TEN CENT STAMPS. Our friends will please not send us these, nor any of the large stamps. We cannot use them, and our Postmaster will not exchange for them. Send only THREE cent and ONE cent stamps.

Good .- The President has approved the additional article of war, passed by the two Houses of Congress. Henceforth no military or naval officer of the United States, may employ American freemen in catching and returning to their chains any fugitives who may escape from bondage.

Rev. Dr. DeWit .- This most estimable minister; pastor of the New School Presbyterian church, in Harrisburg, Pa., preached, a short time since, a discourse on the anniversary of his seventieth birth-day, and the forty-fourth year of his pastorate over his present charge. His congregation made the occasion to be kindly remembered, by some valuable presents. Dr. DEWITT enjoys excellent health. He is assisted in congregation, by Rev. Mr. Robinson.

Complaints.—These are very numerous, lately, and the Banner meets a large share -not, however, in respect to its character. but because of its non arrival in time. We can assure our subscribers that we are regular in mailing the paper. Our folders and packers commence work as soon as the press begins to deliver the papers, and they keep up with it, so that as rapidly as the press can work the papers are sent to the Post Office. And if there are irregularities, the mail is to blame. We have not varied an hour from our regular time, for

Respect for the Sabbath.—We notice with pleasure a respect paid to the Lord's day, even though it be in things which should be avoided not only then, but always. The late anniversary of Washington's birth-day was celebrated in Paris, at the residence of Mr. DAYTON, our Minister to the French Court. About three hundred Americans, male and female, were present. The actual 22d of February is usually observed, but this occurring on Saturday, Mr. DAYTON opened his house for the entertainment on Friday. A writer says: - "The very substitution of one day for another, and the celebration of the event on Friday instead of Saturday, so that his more youthful guests should not be dancing in his house through the early hours of a Sunday morning, was a simple and manly tribute of respect to what is good and venerable in American usages, and for which, in this Sabbath-profaning city, the best thanks are due to Mr. DAYTON's sense of what is right and becoming."

## NEVER SATISFIED.

Some would-be-esteemed patriots seem to be much exasperated because the rebels were not advanced upon two months ago, and captured at Manassas. Such forget that the enemy could have run away just as well then as now, and that the pursuit, at that time, would have been far more difficult and dangerous It was well to keep the braves of the rebel army where they could do us no harm, till we had taken Roanoke, and Hatteras, and Hilton Head, and Tybee, and Brunswick, and Fernandina, and Ship Island, and Somerset, and Bowling Green, and Nashville, and Fort Donelson, and Fort Henry, and Columbus, and North western Arkansas. Also to keep them till they would be somewhat wasted, and till the expiration of the time of enlistments would weaken them, and till they would be flanked East and West, and till the roads would be such that they could be pursued with a prospect of either a speedy. overthrow, or an utter expulsion.

Some men are never grateful; are never in a spirit in which it is possible for them to give hearty thanks to God. They are

A TEST. Men who have joined in the rebellion. even by sympathy and language, must not expect to escape some disabilities in the community. How could any one reasonably think of enjoying protection in all rights, perquisites, and immunities, and also of participating in honors and privileges, under a government which he had not only refused to defend, but endeavored to destroy? But how are such men to be detected? One means of detection is the administration of the oath of allegiance. To this test our brother ministers, it seems, are to be subjected. We approve of it heartily. The minister, as well as every other man, is bound to be a true man.

The Presbyterian Herald, of Louisville,

"A bill has finally passed the Kentucky Legislature, which provides that ministers or priests shall not solemnize marriage until they have filed, in the office of the County Court Clerk, an affidavit from some one authorized to administer oaths, that they have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and to be faithful to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky so long as they remain citizens thereof, and also solemnly swear that they have not joined in, aided or abetted, the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, in this rebellion against the United States, or in their invasion, of this State, and that they will not so aid or comfort them therein, directly or indirectly, so long as they remain a citizen of this State; any minister, &c., solemnizing marriage without taking the above oath, to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine not less than fifty dollars; not more than five hundred dollars. There were but thirteen negative votes to this bill in the House and two in the Senate."

the wurld.

