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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3.

The Mormons Want Room.

Brigham Young has just been inaugurated as Governor of the new State of Deseret, and Mr Ashley's bill for the punishment of polygamy has passed the House of Representatives. Here is a conflict at our doors at once. The Mormons have organized their State government with polygamy as "the corner-stone of their system, just as slavery is the corner-stone of the Confederates, intending to demand immediate admission into the Union, while Congress declares their fundamental system a crime which morals and justice alike forbid.

That the Mormons are in earnest in their new State movement is abundantly proved by the recent public speeches of their leaders. Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and other "apostolic" dignitaries in Utah, who mould the deluded followers of the Mormon heresy at their will, boldly avow their purpose to make a direct issue with the government. In effect, they say that they have suffered unjust persecution until forbearance is no longer a virtue, and that they now insist upon a full recognition of their rights, on an equal footing with the States. Young himself recently expressed the sentiments of the Mormon priesthood in a violent phillippic, which we find reported in the *Deseret News*, his official organ. Here is a single passage:

We are not going to be satisfied *with a mere pre-emption right on the soil in this territory.* Should the government grant to every head of a family six hundred and forty acres of land, and to each wife and child their portion, as was done in Oregon territory, that would give to me and to my sons and daughters quite a scope of country, and the whole people would swallow up all the land in this territory. But shall we be satisfied with that? No, I am going to have a larger pre-emption than the territory of Utah. In a few years this territory will contain my own posterity, in twenty years from now this spacious hall will not hold them, and in twenty years more they will more than fill this territory. I cannot put up with this small possession.

Brigham's wants, like his wives, are many, and, according to this speech, so are his ambitious plans.

When we have done subduing the slaveholders' rebellion, it will be well to send a few of our veteran regiments to Utah to squelch this polygamist rebellion. These twin relics of barbarism" must be wiped out, and then will our glorious nation commence its grand march to greatness.

The Progress on the Tax Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee made an important amendment to the tax bill on Wednesday, by striking out nearly the whole of section 75, including the taxes upon carriages, watches, piano-fortes, and other musical instruments, plate of silver, or of gold, or private billiard tables. The taxes on billiard tables kept for hire, and dogs are retained. The objection of the Committee to tax the articles expunged was, that it involved domiciliary visits by the tax gatherer, and was likely to produce more vexation than revenue. The Committee have raised the tax on distilled spirits from 15 to 20 cents per gallon. The question of taxing liquors on hand at the passage of the act is still undetermined, the Committee being equally divided upon it.

These changes are all in the right direction. The tax on spirits is still too low. In Great Britain distilled spirits are taxed enormously, and thus produce an immense revenue. Nothing can bear a high tax better. Also, manufactured tobacco can bear a tax quadruple of that contemplated. Such luxuries should be taxed high, and the necessaries of life should feel the burden lightly.

The Defense of Richmond.

A refugee from Richmond, who left that city on the 20th ultimo, and whose trustworthiness is vouched for by Union men, having been driven out of Fredericksburg, although it is commanded by our guns, sought protection within our lines, tells a story at variance with information previously received. He says that there are only 8,000 rebel soldiers between Fredericksburg and Richmond, of whom one regiment, the 30th Virginia, is mutinous, and has been partly disarmed; and that the whole force is under the command of one Gen. Field. He adds that the guns once mounted on the fortifications at Richmond have been taken to Yorktown, where is a rebel army of 100,000 men. It may be that this story is a lure to entice Gen. McDowell forward.

An Appeal for East Tennessee.

A letter received in Washington from a gentleman high in authority in Tennessee, contains the following:

"Say to the Postmaster General that we are succeeding beyond our most sanguine expectations. As soon as the rebel army is driven beyond the limits of Tennessee, the State will stand for the Union by an overwhelming majority. I hope the Government will be impressed with the absolute necessity of the army entering East Tennessee. They are murdering and plundering our people by thousands. Their acts of inhumanity and barbarity are without parallel." The letter concludes "Great God! Is there no relief for that people?"

The Postoffice Department has reopened the following offices in Tennessee: Murfreesboro', Springfield, and Franklin.

