Editorial Items.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

It is very desirable that Commission rs to the General Assembly, to meet t Dayton, Ohio, should forward their pames and Post-office address, immediately on their appointment, to Rev. S. ingly made, and the privilege thus respecting Rites and Ceremonies. G. Spees, D. D., of Dayton.

Delay in this matter adds greatly to he difficulties of the Committee of Arrangements.

Those who are appointed and cannot do 10, should communicate with their alternates and keep the Committee at Dayton advised of the facts.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

The national cause has met with some lisasters 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 the church, which was conducted on two thousand men, and the sinking of a gunboat or two at Plymouth, N. C. twelve hundred dollars-not \$1000 as This looks inauspicious; and it certainly previously stated—were cleared. The is not inspiring to our men moving to great Bible Class, with one to two hunthe tront: yet if it is a disadvantage to dred members, in charge of the pastor, us, in neither case is the rebellion a whit Rev. A. Culver, with a large library of stronger for the temporary success. In well selected books, is still in operation. each case, the losses to the rebel army And of all the churches which, in this were enormous. Including the futile assault on Paducah, the diminution of the ment of the American Presbyterian effective force of the rebel army, which by a generous enlargement of the subcan now so ill endure depletion, must be scription list, Manayunk takes the lead, at least twice as great as that of our having added, at full rates, thirty new own army; while the single, and doubt- names, to a fair list before. Hence less temporary, advantage they gain is the pastor was informed that a library the possession of an unimportant town on the inland waters of North Carolina, with some degree of prestige abroad. Posal, as a premium. The announce-On the other hand, the massacre at Fort | ment was gladly received and the books Pillow will blacken the lustre of these were carried away from our Sanctum costly achievements, in the eyes of the last week. We have no doubt the books civilized world, and rob the rebels of any and the copies of the AMERICAN PRESadvantage they might hope to gain by BYTERIAN will greatly help to encourage them in diplomacy. Meanwhile, the and sustain the spirit of Christian engrand movement goes on uninterruptedly terprise and intelligence, which the preparatory to a decisive engagement in church is exhibiting. Virginia. Enormous masses of men are gathered on the Rapidan, sufficient, it is believed, to cope with Lee's reinforced army; while formidable expeditions are already on their way to harrass the enemy, and, if God will, to inflict such side- ed audience in the Hall of the University attempt to oppose the royal supremacy. blows as, of themselves, will suffice to overwhelm the very centre of his power and of his crime. Let us pray and hope. The decisive hour may be passing | The speech was eloquent and stirring, as these lines come under the reader's stating with clearest proof, what the U.

REV. E. E. ADAMS.

We rejoice to be permitted to record the continued improvement in the health | terrible massacre. of this esteemed and beloved brother. In appearance and in fact, he is rapidly recovering, and is able to preach quite the wrongs of the Indian as well as the upon two principles, first that it is a frequently. It is however regarded by his medical advisers as necessary for him to refrain from active service until next Fall. He will accordingly leave in a few days, to spend the intervening period at his native home among the mail, of the safety of this distinguished hills of New Hampshire.

The church edifice at the corner of Broad and Green Sts., will be completed in Christian civilization. The British war a few weeks, but we should judge would sloop Rapid has brought a letter from not be opened, under the circumstances, until the Fall, when, should Providence so order, the pastor will be prepared to take full charge, and the services continue without interruption. A fine back from his expedition up the counorgan has been built for the church by try, and arrived at the foot of the Stanbridge.

Sabbath services are held in the hall at the corner of Broad and Spring the question of his continued success; Garden streets. The Sabbath School and weekly services are held in the from him for the church and the world. basement of the new church, entrance on Green Street.

DR. KENDALL IN PHILADELPHIA.