SAVE MEN'S LIVES.

world was to save men's lives, and not to destroy. And individual Christians, and every Christian government, will feel bound to walk by this rule. Circumstances may, and do, make the taking of human life ne- and were aided by several ministers who cessary; but to justify the act, the necessity must be real. Hence good men, while they deplore the great loss of life in the present war, will yet feel pleased that those who are in authority are disposed to wage it with as little destruction as possible. Men of a murderous spirit insist upon battles, and glory in bloodshed. The blood thirsty and the reckless say: "Did not our ling. The sermon in the forenoon was men enlist to fight?" No; say we. They preached by Rev. Dr. McLAREN, of Alleenlisted to conquer. And there are other means of conquest besides the sacrifice of tens of thousands. "Advance:" "fight:" are not the sole orders of the truly Christian commander. He rather says, Con-We have ever advocated the prosecuting

of the war with energy, but we have as pertinaciously urged that each advance shall be made with a force which shall render resistance hopeless. Thus would we to another regiment, in the evening. combine the two ends sought by the patriot the pastorate of his very large and wealthy life. The first of these the Government is ling our stay, nor did we witness anything able to accomplish effectually; the other it | boisterous or tending to revelry. can but approximate. The rebels have taken the sword, and they use it with scenes. The day after we left them must "perish," that is, be conquered, by the sword. But it is not needful that all are pursuing. May their God, and their whom they have seduced into their ranks should thus fall. And especially is it desirable that as few as possible of our own patriotic sons should meet a violent death, and fill an early grave. The Government has men and material enough to defend the whole line of the loval States, and at the same time to concentrate a force upon each point it would assail, which will make re treat or surrender a necessity to the enemy. So to conduct the operations may possibly require a little more time than would be other wise needed, and it may require really less, but it will, in either case, be speedy; and it will be sure, and merciful, and will tend to a better peace in the end. We advocate a victory which shall be entire and thorough, felt and remembered; a peace without compromise, and under which the conspira tors shall not escape; a fair and honest ad ministration of law; and all these we wish to have so accomplished as to cause the least possible loss of life to loyal men, and to the innocent and deceived in the rebel

> It may hence be readily believed that we are delighted with the retreat of the rebels from Manassas. We said, last Autumn, and we have repeated it in conversation great battle at Manassas. We said so because we thought our Commander-in-chief had too much prudence, and too much Christian humanity, to make a direct attack upon such a stronghold, when, by a little delay and strategy, he could turn it effectually and compel its abandonment. The result verifies our prediction. To have taken Manassas while the enemy was there in full force, would have cost us ten thousand men, or twenty thousand, or even more. Now we have it without the firing of a gun. We have also Winchester, and the whole line of the Potomac, with only a few small engagements, in which not twenty men were killed. Thus the enemy's strong hold in Virginia, as well as those in Kentucky, have fallen into our hands harmlessly.

Two severe battles we had to fight, to adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giv-penetrate the enemy's lines and force them ing to such State pecuniary aid to be used to make these surrenders. One of these by such State in its discretion to compenwas at Mill Springs, Ky, and the other at Fort Donelson, Tenn. Donelson was a small fortification, compared with Bowling Green; and smaller still, compared with Columbus; and quite diminutive beside Manassas. And yet, from returns still arriving, Donelson seems to have cost us a repulse of our gunboats, and the killing and wounding of over two thousand men; and even then we owe something to the be gradual; 2. It should be by State enpusilanimity of FLOYD and PILLOW. What may we hence infer that it would have cost us to take Bowling Green, and Columbus, and Manassas, and the Potomac batteries? A sacrifice of thirty thousand, yea, of fifty thousand of our brave volunteers would not have done it, the enemy defending himself manfully. How many parents' hearts would thus have been made to sorrow! How many females, the loveliest of their kind, would have become widowed mourners! How many children fatherless ! And how would the enemy have suffered also, not only in the number slain, but in the anguish caused in homes once happy? Parents, and children, and sisters and brothers in the South, are equally susceptible with ourselves, and equally God's intelligent creatures. They share in God's pity, and, press. though they have sinned, he will not per mit us wantonly to make them the objects of vengeance.

We rejoice, therefore, in the enemy's retreat. It is to us a great victory, and an important conquest. We applaud the wisdom that compelled the retreat. We thank God for it, most sincerely; and we pray that similar wisdom may prevail in all our counsels. The sword is an ordained instrument; and it is powerful when wielded by a vigorous arm, but a wise mind gives it still more power. This adds to its terror, and even makes it to accomplish bloodless

A SABBATH IN-CAMP.

