost exclusively from the Sabbath-school. A precious work is in progress among the children, and I devote the afternoon of every Saturday to them. One of the first converts was a little girl only nine years of age, who gives evidence of a bright hope, and several who have not reached their twelfth and fourteenth years. One only six years has her heart filled with the love of Jesus."

REV. THOMAS B. HUDSON, late of Auburn, N. Y., has accepted the call of the Church in North-East, Erie Co., Pa., and has entered upon his labors. A debt of \$1,300 has been removed from the church.

CHURCHES ON THE ADVANCE.—The church of E. Bloomfield, N. Y., has added \$200 to the salary of the pastor, Rev. L. Conklin.—\$15,000 have been subscribed towards a new church in Coldwater, Mich., to be erected in the coming season.—The church at Peeskill N. Y., has cleared off an old debt of \$2,000, and presented the pastor, Rev. E. G. Cobb, with \$100.

MILFORD, DEL.—The Rev. Mr. Bowen, who has accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church of this place, will preach in that church on Sunday morning, January 24th, at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. Bowen visited Milford a few weeks since, and his ministrations were well received. We gladly welcome him to a permanent residence in our midst.—Peninsular News.

CITY RELIGIOUS ITEMS. THE METHODIST ORGANIZATION for some time past worshipping in a hall at the N. E. corner of Broad and Arch Streets, have purchased the lot on the South-East corner, and says the N. Y. Methodist, will proceed at once to the erection of a suitable building.

THIRTY-FOUR PERSONS have recently united with the Siloam Methodist Church. THE NUMEROUS FRIENDS and admirers in this city of the late eminent scholar and divine, Rev. Charles Rudolph Demme, D. D., will be glad to learn that a volume of his sermons is about to be published.

THE PASTOR of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Rev. W. S. Hall, has tendered his resignation, to take effect in March next. The church, however, promptly declined to accept it for the present. We understand, says the Chronicle, that one hundred and nineteen members of this church and congregation have been in the army. One of the pastor's sons is among the number. In addition, seventeen or eighteen have been wounded. This is a case of extraordinary patriotism.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE REV. DR. CLARKE.

At a meeting of the elders of the Central Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, held on January 19th, 1864, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

1st. To express our gratitude to God for having granted unto us, during so long a period, the services of so faithful and devoted a servant.

2d. To testify our appreciation of his blameless character, pure life, and the noble principles which have ever actuated him in the discharge of his ministry among us.

3d. To record our testimony to the vacancy which his sudden death has caused in our church, our homes, and our hearts.

4th. To ask the Master to sanctify this solemn and sad dispensation to all in the church of which he has been so recently the pastor.

5th. To tender to his lone widow our warmest condolence, and assure her that we commend her and her fatherless child to the preserving care and sanctifying

blessing of an unfailing Father and Husband. JOHN C. CAPP, Clerk of Session.

ELDER ELECTED. At a meeting of the Clinton Street Church, Rev. Daniel March pastor, held on Wednesday evening, January 13th, Mr. B. B. Comegys was unanimously chosen a member of the session.

Mr. Comegys returns to the church after an absence of some ten years, during which time he has resided in Germantown and West Philadelphia. He is one of the few now connected with the Clinton St. Church who were members in its early days, when under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Todd. His return to the session will add to its experience as well as strength.

During the past twelve years, Mr. Comegys has held one of the most important positions of honor and trust in this city, as cashier of the Philadelphia Bank. He is also one of the few of our laymen, who finds time, notwithstanding the engrossing cares of an arduous position to attend regularly the weekly meeting of the church, to teach in the Sabbath-school, to keep himself thoroughly informed in all the current interests of the church, and to devote more time to reading than many literary men by profession seem to do.

DR. COX'S LECTURES. We again call the attention of our readers to the course of lectures on Poetry and Poets, to be delivered in Concert Hall, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, of New York. Those who are acquainted with Dr. C. need no urging to induce them to attend.

No fitter theme for the eloquent lecturer's remarkable powers could be chosen—the rich stores of his memory; his fine polished taste and hearty appreciation of every thing good; his complete acquaintance with English history; the brilliancy and originality of his own suggestions, and the charm of his manner. An unusual treat awaits our citizens in these lectures.

