

REVIVAL ITEMS.

We rejoice to learn that the Presby- terian Church of Newark, Mo., of which Thomas H. Tatlow is pastor, has enjoyed a most precious and continued blessing from God. Fifteen have al- ready united with the church and more are expected to do so. The meeting was held on December last, but the divine blessing still felt to be present in a special manner. Rev. James A. Darrah, of West Ely, Mo., rendered valuable assist- ance in the special services. We cannot but feel a peculiar interest and joy in the successes of these devoted brethren, who have maintained their places in the very jaws of rebellion and are now reaping the reward of their fi- delity.

Belvidere, N. J.—An unusual degree of religious interest has exhibited it- self in the Second Presbyterian Church Belvidere, of which the Rev. H. S. Os- born is pastor. A number have made profession of conversion, and the meet- ings, which have continued for some weeks, have been largely attended.

Tecumseh, Mich.—We learn, says the Herald from a private letter, that there is an interesting work of grace in the church under the pastoral charge of Rev. S. B. Wishard. About thirty are already hoping in Christ, and sixty more inquiring the way to Zion. The meetings are still kept up, and the interest continued unabated.—Dayton, O.—The Telescope learns that quite a deep religious interest has been awakened in the Third Street Church, under the pas- toral labors of Rev. Dr. Spees. Meet- ings were held every evening during the past week, at which a number of persons were found inquiring what they must do to be saved.—The church at St. Louis's Crossing, Ind., or- ganized last Summer with eight mem- bers, lately received thirteen on profes- sion, nine of them being the fruits of a revival. The church meetings are held in a dwelling-house.—The church at Wabash, Ind., March 6th, received eight on profession, the first fruits of a work of grace recently enjoyed. Until the settlement of the present pastor, Wm. J. Essick, the church had always received aid from the Home Missionary Society. Mr. E. threw himself on the unaided liberality of the people, who in- creased their contributions 50 per cent.

Another Church Free of Debt.—The Pres- byterian Church of Racine, Wis., Rev. C. J. Hutchins, pastor, has recently re- moved the entire indebtedness on its prop- erty amounting to over \$3000. During the past year forty persons have been added to the church, many of whom promise to be among its most useful members. Already they have com- menced a Sabbath school and prayer- meeting for the benefit of colored chil- dren, with most encouraging results.—Evangelist.

Rev. Alexander McLean, Jr., of Fair- field, Ct., has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the North Pres- byterian Church, of N. Y. city, formerly under the charge of Rev. Dr. Hatfield. Mr. McLean expects to enter upon his labors April 1st.

A Home Missionary Comforted.—A missionary in Michigan had his dwell- ing burned with most of his furniture, clothing, &c., whereupon the ladies of the First Church in Newark, N. J., have just sent him a box valued at \$315, and fifty dollars to the Home Missionary Committee besides.

THE STATED CLERKS OF PRESBY- TERIES.

A blank Statistical Report has been sent to the Stated Clerk of every Pres- bytery connected with the General As- sembly. Particular attention is called to the printed instructions at the head of the report, and an exact compliance earnestly requested. If any of the Stated Clerks should fail to receive one of these blanks and will make it known by mail, another will be forwarded. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Stated Clerk. 149 West 34th Street, New York.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Rev. Dr. Anderson, the late Sen- ior Secretary of the American Board, will deliver a discourse on the Sandwich Islands, giving his personal observations during his late visit in the Colary Church on Sabbath evening next, March 27th, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

This address has been given with great acceptance to large audiences in Boston and New York.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MONEY RE- CEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

For the Presbyterian Publication Com- mittee, from Hon. Otis Allen, of Al- bany, for publications to be sent to Rev. S. Storrs Howe, to aid him in his Missionary and Sabbath School work, \$10.00.

Our charge for Obituaries is 5 cents for every nine words, in advance. We make no charge for simple notices of marriages or deaths.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF SECRETARY CHASE.—While we may feel assured that the Union party would elect tri- umphantly to the Presidential chair, any one whom they should agree to nominate, and while we have no doubt in our own minds of the ability and fit- ness of Mr. Chase, or of General Butler for the Chief Magistracy, yet in these times, we are so averse to change and to a serious diverting of the popular atten- tion from the one business of suppress- ing the rebellion, and we are so nearly satisfied with the character and cap- abilities of the honest and upright citizen who now holds the Presidential seat, that we rejoice in the prospect of his quiet re-election for another term of office. We are sure that Secretary Chase's withdrawal from the position of a candidate, while it adds to his claims, and illustrates the nobleness of his character, greatly relieves the minds of the most intelligent friends of the country.