THE TWO SHERMANS.—The Sherman who has been made a Major General is Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, and not Brig. Gen. Timothy W. Sherman, of Fort Royal notoriety. The initials of the two Generals are so nearly alike that many papers very naturally confound the two, and confer the promotion on Timothy W., instead of William T.

THE New York *World* denies the statement of the *Tribune* that it was to come out a Democratic paper. It says it will remain as heretofore, an administration paper. It certainly talks like a good Republican paper, and we hope it will long remain so.

THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

What the Rebel Papers Say.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, April 29th.]

About the only consolation we can draw from the above is, that the iron-clad steamer Louisiana is "safe." "Safe," how? "Safe," where? Was it a "safe" plan to send a steamer away from the city which she was built to protect, to a part of the river where the enemy were not making hurried operations for its destruction, while they were operating much more threateningly nearer that city. The Louisiana is "safe!" But is the city of New Orleans "safe," with the enemy's fleet in the harbor threatening the bombardment every moment? Whose blundering management is this? Is the Secretary of the Navy responsible for this; if not, who is?

While speaking on this subject we would like to know if it is really true that our iron clad vessels are not permitted to move an inch unless by the orders of the Secretary of the Navy? We have heard it announced as a fact that such is the case, and that their commanders are tied up with such instructions and restrictions as to completely prevent them proving of any value whatever as a means of injuring the enemy. If this is really so we think the sooner we procure glass cases to put our iron clad steamers in, to keep the enemy's wooden gunboats from hurting them, the better.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 28.]

NEW ORLEANS.

We regret to say that the news we have this morning is by no means agreeable. *Official dispatches received yesterday confirm the fall of New Orleans;* contrary to our belief, and the belief of nine-tenths of this community. The enemy's fleet approached the city and demanded a surrender. Gen. Lovell refused to surrender, but evacuated the city with his troops, falling back to Camp Moore, on the Jackson Railroad, after destroying cotton and stores which he was unable to remove. *The iron-clad steamer Mississippi was burnt to prevent her falling into the possession of the enemy.* Nothing is said about the Louisiana; but the supposition at present is that she was scuttled.

Camp Moore is at Tangipaha, seventy-eight miles from New Orleans, on the Jackson Railroad. Gen. Lovell could have paused at Ponchatonla, forty-eight miles from the city, on the same road, which is a high and healthy locality.

The public would fain be informed of the causes of the fall of New Orleans. One rumor says that the "iron-clad, bomb-proof steamer Louisiana was sunk the first fire from the enemy's mortar boats, and it would be a relief to know whether, in fact, she played any part in the matter. It was believed here that she was tested with fifty rounds of ball of one hundred and fifty-four pounds weight, without doing her any damage, and much was therefore expected from her. *We express the universal sentiment when we say that the mystery attending the fall of New Orleans should receive a speedy solution.*

[From the same paper.]

THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

The fearful state of suspense in which this city existed for two or three days has at last ended. *New Orleans is in the possession of the enemy.* It was evacuated by General Lovell, who has removed his forces to camp Moore, on the Jackson Railroad.

This is a heavy blow; it is useless to deny it. But we were anticipating it, and the public mind had already become prepared for it, before the truth had been fully ascertained. It is a heavy blow; but it is very far from being a fatal blow. We may expect to hear of disasters wherever the enemy's gunboats can be brought to bear on all the points still in our possession. Give him all of them—every one—and still he is as far from his object as he was this time last year. *Hatteras fell, Hilton Head fell, Roanoke Island fell, Donelson fell, New Orleans has fallen.* But our great armies are still in the field. They have not fallen—they have not been worsted—they have always beaten the enemy wherever they have encountered him. When they shall have been beaten and dispersed so that they can never rally again, then it may be time to feel gloomy about our prospects. Until that time shall have arrived it were unmanly to despond, far less to think of abandoning the cause. Even then the last resource of a brave nation, resolved not to be enslaved, remains to us. We can even then, as other nations have done before us, resolve ourselves into a guerrilla force, composed of the whole country, and fight the battle for life or death throughout a million of square miles.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, April 29.]

