Commissioners to the General Assembly are requested to forward their names to the Ray. J. D. SMITH, Columbus, Ohio. On doing so, they will be informed, by mail, of the name and residence of the family who will entertain them during the sessions of the Assembly.

Members who have relations or friends in the city, with whom they expect to lodge, will please inform the Committee of Arrangements of this fact, by letter.

Arrangements with Railroad Companies for half-fare tickets, will be published as soon as made.

OUR SCOTCH FRIENDS.

We very reluctantly say anything which might tend to produce, or to extend and embitter alienations between our own people and the people of Great Britain. Their interests and ours are more intimately blended, than those of any other two nations; and our friendship should hence be the most intimate and confiding. The body of them we regard as favorable to % There are many and satisfactory evidences of this. Still, however, our Union many and bitter enemies there; and sil they exist it behooves us to have so knowledge of the fact. To confide in foes, tends to ruin.

Among our National enemies in Great Britain, we are sorry to be obliged to enumerate many of the Scotch: and even many of the Free Church. The North British Review is the organ of the Free Church of Scotland. We do not regard it as expressing the universal feelings of the members of that denomination, and yet it would hardly venture to denounce our country as it does, if there was not in it readers, as well as in its conductors, a great degree of malignity. In its late issue it says:

"We entertain no doubt that the disso lution of the Union is an accomplished and irreversible fact, and one of the greatest facts of our day. We can see no grounds on which the continuance of that Union should be desired by any wise or good man; and we view its termination with the most sanguine hopes of advantage to Europe, to Africa, to America itself, and to the highest interests of humanity at large."

"That the independence of the South and the dissolution of the great Republic, are accomplished and irreversible facts, seems to us undeniable. The nation founded by Washington is severed—the Union contrived by his wisdom and consecrated by his name, is at an end. We have now to ask what beauty there was in it, that we should have longed for its continuance? What sacred purpose did it subserve, that we should deplore its end? The Americans, with a sincerity and a filial piety which are almost pathetic, mourn over the disruption as the most grievous and disheartening blow which humanity has sustained for many centuries, as the extinction of the brightest prospect that ever dawned upon the race, as the grave of a freedom, progress, and well-being, more than merely National; and they are amazed and outraged because we do not 'weep with them tear for tear.' We cannot; and we will tell them why, as briefly as we can, and with that frankness which implies, if not the deepest tenderness at least the most unfeigned respect. The truth is, that, from their youth up, the Americans have been living in the shadow and the mist of an unparalleled delusion; they have confounded prosperity with civilization; they have registered multiplication and extension and have called it progress; they have fancied themselves a great, when in truth they were only a gigantic, nation. Under cover of the Union, they have been degenerating at a rate almost unmatched in history while the sentiments which filled their hearts, as they looked forth over their wide area, their spreading conquests, their swarming multitudes, their bursting affluence, their boundless resources, and their gorgeous land, was that of the Eastern despot, whom God saw fit to humble; 'Is not this the great Babylon that I have built by the might of my power, and for the honor of my majesty?' Success, flattery, and power had almost secured to them the moral proportions and the true realities of National life; and Providence, in his mercy, has sent them a rude awakening."

"And what avails all the nominal freedom of Democracy—the power to choose your own rulers, and to make your own laws—if the mind be fettered and the tongue be gagged—if, within the recognized limits of morality and law, every man may not do, say, and write whatever his conscience or his fancy prompt? So far from the freedom prevalent in the Great Republic being a motive why we should have desired its preservation, the fatal form of tyranny which it had admitted and fostered; till it had eaten into its very heart is the precise reason for which we solemnly rejoice over its dismemberment."

To talk about the mind being fettered and the tongue gagged in the United States is ridiculous. See how Romanism, and Mormonism, and Slaveryism, and Abolitionism, and every other kind of sentiment is uttered and printed. Even the North British Review, as well as all others of that ilk, is republished as soon as it arrives among us, and is quoted and circulated with entire freedom.

As for civilization and humanity, depu tations from England, France, Germany and Russia, are sent here in numbers, to study our institutions. As for religion and benevolence, the Free Church, the Irish Church, and other Churches send to us to collect funds to aid their own enterprises.

The revilings of our brethren, we must try to bear with equanimity. We must not let the heart of charity be closed against them. We must also heed what they say, so far as to correct any wrong among us, or appearance of wrong, on which they may comment. But let us also learn to be strong in ourselves, so as not to need their aid. If, with all their professed antipathy to Slavery, they will join even slaveholders, in efforts to destroy us as a nation, we need depend upon them in no other vicissitude which is likely to occur. The depth of interest which is manifested in the destruction of our Union, must make us cleave to the Union with the more intense ardor.

