# American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

# American Bresbyterian Mozart Regiment, Genesee Evangelist. THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861. THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND

14th

GENESEE EVANGELIST, A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER, Published every Thursday, at 1334 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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# Keligious Antelligence.

OUR OWN CHURCH. Ordinations, Installations, Clerical Changes. &o.-Rev. JEREMIAH E. DIAMENT was ordained and installed pastor of the church in Franklin, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of May, by the Presbytery of Mor Trose. Sermon by Rev. Jesse Brush, of Susquehanna. Rev. Chas. S. Dunning, formerly of Franklin, New York, was installed pastor of the church at Honesdale on the 25th of June. Sermon by Rev. J. B. McCrary, of Great Bend. Rev. J. N. Hubbard was installed, June 26th, pastor of the Congregational church at Hannibal, which is under the care of the church at Hannibal, which is under the care of the Presbytery on the "Plan of Union." Sermon by Dr. J. B. Condit, of Auburn Seminary. Rev. E. E. Gaegor, formerly of Howell, is now laboring with the church of Corunna, Michigan. Rev. S. M. Day has resigned the pastoral charge of the church of Havana, New York. Rev. S. E. Wishard, late of Rushville, William has taken charge of the church of Tacamach. Illinois, has taken charge of the church at Tecumseh Michigan. Rev. THEODORE F. WHITE resigned his 1st Regiment, temporary engagement to fill the pulpit of the church of the Puritans, on the 12th of May, the same to take effect on the 24th of the month, since which time he

has not occupied the pulpit. Churches.-First Church, Victor, N. Y .- The new edifice of the First Church of Victor, was dedicated to God on Thursday, the 13th of June. The learn that the religious services held in the Second services were highly interesting, and were attended by a large and overflowing audience. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Rochester. The congregation of the Second Church in Morristown, congregation of the Second Church in Morristown, New Jersey, has resolved to withdraw from the Presbytery of Passalo (O. S.) and unite with the Presbytery of Passalo (O. S.) and unite with the Presbytery of Newark (N. S.) The Park Press. Church, of Brooklyn (Rev. T. L. Cuyler's) have carried their new and imposing edifice up to the roof; and in ornew and imposing edification to this regiment a which they must look to their Presbyterian neighbors | regiment has its praying men, many or few; let them of New York and Brooklyn. Their present tempo- come together often, and on bended knees pray for may house of worship is over-crowded, and a large peace, pray for victory, pray for the salvation of their The Park congregation are building an edifice of will hear and answer their prayers, and crown their great size for a very moderate sum, and under a labors and their arms with a glorious success.most favorable contract. We trust that the wealthy Washington Republican. churches around us will not allow this important enterprise to be arrested for want of timely aid .-

Leroy University is distributing honorary degrees with great liberality. We notice the follow-

That of Doctor in Divinity, on Rev. Sam. H. Hall, of Oswego, New York; Rev. Samuel J. Spalding, Newburyport, Mass.; and Rev. George Fisch, Salle Taitbout Chapel, Paris, France. And the Degree of Doctor of Laws (LL. D.) on the following persons, namely: Rev. Benjamin W. Dwight, Clinton, New York; Rev. Henry N. Day, College Hill, Ohio; Professor Charles Dexter Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pa.; Professor T. S. Lambert, M. D., Peekskill, New York. On special motion afterward, the Council conferred the same Degree (Doctor of Laws) on a gallant and worthy hero of our battles, now in the field— Major-General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, of the United

10 700 pupils as the average attendance on Sunday ribly mutilated by Perkins' howitzers. mornings. The Church has organized a branch here, service was held, and twelve were added, on profes-

inally settled. The unanimous vote of the Presbytery, after a full hearing of the representatives from both churches, was, in effect, that the North Church should desist from their call, and that Dr. H. should remain with the people whom he had served so long of Western Virginia. and so well.—Advocate.

In Missouri, no m.

### OTHER BRANCHES OF THE PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH.

Divisive Action in the South.—The Presbytery of Memphis, Tennessee, have unanimously adopted an ordinance of Secession from the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church of the United States, and it is said that the Prosbyteries of the other Rebel States will take action. In Virginia the following circular is being distri-

buted among the Presbyteries, and is reported as rapidly obtaining signatures:

Whereas, The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Old School, with which we have heretofore been in cordial connexion, has, by the vote of a large majority of its members, as reported, sustained the Government of the United States in waging conservatism of this most conservative of the American of the Government of the United States in waging wars of modern times, upon the free and sovereign States known as the Confederate States of America,

Therefore, The Ministers and Elders of the Therefore, The Ministers and Elders of the Churches in said Confederate States are hereby invited to assemble in advisory Convention, in such ratio of representation as many seem to them advisable. of representation as may seem to them advisable, at Richmond, Va., on the 24th of July next, to adat Richmond, Va., on the 24th of July next, to advise and recommend measures to ascertain the sense of the Presbyterians in regard to the formation of a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confiderate States of America. federate States of America

Ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church leader and several of his associates have been arbitroughout the Confederate States are requested to rested and are safely lodged in that terror of Baltinian give circulation to this paper, obtain signatures—and forward to Rev. M. D. Hodge, Richmond, Vir-

The Louisville (Kentucky) Herald, of July 4th,

"As far as we have been able to learn, there will appointment gives very general satisfaction. not be a voice raised against immediate separation in any of the Presbyteries lying within the seceded States. They all seem to feel that they have been virtually excluded by the Assembly, and that the action was intended to cut them off. We suppose, action was intended to cut them off. We suppose, therefore, that the division may be considered as a fixed fact, and that all anneals, or arguments, or reflect officers are also Philadelphians, the Lieufsch fact, and that all anneals, or arguments, or re-

### THE ARMY AND NAVY. Chaplains of Volunteer Regiments.

CONNECTICUT. George N. Webber, (3 years?) S. Herbert Lancey, James M. Willey, 'esleyan Guard, R. G. Williams,

NEW YORK. Dr. Gallagher, C, H. A. Bulkley, Joseph H. Twichell,

W. H. Gilder, George W. Dodge, D. D. Buck, W. H. Boole, Meth. Dr. Gordon Winslow, ---- Smith, T. W. Conway, J. S. Inskip, Meth. G. M. Post, M. D., Pres. (N. S.) Royal B. Stratton. T. G. Carver, Henry Fowler, John E. Robie, H. H. Bates, T. De Walden, M. Platt, A. J. Axdell. S. W. Waldron, Jr., E. D. Winslow, 69th, (Corcoran,) Father Mooney,

5th Regiment, S. L. Yourtee, F. T. Brown. Pres. (O. S.) — Wiley, Granville Moody, NEW JERSEY. 1st Regiment, George R. Darrow. George H. Doane, R. Proudfit, ment Co Pres. (O.S.) PENNSYLVANIA. J. Geo. Butler, 5th Regiment

Thos. P. Hunt, James McCarter, Scott Legion, Wm. Fulton, J. J. Marks, D. D., Ref. Dutch. - Regiment, 13th Ref. Pres. A. M. Stewart, Keystone Regiment, G. G. Ferguson, ILLINOIS. 7th Regiment, J. P. Davis, Richard Falkner, 11th C. P. Clarke, Butler,
Miller, - Halteman,

MISSOURI. 1st Regiment, W. A. Pile, WISCONSIN. 2d Regiment. J. A. Richmond. W. L. Mather, MINNESOTA. 1st Regiment, E. D. Neill, Pres. (N.S.) MAINE, J. F. Mines, Benj. A. Chase, John R. Adams, Methodist.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Henry E. Parker, VERMONT. Levi Stone, C. B. Smith, MASSACHUSETTS. 1st Regiment, W. H. Cudworth, A. H. Quint,

Cong.

Unknown.

Religious Services in Camp.—We are glad to Connecticut Regiment encampment are becoming r of families are excluded for want of room. | unconverted comrades, and the "God of Battles"

# Rems of the Struggle.

The President's Message, which we inserted last week, compelled the exclusion of the usual amount of information which we have been giving of the struggle. We can only briefly allude to a num-ber of the events of week before last, in order to leave room for others of a more recent date.

The battle or skirmish at Hoke's Run, as it is now generally called, took place on the morning of July 2d, when only a small force on both sides—say two thousand of each party—was engaged. Our lose in the action was two killed and nine wounded. But almost a whole company of our men were taken by rebel cavalry, who it is said were dressed so much like our own, that the men were deceived until they were completely in their power. The enemy represent that they had but three killed; but they retreated so speedily that our main body could not come up in time to take part in the conflict, whence, and from A Successful Enterprise.—Three years ago, the Church on Madison Square, New York, Rev. Dr. Adams, pastor, commenced a missionary enterprise must have lost ten times the number stated. A later must have lost ten times the number stated. A later by the organization of a Sunday-school. It had a small beginning. Now the school numbers from 600 of ten rebels buried by the property of ten rebels buried by the school numbers from 600 of ten rebels buried by them beginning. The same day, Gen. Patterson occupied Martinswith a settled pastor, Rev. Mr. Payson, who is the missionary of the church. It was organized with twelve members. On Sunday, the 7th, a communion cars, valued at about a million of dollars.

sion of their faith, making the whole number now twenty-four. The infant-school is nearly 300, and Virginia convened at Wheeling, and Gov. Pierpoint owes its prosperity very much to the efforts of one mean. The congregation is large, and constantly increasing.—Christian Intelligencer. The Call of Rev. Dr. Heacock .- At a meeting the Union. The full recognition of the new governof the Buffulo Presbytery, on the 2d inst., the question of the acceptancy by Dr. Heacock of the call to the pastorate of the North Church, Buffulo, was ton, where it lay on deposit, and was brought to

dominates, will in all probability follow the example In Missouri, no movements of importance were

taking place, and the retreat of Gov. Jackson had been so rapid and secret as to baffle effective pursuit. The State Convention had been summoned to reconstruct the Government, and at the same time a procamation by one of the Secession functionaries had been issued, calling for the assembling of the Legislature in the southwestern part of the State.