Our anticipations from the imperfect news of yesterday have been realized. The city of New-Orleans has fallen, and the sudden shock falls upon us unbroken by any previous foreboding. *This is by far the most serious reverse of the war. It engrosses future privation and want to all classes of society; but most alarmed of all, it threatens army supplies!* Nor is this all; when the Yankees have completed their iron-clad navy they will take every important point upon the coast, except in those cases where a wise discretion may permanently obstruct our harbors.

The arms-bearing part of our population must rally to the flag of the republic, and the planters must concentrate their energies upon the production of meat and bread for our armies. *We confess that we, in common with wiser men, were deluded into the general belief in the supremacy of cotton.* We had high authority for the belief. The "commerce of the world hangs by a thread," said Mr. Dickens, and the truth of this declaration may yet become manifest; but cotton as a political agent is done for. "None so poor to do it reverence" as a blockade raiser, but thousands to appreciate the fact that when the war does end a large cotton supply on hand will be a large fortune.

The same applies to tobacco planters in a more limited degree. They can afford to wait, seeing in the future a golden harvest for the holders of these staples. But to realize they must actually hold, not as trustees, under the confiscation act, for Lincoln but for themselves—hold as owners. To do this they must interpose armies between the enemy and their plantations; to interpose the armies they must feed them; to feed them they must plant cereals, and let their dreams of fortune be somewhat modified in their magnificent proportions.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, April 29.]

THE NEW ORLEANS DISASTER.

The capture of New Orleans by the enemy is, under the circumstances, *one of the most extraordinary events which the war has brought forth.* We could consume columns in commenting upon it, and in doing so we would necessarily have to indulge in a variety of remarks far from being complimentary to the conductors of the defences of this city. But it is as astonishing a result must have been produced in a most astonishing way, we must await full explanations before expressing a harsh judgment. In the absence of all information as to particulars, we are unwilling to denounce in unsparing terms the conduct of the garrisons in the forts and of the commander of the city forces. It will be time enough to do this after having been put in possession of all the facts. Meanwhile we have to look the disaster full in the face, and consider it in its important connections as to the future.

ADDITIONAL.

Since the above was written, we have received further intelligence from New Orleans, which represents that although the federal fleet was before the city the enemy had not taken possession, because they have no forces to occupy it. It is rumored that *we had several very formidable gunboats at Fort Pillow when the federals passed the forts below New Orleans, and that a portion of these have been, are this, dispatched to New Orleans.* They may be enabled to destroy a portion of the Yankee vessels, if not all, and thus save the city. We trust that the rumor may prove true, and that our flotilla may accomplish all that is hoped for.

The rumor regarding the protest of the French and English men-of-war, mentioned in our dispatches, may be correct. It is stated that no civilized nation was ever known to shell a city after it had been evacuated by the troops collected for its defense. Whether the Yankee nation will conform to usage in this matter remains to be seen. We fear that we have but little to expect from so bloodthirsty and unscrupulous a foe. At farthest, the fate of New Orleans must be definitely ascertained in a day or two.

GEN. MCDOWELL'S DEPARTMENT.—Advices from Fredericksburg say that Gen. McDowell has been fully provided with the means of passing the Rappahannock, but that no immediate advance is anticipated.

LATE FROM CAIRO.

IMMENSE FLOOD.

Great Destruction of Property.

HEAVY CANNONADING AT FORT PILLOW.

GEN. HALLECK ADVANCING.

CAIRO, April 30, 1862.

The packet Diligent arrived from Tiptonville early this morning with a cargo of sugar, molasses and tobacco. She reports an alarming stage of water below. Hundreds of houses upon the river bank were submerged or washed away, with thousands of cattle, hogs and sheep. Many families are leaving on flat boats, and everywhere along the river very great suffering follows the unprecedented flood. The whole of Columbus, up to the foot of the fortifications, is overflowed, and the water is running into the windows of the houses. Hickman is also suffering greatly. The fortifications at Island No. 10, and those upon the main land opposite, are as yet above the flood, excepting the batteries known as Ripley batteries, on the Tennessee shore.

