American Presbyterian AND Genesee Evangelist.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1861.

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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KIND WORDS FROM A SUBSCRIBER IN NEW YORK.

DEAR AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN:—I had no thought that I owed you so so much money, however conscious you might find me respecting my indebtedness to you on other points. How delightful the passage of love between brothers Dillwort and Darius! Your course in national affairs wins you much favor here. The Family, or Children's Department still maintains its excellence, or rather, its super-excellence.

"ANNALS OF THE POOR."

THE WINTER'S BATTLE.

Some months ago we found our way up into the fourth story of a house on one of the principal streets of the lower end of the city, and after gently knocking upon the door were invited to "come in;" a seat being handed us, we drew near to the half-warmed stove and entered into conversation with Mrs. D——. Her story, which we have since learned is true, was the plain, simple narrative which could be told by so many hundreds of our population. Some years ago, when first married, her husband was a comparatively sober and industrious man; he had the trade of a shoemaker, on the earnings of which they lived in comparative ease; but as their family increased, and he should have grown firmer and firmer in his support of their little ones, he, on the contrary, gradually undermined his health with ardent spirits, and finally during the fall of last year, so overturned his reason that from morn until night he would sit at his window, and drop one after another of his tools and materials into the street below. He was removed to a fitting asylum.

Thus a mother, for no fault of her own, with her three helpless little ones was left *alone* upon this sea of life to battle against the waves of adversity—perhaps to be buffeted, tossed, and finally to sink, or, mayhap, to battle bravely on. The prospect ahead looked dark and gloomy; a winter, cold and cheerless, was slowly coming on; already the autumn leaves were fast falling—sure precursors of the coming blast, and where would be the welcome tread of the father, bringing home his weekly earnings to supply the food, and necessary raiment, and fuel? Truly there is a Father in heaven who counts the hairs of our heads, and permits not a sparrow to fall to the ground without his knowledge, and he will also care for these little ones; but this mother's heart is not consoled by this; little has she learned of God. Nay, her arms were strong, her health was good, and she would enter the battle bravely.

Earnestly did she seek for work, but the panic came, and what work she had and could get, was diminished until her weekly earnings were but seventy-five cents, with which she must pay fifty cents for rent, and the remnant of twenty-five cents she divides among four hungry mouths, giving to each one a loaf of bread to last for a week, without fuel or clothing. Thus, with what little assistance they could procure, the winter was spent, and spring, with its bright sun, was breaking its way past the hardships of winter, when the loud-sounding notes of WAR unsettled our affairs still worse, and this poor family are now entirely without work. What must be in the end?

Religious Intelligence.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

Duty of the Ministry in the War.—The Presbytery of Niagara, at their recent meeting, passed the following:—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this body, it is the duty of the ministry to hold up before the people of their several charges the importance of doing what they can for the support of our Government in its present crisis, as being ordained of God.

A New Church has been organized in Michigan in the settlement at the mouth of the Chocolate river, which empties into Lake Superior from its southern bank.

Installation at Jacksonville, Ills.—Rev. D. H. Hamilton, late of New Haven, was installed pastor of the Westminster Church, at the above place, on the 7th inst. A correspondent of the *Evangelist* thus speaks of the sermon preached on the occasion and of the new pastor:—

"Dr. Nelson's sermon was on 'Our Church's idea of the Ministry and its mode of realizing it,' and was received with universal favor. It would make a capital tract for our Publication Committee.

"It will be a joy to parents, in our churches in all Central and Southern Illinois, to learn that the sons and daughters, who are sent to Illinois College and to the Jacksonville Female Academy, can be under the ministry of such a man as Brother Hamilton. In ministerial gifts, in depth and grasp, and masculine energy of thought, he has among us few equals, and perhaps no superior."

Clerical Calls, Changes, &c.—REV. EDGAR W. CLARK has been released from his pastoral charge a Medina, N. Y., being obliged, after a long struggle to succumb to serious and protracted ill health. REV. RICHARD B. BULL has accepted an invitation to labor with the Presbyterian Church in Stillwater, Minnesota. Mr. O. W. MACCARTHY was ordained as an Evangelist at East Pembroke, N. Y., where he is preaching, by the Presbytery of Genesee, on Wednesday, May 1st. REV. H. J. GAYLORD was installed pastor of the united charges of Port Penn and Delaware city on the 9th of May.

