American Presbyterian
AND
Genesee Evangelist.

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THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND GENESEE EVANGELIST,

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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Devoted to the promotion of sound Christian doctrine and pure religion, especially as connected with the Constitutional Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

TERMS.

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AGENTS OUT OF NEW YORK.

Below we give a list of persons outside of New York who will act for our paper in the various places of their residence. We earnestly request our subscribers not to forget that a religious newspaper cannot be sustained by excitement, even in a righteous cause—and that each one should especially exert himself at such a time to aid us by paying his own trifling indebtedness. So long as the currency of the States in which our circulation generally lies is as little disturbed as now, money current in your own neighborhood will be received at par. Agents sending more than five or six dollars are requested to purchase a draft at our expense.

Allentown, Penna.,	Rev. B. Judkins, Jr.
Belvidere, N. J.,	Rev. H. S. Osborn.
Beverly, N. J.,	Rev. Charles Boyter.
Baltimore, Md.,	J. Faris Moore.
Beloit, Wis.,	Rev. W. W. Adams.
Brooklyn, Mich.,	Rev. A. Marsh.
Carlisle, Penna.,	Rev. C. P. Wing, D. D.
Cedarville, N. J.,	Rev. C. F. Diver.
Clinton, N. J.,	W. S. Wyckoff.
Catasauqua, Penna.,	Rev. Cornelius Earle.
Delaware City, Del.,	J. T. Ash.
Dubuque, Iowa,	Rev. Samuel Newbury.
Detroit, Mich.,	Rev. G. Duffield, D. D.
Erie, Penna.,	Rev. G. A. Lyon, D. D.
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Flint, Mich.,	Rev. Henry H. Northrop.
Germantown, Penna.,	Rev. J. Helfenstein, D. D.
Harrisburgh, Penna.,	Robert McElwee.
Hartsville, Penna.,	Rev. D. K. Turner.
Haverford, Penna.,	Adam C. Eckfeldt.
Iowa Falls, Iowa,	Rev. W. Jones.
Jacksonville, Ill.,	Rev. G. C. Wood.
Jeffersonville, Penna.,	Rev. A. J. Snyder.
Lansing, Mich.,	Rev. C. S. Armstrong.
La Grange, Mo.,	Rev. W. W. Whipple.
Manayunk, Penna.,	Rev. A. Culver.
Mount Pleasant, Penna.,	Rev. C. M. Blake.
Milford, Del.,	Jacob Y. Foulk.
Montrose, Penna.,	Rev. H. A. Riley.
Milwaukie, Wis.,	Rev. C. W. Van De Ven.
Marysville, Tenn.,	Rev. R. E. Tedford.
Monroe, Mich.,	Rev. R. R. Salter.
Marion, Ind.,	Rev. Samuel Sawyer.
Muscatine, Iowa,	Rev. M. G. Cass.
Maple Grove, Wis.,	Rev. J. C. Holmes.
Norristown, Penna.,	Rev. D. G. Mallery.
Niles, Mich.,	Rev. E. Bryant.
Northumberland, Penna.,	Rev. James Dickson.
Newark, Mo.,	Rev. T. H. Tatlow.
Olathe, Kansas,	Rev. J. C. Beach.
Pittsburgh, Penna.,	Rev. H. Kendall, D. D.
Perryville, N. J.,	W. S. Wyckoff.
Reading, Penna.,	Rev. E. J. Richards.
Red Wing, Minn.,	Rev. Jos. Hancock.
Sidney, N. J.,	W. S. Wyckoff.
St. Louis, Mo.,	Rev. H. A. Nelson, D. D.
Spring Mills, Penna.,	Rev. C. M. Blake.
San Francisco, Cal.,	Rev. S. H. Willey.
Williamsport, Penna.,	Rev. W. Sterling.
Westchester, Penna.,	Rev. W. E. Moore.
Wilmington, Del.,	Rev. G. F. Wiswell.
Washington, D. C.,	Joseph T. Kelly.
Whitemarsh, Penna.,	Rev. A. J. Snyder.
Woodstock, Md.,	Rev. W. B. Evans.
York, Penna.,	Rev. Thomas Street.