Here there is an unbroken expanse of water from the Mississippi to Reelfoot Lake. A large amount of cannon and heavy ordnance stores, captured from the rebels on the main shore, are still lying in the bay, which lets in from the Mississippi. They cannot be removed until the water subsides. Every thing perishable—ammunition, forage, and provisions—is either taken away or piled above high water mark upon the bluffs opposite the Island.

New Madrid is a vast lake, the only points of land visible from the river being the upper and lower forts. The river is making sad havoc with these, but they are yet *terra firma.* Point Pleasant and Riddle's Point are entirely drowned out. Tiptonville is two feet above water yet, but the current is making extensive inroads upon the bank, and, unless it speedily subsides, will do incalculable damage to lands in that vicinity.

The Forty-seventh Indiana, Colonel Slack, is located here; the Thirty-fourth Indiana, with the Sixtieth and Seventieth Wisconsin, Batteries, at New Madrid, and the Fifteenth Wisconsin Scandavian, Col. Holg, at Island No. 10.

The people about Tiptonville complain that the Wisconsin regiments are Abolitionists, and advocate the outrageous doctrine that a state of freedom is preferable to a state of bondage for the black man, and that, in consequence, the tenure by which slaves in that vicinity are held is exceedingly frail. Numbers are running away daily, and owners broadly insinuate that they are concealed somewhere about the Wisconsin companies. No such complaints are made concerning Indiana regiments. No contrabands are allowed about their camp.

Within a week one hundred or more rebel soldiers residing on the peninsula have been brought to camp, or came voluntarily.

From Tiptonville, I learn that during Monday evening the cannonading at Fort Pillow was terrific; that it was continued without intermission during the whole of that night, and until mid day on Tuesday; after that it was occasional, as heretofore. The roar of cannon and mortars was distinctly heard at Tiptonville, and even as far north as Columbus. We have no news direct from the fleet since, but it is fair to presume that intelligence of the fall of New Orleans, which reached them just before the ball opened, was the signal for active operations. From the best information at hand, I am confident that within a week Com. Foote will anchor his fleet abreast of Memphis.

On Monday, an officer in command at Hickman, sent out three companies of cavalry ten miles beyond Union City, to make reconnoissance. There were no troops to be seen, and excepting the discovery of an immense number of Union men, no important results were obtained. According to report brought back by officers, one would imagine that citizens throughout had never heard of the secession of Tennessee. They found an alarming scarcity of provisions; everything eatable being required for the use of the army at Corinth, from whence foraging parties had come as far north as Union City. Bacon was selling at 30 cents per pound, and potatoes $4 per bush.

From Pittsburgh we have no intelligence of startling moment. Gen. Halleck is advancing as heretofore, and daily diminishing the distance from his headquarters to Corinth. There Beauregard is busily fortifying, and evidently intends to take issue with General Halleck, and fight it out.

Memphis papers of the 26th inst., have the following intelligence. At a Convention of Cotton Planters held at Selma, Alabama, it was unanimously resolved to restrict the production of cotton to one bale of five hundred pounds for each hand employed, and advising the cultivation of breadstuffs instead. They also recommended levying a tax of $25 per bale upon all grown over that amount. The conscription law is published at length. Its provisions are substantially as heretofore published. Martial law is declared in Eastern Tennessee.

The Columbus, (Ga.) Iron Works are turning out six cannon a day.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says: "The indications are not as encouraging for holding the river against our foes as they were at one period felt by us."

The crops in Arkansas are represented as being very promising. In Georgia they are backward; corn is just beginning to come up. Wheat looks well in Middle Georgia, but is badly damaged by rust in Western Georgia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the war will now, and should, have made the Federals weary of it—not before.

Gen. Albert Pike has issued a special order complimenting their Indian allies for their gallantry in the action of Pea Ridge.

From Corinth the *Appeal* learns that "the enemy (Federals) have withdrawn his forces from the Mississippi and concentrated them on the Tennessee. A great blow will be given or received within the next two weeks. Our people are hopeful."

The Federal soldiers are withdrawn from Paris, Tenn. The Yankees have left Henry and Carroll counties, Ky.

The *Avalanche* is despondent as to the safety of Fort Pillow and Memphis, and advises all holders of Confederate notes to convert them immediately into property, as otherwise the possible occupation of Memphis by the Federals may render Confederate currency worthless.

