Correspondence.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

The Presbytery of Kansas recently met in Tecumseh, and had a very pleasant meeting. Only a few of the members were present. Several items of business were transacted; Rev. J. V. Quilt alternates.

Rev. Wm. H. Smith was appointed Presbyterian Agent of Foreign Missions, and Rev. F. L. Nash of Publication. Rev. J. V. A. Woods was appointed exploring missionary.

Our churches generally did not report much progress in the past year. Our hearts have not been cheered by copious outpourings of the Divine Spirit. Civil war and our border troubles have operated to hinder desirable progress in religious matters.

In the matter of academical education, our Presbytery has, as yet, done nothing effective. The thing has been talked of, but the state of the country, and especially of our State, has, as is thought, rendered it impossible for us to embark in any educational enterprise at present. Besides, we are a small band, of little pecuniary means, and now need church buildings more than a Presbyterial High School. It would give us much pleasure to see our little societies comfortably housed. This would add much to their permanence and effectiveness. So many educational enterprises have been swamped that we shall be compelled to take warning by their numerous wrecks, and act accordingly.

Tecumseh, where we met, is on the south bank of the Kansas river, and is the most beautiful town site that I have seen on the river. It far excels that of Lawrence. This town was founded under intense pro slavery auspices, when | ding that on and after the 1st of May next the the South was baving its own way in Kansas. Tens of thousands of dollars have been expended in putting up churches, stores, &c. A bridge was also commenced across the river, and one abutment nearly completed. Large quantities of quarried stone now lie upon 200,000 for the completion of sixteen screw the river bank, many of which have been cut and fitted for the piers.

A large, prosperous city scems to have loomed up before the vision of the proslavery founders of Tecumseh; and had they founded it upon the basis of freedom. Topeka would not have had an existence. Free State men were sedulously excluded from Tecumseh. A gentleman there; but graciously let him stay, bethat of borderru-ffianism. Its buildings are suffered to go to docay; while Topeka, five miles above it, on the river, with a site not near so good, is rising in importance. The past few years have not been very favorable for pro-slavery towns in Kansas. Founded in unright-ousness, justice is overtaking them. They will pass into other hands, or soon become matters of history.

April 26. S. H. W.

Editorial Atrms.

FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE S. S. OF THE BUTTONWOOD ST. CHURCH.

The Forty-ninth Anniversary exercises of these schools, were held last Sabbath afternoon. Two schools numbering about four hundred scholars, were present. It was reported, that during the year \$546,65, had been collected by the schools for benevolent objects. The that 25,000 copies be printed for the Roy Mosses Breed and Dunbar deliv. use of the Senate. Adopted. Mr. Sumner ored interesting addresses. One pleasant feature of the exercises was the presentation of copies of the Scriptures to quite a number of the scholars in reward, for accurate recitation to the pastor of the entire Shorter Catechism.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT NEWARK.

DAILY PAPER.

The undersigned expects to publish a daily paper containing a full and complete report of the proceedings of the General Assembly, at Newark. This meeting will doubtless be one of no ordinary interest and the delegates appointed have numbered amongst them men of the highest ability.

Price 75 cents per copy, postage prepaid, or three copies to one address \$2.00. Address

REV. JAMES H. BAIRD, Care of Rev. Dr. E. R. Craven, Newark. New Jersey.

Subscribers or friends expecting to bring money for old or new subscrip- and Boston, at a rate of discount of not exceed tions to the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, to the General Assembly at Dayton, O., will please report to Rev. J. GARLAND HAMNER, of Wilmington Presbytery, of the 1st District of Missouri. Mr. Ganson who has kindly consented to act as our Received deleving that neither Mr. Logar the agent at that time.

ជាស្នម ម៉ាហែល ប្រសិត្តសេច

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-TION.