EDUCATION.

Which is the best school? is the anxious inquiry of every truly wise parent. To this question we would assist in obtaining an answer. We would not attempt to name the institution, or the teacher. but to specify the character; or rather to indicate some of the things to be sought for in the training of youth. Knowing these, every one can note the schools within his reach. and select the one which is most likely to accomplish the end at which he aims.

Our childrens' minds are too precious t entrust them to mere emperics, or to place them in an institution solely because it is near, or cheap, or because of some particular personal friendship to the instructor. The mind is immortal. Its susceptibilities their weal or woe, from education. Who then can estimate the importance of the choice a parent makes when he selects a school to assist him, or to supply his place, in the training of his child?

We want to educate the whole mind. It is a grand mistake we make, and yet a very common one, when we arrange for cultivating only the intellect. The highest intellectual culture may consist with the vilest depravity and the deepest misery. Satan has an extent of intellectual power, and a height and depth of knowledge which are but second to an Archangel's, and yet he is the wickedest, the vilest, and the most wretched of beings. And in man, the more you expand the intellect the more capable you make him of mischief. You must cultivate his whole soul, if you would make him to be, at the same time, great, good, and happy. Man has a conscience and a heart, has moral and emotional susceptibilities and powers, as well as the power of knowing and executing; and he attains to the perfectness of his nature price of every book is given. only when all his faculties are duly and correspondingly expanded.

This cultivation of all the powers of the mind, should commence early; not too early; nor should it be pressed too vigorously; but early and with persevering apsow will you gather. School days are em- reading: phatically the seed time—the time for every kind of culture; and if we would modern Greece, and spoke the Romaic abound more in some parts of training Greek with the fluency of a native. Most Jared W. Scudder, M. D., to India, and than in others, let it be in our attention to the conscience and the heart; for the sus- are told, was able to detect by ear the omisceptibilities in these aspects are developed | sion of the smallest Greek particle. When most early, and a condition of fixedness is students wrote Greek orations for exhibi- published, in a pamphlet, extracts from the most speedily attained. As the youth of tions, he was wont to listen to the produc thirty-eighth annual report of the Society twelve, or fifteen, or eighteen years is, as out to his conscience and heart, so ordinarily Only those whose studies have made them is the man of thirty, or sixty, or eighty.

When the village or the country school is used, that is, when children are with their teachers but six hours a day and five days in the week, we look to the school for but little more than intellectual training. Everything, it is true, should be favorable to good morals and kind emotions, but the mornings and evenings, and Saturdays and Sabbaths, and Sabbath Schools and church going, being all under parental guidance, are quite sufficient for the inculcation of Bible truths, the formation of religious habits, and the cherishing of the kind and pious emotions. Then, in what are called day-schools, there being always a healthful religious atmosphere and a happy spirit of | indispensable London editions of standard order, we look mainly for the communica- English authors; but he has set an examtion of knowledge, and the training of the ple of careful supervision, admirable taste mind to investigate and execute.

child's home, and the teacher takes the place of the parent. Under the guidance of the teacher are then the child's study hours and play hours, his mornings and evenings, his week days and Sabbaths, his. Sabbath School, Bible Class, church goings, and prayer-meetings. The teacher determines his labor and rest, his society and retirement, his books, newspapers-everything that affects his principles, determines his habits, modifies his tastes, controls his desires, and gives character to his judgments. At the boarding school he passes several years, and perhaps the closing years, of his formative state. Then and there, ofttimes, the seal of fixedness is put upon his moral and social being. As he is finished out then, so, in a great measure, he abides through life, and makes his exit hence to his eternal state. If then his conscience is perverted, or his humanity will he become? Or if these powers are unenlightened and untrained, what will be his character? If there is no Bible in the school, no Sabbath, no Christianity, no moral culture, no reverence toward God, and no kind emotions toward man, what an irreparable loss I

have become truly homes to our youth. 6's now sell at 94½ London Times please We now send our daughters to Female notice. Seminaries, and our sons to Boys' Academies, without any apprehension that they House. Large cargoes of dry goods, sugar, contrary, we expect great improvement, ties on bonded goods are very large. We look for the whole mind being culti- Within a month past the exports have been tians, our companions, our solace, our joy. the business of the warehouse department

to which is the best school? It is not our \$481,319.82; March, 1861, \$1,212,038.16; business to name the teacher, nor to point | March, 1862, \$1,168,071.18. out the location. When you know the It is the school which thoroughly and proved, and although prices are not mate- resources of the Board of Domestic Mis-

Western Theological Seminary.—The Board f Directors of the Western Theological Seminary will meet in the chapel on Wednesday, April 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The examination of the students will commence on Monday, April 14th, at 9 o'clock A. M., under the supervision of the following Committee of the Board, viz: Rev. Messrs. A. B. Brown, D. D., E. E. SWIFT, and JAMES ALEXANDER, D. D.; and Elders JAS. CAROTHERS, M. D., and ALEX-ANDER LAUGHLIN.