Religious Intelligence.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

Comissioners to the General Assembly.—ALTON PRESBYTERY.—Ministers—A. T. Norton, Thos. Lippincott. Elders—D. H. Brush, G. S. Smith. KEOKUK.—Rev. T. H. Canfield and Prof. E. Pierce. KALAMAZOO.—Rev. E. B. Sherwood and Elder M. Heydenburk. OTTAWA.—Rev. Charles H. Force, and Elder Milo Tuttle. ALBANY.—Rev. P. Barbour, and Elder S. Griffith. MADISON.—Rev. Alex. Parker, and Elder Wm. O. Hogue, M. D. TRUMBULL.—Rev. Wm. F. Millikan, and Elder A. E. Andrews. CRAWFORDSVILLE.—Rev. James H. Johnston, and Elder James Parker.

The Presbytery of Long Island elected, as commissioners to the General Assembly, the Rev. James T. Hamlin and J. Franks Horton, Esq., Principals; and the Rev. Daniel M. Lord and Elder Edward Reeves, Alternates. There are revivals in half the churches of the Presbytery, especially at Mattituck, where Brother Hamlin is pastor.

Doings of Presbyteries.—THE PRESBYTERY OF ALTON, at its meeting of April 11th, licensed Thomas Reynolds and ordained Thomas Sherwood as an Evangelist. Mr. S. is laboring at Centralia.

In compliance with the request of the Trustees of Carbondale College, a committee was appointed to coöperate with that body in securing suitable professors to organize and instruct such classes as may be formed at the beginning of the next collegiate year. The Revised plan of education was fully endorsed.

THE PRESBYTERY OF KALAMAZOO unanimously adopted the following on Home Missions:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Domestic Missions would recommend that this Presbytery become auxiliary to the Church extension Committee at Philadelphia, and on the following regulations, provided they meet the approbation of said Committee:

1. That the Committee at Philadelphia issue commissions to such ministers, laboring within the bounds of this Presbytery, as may, from time to time, be recommended by the Committee of Presbytery, and for such amounts as named by them.

2. That the Treasurer of Presbytery will honor, for the current year, all drafts drawn by the Permanent Committee, to the extent of our recommendations for such commissions.

THE PRESBYTERY OF ILLINOIS have voted to approve and adopt the revised plan of education. WASHTENAW adheres to the Synodical arrangement into which they have entered on this subject. On Church extension they have resolved that a majority of the Committee had better be in New York, and "at any rate" think the North-West should be well represented in its composition.

THE PRESBYTERY OF MADISON agreed to report their doings to the Permanent Committee on Education, but deem it inexpedient to derange their existing arrangements with other Presbyteries. Mr. John L. French was licensed, and Mr. John P. Haine was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry by this Presbytery. TRUMBULL PRESBYTERY reported an unusual number of infant or household baptisms. One brother also reported four adult baptisms, the subject of one of which was sixty-five years old, and another in her eightieth year.

The subject of Home Missions occupied some attention, and the Presbytery seems inclined to attend to their own Domestic Missions, through a Presbyterial Committee; and our surplus funds, if any, to be used to aid the Domestic Missions of the Synod or General Assembly.

Revival in Keokuk, Iowa.—The church in this place is the largest of our denomination in Iowa. It now numbers near one hundred and seventy-five members. Last July it secured the services of the Rev. T. H. Canfield, then pastor of the Congregational church at Bellevue, Iowa. He has earnestly proclaimed the Gospel message, both to the church and to the impenitent. The truth seemed to reach the hearts of the people. About the beginning of the year, Christians became more humble and earnest, and importunate prayer was made in all the churches for the outpouring of the Spirit. Early in February the Methodists began a protracted meeting, which soon drew to it all the congregations of the place. The pastors of the Old School, Free Presbyterian, and New School churches, aided more or less in the meetings. God was manifestly present by his Spirit. Christians were revived, and about one hundred and fifty have since publicly professed Christ. Of these, the greater part united with the Methodists, but all the churches shared in the glorious work. The Session of the New School Church has examined and received thirty-eight, thirty-one of whom entered into covenant with God and his people last Sabbath. Nearly all of these were young people, the children of pious parents, dedicated to God in infancy, and brought up under the influences of the family altar and the Sabbath School. The College also shared largely in the blessing. Nineteen of its students became hopeful converts.—*Evangelist.*

