American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

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THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND GENESEE EVANGELIST,

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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

TERMS.

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Religious Intelligence.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

Rev. G. D. A. Hebard, of Clinton, Iowa, has received a call to the church in Wyoming, in the Presbytery of Dubuque, made vacant by the recent death of Mr. G. E. Delavan.

The unique and handsome brick church, in progress of erection by the congregation is nearly completed. The revival last winter has made this one of the most united and working churches of any denomination in the State of Iowa.—*Evang.*

Rev. E. D. Neill, of St. Paul's, is Chaplain of the 1st Minnesota Regiment, enlisted for the war.

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The U. P. Presbytery, of Muskingum, O., has received a legacy of about $1500, the residue of the estate of John Robinson, of Washington, to be employed by that body for the furtherance of the gospel. The whole amount will not be paid for some years, but a portion of it may be paid at any time.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Revival.—At Royalston, Mass., a precious revival has been enjoyed, bringing into the kingdom of Christ, hopefully, not far from forty. More than half of this number are expecting soon to make a public profession.

COLLEGE RECORD.

Degrees Conferred.—UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon S. Austin Allibone, of Philadelphia, and that of D.D. on the Rev. James Eells, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Robert W. Henry, Jonathan Hovey, and Thomas C. Strong, of New York, and George Jeffrey, of Glasgow, Scotland.

Honor to the President.—Dr. Thomas Leiber, of Columbia College, was presented to the President recently, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred on his excellency in presence of Secretary Seward.

THE ARMY.

Chaplains.

Maine.—2d Regiment, J. F. Mines, Prot. Episcopal; 4th, Benj. A. Chase, Methodist; 5th, John R. Adams, Congregational.

New Hampshire.—2d Regiment, Henry E. Parker, Congregational.

Vermont.—1st Regiment, Levi Stone, Cong.; 2d, C. B. Smith, Cong.

Massachusetts.—1st Regiment, W. H. Cudworth, Unknown; 2d, A. H. Quint, Cong.; 8th, Gilbert Haven, Methodist; Bristol, Robert Carver, Cong.; 11th, —— Watson, Unk.

Connecticut.—— Regiment, George N. Webber, Cong.; 2d, Hiram Eddy, Cong.; 3d, James M. Willey, Prot. E.; 4th, E. K. Walker, Unknown; Wesleyan Guard, R. G. Williams, Cong.

New York.—Ontario Regiment, Rev. George N. Cheney, Prot. E.; Oswego, Dr. Gallagher, Prot. E.; Excelsior Brigade, C. H. A. Bulkley, Cong.; Joseph H. Twichell, Unknown; Mozart, W. H. Gilder, Meth.; Fire Zouaves, George W. Dodge, Unk.; 5th, Dr. Gordon Winslow, Episc.; 8th, —— Smith, Unk.; 14th, J. S. Inskip, Method.; 15th, George M. Post, M. D., Presb. (N.S.); 16th, Royal B. Stratton, Unk.; 17th, T. G. Carver, Unknown; 19th, Henry Fowler, Presb. (N. S.); 21st, John E. Roble, Meth.; 22d, Rev. H. H. Bates, Unk.; 28th, M. Platt, Unk.; 30th, A. J. Axdell, Unk.; 31st, Samuel W. Waldron, Jr., Unk.; 36th, E. D. Winslow, Meth.; 69th, (Corcoran,) Father Mooney, Roman Catholic.

Ohio.—14th Regiment, —— Wiley, Methodist.

New Jersey.—1st Regiment, George R. Darrow, Baptist, —— Geo. H. Doane, R. C.; —— R. Proudfit, Presb. (O. S.)

Pennsylvania.—5th Regiment, J. G. Butler, Lutheran; 8th, Thomas P. Hunt, Presb. (O. S.); 12th, James McCarter, Meth.; Scott Legion, Wm. Fulton, Ref. Dutch; —— J. J. Marks, D.D., Unk.; 13th, A.; M. Stewart, Ref. Presb.; Keystone, G. G. Ferguson, Baptist.

Illinois.—7th Regiment, J. P. Davis, Meth.; 8th, Richard Falkner, Meth.; 11th, C. P. Clarke, Prot. E. ——, — Butler, Baptist; ——, — Miller, Baptist; ——, — Halteman, Baptist.

Missouri.—1st Regiment, William A. Pile, Unk.

Wisconsin.—2d Regiment, James A. Richmond, Prot. E.

Minnesota.—1st Regiment, Edward D. Neill, Presb. (N. S.)

Camp Dennison.—LETTER FROM REV. B. W. CHIDLAW.—The following was received in response to a gift of a number of copies of the "Soldier's Friend:"

CAMP DENNISON, O., June 24th, 1861.

