American Presbyterian
AND
Genesee Evangelist.

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THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND GENESEE EVANGELIST,

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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TERMS.

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Religious Intelligence.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

Elisha Taylor Dead.—A correspondent of the *Evangelist* says of this event:—

In the midst of these disturbances a good man has gone to his rest. Many Christians in Central New York as well as in Northern Ohio, know the name of Elisha Taylor. He has been identified with the city of Cleveland from its early settlement, and as a leading Christian and Elder in the Presbyterian Church, an uncompromising opposer of iniquity in every shape, and a large and wise giver to every worthy object, he has left a track of blessings behind him which will long be bright in the memory of us all. He dies in a good old age, and was the senior Elder in the Euclid street church. He has "served his generation by the will of God, and is fallen asleep." [Mr. Taylor was one of the originators of the Church Erection Fund, and was always looked up to with respect in the councils of our church.]

Patriotism and Piety in Northern Ohio.—The same correspondent writes:—Northern Ohio is rallying strongly to the defence of the Government. About four thousand volunteers are in camp in Cleveland, and fresh troops arrive every day. It is remarkable, thus far, that this strong excitement of popular and patriotic feeling has not seemed to abate, in the minds of our churches or congregations, their sensibility to religious truth. The two months past have witnessed some very powerful revivals in this vicinity, and the spirit of prayerfulness and of attention to personal religion has seemed to be widely on the increase. The volunteers from this region are very generally men of character. They are, many of them, going about this business in solemn earnest, and they have no intention of leaving the work half done. They are resolved that this conflict shall be the last one with secession, and with the entire system of American Slavery, as a political despotism, and it behooves the powers that be to understand that whatever they may be thinking of, the people will not stop short of this result. There is a conscience behind each musket, and a religious devotion nerving each right arm. It would be no strange thing if it should prove at last that many a young man began a Christian life in that hour, when, urged by a voice within, he gave himself to the defence of his country. Divine service is performed in the camp by some one of our clergymen every evening.

Acts of Presbyteries.—IOWA CITY, at its recent meeting, unanimously adopted a paper recommending the adoption of a distinct line of home missionary policy on the part of our church, changing the style of the committee in charge from "Church Extension Committee" to that of "Committee on Home Missions." A Committee of NEWARK Presbytery reported the organization of a German Church in Newark, which is at present under the charge of Rev. Hermann Bielfeld, formerly of the Classis of the Reformed Dutch Church, of New York. Presbytery also received under its care the First Church at Mendham, and its worthy pastor, Rev. David Magie, Jr., son of Rev. Dr. Magie, of Elizabeth; and licensed Messrs. James Robertson and Isaac R. Caldwell. CATSKILL gave, as its judgment, that the interests of Christ's cause would, in the work of Home Missions, be better promoted by the several bodies acting separately for themselves as independent denominations, who are nevertheless bound together by the common ties of Christian fellowship and union. It also approved of the *Revised plan of Education.* DUBUQUE approved the plan of education submitted by the Assembly's Committee. The subject of Home Missions was the occasion of an animated discussion, and the opinion was decided that our church should assume, at the earliest practical moment, the support and control of its own home missionary associations. This, it was believed, the exigencies of the times required.

Commissioners to General Assembly.—OTTAWA.—Rev. Charles H. Force and Elder Milo Tuttle. IOWA CITY.—Rev. Isaac W. Atherton and Elder Jas. G. Irwin, principals. ROCKAWAY.—The Rev. Joel Campbell and Elder Samuel B. Halsey. NEWARK.—Rev. James Hoyt and Rev. T. S. Brown, and Messrs. James B. Sayre and Jacob Johnson, Elders. CATSKILL.—Rev. Lyman Gilbert, D.D., and Ziba Whitlesey, Elder in the First Church of Durham. ST. LOUIS.—Rev. Dr. Nelson and Elder F. E. Robinson. PITTSBURGH.—Rev. H. Kendall, D.D., and Elder L. R. Livingston. DES MOINES.—Rev. A. Johnson and Elder Dr. I. I. Denman. DUBUQUE.—Rev. J. H. Trowbridge and Elder J. R. Stillman. COLDWATER.—Rev. James Knox and Elder A. H. Hicks, of Three Rivers. DAKOTAH.—Rev. M. N. Adams and Elder W. P. McMasters.