Commissioners to General Assembly.—NIAGARA FALLS.—Rev. William C. Wisner, D. D., of Lockport, and Elder Marcus Adams, of Niagara City. GREENCASTLE.—Rev. John A. Tiffany and Elder R. S. Ragan. ATHENS.—Rev. C. Merwin and Elder John B. Brown. UNION.—Rev. E. D. Holt and Elder C. G. Jones, of Chatfield.

Acts of Presbyteries.—DACOTAH PRESBYTERY records the death of Rev. David Davis, one of its members, which took place on the 17th inst., a day on which the most of us were journeying towards this present place of meeting. Mr. Davis died an old man and full of years. He was a Welshman, and has been ministering to a small church and congregation of his own people in Butternut Valley. GREENCASTLE, Indiana, approve of the revised plan of Education. ATHENS is not only satisfied with the plan by which four Synods are united in the Education work, but "greatly desires to see similar organizations established throughout the Church." They say:—

"The young men within the bounds of our Presbytery, preparing for the ministry, receive aid from the American Educational Society of Philadelphia, or from the Committee of the Four Synods. These bodies have never failed to make the appropriations which they have promised, and our young men feel certain of aid when applied for; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this Presbytery bear willing and grateful testimony to these bodies for their faithfulness and efficiency."

ATHENS PRESBYTERY also passed the following, among a series of resolutions, on the state of the country:—

"That, as God has shown peculiar favor to our Government, causing it to be loved at home and honored abroad, therefore, those who are endeavoring to subvert its principles, or destroy its existence, are guilty of the highest possible crime known to political compacts."

WINONA approves of the Secretary's revised plan of Education.

News of the Week.

NEWS OF THE STRUGGLE.

A Great Difference.—The intolerance of the Southern people towards those who differed from them in opinion, was always notorious, and their violent treatment of Northern men for no other offence than the free expression of their sentiments, was one of the standing grievances, which was never remedied, nor even mentioned, in any of the compromises which have been patched up between us. The North, on the contrary, has freely tolerated the most insulting defamation of her people and their peculiarities on the part of such Southerners as chose to express themselves in such a manner in our midst. And now, precisely the same differences of temper are manifest in the two sections. While innocent and peaceable men at the South, whose only crime is a Northern origin and Northern attachments, are compelled to take up arms, or publicly avow allegiance to the rebel government, or fly with scarce a moment's warning, and are actually coming North by hundreds and thousands, it is utterly impossible to point to any corresponding acts on the part of the North towards persons of Southern preferences, who simply mind their own business among us. No one thinks of the inhuman measure of compelling them to bear arms against former neighbors and relations. Our own volunteers are so numerous that we are unable to muster them into service or to equip them with desirable rapidity; we have no occasion, therefore, if we had the wish, to press these people into service. The vigilance of the police, and the wrath of the people are directed only to such as, on adequate grounds, are suspected of actively espousing the cause of the enemy. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, who has been prominent, ever since the Democratic Convention in Charleston, as an ultra pro-Southern politician, and whose absence in the far South until recently, on a visit, it was believed to Montgomery, has excited a great deal of interest reached this city on Thursday the 7th. The details were soon aware of it, and some disposition to interfere with Mr. Bayard was exhibited. To secure protection he allowed himself to be arrested by the police. He was conveyed to the Central Station where he was kindly cared for, and Lieut. Henderson and his men took pains to show him the various curious insignia of the Police Head-quarters, among which are a number of slip-nooses, labelled, "Death to Traitors."

The Senator looked upon all with a troubled air, until he was relieved by the arrival of his Honor, Mayor Henry, who placed the Honorable gentleman in a carriage, after a whispering conversation. The carriage rolled rapidly away, and nothing was heard of his whereabouts, save in the way of surmises. This is the worst that has been done in the North to any prominent man, believed to be in full sympathy with the plans of the traitors. Contrast with it such statements as the following, (and similar ones are appearing every day:)

A week or two since seven hundred free citizens were driven from Memphis, and afterwards eight hundred more in a single day. Also with the perils of a Northern man, who had lived 16 years in Petersburg, Va., and who, having expressed himself indignantly at the conduct of the Baltimore mob, was set upon by the rebels, and had to be concealed in a family vault among the dead from Saturday evening to Monday morning to escape their rage. We state this on the authority of the New York *World*. The sufferer himself, whose name is Ford, at last found refuge in Washington, where his experience as a military man is to be turned to the account of the government.

The North.—Col. Patterson's regiment left Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, the 8th of May. Two Ohio regiments arrived in this city the same day.

