Zmerican Bresbyterian

Genesce Evangelist. THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1861.

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Religious Antelligence.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

New Church.-At the late meeting of Salem Presbytery a new church, at a place called Anderson, in Crawford county, Indiana, was received under its care. Rev. F. A. Griswold, formerly of Monticello. Minnesota, has received and accepted an invitation to labor as its stated supply.

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Neill, formerly of Detroit, has accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit of the North Presbyterian Church, Chicago, vacated by the resigna-tion of Rev. Dr. Rice. Rev. Mr. Neill officiated in this Church last Sabbath, both morning and evening. In the former service he introduced into his discourse able and patriotic references to the present crisis .-

Well Put!-The Chicago Presbyterian Recorder thus forcibly comments on the hesitancy of the re-cent Assembly in Philadelphia to take action on the side of the Constitution and the Laws: "And, besides, what has the Church to do with politics, or with matters so remote from Christian morality, as the support of law, and the condemnation of perjury and rebellion against God's ordinance of good civil government? This is a day of nice discriminations. We must be careful and pronounce Shibboleth aright when Adam's sin is under consideration-but why disturb the Church with such unpractical questions as those of human rights and the guilt of treason and robbery?"

News of the Struggle.

Indirect Results.—It has already been remarked that a struggle, such as we are now engaged in, is likely to bring with it results altogether different from those contemplated by its authors and principal agents. In other words, the Supreme Ruler really directs and controls the grand movements of history, while men with all their cherished plans and powersyrian was the rod of God's anger, though he meant not so, nor did his heart think so, but it was in his heart to destroy and cut off nations not a few. No Newport News, about ten miles from the fortress, and person among the volunteer forces, or their officers. which have responded to the call of the President, has surpassed in promptness, energy, and efficiency the late Breckinridge-Democrat candidate for the Gubernatorial office of Massachusetts, General B. F. Butler. At Annapolis, at the Relay House, at Bal- Island. timore, and now at Fortress Monroe, where he is in command, he has rendered the most important services. And it is just exactly around this once ardent Pro-Slavery Democrat that the indications of one of the most important indirect results of this struggle are gathering. It is to him, at Fort Monroe, that fugitive slaves are already flying in considerable numbers. They had given some token of such a purpose at Annapolis, which he checked, as it was n a loyal State, but in the rebel territory of Eastern Virginia, General Butler declares them contraband of war, and refuses to return them, though he has been appealed to by their masters on the ground of the Fugitive Slave Law-fidelity to which was a main article in the political creed of his party,
A despatch from Fortress Monroe, dated May 27th, represent that they were to be sent South, or to be put to work on the rebel batteries. Another from Washington, May 20th, says: - Col. Butler, arrived here last night from Fortress Monroe, and had an interview with the President this morning. He says that over one hundred fugitive slaves have already taken refuge within the United States' the Government as to what he shall do concerning them. It is understood that the Government endorses his previous course, which has been to protect the negroes, refuse to give them up, and employ them in

constructing the defences.

The following is the letter of instructions conveying to General Butler, through the Secretary of War, the decision of the Cabinet in regard to these WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861.—Sir: Your action in respect to the negroes who came within your lines from the service of the rebels is approved. The Department is sensible of the embarrassments which

must surround officers, conducting military opera-tions in a State, by the laws of which slavery is sanc-Washington, that the plan of the reinspection of our tioned. The Government cannot recognise the rejection by any State of the Federal obligations, nor can it refuse the performance of the Federal obliga-tions resting upon itself. Among these Federal obtions resting upon itself. Among these Federal ob-ligations, however, none can be more important than for home, they were informed that, as a result of the that of suppressing and dispersing armed combinations formed for the purpose of overthrowing its While, therefore, you will permit no interference

any State, you will, on the other hand, so long as any stands what good food for a soldier means." State within which your military operations are con- clared his willingness to allow one good cook to form ducted is under the control of such armed combinations, refrain from surrendering to alleged masters any persons who may come within your lines. You employ such persons in the services to which they may be best adapted, keeping an account of the labor by them performed, of the value of it, and the expenses of their maintenance. The question of their final disposition will be reserved for future determi-SIMON CAMERON.

Secretary of War.