Clerical Changes, Calls, &c.—REV. BENJAMIN FENN, recently of Edinburgh, Ohio, has accepted an invitation to take the pastoral charge of the church in Nelson, Portage county, Ohio. Mr. Fenn returns to the people of his first charge. MR. S. HARRIS HYDE was ordained to the Gospel Ministry, by the Presbytery of St. Louis, on the 24th of April, and installed pastor of the Rock Hill Church, near Webster Station, ten miles west of St. Louis. REV. F. M. DIMMICK, of Omaha city, Nebraska, was received from the Presbytery of Cincinnati and his church was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Des Moines. REV. J. H. WILSON was received by the Presbytery of Hamilton, Ohio, April 24th, from the Presbytery of Cayuga. Prof. Wilson has charge of the Department of Natural Sciences in Farmers' College, Cincinnati, and preaches Sabbath mornings to Mt. Pleasant Church. JOHN P. WILLIAMSON, who, last fall, commenced laboring as a missionary of the American Board among the Dahkotahs, at the Lower Sioux Agency, was ordained by the Dahkotah Presbytery at its session of April last. REV. H. DEXTER has removed to Pavilion, Genesee county, N. Y., where he has been preaching for a year past. Correspondents will please take notice.

Revivals.—Thirty-six members were admitted to the membership of the FIRST CHURCH, CHICAGO, on a recent Sabbath, twenty-six of them being received on profession of their faith. These are a portion of the fruits of the religious interest which has been enjoyed by this church for the last few months. They were all adults, the most of them being heads of families. The Narrative of the State of Religion in Catskill Presbytery showed some most precious fruits of the working of the Spirit. The FIRST CHURCH OF DURHAM, Rev. E. L. Boing's, more especially than any others, has been blessed with the outpouring of the Spirit. Quite a large number have been led to indulge a hope in Christ, and the pastor thinks he may hope that thirty, or more, have really passed from death unto life. Unto God be all praise. The Church at THREE RIVERS, MICHIGAN, under the care of Rev. I. A. Ranney, is in a very prosperous condition. It reports an addition of twelve received on profession.

News of the Week.

NEWS OF THE STRUGGLE.

As a consequence of the vigorous policy of the President, and the united and overwhelming response of the powerful North to his summons, we find the Southern people giving evidence of hesitancy in their mad career, while in Baltimore and Maryland the reaction against opposing the Government is fully established. But an example must be made of the arch-conspirators there, as well as all over the rebellious district. On April 30th, three spontaneous Union meetings were held in different sections of Baltimore. They were well attended. Straight-out Union resolutions were adopted in favor of sustaining the Government, expressing approbation for the course pursued by General Scott, and the determination to maintain the honor of the national flag. The *National Intelligencer* of the 30th ultimo announces that both Houses of the Legislature of Maryland last night passed a resolution affirming the right of the General Government to march troops through Maryland without hinderance, to go to the defence of the National Capital.

In Virginia there probably exists no small degree of overawed Union sentiment. A gentleman holding an official position in Washington, who arrived there after one week's stay in Virginia, communicated the important fact that the vote against Secession in the secret session of the Virginia Convention was fully fifty, and not sixteen, as reported. This information was derived from a prominent member of the Convention. And Governor Letcher has ordered volunteers to wait until summoned before coming to Richmond, and has appointed officers to see that Northern vessels heretofore seized are restored to their owners. Missouri and Kentucky are probably beyond the reach of any higher degree of Secession fever, and will have the good sense to stay where they are. St. Louis furnishes several regiments to the National Government.

The reaction, too, is visible in the case of such army and navy officers as had hastily resigned. It is stated by those who have reliable information, that the applications to get back into the service from naval officers who had resigned from various causes before the present crisis, including a large number from the South, exceed the current resignations.

It helps the reaction in Maryland not a little that the Virginia forces at Harper's Ferry have not sufficiently respected her rights as a sovereign State. The citizens of Weverton, Frederick county, Maryland, have sent a message to Governor Hicks, complaining of the outrages of these troops in searching the private dwellings of Marylanders for arms, and praying the adoption of suitable measures to prevent their repetition.