My Dear Sir:—On Friday last, your welcome letter was received, and the 40 copies of the "Soldier's Friend." Please thank the kind lady whose heart and hand sympathize with the soldiers. The same day I took them to the camp. The 4th Regiment, Col. Andrews, left that day for the seat of war. As the men were marching to the cars, I distributed the books among two companies from Delaware county, Ohio. I knew the men; had attended prayer-meetings in their quarters, and preached to them. Giving good books requires discrimination. I feel confident that the recipients of the precious gift will take good care of their books, and use them faithfully. After the men had entered the cars, I found a noble-looking man, evidently an officer, but wearing a linen duster. I entered into conversation with him; spoke of the spiritual interests of the thousand gallant men just leaving. He entered fully into the spirit of my talk, and expressed the deepest sympathy in the welfare of his fellow soldiers. I then found that one copy of the good little book lingered quietly in my pocket, and I offered it to him, hoping that he would find pleasure and profit in its perusal. He accepted it in the most cordial manner, and carefully placed it in his breast-pocket. Just then a field officer rode up, and, to my astonishment, saluted my soldier friend as General C. Then I found that my friend was the Brigadier-General, and that the Regiments leaving were his command. He is now in Western Virginia. The Lord be his shield and buckler.

Thanks for the favour of being the almoner of such gifts to our noble soldiers.

Your Brother in Christ,
B. W. CHIDLAW.

Wilson's Zouaves.—A private in this company narrated the following in the Fulton Street meeting recently:—

He said that while on Staten Island, where they had been stationed for drill, the precious few who were the servants of Christ, had maintained a prayer-meeting. They had to meet in a secluded place. The officers were not favorable to it. But there were a few men in the regiment who loved to pray.

One day, as he was walking along, he met a young lieutenant, who seemed to be very much downcast. He inquired of him what was the matter? He answered that he felt badly, because he was such a miserable backslider.

They walked till they came to place where they would be unobserved.

"Come down on your knees, now," said the young German to him, "down on your knees, and tell the Lord Jesus how sorry you are." So they knelt down and prayed together, and he believed that the young lieutenant gave himself to Jesus that morning.

Twenty-five Conversions in a Regiment.—A chaplain acknowledging a donation of books and tracts from the American Tract Society, makes the following statement:—"If ever there was an occasion in which the value of your Society as an adjunct to our labors could be demonstrated, it is the present. I have constant applications for something to read, to which I respond by handing one of your valuable publications. To the seed sown by these little messengers of mercy I attribute, under God's blessing, the glorious fact of *the conversion of twenty-five members of our regiment during the five weeks that I have been laboring among them.* Our meetings are held every evening, and it would do your heart good to hear the unequivocal testimony given by the newly enlisted soldiers of the cross. I trust, before three months have expired, to be able to report a large increase in the number who have flocked to the banner of Prince Emmanuel."—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Y. M. C. A. of New York City are endeavoring to evangelize the army, so far as they have opportunity. By appointment of the Association, an "Army Committee," assisted by several sub-committees, has undertaken to perform this obvious Christian duty by means of a system which promises to accomplish much in the desired direction. Regiments quartered here, or passing through the city, will be regularly visited and supplied with suitable religious reading; the church members will be sought out and set at work in their respective companies; devotional services will be held with the soldiers as often as practicable; and the prayer meeting commended to their attention as a permanent source of grace, wisdom and strength.

Mr. Spurgeon and His People.—Spurgeon preached to a congregation of over six thousand people on Sunday, June 9th, and closed with a prayer for the North and the extinction of slavery. The response from that mighty multitude was like the muttering of distant thunder. Such an amen never fell on my ears before. That fact tells the feeling which exists among the masses in England, and which no ministry dare resist.

News of the Struggle.

Horrors of Inaction.—Our newspaper reporters and the whole community are hungry for news. The whole body of the soldiers, and the great number of their officers, are in a condition of well-nigh ungovernable impatience at the slow policy of our General-in-Chief. At Norfolk the regiments are eager to wipe out the memory of the defeat at Great Bethel. Along the Potomac the navy are anxious to interfere with the masked battery-building, which is quite a trick with the rebels which seems to be going on very briskly in that region,—while on Arlington Heights, and in front of the lines, the troops are chafing at the reins which the quiet General in the War Office persists in drawing very tight. Then, there is Harper's Ferry, still unoccupied, and General Cadwalader's column making picturesque fordings back and forth, of the Potomac, and hovering about Williamsport in an unaccountable manner—while the rebel troops are burning, destroying, pressing loyal men into service, or driving them from the houses they hoped to possess, and the wheat-fields they expected to reap, under the protecting folds of the Federal flag. Meanwhile, an easy policy towards disaffected persons is laying open our plans and positions to the rebels; oaths of allegiance are taken, it is asserted, for the express purpose of gaining an acquaintance with facts which are disclosed without hesitation to the rebels; and, to crown all, numerous rumors of peace propositions and compromises fly to and fro. General McClelland has recognised the so-called neutral policy of Kentucky, and General Lyon, in Missouri, alone, is absolutely redeeming the campaign from an appearance of hesitancy, which begins to grow humiliating.

