

Editorial Items.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

It is very desirable that Commissioners to the General Assembly, to meet at Dayton, Ohio, should forward their names and Post-office address, immediately on their appointment, to Rev. S. G. Speer, D. D., of Dayton.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

The national cause has met with some disasters in the opening of the new and momentous campaign of 1864. Fort Pillow has been captured, and its brave garrison butchered and outraged; Gen. Banks has met with a serious check on the Red river; and, within a few days, we hear of the capture of our garrison of two thousand men, and the sinking of a gunboat or two at Plymouth, N. C.

REV. E. E. ADAMS.

We rejoice to be permitted to record the continued improvement in the health of this esteemed and beloved brother. In appearance and in fact, he is rapidly recovering, and is able to preach quite frequently.

DR. KENDALL IN PHILADELPHIA.

The excellent and efficient Secretary of Home Missions, Rev. Henry Kendall D. D., visited our city recently and preached last Sabbath morning and night, in North Broad Street Church.

were invited to assume the expense of his support, twelve hundred dollars, for the first year. The appeal for the support of the first missionary from our branch of the church, or from any Presbyterian (and it is believed, evangelical) body, in that great and rapidly advancing region, was most ably and convincingly made, and the privilege thus provisionally brought within the reach of the North Broad Street people could not fail to be understood and appreciated by them.

A LIBRARY FOR MANAYUNK SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Manayunk Presbyterian Church has been giving some decided tokens of activity of late. At the recent Fair to raise funds for contemplated repairs to the church, which was conducted on strict business principles, no less than twelve hundred dollars—not \$1000 as previously stated—were cleared.

BISHOP WHIPPLE ON THE SIOUX INDIANS.

On Thursday evening, the 14th, the Bishop of Minnesota addressed a crowded audience in the Hall of the University of this city, on the sufferings and wrongs of the N. W. Indians. Three young men of the Sioux tribe were on the platform.

DR. LIVINGSTONE SAFE.

The intelligence by the last foreign mail, of the safety of this distinguished African explorer, will bring relief to the hearts of all the friends of science and Christian civilization. The British war sloop Rapid has brought a letter from Bishop Tozer, dated at Murchison Falls, (at the Luabo mouth of the Zambesi river), on the 21st of December, which states that Dr. Livingstone had come back from his expedition up the country, and arrived at the foot of the Murchison Falls in November.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Mr. Editor:—You are doubtless aware that nearly every contribution to our treasury is limited in its application to "Sunday School purposes."

LET us not value the applause, or be troubled at the revilings of ungodly men as the vilest of the human race have been almost defied by encomiums, and the excellent of the earth have been treated as pestiferous, as movers of sedition and deserving of universal execration; and this by professors of religion, by priests, elders and persons of chief authority in the visible church.—Dr. Scott on Acts 25: 5.

*These extracts are printed on page 135 of this paper; but in consequence of several important mistakes, they have been corrected and reprinted here.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Address before this Society will be delivered on Tuesday, May 3d, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Dr. Wylie's), Broad above Pine, by Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D. D. Subject: The Controversy respecting Rites and Ceremonies.

RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Movement in Support of Evangelical Doctrine in the Established Church.—The "Declaration" of Orthodox principles, drawn up at Oxford, has been signed by about one-half of the clergy of the Established Church. A very remarkable discussion has arisen upon the legality and loyalty of the movement, and the question is mooted whether it is not constructively treasonable, since the recent Judgment of the Privy Council, to join in a declaration that the Church of England is an orthodox, evangelical church.

"The Declaration" says, in regard to the Inspiration of the Scriptures:—"We declare our firm belief that the Church of England and Ireland, in common with the whole Catholic Church, maintains without reserve or qualification the inspiration and Divine authority of the whole Canonical Scriptures, as not only containing but being the Word of God."

"We do not find in the formularies to which this article refers any such distinct declaration of our church upon the subject as to require us to condemn as penal, the expression of hope by a clergyman, that even the ultimate pardon of the wicked, who are condemned in the Day of Judgment, may be consistent with the will of Almighty God."

An extraordinary excitement at once arose in Paris, where Coquerel is a great favorite. The rationalists took up the case as their own, and the leading political journals chimed in, all becoming exceedingly intolerant and violent in defense of what they regarded as Protestantism; and in denunciation of an act which they compared to the burning of John Huss, the Inquisition, and the dragonades.

It is a most cheering indication of vitality amid abounding indifference and unbelief. Pastor Coquerel preaches his farewell sermon, February 28th; so says the Christian Work. The news has been unusually long in crossing the channel, if this date is correct.