Sabbath, March 9th., we spent in Camp Pierpont, near Langley, Va. It was the abode of Gen. McCall's Division, Pennsyl- to the army of the Potomac. Whether he terest on the subject of religion. vania Reserves, some thirteen thousand men, can move here with his usual success is God's blessing so liberally bestowed From Saturday noon till Monday morning, now to be developed. He has begun well. upon institutions of learning conducted by we saw something of most of the regiments. It was the President's desire that he should ministers, shows his approval of their The tents were comfortable. The whole as- commence operations Feb. 22d, and already work. We congratulate Christian parents pect was pleasant-neat, clean, tasteful. the Valley of Virginia to above Winches. on having such places to send their children.

health and cheerfulness. The officers are | the Potomac and Rappahannock, including | welfare of their charge.

On Sabbath the weather was beautiful. The chaplains were attentive to their work: were visiting their soldier sons previously to a movement to the battle field. Our inment, Col. McCalmont, to which Rev. Mr. McGuire is chaplain. The attendance upon public worship is, in this regiment, entirely voluntary. There were two services during the day, and one in the evengheny City, to a congregation of two hundred to three hundred persons, in the open air, and all standing. Dr. McKinney, of Pittsburgh, preached in the afternoon in similar circumstances, to about the same number of people. More attentive audiences are but seldom addressed. In the evening, Rev. Mr. VINCENT, of the United Presbyterian Church, preached to a very large audience. Dr. McLAREN preached

The order throughout the Camp was as and the Christian-the putting down of nearly perfect as in any of our best regulated the rebellion, and the saving of human cities. We heard not a profane word dur-

Those valued men are now in different power, skill, and desperation; and they they moved to meet the enemy a flying enemy he proved to be; at that time. They fathers' God protect them from the pestilence and the devouring sword, and especially from the tempter's power, and return them to peaceful homes in a unified and happy

A GLEAN OF LIGHT. What disposition is to be made of Slavery, in the settlement of our National affairs, has been a question involved in deep darkness. Of the ability of a united North to suppress the rebellion, there was no room for a reasonable doubt; but as the country's arms advance, the subject of Slavery presses more and more, and the differences between conservatives and radicals becomes wider and wider. This is the rock on which the South expected us to stumble. Will the radicals insist upon sudden and entire emancipation, as the object of the war? If they do, they divide the country. Will the conservatives be satisfied with nothing short of the restoration of the slave power? Then they divide the country.

The President, in a message which we printed last week, suggests an initiative and a help to gradual emancipation, which we should be pleased to see all parties embrace. There may be difficulties in giving to the President's idea a working character, but we think those difficulties are not insuperable. There may also be some party men so extremely wedded to their own motions, as to resist every thing that is modreceived with a degree of favor which we the advocates of National unity, of strict iustice, and of universal freedom, will discover measures which they can harmoniously prosecute to the attainment of so, great a good. A few years for a gradual work may be patiently tolerated; and money may be more pleasantly given for peace than for war.

The President's suggestion he embodies in the following, which he offers as a joint

"Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may sate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such a change of system This resolution passed the House, after a brief debate, by a very large majority. We were surprised to find Mr. CRITTENDEN. and some other of the border-State men, opposed, and quite as much so to find some men who have been regarded as abolitionists, vote in its favor. It implies three actments; 3. There should be a compensa-

# propounded from the Presidential chair.

GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. It is the lot of this gentleman to stand high before the American people, and hence to be the subject of much criticism. And justice from political critics need never be expected. While they can hope for favors, they will flatter; when the occupant of authority will not serve their purposes, they will defame. We never expect to obtain correct ideas of a candidate for office or to learn the integrity, wisdom and worth of a public functionary, from the partisan

When Gen. McCLELLAN was called t Washington, and made Commander-in-chief of our armies, the press abounded in praises of the "Young General." But the young General could not please all, and the dissatisfied turned maligners. All the successes of the army, and they are numerous and wonderful, are attributed to others; all which has not been done, but which these wise ones think should have been done, is

charged to his inaction. The Command of Gen. McCLELLAN, in Western Virginia, was a uniform success. He fought no very destructive battles, but he won greatly important victories. He so

of his charge, and is directing his attention pils, we understand, manifest a deep in

The errand of Jesus Christ into the manifestly competent to arrange and con- Centreville, Manassas, and the batteries trol camp life, and have an interest in the from Occoquan to Aquia Creek, are in his in life, and for a happy immortality.

We are not willing to risk our prophetic character by a prediction of what General McCrellan will do. But this we will say, that we have great confidence in his ability; and if, on or about May-day, he will give terest was most absorbed in the 10th Regi- us Richmond, he will deserve well of his country; if he will add the whole of South eastern Virginia, it will be still better; if he will yet add a number of prisoners and the enemy's munitions of war, it will be better still; and if he will do all this at a small cost of human blood, he will merit his country's gratitude.