To Major General BUTLER.

Movement to Protect Western Virginia. Ohio river at Wheeling, and the other at Parkgreburg, united. A movement was made from Wheeling by the Union volunteers of that city, on Monday, the 27th, and news of this movement, and of the retreat of the tehels from Grafton, was received at the same time. FLIGHT OF REBEL TROOPS.—In such haste was the court enforced.

June 3d.—Two columns of troops from General Mc-Clellan's command, one commanded by Col. Kelly, Clellan's command, one commanded by Uol. Kelly, consisting of the First Virginia volunteers, and the other, commanded by Colonel Crittenden, consisting of the Indiana volunteers left Grafton early last night, and after marching the entire night through a drenching rain, surprised a camp of rebels, two thousand strong, [another report says two hundred.] at Philippi, Virginia, routed them completely killing fifteen, and capturing a large amount of arms, ammunition, horses, provisions, and camp equipage. The surprise was complete, and, at the last advices the United States troops were in hot pursuit of the rebels. Probably many prisoners will be taken.
Colonel Kelly was mortally wounded, and has since
died. Several of the United States troops were

slightly wounded. The Classic Phrase, "I will meet thee at Phi lippi," has acquired a new significance since the two columns of troops under General McClellan's command have surprised the traitor troops at Philippi, Virginia, and, driving their enemies in consternation before them, captured a large portion of their arms,

ammunition, and camp equipage.

Death of Senator Douglas.—Спіслсо, June 3.-Senator Douglas expired at 9 o'clock this morning.

Charge to the Grand Jury.—On Monday, Judge
Allison directed the attention of the Grand Jury to
the recent Act of Assembly, which prohibits traitorous correspondence with the Rebel States, and forbids giving aid and comfort to the enemy in certain Mr. Gough recently addressed three regiments i

New Haven, and gave to each, it is reported, \$50. It s said also that he intends giving the fruits of his turing for six months to come to the army. Grand Camp on Staten Island.—On the 25th of May, work was commenced on a piece of ground, containing several thousand acres, on Staten Island designed for one of the permanent intrenched camps, projected by the Government, in view of the future exigencies of the war. Here fifty or sixty thousand men can be drilled, and trained to the life of the soldier, and held in reserve for any contin gency that may hereafter arise. After the clearing of the ground is concluded, it is intended to dig a four feet ditch all around the boundaries, and the heavy earth bank thrown up will be mounted with artillery to make the camp thoroughly fortified. Several regiments will soon take up their quarters here, if they have not already done so. Contracts for batteries and small arms to supply the soldiers have already been made, and a large number of En field rifles, ordered in England, are said to be destined

to this place. The camp will materially strengther the defences of New York Harbor. Gun Boats.—It is stated that Cincinnati has been selected as the place where the gun-boats for the Mississippi are to be constructed, and that one million and a half of dollars is to be appropriated for that purpose. We believe it is designed to build forty or fifty of these boats.

The Border. Arming of Union Men in Kentucky.—The Government, through Garrett Davis, has been quietly arming the Union men of Kentucky, some of whom had been driven from the State and their lives threatened by secessionists. Those who receive the arms are required to pledge their word of honor to protect their families and neighbors, respect the laws, and support the Constitution of the United

The new Military Department of Kentucky, to the command of which Colonel ROBERT ANDERSON has just been assigned, embraces so much of that State as lies within a hundred miles of the Ohio river. The head-quarters for the present is to be Louisville Aid and Comfort to the Rebels.-Louisville May 31.—Immense quantities of freight for the South are now going over the Nashville Railroad. It was rumored that the transportation of goods South, by this route, would be stopped by last Monday.

Washington and Vicinity.