News of the Week.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, April 19.—A message was received from the House, announcing their adherence to the disagreement of the bill establishing a Territorial Government for Montana, and asking for a Committee of Conference. Mr. Fessenden objected to debate, the morning hour having expired.

HOUSE, April 23.—A bill creating an additional Supervising Inspector of Steamboats at New Orleans, and Boards of Local Inspectors at Memphis and Portland, Oregon, was passed.

SENATE, April 25.—Mr. Sumner introduced a joint resolution to facilitate postal and military communication between the States. The subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to provide a territorial government for Montana was taken up. Mr. Doolittle made a very lengthy speech against allowing negroes the right of suffrage in said territory.

contributed £3000, and the Prince of Wales £1000, and many of the nobility are subscribing handsomely.—The Debt Extinction and Church Erection Fund of the English Presbyterian Church must be about completed. The sum contemplated is £25,000. The Christian Work for April 1st, reported £20,000, and the Weekly Review, April 9th, reports a meeting in behalf of the fund, held in Manchester, April 5th, at which £4257 were subscribed.

Dismissal of M. Coquerel, Jr.

The unnatural union between rationalist and evangelical elements in the Reformed Church, so long a source of great evil and disturbance, has been wisely broken up, in a notable instance, by the orthodox majority in the council of the Reformed Church at Paris.

The simple facts are these: M. Martin Paschou, pastor of the Paris Church, chose, in 1856, M. Coquerel, junior, for his suffragan; this choice was hesitatingly ratified by the consistory, who limited his exercise of the pastoral function, first to three years, and then to two, always subject to re-election.

M. Coquerel, junior, had been one of the most active promoters of the Liberal Union (formed principally to weigh upon the rationalistic scale in Church elections), and the admission of the obnoxious version of Geneva into the Protestant Bible Society. He had admitted M. Pecaut and M. Colani, professors of extreme rationalistic views, into his pulpit; he had stated his doubts on the inspiration of Scripture, the Trinity, the miraculous birth and divinity of the Lord, and he had praised, with but very slight criticism, the deplorable "Life of Jesus," by M. Renan, who is one of his intimate friends.

This was to be stopped now or never. If re-elected, an additional impulse would be given to the rush of infidelity, and if the Church were swamped, it would be through the unfaithfulness and timidity of the venerable men in whose hands its government is vested.

two in number, for each of their most illustrious civil or military men.

SENATE, April 20.—A joint resolution requesting the State Legislatures to cause a census of the industrial interests to be taken in June, 1865, and to send copies of the original returns to the Secretary of the Interior, was introduced. The bill to prohibit the trial of civilians by court martial was reported adversely.

HOUSE.—The House had under consideration, in Committee of the Whole, the Internal Revenue bill. Forty-two sections were acted upon and several amendments, principally of a verbal character, were made.

SENATE, April 21.—Mr. Morrill reported favorably on the bill to regulate the foreign coasting trade on the north-western frontier. Mr. Collamer reported back the House bill for the relief of postmasters who have been robbed by the Confederate forces or guerrillas, and it was passed.

HOUSE.—A report was made the design of which is to secure the continuation of the publication of the Congressional Globe by additional compensation. The House went into Committee for the consideration of the Internal Tax bill.

SENATE, April 22.—The House bill to establish a bureau of military justice was amended so as to give the Judge-Advocate-General the rank of Brigadier-General with a salary of \$4,000 and no other allowances. The bill was then passed.

HOUSE.—The tax bill was made the business of the day, being considered in Committee. Wholesale liquor dealers are to pay \$50 for license when their sales are under \$30,000 a year, and \$1 on each \$1,000 over that; retail liquor licenses are raised to \$25; brokers with business under \$25,000 pay \$25, and \$1 for each \$1,000 over that.

HOUSE, April 23.—A bill creating an additional Supervising Inspector of Steamboats at New Orleans, and Boards of Local Inspectors at Memphis and Portland, Oregon, was passed.

SENATE, April 25.—Mr. Sumner introduced a joint resolution to facilitate postal and military communication between the States. The subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to provide a territorial government for Montana was taken up.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to report a bill giving a bounty of \$10 to non-commissioned officers and privates, honorably discharged by reason of wounds, and who had reported amount for a year of service over three months. Mr. Garfield introduced a bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas. The House then took up the Internal Tax

bill. Amendments were adopted taxing sales of gold, silver, stocks, bonds, &c., one-fifth of 1 per cent. on sales. The tax bill was amended so as to tax slaughtered for sale 5 and 10 cents per head; insurance companies 1 1/2 per cent. on gross receipts of premiums; to increase the tax on lotteries and on gross amount of receipts, &c.