THE BROWNLEY BEQUEST, of \$150,000 to \$200,000, to the English Presbyterian Church, is most timely. Presbyteri- anism thus strengthened will under God be the better prepared to meet the new and great responsibilities devolved upon the Evangelical churches of Great Brit- ain, by the alarming defection of the Established Church from the true faith. "We feel," says Mr. Bayne in the Weekly Review "that in these days of plausible infidelity, of loose thought by loose thinkers, of brilliant expositions of doubt, of novel and distracting relig- ious theories, a communion which, like ours, steadily and faithfully declares and adheres to the infallibility of God's word, and the general veracity of Refor- mation principles, is a need of the times and is destined to noble and exalted la- bors in the kingdom of Christ."

HOME FOR A MISSIONARY'S CHILD

A Christian home is desired for a faithful Missionary's son, aged about ten years, left in this country by his parents. The child is well spoken of as to health and character. A country residence, where the advantages of an education can be enjoyed, is preferred. A portion of the child's support could be furnished if necessary. Further infor- mation will be given at this office.

THE WEDDING IN THE N. E. KITCHEN AT BROOKLYN.

Rev. Theo. Cuyler, disclaims all irrev- erence in design or, in fact, in the representation of a Puritan wedding, which has been so severely noticed by the press. There was no prayer, no appearance of mockery; but mere pleas- antry, to illustrate old customs. It will be difficult to make such tableaux appear proper and in good taste.

Mr. ENOCH MILLER, whose licensure, by the Rochester Presbytery, with a view to a chaplain in the U. S. Colored Troops, has already been mentioned, early this week, received the appoint- ment of chaplain to the 25th Regt., at Camp William Penn, near the city, under orders to move Wednesday (yesterday).

REV. DR. PATTERSON IN THE SER- VICE OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMIS- SION.

The following account of the recent call of the Executive Committee of the United States Christian Commission on Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., of the Reformed church, Chicago, for his services in behalf of the enterprise, with the action of the congregation and the Presbytery, will be read with interest. Every friend of the Commission who is acquainted with the earnest spirit, the large heart, the generous and catholic feeling of Dr. Patterson, will endorse the wisdom of the committee and con- gratulate them on their success in se- curing his services. We copy from the Chicago Tribune, of Monday, the 14th.

The Chicago Reformed Presbytery met on Thursday evening last to consider a call made by Messrs. George H. Stuart, John P. Crozier, Jay Cooke, and Rev. W. E. Boardman, the executive committee of the Christian Commission, on Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., of this city, to engage in the service of the Commission for the war.

Dr. Patterson addressed the Presby- tery at length, stating the importance of the work of the Commission to the best interests of our army and our country, the necessity that Christ be recog- nized as the Captain of the Lord's host, and the duty of the descendants of the Covenanters who had so long protested almost alone against slavery, to make such sacrifices now in the cause of God and liberty as the emergency demands; the possibility that we may yet have to contend with the powers of despotism abroad as well as with oppressors at home; the certainty that we shall not be freed from the judgments of Him who has risen out of his place to break in pieces the oppressor, until we purge the nation from all complicity with slavery; his confidence in the ultimate success of liberty and the perpetuation of the

Union; and his earnest desire to do what God might enable him, to promote that blessed consummation. He nar- rated the circumstances of the first dele- gation from the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago to the wounded heroes of Fort Donelson, which opened the way for the development of larger efforts in the East, and they occasioned his engagement in the Christian Com- mission work.

Messrs. George Stuart and William J. Hanna, commissioners from the con- gregation then addressed the Presbytery, representing the interests and patriotism of the congregation, which is largely re- presented in the army, expressing the affection of the people for their pastor, and proposing an arrangement which would allow him to devote a year to its service, still retaining the pastoral rela- tion to the Scotch church, and reading the following resolutions of a congrega- tional meeting held the previous even- ing.