It is claimed that C. H. Foster has been informally elected a Representative to Congress by Union men in North Carolina. He is now in Washington, but

has not been admitted to a seat. From the South, we learn that Bishop Polk, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Louisiana, has been appointed Brigadier-General in the southern army, and assigned to the important command of the Lower Mississippi. We shall probably hear no more of the fanaticism of northern preachers, or of the can churches. . . Kentucky has forwarded \$100,000 thereby violating the first principles of our holy religion, in its injunction of "Peace on earth, and good will to men," and in its prohibition of aggressive war upon any people struggling for their independence and liberties.—

In State of Florida—the only one among the second States—has also sent funds for the same purpose. The interest on the debt of the city of Mobile has also been provided for. . . It is claimed that 360,000 troops have offered their services to the rebell States. . . . Mr. Russell correspondent of the Torigan—the only one among the second States—has also sent funds for the same purpose. The interest on the debt of the city of Mobile States. . . . . Mr. Russell correspondent of the Torigan—the only one among the second States—has also sent funds for the same purpose. The interest on the debt of the city of Mobile States—the same purpose. The interest on the debt of the city of Mobile States—the same purpose. The interest on the debt of the city of Mobile States—the same purpose. The interest on the debt of the city of Mobile States—the same purpose. The interest on the debt of the city of Mobile States—the same purpose. The interest on the debt of the city of Mobile States are stated to the city of Mobile States are same purpose. The interest on the debt of the city of Mobile States are same purpose. The interest on the debt of the city of Mobile States are same purpose. The interest on the debt of the city of Mobile States are same purpose. The same purpose are same purpose are same purpose are same purpose. The same purpose are same purpose are same purpose are same purpose. The same purpose are same pu States. . . Mr. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, testities that, in order to raise \$1,500 cash

value in coin. attempt the same trick on other boats. The ring-

rested, and are safely lodged in that terror of Baltimore traitors, Fort McHenry. Col., now Major-General Fremont, has been ap pointed to the command of the West, including the expedition for the opening of the Mississippi. This

fixed fact, and that all appeals, or arguments, or remonstrances against it will be useless. We may be the most regret it,—but it is of no use to cry over spilled mill. our bar, and junior branches of two of the most widely known Quaker families of the city. At least one of them, we believe, still retains his birthright in the Society of Friends. But at the head of these, and the central figure in the eyes of all observers, was Colonel or Senator Baker, a man whose life has been almost a romance. He, too, is an old Philadelphian, and of Quaker lineage. His ancestors were English Friends. Colonel Baker himself was born in England, but was brought to Philadelphia when an infant, where he, with a younger brother, were left or-

phans soon after their arrival. This calamity left them no resource but to work their way through the world with their own hands. Regiment, Rev. George N. Cheney, Prot. E. For a while, young Baker, the present senator, worked as a hand-loom weaver in a small manufacturing Cong. establishment near Thirteenth and South Sts., where seven horses. Our men pursued the enemy, were Vallandigham, providing that the money should not international relations to be entertained with it of Unk. the loom upon which he labored is still standing. again attacked, and again victorious. They then be used to subjugate any States, and hold them as advantage to general interests."

to the study of the law, and left Philadelphia for the Great West. His purse being light, he and his young brother crossed the Alleghenies, and went through Ohio and Table 11 through Ohio and Table 12 through Ohio and Table 12 through Ohio and Table 13 through Ohio and Table 13 through Ohio and Table 14 through Ohio and Table 15 through Ohio and Table 16 through Ohio and Table 17 through Ohio and Table 18 through Chio and Indiana, all the way, on foot, until they reached the Wabash river, which they degoing out after the rebels left.

River bridge, on the same road, July 10th, the fire to the House and passed. The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill for the payment scended in a cance, and at last found themselves on

the broad prairies of Illinois.

Thus, according to the Inquirer, commenced Col.