At the last monthly meeting held, in their rooms on the 2d inst, the attendance was unusually large, and the discussion animated. The two facts, that this organization is in every city a centre of saving influence, and gave the country the Christian Commission, entitle A. Wood and Elder W. L. Hibbard were it certainly to the warmest sympathy chosen commissioners to the General and co-operation of Christian people. Assembly, and F. L. Nash and Elder J. | The noon-day prayer meeting in their hall, is well filled and often deeply inter-

> REV. P. C. HEADLEY, has accepted the invitation of Beverly church, N. J., near this city, to act as stated supply.

THE CORNER-STONE of the new building for Olivet Church, Philadelphia will be laid on Monday, May 23d.

South Street Church in this city, will be reopened, with appropriate services, next Sabbath.

PRAYERS FOR THE COUNTRY .- In Rav-Mr. Shepherd's Church, Buttonwood Street, above Fifth, prayer-meetings are held daily at 8 o'clock, A. M. The object is to implore Divine succor to the arms of the Union. The meetings have been in progress for some days, and have been well attended.

ENOCH K. MILLER, will be ordained t Dr. Brainerd's Church, by the 4th Presbytery, on Friday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

Aews of the Week.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, May 3 .- Mr. Fessenden reported the Army Appropriation bill as amended by the House, and asked that the Senate non-concur and request a Committee of Conference. Adopted. Mr. Anthony introduced a bill to expedite and regulate the printing of public documents, which was refered to the Committee on Prin-The Senate passed the bill appropriating \$25,000,000 for the pay of the 100-day volun-

House .- Mr. Schenck reported a bill provipay of privates in arms snan be increased \$13 to \$16 per month, and of non-commissioned \$18: sergeants, of privates in arms shall be increased from officers as follows; Corporals \$18; sergeants, \$20; orderly-sergeants, \$24; sergeant-majors, \$26 per month; clerks to paymasters, \$1,200 per annum, etc. Passed unanimously, there being 135 Yeas. Mr. Stevens reported amend-200,000 for the completion of sixteen screw steamer sloops, \$4,000,000 for the purchase and repair of vessels for Western waters, and \$3,000,000 for the purchase and charter of vessels for blockading purposes. The Senate struck out the appropriation of \$125,000 for the purchase of land adjoining the Charlestown Navy-Yard, and on the amendment the Committee on Ways and Massas recommended a non-conon Ways and Means recommended a non-concurrence. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment, 56 to 38. The House concurred in the Senate amendment providing that the Naval Academy shall be returned and re-established at Annapolis before the commencement of the next academic year. The House resumed from New York now living there, told the consideration of the bill guaranteeing a me that they were opposed to his settling republican form of Government to the States subverted or overthrown by the Rebellion. SENATE, May 4 .- The resolutions of Mr. cause he was then a democrat. But the Sherman came up as the special order—that a quorum of the Senate consists of a majority of the Senators duly chosen; that if a majority and qualified, vote for one person, he is the President; that if the election of President devolves upon the House of Representatives, and the votes of a majority of the States repre-sented in the House be cast for one person, he is the President. Adopted, 26 to 11. Mr. Wilson called up the report of the Committee of Conference on the House bill establishing a Bureau of Military Justice, and moved that the Senate recede from its amendments. Rejected. 'The bill was laid on the table.

House.—The House resumed the considera-HOUSE.—The House resumed the considera-tion of the bill guaranteeing a Republican Government to Rebellious States. After a long discussion, the bill was passed.—Yeas, 78; Nays, 59. The bill provides for the appoint-ment of Provisional Governors, and as soon as the military resistance shall be suppressed that measures be taken for calling a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution. Certain classes of persons who have voluntarily borne arms or held office under the Confederate usurpation are excluded from voting or being elected as delegates. The conditions on which such States shall be admitted, include a provision that involuntary servitude shall be prohib ited and freedom forever guaranteed, and that no debts created under the sanction of the

usurping power shall be recognized or paid by the newly created States.