This is the *appearance* of things, we say; it may all be the slow, steady progress of a General of matchless skill, so confident upon good grounds, of ultimate and overwhelming success, that he can well afford to be magnanimous to the mousing rebels and whiffets that happen to be caught in the outer meshes of his vast net-work, from which the bulkier game will never—no, never—escape.

Here are such explanations as we gather from different journals. As to the avoiding of an engagement with the late Harper's Ferry troops, and the non-occupation of it, on our side, which somewhat diminishes the moral effect of the evacuation: "Occasional," in the *Press*, says it was by order of General Scott, and when complained of, is defended by him on the ground that we should have gained nothing by our victory, save to drive them, and their [illegible] colu[illegible] upon one of our weaker lines closer to this city.

As to the Kentucky neutrality arrangement, the *Bulletin* says: "General McClellan has just now on his hands an important and difficult duty in Western Virginia. Before going upon it, he has provided against any embarrassment of his movements from the side of Kentucky, by coming to some sort of understanding with General Buckner, though it is a somewhat different arrangement from what has been reported."

The *World* says: "The War Department is informed by General McClelland that he never entered into any such arrangements, and that he and Gen. Buckner merely had an informal conversation on that point, the latter stating that he would see that all rebel troops were removed from Kentucky, without the interference of any Federal troops, McClellan at no time pledging himself that no Federal troops should enter the State."

The same paper says:—"All the reports and speculations about a disposition in Washington on the part of the President or cabinet, or General Scott, or anybody else, to favor compromise or delay, have no foundation in truth. The publication of these rumors has, at least, served one good purpose; they have called out a general PROTEST against any mention of compromise on the part of the loyal people, who hoot its very shadow, and would trample in derision on the thing itself."

As to the apparent hesitancy of General Scott, it is claimed to have been exhibited in precisely the same manner in the war with Mexico, and with similar effects upon an eager public:—

"People, whose memories reach back fifteen years, will recollect that General Scott, when he undertook the Mexican campaign, would not budge from Washington until he had secured all the men, the munitions, and the provisions that in his judgment were necessary. Then, as now, there was an outcry against his delay by people whose notion of war is a regiment of men mustered to-day, set in the field to-morrow, and fighting a pitched battle on the day after. But then, as now, he was silent and imperturbable. He perfected his plan, completed his preparations as far as possible, and then moved steadily on from victory to victory."

"The invasion of a hostile country in the face of a large opposing force, is described as the most serious operation in war. Many Generals, as Hannibal in Italy, and Bonaparte in Russia, have failed in the attempt.

"The only actually successful performance of such an attempt was the march into Mexico and seizure of the Mexican capital and that was pronounced at the time by some of the best military men of Europe to have been highly venturesome. Americans full well understand that it was accomplished only by the matchless military calculation of WINFIELD SCOTT—the same man to whose military science, and not to that of HORACE GREELEY, they propose to confide the advancement of the American flag to the capital of Virginia."

Again, it is argued, that delay must operate far more disastrously to the rebels than to us:—

"The rebel forces, on the other hand, are deteriorating in efficiency. They suffer from inadequate rations, from poor equipment and poorer camp equipage, and from a growing spirit of insubordination consequent upon no pay. Every day that they are kept together in such large masses, more severely taxes the ability of the *quasi* government to take care of them, and makes them a heavier burden and calamity to the people among whom they are. Experience has shown that the longer they remain in any locality, the more readily the people greet the arrival of the federal troops. The longer, in fact, the reign of terror continues in Virginia, the deeper will be the lesson, and the more welcome the deliverance."

To all this we may add the following foreign view of our famous General's character, cut from an exchange:—

One of the London journals, not many weeks ago, remarked that 'Gen. Scott is proverbially a slow commander. He is always unpopular during his campaigns. It is only when the campaign is over and he has won—as he always has done—that the wisdom of his action is understood, and he becomes popular.' Higher praise could not well have been bestowed on any commander, for the parallel is an exact one with that paid the Duke of Wellington. He was a slow coach—an old fogy. He never seemed to be doing anything. But he always won. In the end he was always worshipped. At Torres Vedras, in the Peninsular war, Wellington could have cut the French army to pieces in a few hours, with the loss of half his own. He waited, manœuvred, and secured advantages for a week, and he obtained a much more decisive victory with a loss that scarcely figured in the bulletin. Scott could have taken Vera Cruz in three days, with a loss of three thousand men; he took it in three weeks, and lost but a hundred or two.