Baker's acquaintance with the West, which has since

The Volunteer Refreshment Association of Philadelphia is quite in keeping with the character of the city as one of the best supplied with the comforts and good things of this life, and one of the readiest to organize for the supply of the needs. When the hungry regiments are diest to a supply of the needs. When the hungry regiments are at the constant of the readiest to organize for the supply of the needs. When the hungry regiments are at the constant of the readiest to organize for the supply of the needs. the hungry regiments on their way from the North to the seat of war, landed at Washington Street wharf, the inhabitants of that section, each in his individual capacity, attempted to provide for the wants of the men. This effort soon became a regular system, and buildings were secured near the landing. and extensive arrangements made for a prompt and full supply of the wants of each regiment as it halted preparatory to its transfer to the Baltimore Railroad. about two weeks no less than fifteen thousand men enjoyed the hospitality of the Volunteer Refresh-

This Association consists of twelve ladies and fifteen gentlemen. They are required by self-imposed rules to be on hand at any hour of the night or day
or send a substitute. No one of the Association
receives pay except two women, who wash the dishes

The following amount of food is about what is used to supply each regiment—250 loaves of bread, 18 large hams, one large cheese, 19 pounds of butter, besides sausages, pickles, and other little niceties which may be furnished voluntarily. One hundred and twenty gallons of coffee are boiled at one time five hundred gallons have been used in one day. The kindling wood, and everything for a quick fire, is ready, the coffee is ground, and the moment the gun is fired to announce the approach of a regiment, the fires are started and the coffee is boiled by the time of disembarkation. The men are then refreshed, and they are soon on their way South. A letter-box is kept by the committee for the accommodation of any soldier who may wish to deposit a letter or write ome. Writing materials are furnished by the Committee. The members appear to vie with each other in the energetic performance of their duties. Medical attendance is also furnished to such of the soldiers as

may need it. Western Virginia. United States Senators.—John S. Carlile, of Harrison Co., Va., was unanimously elected United Senator for the long term, in place of R. M. T. Hunter; and Walter F. Willey, in place of J. M. Mason, for the short time. Other elections for State officers took place. The recognition of the new government is gradually extending all over Western

Skirmish at Laurel Hill.—On Thursday, the 11th, a skirmish took place between some Ohio and Indiana troops, of General McClellan's outposts, and During the various skirmishes and battles which a Georgia regiment, in which the latter, after suffering seriously, retreated in disorder, and could not be masters carried their complaints against the Hero of brought up to the work again.

Battle of Rich Mountain,-On the 12th (Friday,) the rebels, 2000 strong, were driven from an intrenched camp on Rich Mountain, about eight miles from Beverly. The fight, which was desperate, lasted one hour and a half; the enemy losing 60 killed, and a large number in wounded and prisoners, besides 6 guns, many horses, wagons, camp equipage, &c. Our loss was 20 killed and 40 wounded. The troops engaged on our side were of the 8th, 10th, and 13th Indiana regiments, and the 19th Ohio, under General Rosencranz, and forming part of Major-Gen. McClelland's command.

From General McClellan's last official dispatch i

annears that he followed up this victory near Beverly by pushing against that place and routing the rebels. The enemy lost 150 killed and wounded, 100 taken prisoners, 6 brass cannons, all their camp equipage wounded. The rebel force numbered 10,000. He also telegraphs that he has received propositions from Colonel Pegram for the surrender of himself, officers, and the remnant of his command,

600 men. This will increase the prisoners to nearly Washington and Eastern Virginia. U. S. FORCES IN AND NEAR WASHINGTON, JULY 7. Amount previously reported, June 30,

Connecticut Regiment, omitted, . From New York, above first estimate. Total, . . . . . ARRIVALS DURING THE WEEK JUST CLOSED. July 1-32d N. Y. Volunteers, Matheson, July 1-9th Massachusetts Vols. Cass, 1-15th N. Y. Volunteers, Murphy, July 1-22d N. Y. Volunteers, Phelps, July 2-4th Michigan Volunteers, Woodbury, July 2-11th Massachusetts Vols. Clark, . July 2-24th N. Y. Volunteers, Sullivan, July 5-25th N. Y. Volunteers, Kerrigan, July 5-39th N. Y. Volunteers, La Due,

July 6-N. Y. Mozart Regiment, Riley,

The First Flag of truce from the rebel lines before Washington came in a few days ago. The bearer, Capt. Taylor, was allowed an audience with Gen. Scott and the President, and was strictly guarded and speedily sent back, with small gain to himself, unless he only came to observe our position. The purport of his message has not certainly transpired. The latest surmise is as follows: The contents of the letter borne by Capt. Taylor, under a flag of truce, from Jefferson Davis to President Lincoln, are understood to be: Ist. A protest against the recognition by this government of the new, or as the Secessionists term it.

the usurped and treasonable (!) State government lately set up at Wheeling; and, 2d. A protest against the invasion of "the sacred soil of Virginia" by United States troops. The treatment of the matter by Gen. Scott and the President is admired universally.