We understand, that tickets may be had at the Presbyterian Book Store, 1334 Chestnut Street.

THE PRICE OF PAPER. This important item in the expenses of a large paper like ours, is at present nearly double in price, compared with eighteen months ago. Nor does there seem to be any downward tendency. To secure this result, two measures should pass Congress: first, a law to prohibit as criminal mere gambling speculations in gold; and second, the removal of the heavy, and, in fact, prohibitory tariff on imported paper.

By the first measure, a clique of perhaps not over fifty gold speculators, who control the entire money market by the fictitious value they give to gold, will be broken up, and the price of gold and of all other commodities, would fall. The second measure has recently come before the House of Representatives, and a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the duty on paper, has passed that body. It can never be good economy to tax heavily the means of enlightening and educating the people. This the duty on paper does, and we trust the House will see it in that light. A clique of speculating manufacturers of paper is more mischievous, and calls for measures to break it up, more loudly than almost any other combination prompted by grasping covetousness.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The Second Anniversary of this great and highly successful agency for the physical and spiritual good of our army will be held in the Academy of Music this evening. As the exercises will be of deep and general interest, we have made arrangements to secure a full phonographic report, which will appear in our next number.

We shall issue a large edition of the paper; but persons desiring copies in quantities should send in their orders at once.

PAPERS FOR THE ARMY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. From a Union meeting of Hopewell and Beech Woods Cong's, at Hopewell Ch., O., for Banner, \$14,85 From Chaplain Stewart, for individuals, (Banner), 10,00 From Rev. E. E. Adams, (American Presbyterian,) 2,00

WE HAVE BEEN disappointed greatly in the quality of the paper on which one or two of our issues have been printed, and are seeking to remedy the defect for the future.

In some hour of solemn jubilee The massy gates of Paradise are thrown Wide open, and forth come, in fragments wild, Sweet echoes of unearthly melodies, And odors snatched from beds of amaranth, And they that from the crystal river of life Spring up on freshened wing, ambrosial gale! The favored good man, in his lonely walks, Perceives them, and his silent spirit drinks Strange bliss, which he shall recognize in heaven.

Secular News.

The general lull in military operations which we noticed last week still continues. Occasionally a small raid or a reconnoitering expedition takes place to disturb the general monotony of army life. The armies of the Union are using the winter season profitably in filling up their broken ranks. A very remarkable feature of the recruiting business is that nearly all the veterans who have been in the service since the commencement of the war are re-enlisting. We are not fully advised as to what the rebels are doing toward filling their ranks; nor do we know exactly where they propose to get the men to take the places of those who have fallen, but we think they will be confronted by such an army of patriots, in the spring, as will strike terror into the hearts of the people everywhere throughout rebeldom.

SENATE, JAN. 18.—A bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation was reported. A resolution was proposed to abolish the "color" qualification in carrying the mails. The resolutions to expel Senator Davis were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Enrollment bill was, after considerable discussion, adopted, without important alteration, by 30 yeas to 10 nays. The resolutions of thanks to Gen. Hooker, Meade, Howard, Burnside, and Banks, and their men, were adopted. The bill to provide for the sale and settlement of unoccupied public lands (incorporating the North American Land and Emigration Company, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

HOUSE.—The resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of exempting active clergymen of all denominations from the draft was laid on the table by a large majority. Mr. Cox wanted to take the business of exchange of prisoners out of the hands of General Butler and give it to a Board of Commissioners. The House respectfully declined, 91 to 56. Resolutions were passed authorizing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into all contracts made with any of the Departments, and to sit at such times and places as they may think proper during the recess of Congress. A resolution lies over proposing to close the present session of Congress on the third Monday of April. The bill was referred giving chaplains the rank of captain of cavalry. The Ways and Means Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tariff on printing paper.