Let one more point be fairly remembered. Winfield Scott has been in arms for more than half a century. During all that time, as youth, man, and veteran, when in command of any description of force, *he has never retreated one foot.* Not that he is any braver than officers who have made nearly as many retreats as advances, but that *he cannot be induced to move until he is certain of his ability to maintain his position.* Not a move will be make in the present contest until he feels well assured that he can maintain, in men, munitions of war and line of communication, any advantages temporarily secured; and the last thing which should be urged upon him by the Government, or on the Government by the people, is precipitation without judgment.—*Traveller.*

As to the Peace rumors, the *World's* correspondent of the 27th ultimo says: "There is the very best authority for stating that the Cabinet have never had before them any propositions for peace or for an armistice from the leaders of the rebel Confederacy, or from any one pretending to represent them. Though such reports have obtained some credence, it is now understood that they were got up to influence the ensuing session of Congress, and to embarrass the Administration."

The North.

A New York 7 per cent. State Loan of $700-000, for meeting a deficiency in the sinking fund, was largely bid for, and taken at an average premium of nearly two per cent., the bonus paid for the privilege of lending the amount being over twelve thousand dollars.

P. McQuillan, of Charleston, South Carolina, it is reported to the proper authorities, has been in New York making arrangements for sending both men and military equipments to the South. He has also been to, or about to depart for, Europe as agent for warlike supplies, and in the employment of the Confederate States. On the 28th he called at the State Department with the passport of a British consul, for the purpose of obtaining thereto the signature of the Secretary, in accordance with the new regulation of the Department. He was seized and committed by the authorities, and is not likely to make much progress eastward.

New York and Brooklyn cities have together mustered thirty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-five troops.

No Negoti[illegible]—[illegible] against any negotiation with traitors, except at the cannon's mouth;—and whoever puts himself forward with a view of negotiating terms between the Government and the traitors with arms in their hands, is, in my opinion, little better than the traitors themselves—no matter what motive may dictate his course."—[*M. P. Blair's Speech at New York.*]

Washington and Eastern Virginia.

Troops.—JUNE 26th.—The aggregate number of troops arrived and mustered in the district amounts to about fifty-six thousand, including one thousand five hundred regulars and six hundred marines.

Manassas Junction.—To prevent an advance on this point, the roads leading to it from our lines have been blockaded by felling trees over them. It follows, also, that an advance on the part of the rebels is not likely to be made.

A reliable citizen of Alexandria reached that place recently from Manassas Junction, where he has been confined as a prisoner for three days, since the latter part of last week. There were a large number of prisoners there. He gives painful accounts of the condition of the rebel forces. During the three days he was a prisoner, he neither had bread nor water—though begging for both most earnestly. He heard them boast of the immensity of their force, but he does not believe that there were fifteen thousand men there. Fully one-fourth of them are armed with shot-guns, while many are not armed at all. The scarcity of water caused a great deal of sickness among the rebels.

Harper's Ferry.—It has transpired in official circles, says the letter-writers, that General Cadwalader desired, two weeks ago, to occupy Harper's Ferry with an advance brigade, and that Gen. Patterson flatly refused permission. Great surprise was manifested at the refusal.

A despatch from Williamsport, Md., dated June 25th, says:

Startling intelligence reached here to-night by the same person, who went across the river again to-day, that General Johnson, in person, with the rear guard, numbering ten thousand men in round numbers, with twenty pieces of heavy artillery, beside the light artillery batteries mentioned yesterday, was encamped to-night at Conchman's farm, four miles this side of Martinsburg. They began their march from Winchester on Sunday night.

The Sixth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Regiments broke up encampments on the Greencastle turnpike, two miles above this point, at six o'clock this evening.

A gentleman, just arrived from Hagerstown, states that the Second and Third Pennsylvania Regiments and Perkins' Battery of Flying Artillery have just marched from that neighborhood in the same direction. From the quiet and secrecy observed in these night marches, it is evident that General Patterson either expects to strike a heavy blow, or receive one.

It is certain that General Johnson will not attempt to cross at Williamsport in the face of a heavy battery erected there, and it is equally certain that General Patterson will not cross again.

Governor Curtin's reinforcement to Col. Wallace has reached Cumberland. Colonel Wallace speaks of assuming the offensive at once, and is anxious to revisit Romney. General McClellan is hourly expected there. A vast force is following him from the west. The messenger says that Colonel Wallace estimated it at twenty thousand. There are probably not more than fifteen thousand. This will drive the whole secession force from the Potomac valley, if vigorously seconded by General Patterson's column of eleven thousand men, now lying about here. Gen. Johnson designed to draw General Patterson into the neck, but has failed. General Patterson will cross the Potomac lower down. His movement southward is to draw General Johnson away from General McClellan until the forces of the latter arrive in such numbers as to enable him to assume the offensive efficiently.