Col. Stone at Martinsburg.—A son of the late Dr. Bailey, who is with Col. Stone's column in Virginia, writes to his friends in Baltimore that the Colonel's command occupies the ground held by Gen. Patterson in his first battle with the rebels. Pickets Withdrawn.-Alexandria, July 11.-Reports from Fairfax Court-house indicate the gradual withdrawal of the rebel forces. A farmer from

# that vicinity reports that the pickets, which have hitherto extended two miles outside of Fairfax, were withdrawn the day before yesterday.

Battle near Carthage, Jasper County, in the southwest of Missouri.—Immediately after the arrival of Brigadier-General Sweeney at Springfield, he despatched a messenger to Colonels Siegel and Solomans, who were encamped at Neosho, to move their mans, who were encamped at veosito, to move their columns to Carthage, which was promptly done.

On the morning of the 5th, Col. Siegel, with a portion of his regiment, a part of Col. Solomans, and ten pieces of artillery, in all about 1100 to 1200 men, were attacked by 6000 rebels, under General Raines and Colonel Parsons, about seven miles east of Car-thage. The enemy had many mounted men, and were posted on an eminence. They had no grape, and their artillerists being poor, their balls went over the Federals' heads. Colonel Siegel began the action at half-past nine

in the morning, at 800 yards, breaking the enemy's centre twice, and after two hours' fighting silenced their artillery. Col. Siegel then fell back on Carthage, the enemy's cavalry harassing his flank. The retreat continued till a point was reached where the road passed through a high bluff on each side, where the enemy's cavalry posted in large numbers by a feint, as if intending to pass around the bluff. Siegel threw his artillery into a solid body into the road, at a distance of 150 yards from his posi-

tion, when by a rapid movement of his artillery he poured a heavy cross-fire of cannister into their ranks, and at the same time the infantry charged at double quick. In ten minutes the State forces scattered in every direction. Eighty-five riderless horses were captured; sixty-five shot-guns, and a number of revolvers and bowie-knives were picked up from the Col. Siegel did not surround Carthage, as was re-

ported yesterday, but attempted to reach Pierre the enemy lost 200 killed, he succeeded in doing so. The rebels retired to Carthage, and Siegel fell back on Saracoxie, whence he proceeded the next day to Mt. Vernon. Our loss was 8 killed and 45 wounded. Lieut. Tusk rode to Rolla, 153 miles, in 29 hours. He met Gen. Sweeney's command 5 miles, and Col. Brown's regiment 16 miles from Mt. Vermon, both pressing forward to reinforce Siegel. Lieut.-Col. Wolff was not killed, as reported 30th, and Major Sturgis was at Clinton on the same

day. They expected to form a junction about two miles from Clinton on Sunday night. dred rebel cavalry, under Gen. Harris, accorded over United States troops near Monroe station, 30 miles from Hannibal, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railfrom Hannibal, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railfrom Hannibal, on the 11th, and were resolution was postponed till next day.

The House went into committee on the army bill.

The House went into committee on the army bill.

Southern States, when that republic shall have consideration of the great European Powers will act in the gr pulsed with the loss of four killed, five captured, and several wounded. The United States troops also took

A long debate ensued consequent upon the opposition of Mr. Burnett. An amendment offered by Mr. stituted a Government on a basis which will allow stituted a Government on a basis which will allow stituted a government of the stituted as government of the st

Before he reached manhood he paid some attention took up a position and sent for reinforcements, and conquered provinces, nor to interfere with African

described as surrounded, were reinforced by infantry from Hannibal the next day, and by cavalry from Quincy, Ills. By the latter arm, which arrived at dusk, the rebels were utterly routed, with a loss of

large plantations at the South who have been the main supporters, so far, of the rebellion. Mr. Russell's letters are abundant evidence of the indifference of the masses of the people, as shown by their not enlisting.

Contraband of War.—Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, is faithful to the Union even in that perilous proximity to armed and unabashed rebellion. The Press thus speaks of an article by the Whig, on the recent action of the Lawyer General Butler, in regard to runaway slaves:
"The action of General Butler in declaring the

having been severely denounced in southern journals, the Whig cites a number of precedents for such a proceeding. Among them are the following: In 1838, General Jessup had captured many slaves and Indians in Florida, and ordered them West of the Mistry that may offer for three years, show how vigor try that may offer for three years, show how years and the years and siseippi. When they arrived at New Orleans, the ous is the determination of that body to aid the Preowners of the slaves instituted legal proceedings for their recovery; but General Gaines, who was then ment was passed with scarcely a moment's decommander of that district, refused to deliver them bate. up to the sheriff. His defence before he court (which was afterwards presented to Congress) was that, in "time of war, all slaves were belligerents as much as their masters," that the slaves and Indians were captured in war, and held as prisoners of war, that he could only be guided as a military officer by the laws of war, and that "while engaged in maintainhe could only be guided as a military officer by the laws of war, and that "while engaged in maintaining the Federal Government by force of arms," the laws of war, and continued the following the federal Government by force of arms," the laws of war, and that "while engaged in maintain in the passed, yeas 36, mays 6, Messrs, Breck in ridge, Bright, Johnson, of Mo., Kennedy, Polk and Powell voting in the negative. laws of any State must yield to its safety. His action ployed some fugitive slaves to act as spies and guides, stipulating that, if they served him faithfully, he would secure their liberty. The contract was kept on both sides, and the negroes were sent to the West | passed. and emancipated. In December, 1814, General Andrew Jackson seized upon a large number of slaves at and near New Orleans, to assist in erecting fortifications for its protection. Their owners were very occurred a number of them were killed, and their