Military Appointments.—General McDowell has been assigned the command of the new department the Alleghenies and north of James River, except Fort Monroe, and sixty miles around that point General McDowell's appointment gives universal satisfaction. Governor Banks has been appointed to a Brigadier Generalship, and detailed to the quartermaster's department. The right man in the right place. His integrity, vigor, and remarkable organizing and executive abilities are such, and so peculiarly his own, that he could serve the Government with no more efficiency in any other department than that to which he has been assigned. The telegraph reports the appointment of Colonel Fremont, who is now in Europe, to the post of Major-General: the appointment will be greeted with enthusiasm by our Fortress Monroe and Norfolk.—On the 27th of

on the same side of the Roads. One object of the movement was to command Sand Island, which is about midway between, and completely guards the entrance of the James River. General Butler was fearful that the rebels would take possession of the Newport News also commands, to a great extent,

he Peninsula between the James and York rivers. Professor Grant's calcium light was used recently, and illuminated the most distant reaches of Hamp-

Eighty Union votes were cast at Portsmouth, and over twenty at Norfolk. A feeling of terror and gloom Seventy of the eighty votes cast in Portsmouth against secession were by a rifle company, who were mmediately disarmed and disbanded.

The whole number of troops in and about Norfolk does not exceed seven thousand, though large accessions are daily expected from the Gulf States. Movement on Harper's Ferry.—On the 29th of May several movements of troops from various points says:-About one hundred fugitive slaves came in this towards Harper's Ferry were made. First, an admorning. They were provided with rations and set to work, their services being greatly needed. They ward upon Grafton; second, a movement of the two Pennsylvania regiments of Colonels Dare and Naglee from Perryville, where they have long been stationed. through Baltimore, and northwardly on the Northern Central Road: and third, three Pennsylvania regiments-the Irish, the German Rifle, and the Scott

Legion, from Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania Central road, westward. Vicinity of Harper's Ferry.—A skirmish took place on the Potomac on Saturday morning, in con-sequence of another attempt of the rebels to seize the ferry boat lying opposite Williamsport. A company of loyal volunteers at Williamsport fired upon them and a fight ensued, which lasted an hour, in which several of the rebels were wounded, and the boat remained in possession of the loyal men.
Captain Doubleday has been ordered to Chambers. burg, with the two companies of the Fort Sumter garrison, now at Fort Hamilton. They departed on

Sanitary Measures, Reinspection, &c .- We hear, says the World, from Drs. Bellows, Harris and others, who have had recent interviews with the Pretroops, as a means of preventing disease, met with cordial approbation, and was immediately carried into effect—General Scott remarking, "I will attend reinspection, a large per centage of the volunteers would be sent back. The further suggestion of those gentlemen, that "well-prepared food" was a sanitary measure of the first importance, was also well re by the persons under your command with the re-lations of persons held to service under the laws of a part of each company. The idea of female nurses being introduced into military service, is favorably looked upon, and Surgeon General Wood has so emphatically countenanced it, that little doubt is now entertained as to its having a fair trial, at least. Conflict of Jurisdiction .- John Merryman, prominent citizen of Baltimore, has been arrested and railroad bridges during the riots of April. Judge Taney, upon application from Mr. Merryman's counsel, issued a writ of habeas corpus, addressed to Ge-

confined in Fort McHenry on charge of burning the neral Cadwalader, in command of the military de-partment which held Merryman in custody. The General declined, very courteously to obey the writ Twenty-five counties of Western Virginia having until instructions could be received from the Presigiven over twenty-two thousand majority against denti. Judge Taney immediately issued a writ for secession, it has been deemed proper to throw Fede-the arrest of General Cadwalader for contempt of ral troops into the territory, at least, until the inha- court, which the sentry at the Fort answered by prebitants can muster for their own defence. The rebels senting arms. The officer of the court then sent his had already taken a position at the important rail- card in to the General, but was informed that no anrond centre, Grafton; where the two western branches of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one reaching the return of the officer, read a statement protesting

light conducted, that the advanced guard of the Ohio troops, on entering Grafton, found the meat and vegetables prepared for the next meal all ready for those who are continually advancing into Virginia that city. The Seventh Regiment, having endowning and enjoyed a hearty repast on the proven- from that city. The Seventh Regiment, having en-At Pairmount, Va., the United States' troops, advancing from the west, surprised a body of 1000 receil troops, who fied in the utmost dismay and disorder, except about 400 who were captured.