Whereas, The United States Christian Commission has formally made a call on our pastor, Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., to abandon his charge in this place and engage in its services; and whereas, we are assembled to-night to take action in the premises; therefore

Resolved, That during a pastorate of seven years among us, Dr. Patterson has endeared himself to this church by his faithful labors in word and doctrine, both in and out of the pulpit, by his earnest and fearless declaration of the whole counsel of God, by his active co- operation with Christians of other de- nominations in this city in the work of home and foreign missions, and by his whole-souled patriotic labors in behalf of the spiritual and temporal well-being of the brave defenders of our country. We rejoice that his incessant and ar- duous labors have been greatly blessed of God in the up-building of our church, the increased liberality of its members, the outgrowth of its Sabbath schools, and the enlarged fields of usefulness before us in the future.

Resolved, That we deeply regret that in the midst of this usefulness it should on any account seem at all probable that our pastor should be called away, and yet we feel that the United States Christian Commission has claims on us, that our patriotic devotion to our coun- try will not permit us to ignore. We recognize in that Commission one of the greatest outgrowths of Christian zeal, philanthropy and patriotism the world has ever witnessed.

Resolved, That our personal feelings should give way before the superior claims of the Commission, and we hope it will meet the requirements of the call if we, as we do now hereby cheerfully and heartily propose to consent that our pastor do enlist in the work of the Com- mission for twelve months, or during the war, if it should continue longer, and at the end of that time resume the pastorate of his flock and people here. We shall feel keenly the sacrifice we now propose making, and yet we will submit cheerfully to it, knowing that it is but our share of the nation's burden we are called upon to bear, in this its hour of affliction.

Resolved, That if a permanent separa- tion of pastor and people in this in- stance be insisted on, it is our firm conviction that it will in the present state of our church prove disastrous to the cause of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in this, the centre of the great Northwest.

Rev. M. D. Williamson, of the Re- formed Dutch Church, being invited to a seat in presbytery, addressed it, con- gratulating the congregation and pastor on the generous spirit of the resolu- tions, and cordially offering his aid in supplying the pulpit so far as his par- ocial duties permitted.

The Presbytery approved the action of the congregation, and gave Dr. Pat- terson leave of absence for twelve months to engage in the service of the U. S. Christian Commission.

The Presbytery also approved of the engagement of Rev. H. A. McKelvey as teacher by the Northwestern Freed- men's Aid Commission, and assigned to that work for the current year.

Devotional exercises were then con- ducted, and the Presbytery adjourned by singing the one hundred and thirty- third psalm.

News of the Week.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 15.—Petitions were presented of 1,000 colored citizens of Louisiana for the right of suffrage. Among those who approve this petition is Thomas J. Durant, and others who have paid taxes for 49 years, and are now assessed on \$15,000,000 of prop- erty. A bill to repeal all acts providing for the colonization of colored men was referred. The Senate called for information as to plans for establishing a monarchy in Mexico. A bill to consolidate and improve our regular ar- tillery service was introduced. A bill con- cerning the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts was referred. The bill lately passed defining the rank and pay of certain officers was reconsidered, for the purpose of amending. The bill concerning Chaplains was passed. District of Columbia business was laid aside to give room for the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted, raising the Minister resident for Belgium to a Plenipo- tentiary. Several Consular salaries were in- creased.

House.—The bill giving full franking priv- ilege to the President and Vice-President was passed. A bill was reported to establish Assay Offices in Nevada and Oregon. Report was made and adopted in favor of printing 10,000 copies of Gen. Rosecrans' report; also, 10,000 of Gen. Meade's report of the battle of Gettysburg. The Gold bill was then taken up and discussed.

SENATE, March 16.—Mr. Foster introduced

a bill concerning the disposition of convicts in the Courts of the United States, for the subsisting of persons confined in jail charged with violating the laws of the United States, and for diminishing the expenses in relation thereto; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Howard introduced a bill to organize the Invalid Corps of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill in relation to deserters from the military service of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; this bill disqualifies for voting and holding office all deserters who are beyond the limits of the United States, but directs the Presi- dent to issue a proclamation of amnesty de- pending on their return to the service, with no punishment but loss of pay during their absence, or their re-enlistment in new regiments; deserters hereafter are to be de- prived of the rights of citizenship.