DESERTIONS FROM THE VOLUNTEER RANKS.—Very few desertions have taken place in the Pennsylvania line up to this time. The proportion is not as one to ten of the desertions which took place from the two regiments which marched to Mexico in 1846. The desertions up to this time do not average one to each company after being sworn in. Probably one hundred have ran away, which, in an army of twelve thousand volunteers, is unparalleled in the annals of history. In the late war with Great Britain, whole companies deserted after being fully cognizant of the hardships of camp life, and in the Mexican war some companies lost a third of their men before they left New Orleans.

THE WEST TO THE SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT.—The offers of troops from the West are astonishing. The goverment, it is said, has already received proffers of service from two hundred and fifty thousand men, all west of the Alleghenies. This immense multitude is ready for instant and active service, and each regiment is made up of hardy troops. The men of the North-west are moving in earnest for the support of the government.

"WE ARE LIVING—we are dwelling
In a grand and awful time;
In an age on ages telling;
To be living is sublime!"

THE MAINE SHIP-BUILDERS.—AUGUSTA, May 8.—At a meeting of the leading ship owners and commercial men of the State, a resolution was adopted tendering their services to the Government, and pledging their ability to furnish thirty steam vessels in sixty or ninety days. A committee has been appointed to proceed to Washington and urge vigorous action in the premises.

OHIO is proceeding to organize a first reserve corps of 100,000 men, and is dividing her whole population, capable of bearing arms, 300,000 in number, into classes, in view of possible contingencies.

HON. JOHN A. DIX, of New York, whose brief and patriotic career as Secretary of the Treasury almost redeemed the concluding months of Mr. Buchanan's administration from overwhelming disgrace, and whose orders, intercepted by the rebels, *to shoot any man on the spot who attempted to haul down the American flag*, went like electricity through the despending heart of the people, has been appointed Major General of the volunteer forces of New York State. The *World* says:

It is well; it is becoming; *decus et decorum est*, he who issued that order should receive the highest command which his State has to bestow among the defenders of that flag, the sacred inviolability of which he was so prompt and determined to maintain.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—This antiquated and obstinately conservative institution has caught the spirit of loyalty now abroad in the land, and its last anniversary meeting overflowed with a spirit which, no doubt, surprises the peace-loving editor of the *Christian Observer*, and all other conditional patriots. The N. Y. *World* says of the meeting:

We undertake to say that there has been no gathering, political or of any other kind whatever, since this rebellion begun, which has glowed with intenser patriotism and more determined resolution to sustain the government to the last extremity, than this meeting of the society which, of all others, was thought to be most thoroughly wedded to the policy of quiescence.

WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.—The *N. Y. Courier and Inquirer*, of a recent date, speaking of the great rapidity of recent military movements at the North, says:

There is not on record any similar gathering of soldiers from the walks of civil life; and not only do all concerned merit the greatest credit for what has been achieved, but it is not too much to say, that we are the only people on the globe who could have done as much, and so efficiently, in the same period of time. Pending the Crimean War, Lord Ellesmere delivered a lecture at Manchester, in which he declared that we were the most military nation of this or any previous age, and sustained his position by the events of the Mexican War, and the thousands and tens of thousands of volunteers who offered their services on that occasion. And yet all that was then done sinks into insignificance with what we have recently done; and could his Lordship have lived to witness what the last two weeks has accomplished even he would have had cause to exclaim that it has exceeded what was deemed practicable.

PRINCETON IN THE CRISIS.—The students in this venerable and conservative Institution have become fully aroused to the dangers which threaten the country, and show an enthusiastic and intelligent patriotism. In this feeling we are pleased to see that the faculty fully participate. The *Newark Sentinel* has the following:

Dr. McGill, a few days ago, in response to calls for a speech, said "he wished he was like them, a young man, to enlist in the service of our country." Prof. Stephen Alexander said, "He would rather have his tongue cut out and his right arm cut off, than the Union should be destroyed." Another Professor, "a Breckinridge Democrat," remarked that he would rather one-half of the North should be launched into eternity, and he among the number, than have the right of secession acknowledged. These are strong expressions, but uttered by calm, deliberate and Christian men, and such as should be expected in so reasonable and holy a cause.

A NEW LIGHT, says "Occasional" in the *Press*, has beamed upon our people. We have discovered that our public opinion is not weakened, but rather strengthened, by an admixture of the martial spirit; and we are now realizing that, if this Government of ours is to succeed, it will only be when the edicts of the people, fairly expressed, are backed up by the strong arm of the Government, aided by a powerful army and navy.