The excellent and efficient Secretary of Home Missions, Rev. Henry Kendall to "Sunday School purposes." D. D., visited our city recently and preached last Sabbath morning and night, in North Broad Street Church. for reading for camps, hospitals, &c. In the morning he presented the claims of our Home Missionary work in a sermon of unusual interest and power. After laying down the general principles of the work, he spread before the congregation the great and promising field now presented to our church, on which the Committee has already entered. He spoke of the great opening for our work in the restored states of the South; in Missouri, in Tonnessee, East and West, and in West Virginia, we have eight missionaries. One of the liberal men of our church in this city, contributed largely to secure the property of the church in West Virginia, which had been abandoned by its secession occupants.
But the great work in California, and in the new gold and silver regions of the Rocky Mountain slopes, was the special object of remark. A member of North Bread Street Church, about completing his theological course, Mr. George C Smith, has just been commissioned for Smith, has just been commissioned for Luchan Torritory, and the congregation of Luchan Torritory, and the congregation of the great work in California, and in the new gold and silver regions of the Rocky Mountain slopes, was the special object of remark. A member of North Bread Street Church, about completing his theological course, Mr. George C Smith, has just been commissioned for Smith and Torritory, and the congregation of the Church and the success. The Queen has status; in marble or bronze, not exceeding the construction of more importence than a victory over than a victory over than a victory over than a passengers. The best way to make a homer of committee to transport freight and passengers thorized to transport freight and passengers theorized to transport freight and passengers. The House from North and passengers the House for the House of the House of the House of the House from one State to another, anything in the law of any State to the contrary notwith, standing. The consideration of the bill way postponed for two ways postponed from one State to another, anything in the consideration of the bill way of any State to the contrary notwith, standing. The consideration of the bill way postponed for two ways postponed for two ways postponed from the request of the House from North. House, The House the hold way being the construction of the bill way postponed from one State to another, anything in the consideration of the bill way postponed for two ways postponed for two ways postponed from the request of the House from North House, all opposition would give ways the special of the Church, and passengers the abandoned by its secession occupants.

THE STREET

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) ing region, was most ably and convincprovidentially brought within the reach of the North Broad Street people could not fail to be understood and appreciated by them. The appeal was warmly seconded by the pastor, and we have no doubt that upon the completion of the new edifice now upon the hands of the congregation, they will be ready to assume the entire burden of this missionary's support.

A LIBRARY FOR MANAYUNK SAB-BATH SOHOOL.

The Manayunk Presbyterian Church activity of late. At the recent Fair to raise funds for contemplated repairs to strict business principles, no less than vicinity, have responded to the enlargeof one hundred volumes of first class Sabbath School Books were at his dis-

BISHOP WHIPPLE ON THE SIOUX IN-DIANS.

On Thursday evening, the 14th, the Bishop of Minnesota addressed a crowdof this city, on the sufferings and wrongs of the N. W. Indians. Three young men of the Sioux tribe were on the platform. S. officers in the service among the aborigines had said, that in every case of Indian difficulty, the cause had been an outrage upon their rights; as in the late effectually dealing with the case. The

negro, in the tragedy of the nation, primary duty of a Church to providewhich is not yet closed!

DR. LIVINGSTONE SAFE.

The intelligence by the last foreign African explorer, will bring relief to the hearts of all the friends of science and 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 Murchison Falls in November.

There seems to be no doubt left upon and we may look for yet greater service

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

MR. EDITOR: You are doubtless ware that nearly every contribution to our treasury is limited in its application

We want money for the soldiers. Appeals come to us almost every day Will not some of your readers supply us with the means whereby these urgent calls may be generously responded to.?

By order of Committee on Missions By order ... American S. S. Union. M. A. Wurts,

Secretary of Missions.

*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 deified by encomiums, and the excellent of the earth have been treated as pestilences, 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

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL 80-CIETY.

The Annual Address before this Soci-Presbyterian Church (Dr. Wylie's,) body, in that great and rapidly advanc. Broad above Pine, by Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D. D. Subject: The Controversy

We hope our readers in the city will make it convenient to attend.

RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Movement in Support of Evangelical Doctrine in the Established Church.—The Declaration" of Orthodox principles, 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 has been giving some decided tokens of Church of England is an orthodox, evangelical church. Learned counsel have been consulted, and according to the late number of the Christian Work, they have actually decided, in effect, that the signers of the "Declaration" are on the high road to rebellion against the Government of the Queen!