Revival.—A quiet yet earnest season of religious interest has recently been experienced among the students of Elmira Female College. Very happy results have been connected with it, there having been some twenty-five or thirty conversions, while a good state of interest in religious things still continues.—*Ibid.*

Clerical Changes, Calls, &c.—REV. GEORGE C. CURTIS was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Elmira, N. Y., April 17th, by the Presbytery of Chemung. REV. N. GOULD has been released from his pastoral connexion with the church at Somonauk, Ill. He has been very much afflicted in the loss of his wife, and his health is so far impaired as to temporarily unfit him for the discharge of pastoral duty. REV. L. P. CRAWFORD, of Sandwich, is supplying for the present. The North Presbyterian church, Buffalo, has extended a call to REV. DR. REED, of Richmond, Va., to become their pastor. REV. J. A. PRIEST, of West Bloomfield, N. J., has resigned the charge of the Presbyterian church at that place, and intends sojourning in Europe, for a couple of years, for health and study. REV. B. MILLS has removed from Frankfort, Ky., to La Crescent, Minnesota.

News of the Week.

THE WAR.

Letter from Secretary Seward to Governor Hicks, of Maryland.—The following document is overflowing with manly and noble sentiment; and, while couched in the kindest and most respectful language, is calculated to bring the burning hue of shame to the cheek of every Marylander who has read the story of the Revolution:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 22, 1861.

His Excellency, THOMAS H. HICKS, *Governor of Maryland:*

SIR:—I have had the honour to receive your communication of this morning, in which you informed me that you have felt it to be your duty to advise the President of the United States to order elsewhere the troops off Annapolis, and also that no more be sent through Maryland; and that you have further suggested that Lord LYONS be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties in our country to prevent the effusion of blood.

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, and to assure you that he has weighed the counsels which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the Chief Magistrates of the several States, and especially for yourself. He regrets, as deeply as any magistrate or citizen of the country can, that demonstrations against the safety of the United States, with very extensive preparations for the effusion of blood, have made it his duty to call out the force to which you allude.

The force now sought to be brought through Maryland, is intended for nothing but the defence of this capital. The President has necessarily confided the choice of the national highway which that force shall take in coming to this city to the Lieutenant-General commanding the army of the United States, who, like his only predecessor, is not less distinguished for his humanity than for his loyalty, patriotism, and distinguished public service.

The President instructs me to add that the national highway thus selected by the Lieutenant-General has been chosen by him, upon consultation with prominent magistrates and citizens of Maryland, as the one which, while a route is absolutely necessary, is further removed from the populous cities of the State, and with the expectation that it would therefore be the least objectionable one.

The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of our country when a General of the American Union, with forces designed for the defence of the capital, was not unwelcome anywhere in the State of Maryland, and certainly not at Annapolis, then, as now, the capital of that patriotic State, and then, also, one of the capitals of the Union.

If eighty years could have obliterated all the other noble sentiments of that age in Maryland, the President would be hopeful, nevertheless, that there is one that would for ever remain there and everywhere. That sentiment is, that no domestic contention whatever, that may arise among the parties of this Republic, ought in any case to be referred to any foreign arbitrament; least of all, to the arbitrament of a European monarchy.