More recent advices from the legislature at Fredericksburg show that while Secession is not seriously contemplated by the Maryland Legislature, a captious spirit towards the National Government prevails, and the marching and stationing of troops in and through her borders is regarded with a suspicious eye, as if the power of our Government could or would be employed against any but traitors, which, indeed, we doubt not, many of the existing legislature are in heart.

Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, in charging the Grand Jury, called their attention particularly to the attack of the mob on the military on the 19th, that the guilty may be brought to punishment.

His whole charge was a fearless and patriotic appeal for the restoration of order, and for the meting out of justice to those concerned in the terrible affray. He said:

"The very existence of society depends upon your faithful discharge of the duty now devolved upon you. . . . Your investigation is not to be confined to the occurrences of that day alone. You will inquire whether there was pre-concert and preparation, and by whom! You are bound to present those who aided in the destruction of the railroad, prevented the safe march of the troops, and assisted in impeding their passage. At the same time, it is your duty to inquire whether any of our own citizens were, without justification or provocation, fired upon by the troops and killed."

Washington City.—Reporters and letter-writers, and in fact all persons not accustomed to military movements, readily fall into error as to the number of troops, and are certain, without some experience, to over-estimate them. The number of troops in Washington was represented as twenty-five thousand more than a week ago. In all probability it does not exceed that number now. But, from the arrival of the 7th New York Regiment, and the completed opening of the route by Annapolis two weeks ago, the Capital was felt to be safe. The following are given as probably well founded opinions of the position of the Cabinet and of the designs they cherish. One thing we know with certainty, that newspaper-reporters are not made the confidants of the Cabinet, nor are editors consulted as to the proper policy to be pursued, or the best mode of prosecuting the campaign.

Advices from WASHINGTON assure us that the Government is fully determined on war—an active and aggressive war, to vindicate the power and dignity of the United States. Mr. Lincoln has long been strongly in favor of this policy, and so have Messrs. Blair, Chase, and Cameron. Messrs. Seward and Welles at first dissented, but have at length yielded to the general voice of the people. In allusion to the recent attacks in the newspapers upon the Administration, Mr. Lincoln said: "We can afford to pass them by with the dying words of the Massachusetts statesman, 'We still live!' I am sure they don't worry me any, and I reckon they don't benefit the parties who write them." The Gov. of Virginia is informed by Gen. Scott that as soon as the Federal authorities are apprized of any aggressive movement of the Confederate or Virginia troops, the United States forces will at once advance upon Richmond and Norfolk. [We give this as we find it; but would a wise General, such as we believe Scott to be, parley thus with one who is working into the hands of the enemy?—there are no "ifs" in military intercourse.]

Notwithstanding the large number of troops in Washington, and although many of them are permitted to have free range of the streets during the day, nothing whatever approaching to even a slight disturbance of the peace has occurred in any locality.

More recently, the New York Zouaves have been guilty of some minor disturbances.

Information has been received at this city that twenty-five thousand stand of Minnie rifles will be forwarded by certain parties in Toronto. WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WANTS.—The *U. S. Gazette*, of this city, which appears to be very well posted, says:

"First, they want and will fight for the undisputed command of the whole Atlantic and Gulf coast of the Union, as well as of our Pacific States and territories. Until they were prepared to assert and maintain this they did not care to begin any active measures which might induce the enemy to do mischief. Second, they will not be content to have the commerce and navigation of the Mississippi condemned to manacles. They will own the whole vast river system of the West, if they have to cover its waters with navies and guns, and cause its banks to bristle with armies and batteries. Third, they will keep the whole of the national territories at all hazards, and no matter what may be the cost of life or treasure. They will not part with an acre of it, and will make good their claims at the point of the bayonet, not only at the South, but at the West, and wherever battle may be offered. They will take and hold these territories with the strong arm of power, and those who embark in any attempt to seize any part of them will meet armies and batteries, and the iron storm of death. Fourth, whatever be the future, they will demonstrate that the United States, so far from being a weak, irresolute, imbecile or helpless league of loosely tied States, form a strong, compact, resolute, powerful NATION, with the resources and the strength to maintain their actual supremacy as the dominant power of this continent."