SENATE, May 5.—Mr. Wade made a report from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, accompanied by the evidence in rela-tion to the capture of Fort Pillow, and moved moved a substitute for the Finance Committee's amendment to the Bank bill. It provides that every Association shall pay to the United States a duty of one per cent upon its circulation, one-half of one per cent on its deposits, one-half per cent on its capital stock above the

amount invested in United States bonds, each half-year after January, 1864. Adjourned. House.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Special Order, viz: the bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for the expense in-curred in calling out troops to repel invasion. curred in calling out troops to repel invasion. The motion was disagreed to by a vote of 54 against 80. The question was upon the passage of the bill appropriating \$700,000 for the Pennsylvania militia, which was amended by appropriating \$15,000,000 to defray the expenses of other loyal States in repelling raids. Adopted—71 to 63. Mr. Morrill moved that avening assions he dispensed with until further evening sessions be dispensed with until further order, leaving the House to adjourn at such hour as it may see fit, Adopted. Mr. Gooch, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report on the Fort Pillow massacre

and moved that 40,000 copies be printed.

SENATE, May 6.—The bill to amend the charter of Washington City was called up by Mr. Dixon with an amendment compelling the resignation of colored citizens. Mr. Cowan moved to insert the word "white" as a qualification for voters. Debate ensued on the amendment until the expiration of the morning hour. The National Currency bill was taken up, and the amendment offered by Mr. Sumner increasing the tax on the circulation and deposits and capital stock, was rejected by a vote of 24 to 11. An amendment establishing Clearing-Houses at New York, Philadelphia, ing one quarter of one per cent, was adopted.

House.—Mr. Dawes reported two resolutions one declaring that F. P. Blair is not, and the other that Mr. Knox, the contestant, is enti-

tled to a seat in the House as the Representative

is entitled to a seat as the Representative of the VIIth Congressional District of Missouri. Debate followed, continuing nearly through

the session. A resolution to print 40,000 of the Fort Pillow Report was agreed to.

MAY 7.—Congress was not in session to-day.

SENATE, May 9.—Mr Collamer read a telegram from the Secretary of War as follows:
Dispatches are received from Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade. They are 'On to Richmond. Lee's army is in full retreat, with Sedgwick. Hancock, Warren, and Burnside close on his heels." The National Bank bill was debated: intil the adjournment.

House.-Fernando Wood tried to obtain the manimous consent to introduce a resolution that the President be required to furnish this House copies of correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Adams or Lord Lyons, on the subject of a simulated report and document of the Navy Department of the 20-called Confederate States. The House resumed the consideration of the Missouri Election case. Mr. Gooch made a report on the ill-treatment of prisoners in Rebel hands. Forty thousand copies were ordered to be printed, also an equal number of the Fort Pilow massacre report.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN VIRGINIA

As we go to press no authentic details of the great contest in Virginia have been received. Enough is known, however, to assure us that so far, the victory is ours. Avoiding the hundreds of rumors flying around, we give only the official dispatches received from the Secretary of War, and also an official dispatch from Gen. Butler. First of all we give the following Proclamation from President Lincoln:

EXECUTIVE MANSION WASHINGTON, MAY 9, 1864. To the Friends of Union and Liberty:

Enough is known of the army operation within the last five days, to claim our espe cial gratitude to God, while what remains un done demands our most sincere prayers to and reliance upon Him, without whom all human effort is in vain.

I recommend that all patriots at their nomes, in their places of public worship, and wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. ANOTHER DESPATCH FROM THE SEC

RETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 10.45 A. M. Major-General Dix : We have intelligence this morning by

scouts direct from the army as late as Saturday evening, but no official reports. The general results may be stated as a success to our arms. The fighting on Friday was the nost desperate known in modern times. I deeply regret to say that the country will have to mourn the death of that accomplishod soldier, Brigadier-General Wadsworth. who was struck in the forehead by a ball at the head of his command, while leading them against one of the enemy's strongest positions. His remains are in our hands, with those of Col. Sharpe. General Webb was wounded. Gen. Jones of the rebel ars represented to be most admirable. Their cool. determined courage has in every instance proved too much for the desperate fury of the rebels, who have been driven at all points. There has been no straggling. At the latest accounts, Hancock was pushing forward rapidly by the left to Spottsylvania Court House, and yesterday heavy canonading was heard at Acquia Creek from one o'clock until three o'clock. We have lost some prisoners. One regiment, the 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, charged through an abattis of the enemy, but were unable to get back, and most of them were captured. We have also taken a large number of prisoners, supposed to be more than we lost. The wounded had not yet arrived at the point where the trains were to receive them. The medical director reports that a large proportion are slight wounds. Artillery was not used on either side the first two days. There is nothing later from Gen. Butler than the date of my last dispatch. Gen. Sherman was heard from last night. He had been all day reconnoitering the enemy's position and would attack to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON. OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM THE SEC-RETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 4 P. M .- To Major General Dix, New York: Despatches have just reached here, direct from General Grant. They are not fully de-

ciphered yet, but he is is "on to Richmond." We have taken 2,000 prisoners. EDWIN M. STANION,

Secretary of War.

To Major-General Dix, New York:

4.15 P. M.—A bearer of despatches from General Meade's headquarters has just reached here. He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday, and our army commenced the pursuit on Saturday morning. The rebels are in full retreat for Richmond by the direct road. Hancock passed through Spottsylvania Court House at daylight yesterday. His headquarters at noon yesterday were twenty miles south of the battle-field. We occupy Fredericksburg. The 22d New York Cavalry held that place at 8 o'clock last night. The depot for our wounded is established at Fredericks-EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. DESPATCH TO GENERAL DIX FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 5 P. M. Major-General John A. Dix, New York: We are yet without any official despatches from the Army of the Potomac except those eferred to this morning from the Medical Director and Chief Quartermaster, and noth- shoot him, which was done. ing additional has been received by the Department from any other source. It is believed no fighting took place yesterday. A part of the wounded arrived in ambulances this morning at Rappahannock Station, and are on the way in by railroad. The Depart-

that train, which will arrive to-night.

railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, was set on fire. Another was nailed to the and had succeeded in destroying a portion of the building set on fire and burned. The t, so as to break the connection; that there charred remains of five or six bodies were had been some severe fighting, but that he had succeeded. He heard from a rebel deserter that Hunter was dangerously wounded: Pickett also; and Jones and Jenkins vere killed. Nothing has been heard from Jeneral Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. BUT-LER TO GEN. GRANT.

OFF CITY POINT, Va., May 5. , Ineutenant General Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

We have seized Wilson's Wharf Landing. brigade of Wild's colored troops are there At Fort Powhatan Landing two regiments of the same brigade have landed. At City Point, Hinks' division, with the remaining troops and battery, have landed. The remainder of both the 18th and 10th Army Corps are being landed at Bermuda Hun dred, above the Appomattox. No opposition experienced thus far. The movement was apparently a complete surprise. Both army corps left Yorktown during last night The monitors are all over the bar at Harrison's Landing, and above City Point. The operations of the fleet have been conducted to-day with energy and success. Generals Smith and Gilmore are pushing the landing of the men, General Graham, with the army gunboats, led the advance during the night, capturing the signal stations of the rebels. Colonel West, with eighteen hundred cavalry, made several demonstrations from Williamsburg yesterday morning. General Kutz left Suffolk this morning with his cavalry, for service indicated during the conference with the Lieutenant General. The New York, flag-of-truce boat, was found lying at the wharf, with four hundred prisoners, whom she had not time to deliver. She went up vesterday morning. We are landing the troops during the night-a hazardous service in the face of the enemy.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding. A. F. Peiffer, Captain and A. D. C. SERNADE TO THE PRESIDENT-MR

LINCOLN'S SPEECH. Washington, May 9.—A large number of persons, on short notice, assembled in front of the Executive mansion to-night, and with the band of the 27th Ohio, now on their way

to the field, complimented the President with a serenade. He appeared upon the portico and made a brief speech, in which he said that the honor extended was not so much perhaps to him as to Gen. Grant and the gallant officers and soldiers under his command. He was exceedingly gratified to know that General

but is now on the line of movement according to my, was killed. The condition of our army the original design. While, however, we may rejoice at what has already been accomplished, much more remains to be done. The proceedings which were of short continuance, terminated with repeated cheers for the President, General Grant and the

THE WAR.