On Tuesday evening, the address before for joy or sorrow, are unutterable. The the Society of Inquiry will be delivered by whole of this life, and the whole of the the Rev. Josian D. Smith, D.D., of Colife to come, have their character and value, lumbus, Ohio, in the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny City.

> On Wednesday, noon, an addrsss will be delivered to the students, by the Chairman of the Examining Committee, in the chapel. Wednesday evening, addresses by members of the Graduating Class; and also, a Farewell Address, by a member of the Faculty, in the First Presbyterian church,

Pittsburgh. W. B. McILVAINE, Sec'y.

Carters' Publications .- Among our adverisements will be seen one by Mr. R. S. DAVIS, of this city, of CARTERS' publications so well known throughout the Church and the country. Here is something for the family, the Sabbath School, the private Christian, and the minister. All ages and capacities may be suited. CARTERS never publish an unworthy or exceptionable book, notice these advertisements which will be continued from week to week until CAR-TERS' entire Catalogue is completed. The

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

On SEVERAL OCCASIONS We have referred to the large acquaintance of the late plication. In the Spring season is the President Felton, of Harvard College, time to sow and plant, if you would gather with Greek authors. Since his death eviin a rich harvest of Summer and Autumnal | dences are continually coming to light that fruits. Judgment is needed as to particu- but few outside of his immediate circle of lar times and quantities, but only as you friends knew the extent of his Greek

He had read every classic of ancient or tongue only by sight, but Prof. Felton, we to be sent to China. any examination of the manuscript: familiar with the complicated structure and infinitely varied constructions of the difficulty of this feat.

reader has heard of the famous Riverside have been distributed among 100,000 men, Press, the large printing establishment at comprising one hundred and thirty-nine Cambridge, where the finest editions of the regiments, and 85,568 volumes, costing standard English classics published in America are printed. The proprietor is addition, distributions have been made at Mr. Houghton, a native of Vermont, a man the Navy Yard and at the forts in this of great taste, energy, and perseverance in vicinity. whatever he undertakes:

He has not only carried the typographical art to a hitherto unattained degree of mechanical perfection, and made the American collector independent of the once ness of style and effect, which render the But when we come to contemplate the issues of the Riverside Press models to the boarding schools, the matter is vastly lover of correctness and beauty in typochanged. Then the school becomes the graphy. He is a reformer, and must have incurred serious risks in carrying out his ideal. There is no such paper, no such Venice, and Pickering to London, Houghton is to America.

> GOULD & LINCOLN have in press "Tes-Peter Bayne: and "Hymns on Heaven,"

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY, of Yale College, as been appointed one of the Regents of of President Felton.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the American Baptist Missionary Union is to be held in Providence, May 27th. Rev. J. G. Warren, D.D., the Secretary, in a recent appeal, stated that \$30,000 were state to them the reasons which have inneeded in donations for March, to close the duced him to take this step. year out of debt. He was confident that rendered inhuman, what is he? and what at least \$20,000 would be received. Con-

baptisms are reported.

Business is improving at the Custom large, and the clearance department has

SALES OF REAL ESTATE in this city

wisely educates the whole soul, the intel- rially higher they are firmer, and property lect, conscience, and emotional susceptibil- sells more readily. Purchasers come forities. If your child is to remove from the ward more readily, and the demand which shadow of your own roof, find for it such always exists here for different descriptions of property imparts a much more cheerful tone to operations in real estate. A NEW METHODIST PAPER is about to

be started in this city under the editorial

supervision of the Rev. Hiram Mattison, to be called the Independent Methodist. This is to be the organ of the new branch of this denomination organized some time ago as being Methodist in doctrine, but Congregational in Church government. The large Methodist denomination in this country, notwithstanding the care taken to form perfect coherence, has suffered several disruptions. The first was the Methodist Protestant movement. The second and great one was the division between the Methodists South and the Methodists North. And latterly we have had the Hosmerite movement in Western New-York, the Independent movement in this city, and last of all the Central Methodist Church move ment just inauguarated in the City of Bal timore, by those who reject the late additions to the Methodist Discipline, by the Buffalo

MR. CHARLES A. DANA, for many years acting editor-in-chief of the New-York Tribune, has retired from that paper, owing, it is understood, to a difference between himself and the proprietors of the paper in regard to its policy.