Troop that city. The Seventh Regiment, naving enlicited for a month only, their time expired on the 28th—but they voluntarily and unanimously agreed to remain until their place was supplied by others. Major Shaler, of the New York Seventh Regiment, having enlicited for a month only, their time expired on the 28th—but they voluntarily and unanimously agreed to remain until their place was supplied by others. Major Shaler, of the New York Seventh Regiment, having enlicited for a month only, their time expired on the Major shaler, of the New York Seventh Regiment, having enlicited for a month only, their time expired on the Major shaler, of the New York Seventh Regiment, having enlicited for a month only, their time expired on the State of th

ROUT OF THE REBELS IN PHILIPPI. -Cincinnati, lately commanded by the lamented Col. Ellsworth, and has accepted.

> The Seventh New York Regiment left for home. The Ninth New, York Regiment now occupy the camp vacated by them.

Important Arrest at Annapolis.—Ex-Governor Pratt was arrested, May 31st, at Annapolis, by order of the Government, and taken to the Washington Four respectable residents of Baltimore county have been arrested by our troops on charge of burning bridges on the Northern Central Railroad.

Saturday morning, the 1st of June, at the village of Fairfax, which was quite a brilliant affair. A body of United States cavalry, under Lieutenant Tompkins, accompanied by three or four officers of the New York Fifth Regiment, as volunteers, while reconnoi-tering in that direction, fell in with the pickets of the rebels. After challenging them and driving them back, they rushed at a charge through the yillage, and were fired at from hotels, houses, and from behind fences as they passed. Returning, they were met by three several detachments of the rebels, who had turned out into the streets, one of them having a field piece. The cavalry cut their way through, killing twenty-seven of the rebels, and making prisoners of five. The United States troops had only one, man killed, one missing, and four wounded,

among whom was Lieutenant Tompkins himself. A later despatch says that the company of cavalry made another raid upon Fairfax, and recaptured their comrades who had been left there, and were about to be hung. Young Washington, one of the rebels seized, has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The rebel batteries at Acquia Creek, a railroad

erminus on the Potomac River, have been twice severely bombarded. In the second action the depot gs were destroyed, and ten or twelve rebel troops killed, without any loss on our side. In the first action, May 31st, the Freeboan, supported by the Anacosta and Resolute, were engaged, and the action continued two hours. The second action came off June 1st, and lasted four hours. The Pawner, off June 1st, and lasted four hours. The Pawner, soldiers, despatches, arms, military stores, or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed

Ten regiments are already at Chambersburg, and these, added to five hundred cavalry, make the force ten thousand in round numbers at that point. Fortress Monroe.—Our troops are transporting heavy cannon to the Rip Raps, midway between Fortress Monroe and the opposite shore.

More Troops Coming.—By the end of this week the Government expects to have twenty-five thousand and of their own wrong, and that they will in nowise men in Washington, twenty-five thousand in Virginia, near Alexandria, twenty thousand at Grafton, twenty thousand near Harper's Ferry, fifteen thousand at Fortress Monroe, and ten thousand around Baltimore, Annapolis, and the Relay. This is inde-pendent of the encampments at the west and else-

The South.

Lieut. Slemmer of Fort Pickens.—This brave and faithful officer has returned very much exhausted by his severe toil in securing the safety of the important post committed to his charge. He says there is who "style themselves" citizens of the Confederate by his severe toil in securing the safety of the importno doubt of the safety of Fort Pickens; that 10,000 men can be landed at any time. The rebels are no longer enthusiastic and confident of a victory, as they were after the fall of Sumter. Their attention is now drawn to the North. He thinks no attack will be made upon the fort, but should one be attempted, the Federal troops can resist it without much trouble, and the slaughter of the rebels will be immense. According to a letter in the Press of the 1st inst., the Niagara has been ordered to Havana and fill up with coal, and then to Pensacola, to take part in the bombardment of the forts there held by the rebels, the Huntsville to accompany us as a tender.

Manassas Gap Junction is a point twenty-seven miles beyond Alexandria, in Virginia, commanding the railroad connexion between Richmond and Harper's Ferry. Here the rebel forces near Washington are concentrating and fortifying themselves. said that they are reinforced by North Carolina, Tennessee, and South Carolina troops, from Staunton and Lynchburg.