Previous to this, the rebel Johnston was engaged in fortifying Winchester. His plan probably is to draw General Patterson's column into Virginia and then retreat, fighting at all points where there is a chance of successful resistance.

When General Johnson evacuated Harper's Ferry his whole column marched to Charlestown, and from thence to Bunker's Hill; and when, on Sunday, General Patterson's column crossed the river, he drew up his whole column in line of battle, expecting to be attacked. From Bunker's Hill the larger portion of General Johnson's force returned to Winchester.

Fortress Monroe.—The *World* of the 26th ult. contains some interesting letters from the locality, from which we make copious extracts. In the letter of June 23d, a rather curious interview between one of the "contrabands" of that neighborhood and his former master, (Capt. Vaughan,) who came to Hampton with a flag of truce, is described. It took place on the premises of the rebel himself, from which he had been obliged to flee, while the slave remained comfortably at home:—

As Capt. Vaughan rode up to his former residence and dismounted, he remarked, as he closed the front gate, "It seems natural to shut that gate." Just at that moment the face of one of his slaves peered out from behind the tree with—

"How d-do, Massa?"

Captain Vaughan replied—"Very well, Jim; what are you doing here?"

"Dat's just what going for to ax you, Massa," was the cool response.

The captain then proceeded to ask a large number of questions, as if he considered his slave obliged to answer them. But "Jim" only grinned, and, fully aware of his "contraband" rights and protection on the other side the stream, had the impudence to reply very evasively.

From the letter of June 24th, we quote the following interesting account of the rebel signals going on all around the federal position night after night. There is somewhat, too, of the easy treatment of captured rebels, which seems a very injudicious policy:

Our pickets on the outposts have an opportunity every night of witnessing a perfect system of signals between the posts of the enemy. They usually commence at about 11 o'clock, and continue till early in the morning. The messages pass in regular order, from the vicinity of Yorktown, from post to post down to the posts back of Newport News. At first bright lights are seen, apparently rendered intense by reflectors, burning steadily for a space of perhaps fifteen minutes. Then they are extinguished, and a pause ensues, when one again appears giving wavy motions, and evidently spelling out a message. In a few moments the light at the next post goes through the same motions, repeating it. Then the next, and thus this signal telegraphing is kept up at intervals through nearly the entire night. Only a night or two since three rockets were seen to be fired from the house of a Mr. Kelley, one of those dangerous oath-of-allegiance Virginians who reside not a hundred rods from the camp.

I cannot say enough in condemnation of this method of licensing spies in our very midst. Every single day and night adds alarming testimony to the fact that the "oath of allegiance" is a farce and a subterfuge eagerly employed by the rebels as a protection for their spies around and among us. I have watched the movements of these Union converts and of the foe carefully, and I deem it no exaggeration of the truth to say that every act and position of our forces is promptly conveyed to Yorktown, and that it is impossible for us to move without a speedy and full report of the movements being conveyed promptly to the headquarters of Col. Magruder.

Last night, to ascertain the truth of these rumors, your correspondent retired at about 9 o'clock from the camp to a locality which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. I was able to see no indications of signaling until about 10 o'clock, P. M., when a bright blue light suddenly flashed up away toward Yorktown. A few moments after, a variety of well-timed movements were executed by the light. I then watched intently to see them answered from the vicinity of Newport News for nearly half an hour, when, chancing to turn in the right direction, I was surprised to see their exact counterpart displaying at Sewall's Point, away opposite the fort.

The following account of the treatment and experiences of one of our captured soldiers, who was subsequently exchanged will be read with interest:—

"Mr. Parker says that soon after the battle, he was blindfolded and carried to Yorktown, and subsequently to Richmond. At the latter place his blindfold was removed, and he found himself closely bound and in jail. He was treated with courtesy by the rebel forces, and at Richmond fared well—heard much conversation among the troops, who seemed to regard him as a great curiosity, and flocked around him. The officers strictly forbade any insult to be offered to him while in their keeping. A few days afterward he was blindfolded and conveyed back to Yorktown. At Yorktown he came near starving to death, so scanty was the supply of food afforded him; and the garrison appeared nearly in a state of mutiny, the soldiers complaining most bitterly of their rations and quarters. The same to quite an extent was true at Richmond. There were with him at Richmond the three prisoners noticed in my last letter. He judges the forces at Richmond to be very formidable, though he could obtain no means of estimating the numbers of the rebel troops. He was often interrogated in regard to the condition of our forces, though nothing was extorted from him.