Plan of the Campaign.—If Jeff. Davis should be weak enough to concentrate all his forces for an attack on Washington, the majority of the South will be overrun and subjugated by great armies acting from Pensacola toward Montgomery, from Indianola, through Texas and Louisiana, northeastward, from Cairo down the Mississippi, from Ohio and Pittsburg through western Virginia, and from Maryland down the sea board.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Piracy on the Mississippi River.—The navigation of the Mississippi river is becoming very precarious. The rebels are seizing Northern vessels and confiscating stores intended for the use of the Government.

Cannot Die.—Dr. R. J. Breckenridge said not long since, in reference to the nefarious attempt to destroy the nation:

"They who know the past of human affairs, and they who reflect on that eternal logic which is of the essence of things and events, know that a nation like this *cannot die.* It is hardly possible to conceive how it can *ever be murdered;* but *die* it cannot. It would be as easy to conceive that France could be blotted from the map of Europe as one of its greatest nations, and restored to the condition it occupied before its conquest by Cæsar, as to conceive of the American nation being annihilated, its sublime career cut short, its boundless possessions parcelled out, and an ignominious retinue of numberless aristocracies, democracies, dukedoms, and principalities permanently filling its seat of empire and of glory."

What this eminent man demonstrated by argument, is now proven over again by the inexorable logic of facts. The process will be a very costly one, but the result is as sure as the finger of the Almighty. The great American nation can neither die nor be murdered.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Colored Men fought for the liberty and independence of America during the Revolution.—The *Historical Magazine* gives the following account of some of their services: (Vol. 3, 1819, page 253) "The black regiment distinguished itself greatly at Red Bank, and claimed the honor of having been the first to stand and repel a British charge of bayonets."

During the war of 1812, with England, there was a company of colored volunteers in Philadelphia. Colored sailors did good service in the navy. The filibusters of New Orleans are now raising colored companies. What impropriety can there be in our defending ourselves by the same means?—*Press.*

The Congress of the Confederate States met at Montgomery on the 29th of April. Jeff. Davis' message takes the ground that the Confederacy is an independent nation, and talks very largely of the certainty of their success in the war proclaimed by the "free States." He insists that the South desires only to be let alone and acknowledged as independent; of the contemplated attack on Washington, not a word was said, if the reports which have been allowed to reach us are correct.

Southern News.—A Mobile paper of the 27th ult., says:

"GEORGE DASHIEL, of this city, who returned from Virginia last night by the one o'clock train, says the Memphis *Appeal* of the 25th, reports that no doubt exists there of Gen. Scott's resignation. He says that the Virginia Convention received assurances from him in writing that he would resign in case of the secession of that State, about a week ago!

"He further learned from a United States Army officer, who had just tendered his resignation and left Washington city two or three days since, that Scott had not only resigned, but *was held as a prisoner of war and not allowed to leave the city.*—The officer alluded to was a resident of East Tennessee, and was on his return home!!"

Fort Pickens was successfully reinforced on the 16th of April, by the Atlantic, and on the 19th, by the Illinois, with men, flying artillery, provisions, horses, and munitions of war.

Slaughter at Fort Moultrie.—A number of independent reports reach us of the slaughter Major Anderson's guns accomplished at Fort Moultrie; there is still great doubt of their reliability. The captain of a vessel, hailing from a Virginia port, which lay at a wharf near Fort Moultrie, has reached New York city. He states that on Sabbath night "SIXTY dead bodies were carried across his deck to the land;" that both he and his first mate saw and counted them; that on Monday night "forty dead bodies were carried out at one time, and sixty at another."

Western Virginia True to the Union.—The *Press* says: "Virginia is not Florida, nor yet South Carolina. Her brave sons in the Pan Handle will fight the tyrants of the tide-water to the last. They will, as I predicted, refuse to yield to the decree of Secession, and have already, in defiance of Letcher and Wise, enrolled twenty-six hundred men for the Government, who will reach us over the Pennsylvania Central, by way of the Ohio River. Rather than yield, they will demand re-admission into the Union as a separate State."