The Ohio Bello arrived early this morning, with intelligence from Pittsburgh to 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Gen. Halleck had removed his headquarters six miles from the river. The roads are becoming passable, and are drying rapidly.

The river is still rising. It would have passed over the levee before this, were it not for a temporary embankment raised by civil and military authorities.

Confiscation and Emancipation.

The vote on the motion of Senator Cowan to refer all the pending propositions respecting confiscation and emancipation to a Select Committee, although not strictly a test, is regarded as decisive of the Senate's intention to pass a stringent bill, probably not very dissimilar to that of Senator Trumbull, as amended by Senator Sherman. Of those who favored a reference, Senators Fessenden and Foster, at least, are expected to vote with the friends of the bill. All the declared opponents of the policy of making the rebels help pay the expenses of the war voted for the Committee, of which Senator Cowan could, by parliamentary courtesy, be chairman. The speeches of Senators Wilmot and Hale to-day are spoken of highly; but that of Senator Wright, a War Democrat, in which, as well as in his vote, he carried out his promise in a previous speech to support a thorough bill, the more stringent the better, was particularly gratifying.—*Washington Dispatch.*

The prospects of the early passage of a confiscation bill are just now very flattering. Some measure will most probably pass both Houses within two weeks.

The speeches of Mr. WILMOT, of this State, and Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, referred to above, are strongly in favor of confiscation. We take the following extract from Mr. Wilmot's remarks:

This bill provides for the freedom of certain slaves, and for confiscation to the Treasury of the United States of the property of those who are in rebellion, or giving aid and comfort to it, and who may be beyond the reach of judicial process. The bill, *per se*, does not confiscate the property of any one. While I shall claim for Government full power over the subject of slavery, I would not at this time go beyond the provisions of this bill. I would give freedom to the slave of every rebel and traitor, and after that I would look confidently to the policy recommended by the President to work out gradual emancipation. Greater security has been attempted to be thrown around slavery than is accorded to any other interest or right. I deny the legality of any such provision in behalf of slavery. It has no constitutional basis at all. Life and liberty are to be secondary to the preservation and safety of slavery. The property of the nation is to be subjected to every contribution; the lives of thousands of citizens to be sacrificed; hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans cast upon the charity of friends for support. The life and liberty of all are at the disposal of the Government; but slavery alone claims exemption—the cause of the rebellion and the parent of all the calamities which are inflicted upon us. This great assault upon the nation has no other foundation than slavery; and amid the immense sacrifices of life and treasure of this hour, and the universal wreck of interest, shall the slaveholding traitor grasp more securely his human chattel? No, Sir! not if my voice or my vote can reach him.

Mr. WRIGHT was not less emphatic. He said:

I am strongly in favor of some bill of this character. Some such bill ought to have passed at the last session of Congress, but we seem to have gone on as though we had no war upon our hands. We must be alive to the exigencies of the hour. This monstrous rebellion must be destroyed, and destroyed speedily; and as a means for such an end, I have looked earnestly for the passage of some proposition for the confiscation of the property of those engaged in rebellion against the Government. We have forborne until forbearance has become dishonor.