"Mr. Parker brings information of the fact that the costume of Duryea's Zouave has been adopted by a regiment from Louisiana, a portion of which is stationed at Yorktown. The regiment boasts that, in that uniform, squads of their men have been able to reconnoiter in our camps, and to obtain our exact [illegible]

Secret Sessions of the Coming Congress.—A movement is on foot among several Senators and members of Congress here to have Congress sit in secret session. One argument is that this Congress is a unit, and that it will be principally a grand council of war. There is ample precedent for a secret session, as Congress sat with closed doors during the war of 1812. Senator Sherman arrived to-night.

A party from the United States steamer Freeborn, which had been engaged all day on Thursday throwing up entrenchments for a fortification at Matthias Point, on the Potomac, when about to return to the vessel, were attacked by a superior force of rebels, and had a number killed and wounded. Captain WARD (of the steamer) was killed while pointing a cannon to cover the retreat of his men.

Western Virginia.

Governor Wise's Movement.—Word was telegraphed from Hagerstown, June 24th, that the indications were that Governor Wise has diverged from his line of attack upon General McClellan's column, and gone by way of Staunton to Lewisburg, Greenfield county, with four thousand men, to repel the expedition said to have gone up the Kanawha River.

Another Brilliant Exploit.—Colonel Wallace, the hero of Romney, with the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, is holding Cumberland, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. On the 24th (he writes Gen. Scott) he sent a body of thirteen mounted scouts to gain information of the enemy. They found Frankfort, a town half way between Romney and Cumberland, "full of cavalry. Returning, they overtook forty-one horsemen, and at once charged them, routing and driving them back more than a mile, killing eight of them, and securing seventeen horses. Corporal Hayes, in command of my men, was desperately wounded with sabre-cuts and bullets. Taking him back, they halted about an hour, and were then attacked by the enemy, who had been reinforced to about seventy-five men. The attack was so sudden that they abandoned their horses and crossed to a small island at the mouth of Patterson's Creek. The charge of the rebels was bold and confident—yet twenty-three fell under the fire of my pickets, close about and on the island. My fellows were finally driven off, scattering, each man for himself, and they are all in camp now."

One of the Indiana men was taken prisoner, and brutally murdered. The Captain continues:

"The enemy were engaged all night long in boxing up their dead. Two of their officers were killed, [illegible] of a neighboring farm-house.

"The report of the skirmish sounds like fiction—but it is not exaggerated. The fight was really the most desperate one on record, and abounds with instances of wonderful daring and coolness.

LEWIS WALLACE, Commanding."

The Border.

Governor Jackson's Retreat.—At Syracuse, Mo., June 26th, news was received that Gov. Jackson, with M. W. Parsons and some twelve hundred troops at Pomme de Terre bridge, eleven miles south of Warsaw, on Sabbath morning, at ten o'clock, was moving southward. They had four cannons and about twenty-five baggage wagons, some of which had been used for stage coaches.

He reports that Charles Babcock, late an agent of the Overland Mail Company, at Warsaw, joined Gov. Jackson's force there, and furnished him ten full teams belonging to the company.

A good many horses were drowned in crossing the Osage river.

General Lyon was expected to leave Booneville at an early day with his force of Missourians and Col. Bates' Iowa Regiment, for Springfield, at which point he would be joined by additional forces from Kansas and from St. Louis.

Loyal regiments of Home Guards are forming rapidly in various parts of the State. Hon. A. T. Laws, of the Missouri Legislature, has been arrested by the Federal authorities.

Maryland—Arrest of Marshal Kane.—The Marshal of the Baltimore police has been in secret league with the secessionists, doubtless, for months. He was a party to the bridge-burning of April, and Government has been on the watch for some open act which would warrant decisive measures against him. On Thursday morning, June 27th, at three o'clock, his dwelling was surrounded by armed men, and the Marshal quietly surrendered himself into the custody of Major General Banks, the new commander of that district, and is now in durance with Robert Merryman—his associate in bridge-burning—at Fort McHenry.

Col. Kenley, of the Maryland Volunteers, has been appointed provost Marshal.

A large quantity of arms were discovered secreted under the Marshal's office, and further discoveries are expected to be made. Baltimore is somewhat excited, but peace will doubtless be preserved.

The loyal citizens of East Tennessee are to be supplied with arms for their defense, and if they prove unable to defend themselves, a force will speedily be sent to their relief. The Post Office Department is also taking measures to supply them [illegible] facilities.

Colonel Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, arrived at Cresson, Penna., June 20th, from the West, and took rooms at the Mountain House, kept by Mr. George W. Mullen. He has written for his family, who will shortly join him. His health is still delicate, but the mountain air will doubtless benefit him.

Mr. Skiff, of Covington, Ky., is indicted for treason, the over-act being the shipment of provisions to the South.

The South.

Captures—An Escape.—A letter from on board the Wyandotte, off Fort Pickens, announces the capture of the privateer William H. Webb, by the Niagara, and of the Etna, an English barque, loaded with rifled cannon for the rebels, by the Massachusetts.