I have the honour to be, with distinguished consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Hostile Attitude of Maryland.—Driven, by the conduct of the Baltimore mob, to take the route by Havre de Grace and Annapolis to Washington, it would seem from the above letter, as well as other sources, that the State of Maryland was determined, so far as in her lay, to prevent the government protecting the national capital from invasion. The *Baltimore American,* of Tuesday, the 23d of April, says that the rails, from Annapolis to the junction with the Washington road, were torn up, and the stage road was lined with Marylanders prepared to dispute the passage of our volunteers over Maryland soil. Governor Hicks had taken command of the Maryland troops hastily assembled, and his force was said to amount to nearly 2000 efficient skirmishers. Our Pennsylvania volunteers, at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, pushed towards Baltimore, and over 3200 encamped near Cockeysville, about 17 miles from that city, which created great excitement among the secessionists, and an apparent disposition to attack the troops. On the other hand, it being understood that these men were suffering from hunger, a wagon load of provisions was sent to them by the Police Commissioners of Baltimore. However, they were ordered to return to Harrisburg, and their absence was taken advantage of by the heroic Marylanders, to destroy every railroad bridge from Cockeysville to the Pennsylvania line on the Northern Central Railroad. Hon. William Millward, bearer of despatches from the Government, left Washington on Tuesday, the 23d, at 7 o'clock, P. M. He came through Maryland almost the whole distance by night, and was not disturbed. When he left Washington, no more Northern troops had arrived. The road, from Annapolis to Washington, was understood to be under the control of the Goverment. The road is but little damaged, and a train of cars passed over it on the 24th. The rails had been removed in various places, but were easily replaced. A reliable report came to Washington before he left, that the Baltimore military had kept watch over the banks all day. The crowd at Baltimore were becoming more exacting, ordering private persons out of carriages, and driving off. The papers there dare not publish the accounts of these outrages for fear of the mob, and are under a reign of terror. If, by any possibility, says the *Press,* Washington should be lost to us, such a terrible result will be directly attributable, over and above all other causes, to the action of the Baltimore mob, and of the citizens who suffered themselves to succumb to its despotic influence. Mr. F. S. Evans, proprietor of the Baltimore Patriot, reached Philadelphia on Tuesday night, the 23d, having left Baltimore in a covered wagon, on Monday morning, to escape threatened violence. The Baltimore Patriot newspaper had taken strong Union ground, and had become obnoxious for so doing. As soon as the reign of terror commenced in Baltimore, Mr. Evans was among the first of the citizens to be menaced. He, however, remained until Monday morning, when he was informed that it was unsafe to continue, and left, without being able to bring away any of his effects, not even a change of linen. Mr. Evans is a native of Maryland, and an old resident of Baltimore. He represents Baltimore to have been partly under military and partly under mob rule when he left; and he says that there are plenty of Union men in the city, who will act with the Government when it can be done with safety.

Opening of the Annapolis Route.—We have not only been obliged to improvise an army, but a route to Washington, through a State hitherto considered loyal, but whose authorities have played the traitor at the critical moment. The *U. S. Gazette,* of the 25th ultimo, says:—

The Massachusetts regiment left Perryville, opposite Havre de Grace, late on Saturday, the 20th, and arrived at Annapolis in the night, taking prompt measures to check a plot found to be in progress for the seizure of the U. S. ship Constitution. They took care of the town without delay, protected the railroad, and prepared for the reception of the New York Seventh Regiment, which arrived in the course of Monday. More remarkable than all, they had occasion to tender to Gov. Hicks their assistance in suppressing a threatened slave insurrection on the morning of Tuesday, thus proving the truth of their claim to come as supporters of law and order against anarchy.

The most vigorous efforts were in progress on yesterday and the previous day to co-operate with the authorities and forces at Washington, and the delay to go on was rather from the propriety of preserving strength at the several points through which the troops now hastening forward would be required to pass, than because resistance was apprehended. The ship Constitution was supplied with a full crew and a detachment of soldiers, and towed so far out as to save her from danger of capture by any armed party from any point on the bay. Steamers and tugs are supplied to this line of communication to Annapolis in such numbers now as to secure it against any offensive movement of parties in Baltimore or elsewhere. The troops are all in excellent condition and spirits. It is grateful to know that the movement of Massachusetts troops has been so satisfactory in this last case, none being put to serious hardships, at the same time that they have been enabled to render the country important services.

Union Meeting in Elkton, Md.—ELKTON, Md., April 23d.—A large Union meeting was held here today, and attended by 800 delegates. Resolutions were passed declaring that, let Maryland do what she will, Cecil county will not secede.