It is time lawlessness and treason should cease, whether under the pretended guise of rebellion, or under the more insidious guise of a free speech, which gloats over every obstacle brought forward to prevent a restoration of the Union. It is time rapine and murder were called by their right names, and punished as they deserve. I can have no possible leniency for those men, educated at the expense of the Government, who turn against it in armed rebellion. We must make it understand that we do not educate men for service in rebel armies. Yet I would deal leniently with the misguided masses, and I would prefer that the President should have some power to grant a general amnesty. I have no patience, Sir, to listen to long discussions about the power of Congress to pass such an act as this. Congress has the power to declare war and to suppress rebellion, and having those, I take it they have the power to provide for the vigorous prosecution of these objects. The greater power certainly includes the lesser. Neither shall I stop to argue the constitutionality of this measure. But I may say that in time of great peril to free institutions, when disloyal citizens rise in rebellion to spurn the Constitution and defy the laws, there is a supreme and absorbing duty to which all others are subject—the duty of self-preservation, safety to the Government from disruption, and to the Constitution you talk about from annihilation. Everything opposed to its existence must be made to yield or be swept away with an iron hand, that the nation may live. All minor considerations must be neglected and all inferior interests must perish.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Passion Week was observed by the Episcopal Churches in Pittsburgh with solemnities suitable to the event. The ministers of the city and immediate vicinity, in addition to their several parochial services, held a union meeting for all the congregations in the evening of each day, with appropriate discourses from different clergymen. These were well attended, especially, we are informed, the night of the institution of the Supper of the Lord, when the Sacrament was administered to a large number of persons. The first sermon in the series was by the Rev. David C. Page, D. D., followed by Rev. Jubal Hodges, Rev. Mr. Crumpton, Rev. Mr. Swope, Rev. Mr. Sweet, and a clergyman from the East supplied the place of Rev. Dr. Van-Deusen. The seventh discourse, owing to the illness of the Rev. Mr. Slattery, was preached by request, by the Rev. Dr. Page. We clip from the *Episcopal Recorder* the following in reference to the latter sermon:

It was a thoughtful composition on the abodes of the dead between death and the resurrection. Whatever men may doubt, disbelieve or deny, that none of the saints are in heaven save Enoch, Elijah, and possibly Moses (compare Deut. xxxiv. 6, Jude ix., Matt. xvii. 3), is a fact revealed by God in his written Word. The Roman Church offers prayers to the saints, as if they were in heaven, and the resurrection was already passed; and the Protestant Church believes the same, though prayers are not offered by them. Human traditions should not be permitted to stand in the way of Divine revelation on the right hand, or on the left.

——The *Advocate and Journal* says at a large meeting of ministers and office bearers of the English Presbyterian and United Presbyterian Churches, which was recently held in Dr. Hamilton's Church, London, it was decided to raise $60,000 toward the endowment of a college for the education of ministers in England, as a suitable commemoration of the ejection of two thousand ministers from their Churches in 1662.

——The annual meeting of the Society for the increase of the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in New York, Monday evening, the 28th ult. From the annual report we learn that during the past year fifty-eight young men had been received by the Society, and under its auspices were being prepared in various colleges and other institutions of learning about the country for the holy work to which they had been called. The receipts for the year were $5,888,74, and the expenditures $5,667,50, leaving a balance of $221,18 in the hands of the Treasurer. The report further set forth there were about 400 parishes vacant. The Rev. J. Cotton Smith then delivered a sermon from 1st Rev. 20.

——The *Methodist Recorder*, published in London, notes the decease of a venerable member of the Wesleyan Church in the Birmingham East Circuit, who was, it is supposed the oldest Methodist in the world. His name was John Sanders, and he was a member of the Church for the long period of eighty-six years. He began to meet in class when twelve years of age, and continued doing so until his death. On several occasions he had the honor of being in company with and listening to the preaching of the venerable Wesley. We quote:

He was once present when Wesley was surrounded and insulted by a rough and persecuting mob. He saw him pelted with stones, and his life otherwise endangered, until a big, burly fellow went up to Wesley and threatened to give him a ducking in a stream close by. He requested some of the mob to put him on his back, to which Wesley assented, believing it to be a providential interference, notwithstanding the apparent intentions of the man. Instead of dropping him into the water, as was expected, he carried him over to the other side, and Wesley was thus delivered from the hand of his enemies and made his escape."

——We are indebted to the *Presbyterian* for the following list of the "Institutions and officers of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America:" Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., Moderator of the General Assembly; Rev. J. N. Waddell, D. D., Stated Clerk, Lagrange, Tenn.; Rev. J. R. Wilson, Permanent Clerk, Augusta, Ga.; Rev. J. Leyburn, D. D., Secretary of Domestic Missions, New Orleans, La.; Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., Secretary of Foreign Missions, Columbia, S. C.; Rev. Wm. Brown, D. D., Secretary of Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va.; Rev. John H. Gray, D. D., Secretary Committee of Education, Lagrange, Tenn.

——The Presbytery of the District of Columbia, which for some years has been independent, has voted to send commissioners to the New School Presbyterian Assembly, to meet at Cincinnati this month.