PUNISHMENT OF THE SOUTH.—The *N. Y. Courier and Inquirer*, on this topic, expresses itself as follows:

Such is the punishment which Jeff. Davis and his associate rebels are bringing upon the South. *Just as certainly as they issue letters of marque to pirates to prey upon our private property, just so certainly we will liberate every slave captured during the war.* Let them put this in their pipes and smoke it. Persons living in glass houses, should never commence the amusement of throwing stones at their neighbors; and the game threatened by the rebels will be only another cause for their utter annihilation. The time for temporizing with traitors is past. They have inaugurated a war, and made proclamation as to the manner in which it is to be waged; and they may rest assured that they shall have war with all its consequences to their hearts' content.

The South.—VIRGINIA has been formally admitted into the councils of the rebels. Two of her members of Congress were sworn in on Tuesday, the 7th. The Tennessee Legislature last week passed an ordinance of secession and alliance with the Confederated States, subject to a vote of the people on the 8th of June. A military bill was passed, calling for 55,000 troops, and appropriating $2,000,000 unconditionally for war purposes, and $3,000,000 conditionally. LOUISVILLE, May 7th.—A reliable private despatch says that the Arkansas State Convention yesterday passed the secession ordinance, by a vote of 69 yeas to 1 nay.

THE REBEL CONGRESS has passed an act recognising the existence of war with the United States, and concerning letters of marque and reprisals, and providing for the disposition of prize goods. The preamble recites the acts of Mr. Lincoln and his proclamation, and declares that it is necessary for the Confederate States to accept the war thus commenced by him.

TERRIBLE TIMES IN THE COTTON STATES.—Occasional travellers from Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina, bring information that there is a fearful condition of things, financially, socially, and politically, in that quarter. Every effort is made to conceal the fact, but bankruptcy and beggary are inevitable.

THE REBEL TROOPS.—It is scarcely possible to do more than give a guess at the numbers, location, and movements of these troops. General Harney, when a prisoner in the hands of the rebels at Harper's Ferry to Richmond, saw few or none. A week ago, from five to eight thousand were reported at Harper's Ferry. On the 8th it was reported in Washington that a Louisiana regiment arrived at Richmond on Monday, and that fourteen hundred Tennessee troops and a battalion of Alabama troops had reached Lynchburg. At Norfolk there are about four thousand troops, including two companies of Georgians. At *Harrisburgh*, May 9, it was said that a Government agent sent from this point, who has been through South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky, reports twenty-five thousand Secession troops within a radius of fifty miles of Richmond, and about fifteen thousand in Tennessee and Kentucky, whose destination was supposed to be Cairo.

HOWELL COBB is proclaiming, in public speeches, that the people of the Gulf States may safely abandon all further apprehension that their territory will be the seat of the war, as it is the purpose of the oligarchy to remove it wholly to Virginia and Kentucky.

REPUDIATION.—All parties in Georgia are, by proclamation of the Governor, forbid paying anything to Northern creditors. Letters have been received in the South from the banks of that State acknowledging the collection of debts for Northern houses, the proceeds of which had been placed to the credit of the State of Georgia. "Of course (says the *Press*) this will cause much distress among those in the North who are engaged in Southern trade, or have investments in the South. It is the duty of the General Government to see that their interests are protected and their grievances redressed. The Government should compel the payment of every dollar these people owe to our people, with interest upon the same, and we have no doubt that before this contest is at an end, such a policy will be carried into effect."

Maryland.—By way of Harrisburg, we learn that on the 8th of May all the bridges that had been destroyed on the route from that city to Baltimore had been rebuilt.

GOVERNOR HICKS, in reply to the resolution of inquiry by the Legislature, asking whether he consented to or authorized the burning of the bridges on the Northern, Central, and Philadelphia roads, says he neither authorized nor consented to the destruction of the said bridges, but left the whole matter in the hands of the Mayor of Baltimore, with the declaration that he had no authority in the premises, and that he was a lover of law and order, and could not participate in such proceedings.

The City Council of Baltimore made an appropriation to rebuild the bridge at Canton on the Philadelphia road. The recruiting for the U. S. army is actively progressing in that city. The whole four regiments demanded of Maryland by the National Government will soon be filled up.