SENATE, JAN. 16.—The Military Committee reported in favor of thanks to Gen. Thomas, his officers, and men. Mr. Sumner presented a bill for the payment of the claims of the Peruvian citizens. Mr. Wilson presented a bill establishing rules and regulations for the government of the armies of the United States. Referred. Mr. Wilkinson introduced a bill providing for the payment of a bounty of \$100 to men mustered into the service prior to May 3, 1861. Referred. Resolutions were reported to thank Admiral Dupont and Coms. Caldwell and Ringold for gallant services. The resolution amending the rules of the Senate to require a certain oath by the Senators was taken up. Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate at length against the propriety and constitutionality of the proposed rule.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act, so as to make it conformable to the Constitution. Mr. Bliss opposed the confiscation policy, contending that the estates could not be forfeited beyond the life of the offender. Mr. Boutwell advocated the pending resolution, understanding it to make it the duty of the courts to administer the penalties of treason within the limits of the Constitution. The subject was then passed over. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported and made a special order. The House went into Committee on the bill amending the Excise laws. Mr. Lovejoy proposed to tax spirits \$1 instead of 60 cents per gallon. Fernando Wood opposed it. Mr. Chandler, of New York, said some spiteful things against whiskey taxation. Mr. Kelley, of Philadelphia, spoke sharply of the encouragement given to rebels by members of the House. Mr. Chandler put on the coat, and wanted to know if Mr. Kelley was not elected by Democrats. Mr. Kelley satisfied Mr. Chandler on that point, saying that he was too pure to do the work of a Chamber's party, that they repudiated him, whereas the people elected him. Mr. Randall insisted that Mr. Kelley had broken certain pledges to the Democratic party, but he got no satisfaction. Mr. Stevens opposed the increase of tax on spirits on the ground that it would decrease the revenue. Without voting the Committee rose. Fernando Wood introduced a bill to pay New York city for her efforts to suppress the rebellion.

SENATE, JAN. 20.—Mr. Brown occupied most of the morning hour in remarks upon the course of Gen. Schofield in Missouri. A bill for a uniform ambulance system was reported. The resolution authorizing a Committee on the Conduct of the War was adopted, including the House amendment that the Committee inquire into the manner of fulfilling contracts. Mr. Collamer spoke at some length in favor of the proposed rule requiring a special oath from Senators. Mr. Anthony spoke to the same effect. Mr. Hendricks reprehended the Reconstruction policy of the President. The report of the Hon. Joseph A. Wright, U. S. Commissioner to the Hamburg Fair, was sent in.

HOUSE.—Mr. Sweet, of Maine, one of the three Democratic members from New England, and enemy to the House, undertook to annihilate Henry Wise, of Maryland, because the latter had spoken severely of the seemingly disloyal course of the minority. Mr. Sweet's speech does not seem to have been any thing extraordinary. It was supposed to have been an argument concerning the Confiscation act, but the argument does not appear. The House, in Committee, took up the amendments to the Excise law, spending most of the session on whiskey alone. The amendments made were as follows: The extra tax shall date from Jan. 12; liquor taxed heretofore shall pay only the additional rate; all liquors not otherwise provided for shall pay twenty cents per gallon in addition to present tax.

SENATE, JAN. 21.—The Commissioner of Agriculture reported against the proposed tax of 20 per cent on leaf tobacco. Referred to Finance Committee. The bill requiring Senators to take a special oath was taken up, to the exclusion of all other business, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson proceeded with a long speech in opposition thereto. Mr. Howard (in favor) and Mr. Foot (against) also spoke, after which the Senate adjourned to Monday, the 25th inst.

HOUSE.—It was voted to appoint a Standing Committee of five on a Uniform System of Coinage, Weights, and Measures. The Confiscation Act amendments were taken up. Mr. Morris, of New York, spoke in favor of confiscating rebel estates. Mr. Chandler opposed the principle. Mr. Rodgers was also opposed. No vote was reached. The House went into Committee on the Amended Internal Revenue bill. It was agreed that cotton in the hands of manufacturers heretofore exempted shall be taxed two cents a pound. Mr. Brooks moved to strike out the

drawback of two cents per pound on cotton used in manufacture on which duties have been paid. A rambling debate ensued, in which Mr. Voorhees, Mr. Washburne, of Ill., Mr. Wilson, Mr. Dawes, and Mr. Stevens participated. Mr. Brooks' amendment was lost. An amendment prevailed, by a small majority, to tax all spirits imported prior to the passage of this act an additional duty of 40 cents per gallon. The bill, as amended, was reported to the House, and with a substitute by Mr. Stevens, ordered to be printed.