House.—Mr. Farnsworth introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the United States Artillery. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Post-Office Appropriation bill. These amendments appropriate \$640,000 for the payment of defunct carriers, and \$1,500,000 to meet any deficiency which may be made in the Post-office revenue. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Gold bill as returned from the Senate with Amendments. Mr. Hurlburd proposed an amendment, provid- ing that the obligation to create the Sinking Fund, according to the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, shall not be impaired by the sale of gold. The amendment was agreed to. A long debate followed, after which the bill as amended by the Senate, was passed—83 against 57. The bill, as it has passed, is this: That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of in- terest on the coupons, as to him may seem expedient, and he is hereby authorized to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States not necessary for the payment of interest of the public debt, provided that the obligation to create the Sinking Fund, according to the act of Feb. 25, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to drop from the rolls any unemployed general officers.

SENATE, March 17.—Mr. Davis' resolution of inquiry as to the part taken by Col. Higginson in the Burns riot, was laid on the table. The bill for the summary punish- ment of minor offences against the laws of the United States was called up by Mr. Trumbull, and passed. The Senate proceed- ed to the consideration of the bill incorporat- ing the Metropolitan Railroad company of the District of Columbia. Mr. Johnson pro- posed to amend the Senate on the amend- ment of Mr. Sumner, preventing the exclu- sion of any one from the privileges of the cars on account of color. The amend- ment was continued by Messrs. Johnson, Do- liddle and Saulsbury, in opposition to it, and by Messrs. Sumner and Morrill in favor of it. The amendment was adopted, by Yeas 19; Nays 17. The bill then passed. Mr. Grimes proposed a new rule, providing for open sessions on Executive nominations. A bill to carry into effect the convention with Ecuador passed. The bill regulating the pay of chaplains was passed.

House.—A bill was passed to carry into effect the convention with Ecuador. It pro- vides for a Commissioner with a salary of \$3,500 and expenses. The House then passed the bill to enable Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska to form State Governments, preparatory to admission to the Union. On a motion to strike out the section prohibiting Slavery, there were 13 Yeas and 87 Nays. All these bills require an election of dele- gates to a Convention, which shall submit a Constitution agreed upon to the people for their ratification or rejection, to be held on the second Tuesday of October. The Con- stitution shall be republican, and not repug- nant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Slavery shall be prohib- ited therein by an ordinance forever irrevoc- able without the consent of Congress. When the Constitution is ratified by the people, the President is to declare by proclamation the admission of the State on an equal footing with the original States, each of which is to be titled to one member of the House, until the next apportionment, and two Senators, in the Congress of the United States. A bill was passed creating the Ter- ritory of Montana, to comprise the south- eastern portion of Idaho.

SENATE, March 18.—The resolution to amend the rules of the Senate so as to require that all action upon nominations should be made in open Senate was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Wilson called up the Senate bill to promote enlistments, his amendment as a substitute for the bill being in order. This amendment provides for the freedom of the wife and children of the slave when introduced into the free States. The second section authorizes the commissioners in the Slave States to award to loyal owners of said wives and children a just compensa- tion. Debate followed, in which Messrs. Pomeroy, Sumner, Wilson, Conness, Wil- kinson, and others participated. The bill was finally postponed.

House.—Mr. Judson introduced a substi- tute for the bill extending the principles of Homestead law to persons in the naval and military service on confiscated and forfeited lands. No question was taken on the bill. Mr. Bennett introduced a bill in relation to the mines and minerals in the public domain which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It recognizes the right of loyal citizens to mine upon the public do- main; allows the local laws of the mining districts, restricts a person from holding more than one claim of each class of the different kinds of minerals, viz: one placer and one water claim within each place; requires a permit from the United States Collector to work a claim, for which must be paid—dollars for the first year, and afterward an increased sum per annum; failure to pay involving forfeiture of claim to the Government. In short, it licenses, under the direction of the Treasury Depart- ment and the General Land Office, the work- ing of the gold, silver, and copper mines of the United States. The House passed to the consideration of the Senate bill to facili- tate entries under the Homestead bill of 1862. Mr. Holman offered an amendment releasing any person in the military or naval service who has served not less than three months from paying the \$10 entry fee. The amendment was rejected by four majority, the bill passing. It provides for facili- tating the entry of soldiers under the Home- stead law, enabling them to take the oath before a military officer instead of before a land officer, &c. Mr. Smith made a favor- able report on paying Gale & Seaton for certain volumes of Congressional Annals and Debates, claimed to be delivered before the resolution authorizing the supply was re- pealed. The whole subject was tabled, 67 against 50.