Loyalty in the Border States.—From various sources we clip the following items:—

The Union men of Western Virginia are apparently determined not to be expatriated by the action of the Secessionists, now in secret session in the city of Richmond. Wheeling is the nucleus of the Union sentiment, and its people are unmistakably for sustaining the Government and defending the honor of our flag. All through Marshall, Preston, Mason, Tyler, Wetzel, and the other counties along the northern and western frontiers, the movement is sustained with a wonderful and gratifying unanimity. Steps are being taken to organize a Provisional Government under the protection of the Administration, and a determination is expressed to resist in the most absolute and unconditional manner any effort to establish the rule of the Montgomery hierarchy.

ST. LOUIS, April 24th.—The enlistment of volunteers has progressed rapidly during the last two days, and there are now about 2500 men in the arsenal grounds subject to the orders of the Secretary of War. Other companies will be received to-morrow. It is thought that the entire four regiments, asked for by the President, will be raised in this county, notwithstanding the refusal of Gov. Jackson to comply with the requisition.

At Frankfort, Ky., a company of 113 volunteers for the Secessionist army, were attacked on the 22d by the citizens, and got away with difficulty. Great excitement prevailed, and threats were made to tear up the track. The citizens declare that no more Secession troops shall pass through that place.

The Far South.—*New Orleans, April 24th.*—The war fever here is raging intensely, as it is also in all parts of the State, and in Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Georgia, and other cities and towns in the Confederate States. Indeed, so extensive are the preparations for the coming and inevitable conflict, that everything in the way of business is lost sight of, and thousands are arranging their personal effects in anticipation of the worst.

Scarcity of Provisions in the South.—We learn, says a Cincinnati paper, from good authority, that when Gen. Pillow telegraphed from Nashville to Montgomery that he could raise ten thousand volunteers to join the Southern army, he was informed that the troops were not desirable unless accompanied with provisions. This shows where the pinch is in the Cotton States. We learn also that the most pressing orders for provisions are received in this city from the extreme South every day, and that for some time past.

Treason baffled in the North.—A brigantine, with 8000 kegs of powder on board, which left New York in December for the South, was driven back providentially by a storm; and, upon re-entering the port, was seized by the authorities. A Southern officer, in command of the U. S. survey vessel Varina, attempted to make off with his vessel from Brooklyn navy-yard; but the crew suspecting something wrong, succeeded in arresting her movements, and she now lies in the stream. A great number of seizures of arms, accoutrements, provisions, &c., for the South, have been made in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati.

Activity of Pennsylvania.—Seven thousand more than the requisition demanded by the President have been accepted by the Governor from the actual force and pressure of the public will. More than 20,000 men have offered their services, and have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning; for it is evident that Pennsylvania will have to make up the deficiency of Virginia and Maryland. The sewing operations at the Girard House and the Arsenal, in Philadelphia, are going on with rapidity. By Saturday ten thousand suits were made, and by Monday they would adorn the backs of the volunteers. Among the great number of ladies who have volunteered their services to aid in the sewing of the military clothing at the Girard House, are three grand-daughters of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary memory.

Washington.—The concentration of interest upon the national capital, during the past two weeks, has been intense beyond description, and raised to a height far surpassing what was ever previously felt, when, by the action of the Baltimore mob, all direct communication with it was cut off. We suppose the feelings of an agonized parent, who has been compelled to leave a child behind in a burning building, with staircases destroyed, and fiendish men putting ladders, and means of access to the building, out of his reach, as he vainly strives to rescue the child, somewhat represent the feelings of the people towards the beleaguered capital. Reinforcements in any great numbers did not begin to reach it, until the 25th, leaving such an ample opportunity of attack by Virginia Secessionists as they would not have been slow, under such leaders as Henry A. Wise, Roger A. Pryor, and others, to have used, had it not been for the destruction by the U. S. troops of Harper's Ferry Arsenal, with its stand of arms, and the scuttling and burning of the ships in the Norfolk navy-yard, which they doubtless intended to use against the capital. Among the most valuable property destroyed at the navy-yard, were the line-of-battle ship *New York,* on the stocks; *Merrimac,* first class screw; *Germantown,* sloop-of-war, just ready for sea; *Plymouth* and *Dolphin,* brigs; also the ship of the line *Pennsylvania;* and *Columbia* and *Potomac,* frigates; *Columbus* and *Delaware,* liners, all of the last named being hulks and nearly worthless.