HOUSE, JAN. 22.—The bill to increase the Internal Revenue, as reported from the Committee of the Whole, was taken up. The House concurred in amendments, so that spirits will pay sixty cents a gallon, and adulterations sold as whiskey, wines, brandy, etc., an additional tax of twenty cents; all spirits on hand for sale, whether distilled prior to the date of this act or not, shall be subject to the rates of duty provided by this act, from and after the 12th of January, 1864, except that spirits which have been already taxed under the law of July 1863, shall not bear more than the additional increased tax provided by this act. All provisions of law whereby cotton, in the hands of manufacturers of cotton fabrics on the 1st of October 1862, and prior thereto, is exempted from tax alone, are repealed, and the same shall be subject to a duty of two cents a pound. Spirits imported prior to the passage of this act shall pay an additional tax of forty cents per gallon. Mr. Stevens substitute for the bill was rejected, 51 against 100. The amended bill then passed, 85 against 68. The House took up the concurrent resolution to amend the confiscation act. Remarks were made by Mr. Spaulding and Mr. Stevens, the latter viewing the rebel States as beyond the pale of Constitutional protection by their own act and their recognition by belligerents. A bill was referred to the Military Committee providing for the extension of bounties to soldiers for two years service honorably discharged within that time.

SENATE, JAN. 25.—Mr. Sumner introduced a bill which precludes the admission to the bar of the Supreme, District or Circuit Courts of the United States, and Court of Claims, of persons unless they first take the oath prescribed in the act of 1862. The Secretary of War was requested to furnish all orders or proclamations concerning elections issued by military authorities in the States of Kentucky and Missouri. The Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to inquire into the character and efficiency of the heavy ordnance now provided for fortifications. The resolution requiring Senators to take an additional oath was then debated by Messrs. Sausbury, Sumner, Doolittle and Johnson, of Maryland, and was finally passed—yeas 27, nays 11.

HOUSE.—The Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a department to be called the Department of Industry, to embrace a Bureau of Agriculture, a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, a Bureau of Mines, Minerals, and Mineral Lands, and a Bureau of Colonization and Immigration. A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill increasing the pay of the soldiers of the army was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Edgerton, of Indiana, presented a resolution offering the Crittenden compromise as the basis on which the war should be conducted. Laid over. The Committee on Military Affairs reported, with amendments, the bill authorizing the President to appoint as Lieut. General the Major-General most distinguished for skill, courage, &c., during the war. The bill was postponed until Monday next. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to supply the deficiencies for the year ending the 30th of June next. An amendment appropriating \$25,000 to complete the Post office building in Philadelphia, was adopted.

Virginia.—On Thursday night, the 14th inst., a force of about two hundred rebels undertook to capture a small body of Union cavalry at Three Mile Station, near Beaton. They supposed that a paymaster was there, and were after his greenbacks. After several desperate charges upon a small breastwork they gave up the job, leaving three dead on the field and twelve wounded in a house near by. We had two wounded—one probably beyond recovery.

Col. Malligan writes from New Creek, Va. Jan. 13, that "A soldier of ours, James A. Walker, Company H, 2d Maryland Regiment, captured in the attack upon the train at the Moorfield and Allegheny Junction on the 2d inst., by the enemy under General Fitzhugh Lee, escaped when near Brook's Gap, on the 5th inst., and reported to me this morning. He informs me that thirteen of the enemy were killed and twenty wounded in the skirmish."

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac represent the greatest discontent and hopelessness of the cause to exist in the Rebel lines. Our troops are in fine condition and spirits. The weather excellent. Some stir on the part of the enemy has given rise to the belief that they meditate a new movement.

A dispatch from Fairfax Court-House, Va., of Jan. 18, has this: "This morning 15 or 20 Rebels attacked our pickets at Flint Hill, but were quickly dispersed. A few guerrillas were hovering around us on Sunday night."