A gentleman just arrived at Washington from New Orleans reports that a British ship recently run the blockade, and successfully landed a large quantity of powder and twenty thousand stand of arms.

Unionists in Georgia.—General Pluuen, from Georgia, represents that a strong Union feeling prevails in several portions of that State, suppressed only from the fear of the consequences of utterance. Many people earnestly hope that a reconstruction of the Union will be effected.

Federal Collector for New Orleans.—William D. Gallagher, of Kentucky, lately confidential Clerk of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed Collector of the port of New Orleans, and expected to leave Washington for Cairo on the 25th ult. He will accompany our army in its progress down the Mississippi—and there can be no doubt that his appointment and departure for this point indicates an advance at the earliest practical moment upon Memphis.

Funds Coming North.—The movement of specie between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and between both and New York, show that Southern Funds are gradually coming North for deposit, or investment, in consequence of the fears of the owners under the sway of their revolutionary rulers.

Confederate Finances.—By a despatch from Louisville, we learn that an advertisement in the Southern papers, announcing the re-opening of the Confederate loan, states that only eleven millions have heretofore been subscribed.

Latest.—Tuesday.

There is considerable disagreement among officers, and some insubordination among the men, at Fortress Monroe.—It is said, on good authority, that our relations with foreign powers were never more amicable than at present.—The Baltimore steamer St. Nicholas, plying regularly on the Potomac to Washington, was seized on Monday by disguised secessionists on board, and run into the Rappahannock.—Recruiting for the United States army has been very successful in Louisville, Ky.—The four police commissioners of Baltimore were taken into custody by Maj. Banks, and the city was occupied by United States troops in several important parts on Monday, July 1st.

Facts and Opinion of the Contest.

Objects of the War.—*Zion's Herald,* the Boston organ of the Methodist Church, says:—

"The slavery of the South forms no part of a cause for war. The United States has never dreamed of making war on the South for its slavery. Englishmen should understand, as Americans do, that the United States is a very singular compound country. It is composed of federated States, one element of the Union being that each State shall have full control over its own local matters, including its social institutions, so that no one State is responsible for the social institutions of another, and the United States is not responsible for the social institutions of any State. It is true that the war may indirectly lead to the destruction of slavery, but that is not its object on the part of the North, or on the part of the United States, either avowed or secret."

Expectations of the Southern Party in England.—A letter from a competent and well-known Englishman to parties in this country makes the following statements:—

"From conversations which I have had with parties whose connexions, and of course whose prejudices are with the Southern States, I gather that their plan is to be to a great extent a course of non-resistance, and that you are to play their game by a strict blockade of all the cotton ports, and the more effectual this is, the better it will answer their purpose, which calculate that if they can hold [illegible] you can prevent any shipments of cotton from their ports, by that time our stocks here will be so far exhausted as to cause a most serious interruption in the trade of our manufacturing districts, and that the five millions of people who, more or less, depend upon the manufacture of this staple, will, by that time, be in a state of semi-starvation—for to them, cotton is bread. They consider that, in that case, our Government would have no alternative but to raise the blockade, or attempt to do so, in order to satisfy the cravings of our starving millions at home."

We imagine the solution of all this is foreshadowed in the appointment of W. D. Gallagher, of Kentucky, by the Federal Government as U. S. Collector for the port of New Orleans. As says the N. Y. *Examiner:*

"The course of the campaign, thus far, points to the probability that before another cotton crop shall be ready for the market, some Southern port, like New Orleans, will be opened by the Government, the Custom House re-established, and trade with the outside world again begun. This is a result which we may reasonably hope to witness at the beginning of another autumn. As the armies of the North-West descend the Mississippi, the ships of the blockading squadron may ascend from its mouth, and by the time cotton shall again be required for the mills of Manchester and New England, it may be again sold and shipped under national authority in the very port from which it has long been so bountifully supplied. The first month of summer only has passed, but secession is already in the sere and yellow leaf. Its battles have not yet been fought, but its moral force is already spent. It may linger through a series of campaigns, but its hope of ultimate success is already on the wane, and must ere long perish for ever."