The Fort Pillow Massacre. The Committee | Wilmington. Philadelphia 3d. on the Conduct of the War, have published the result of their investigations into the horrible massacre at Fort Pillow. After presenting some history of the attack, the report says:

Immediately after the second flag of truce retired, the rebels made a rush from the positions they had so treacherously gained and obtained possession of the Fort, raising the cry of "No quarter." But little opportunity was allowed for resistance. Our troops, black and white, threw down their arms, and sought to escape by running down the steep bluff near the fort and secreting themselves behind trees and logs in the bushes and under the brush; some even jumping into the river, leaving only their heads above water as they crouched down under the bank.

Then followed a scene of cruelty and murder without parallel in civilized warfare, which needed but the tomahawk and the scalpingknife to exceed the worst atrocities ever com nitted by savages. The rebels commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, sparing neither age nor sex, white or black, soldier or civilian. The officers and men seemed to vie with each other in the devilish work. Men, women and their children, wherever found, were deliberately shot down, beaten and hacked with sa-bres. Some of the children, not more than ten years old, were forced to stand up and face their murderers while being shot. The sick and wounded were butchered without mercy, the rebels even entering the hospital buildings and dragging them out to be shot, or killing them as they lay there, unable to offer the

east resistance All over the hillside the work of murder was going on. Numbers of our men were col lected together in lines or groups and deliber ately shot. Some were shot while in the river while others on the bank were shot and their bodies kicked into the river, many of them still living, but unable to make exertions to save themselves from drowning Some of the rebels stood upon the top of the hill, or a short distance from its side, and called to our sol diers to come up to them, and as they ap proached shot them down in cold blood; and f their guns or pistols missed fire, forcing them to stand there until they were again prepared to fire.

All around were heard cries of "No quarter," "No quarter." "Kill the damned niggers." "Shoot them down." All who asked for mercy were answered by the most cruel taunts and sneers. Some were spared for a time, only to be murdered under circumstances of greater cruelty. No cruelty which the most fiendish malignity could devise was omitted by these murderers. One white soldier who was wounded in the leg, so as to be unable to walk, was made to stand up while his tormentors shot him. Others who were wounded and unable to stand up were held up and again shot. One negro who had been ordered by a rebel officer to hold his horse was killed by him when he remonstrated. Another a mere child, whom an officer had taken up behind him on his horse, was seen by Chalmers, who at once ordered him to put him down and

The huts and tents in which many of the wounded had sought shelter were set on fire, both that night and next morning, while the wounded were still in them, those only escaping who were able to get themselves out or who could prevail on others less injured to help them out; and even some of these, thus seek-ing to escape the flames, were met by these rufflans and beastly shot down, or had their brains beaten out. One man was deliberately ment will probably receive despatches by ្ម ្រែង ស្នាធ្មើ 📉 ដូចមេស្ត្រី 🛠 🖟

side of a building outside of the fort, and then afterwards found, all but one so much usaigured and consumed by the flames that they could not be identified; and the identification of that one is not absolutely certain, although there can hardly be a doubt it was the body of Lieut.
Albertson, Quartermaster of the 13th Virginia
Cavalry, and a native of Tennessee. Several witnesses who saw the remains, and who were personally acquainted with him while living here, testified that it is their firm belief that it was his body that was thus treated.