North Carolina.—Disloyal persons who are coming into our lines for the only purpose of obtaining possession of their property, and who confess such to be the case, have thus far failed in their efforts. The Honorable David Heston, an eminent jurist, who has the entire charge of all abandoned property, takes the ground that it is not the intention of the Government to encourage disloyalty; that disloyal persons desiring to obtain possession of their property under the President's Proclamation must first give conclusive evidence of their intention to keep, in good faith, the oath required of them, and that they have come into our lines for the purpose of becoming loyal citizens of the United States, and not for the purpose of obtaining their property. Many persons have openly confessed that they do not consider the required oath binding, and that they did not intend to respect it after obtaining possession of their property. This decision will, however, frustrate their plans, develop the right kind of loyalty, and save the Government many millions of dollars.

The conservative papers in this State are in open rebellion against the wholesale subscription act now before the Rebel Congress, the enforcement of which they predict will result in the secession of North Carolina from the Rebel Confederacy, while the Rebel papers say that the South must lay down their arms unless the act becomes a law.

A letter in the Boston Traveller, from Newbern, N. C., states that information had reached there that a call had been issued at Raleigh for a State Convention for the purpose of seceding from their allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. The writer says Governor Vance and nearly every leading man of North Carolina desire to return to the Union.

(Rebel) made a raid toward Tenisville and captured a train of 23 wagons. He was promptly pursued by Col. Palmer, who recaptured the wagons and took one ambulance loaded with medicines, 150 saddle-horses, and 100 stand of arms. Vance, his Adjutant-General, and Inspector-General are among the prisoners captured.

A fight between part of Col. McCook's cavalry and the 8th and 11th Texas Regiments at Mosey Creek, Tenn., occurred on the 12th. Fourteen of the Rebels were killed and 41 prisoners taken.

The Memphis papers contradict the stories of Rebel successes in Arkansas, such as the capture of Pine Bluff, &c. They are all fictions.

Two trains run through daily from Chattanooga to Nashville, making the trip in 19 hours. The mortality in the Chattanooga hospitals is about 90 deaths per week.

The greatest distress exists in the rebel army. Desertions are frequent, and sometimes number over a hundred in one day. The Tennessee and Kentucky troops in the rebel army are said to be kept under guard to prevent desertion. Union recruits are arriving sufficient to balance the number of veterans going home. (The rebel army at Dalton is reported to be 30,000 strong, and succeeded for supplies that they are killing their best males for supplies of meat. Gen. Grant arrived at Chattanooga on the 23d inst.

Gen. Edward Ferrero, who commands the 1st Division of the 9th Army Corps, writes from Blaud's Cross Roads, East Tennessee, that he has succeeded in re-enlisting as veterans seven regiments of infantry and two batteries of his command.

Louisiana.—By the Morning Star, from New Orleans, we have news to the 12th inst. The weather in New Orleans was cold and wet; orange trees and cane had suffered badly. Madisonville, La., had been taken without resistance, and is now garrisoned by a Union force. Gen. Banks, on the 11th inst., issued a proclamation for election of State officers, Governor, &c., to take place on the 22d of February—voters to take the oath of allegiance, and be otherwise qualified according to the Constitution of the State. It is also provided that an election for a Convention to revise the Constitution, shall be held on the 1st Monday of April. The organization of colored regiments is almost at a stand still, for want of more material. There are now 35 regiments of colored troops, with full sets of officers, but the regiments will not average 200 men, rank and file.

Reconstruction is the dominant topic in Louisiana. It seems that the loyal people disagree with Gen. Banks about the mode; he orders an election of State officers under the old Constitution and the Proclamation—they are in favor of a clean sweep by first making a new Constitution.

A smart fight had occurred at Pass Cavallo, Texas, in which the rebels suffered severely. Dispatches and letters from Port Hudson state that the enemy are concentrating in that vicinity and about Baton Rouge, and that General Ullman is almost daily receiving prisoners from the rebel lines, who express themselves disgusted with the service of the Confederacy. Many of them never heard of Mr. Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation.

From Rebeldom.—We have an installment of Rebel papers, coming down to the 15th. A bill is in Congress to repeal the act authorizing partisan rangers (cavalliers), the South having got enough of robbery and murder. A Confederate paymaster has defaulted with \$500,000. The negro-hirings are not satisfactory (for slave-owners). Provisions are up and wages down. The Rebels are nervous about Wilmington, and expect a Union attack there at any moment. The presence of Butler at Fortress Monroe annoys them beyond endurance; they look for no mercy at his hands and are quite sure that his restless brain will get up some campaign that will give them trouble.