an Abolitionist than the great southern generals have been." reported to the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Blair offered a preamble and giments have offered and been accepted for the war, adopted by 94 to 45.
Col. Morehead's and Col. Dare's.—Mr. Crittenden, will offer no cor promise, but is quietly voting the Government all the supplies and men and money required.—Nearly every one of the Border States representatives are doing the same thing.—The whole of a five million Federal they are up to the popular demand, and know right minutes after the books were opened, and before the close of business on the same day, \$3,500,000 of the mount had been paid in coin into the Sub-Treasury.

Facts and Opinions. A Compliment to the North.—The Savannah Republican says:—"In times of great public excitement a great many stories are invented in both secions, with the view of adding to public irritation. Of this class is the statement, generally believed, that it is unsafe for a citizen of the Confederate States to put his feet on the soil of the enemy. This is not true. Of course it is advisable and best in times like these for Southern men to remain at home, but in cases where their families are at the North, and they desire to bring them home, or in any other urgent necessity, we have no doubt of their ability to go and return with perfect safety. The only condition is, attend to your own business, and leave the affairs of others alone. We know a number of gentlemen of this State—some of them of this city—who have re-cently gone North and returned without the slightest molestation. We yesterday saw a letter from a resident of Savannah now in New York, in which he expresses his astonishment at the respect with which he is everywhere treated, after all the blood-thirsty stories he had read in the newspapers."

The Editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Presbyterian Herald has fallen into a sad condition of mental incertitude. He has already expressed his opinion that all sections of the country outside of Kentucky had gone mad. Kentucky, too, must be in a state of imbecility, if the Herald knows anything his visit to Fort Pickens, &c., that the fort is impregabout it. Its opinion is that, "No man can predict nable, that the rebel force, all told, number only three with any certainty what his own opinions will be thousand, and that they have no heavy guns, and but twelve months hence. There are few men who bave not already laid down at night thinking one thing, have been vastly overrated. Captain Adams, of the and got up in the morning thinking another and United States frigate Sabine, has two sons in the revery different thing."

# CONGRESS.

Monday, July 8, House. Mr. Holman's resolu-

mainder of the session was consumed by the announcement of the death of Senator Douglas, and the delivery of eulogies on the deceased.

In the House a bill was passed appropriating

55 nays. A message was received from the Senate in dangerous security the feet of his throne. announcing the death of Mr. Douglas, and the House Exactly to the Point.—"We are with the senate of the Point. JULY 10, SENATE. - Mr. Polk, of Missouri, was pa-

The SENATE by vote of 33 to 4 passed a bill to enable the President to accept the services of such number of volunteers as he shall deem necessary, not exceeding 500,000, and to provide for the franking privilege to colone. News of the World. vilege to colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, cap-

and Norton, of Mo., Vallandigham, O., and Wood, (brother to Fernando Wood,) New York.

July 11 Senate The resolution to annual to the Methodist.

JULY 11, SENATE.—The resolution to expel the rebel Senators was taken up. Mr. Latham moved to

the Senate amendment to the bill for the payment Still Another.—The United States troops above of the militia and volunteers. This appropriates 53 millions for immediate disbursement.

The Army bill for the year ending June next, appropriates about \$161,000,000, including the pay of the regular army. The Navy Appropriation bill appropriates about

\$30,000,000. The President, in reply to the resolution of the House, calling for the correspondence touching the annexation of the Dominican Republic to Spain, has replied that it is not deemed advisable to communi cate at the present time.

The President has approved the bill remitting of

refunding the duties on arms imported by the States, An amendment to the volunteer bill, reducing the pay of chaplains fifty per cent. lower than designated by the Secretary of war, has passed the Senate. Should it become a law it is feared that some of the more competent will resign, owing to the insufficiency of the support.

JULY 12, SENATE.-Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, offered a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution for the peaceable adjustment of the preslaves who have fled to his camp contraband of war, sent difficulties. Ordered to be printed. [The amendments proposed by Mr. Saulsbury are simply the old Crittenden resolution of compromise.

An amendment to the Volunteer bill authorizing

> sident in pushing forward the war-as the amend The House bill relating to the further collection imports—the Force bill—was taken up.
> After considerable discussion,

-Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, moved to refer it the Committee on the Judiciary, which was lost.