These deeds of murder and cruelty closed when night came on only to be renewed the next morning, when the demons carefully sought among the dead lying about in all directions for any other wounded yet alive, and those they found were deliberately shot. Scores of the dead and wounded were found there the day of the massacre by the men from some of our gunboats, who were permitted to go on shore to collect the wounded and bury the dead. The Rebels themselves made a pretense of burying a great many of their victims, but they had merely thrown them, without the least regard to care or decency, into the trenches and ditches about the fort, or the little hollows or ravines on the hill side, covering them but partially with earth. Portions of heads and faces, hands and feet, were found protuding through the earth in every direction, and even when your Committee visited the spot two weeks afterwards, although parties of men had been sent on shore from time to time to bury the bodies unburied and rebury the others and were even then engaged in the same work we found the evidences of this murder and cruelty still most painfully manifest.

No man can read the above without feeling MILIRE ICE AND COAL COMPANY his blood tingle in his veins, and yet the Committee state that they have not given some of the more horrible details of the bloody work What will the Copperhead friends of these fiendish traitors say to this report? What will the civilized world say when, as the Committee

It will appear from testimony thus taken that the atrocities committed at Fort Pillow, were not the result of passions excited by the heat of conflict. but were results of a policy de liberately decided upon, and unhesitatingly announced. Even if the uncertainty of the fate of those officers and men belonging to colored regiments who have heretofore been taken prisoners by the Rebels has failed to convince the authorities of our Government of this fact, the testimony herewith submitted must convince even the most skentical that i is the intention of the Rebel authorities not to recognize the officers and men of our colored regiments as entitled to the treatment accorded by all civilized nations to prisoners of war.

COMMISSIONERS TO GENERAL AS-SEMBLY.

1. SYNOD OF ALBANY. Ministers. A. O. Peloubet. A. B. Brisack. Catskill. 2. SYNOD OF UTICA. St. Lawrence Watertown. B. Burnap.
Enos Wocd.
T. B. Jervis,
Chester Fitch.

W. L. Knowles
Solon Massey.
M. Brayton,
L. T. Miner. 3. GENEVA. G. C. Curlis. 4. ONONDAGA S. W. Boardman, T. S. Clark, D. D. H. Lyman. Henry Willard, James Henders Cyrus Coy. Cayuga 5.. SUSQUEHANNA. 8. N. Robinson. Joshua Pratt. Grant has not been jostled from his plans, 6. GENESEE. o. J. R. Page. ie. T. M. Hodgman. D. Willey. M. Waldo. 7. NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY. YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

Henry Osborn. W. S Webb.
E. Whitaker. Jos. Wells.
W.W. Newell, D.D., Charles Merrill,
T. Raiston Smith, C. A. Davison,
R. R. Booth. H. A. Nelson.
A.T. S. Haetings. O. E. Wood,
H. Chosby, D. D. T. D. Lander,
H. B. Smith, D. D.M. C. Riggs.
J. F. Smith, D. D.W. S. Baldwin,
D. W. Foor, D. D. J. B. Pinneo. 8. PENNSYLVANIA. J. G. Butler, G. W. Simon

Philadelphia 4th. T. Brainerd, D. D. Jno. B. Slevenson
E. J. Richards.
Harrisburg. A. D. Moore.
Dist. Columbia. H. Dunning. F. H. Smith. 9. WEST PENNSYLVANIA. 10. MICHIGAN. . G. Duffield, Jr. E. L. Davies. G. L. Foster. W. C. Smith. A. Donne. John Chandler. James Seymour. 11. WESTERN RESERVE. 12. OHIO . O. H. Newton. E. P. Adams. D. Avery. Jos. Riggs. 13. CINCINNATI C. E. Babb. A. Jones 14. INDIANA. E. Ballantine. A. T. Rankin. H. A. Rosseter. W. W. Atterbury. 15. WABASH Fort Wayne J. W. Gossitt. A. D. Jack. 16. ILLINOIS.