——The Methodist Sunday School Union reports 13,600 schools, 140,795 teachers, 826,289 scholars, and 2,412,869 volumes in library.

——The total of donations and legacies to the American Baptist Missionary Union for the year ending April 1, 1862, is $73,790, 53.

——It is stated in a Boston paper that though the Church of England and Episcopal prayer book allows both sprinkling and the primitive method, an Episcopal immersion is quite a rare occurrence. Among the candidates for confirmation at St. John's Church, Troy, N. Y., on a recent Sunday, was one who desired to be baptized by immersion. The ceremony by request was performed at the Third Street Baptist Church.

——It is announced by a Norfolk (Va.) paper that "the ministers of the Episcopal Church in Norfolk are excused from military drill during the season of Lent, as the frequent church services engross so large a portion of their time." We suppose the clergy of all denominations in that city are obliged to shoulder the musket.

——From the representation made by the *Moravian*, the stress for ministers under which the Church (Moravian) is at present laboring, has to a certain extent compelled the adoption of the plan of appointing young brethren fresh from the seminary to vacant stations.

——The Rev. James Barret of Cairo, Egypt, has been appointed by the Presbytery of Egypt a delegate to the United Presbyterian General Assembly to meet in this city in May.

——The Bible Convention of the Confederate States met at Augusta, Ga., in March. Seven States were represented. After a sermon by Bishop Pierce of the Southern Methodist Church, Mr. Daniel Ravenel of South Carolina, was chosen permanent Chairman. We have no further intelligence of their doings.

——We clip the following from the *True Presbyterian*:

The next General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church will have again to decide on the question of open and close communion. Great difficulties have arisen out of the suspension, by his Presbytery, of the Rev. Mr. Hill, a missionary in India, for advocating intercommunion with other Presbyterian denominations. Last year the General Assembly of the Church declared this suspension irregular, and unwarrantable, and resolved that it be removed, but the case will come up once more this year.

——The Rev. Henry Grattan Guinness, the young Irish preacher, has gone to the Holy Land, for the benefit of his health.

——Intelligence from Russia reports an extraordinary increase of Sabbath Schools

ORDER RESPECTING THE SURGEON GENERAL.—The following general order has been issued from the Adjutant General's office:

First. Assistant Surgeon William A. Hammond, U. S. A., having been appointed by the President Surgeon General, with the rank of Brigadier General, under the Act approved April 16th, 1862, will enter without delay upon the duties of his office.

Second. Applications for transportation for the removal of sick men, for nurses, and for supplies for the sick, will be hereafter made to the Surgeon General. The Surgeon General is also authorized to give passes, at his discretion, for private physicians, nurses, and friends of sick and wounded soldiers, to attend and visit them.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK meets with general acquiescence. The New York *Times* says:

"The obligations of party are thrown aside by the Legislature, in order that those of patriotism may be more perfectly assumed; and what is more to the purpose, and what must afford the President the heartiest satisfaction, is, that this able paper obviously represents the sentiments of nine-tenths of the population of New York. In fact, no act of the Legislature more thoroughly expresses the will of its constituency than this timely, noble, patriotic manifesto."

THE CONTRABANDS.—A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

Over thirty-six contrabands arrived here yesterday. They are generally poorly clad, and have had but little to eat for some time. Their tales of sorrow and suffering usually follow about the same strain, and in many instances are piteous in the extreme. They report that there are now but very few slaves between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, many of them having long since departed from Eastern Virginia. It is estimated that there must be nearly two thousand of these contrabands at present in Washington.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH, April 14th, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED PROPOSALS, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat until 11 o'clock meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the supply of Provisions, Medicine, etc., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first of July next, and ending on the thirtieth of June following. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the Hospital, but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the purpose other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess of cost over the contract prices. The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified. CHAS. W. BATCHELOR,
ap18:6td] Surveyor and Agent for Marine Hospital.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES.—20 dozen quarts and pints Cherkins, Chow Chow, Piccolilli, Cauliflowers, Onions, Mixed, Walnuts. Also, Mushroon and Walnut Ketchup,