The following extracts from a Washington letter, give an idea of the means employed to enable the few brave men there to hold their positions if attacked:—

All Saturday night, the 20th, movable barricades were being constructed for the protection of the lower story of the Treasury Department, which have since been completed. The material used is four-inch plank. Sand-bag barricades, the best in the world, have been prepared to be used on the steps of the Department porticos, should that be necessary. At least five hundred troops of regulars and volunteers bivouac there nightly now, so stationed as they can defend it against a storming party of thousands, the building being well nigh a thorough fortification in its strength of construction.

A telegraphic wire has been carried into the Executive mansion, connecting with the main lines to the various sections of the country.

There is a great demand for flour this morning, and the prices have gone up from $7.50 to $12, according to grade. Some of the merchants say they have none except for their own family use.

The Steamship Persia.—Agents for the Purchase of Arms.—NEW YORK, April 24th.—The steamship Persia, which was to have sailed to-day, has been detained till to-morrow, to carry out despatches from Lord Lyons to the British Government. Among her passengers are Commodore Aulick, the Swedish Minister, Hon. J. F. Morse, of Maine, and the agents of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, who go to England to purchase arms for those States. The arming of the light draft fleet for the coming blockade, commenced April 24th, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

War News of Friday Last.—Annapolis and the Junction.—Baltimore papers of Thursday say: The General Government succeeded, the morning of the preceding day, in opening telegraphic communication between Washington and Annapolis.

The Maryland companies, which had been stationed at the junction, and on the line of the railway, had to recruit, or had moved to the county roads to oppose the passage of the Northern troops.

The Annapolis Railroad was in possession of the Northern troops, which were arriving at Annapolis, and they were being transported by rail to Washington—without opposition, as far as has been heard from.

A despatch from the operator at the Annapolis junction, received at the Camden station, shortly after noon, yesterday, stated that the northern troops had left Annapolis, five thousand strong, or more, and were then approaching the Junction. They kept the railroad track, and had dragoon pickets and cannon, with several howitzers, and were moving in regular columns, extending over a mile in length. The body includes the Seventh Regiment of New York. The column was expected to reach the capital last evening. As far as known, there was no interruption to their passage.

In Baltimore, flour has risen to sixteen dollars per barrel—the same per ton for coal. Orders have been issued by the authorities, forbidding any provisions to leave the city. The election in that city, held on the 24th, for members of the State Legislature, was a mere form. The *Press* says: "Baltimore has, as a general thing, been remarkable for the novelty of its elections, and for the singular and energetic influences under which they have been conducted. This last election is remarkable, even for that city. The total vote cast in all the wards is but 9,249, electing ten representatives pledged to secession. To this ticket there was no opposition—as "opposition" there is no longer a question of franchise, but one of life and liberty. The total vote cast at the recent Presidential election in November was 30,148."

A number of fugitives from Baltimore now in this city held a meeting on Thursday last, and measures were taken for their relief, as they were in a destitute condition. How far the mob and lower classes in that city are to be held exclusively responsible for the recent outrages, appears from the following remarks made by one of these fugitives, who said: "I saw several prominent merchants of the city carrying large anchors on to the railroad track."

Troops Reaching Washington.—From Friday, April 19th, when the Ringgold Artillery, from Reading, Pa., with other forces from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, entered the Capital, until Thursday, the 25th, the gallant volunteers who followed them were struggling to surmount the obstacles which treacherous Marylanders laid in their way to the Capital. The famous "Seventh," of New York, arrived at Annapolis on Monday, where the Eighth, of Massachusetts, had preceded them a few hours. But the road from Annapolis having been torn up in several places, they were delayed until Wednesday, when they took up the line of march to Annapolis Junction. From this point, which they reached on Thursday morning, the 25th, they were rapidly transferred by rail to Washington, and from the time of their arrival, as they left sufficient force at Annapolis and along the Railroad to guard against further outrage, it was felt that the way to the national Capital was opened once more, and that the city was free from danger. On Saturday, the 27th, it is reported that there were 25,000 troops in Washington.