England's Mistake Natural.—Now, we should remember that Jefferson Davis stands in the eye of England for that power which has ruled this nation ever since it was born. Why should he not look as big and as powerful as Abraham Lincoln? That region of the country furnishes the raw material for manufactures which gives bread to millions of operatives and wealth to thousands of capitalists. Why should it not look, at the first glance at least, as if it were more for the interest of England to keep on good terms with them rather than with us? And when we recollect how very dark our political horizon looked no longer ago than last winter, when there was serious reason for doubting whether the constitutionally elected President would be permitted to be inaugurated, and for apprehending that the slave-driving rebels would possess themselves of the Capitol and the archives, and proclaim themselves the [illegible] government, we [illegible] all this, we should not find fault [illegible] more clear-sighted than we were ourselves. When secret associations were known to exist in all the Northern cities for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the United States government, in conspiracy with the Slave States, when free speech on slavery was silenced by violence all over the Free States, and when the Republican party did not dare to protect it, what reason had the English to believe in the magic power of the first gun fired on Fort Sumter to startle the North again to sense, to decency, and to spirit? It was natural enough that they should have but slender faith in the persistency of a spirit of resistance to open treason, when both government and people had seemed to cower before it, as long as it was only tacit and covert. It is one of the penalties of misconduct that a character once lost cannot be easily re-established. We had been forfeiting the good opinion of the mother country, and of Christendom, for too many years to deserve to be believed in, on the very first blush of our repentance and reformation. We think we are regaining our reputation quite as fast as we could expect, and much faster than we deserve.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

NOTICES.

Acknowledgment.—Received for the Philadelphia Education Society:

Joseph Harris, (Clinton St. Church,)	$15 00
Granville Church, 17 40; Marietta Church, 50 00, (Col. Mills,)	67 40
Miss Angeline Cleaver, (Port Penn,)	10 00
Collection in Port Penn Ch., per Rev. Gaylord,	7 43
Mill Creek Presb. Ch., per Rev. J. Vance,	5 00
Meadville " per Rev. Mr. Craighead,	25 00
1st Ch., Northumberland, per Rev. J. Dickson,	9 00
Wattsburg Ch., per Rev. Wm. Grassie,	5 60
North Broad St. Ch., Alexander Whilldin, 20 00, Thos. Potter, 10 00, S. Tolman, 5 00,	35 00
1st Pr. Ch., Carlisle, per H. A. Sturgeon, Esq.,	46 53
Calvary Presb. Ch., Collection, 60 45, J. A. Brown, 50 00, Jos. H. Dulles, 30 00, F. L. Bodine, 25 00, Thos. Sparks, 20 00, G. W. Gray, 10 00, D. C. M'Cammon, 10 00, Mr.	
Packard's Female Bible Class, 150 00,	355 45
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Drawyers' Presb. Ch., per Mr. J. Janvier,	15 63
Proceeds of Philada. City Loan,	487 50
Total,	$1,129 54

WM. PURVES, *Treasurer.*

June 22, 1860.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.—Order of Exercises for Commencement Week:

Sunday, July 14.—Afternoon.—Third Annual Sermon [illegible] D. D., President [illegible] to the Graduating Class, by Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, before the Society of Christian Research, by Rev. Walter Clark, D. D., of Buffalo.

Monday, July 15.—Entrance Examination at 9, A. M., and 2, P. M. Prize Declamation at 7½, P. M.

Tuesday, July 16.—Afternoon.—Inaugural Address, by Ellicott Evans, A. M., Maynard Professor of Law. Evening.—Address and Poem before the Literary Societies. Address, by George Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass. Poem, by R. J. De Cordova, New York.

Wednesday, July 17.—Annual Meeting of the Society of Alumni. Oration, by Hon. Thomas Treadwell Davis, Syracuse. Poem, by James Auburn Towner, New York. Evening.—Meeting of Alumni and Friends of College.

Thursday, July 18.—Commencement. 2t

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SCIENCE AND ART.

Leonardo da Vinci's Great Picture, "The Last Supper."—The beautiful fresco painting on the wall of the refectory of Sta Maria delle Grazie at Milan, by Leonardo da Vinci, has been destroyed by the decaying hand of time; but the engraving, made at the instance of the artists of Florence, by Raphael Morghen, still remains, from which the beauty of the groups of the whole composition, and the separate parts, can be seen. This engraving has, we learn, come into the possession of Mr. J. Lewis of 82 Nassau Street. In the description given of the original picture by Gio Gherardo de Rossi, we have a representation of [illegible] our blessed Lord and his twelve apostles, and the engraving presents it in all its matchless beauty. The plate now in possession of Mr. Lewis originally cost seven thousand dollars, and we are pleased to learn that it has been retouched by some of our most eminent artists with [illegible] of the picture, which will be issued in a few days. All are fond of beautiful engravings, and here is one full of instruction to all lovers of Christian art, and commemorative of one of the most impressive scenes in the life of the Saviour. It should be in every Christian household, and the low price at which it is intended to put the picture will make it accessible to all. Ministers and Sunday Schools will be supplied at low rates, and churches and schools holding festivals may be able to realize from its sale a handsome sum for the purpose of carrying on their operations. Mr. L. can be addressed, Box 4197. Its original cost per copy, was ten dollars, it will now be reduced to two.—*Advocate and Journal.* 1t

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