Conference.

THE HARPERS announce John Stuart Mills' work on "Representative Government," and the "Student's History of

A NEW MAGAZINE, entitled "Once of Month," is about to be commenced in New Their list is not excelled. Let our readers | York, under the editorship of Richard Storrs Willis, formerly editor of the Musi cal Gazette.

> PROFESSOR STANLEY'S "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church," are nov passing through the press in London, and are being reprinted from the author,s early sheets to Mr. C. Scribner, New-York, whose edition will be published for the author's oint benefit.

THE RECEIPTS of the Dutch Reformed Board of Missions for ten months of the present financial year, have been \$19,410. about \$3,000 less than for the same period last year, though for the last three months \$11,685 has been received against only \$7,620 for the corresponding period last year. The Board is anxious to return Rev. American scholars knew the Hellenic Rev. Mr. Blanvelt has waited nearly a year

THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY has tions, and then make his corrections with- relative to the military distribution of Bibles and Testaments. During the past year from the 19th of April, when the first Bible was given to the New-York Seventh Greek, language, can fully appreciate the Regiment, the Society has not willingly suffered a single sailor or soldier to leave ALMOST every book and newspaper the city without a Testament. These books \$12.042.67, have been given away. In

Transfer of the Presbyterian Herald. The undersigned has transferred all his

ight and title to the subscription list of the Presbyterian Herald, with all the past dues upon it, to a company consisting of the Rev. Stuart Robinson, D.D., Rev. Robert Morrison, and A. Davidson, of this city in arrangements and finish, and complete- These brethren will continue it from this date under the name of the True Presbyterian, and they have bound themselves to furnish the paper to all who have paid in advance for the time to which their pay ments extend. Or, in case any subscriber shall decline to receive the new paper in type elsewhere; but what Aldus was to lieu of the Herald, they are pledged to refund the money which they have paid, for the unexpired term of subscription, upon application for it. They propose to make timony of Christ to Christianity," by of its columns all political matter and secular intelligence and discussions, and thus a selection by Rev. A. C. Thompson, D.D. to remove from it all objections of a political character. They are further pledged to stand, as to ecclesiastical politics, upon the platform of the resolutions passed by the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, the Synod of Kentucky and the Presbytery to fill the place made vacant by the death of Louisville, at their last sessious, in negard to what is usually termed the spring Resolutions, gray hand a second experies

THE REASONS FOR THE TRANSCEE. The undersigned feels it due to his brethren, who have so long and so nobly sustained his paper, frankly and July to

The first is his physical condition, which renders it almost an impossibility for him. to continue all of his multiplied labors. A verts continue to multiply in the Baptist little more than three years since he was Missions among the Karens in India. In attacked with a spinal irritation between one district two hundred and fifty recent his shoulders, which, at times, rendered one of his arms numb and almost usaless. After several months of medical treatment, his physician advised him to give up his MARCH 4TH, 1861, the day on which sedentary habits and adopt some more ac-President Lincoln was inaugurated, United tive mode of life. This he found it impos-Happily while our boarding schools have States 6's sold in Wall Street at 921 | sinie to uo at one of the country, near to become greatly more numerous than for. After nearly a year's war with rebels, and the little church that he had been serving merly, they are also greatly elevated in increasing the public debt from \$76,455,- as a supply for several months, and comtheir Christian character. Many of them 000 to about \$350,000,000. United States menced improving it, hoping that the country air and the excitement and exercise of improving a new place, and the passing out of and into the city daily would bring the desired relief and enable him to continue his labors as editor, and Secretary of the will lose their moral character. On the &c., are arriving, and the receipts for du- Board of Domestic Missions. This expectation was fully realized. The change from the city to the country brought almost perfect relief, and he hoped to spend the vated. We cherish strong hopes that un- been busy. The warehouse department re- remainder of his days in editing the paper der the superior privileges and happy in- ceived, during the month of March, \$1,- and preaching the Gospel to his neighbors fluences there enjoyed, they will return to 168,000, which is a little less than the and circle of friends. After the political us enlightened and experimental Chris amount for February. The following shows troubles of the country commenced, and the mails of Tennessee, Missouri, and parts for March, since 1857: March, 1857, of Kentucky were stopped, and the diffi-Is the proposed task now accomplished? | for March, since 1857: march, 1007, or making collections became very \$757,120,22; March, 1858, \$857,437.52; culty of making collections became very Have we solved the important problem, as March. 1859. \$371.130.91: March, 1860. great, the income from the paper was so curtailed as to make it doubtful whether he could continue its publication. All hope of support for his family from that source was given up. The other five religious work to be done and the character it should have been very dull for some time past, papers of the city all suspended, and the possess, it is for you to make the search. but within a few weeks have somewhat im- Herald alone was left. The operations and