> The New-York World has been severe unreasonably so as we have thought, or Gen. McCLELLAN, for his cautious advances. Still, that journal, in its issue of March 15th, says: "Shall Congress or its committees say

how the advance is to be made? Must we

go to a body which has not yet learned how

to conduct its own business, for information how to conduct a campaign? Shall we ask those men who, for week after week and month after month, have fumbled and fussed, and talked and bungled, and have not yet passed a tax bill to provide the very sinews of war-its first and most bounden duty-for information how the arm of war is to be lifted, and where and how it is to strike? Shall we question the committees who know the color of plated spoons better than the number of stars on a general's shoulder-strap, and have their advice on matters of strategy? Plainly not. The hoemaker to his last. Bad cobbling at any rate is no guarantee of good generalship, and certainly Congress has cobbled most abominably. Shall the grand army of the Potomac look to the field marshals of printing offices for its orders? Let one ampaign under their direction suffice. We owe them Bull Run, and the damning record will never out, for all their washing. What is due to Gen. McCLELLAN from them? From some newspapers, confidence and support need not be expected. Selfconfidence and self-support fax all their en ergies. Let them not be diverted elsewhere But justice at least demands that they shall not compel the country to another sacrifice that they shall not bound down McCLEL LAN as they hounded down Scott. Or if i s ineradicable in their mature to throw mud and scatter filth, if they must make the day of McClellan's departure on a mission big with the fate of the nation the day of the pouring out of their nursed and accumulated ribaldry and vitaperation, if they must blacken with slander and malice one who, be he weak or be he strong, is at least giving all his energies to save the country which half their labors have tended to destroy, let it be so; but let an honest public stamp with infamy the man who is so selfish and so base, the deed which is so

Gen. McCLELLAN, following the example of other men, great and small, addresses his army, as he leads them to the field: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POSSESS, 1

FAIRFAX U. H., Va., Missch 14th, 1862. Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac : -For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. For were to be disciplined armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have, had to be erate. Still, the President's suggestion is created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I held you hardly expected. It is to be hoped that back that you might give the death blow to the rebellion that has disturbed our once happy country. The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your General are worth a dozen victories. These preliminary results are now accom nlished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruits. The army of the Potomac is now a real army; magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that I could wish. The moment for action has arrived; and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction you may move however strange my actions appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you there I know you wish to be on the decisive battle field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from important principles: - 1 ... Abolition should the depths of his heart. It shall be my care, as it has ever been, to gain success with the least possible loss; but I know if it is necessary you will willingly follow metion. This is the first time that the abolito our graves for our righteous cause. Godsmiles upon us! Victory attends us; yet L tion of slavery, on any terms, has been would not have you think that our aim is to be attained without a manly struggle. "I will not disguise it from you. You have orave foes to encounter—foemen well work thy of the steel you use so well. Lihall demand of you great heroic exertions, sapid and long marches desperate combats and privations perhaps. We will shave all these together, and when this sad was is over we will all return to our homes and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciouspess that we belonged to the army of the Potomac.

[Signed,] GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding

There is greatness in this address. Read again. Note every sentence. There is no vituperation, and no boasting. You see n it the man of mind, the soldier, and the Christian. We may be disappointed in our expectations. We have no personal acquaintance with the General, and no interest in him, as an individual. But we have a deep interest in the Commander; but it is our country's interest, liberty's interest. humanity's interest. And we most earnestly join him in his prayer: May God defend the right.

Sewickleyville, Pa. - At a Communion held here last Sabbath, eleven persons were received into the church, on examination. managed, that the enemy would either run Eight of these are young ladies connected with the Female Seminary of Rev. Dr. He is now relieved from a large portion, WILLIAMS, Most of Dr. WILLIAMS, pu-

The men gave full evidence of great good iter, and nearly the whole country between The morals are guarded. The conscience

is cultivated in connexion with the intelleet. Youth are trained for respectability

### EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND. THE CROWD assembled at the depot greeted the newly arrived prisoners for Fort Warren, with jeers, taunts, and blackguardism, disgraceful to Boston. The people and authorities are greatly mortified on account of the occurrence, and will take effective measures to prevent its repetition.

MAINE enlisted and sent to the war 17,-028 soldiers up to December 31st, not including the coast-guard. The ratio to the thousand well-prepared and assorted Tementire population of the State was 1 in 36; perance Tracts for Soldiers into every Reg-Aroostook County leading the van with I in 25, Penobscot following close with I in

different churches. Encouraging revivals are reported in many towns, of New-England! wit established annual!