House, March 19.—The session was de- voted to speechmaking. Messrs. Arnold of Illinois, Wilson of Iowa, and Miller of Kan- sas, spoke on the state of the country and political policy.

SENATE, March 21st.—The Senate was en- gaged in the consideration of the bill to pro- mote enlistments. Mr. Davis offered an amendment providing that the District At- torneys shall appoint Commissioners to make a survey, and award to loyal owners a just

compensation for slaves set free under the bill. No action was taken on the bill, and the Senate went into executive session.

House.—The Committee on Claims re- ported a resolution directing the Secretary of War to require the Illinois Central Rail- road Company, the Burlington and Missouri and the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Companies to refund moneys paid for the transportation of troops, said companies having received public lands on the con- dition that they would transport the mails and troops free of charge. The resolution was adopted. The Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tariff on the low grades of wool. Mr. Eldridge, of Wis- consin, offered a resolution calling on the President and Secretaries of State and War for the names of parties who have been ar- rested and imprisoned for political or any alleged offence against the government, but objection was made and the resolution went over. The Committee on Public Lands were instructed to inquire as to the best mode of securing to the government the benefit of the gold-bearing regions of the public domain. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. A lengthy debate ensued and some spicy remarks passed between Messrs. Kelly and Stiles, of Pennsylvania, relative to Judge Woodward, and other matters con- nected with the last State election. The Army Appropriation bill was passed nearly as it was reported.

THE WAR.

Virginia.—On the 16th inst., as two mem- bers of the Michigan Cavalry were passing in the vicinity of Annandale, they were captured by a party of four guerrillas. Sub- sequently, while two of the guerrillas were some distance off, counting the great num- ber taken from the cavalrymen, one of them drew a revolver and shot the two who were guarding them, and both made their escape. The cavalrymen returned to Alexandria in the afternoon, minus their money.

A special dispatch from Culpepper Court House says that the signal officers on Cedar Mountain report that on Thursday the Rebels, who have been in camp all Winter, broke up their camp and set fire to their huts, marching off in the direction of the Shenandoah Valley. It was not known whether this was merely a change of camp or the commencement of an active cam- paign.

Florida.—The Navy Department has re- ceived the details of two expeditions sent out from the gunboat Tabouas during the past month, the objects of which were suc- cessfully accomplished. Having marched through swamps and dense woods a distance of four miles, they destroyed the Rebel Government salt works at St. Mark's, Fla. These were seven miles in extent, and con- nected with them were, among other things 390 salt kettles, 170 furnaces, and 165 houses and shanties. Similar works, ten miles dis- tant, shared the same fate. The property destroyed is estimated at \$2,000,000.

The Navy.—The Navy Department has received official information of the following captures: On Feb. 25 the U. S. gunboat Roebuck captured in Indian River, abreast of Fort Capron, the British sloop boat Two Brothers, from Nassau, bound to Dixie and laden with four bags of salt, one keg of liquor, four boxes of goods and one keg of nails. On the 27th the Roebuck captured at the same place, the British sloop Nina, from Nassau, bound to Sand Point, laden with liquors, coffee and boxes of goods. On the 29th the same vessel captured the schooner Rebel, with a cargo consisting of salt, liquor, cotton &c. On March 1st, the Roebuck also cap- tured the British schooner Lauretta, laden with fifty-two bags of salt, two miles from the entrance of Indian River. These prizes were all sent to Key West for adjudication.

Expedition up Red River.—There were 27 iron-clad gunboats at the mouth of the Red River, on the 10th inst., and Gen. Hur- lburd has dispatched a large force upon some expedition which is as yet a secret. The Red River is navigable to Shreveport, in the parish of Caddo, in the northwesternmost portion of Louisiana. It divides that State, and the richest portion of it. Shreveport is the abiding place of the Rebel States organ- ization, and is now threatened by Gen. Steele from Missouri, and by this expedition from Vicksburg.