sions in the West were so lessened that the | this time. Whether he has the right theprospect of support from that source was very slim. The salary from the church, small at best, bid fair to be reduced. A number of his neighbors who had daughters | wild on the subject, and are trying to make to educate, urged him to establish a school for girls at his residence, procure a competent assistant, and take a sort of general oversight of the school. He erected suit- sult. His object, as the undersigned unable buildings, purchased maps, charts, globes, and a chemical and philosophical apparatus, and procured the services of Prof. Fisher, of Missouri, a gentleman of high repute, as a teacher, to do most of the teaching. The school was patronized liberally, considering all the circumstances of the case. A number of young ladies from the best families in this and other States were gathered into it. Prof. Fisher, after teaching a few months, was called back to Missouri, and felt it his duty to leave. This devolved the whole charge of the school, as well as the paper and the church, upon the undersigned. A competent female assistant in the school was secured, and arrangements were made by which, after teaching from half-past eight to halfpast eleven o'clock each morning, he could take the cars and spend from twelve to four o'clock in his editorial office in the city, attending to the paper, and then return and spend the evening in preparation for teaching and preaching. He soon found that this was too much labor, and that his old ailment was returning in an aggravated form. After writing an hour or two, his arm became so numb that he could not use it: To add to his embarrassment, the cars, for the first time in ten years, ceased to run in the middle of the day. This compelled him either to be all day in the city, and entirely away from the school; or all day in the country. He found that he must either give up the paper or the school, or quit preaching on the Sabbath. The paper was not yielding a support for a family, nor would the income from it justify the employment of an assistant editor. He was unwilling to cease preaching on the Sabbath, or preach without preparation. The school bid fair to become a fine field of

ing. He felt shut up, therefore, by Providence, to give up the paper. The next question was, who could or who would take it. Several brethren, supposed to be competent, were applied to and urged to take it, but they all declined. The brethren at Danville were written to and urged to undertake it, inasmuch as the institutions of learning, the two great interests of Presbyterianism in Kentucky, were located there, and it was supposed that the men on the ground, and familiar with their operations, could subserve their interests through its columns better than those at a distance. At one time it was hoped by the undersigned that they would take it, but it was finally declined. There was a consequent necessity to look elsewhere for a successor. A second reason for this step has been a

usefulness, and to afford a comfortable liv-

growing conviction in the mind of the undersigned for the last ten months, that his mission as an editor was about at an end. Located, as he was, on the immediate border between the free and slave-holding States, and drawing his support pretty largely from both sides of the line, he had learned to love both, and sympathize in part with the peculiar views of both. For A. M. nearly twenty years he had striven to keep. the peace and soften the growing asperities between them. When the Spring Resolutions were passed by the General Assembly he felt that they were wrong in principle, but did not consider them a sufficient ground for schism. The brethren of the South severed their connexion with the Assembly on account of them, and those at the North almost universally in their Synods and Presbyteries approved of the principles of the resolutions. The Synods of Kentucky agreed with the editor in his views of the matter. He, therefore, addressed himself to the work of keeping the churches together, and suppressing all causes of dissension among them until the political troubles of the country should be over. He was cheered forward in his work by the belief that his labors would be successful. The events of the last few weeks however have made him fear that even in that object his efforts may be foiled. The controversy which has been waged in the political papers between five of the leading ministers of the Synod may grow into a great conflagration. A very little fire sometimes kindles a great flame. For controversies between ministerial brethren of the same communion the editor has very little taste. He has faith and courage to fight the devil and bad men, but very little to fight God's own servants, especially when no great principles of faith and order are at stake. If the war in Kentucky must go on, which he most earnestly hopes will not be the case, he feels like retiring and letting, others fight it out in their own way. A third reason for this step has been the