FLAG OFFICER FOOTE, whose skill and bravery have done so much toward the success of the Union forces in the West is a

native of Connecticut. He has perhaps done more than any other man in our navy, in advancing, by precept and example, the best religious interests of the service, and those who have been privileged to listen to his words, not only at public meetings, especially those of in Brookville, the First Tuesday of April next, the Seamen's Friend Society in Boston and at 11 o'clock A. M. New-York, will not soon forget the impressions thereby made, of the Christian humility and manly piety clearly character-izing this distinguished officer. With such men in command, we feel additional assurance that the country's cause is God's cause. Capt. F. is a son of the former Senator S. A. Foote of Connecticut, well known in connexion with the famous 'Foote's Resolutions," which gave rise to the immortal debate between Hayne and Webster in the U.S. Senate.

IF CONNECTIOUT can boast of originating a Brother Jonathan, a Com. Hull, an Ellsworth, a Lyon, and to have trained and Tipton, Tuesday, April 1st, at 7 P. M. brought out a Putnam a Roder Sharifar brought out a Putnam, a Roger Sherman, an Eli Whitney, a Fulton, a Joel Barlow, a Colonel Humphrey, a Colonel Colt, a miliated in giving origin to an Arnold, a Jefferson Davis, an Alexander H. Stephens—the parents of the two latter men were residents of North-Killingly. The father of Jeff. Davis moved from Black-Rock district, the North-West corner of North-Killingworth, about sixty-two years ago, and it is said settled at first near Marietta, in Ohio, whence there was an easy North-east district of North-Killingworth sixty-two years ago this coming Summer. and settled in Georgia. Probably the President and Vice President of the Rahal Confederacy were born after their parents left Connecticut. They have numerous cousins now living in the neighborhood.

NEW-YORK. THERE is a vigorous effort now on foot to break up the gambling establishments in this city. The persons who have interested Railroad, will find carriages at Marshallsville, themselves in this matter find, however, on Tuesday morning, to convey them to Doyles-that difficulties beset them at every step. that difficulties beset them at every step.
The police are found willing enough to do their part of the work, and recently quite a number of arests have been made—the gamblers in every instance being caught in o'clock P. M the act. Several of the police magistrates, however, for reasons that are inscrutable. fail to commit the culprits when brought, before them, or they let them off with light fines. In cases where a commitment is on the part of the proper officers to bring the case to trial. In short, it is next to impossible to punish the crime of gambling in this city. This is a matter the Legislature should inquire into. There is great need for reform in our machinery for punishing law-breakers. The police system has almost reached perfection, but there is little use in arresting criminals if they go

unwhipped of justice. The flourishing house of Sheldon & Co. have become the sole publishers of the Riverside, editions, of standard, English works, and we are pleased to announce the arrangement by which an additional impulse will be given to these elegant publications. Unrivalled in their typographical execution, and printed on the best paper, these books are in the highest degree creditable to the art in this country, and we know that under the enterprising care of Sheldon & Co. they will be placed in the most attractive position before the American people d and color div bus it

## PHILADELPHIA.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for holding regular religious services in the Government hospitals recently established in this city, had a server of makes and )

OUR CHURCHES in this city continue to hold Union prayer-meetings every Thursday afternoon, going from church to church in succession. These meetings have been found both interesting and profitable.

#### For the Presbyterian Banne Acknowledgment. HEAD QRS. 62d PENNA. VOLS.

styleng man land March 5, 1862 To John Culbertson, Librarian, &c., Pittsburgh My Dear Sir :- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by Adams' Express, of a package of books and pamphlets sent forward, by you, to this Regiment.

Near Falls Church. Va.,

The books are all good books, and selected with excellect discretion. The amount of the contribution is stated to be fifteen dollars. The sum was wisely and well expended. I have endeavored to distribute the books so as to accomplish, through their means, as much good as possible Please convey to the Rev. Mr. Mateer, and to his people, "the Licking congregation," of Clarion County, the thanks of many hearts for their generous and precious con-

Gifts like these carry us back to the leasant memories of home, and forward to the hope of that other home, which, once gained, is never lost.

Respectfully and truly, who said more on 19 .0 5 SAM W. BEACK, Col. Rege. av

For the Presbyterian Ban Acknowledgment.