"If Wilmington is taken (says the Whig) Charleston falls by an attack in the rear." The rebels are greatly disappointed at the re-enlistment of the Union three-years' men, and confess that the hope of Lincoln's being left without men is a fond fallacy. Thereupon they renew their cry for more men in their own armies. Their editorial articles are pregnant with evidences of hopelessness, in fact almost despair. In spite of brag and bluster, the direful want of men and means will be manifested. Some of the papers talk to Davis and his crew in a manner more forcible than complimentary, and the most hopeful of them find little to lighten the settled gloom of the position.

General News.

Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania was conspicuously inaugurated at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 19th inst., for his second term. The proceedings were on a grand scale, and passed off well. In his speech the Governor said: "I need hardly renew my pledge that during my term of office on which I am about to enter, I will give my whole moral and official powers to the prosecution of this war and in aiding the National Government in every effort to secure the early complete success over our malignant foes. For the preservation of our National Government, life and all things else should be subordinated. It is the first, highest, and noblest duty of a citizen. It is his protection in person, property, and all civil and religious privileges, and for its perpetuity in form and power he owes all his efforts, his influence, his means and his life. To compromise with treason would be but to give it renewed existence, and enable it again to plunge us into another causeless war. In the destruction of the military power of the Rebellion is alone hope and peace, for while armed rebels march over the soil of any State no real freedom can prevail and no Governmental authority consistent with the genius of our free institutions can properly operate. The people of every State are entitled under the Constitution to the protection of the Government, and to give that protection fully and fairly the Rebellion must be disarmed and trodden in the dust. By these means and these alone can we have enduring Union, prosperity and peace. As in the past, I will in the future, in faithful obedience to the oath, I have taken, spare no means, withhold no power that can strengthen the Government in this conflict. To the measures of the citizens chosen to administer the National Government adopted to promote our great cause I will give my cordial approval and earnest co-operation. It is the cause of constitutional liberty and law. I cannot close this address without an earnest prayer to the Most High that He will preserve, protect and guard our beloved country, guiding with divine power and wisdom our Government, State and National; and I appeal to my fellow-citizens here and elsewhere, in our existing embarrassments, to lay aside all partisan feelings and unite in hearty and earnest effort to support the common cause, which involves the welfare of us all."

Trustworthy information has been received by the Government that the feeling South is decidedly in favor of an exchange of prisoners, and it is confidently believed that the consummation of the exchange will soon be brought about. Gen. Butler has had several interviews with Secretary Stanton and Gen. Hitchcock in relation to this matter, and certain arrangements prepared by him are now under consideration. The Legislature of Kentucky has passed a bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State. The great influx of slaves is said to have had the effect of cheapening the price and overflowing the market.

Admiral Lee has officially resigned St. Davids. This was the vessel's first trip; she, on the 7th inst., finding it impossible to escape falling a prize to our blockaders off Wilmington, her captain ran her ashore, when she bilged, becoming a total wreck. The Davids is the twentieth steamer destroyed or captured off Wilmington since July last.

President Lincoln has directed General Steele to order an election to be held in Arkansas, on the 28th of March, for election of State officers. Those only are allowed to vote who take the oath prescribed in the Proclamation of December 8th. The Constitution of the State is to be so modified as to abolish slavery in the State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

St. Domingo.—Dates from St. Domingo to Dec. 26th have been received. The accounts are contradictory. Severe battles have been fought in different parts of the country, though with small armies. The Dominicans fight with great bravery, and at times gain substantial advantages. The Spanish loss of men, both by battle and disease, is heavy, estimated at one thousand per month. On the 29th ult., a sanguinary battle was fought at Puerto Plata. The Spaniards were at first victorious, but a reinforcement of Dominicans came up, when a fierce hand-to-hand battle ensued, the Dominicans using their machetes, and the Spaniards their bayonets. The result, as stated by the Dominicans, was that upward of 150 Spaniards were cut down, among them three officers, and that the rest retreated to the fort, carrying with them thirty wounded, making their total loss 180 in killed and wounded.