C. H. Fester, a well-known citizen of North Carolina, a Union man, and formerly an editor, reached Washington May 28th, from that State. He thinks that the reports of the numbers, condition and armament of Southern troops are greatly exaggerated. It seems that it is their determination to act solely on the defensive in this war. [This can scarcely be true of the Gulf State auxiliaries summoned into Virgi-At Manassas Junction, Foster thinks there could not have been more than two thousand rebels. He had great difficulty in reaching here, but there were no extraordinary military movements along the

The secession force has thrown up earthwork, per haps two hundred feet square, right at the June and commanding the track for perhaps a mile. They are under the command of General Bonban, of South Carolina. Colonel Magruder was also there in command of a battery.

Harper's Ferry,—An immense overhanging rock at the "Point of Rocks," ten miles east of Harper's Ferry, has been thrown upon the track of the road by the rebels.

Colonel Lamon, of Washington, read a letter from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, stating that two Lieutenants in the rebel army had resigned, having become utterly disgusted with affairs there. The troops

are poorly fed, and have received no pay.

The Bunker Company, of Rockingham county,
Virginia, all laid down their arms and departed, disgusted. Almost all the latter voted against the secession ordinance. Well-founded reports are curren that the small pox has broken out among the rebel forces -almost destroying whole companies. About one hundred desertions are said to have occurred among those recently at Williamsport, who have fallen back

two miles from that place. The Blockade.—Lloyd's agent at New York has "New Orleans, May 28 .- Our port is blockaded. Report to London." This information may be relied on, coming from

credible authority in New Orleans. Some fortifications on Ship Island, near the Gulf coast of Mississippi, long. 11° 30' w. from Washington, were destroyed (May 22) by our vessels. Galveston dates of May 19th say that that city is also An act passed the Southern Congress, previous to adjourning, prohibiting the shipment of cotton from the Confederate States, except through the seaports

Items.—The obstructions placed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have thrown great quantities of freight on to the Pennsylvania Railroad.—A States' Rights Secession Democratic Convention met in Baltimore recently, and was largely attended. - Fugitives are still flying northward on the Mississippi river, and the citizens of those North-Western States speak of them almost as of the Huguenot emigres of France. -There are fifteen vessels of war now in the Gulf of Mexico, twelve on the Atlantic coast, and ten in the Chesapeake and Potomac. Governor Hicks, of Maryment, and is notive in disarming the rebels in that State.—It is understood that Col. Anderson will be property in himself."

State.—Or in disarming the rebels in that traced to the central root of repudiation of man's promated to a Brigadier-Generalship. premated to a Brigadier-Generalship.—Two of the

seven steam sloops are to be built in Philadelphia, and to be called the Juniata and the Tuscarora. Several men, about to start for Harper's Ferry, were arrested in Baltimore and taken to the fort .- The New York Seventh have returned home. - Philadelphia is furnishing soldiers for General James Cooper's independent brigade, authorized to be raised in Mary-

In the Field.—On the first of June, it was comdistributed:-In Washington City, 16,000 Opposite Washington City, in Virginia, 17,000

Total in and near Washington, . . . Menacing Harper's Ferry and supporting the Washington column, there are at Chambersburg, . . . 8,500 | At York, Harrisburg, and North Cen-

Total on the borders of Pensylvania, . . 14,500 At Grafton and Parkersburg, In Baltimore and Fort McHenry, At Fort Monroe and vicinity, Two Indiana regiments moving towards

Aggregate concentrating on Virginia. Add twelve regiments at Cincinnati.... Six regiments at Cairo,

Grand aggregate actively in the field, 80.500 We are gratified to announce that Gov. Curtin has offered the Attorney-Generalship of Pennsylvania to Hon. W. M. Meredith, and that Mr. Meredith has

65,500

accepted the appointment. Francis Markoe, belonging to an old Philadelphia family, and until recently holding a responsible post in the Department of State in Washington, is under arrest in that city on charge of criminal correspond ence with the Rebel Government. Good News for Volunteers .- It is understoo that the cabinet has decided a new levy of seventyfive thousand troops for three years' service.

Foreign Opinion. The Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality. The following proclamation was agreed upon in Privy Council on the 14th ult., and forthwith pub-

lished in the official Gazette:-VICTORIA R.—Whereas, we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States, and whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America, and whereas, we, being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our Royal determination to maintain a strict and impar-The Fight at Fairfax.—A fight took placeon tial neutrality in the contest between the said con-

tending parties.