Mississippi.—A portion of the Marine Brigade, under Capt. Crandell, recently sur- prised a Rebel camp east of Port Gibson, Miss., capturing 47 prisoners and releasing five Union soldiers taken at the Big Black. Advices from Natchez state that rebel guerrillas have again appeared at Lake Providence, and are committing barbarities on the negroes and the Union people.

Louisiana.—By the arrival of the Creole we have late news from New Orleans. The Army is in motion, with Gen. Banks at the head; but its destination is a profound secret. The effort to reorganize the state government of Louisiana continues with marked success, and the hope is entertained that the free State will soon be restored to the Union.

Gen. Banks was on the eve of departure for western Louisiana. A fleet of Admiral Porter's gunboats has already started for Alexandria. It was expected that the for- midable works of defense would be encounter- ed by the iron-clads on the Red River. Gen. Lee's cavalry had also left New-Orleans. An order had been issued by Gen. Banks to hold an election for delegates to a Constitu- tional Convention on the 18th. The Con- vention meets in New Orleans on the 6th of April. There are to be 150 delegates. New Orleans will have 63 members.

North Carolina.—Gen. Peck thus sums up the result of recent operations in North Carolina: "Beside the repulse of General Sherman's army at Newbern, the following have been captured: 6 officers, 281 privates, 250 arms and accoutrements, 138 horses and mules, 11 bales of cotton, 1 piece of artillery, caisson complete, 1 flag, many saddles, har- nesses and wagons. Much property of the Rebel Government has been destroyed from inability to remove it, as appears by a partial list: 250,000 pounds of pork, 80 barrels of lard, 75 barrels of meat, 20,000 bushels of corn, 52 barrels of beef, 9 hogheads of sugar, 1,000 empty sacks, 1 corn-mill, 10 wagons, 1 tun of tobacco, 18 mules, 2 warehouses of salt, and 2 extensive salt manufactories."

Kentucky.—Several men were arrested a few days since below Hickman, Ky., for having, among others, organized themselves into a company for the avowed purpose of entering the Rebel service. A number of Rebel sympathizers have been actively re- cruiting for the Rebel army lately. Guer- rillas bands are being formed by citizens in several towns and counties in Kentucky, for the purpose of interrupting the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Tennessee.—News from Chattanooga states that the rebels are in large force in front of Gen. Thomas' army. Gen. Hind- man has resigned the command of the rebel corps, and Gen. Hood takes command in his place. Gen. Breckinridge takes com- mand of the Department of South-western Virginia.

The late rise in the Cumberland River has afforded opportunity for transporting an im- mense amount of supplies of Government stores to Nashville. Eighty-three steamers, carrying forty thousand tons of public stores,

have reached or are en-route to that city. By the termination of high-water season two hundred thousand tons will probably have been discharged at the Nashville wharves.

Arkansas.—The election in Arkansas seems to have been very animated. Gen. (Gant) says there were 15,000 voters registered and 10,000 polled. As there were only about 54,000 cast for President in 1860, the re- quired tenth is far exceeded. Judge Mur- phy for Governor and the whole Free State ticket are elected.

GENERAL NEWS.

General Pope publishes some information and suggestions for emigrants desiring to cross the plains this Spring. A force of cavalry under Gen. Sully will march against the Sioux Indians as soon as there is grass enough on the prairies for the horses to subsist on. Until this expedition moves it will be unsafe for steamers to navigate the Mis- sissippi above Fort Pierre. It is recommended that emigrants by water communicate with Gen. Sully in Upper Missouri, and not at- tempt to pass in advance of his forces, until notified by him that it is safe.

A call for 200,000 men to be raised by vol- unteering before the 15th of April, or, in default by draft, has been issued. The present liberal bounties will be paid until the 1st proximo; after that, only \$100. Due credit will be given for men furnished in every county, town, or election district.

Jeff. Davis has appointed the 8th of April for a day of fasting and prayer throughout the Rebel dominions.

President Lincoln has approved and signed the Gold bill.