Several fugitives from Fairfield county, Virginia, originally New Yorkers, but for the last sixteen years farmers in that vicinity, have arrived in Philadelphia. These gentlemen represent things as being in a horrible condition, and state that every Northern and Eastern man will be compelled to leave the State or suffer the confiscation of his property. It is their intention to make their homes in New York State.

Spy Arrested.—The following is but one of a number of similar incidents proving the activity of the Government agents:

The captain of the Sixty-ninth arrested a SPY on Monday night, at the Annapolis junction. He was just from Montgomery, and had important papers with him. He gave his name as Henry Granval, a brother of Granval, of Hoboken, killed by a Cuban some time ago.

Capture of 450 United States Troops by the Texans.—NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—Colonel Van Dorn, with eight hundred Texas troops, captured four hundred and fifty United States troops, under Major F. Sibley, who were at Indianola, and attempted to escape in two fishing vessels. Colonel Van Dorn pursued them in three small steamers, and shortly after their route seawardly was cut off by a steamer from Galveston, with one hundred and twenty men and three pieces of artillery.

Government Espionage at Cairo.—At Cairo, the most important strategetical point in the West, two or three thousand soldiers have promptly been posted. They will see that neither the Ohio nor the Mississippi be made tributary to the plans of the rebels. The steamer C. E. Hillman was stopped by these troops, and eight hundred kegs of powder, one hundred tons of lead, nine cases of guns, and several boxes of pistols, bound for Tennessee, confiscated. On board the steamer J. D. Perry there were seized twenty-five kegs lead, eight kegs shot, and thirty bundles lead—all destined for Memphis.

A Mr. Greiner has been seized and held to bail in $10,000 in this city, on charge of aiding in the capture of Fort Pulaski, near Savannah. The prosecuting officer said: "The Court must have judicial knowledge that the United States were now engaged in attempting to restore the courts of law in the revolted States, and this Court must presume that within some reasonable period the courts of the United States will again be open in Georgia, and it was his duty, as prosecuting officer, to ask that the defendant be held."

More Swindling.—Governor Brown, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the payment of debts due Northern creditors until after the termination of hostilities.

The blockading force, under Captain Stringham, will consist of at least fifty war vessels, accompanied by sufficient steam transports for the accommodation of a land force twenty thousand strong. Thus it will prove sufficient to make an efficient blockade of any inlet on the Southern coast into which any vessel drawing six feet of water might, otherwise, enter.

Second Proclamation by the President.—WASHINGTON, May 3d.—The following document has just been issued by the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution, and the preservation of the National Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th day of April, in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm, and the details of enrollment and organization will be made known through the Department of War.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men, the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment for not less than one, nor more than three, years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteer and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as that body assembles.

In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Items.—Major Anderson, unexpectedly, passed through Philadelphia on Friday, the 3d, on his way to Washington.—The number of volunteers offered in this State exceeds the quota required by fifty thousand.—Captain Meigs recently returned to Washington from his expedition to Fort Pickens, says it is so reinforced and otherwise strengthened as to make its reduction utterly impossible for six months, for which time it is well provisioned.—Most of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are said to be Disunionists, and they have certainly afforded aid to the rebels, and suffered their trains to be searched by them; but last week the growing strength of the Government so wrought upon them that they volunteered to it the use of their machinery.—An immense order has been issued by the Government to General James, the inventor of the rifled cannon, for rifling a number of heavy guns, and for supplying them with his celebrated ball.—On the other hand, it is said that the utmost activity prevails at the Tredegar iron works, Va., with a large increase of employees, and that they are turning out three of the largest columbiads and six smaller pieces per week.—Judge Jessup, at the head of a company of Susquehanna volunteers, reached Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, last week.—It seems very probable, from the movements of the rebels, that they intended to make a demonstration upon Cairo.—Judge Campbell, the Alabama judge of the Supreme Court, has at length resigned.—Louisiana is said to be very slow in furnishing her quota to the Southern rebel army, and the reason assigned is that the planters and farmers fear a rising of the slaves.—Governor Denison, of Ohio, has already received an offer of service from more than seventy thousand men.—The PRESBYTERY OF CHARLESTON declines to send delegates to the Assembly in Philadelphia.—The damage done on the Railroads leading from the North into Baltimore is being repaired without opposition.—General Scott is out daily among the troops, active, energetic, and jovial, and alights from his carriage with the agility of a youth. ITEMS OF TUESDAY.—General Scott and staff, voluntarily, renewed their oath of allegiance to the Government yesterday.—The outrageous conduct of the secessionists in the Maryland Legislature has caused one grand burst of indignation all over Cecil county, and throughout the State.—At a recent election in Louisville, Kentucky, the Union majority was from six to eight thousand votes.—Full four regiments of volunteers have been mustered into the U. S. service at St. Louis.