U. S. TROOPS AT BALTIMORE.—*Baltimore, May 9.*—Several steam transports from Perrysville landed about two thousand troops at Locust Point this afternoon, whence they marched to the cars for the Relay House. Locust Point is on the south side of the harbor, in that portion of the city known as Federal Hill, about a mile above Fort McHenry. The presence of the troops was viewed with satisfaction by the residents of the vicinity, and there were no indications of hostility.

THE SECESSIONISTS have organized two companies at Perrymansville, below Havre de Grace, and their intention is understood to be a decided resistance to the opening of the road. A large portable iron battery, built by Baldwin & Co., and proof against Minnie rifles, has been sent down to aid in the work of re-constructing the railroad.

DICKINSON'S PATENT STEAM GUN, manufactured by Ross Winans, of Baltimore, for the use of the rioters of that city, (as was said,) was captured on the 6th by the United States forces at the Relay House, while on its way to the rebel troops at Harper's Ferry. Dickinson, himself, who was with it, was taken prisoner, and orders are said to have been issued for the apprehension of Ross Winans himself, the great iron manufacturer and millionaire of Baltimore.

Western Virginia.—WHEELING.—A Convention of delegates from Western Virginia was opened in Wheeling on Monday. About thirty counties are said to have appointed delegates. It is proposed to separate from the Eastern portion of the State at once, and to take measures for establishing an independent State Government under the protection of the National Government at Washington.

Kentucky.—THE RECENT ELECTION for delegates to a proposed Border State Convention show a most extraordinary majority, well nigh unanimity, of the people for the Union, so far as heard from. What does it mean? or what do her secessionist authorities mean? The following despatch looks as if the Unionism was a sham, or the Union men indisposed to make the use one would expect them to do of their victory:—

LOUISVILLE, May 9th.—A conference was held yesterday at Frankfort, between Governor Magoffin, J. C. Breckinridge, and R. Hawes, of the one part, and ex-Senators Crittenden and Dixon, and Judge Nicholas, of the other. It was agreed to recommend the Legislature to make an appropriation for arming Kentucky under the direction of a military commission composed of the Governor, the Inspector-General, and another person, to be selected by the Unionists.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.—Frankfort, May 7.—The Kentucky Legislature to-day adopted resolutions calling for the correspondence between Governor Magoffin and the Confederate States' authorities; also, inquiring whether the Confederate States had made any requisition on Kentucky for troops, and the Governor's reply thereto. Governor Magoffin's message is altogether in sympathy with secession, though he does not directly recommend it. Several counties have given very heavy Union majorities in the election of candidates for a Border State Convention.

Missouri.—Civil war has broken out in this State between the national forces who have volunteered from among her loyal citizens, and the secessionists under the bidding of the Governor of the State, as appears from the following dispatch:

ST. LOUIS, May 10.——General Frost's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the western outskirts of the city, surrendered, unconditionally, this afternoon, on the demand of Captain Lyon, commander of the United States forces in this city.

Captain Lyons marched on Camp Jackson with some thousand volunteers, surrounded it, and having planted eight field-pieces on the adjoining eminence, summoned them to surrender at a half hour's notice. Afterwards the mob threw stones and fired on the national troops.

One shot took effect in the leg of Captain Blanlowsky, and, as he fell, he gave the word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

The North.—TROOPS OFFERED TO GOVERNMENT.—Upon the authority of the Washington *Star*, the statement is made that up to this time the total number of troops whose services have been accepted by and offered to the Government, for the present emergency, amounts to the extraordinary number of three hundred thousand.

English Opinion.—By the Great Eastern, which reached New York on Saturday, we learn that the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy had reached England.

Mr. Gregory's motion in the House of Commons relative to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, had been postponed two weeks. In answer to a question in the House of Lords, on the 29th ult., Lord Woodhouse stated that the Government recognized no right or obligation to interfere in the conflict unhappily commenced in the United States—either diplomatically or otherwise.

The English papers continue to discuss American affairs, the entire London press, except the *Times*, sympathizing warmly with the loyal States, and anticipating an early triumph for the Government.

The London *Times* fears that there will be serious conflicts if the North is determined to enforce obedience.

Philadelphia now has a military hospital at the Moyamensing Hall, Christian street, above 9th, late occupied as first district station-house, fitted up for the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers. The whole interior has been cleansed, painted, and plastered, and presents a neat and tidy appearance, in striking contrast to its condition a few weeks ago. The room formerly occupied by the telegraph operator has been fitted up as the drug store, and shelves have been placed on the walls for the reception of bottles and jars. There is a large staff of physicians connected with the establishment, with John Neill, M. D., at the head.