Central and South America.—By the arrival of the steamer *Umas* from Aspinwall, we have later news from Central and South America. The new Government of San Salvador is trying to make itself popular by distributing money among the poor classes. An election was to come off on Jan. 3d, and a Convention is to be opened on Feb. 1st. The report that a revolution has broken out in New Grenada against Mosquera is confirmed. In the State of Antioquia some 4000 men of the revolutionary party are under arms. The Government has raised a large military force to suppress the revolution.

Europe.—The steamship *Columbia* has arrived bringing news to the 5th inst. Her news is not very important. We give a summary:

It is semi-officially announced that Archduke Maximilian will soon visit Paris, and from there sail with requisite reinforcements for Mexico, where he expects to arrive before the end of March. Capitalists are said to overwhelm him with offers of money on the simple guaranty of his accession to the throne. The address moved in the French Legislative Body to the Emperor is very pacific toward Russia and loudly extols the Emperor's scheme for a Congress. The rebel steamer *Florida*, at Brest, having nearly completed her repairs, was to sail in February. A French vessel was to accompany her, as well as the *Kearsarge*, which was anchored about 200 yards from the *Florida*. The Anglo-Chinese fleet fitted out in England has returned, as Prince King has refused to ratify the bargain.

The Holstein question has still a threatening aspect. The Danes have completely evacuated Holstein. At the same time the Danish Government have called for 14,000 reserve troops, and issued a proclamation in which it is declared that the honor of the country is to be upheld with peace, or, if necessary by force of arms. At Copenhagen it was believed that the French and English fleet will soon appear in Danish waters. A fresh contribution of 6,000,000 roubles has been imposed upon Poland by Russia, two and a half of which fall to Warsaw.

Later from Europe.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool has arrived bringing two days later news. The French Corps Legislatif though consisting of the most devoted partisans of the Emperor, are unmistakably in favor of putting an end to the French Expedition in Mexico. The Committee upon the Supplementary Credits, requested by the Government, advised this course unanimously.

King Christian of Denmark has issued a proclamation to the Danish army, in which he assures them that the honor of the country shall be upheld if needful by force of arms, and declares that no life can be too precious to be sacrificed for the salvation of the Fatherland. Acknowledging the superior numbers of their opponents, the King reminds his troops that courage and discipline go farther to secure the victory than mere numerical superiority.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, received at the Hague, asserts that the young King of the Greeks has abandoned Athens and his new crown, convinced of his incapacity to regulate the confusion of the country. The authenticity of this report is disputed, but there is no doubt that Greece is again in a very agitated condition.

Later.

The steamship *Canada*, with Liverpool date to the 9th, inst., arrived on the 25th. The Federal Forces in and upon the borders of Holstein are reported to number 50,000 men. The committee appointed by the Federal Diet reported adversely to the treaty of London. The Princess of Wales gave birth to a son on the 8th. A judgment will be given in the Alexandra case on the 11th of February. The Frankfort Senate has refused to authorize the drawing by lottery of the steamer *Great Eastern*. The British Parliament had been prorogued until the 4th of February. Four conspirators from Italy had been arrested in Paris. A large American order for railway iron has been given to a French house. Matters continued to wear a threatening aspect in regard to the Holstein question. The Times regards the commencement of the campaign in Schleswig as almost certain, within a brief space. Garibaldi's resignation in the Italian Parliament has been accepted.

Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society.—A meeting in behalf of this Society will be held in the 3d United Presbyterian Church, Front Street above Jefferson, on Sabbath evening, 28th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock. Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D., Rev. Mr. Crow and others will address the meeting. A collection will be taken up to aid the Society. J. H. SOKRANETZ, 929 Chestnut St.

CLERGYMEN, PUBLIC SPEAKERS, TEACHERS and SINGERS,

who overtax the organs of the voice, will experience untold relief and benefit from the use of this great "vegetable" remedy. Dr. Swayne's Wild Cherry Compound. FOR THIRTY YEARS THE MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR SEVERE COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORRY THROAT, PAINS SIDE, BRUISES, &c., AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. Although many years have elapsed since this discovery was made known to the world, its great virtue has never yet been equaled. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE, 219 N. 3d ST., PHILADELPHIA.