We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation. [The privisions of the foreign enlistment act are here cited.] And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our royal proclamation, and of our high displacement to do any acts in derivand of our high displeature, to do any acts in dero-gation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in the said contest, or in fielation or in contravention of the law of nations, as for example, more especially, by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-com-missioned officers, or soldiers; or by serving as offi-cers, sailors, or marines on board any ship or vessel of war, or transport of or in the service of either of the said contending parties; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on beard any privateer bearing letters of marque of or from either of the said contending parties; or by engaging to go, or going to, any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or en-

gage in any such service; of by procuring, or attempting to procure, within Hr Majesty's dominions at home or abroad, others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport, by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any blockade lawfully and actually established by, or on behalf of, either of the said contending parties, or by carrying officers, coldings depends on the said contending parties, or by carrying officers, to be contraband of war, according to the law of modern usage of nations, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties. All persons so offending will incur, and be liable to, the several penalties

and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed and decreed. And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.

On this the World remarks:—The Queen's proclamation, now that we have it in full, proves to be a cautious, cold-blooded, double-faced document—a dis grace to the sovereign of a country which justly makes constitutional liberty its boast. Timidity peeps out of every sentence. Ministers have made Her Majesty States. The writer seems to have weighed his words by drams and scruples, lest there should be a breath's weight of sympathy manifest upon the side of law and constitutional libery. The men who have undertaken, by the vilest treachery that history records, to break up the most beneficent government ever formed, and who have done this for the sole avowed purpose of propagating slavery, and who maintain their ascendancy undisputed in their own States only by fear and the violent suppression of the truth, are placed upon exactly the same footing as the members of that government under which this country has in three-quarters of a century risen to the first rank among the

The same paper says:-"This is not neutrality. It but a miserable sham; a politician's counterfeit, too-flimsy to deceive the least practised eye. This according to the rebels all the rights of belligerents, this hastening to give them every recognitio cept mere formal diplomatic recognition, is giving them countenance, which, coming from a power like Great Britain, is both aid and comfort. The proclamation recognises their right even to establish a blockade equally with the government of the United States, and, for that matter, even with Great Britain herself. This is neutrality with a vengeance." Speaking further of the possibility of England and France both assuming a hostile attitude towards us, the same paper asks: "Are we prepared for a foreign war?" and asserts, among other things, the following:—"Better that we should be prepared, while crushing treason with one hand, with the other to

hurl back a foreign foe. If ever we are to be in a position to assert the political doctrines inherited from our fathers, and to stand hythem in the face of the world, and against the world in arms if necessary, now is the time—now, when the soul of the people i inspired and the great heart of the republic is throb-bing with exultation. If, in the course of our national existence, we must, with the usual destiny of nations reaching to the climax of greatness, oppose in arms the great rival powers, let it be now."

France.—Secession Flags Not Recognised.—Se ession fings do not find favor in French ports. The ship Matilda,, from Charleston, flying the Palmetto, attempted to enter the harbor of Havre, on the 29th of April, but was not allowed to do so until she hauled down the rebel abortion, and hoisted in its olace the "Stars and Stripes."

Offers from France and Why.—The correspondent of the World, under date of May 14th says:—"Within the past few days, no less than seven officers of the French army, one of whom represents a number of others, have made a written ender of their services to the American minister, for the purpose of going to the United States and serving under the Government. One of these says that his grandfather served in America under Lafayette; that he loves the United States and her free nstitutions: but that he hates slavery, and is ready to fight for its extinction. Indeed, this is the tone of all the letters. Among the people here and the press, the only issue which seems to be recognised in this war of ours, is Freedom vs. Slavery; and, if our Government desires to insure the sympathy of all Europe in a manner which would render it impossible for any government to run counter to it they should make this issue immediately and dis-tinctly. As a specimen of this feeling, I may men-tion the case of an Austrian officer, who, happening to be in Paris, came personally, a few days since, to the legation and offered his services to go to the United States. 'Which side do you want to fight on?' asked a gentleman who was present. 'Against slavery, was the reply of an Austrian, which ought

to shame our American slaveocrats.' Meum and Tuum among Slaveholders.—The London Shipping Gazette says:—"We learn from private letters that Southerners write to their creditors at New York that they cannot remit, as they require all their means for the war. For fitting out privateers, among other things, to intercept their creditors' commerce. Base is the slave who pays—or the slave owner who does not plunder! The sublimity of disregard for meum and tuum, which the