THE WAR.

North Carolina.—We have news of an attack by the Rebels upon Plymouth, N. C. Fighting is said to have commenced there on the afternoon of the 17th. The Rebels, in force, attacked Fort Gray, which is about a mile from the town, on the Roanoke River. They planted a heavy battery on Polk's Island, about half a mile distant, and kept up a continuous fire. The Rebels advanced slowly forward up to within a short distance of the fort, when they made a charge. They were met by a galling fire, which caused them to fall back again and again they rallied to the charge and endeavored to take the citadel, but to no purpose. Each time they were repulsed with fearful slaughter.

Since the above was in type we have news of the surrender of Plymouth to the enemy. Gen. Wessels and his whole command were taken prisoners. The enemy were repulsed five times before they succeeded in taking the place. Two full companies of N. C. Colored troops were massacred, after the surrender.

Georgia.—A dispatch from Ringgold, Ga., of the 20th, says: The enemy is quiet. There is a tacit understanding between the pickets on both sides to keep quiet. Gen. Patterson, whose brigade pickets front this place, got drunk at Tunnel Hill a few days since, and was placed under arrest. Miss Mary E. Walker, acting assistant surgeon of Daniel McCook's brigade, was captured by the enemy a day or two since, while visiting citizen patients outside of our lines.

Louisiana.—The Chicago Evening Journal of the 19th publishes letters from the Red River expedition, giving the details of a severe Union disaster at Pleasant Hill, De Sota Parish, Louisiana. Our cavalry of the 3d and 4th Division of the 13th Army Corps, after a hard-fought battle, were put to rout by a largely superior Rebel force. Gen. Stoneman was in command of the movement. The 19th Army Corps finally came up and checked the enemy. Our loss was over 2,000. The enemy also lost heavy. Gen. Ransom, who commanded the 3d and 4th Divisions, was wounded in the early part of the fight. The Chicago Mercantile Battery lost all its guns and four officers and 22 men. The letters of the Journal are dated Grand Ecore, on the 10th and 11th instant.

Kentucky.—A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial from Catlettsburg, Ky., dated the 19th instant, says: Capt. Patrick has arrived here with over 100 prisoners captured at the battles of Paintsville and Half Mountain, on the Licking River. Hodge's Rebel brigade attacked Col. Gillespie's force at Paintsville on the 12th, but was repulsed. Gillespie pursued the retreating Rebels with 800 men on the 14th and 15th of Kentucky, lost all their arms, capturing 70 prisoners, 300 horses, 100 saddles, 300 stand of small-arms, and all their camp equipage. Eighty-five Rebels were killed and wounded. Our loss was one killed and four wounded. Col. Clay is one of the Rebel prisoners.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the new regulations of heavy artillery that may be organized and filled to the legal standard of 1,738 officers and men, within the period of twenty days from this date, will be received and credited. If regulations are not full on or before the 10th day of May, the recruits will be put into other artillery or infantry organizations. This order will not postpone the draft, but such troops as may be raised prior to the draft will be deducted from the quotas for draft.

The remains of Henry Clay, after 12 years interment, were, upon the death of his wife, removed, and placed side by side with her's beneath the beautiful monument erected to his memory in the Lexington Cemetery. The wreath of immortelles placed upon his coffin by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, on the removal of the body from Washington, was found to be but little faded, while a gold ring, bearing the initials J. W., which rested near the wreath, was perfectly bright. The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to take and hold possession in behalf of the United States, of all the lands and shores of Rock Island, Illinois, on which to build an arsenal, just compensation to be made to private land owners. Superintendent of Indian Affairs Wentworth has telegraphed to the Indian Bureau from San Francisco, 19th inst, that the Indians in the southern district of California are in a state of starvation, owing to the drouth. The Indian Bureau has taken measures to furnish the required relief. On the 4th instant, Capt. Phelps of gunboat No. 26 captured a Rebel mail carrier near Crockett's Bluff, Ark., with 3,000 letters from Richmond and other points, and 60,000 percussion caps for Gen. Price's army. The letters contained official communications from Shreveport, and a considerable sum of Federal money. The Governors of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan have jointly tendered to the President 100,000 men, to serve for one hundred days, and the proposition has been accepted.