MR. EDITOR :- Will you kindly in ert very handsome box of clothing from the ladies of Dr. J. J. Brownson's church, Washington, Pa. Their bounty is highly appreciated. The kindness which led to the bestowment of the gift, and the accompanying draft to pay all expenses, is felt, but cannot be expressed. May they experience the truth of our Saviour's words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." A MISSIONARY.

Illinois, March 7, 1862.

### Temperance in the Army.

Dr. Marsh, of the American Temper ance Union is anxious and ready to put a iment of our patriotic army. He has already so done to more than Two Hundred; and, if means are furnished, he will, God 26, and York lagging far in the rear of ev- helping, soon finish his work, and go over ery other country with only 1 in 72. The it again. He appeals for help to ministers counties bordering on the British Provin-ces were naturally fullest of fight. to any Regiment named; and any other AT PEMLERTON, New Hampshire, 500 sum forwarded will at once be appropriated. recent conversions are announced in the Says the Honorable, now Colonel, Neal Dow to him, "You cannot, sir, possibly do so much good for our country in any other way as in circulating among the soldiers of our Army your admirable tracts." Donations sent to No. 10 Park Bank, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

### PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The PRESBYTERY OF BLOOMINGTON will meet at Mackinaw church, (Pleasant Hill,) on Tuesday, April 8th, at 7 P. M. R. CONOVER, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF CLARION WIR

The PRESBYTERY OF FAIRFIELD will hold and took up the track on the railroad leading snext stated meeting at Eddyville, Iowa, on from Humboldt to Corinth, cutting off a train its next stated meeting at Eddyville, Iows, on the Third Tuesday in April next, at 7 o'clock S. C. M'CUNE, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF SALTSBURG will meet at Currie's Run church, on the Third Tuesday (15th) of April, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Narratives, Statistical Reports, Congregational
Settlements, and Sessional Records, will be called W. W. WOODEND, for at this meeting. Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF CEDAR will meet

The MISSOURI RIVER PRESBYTERY (late a Colonel Humphrey, a Colonel Colt, a the Council Bluffs and Omaha Presbyteries,) will David Bushnell, an electric Morse, and meet at Council Bluffs on the Friday before the scores of other worthies—she is also hul second Sabbath of April next, (11th,) at 7 miliated in giving origin to an Aprill a o'clock P. M. D. L. HUGHES,

> The PRESBYTERY OF IOWA will hold its next stated meeting at Middletown, on the First Tuesday of April, (1st,) at 7 P. M. Sessional Records and Statistical Reports must be presented, and the Assessments on the churches paid. GEO. D. STEWART, S. C.

The PRESBYTERY OF ERIE will meet in the

The PRESBYTERY OF NORTHUMBERIAND

will hold its next stated meeting in Lewisburg, on Tuesday, the 15th of April, at 11 o'clock The opening sermon will be preached by the Moderator, Rev. John Thomas. Sessional Records, Statistical Reports, and the Assessment for

the Commissioners' and Contingent Fund will be called for. ISAAC GRIER, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF WOOSTER will meet in the church of Chippewa, on the Third Tuesday (15th) of April, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The PRESBYTERY OF HILLSBORO' stands adjourned to meet in Litchfield, Ill., on Friday before the Second Sabbath in April 1862, at 7

'clock P. M. Statistical Reports and Commissioners' Fand are required from all the churches.

The PRESBYTERY OF DES MOINES WILL made out there seems to be no disposition. April, at 7 o'clock P. M. J. M. BATCHELDER, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF KASKASKIA stand adjourned to meet in Galum church, Perry Co., on the Second Thursday (10th day) of April, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Sessional Records, Commissioners' Fund, Statistical Reports, and Reports of Settlement with

Pastors and Stated Supplies, will be called for D. A. WALLACE, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF FINDLAY stands adourned to meet in Findlay, on the Third Tuesday of April, at 72 o'clock P. M.

The following is the assessment on the churches for Commissioners' Fund: Mount Blanchard, 50c; Van Wert, \$1.50; Findlay, 3.00; Pleas antville, 1.00; Lima, 2.50; Truro, 1.50; Shan non, 50c.; Johnstown, 50c.; Riley Creek, 50c.; Forest, 50c.; Ottawa, 50c.; Shanesville, 50c. Little Grove, 50c.; Blanchard, 1.50; Enon Valley, 50c.; Kenton, 2.00; Rockport, 50c.; Arcadia, 50c.; Patterson, 75c.; Delphos, 50c.; Kalida, 50c. W. R. BRICE, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF FORT WAYNE will meet at Warsaw, on Tuesday, April 1st, at 7 clock P. M.