Baltimore and Maryland.—The most indisputable evidences have been received of a powerful reaction of public sentiment in Baltimore. The Stars and Stripes are flying in many conspicuous places again. The Legislature of the State will not pass an ordinance of secession,—but only to arm the State.

Gallant Exploit of Illinois Volunteers.—Acting under orders from the President of the United States, an expedition of Illinois volunteers crossed over to St. Louis on the night of the 25th, advanced upon the Federal Arsenal at St. Louis, and brought away immense stores of artillery, ammunition, and small arms, which had been stored at that post by the Government.

Among the articles recovered, were twenty-one thousand stand of small arms, and a park of artillery.

More Troops from Pennsylvania.—A requisition from the General Government was received on the 28th of April, through the hands of General Patterson, for twenty-one more regiments—twenty infantry, and one cavalry—making a total for Pennsylvania of thirty-eight regiments — twenty-nine thousand five hundred men.

Application for filling all this contingent have already been filed at the Adjutant General's office, save for four regiments, giving a chance for Philadelphians.

A Decided Answer.—A deputation of sixteen Virginians and eight Marylanders visited the President on Monday, the 21st, and demanded a cessation of hostilities until after the session of Congress. Mr. Lincoln, of course, declined the proposition. One of the deputation said that 75,000 Marylanders would contest the passage of troops over her soil, to which the President replied that he presumed there was room enough on her soil to bury 75,000 men.

The Governor of Delaware has called out troops for the defence of the State, leaving it optional with them to muster for the Government. A regiment will be furnished the government from Wilmington alone if necessary. Delaware is all right.

A telegram from Richmond tells us that *"the Secessionists celebrated the passage of the act of Secession by the Convention, by placing a negro astride the statue of Washington in the Capitol,"* as a type of the new order of things. A more appropriate emblem could not have been devised. "A negro astride the statue of WASHINGTON" exactly expresses *modern* Virginia, where the breeding of slaves for sale engrosses the greater part of the capital, and is the chief source of revenue of the people.

Virginia and the South.—The Eastern section of this State has welcomed to her borders the leaders in the Southern rebellion. Alex. H. Stephens was at Richmond on Monday night, where he was serenaded by the people, and made a speech. He was not so furious for seizing the Capital as when at a greater distance from it. In Wheeling, measures are being taken for a meeting of the North-western counties of Virginia, on the 13th of May, with a view to division from the rest of the State. Andrew Johnson, United States Senator from Tennessee, passed through Lynchburg on the 21st of April, on his way from Washington to Tennessee. A large crowd assembled and groaned at him, and offered every indignity, including pulling his nose. Every effort was made to get him off the cars. *The Arsenal at Fayetteville* has been seized by the North Carolina banditti. It was well stored with arms taken from the North by the traitor Floyd, last summer. It is said there were about seventy thousand stand in the arsenal.

Ex-President Buchanan's Views of the War.—Ex-President Buchanan entertains no idea of leaving for Europe. It is well known, among his personal friends, that he warmly espouses the cause of the North, and that he will pass the remainder of his days at Wheatland. His nephew has enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment.

The Result of the War Prejudged by the South.—It is a certain and significant fact that, when a Southerner wishes to place his wife and children in safety, he sends them NORTH. Exchanges are in favor of the North, and capital from the South is finding its way thither for safety. In Virginia, while their own paper is at twenty-five per cent. discount, Northern funds are reported as at a premium, actually worth more than gold, as being more easily and safely transportable to Northern cities.

The Frigate Niagara, which has been away from the country for several months, returned to Boston a few days ago, and the men then learned, for the first time, of the terrible change which had come over the face of things in their country since they left it in all its glory, proud to bear its flag to the remotest seas as an emblem of power and grandeur unsurpassed in the world. It is said that they wept when the news was communicated to them, as well they might.

The oath of allegiance was tendered to them, upon which some half a dozen Southern officers resigned. One of them, Lieutenant Brown, was arrested by the police for causing a disturbance, by uttering treasonable sentiments. He was conveyed to the receiving ship Ohio for safety.