House.—Mr. Vallandigham offered a resolution t was fully confirmed after a long consideration of it, and the slaves were sent west of the Mississippi, where they were set free. In 1838, General Taylor McKnight moved to add the name of Mr. Vallandig. also captured, in Florida, a number of negroes, who ham, in order that the committee might inquire who were claimed by alleged owners as fugitive slaves; but he replied that he had no prisoners "except prisoners of war," and, refusing to allow the claimants to examine them, he sent them West, where they were set free. In 1836, General Jessup employed earne fugitive slaves; the resolution was tabled. A resolution was adopted, asking for the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The Volunteer bill was taken up, discussed at length, and

The bill provides that the President is authorized o accept the services of volunteers, either cavalry, infantry, or artillery, as he may deem proper, to the number of five hundred thousand. July 13TH, SENATE.-Mr. Johnson, of Tennesse resented the credentials of the new Senators from Virginia, Messrs. Willey and Carlile, and after a long debate the Senators were sworn in. The loan the Hermitage for seizing their property, and their claims against the Government for compensation for \$150,000,000 instead of \$250,000,000, was rejected by ayes 4, nays 36. The bill to increase the regular his Cabinet, and the result was that the course of army was taken up and amended so as to require General Jackson was approved, and Congress refused that at the close of the war the army shall be reto pay for the slaves who had been killed—many southern members voting against appropriations for 1860, and that this reduction shall be effected by the that purpose. The Whig thinks precedents of this kind show that if Butler should eventually send back the slaves in his possession, he would prove "less of been considered in Committee of the Whole, was then

Items.—On Sunday week, an attempt was made resolution to expel John B. Clark from his seat in to blow up the Potomac fleet with floating infernal the House, for holding a commission in the rebel machines.—They were discovered and towed to army of Missouri, and acting under it in the late Washington.—Two three months' Pennsylvania Relengagement at Booneville. After a debate it was

Spirit of the Present Congress.—"Occ in the Philadelphia Press, but expresses the prevalent opinion when he says:-"My fears as to dissension among the friends of the country have been dissi pated. The servants of the people daily show that

## Latest.—Tuesday.

In Congress, on Monday, the SENATE elected John W. Forney its Secretary. The Army appropriation bill was immediately amended and passed. The House refused to call a National Convention by a vote of 92 to 51. A bill to punish treasonable conspiracies, and a resolution pledging whatever men and money may be necessary to suppress rebellion, were passed with 5 to 7 dissenting voices. Gen. Garnett's retreating force of rebels was at tacked by Gen. Morris 8 miles from St. George in Western Virginia, and utterly routed with a loss of 200 killed, (including General Garnett,) and 1000 prisoners. Our loss was 13 killed and a few wounded. The New Orleans Delta despairs of a foreign recognition of the bogus confederacy. In Turkey the new Sultan had introduced great

reforms in the imperial household. Five hundred servants had been dismissed, and the civil list reduced 12,000,000. Privateers.—Two Southern privateers have been exceedingly active and bold during the past week.

# One of them, after taking several prizes off Cape Hatteras, overhauled a British vessel in the latitude of Nantucket, from which she took 5 sailors. Foreign Opinion. Mr. Russell's Letters to the Times.-We learn from Russell's letter to the London Times, describing

bel army, a daughter acting as vivandiere to the New Orleans regiment, and a plantation in Louisiana. From New Orleans, he writes: Englishmen, however, will be still a little surprised

to hear that within a few days British subjects living tion was adopted that the House will, during the in New Orleans have been seized, knocked down, present extraordinary session, only consider bills and carried off from their labor at the wharf and the resolutions concerning military and naval appropriations for the government, and financial affairs con-lunteer' ranks! Fortunately, their friends bethought nected therewith; and that all bills of a private chatthem that there was still a British consul in the city racter, and all other bills and resolutions not directly who would protect his countrymen—English, Irish connected with the raising of revenue and military or Scotch. Mr. Mure, when he heard of the reports and naval affairs, shall be referred without debate to the appropriate committees, to be considered at the to the authorities, who, after some evasion, gave ornext regular session of Congress.