The Cabinet a Unit.—The agents of the Associated Press say:

"WASHINGTON, May 5th.—It is not considered for the public advantage that the erroneous statements of the proceedings in the councils of the Administration should go abroad. The assertion that the Secretaries of State and of the Navy have differed from their colleagues and from the President,—wavering when others were firm and energetic, are without foundation. Equally untrue are the reports circulated in other quarters that the Secretary of the Treasury differs in the same manner from the President or other members of the Cabinet."

Cairo.—An attack on this place is supposed to be meditated by troops at Memphis under the command of General Pillow.

Colonel Prentiss, the commanding officer at this point, has just received the following despatch from three prominent citizens of Cincinnati:

"General Pillow has several steamers ready at Memphis. He meditates an immediate attack on Cairo."

To which Colonel Prentiss replied:

"Let him come. He will learn to dig a ditch on the right side. I am ready."

General Harney all Right.—The newspapers having circulated numerous reports affecting the loyalty of General Harney, that officer has published to the world a bold and manly letter defining his position. He delares that he has followed the flag of the Union for forty years, and that he will serve the Government which has cherished and honored him as long as he draws breath. Secession he deems to be universal anarchy, and regarding such a course as full of danger to Missouri, he implores his fellow citizens of that State to sustain the Union. The words of this veteran soldier will be gladly read by every patriot in the land.

Privateering in the South.—The Daniel Webster (steamship,) running from New Orleans *via* Havana to New York, escaped seizure when going up the Mississippi by promptly turning and hastening away, without landing her passengers, on the 24th ultimo.

Letters of marque were issued on the 29th ultimo, and the Calhoun, Webb, and Matagorda were ready for instant service, and are now probably cruising in the Gulf.

The Maryland Legislature would be Secession if they dared. They have had a public Safety Bill under consideration, which if passed, would have placed the State in the hands of the South; but such a clamor has been raised in Baltimore and other parts of the State, that the bill was re-committed, and will probably be lost. Only the presence and manifest power of the Government in and around them holds them in check, and the character of the would-be leaders of the State politics is becoming fully understood and guarded against by the Government.

Secretary Seward's Instructions to our New Minister to France.—The following is the concluding portion of this document:

In the unofficial conversation, Mr. Faulkner says that he himself expressed the opinion that force would not be resorted to, to coerce the so-called seceding States into submission to the Federal authority, and that the only solution of the difficulties would be found in such modifications of the constitutional compact as would invite the seceding States back into the Union, or a peaceable acquiescence in the assertion of their claim to a separate sovereignty. The time when these questions had pertinency or plausibility has passed away. The United States waited patiently while their authority was defied in turbulent assemblies and in sedilious preparations, willing to hope that the mediation offered on all sides would conciliate and induce the disaffected parties to return to a better mind. But the case is now altogether changed. The insurgents have instituted a revolution, with open, flagrant, and deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the Union. The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity. The constitutional remedies for all the complaints of the insurgents are still open to them, and will remain so; but, on the other hand, the land and naval forces of the UNION have been put into activity to restore the Federal authority—and to save the Union from danger.

You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making known to the French government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be, any or the least idea existing in this government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever. There will be here only one nation and one government, and there will be the same Republic and the same Constitution that has already survived a dozen national changes, and changes of Government in almost every other country, and these will stand hereafter, as they now are, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the eve of your departure the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of the national government, and the lavish devotion of the National Treasury to this great cause. Tell M. Thouvenel, then, with the highest consideration and good feeling, that a thought of the dissolution of the Union, peacefully or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

To Wm. L. Dayton, Esq., &c.