Col. Fremont Bringing Arms from Europe.— The Paris correspondent of the World says:— Col. Fremont is now engaged in negotiating for 20,000 stand of arms, principally Enfield rifles, which, if human agency will effect it, he will take with him on board the steamer, and within a week after his arrival will be ready to take the field. Would not the name of the gallant leader of the Republican forces in 1856, of the path-finder of empire, rally around his standard a larger, more energetic and puted that there were over 80,000 men actually in the field for the country's cause. They are thus the United States could raise? Col. Fremont has received, within a few weeks past, scores of letters from friends, acquaintances, and strangers, urging him to come, and he has replied to them that his heart and soul is in the cause of his country, and that he is ready to sacrifice time, money, and life, if

Cassius M. Clay, the American Minister to Russia, has written a letter to the London Times on the American struggle, in brief but decisive terms. He says that the revolted States can be subdued, but it is not proposed to subjugate them, but simply to put down their rebel citizens. England's true interest is to stand by the Union. He inquires if England can afford to offend the United States, and is England so secure against home revolution and foreign ambition as to venture to sow the seed of revenge He concludes by asserting that England is the natural ally of the United States.

The Iron Steamer Peerless. Montreal, June 3d.—The iron steamer Peerless, which is supposed 10,000 to have been bought for the Confederate States, has 5,000 been seized at Quebec, at the instance of Hon. J. R. Giddings, United States' Consul General.

OWEN-DARROW-May 23d, by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., Mr. Peter S. Owen to Miss Sheea A. Darrow.

PRITCHETT—IRWIN—May 23d, by the Rev. Thomas Brannerd, D. D., Mr. James C. Pritchett to Miss Em-ma T. Irwin. MAT. IRWIN.

ALLEN—HOWARD—At Albion, N. V., on the evening of the 28th of May, by Rev. O. C. Beardsley, Rev. Horace H. Allen and Miss Sarah C. Howard, of AlNOTICES.

nual meeting at Castleton, on Tuesday, June 11, com-mencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. B. M. Goldsmith, Stated Clerk. The Presbytery of Cayuga will hold its next stated neeting at Aurora, on Tuesday, the 18th of June, at

Creek on the third Tuesday (the th day) of June, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

TIMOTHY STILLMAN,

Dunkirk, May 25th, 1861.

Stated Clerk. An Adjourned Meeting of the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society will be held in the Presbyterian House, 2d story room, No. 1334 Chestnut st., on the 11th inst., at 41 o'clock, P. M., The attendance of the members and officers is earnestly requested, as important business will be laid be-fore the meeting.

ROBERT ADAIR, June 1st, 1861. Cor. Sec'y.

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PROSPECTUS. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is now in its XXIst Volume. THE TRIBUNE will be, as it has been, a Political Journal, though not exclusively so. But, while it gives prominence and emphasis to the discussion and elucidation of he great issue of the day, it sinks none of the characteistics of a Business and Family Newspaper. During ristics of a Business and Family Newspaper. During the past year the Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to politics, but we hope to be able to limit the space devoted to political discussion, and devote more of our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to

I.—EDUCATION. The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to enlist in that discussion of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once, our hope and our re-solve, that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of the TRIBUNE, in its behalf during the year 1861.

II.—AGRICULTURE. We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great injerest, throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefore in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration is calculated to render the re-ward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III.-MANUFACTURES. We hall every invention or enterprise, whereby American capital and labor are attracted to, and advantageously employed, in any department of manufacturing or mechanical industry, as a real contribution to the public weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the laborer. The progress of mining, iron-making, steel making, cloth-weaving, &c., &c., in our country, and the world shall

be watched and reported by us, with an earnest and ac-

live sympathy. IV .- FOREIGN AFFAIRS. We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there,

of domestic politics, our news from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us. V.-HOME NEWS. We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the most accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarrous correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, respondents of the Associated Fress, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to make each day a critic on the last, and print a better and better paper, from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the general co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit and shall labor to deserve a continuance of pub-

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