determination, on the part of the brethred named above, to start another paper. There is not room in Kentucky for two well sustained papers. The undersigned has no ambition to edit one that is not well sustained. They were auxious to procure the Herald. The undersigned was willing and desirous of disposing of it. They were de- ployed, advanced by all the approaches to the zens state that the Confederate Government intermined if the Herald was transferred to town, while the main body rushed through it tend abandoning Virginia. others to start a paper of their own. After with bayonets fixed, and on a "double quick," consulting freely with them as to the de- driving the enemy before them. The enemy signs which they had in view, and being dently maneuvering to draw out the Michigan assured by them that they stood firmly on cavalry in pursuit, so their infantry might flank the platform of the Synod of Kentucky and them. Companies of the 28th now opened on Presbytery of Louisville, and had no purpose, as had been charged by some of the papers outside of the Synod, of trying to sever the churches and ministers of the Synod from the General Assembly and unite them with the Southern Assembly, nor to prepare the way for it, and learning still further that it was their purpose to exclude all political matter from the columns of the paper, and make it a strictly religious organ, the undersigned felt that he was justified in disposing of it to them. They are honorable men, sound in the faith, and of good repute for piety, and cannot be justly charged with having ulte- ed as far as Sinekerville to assist at Winchester, rior purposes which they are afraid or but the battle there was decided before it could ashamed to avow. If the undersigned had get further. believed that their object was to make the paper an organ of treason to the State or National Government, or severance of the churches from the General Assembly, inchurches from the General Assembly, in-convenient as it was for him to continue relative to the Democratic conference held last the paper, he would have done so at almost any cost and sacrifice of feeling. All he publican side, objected. any cost and sacrifice of leening. The publican side, on the State of the Union, on the Tax Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Tax Bill.

All the original sections having been acted. the wrong, reject them. They are fallible as other men, and it is not to be expected that they will not err sometimes, both in iudgment and in temper. If all our people read one paper they are less likely to become divided than if they were to read two antagonistic ones. The brethren who are to conduct the paper are men of undoubted learning and ability. The sub- the amendments to the House. They were orject which Dr., Robinson proposes, espe- dered to be printed, and the further consideracially, to discuss - the province of the

ory or not, the discussion, if conducted in a good temper, will do good. The churches both at the North and the South have run the Church do the State's work, and the State the Church's work. If they are not cheeked, ruin and disaster will be the rederstands it, is to exert what influence he can to check it. If he can succeed in defining the exact limits where the province of the Church ends and that of the State commences, he will accomplish a good work. Dr. R. is well known to the readers of the Herald, and needs no word of commendation from others. Mr. Morrison is a young man not so well known to the churches, but has been connected with the Herald as assistant editor, at several times within the last six or seven years. He has proved himself to be a judicious and able vriter, well posted on all the current questions of the day. Mr. A. Davidson is the

pectus of the new paper, containing the platform of the new editors couched in their own language, see another column. W. W. HILL. Revival.—The interest in the First Presbyterian church (Dr. Safford's) is on the increase. Additional names of members were reported last Sunday. The services of the vast assembly were as impressive as we have ever witnessed. Some thirty persons have been added to its communion. and the good work goes on. This church has been highly favored the last four years, ton, and on bituminous coal one-eighth of a cent having added, in repeated seasons of in- per bushel. This amendment was agreed to by a terest, over two hundred persons to its vote of 86 year to 39 nays. The proviso thereto, membership, and now numbering over that this tax on coal shall not take effect till the membership, and now numbering over three hundred and sixty communicants—being the third Presbyterian church in the The House also concurred in the following

business man of the firm. All past dues

are to be remitted to him. For the pros-

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. ORR LAWSON'S Post Office address is changed from Tipton, Pa., to Bell's Mills, Pa.

State—Piqua (Ohio,) Enquirer, April 3

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The PRESBYTERY OF THE WESTERN RE-SERVE will meet at Northfield, on the Third Tuesday (15th) of April, at 7 o'clock P. M. FREDERICK T. BROWN, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF DUBUQUE will meet at Scotch Grove, the Third Tuesday (15th) of All members coming by Railroad, are requeste to stop at Monticello, where on the arrival of the train from Dubuque, on Tuesday afternoon, ve

hicles will be in readiness to convey them to the

place of meeting.

JOHN M. BOGGS, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF FAIRFIELD will hold its next stated meeting at Eddyville, Iowa, on the Third Tuesday in April next, at 7 o'clock S. C. M'CUNE, Stated Clerk.

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

The PRESBYTERY OF NORTHUMBERLAND 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. ords. Statistical Reports, and the Assessment for the Commissioners' and Contingent Fund will be ISAAC GRIER, Stated Clerk. called for. The PRESBYTERY OF WOOSTER will mee

in the church of Chippewa, on the Third Tuesday (15th) of April, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Members of Presbytery who wish to come by on Tuesday morning, to convey them to Doyles- regard to Mr. Finley: JOHN E. CARSON, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF FINDLAY stands adof April, at 72 o'clock P. M.

