

REVIVAL ITEMS.

We rejoice to learn that the Presbyterian church of Newark, Mo., of which Rev. Thomas H. Tatlow is pastor, has had a most precious and continued blessing from God. Fifteen have already united with the church and more expect to do so. The meeting was held 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 assistance 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 fidelity.

BELVIDERE, N. J.—An unusual degree of religious interest has exhibited itself in the Second Presbyterian Church Belvidere, of which the Rev. H. S. Osborn is pastor. A number have made profession of conversion, and the meetings, which have continued for some weeks, have been largely attended.

TEUMSEH, 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. E. 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 pastoral labors of Rev. Dr. Spees. Meetings 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., organized last summer with eight members, lately received thirteen on profession, 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 increased their contributions 50 per cent.

Another Church Free of Debt.—The Presbyterian Church of Racine, Wis., Rev. C. J. Hutchins, pastor, has recently removed the entire indebtedness on its property amounting to over \$8000. 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 commenced a Sabbath school and prayer-meeting for the benefit of colored children, with most encouraging results.—*Evangelist.*

Rev. Alexander McLean, Jr., of Fairfield, Ct., has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the North Presbyterian 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 dwelling 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 PRESBYTERIES.

A blank Statistical Report has been sent to the Stated Clerk of every Presbytery connected with the General Assembly. 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 Senior Secretary of the American Board, will deliver a discourse on the Sandwich Islands, giving his personal observations during his late visit in the Colaray Church on Sabbath evening next, March 27th, at 7 o'clock.

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MONEY RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

For the Presbyterian Publication Committee, from Hon. Otis Allen, of Albany, 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 triumphantly 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 fitness 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 attention from the one business of suppressing the rebellion, and we are so nearly satisfied with the character and capabilities 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.

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 cooperation with Christians of other denominations 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 arduous 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 country 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 Commission 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 separation of pastor and people in this instance 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 Reformed Dutch Church, being invited to a seat in presbytery, addressed it, congratulating the congregation and pastor on the generous spirit of the resolutions, and cordially offering his aid in supplying the pulpit so far as his parochial duties permitted.

The Presbytery approved the action of the congregation, and gave Dr. Patterson 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 Freedmen's Aid Commission, and assigned to that work for the current year.

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

Union; and his earnest desire to do what God might enable him, to promote that blessed consummation. He narrated the circumstances of the first delegation 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 Commission work.

Messrs. George Stuart and William J. Hanna, commissioners from the congregation then addressed the Presbytery, representing the interests and patriotism of the congregation, which is largely represented 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 relation to the Scotch church, and reading the following resolutions of a congregational meeting held the previous evening.

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 cooperation with Christians of other denominations 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 arduous 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.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 15.—Petitions were presented by 1,000 colored citizens of Louisiana for the right of suffrage. Among those who approve this petition is Thomas J. Durand, and others who have paid taxes for 49 years, and are now assessed on \$15,000,000 of property.

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 artillery service was introduced. A bill concerning 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 Plenipotentiary. Several Consular salaries were increased.

House.—The bill giving full franking privilege 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. 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 or holding office all deserters who are beyond the limits of the United States, but directs the President to issue a proclamation of amnesty dependent 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 deprived 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 letter-carriers, and \$1,500,000 to meet any deficiency which may exist in the Post-office revenue. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Gold bill as returned from the Senate with Amendments. Mr. Hurlburt proposed an amendment, providing 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 interest on the coupons, as to him may seem expedient; and he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States 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 punishment of minor offences against the laws of the United States was called up by Mr. Trumbull, and passed. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill incorporating the Metropolitan Railroad company of the District of Columbia. Mr. Johnson proceeded to address the Senate on the amendment of Mr. Sumner, preventing the exclusion of any one from the privileges of the cars on account of color. The debate was continued by Messrs. Johnson, Doolittle 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 provides 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 18 Yeas and 87 Nays. All these bills require an election of delegates 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 Constitution shall be republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Slavery shall be prohibited therein by an ordinance forever irrevocable, without consent of Congress. When the Constitution is ratified by the people, the President is to declare by Proclamation the admission of the States on an equal footing with the original States, each of which is to be entitled 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 Territory 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 session was referred to 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 recruit in the first section. The second section authorizes the Commissioners in the Slave States to award to loyal owners of said wives and children a just compensation. [Debate followed, in which Messrs. Pomeroy, Summer, Wilson, Conness, Wilkinson, and others participated. The bill was finally postponed.]

SENATE, March 19.—The resolution to amend the rules of the Senate so as to require that all action upon nominations should be made in open session was referred to 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 recruit in the first section. The second section authorizes the Commissioners in the Slave States to award to loyal owners of said wives and children a just compensation. [Debate followed, in which Messrs. Pomeroy, Summer, Wilson, Conness, Wilkinson, and others participated. The bill was finally postponed.]

SENATE, March 20.—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 domain; 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 district; requires a permit from the United States Collector to work a claim, for which must be paid—\$100 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 Department and the General Land Office, the working of the gold, silver, and copper mines of the United States. The House passed to the consideration of the Senate bill to facilitate 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, and the bill passed. It provides for facilitating entries by soldiers under the Homestead law, enabling them to take the oath before a military officer instead of before land-officers, &c. Mr. Smith made a favorable report on paying Gale & Seaton for certain volumes of Congressional Annals and Debates, claimed to be delivered before the resolution authorizing the supply was repealed. The whole subject was tabled, 67 against 50.

House.—The bill giving full franking privilege to the President and Vice-President was passed. A bill to prohibit speechmaking. Messrs. Arnold of Illinois, Wilson of Iowa, and Miller of Kansas, spoke on the state of the country and political policy.

SENATE, March 21st.—The Senate was engaged in the consideration of the bill to promote enlistments. Mr. Davis offered an amendment providing that the District Courts shall appoint Commissioners to make a valuation, 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 reported a resolution directing the Secretary of War to require the Illinois Central Railroad 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 condition 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 Wisconsin, offered a resolution calling on the President and Secretaries of State and War for the names of parties who have been arrested and imprisoned for political or any alleged offence against the government, but objection was made and the resolution was withdrawn. 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 connected 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 members of the Michigan Cavalry were passing in the vicinity of Annandale, they were captured by a party of four guerrillas. Subsequently, while two of the guerrillas were some distance off, counting the greenbacks 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 campaign.

Florida.—The Navy Department has received the details of two expeditions sent out from the gunboat *Tahoma* during the past month, the objects of which were successfully 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 six miles in extent, and connected with them were, among other things, 390 salt kettles, 170 furnaces, and 165 houses and shanties. Similar works, ten miles distant, 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 Point, 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 captured the British schooner *Loretta*, 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. Hurst 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, Sh