Items.—The War Department has informed the Governors of the States that it is desirable that those regiments which have not been marched forward shall be mustered in for three years.—Secretary Seward has signified to a firm in New York city who desired to send to Norfolk for a cargo of cotton, the impossibility of granting any such request—Six thousand National troops were at Cairo on the 6th of May.—The *Press* quotes the following in regard to Mr. Stephens' frequent allusions to Providence in his speeches. It is from Shakspeare's Gloster:

"And thus I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of Holy Writ;
And seem a saint when most I play the devil."

The Court House in Fredericksburg, where the Maryland Legislature was in session, was destroyed by fire, May 8.—At a fire in the National Hotel, Willard's, Washington city, on the 9th, the Zouave Regiment composed of New York firemen, rendered invaluable assistance.—The engine of a privateer, heavily armed, with two of her crew, at the mouth of the Chesapeake, is reported.—The Connecticut troops are supplied by the State with fifteen regular army wagons and horses to each regiment.—Governor Curtin has refused to grant a request of private parties to march bodies of armed free blacks through Pennsylvania to the South.—The Virginia secessionists at Harper's Ferry have burned the valuable woods on the Maryland side to facilitate their military operations.—Major Anderson was in Philadelphia on Saturday, and was received with a grand military display, and the most intense enthusiasm on the part of the people.—A writer in the Philadelphia *Ledger* advises that the O. S. Assembly, which opens its sessions here to-day, take the oath of allegiance to the government.

Items of Tuesday.—From Harrisburg we have word that the rebel troops at Harper's Ferry are six thousand strong, one fourth of them without arms, with only one day's provision, on account of a failure of supplies from Western Virginia.—The first train through to Baltimore from Philadelphia since the riot, reached the former city on Monday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. There was great rejoicing and a profuse display of the national colors.—Governor Benton has appointed Henry Du Pont, of Newcastle county, Delaware, Major-General of the forces raised and to be raised in Delaware. He is a gentleman of unquestioned loyalty.—It is satisfactorily ascertained that the whole number of troops in Virginia does not exceed thirty thousand, of which one fifth are in Richmond.—There was another bloody riot in St. Louis, Mo., between the armed Home Guard, on the side of the government, and the rabble. A number were killed on both sides. The outbreak is deplored by all parties.—Some think, says the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that an attack is intended upon Harper's Ferry, but public opinion is getting to be so set against the enemy in that quarter, that they must speedily evacuate it.—Some four thousand stand of United States muskets, supposed to be a portion of those taken from the Baton Rouge Arsenal, have been seized by the government at St. Louis.—It is rumored that Winans, of Baltimore, has fled, determined to save his neck from the halter, if he cannot save his great fortune from confiscation.—Messrs. Ira Gould & Son, of Montreal, have offered (through Joshua R. Giddings) to Secretary Chase to take one million of dollars in United States Treasury Sixes, payable in drafts at three days' on Messrs. Baring, of London.—A Richmond paper says:—"During the last eighteen hours there have been no less than four fires in Richmond, and while we write these lines, at twelve o'clock, on Wednesday night, the alarm again rings, and the horizon is again lurid with flames."

NOTICES.

Philadelphia 4th Presbytery stands adjourned to meet in Lombard-street central church, Monday, 20th May, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Statistical reports not yet sent to the undersigned, are requested *immediately*. T. J. SHEPHERD,
May 13th, 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 Presbytern Church. In behalf of the Committee,

S. B. CANFIELD.

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

IF MEDICINE IS NECESSARY, USE BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They are as pleasant as a truly effective medicine can be. It is true you may take purgatives which will operate without pain, because they take the balsamic parts from the blood, which is worse than being bled, worse than having the vital fluid abstracted. Beware of them. Brandreth's Pills only take hold of those matters which the body, when sick, wants to evacuate. They are solely an assistant of nature,—nothing more, nothing less. They do not force; they merely assist; and herein is their great value. The man is twice blessed who is so fortunate as to be acquainted with this good and almost perfect gift to man, because he has to a great extent his body insured in health by their occasional use. Principal Office, 294 Canal Street, New York. Sold by T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. may31-1y

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Floor Oil Cloths, from ¾ to 6 yards wide.
The style and quality of these goods are not excelled. Will be sold to dealers at reasonable prices.
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Gives every room a pure refreshing air,
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Safe, simple, economical, and sure
To warm in winter, and in summer cool.
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To give perfect draught, prevent danger from fire, speed ventilation, largely save the heat.
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