Churches will be called on for Sessional Rec ords, Settlements with Pastors and Supplies, and for Commissioners' Fund, as follows, viz.: Kendallville, \$2.50; Haw Patch, 1.25; Albion, 1.50; Auburn, 2.50; Bear Creek, 1.60; Swan, 1.00; Iopewell, 1,00; Cedar Creek, 2:00; Huntingdon, .00; First church, Ft. Wayne, 15.00; Columbia lity, 2,50; Eel River, 3,00; Pleasant Ridge 3.00; Elhanan, 2.00; Lagrange, 3.00; Fawn River, 1:25; Warsaw, 2.00; Pierceton, 2.00; Wabash, 8.60; Liberty, 125; Decatur, 4.00; Flat Rock, 1.50; Pleasant Hill, 1.50; Bluffton, 3.50; New Lancaster, 3.50; Highland, 75c.; Roanoke, 1.25. W. M. DONALDSON Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF REDSTONE will meet michaels, on Tuesday, the 22d day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which meeting are ordered to be presented Sessional Records, Statistical Reports, Written Congregational Settlements, and Contributions to Commissioners' Fund. Seg-sions will send their reports on the State of Re-ligion to Rev. Joel Stoneroad, Chairman on the varrative to the next General Assembly, at least two weeks prior to the meeting of Presbytery.

By order of Presbytery.

By order of Presbytery.

JOHN M'CLINTOCK, Stated Clerk.

P. S.—Members of Presbytery who may come by boat, will be accommodated with conveyances from Garrard's Ferry.

The PRESBYTERY OF HUNTINGDON will hold its next stated meeting in the Presbyterian day (the 8th.) of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. Statistical Reports, and a report from each congregation as to whether the pastor's salary has been paid, will, according to a standing rule of Presbytery, be called for at this meeting.

ROBERT HAMILL, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF DONEGAL will hold ts next stated meeting in the church of Wrights-ville, on the Second Tuesday in April, (8th,) at

The Rev. John Elliott will preach at the opening of the sessions. In addition to the usual Spring Reports and Contributions, the attention bers will be called to the Amended Book of Discipline. JOHN FARQUHAR,

Stated Clerk. 

meet in M'Connellsville, on the Fourth Tuesday of April, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Assessment for the Commissioners' and Contingent Fund is 21 cents per church member Mr. EDITOR:—Will you kindly in ert as reported in the last Minutes of the General this acknowledgment of the receipt of a Assembly.

WM. M. ROBINSON,

The PRESBYTERY OF NEW LISBON with

The PRESDITION will meet in the church of Clarkson, on the Second Tuesday (the 8th day,) of April next, at 4 c'clock P. M.
Sessional Records, Statistical Reports, Eviences of Pastoral Settlements, and Commissioners' Fund will be called for from the

The PRESBYTERY OF BEAVER will me in Neshannock, on the Second Tuesday of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. Narratives are to be sent, before the first of April, to Rev. R. Dickson, New Wilmington, Pa D. C. REED, Stated Clerk

The PRESBYTERY OF PEORIA will hold is next stated meeting on the Third Tuesday (15th of April, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Presbyte ROBERT JOHNSTON, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF BLAIRSVILLE will meet, according to adjournment, at Greensburg on the Second Tuesday (8th day,) of April, at 2 o'clock P. M. JAMES DAVIS, S. C. The PRESBYTERY OF DUBUQUE will mee

at Scotch Grove, the Third Tuesday (15th) of April, at 64 o'clock P. M. JOHN M. BOGGS, Stated Clerk The PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY will

neet in Butler, on the Second Tuesday (8th) April, at 11 o'clock A. M.

#### Success on the Tennessee.

A Savannah, Tenn., dispatch says that the ex-A Savannah, Tenn., dispatch says that the expedition up the Tennessee river has nearly all arrived. It says that the fleet, now on the point, is proceeding further up the river. The expedition is commanded by Gen. C. F. Smith, with Gens. Sherman, McClernand, Hurbut and Wallace, as division commanders. The force is large and fully able to conquer any large and fully able to conquer any army the

rebels can bring against it.

Gen. F. Grant is in command at Fort Henry. The enemy's force in this section is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 100,000.

Gen. Lew. Wallace's division went to Purde McNairy County, yesterday, burned the bridge heavily laden with troops, which arrived while the bridge was burning.