'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." The "Judgment" declares on this subject: "The proposisition or assertion that every part of the Scriptures was written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit is not to be found either in the Articles or in any of the formularies of the church." Again as to eternal punishment of the wicked, the "Declaration" says:-"We . . . declare our firm belief that the church ... teaches, in the words of our blessed Lord, that the 'punishment' of

the 'cursed,' equally with the 'life' of the 'righteous,' is 'everlasting.'" The "Judgment" contains the following:— 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." In these and several other respects, these counsel regard the "Declaration" as an

However, the Weekly Review of April 9th, says, it has been declared on high legal authority, lawful to dissent from the infidel judgment of the Privy Council, and yet remain in the Church. The Review says further:

"A movement is beginning to make itself visible for the revival of Synodical government in the Church, and this appears to us to be the only method of Church and State Review has published The address made it apparent to the an outline of the proposals to be laid so far as it may—that its Bishops, clergy, and people be of sound religion; second that the legal conditions on which a benefice is held in the Church are distinguishable from those which determine whether a clergyman is or is not sound in the faith. 'In a Church established by law, the power of depriving of benefice or of awarding any lesser penalty rests exclusively with the courts of law -the power of declaring what is contrary to the faith of the Church, exclu-

sively with the Synod." This goes to the root of the evil. The Church of England, if she makes these demands, will ask her freedom from the State. That the demands are to make, is demonstrative evidence that hold her faith, not of saying who did not belong to her communion. Perhaps, it is intended that a declaration by the Synod of the Church touching a clergyman's heterodoxy, should, isvo facto, cause him to cease being a minister of the Church, and should proclaim him a mere official of the State.

What the Review is most anxious to know is this: "Will the orthodox party hold to their programme at all risks? They say that it is a primary duty of a Church to provide—so far as it may that its Bishops, clergy, and people be of a sound religion. What is the meaning of those words, 'so far as it may?" Do they mean that, at whatever sacrifice of wealth or position, the Church is bound to perform this 'primary duty?' If so, we can understand, sympathize with, support the speakers. Are they resolved to accept the alternative of secession rather than let Socinianism become the established religion of England? ical Nonconformists in the cry, 'Better no Established Church than an established Church of Essayists and Reviewlaity of the Church, and supported by all those Dissenters to whom the maintenance of Bible religion in England is

with much success. The Queen has statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding The House then took up the Internal Tax sition has been accepted. Commendation of the second of the fill of

contributed £3000, and the Prince of two in number, for each of their most illus-Wales £1000, and many of the nobility trious civic or military men. are subscribing handsomely.- The Debt Extinction and Church Erection ety will be delivered on Tuesday, May Fund of the English Presbyterian 3d, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the Reformed 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 ed adversely. The bill making an additional grant of lands to the State of Kansas, fund. held in Manchester. April 5th. at fund, held in Manchester, April 5th, at which £4257 were subscribed.—We have nothing new on the Union movement since the publication of the Statement of the Joint Committees a few weeks ago. We judge from the tone of speeches and editorials since that declaration, that the Union is still expected and was debated up to the adjournment. laration, that the Union is still expected to take place, about as confidently as it was before the candid declaration of drawn up at Oxford, has been signed by differences prepared by the committee about one-half of the clergy of the appeared. The Free Church Presbytery of Bombay, March 11th, passed strong resolutions in favor of Union.

FRANCE. Dismissal of M. Coquerel, Jr .. - Stirring news comes from France. The unnatural union between rationalist and evangelical elements in the Reformed Church, so long asource of great evil and disturbance, his been wisely broken up, in a notable instance, by the orthodox maority in the council of the Reformed

Church at Paris.

The simple facts are these: M. Martin Paschoul, pastor of the Paris Church, chose, in 1850, M. Coquerel, junior, for his suffragal; 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. The tendencies of the suffragan having become more and more positively rationalistic, -this year, after much deliberation, careful examination, and receiving all the explanations that M. A. Coquerel, junior, thought t right to give, the presbytereal council, by a vote of twelve against three, declined to re-elect him.

M. Coquerel, junior, had been one of the most active promotors 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 pullit; he had stated his doubts on the inspiration of Scripture, the Trinity, the mineculous 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,—all this publicly in the Lien, the rationalistic organ, of which he

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. They consequently, with full determination, did not renew his appointment.

An extraordinary excitement at once arose in Pavis, where Coquerel is a great favorite. The rationalists took up the cause as their own, and the leading po-litical journals chimed in, all becoming expeedingly intolerant and violent in defense of what they regarded as Protestantism; and in denunciation of an 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.