Vermont.—MONTPELIER, April 25.—The Government to-day signed the bill just passed, appropriating $1,000,000 to the War Fund.

A Thrilling Incident at Camp Curtin.—AN AMERICAN EAGLE SURVEYS THE CAMP.—One of the most thrilling incidents connected with the military operations of the day, took place at Camp Curtin on Saturday afternoon, the 26th. A number of persons were engaged in raising the Stars and Stripes over the main building, used as the headquarters of the officers, and, just as everything was in readiness and the men had seized the halyard to run up the flag, a large EAGLE, came from no one knew where, hovered over the flag, and sailed majestically over the encampment while the flag was run up! Thousands of eyes were upturned in a moment, and as the noble bird looked down, the cheers of three thousand men rent the air. Never was such ovation paid the "Imperial Bird of Jove." It lingered for a few minutes, apparently not a particle frightened at the terrific noise, then, cleaving the air with his pinions, he disappeared in the horizon. In the days of the Roman Republic this would have been looked upon as a glorious omen, and we do not see why we should not look upon it as such now. Never was an incident looked upon with more favor. It sent a patriotic thrill through every heart that witnessed it, and every heart seemed to be animated with the deepest feeling of patriotism and devotion to the flag of our Union.—*Harrisburgh Union.*

Items of Tuesday.—The Government, through Secretary Cameron, has expressed its approval, and tendered its thanks to Major Anderson and his men.—Privateers are reported to have been seen off New Bedford, Massachusetts.—The Administration has notified Governor Letcher that one step in advance from Richmond will cause a speedy invasion of Virginia from the West.—Forty thousand additional recruits are called for three years' service, twenty-five thousand for five years' service, and eighteen thousand seamen for the same term; making a total of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand troops.—Baltimore is said to be entirely rescued from mob rule, and to be strongly for the Union; and the State Legislature in session at Fredericksburg has given very decided evidence of a Union spirit.—General Harney was arrested by the secessionists of Virginia at Harper's Ferry on the 26th, and seemed very little displeased at the event.—Five thousand persons are said to have escaped from the South into Pennsylvania by one Railroad, alone, during the past two weeks.

Married.

WILSON—SHOURTS. On the 20th of April, by the Rev. Thos. Brainerd, D. D., Mr. CHARLES A. SHOURTS to Miss LIZZIE C. WILSON.

WRIGHT—ROBSON. On the 22d of April, by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., Mr. THOMAS ROBSON, Jr., to Miss JENNIE E. WRIGHT.

GIVEN—DICKSON. On the 24th of April, by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM DICKSON to Miss LYDIA GIVEN.

NOTICES.

Notice.—The Committee of Arrangements request Commissioners, who expect to attend the meeting of the General Assembly, (at Syracuse,) to forward their names and post-office addresses to Hon. I. S. SPENCER without delay.

To those who will comply with this request, places will be assigned and letters of introduction sent before they leave home.

Any who do not send their names in season, will be provided with places on their application to the committee at the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church. In behalf of the Committee,

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TESTIMONIALS.

[Letter of March 21st, 1861, from J. Meredith Read, Jr., Adjutant General State of New York:]

"I have examined, with some care, Major Gilham's Work, and have no hesitation in recommending it to the favorable notice of Military men throughout the State. It is characterized by great clearness and simplicity of style, and contains an infinite variety of information of great value to all interested in Military subjects."

[Extract from Letter of March 12th, 1861, from William A. Pond, Lieutenant Colonel 7th Regiment National Guards, New York:]

"The publication of Gilham's Military Manual, at this particular time, cannot fail to be of great benefit to the Militia of the whole country. I hope to see a copy in the hands of every man attached to the Uniformed Militia of this State."

[Extract from Letter of March 12th, 1861, from Alexander Shaler, Major, Seventh Regiment National Guards, New York:]

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FORT COLUMBUS, NEW YORK HARBOR, JAN. 6, 1861.

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EDWARD JOHNSON, Major U. S. Army."

[Extract of Letter of March 13th, 1861, from Alfred Sully, Captain of Second Infantry, United States Army.]

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