W. R. BRICE, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF PEORIA will hold its next stated meeting on the Third Tuesday (15th) of April, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Presbyte-

rian church of Canton

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Stated Clerk. Mercantile Library Association of Pittsburgh.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors. the following persons were selected to compos the Library Committee, for 1862:—Felix R. Brunot, (Chairman,) Irwin B. Laughlin, Edward T. Dravo, George J. Townsend, P. R. Mertz. On the 20th ult., President Park appointed the following persons to compose the Lecture Committee, for the ensuing year, from the 1st of April: —Wm. H. Kincaid, (Chairman,) Joseph Albree, Wm. D. McGowan, Jacob B. Hubley, and Chairman of the Library Committee.

Col. Geary at Middleburg, Va.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquire dated Middleburg, Va., April 4, says: Col. Geary's advance encountered three hundred of Stewart and White's cavalry, and a force of infantry at Middleburg, Va., last Saturday. He marched from Philomont in the morning, and drove in the rebel pickets outside of Middleburg, when he entered the town, and discovered the infantry. covered, the infantry in retreat and the cavalry posted to make a stand. A gun was placed to At Fredericksburg there are but few troops, and command the main street, and the 28th, well determined the standard of the standard the main street, and the 28th, well determined the standard the main street, and the 28th, well determined the standard the standar made a halt in a hollow beyond the town, evithem from behind stone fences, with their rifles when the cavalry dashed off precipitately. A gun of the 28th, in the centre of the town, now pened upon them, and drove them from a thicket two miles distant, every shell exploding in the

The charge through the town was fraught with rest excitement. Knapsacks were thrown aside the street as the men rushed forward. Overcoats and blankets lined the sides of the road. Stores were speedily closed, women screamed, horses dashed forward. Everything was excitement, but in good order. Col. Geary dashed on t the head, and at one time was within two hun-

dred yards of the rebel cavalry. Col. Geary's command has scoured the country as far down as Aldie, from which place it return-

APRIL 4. House. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., and others on the Re-

upon, a new one was added, providing the pains d penalties for fraudulent practices as to draw-

Mr. Blair, of Mo., offered a new section, as follows: Any person who shall claim the service by the enemy from a new position upon our or labor for life of any person held to service or pickets, were responded to by Capt. Huntington's labor under laws of any State, shall pay on the battery with a rapid fire. Our shells burst in

tion of them postponed untill Monday

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the bill to establish branch mint at Denver, Colorado Territory, was taken up, and debate limited to five minute The Committee rose, and the bill passed

The House adjourned till Monday. SENATE.—Mr. Hale, of N. H., gave notice of a new rule of the Senate which he proposed to offer: That during the present rebellion the Senate may, by a majority vote, fix the time when the debate on any subject shall be terminated,

and the Senate shall then take a vote on the question, without further debate.

Mr. McDougal, of Cal., from the special committee, reported a bill to aid the construction a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific.

After executive session the Senate adjourned. APRIL 7 .- HOUSE .- Mr. White, of Ind., offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of nine members of the House, to inquire and report at as early a day as practicable. whether any plan can be proposed and recommended for the gradual emancipation of all African slaves, and the extinction of slavery in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by the people or local authorities thereof, and whether such an object is expedient and desirable; and that hey further inquire and report whether the co-obita-tion of such emancipated slaves is necessarily a concomitant of their freedom, and how and what provision should be made therefor; and that they also inquire how far and in what way the Government can and ought to facilitate this object; and that they further be authorized, if in their judgment it be deemed expedient, to extend their inquiries as to the other slaveholding States, and report thereon. The resolution was passedyeas 67, nays 52.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, regarding the resolution as unconstitutional and absurd, previously moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was

disagreed to yeas 52, nays 68. The House then proceeded to definitely act on ported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

On anthracite coal a tax of fifteen cents per

amendment: On spirits rectified and mixed with other liquors, or prepared in any way to be sold as whiskey, fifteen cents per gallon, to be sold as brandy, rum, gin, wine, or by any other name, not otherwise provided, thirty cents per gallon, on the basis of first proof, and so on in proportion for any greater strength than first proof.
On railroad iron and other iron, according to the state of manufacture, a tax of one to two dollars per ton, and on steel from four to ten dol-

lars per ton.

The House non-concurred in the amendment that all distilled liquors now manufactured or that may be manufactured before the first of May next in the United States, shall pay the same per gallon when sold, as provided by this act, upon distilled spirits manufactured from and after that

The amendment proposing a tax of one per cent per pound on cotton on and after the first of Maynext, but exempting all cotton owned and held by any manufacturer of cotton fabrics on and prior to that date, was concurred in-year 75. nays 53. The House having reached the 74th section,

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill establishing a uniform bankrupt law; pending a motion to make it the special order, the House adjourned. SENATE: Mr. Sumner, of Mass., presented etition in favor of emancipation.