J. T. Whittemor C. H. Foote. C. J. Pitkin. 17. PEORIA. 18. WISCONSIN H. H. Kellogg. H.G. Savage 19. IOWA. A. D. Chapman. G. C. Beaman. 20. MINNESOTA. 21. MISSOURI.

Edmund Wright. Edwin Barnard.

Columbu

22. ALTA CALIFORNIA. CAPE MAY AND MILLVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Since the middle of August last, this company has carried passengers and freight to and from Cape May, daily, leaving Walnut Street Wharf at 9 o'clock, A. M. It is their purpose, in a short time, to run the line through in the afternoon also and as the summer approaches, to furnish

three trains daily each way. Extensive preparations are made on the road for rapid transit, and for the comfort of passengers; and at this unrivalled and popular watering place the best accommodations ever afforded there will be furnished. The distance from Camden to Cape May is 81 miles.

C. B. Dungan, Esq., is the President of the

MARRIAGES.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. J. H. Alday, WILLIAM H FAIRLAMB to RACHEL S., daughter of Thomas

Special Motices.

To the Public. DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Cincinnati; and its continually increasing demand where it has been longest known, is one of its stronges mmendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1859, and has ever since seen gradually growing into public favor, till, in thou sands of families, it has come to be considered an article of the 1st District of Missouri. Mr. Ganson called up the resolution of the Committee on Riections, declaring that neither Mr. Loan the sitting member, nor Mr. Brace, the contestant, and which left him yesterday, states that a clothing and into the boards under him, so that it is not unfrequently said of it.— We would as foom 3.44

diversion had-been made by his forces on the | he could not possibly escape, and then the tent | think of being without flour in the house as without PAIN KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burre, as well as in the sudden attack of Dierrhoea, sysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it reliable. The promptness and certainty with which acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently vorthy its name-PAIN KILLER-a name easily unlerstood, and not easily forgotten. Prices 35c., 75c. and \$1 50 per bottle

elety.—The Fifty-fifth Meeting in behalf of this Society will be held in the First Reformed Dutch Church, corner Seventh and Spring Garden streets, on SABBATH EVENING, 15th inst., at quarter to 8 o'clock. Tract Distributors and all friendly to the cause are invited to attend.

INSEPH H. SCHREINER. Agent

JOSEPH H. SCHREINER, Agent,

The following Railroads have agreed to return free, Commissioners to the General Assembly (N. S.) of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which convenes in this city, on the 19th of May, whe paid full fare in coming; Pennsylvania Central; Baltimore & Ohio; Central Ohio; Pittsburgh, Celumbus & Cincinnati; Calena & Chicago Union; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Dayton & Michigan; Cincinnati & Marietta; Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia; Dayton & Xenia; Dayton & Louis-Western; Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction; Louis-wile, New Albany & Chicago; Indianapolis and Cincinnati; Indianapolis & Madison; Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien; Lafayette & Indianapolis; Peru & Indianapolis; Sandusky, Cincinnati & Dayton; Terre Haute & Richmond; Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis.

The Indiana Central agrees to return clerical but not lay Commissioners free. The Committee of Arrangements have corresponded with all the leading Railroads, but have, up to this date, received favorable answers from the above only.

S. G. SPEES, Chairman of Committee.

S. G. SPEES, Chairman of Committee

Advertisemeuts.

WOLBERT & BROTHER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

ice and coal. 1864. Offices: { NO. 206 SHIPPEN STREET, NO. 621 NORTH 18th STREET.

JOHN TAYLOR, Agent, 135 South Seventh st. #3-TICKETS will be furnished to families for EXTRA ICE when required. If not used, they will be redeemed at the end of the season.

W. & Bro. inform their friends and the public generally that they have procured a full supply of GOOD DILEAR ICE, and are prepared to receive Orders at the following REDUCED rates for the year 1864:

8 pounds a day, 75 cents a week.

12 " 87 " "

16 " \$1 00 " "

20 " " 1 10 " "

ABBANT'S SERVESCENT APERIKKT!

BEST REMEDY KNOWN

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, HEART-

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