#### The Merrimae and the Monitor.

Capt. Fox, assistant Secretary of the Nave eturned from Fortress Monroe to-day. He remained so long at Hampton Roads partly hecause of Commander Goldsborough's absence, who has returned to Fortress Monroe, and partly because of the recent exciting naval fight near Newport News. Capt. Fox brings the perfect assurance that the Merrimac is mastered. She will never escape, but be taken if she appears out of her harbor again. Capt. Fox has had some additions made to the defences of the Monitor since the fight. Her pilot-house had perpendicular square sides, and the concussion of a Merrimae ball on this house near the lookout, is what injured Lient. Worden, and checked the

fight. Her pilot-house has now angular froms, from which a ball will glance as from her sloping sides. The naval forces at Fortress Monroe are anxious to grapple the Merrimac again, vowing to take or sink her on sight.

### The Battle of Pea Bidge

ROLLA. March 16 .- The remains of Col. Henrietta, in Ohio, whence there was an easy transit to the then wild lands of Mississippi, about the time of the Jefferson purchase of Louisiana—hence the name. The father of A. H. Stephens moved from the perately, using stones in their cannon, when heir shot gave out. Their force is stated at thirtybree thousand five hundred, including two thou sand two hundred Indians, under Alb As near as could be ascertained, our loss is six hundred killed and eight hundred to one thousand wounded. The rebel surgeons, who came to dress the wounds of their fallen, acknowledge loss of one thousand one hundred killed, and from two thousand five hundred to three thou-

We took one thousand six hundred prisoners and thirteen pieces of artillery, ten of which were captured by Gen. Seigel's command, and three by Col. Patterson's brigade. Two of our cannon, belonging to Davidson's battery, were taken by the rebels, but were recaptured by our troops. The rebels were completely whipped one division under Price fleeing in one direction, and the other, under Van Dorn, taking

Maj. Herbert, of one of the Louisiana reginents, who was taken prisoner, says that Gen. Frost, of Camp Jackson notoriety, was killed.

mother.

## Rebel Items.

March II. In the House of Representatives m Monday, a resolution was passed advising the planters to withdraw from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and to devote their energies to raising provisions, cattle, hogs and sheep.

President Davis sent a message to Congres yesterday, stating that he had suspended Gen. Floyd and Gen. Pillow from their commands unthey could give more satisfactory accounts of their action at Fort Donelson.

The President is dissatisfied with their reports. The message states that neither of them say that reinforcements were asked for, nor do they show that the position could not have been evacuated, and a whole army saved, as well as a part of it. It is also not shown by what authority two senior Generals abandoned their responsibility by transferring the command to a junior officer

The city of Petersburg, and the surrounding ten miles of country, have been placed under martial law, as well as Richmond and Norfolk. Yesterday, the operations of Gen. A. S. John-

Mr. Adkins said that nearly every member of the Tennessee Legislature had signed a petition for his removal from that Department. The Beaufort correspondent of the Day-Book, says that the Nashville is now lying at Morehead

One hundred vessels are reported at Hatteras, supposed to contain reinforcements for General Ocracoke Inlet is said to be blocked up with

stone vessels. Virginia has been called upon for forty thousand additional troops. The Richmond Examiner, of yesterday, says:

"Considerable uneasiness is manifested by the public, on account of the reports of our forces falling back from Manassas and the Upper Potomac. Positive assurance is given that these movements have not been made on account at New Providence church, in the village of Car- of the pressure of the enemy, but are purely strategic Gen. Johnston has confidence in the Administration, and it is certain that a new line of defence will be organized. The points have not yet been selected, but it is thought probable that the line of defence will extend from Staunton to Gordonsville. A depot of provisions is now being established at the latter place."

The Louisville Democrat states that during the occupancy of Bowling Green by the rebels, be-tween forty-seven and forty-eight hundred graves were made there.

## Commerce not Destroyed by the War.

We hear much of the destruction of commerce by the war; of diminished imports, diminished revenue, &c. The New-York Times, treating on this subject, says: In our financial column, we showed yesterday

that the commerce of this country has scarcely suffered appreciably during the past year, not-withstanding the unparalleled difficulties by which we were on every side threatened and beset. It is true that our imports, especially in articles of luxury, have declined, but still the total aggregate of our importations amount to more than \$334,000,000, against \$362,000,000 for 1860, and \$388,000,000 for 1859. On the other hand, our exports have reached the very satisfactory amount of \$388,000,000; while in 1859 they were only \$357,000,000, and in 1860 \$400,000, 000. A more complete refutation it is impossible to conceive of, than the statement recently made The PRESBYTERY OF ZANESVILLE will in various quarters, that "the Secession contest had robbed us of our foreign commerce."