The Kentucky Regiment.—WASHINGTON, May 4th.—The Kentucky delegation that came here to offer the services of two regiments to the Government, resolved to-night to request the Secretary of War to authorize the formation of a brigade, and place Major Anderson in command.

Married.

HOWES—COLLINS—At Albion, N. Y., on the evening of the 24th of April by Rev. O. C. Beardsley, Mr. HENRY A. HOWES and Miss LIBBIE H., daughter of Willis P. Collins, Esq., all of Albion.

BALDWIN—ZIMMERMAN—By Rev. T. J. Shepherd, Tuesday afternoon, 30th April, Mr. JOHN Y. BALDWIN, of Newark, N. J., to Miss ELIZABETH ZIMMERMAN, of this city.

DULL—WILLEY—By the same, Tuesday evening, 30th April, M. CHRISTIAN DULL to Mrs. LOUISA Willey, both of this city.

MEGARGEE—LEWIS—By the same, Friday evening, 3d May, Mr. FRANKLIN N. MEGARGEE to Miss ELIZABETH A. LEWIS, both of this city.

Died.

IN MEMORY OF THEODORE HENRY HART.—Flowers of the fading hue of earthly skies were entwined with perennial verdure, forming a crucifix which was placed upon his pulseless heart. It was a meet type of the death which is to us an added cross, and to him a triumph through the merits of the Crucified. That emblem to which the Christian clings, in both life and death, could not have found a more appropriate resting place than upon the bosom of him who, for so long, embraced the Cross of Jesus, which was, too, for him, even flowers wreathed by a cheerful and beautiful faith. The nails, the thorns, the spear were not forgotten but withdrawn, for the Saviour was entombed but rose again with wounds healed, and with healing on his wings. Our young friend has been summoned to join on high that trio of sainted sisters beside whose graves he desired that his remains be deposited.

It is a loved thought that they who

"Grew in beauty side by side
And filled one home with glee,"

Are not, in latest slumber,

"Scattered far and wide
By mountain stream and sea."

Who can gaze upon those four recent mounds without deepest emotion—without exclaiming,—"O Death! when wilt thou be merciful?" Yet these early summons of relentless death have not been untimely, for not one of those sepulchred here have met the call unprepared. It cannot, but in a peculiar degree, be considered that, for our last buried one, death must have been, in a great measure, stripped of its terrors. In the estimation of most of his acquaintances, our young friend has for years but hovered upon the portals of Heaven. Still the approach of dissolution, until within thirty-six hours of the event, occasioned none of those physical disabilities and sufferings which are so distressing to witness. We have evidence that these years of declining health were not unimproved;—decided spiritual progress was their result. He remarked a little while before death to his cherished wife, "I am but a few hours from Heaven,—meet me there." The deceased needs no eulogy, but justice merely is no fulsome panegyric. His virtues were rare and noble; his duties in the varied relations as son, brother, husband, and friend, were ever with generous love fulfilled. The haunts of vice and the places where scoffers meet were by him unsought, unless with effort to bring the unrighteous to repentance. Let us be grateful that he was kept pure and unspotted from the world, and let us ever practically, as in word, grant that his Christian example, in life and holy resignation in death, are worthy of imitation.

Canandaigua, April 19th, 1861.

NOTICES.

Philadelphia 4th Presbytery will meet upon the call of Dr. Brainerd, Moderator, in the Presbyterian House, Monday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., to elect a Commissioner to the General Assembly in place of one unable to attend. T. J. SHEPHERD,

1st May, 1861. Stated Clerk.

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,

S. B. CANFIELD.

N. B. The Commissioners are particularly requested to forward their names.

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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:]

"The Militia have long felt the want of some such book as Gilham's Manual, treating as it does of such a variety of subjects connected with their service.

"I have seen nothing of the kind which seemed so peculiarly fitted to the instruction of Volunteers and Militia, and therefore, without hesitation, earnestly recommend it to a favorable notice.

"The service would be much benefited, if every officer and non-commissioned officer in the State could have an opportunity of perusing it."

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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W. H. KEIM, Major General Fifth Division Penna. Volunteers.

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