Mews 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 the Church has now no freedom. And even if the functions thus described were granted, she would only have the power of saying what minister did not beld by faith and a saying what minister did not ment was adopted providing for the publication of the legislative. Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted providing for the publication of the publ cation of the laws in localities contiguous to the rebellious States, that their dissemina-tion among them may be the better secured. After a few unimportant amendments, the bill was passed. Mr. Sumner called up the bill to repeal all acts for the rendition of persons to service or labor. The bill passed to a third reading without debate. The Yeas and Nays were called for on its passage. Mr. Sumner said he did not intend to say a word about the bill; in was as plain as the multiplication table, a diary, or the Ten Commandments. Mr. Hendricks did not think that there should be such an amendment to the Constitution as this. Mr. Sherman, always thought the law of 1850 was unconstitutional, and had no objection to its repeal now. Mr. Sumner wanted to make a clean sweep while we were at it, and wipe out the barbarous code from our statutes.

House.—The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House resolution so as to read that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, inquire into the truth of the rumors attending the recent attack on Fort Pillow, and whether that Fort could Are they prepared to join with Evangel- not have been sufficiently re-enforced, and report the facts as soon as possible. The House then went into Committee on the Internal Tax bill. Mr. Morrill explained the ers? If so, they will be irresistible. Before ten thousand elergymen, in this heroic mood, backed by the Christian little offered a substitute therefore, namely, that rising government for Montana was taken up. for the better regulation of Commerce among the several States, every railroad company in the United States, whose road is operated by steam, be and is hereby au-

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 reportwas passed. The Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill for the classification of paymasters' clerks. The subject of appointing a Committee of Conference on the Mon-tana bill was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. The bill to repeal

House.—The House had under consideration, in Committee of the Whole, the Inter-nal Revenue bill. Forty-two sections were acted upon and several amendments, principally of a verbal character, were made. A recess was then taken until evening, when the Committee on Uniform Weights and Coinage reported the senate bill for the coinage of new cent and two cent pieces, which was passed. The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the bill providing for a republican government for the insurrectionary States.

SENATE, April 21.—Mr. Morrell 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. Mr. Collamer reported favorably on the House bill to establish a money order system, and the bill to secure a speedy transmission of the mails. He also introduced a bill pertaining to franked matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. The Senate joint resolution to provide for the printing of official reports of the operations of the armies of the United States was passed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. The bill was postponed to Wednesday. The House bill to provide for a national currency was reported, with some amendments. The Army appropriation bill was taken up, but nothing done with it.

House.—A report was made the design of which is to secure the continuation of the publication of The Congressional Globe by additional compensation. Recommitted with instructions. The House went into Committee for the consideration of the Internal Tax bill. At 1 o'clock the Committee had acted on all the general provisions, compris-ing 47 sections. Mr. Washburne offered an amendment providing that the stocks of liquors on hand be taxed 50 cents a gallon. A long debate followed, when the amendment was rejected-52 to 79. An amendment was adopted including naptha in the section which provides that all distilled spirits and all refined coal oil upon which an excise duty is imposed, may be exported without payment of duty when the same is intended for exportation. An amendment was added providing that beer, ale, porter, and all other similar fermented liquors in bottles, shall pay no lower rate of duty than the proportion of \$1 a barrell. The Committee have thus far acted upon 75 of the 173 sections. The House at 4½ o'clock took a recess. At the evening session the Lakes and Mississippi Ship Canal bill was discussed, and, on motion of Mr. Dawes, postponed until the next session of Congress. The bill reported on Saturday to encourage immigration was adopted. A bill for a uniform system of bankruptcy was re-ported and ordered to be printed. The House, in Committee, took up the bill to refund Pennsylvania's expenses in calling out militia to repel invasion.

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 Other amendments were adopted and the bill passed with but one negative.

House.—The tax bill was made the busi-

ness of the day, being considered in Com-

mittee. Wholesale liquor dealers are to pay \$50 for license when their sales are under \$50,000 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; steamers and vessels carrying passengers (except ferries), pay \$25 each; hotel and tavern keepers must have an extra license of \$25 to sel liquor to be drunk on their premises; bowling alleys and billiard saloons, \$10 for each alley or table. Builders and contractors \$20 when doing business under 20,000, and \$1 per \$1,000 over; persons doing nothing are taxed \$10 a year; coal (except pea and dust) was taxed five cents per ton; the section allowing gas companies to add their tax to their price to consumers was stricken out; coal illuminating oil was put up from 20 to 25 cents per gallon; oils distilled from coal, asphaltum or shale were taxed 50 cents per gallon; crude petroleum \$1 per bbl.; wood screws increased to 10 per cent. ad val.; gold foil, \$2 per ounce; soda and similar beverages reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. ad val.; iron raised from \$1 to \$2 per ton, booms,