County Conventions to elect delegates to a Union State Convention were held in Oregon on the 12th ult. As far as heard from the people sustain the policy of the Administration and go for the renomination of President Lincoln.

The Rhode Island Union Convention has renominated Gov. Smith and named the present State Officers. Delegates were ap- pointed to the National Convention, and President Lincoln was recommended for renomination.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamships Arabia and City of Balti- more have arrived with European news to the 7th inst.

Great Britain.—The appeal to the House of Lords in the Alexandria case had been entered for hearing, and will therefore prob- ably be taken up before the Easter vaca- tion. In the House of Commons, Mr. Shaw Lefevre denounced the fitting out of Rebel privateers in England. He thought that the Alabama ought to have been seized, and contended that all such vessels should be prohibited entering British ports, and if they did, British cruisers seize them. The Attorney-General admitted the privateers might be prohibited entering British ports, and said the Government was considering the subject. The Daily News defends the gen- eral order of Gen. Banks concerning negro labor.

France.—The Archduke Maximilian ar- rived at Paris on March 5, and his departure for Mexico was to take place on March 25. The Archduke and Archduchess Maxi- milian were received by the Emperor of France on March 5. They were to remain in Paris only four or five days, and then proceed from there to England. The arrange- ments for the departure of the Archduke from Trieste were to be completed on March 15. Immediately upon his return to Mir- mas he was officially to receive the Mexican deputation and a number of Mexican notables, and formally to accept the crown.

The War in Germany.—There is no later news of importance concerning the war in Schleswig. Austria has come to an under- standing with Prussia about a continuation of operations in Jutland. It is officially an- nounced that the Federal Diet has received an invitation to a Conference. France as well as England has remonstrated with Prussia against the advance of Prussian troops into Jutland. It is reported that the Austrians are marching upon Fredria, the most important fortress of Jutland.

The Austrian troops have arrived before Duppel, and an attack was shortly expected. Three Prussian war ships were to proceed immediately from the French port of Brest to the north of Copenhagen, and to be at the new election to the Danish Felk- sathing (House of Representatives) on March 5, declared in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. One of the leading papers of Christians, Norway, maintains that the people will be grateful to the King for abstaining from the war.

Russia.—The Emperor of Russia has is- sued a decree proclaiming the emancipa- tion of the peasants in Poland. Another decree treats of the organization of the communal administrations on the principle of self-government.

South America.—By the arrival of the Ariel we have dates from Panama to March 7. The Congress of the United States of Columbia, on Feb. 2, declared Senor Murillo to have been constitutionally elected Presi- dent of the Republic. The Congress of Salvador has sanctioned the expedition of ex-President Barrios. In Chili the invita- tion for a general Congress of the States of Latin America has been received with universal enthusiasm. In Nicaragua the Central American Transit Company contract has passed both Houses of Congress, and was signed by the President on Feb. 13. On Feb. 20, the first payment, in compliance with the stipulations of the contract of \$50,000 in American gold, was made to the Treasurer-General of Nicaragua. An En- glishman, Capt. Prim, was before Congress asking for large grants of land to enable him to organize a Company in London for build- ing a railroad through the Republic from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific. On Feb. 24, President Martinez sent in his resig- nation, but it would probably not be accepted.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

FOR REV. E. WILDER'S MISSION KOLAPOOR, INDIA.

Since the last acknowledgment the follow- ing amounts have been forwarded to Dr. A. E. Campbell, 156 Chamber Street, N. Y. Clinton St. S. S., (Rev. Dr. March). \$50 00 Arch St. S. S., (Rev. Mr. Conkling). 50 00 West Arch St. S. S., (Rev. Dr. Edwards) 50 00 Total, \$150 00 Mr. Wilder also acknowledges some \$800 paid during 1863, by friends in India.

War Items.

We have encouraging reports from the army of the Pain Killer. One writes— "My little bottle of Pain Killer was worth more to me than its weight in gold. The fatigue of our first week's march and exposure, which put so many of our noble fellows on the sick list, thanks to that little bottle, only left me stronger and harder than when I left home. It cured a comrade of the camp diarrhea in a few hours." Price 35 cts., 75 cts., and \$1.50 a dollar.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough "before it starts" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild and safe remedy, soon attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Trochocid gives relief and should be used, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken on occasion required.