Mr. Willey, of Va., presented a petition of the citizens of Virginia against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Pres to transfer the appropriation made for fortifica-

tions to building iron-clad gunboats. The fortification bill was taken up. Mr. Trumoull, of Ill., spoke in favor of its passage. After Mr. Trumbull had finished, Mr. Harris said he wished to offer a substitute and make a few remarks, and moved a postponement till to-

On motion of Mr. Lane, of Kansas, the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

Surgeon-General Finley Not Sent to Fort Warren.

The report that Surgeon-General Clement A. Finley had been arrested and sent to Ft. Warren, is not correct. The following is the only order Railroad, will find carriages at Marshallsville, of the War Department which has been issued in

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GEN.'S OFFICE.) Washington, April 3d, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 71:—Surgeon-General C. ourned to meet in Findlay, on the Third Tuesday A. Finley will report at Boston, Mass., and there await further orders. Surgeon R. C. Wood, U. S. Army, will take charge of the Surgeon-General's Office. By order of the Secretary L. Thomas, Adjutant General.

Movements on the Lower Potomac. PHILADELPHIA, April 5 .- The N. Y. Times has the following special dispatch from the Lower

Potomac: Hooker's Division, Thursday, April 3:- A regiment of picked men, belonging to the Excelsior Brigade, left Liverpool Point, under command of Sickles, early on Tuesday morning, for Stafford Court House, on a reconn troops landed at Slippery Point batteries, and marched from thence past Dumfries, through Aquia, to Stafford Court House. There was some skirmishing between a body of 600 rebel cavalry and the advanced corps of Gen. Sickles' command, six miles this side of Stafford, and the George W. Weyman. The only change in the firing was continued on both sides until we latter Committee, from the previous year, is the reached that place, on Wednesday, at 4 P. M. appointment of Dr. Weyman in place of Mr. The rebels, on their retreat, set fire to the town Brunot, who resigned to take the position of and all the stores. Our forces promptly stopped the conflagration as soon as they entered. A number of prisoners, horses, stores, &c., fell into our hands. From Brooke Station a force of 1,200 rebel infantry, and a battery of six field pieces, were moving up to support their cavalry.
After remaining in Stafford three hours, camp
fires were built on the hills to deceive the rebels while our troops withdrew from the place. Gen. Sickles, with part of his corps, arrived back at Slippery Point this morning. The rest came in at Brent's Ferry, opposite Liverpool Point. The

From Eastern Virginia.

corps marched forty-eight miles in seventeen

EDINBURG, VA., April 5.—Yesterday afternoon the enemy unmasked a section of a battery threequarters of a mile from the battery on the right wing of our forces, which was under the com-mand of Capt. Huntington, and situated a mile to the West. This time the enemy's object was to drive our pickets beyond Stony Creek, which divides this town, as well as to retard the operations of the bridge builders. Capt. Huntington shelled the rebels from their

position in very short order. During the day, the enemy concealed his force in the ravines, but his videttes were in sight, and were very active. During the night one of them was killed at a distance of six hundred yards, by a sharp-shooter of the 3d Wisconsin regiment. A corps of pioneers and bridge builders has been ordered forward by Gen. Willians, and will

be organized and equipped immediately, as well here as in other divisions. The position where the advance batteries now rest, commanding all the elevations beyond States, were selected by Gen. Banks, and hottest of the enemy's fire, on Tuesday, and are

unassailable by the rebels. The military force under Jackson is understood to be principally composed of pressed men who

WINCHESTER, April 7 .- Officers who arrived here from Woodstock, to-day, report that the bridge over Stony Creek was completed yesterday, and to-day our brigades, when crossing, were greeted by a lively cannonading from Ashby's battery. The enemy was soon dispersed by our guns, and we are now in full possession of his late position. Ashby, in retiring, took advantage, as usual, of every position to retard our

EDINBURG, VA., April 7.—Three guns, opened service or labor of such person the sum of two dollars. It was rejected—yeas 47, nays 62.

The Committee rose, and Mr. Colfax reported crossed the river at this place and fired from crossed the river at this place and fired, from concealment, fifteen rounds at a body of Ashby's

cavalry, killing two of them. Church as distinguished from that of the on the State of the Union; Mr. Webster in the ing, having accomplished some excellent march-Col. Colgrave's 27th Indiana detached to guard