slabs and loops \$4 per ton. 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. The House then went into Committee, and the remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the Tax bill. Several changes were proposed, viz: \$4 instead of \$3 on railroad iron, rejected; \$3 on railroad iron re-rolled, carried; on iron where 50 cents a ton as reported it was made \$1; motion to reduce tax on native beneath the beautiful monument erected to wine from 5 to 3 cents a gallon, rejected; 5 per cent. was put on calf skins; wine from currents, rhubarb or berries was exempted; manufactured wines put at 50 instead of 25 cents per gallon; furs raised 10 per cent.; custom-made clothing increased to 5 per cent.; diamonds, and all jewelry raised from 5 to 10 per cent; plug, cavendish, and other tobacco, not otherwise provided for, raised to 30 cents a pound; cigars, over \$10, and under \$20 per 1000, tax \$8 per 1000, over \$20, and under \$40, tax \$15.

SENATE, April 25 .- Mr. Sumner introduced a joint resolution to facilitate postal and Mr. Doolittle made a very lengthy speech against allowing negroes the right of suffrage in said territory. After a reply by Mr. Wilkinson, the senate rejected a motion to

bill. Amendments were adopted taxing sales of gold, silver, stocks, bonds, &c., one-fifth of 1 per cent on all sales. The tax bill was amended so as to tax stock slaughtered for sale 5 and 10 cents per head; insurance companies 12 per cent. on gross receipts of premiums; to increase the tax on lotteries and on gross amount of receipts, &c.

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 received with a galling fire, which caused them to fall back. Again and again they rellied to the charge and endeavored to take the citadel, but to no purpose. Each time they were repulsed with fearful slaughter. They retired with their artillery still keeping up a fire. Their iron ram and four Rebel gunboats moved down the river to the obstructions, within six miles of the town, to cooperate with land forces. The Rebel force was from 10,000 to 15,000 strong. Gen. Wessels is in command of the Union forces. He has Plymouth well fortified, and pronounces it impregnable. In front of the town are stationed several of our gunboats, and they have had to stand already much of the brunt of the engage-ment. The fire of the Rebel artillery has been directed on them, and it is said that on the gunboat Bombshell several have been killed and wounded. During the engagement the Rebels captured a member of the 2d North Carolina Loyal Regiment, who formerly deserted, they allege, from the 7th North Carolina Rebel regiment, and it is reported that he was hung on the spot without even so much as the form of a trial. It is rumored that the Rebels have also made a demonstration simultaneous with this in the vicinity of Newbern.

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 Essening, 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 heavily. 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.

The same paper of the 20th publishes extracts from private letters from members of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, dated April 12, to the effect that on the day after the recent disaster to the 13th Army Corps, Gen. A. J. Smith, with the 19th Army Corps, engaged the enemy and defeated them, capturing 2,000 prisoners and 20 cannon. A a salary of \$4,000 and no other allowances. dispatch was received at the Navy Departact which they compared to the burning of John Huss, the Inquisition, and the priation bill for the year ending June 30, draggonades. Important results are likely to follow this decision. It is a of the Finance Committee were agreed to likely to follow this decision. It is a other amendments were adopted and the likely to the finance Committee were agreed to likely to follow this decision. It is a other amendments were adopted and the likely to follow the finance Committee were agreed to likely to follow this decision. It is a other amendments were adopted and the likely to follow the finance Committee were agreed to likely to follow this decision. It is a likely to follow the finance Committee were agreed to likely to follow the finance Committee were adopted and the likely to follow the finance Committee were agreed to likely the April 10, and one dated Alexandria, April 12, stating that the army under Gen. Banks met with reverses on the 8th inst., near Mansfield. Our army fell back, and on the next day the Rebels attacked them, and were handsomely whipped. The loss is heavy on both sides. The Admiral (Porter,) when last heard from, was about forty miles above Grand Ecore. The river was low."

> 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 of the 14th and 39th Kentucky and surprised them on the 14th instant in camp at Half Mountain, capturing 70 prisoners, 200 horses, 100 saddles, 300 stand of small-arms, and alf 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 regiments 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 regiments are not full on or before the 10th day of Mar, 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 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 au-

thorizing 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