July 9, Senate.—In the Senate, it was resolved, charged, and the "Tiger Rifles" and other companies ders that the "impressed volunteers" should be disthat all petitions not immediately connected with the were deprived of the services of thirty-five British war, be laid on the table when presented. A bill was subjects whom they had taken from their usual avo-passed refunding to the States the amounts paid in cations. The Mayor promised it shall not occur duties on arms imported; and Mr. Wilson reported again. It is high time that such acts should be put the bill to increase the army, raising the old regiments to the same number as the new. The re- taught to pay some regard to the usages of civilized

He doubts the inflated reports of the numbers of their men and the quantity of their arms. He alleges In the House a bill was passed appropriating that not the boldest Southerner would dare to say \$6,000,000 for the payment of the volunteers; and a that a shadow of liberty of opinion or real freedom bill was reported providing for a national loan, and exists there. He charges cruelty and atrocity upon another closing the ports of entry in the seceded the rabble who style themselves citizens, but have states, and authorizing the collection of duties on shipboard. Mr. Lovejoy's resolution declaring that rible substratum of crime and vice, violence, misery it is no part of the duty of soldiers to capture and and murder, over which the wheels of the cotton return fugitive slaves passed by a vote of 92 yeas to king's chariot rumble gratingly, and on which rest Exactly to the Point.-"We are with the North neart and soul, their cause is that of freedom and of

right. Not for all the flesh-pots of Egypt would we see the South win the day. Abraham Lincoln was proclaimed President, and the South, like a spoilt boy, left the Union in a huff. There can be no doubt as English Popular Opinion.—The people are be-The nays were Johnson and Polk, (the two Senators from Missouri,) Kennedy of Maryland, and Powell of Kentucky. Breckinridge was absent.

House.—Burnett of Kentucky and Veller 21. House.—Burnett of Kentucky and Vallandigham our favor. Their recognition of 'belligerent rights of Ohio relieved their minds of the traitorous burdens under which they have been labouring, where of belligerents, and at the same time allows us to upon the House proceeded by a vote of 135 to 10 to

pass a bill empowering the President to collect the

duties on imports at the right to blockade its own woods, north of the town, and after two hours' desperate fighting, in which all the forces on both sides and by a vote of 149 to 5 a loan bill for the raising whether British or Colonial, for the sale of privaters. were engaged, and in which our informant thinks of \$250,000,000. The nays are Burnett, (Ky.,) Reid will cut off the privateer business at the roots—for

France and Italy.—The Paris Patrie had pub strike out the word expel, and simply erase from the lished a semi-official statement announcing the proayes 11, nays 32, the ayes being all the Senators from and the Court of Turin, and the consequent recogni-Wolff was not killed, as reported.

Gen. Lyon was at Leesville, Sunday morning, June

Bright, of Indiana, Nesmith, of Oregon, and Rice, of interest to America on account of the intimation conductor.

The resolution then interest to America on account of the intimation conductor. tion of the new Italian kingdom. This statement was afterwards copied in the Moniteur, and is of peculiar Minnesota, all democrats. The resolution then passed—ayes 32, nays 10, the nays being the same as above except Saulsbury, of Delaware. The resolution legalizing the acts of President Lincoln since to interfere in any manner in the internal or external affairs of the Italian kingdom, which remains sole affairs of the Italian kingdom, which remains the Italian kingdom affairs of the Italian kingd Another in Northern Missouri.—Sixteen hundred rebel cavalry, under Gen. Harris, attacked 500 United States troops near Monroe station, 30 miles Breckinridge got the floor and the consideration of the Italian kingdom, which remains some Messrs. Polk and Powell spoke in opposition. Mr. judge of its conduct, as it is master of its future and of its destinies. It would act towards it as one day the great European Powers will act in the American

This announcement created considerable excitement among Americans in Paris. Mr. Dayton, our excellent Minister there, requested an explanation of the authorities:—what answer he received, we do not know; but it is confidently asserted that the allusion to America was purely incidental, and not designed to foreshadow any particular line of policy on the part of the Emperor.

The author of a letter from France, says: "I hold in my hands a note dictated by no less a personage than a Cabinet Minister of the Emperor, declaring the above allegation concerning the 'American South ern States' to be 'purely gratuitous, and utterly in conflict with the actual policy of the French Govern

The Troops sent to Canada.—The English papers are divided on the expediency of this movement. The London Times says it is one of those steps that it is difficult to pronounce an opinion upon, as the facts of the case are unknown, and Government may have excellent reasons which are unknown to the public.

Looking, however, at the state of affairs, both in America and Canada, so far as they are publicly known, the *Times* sees no good reason for the movement, and regrets that the step has been taken. It thinks there is little reason for apprehending an attack by the United States upon Canada, and fears that in her present state of mind America is more likely to regard the movement as a challenge than

The London Post says that the troops for Canada were demanded by Sir Fenwick Williams, the Commander-in-Chief, as a measure of precaution. The movement is neither a menace to the people of the United States, nor an insult to the people of Canada, but is an ordinary matter of routine, which would almost have escaped observation but for the very proper charter of the "Great Eastern."

The Course of France and England.-It is asserted that our Ministers at Paris and London wrote by the Persia that the blockade would be fully respected by the fleets of the two Governments n question. The tenor of the entire despatches is said to be all that this Government could desire.

Prussia,-Per Canada, Liverpool, 28th June,-Berlin papers publish despatches recently sent by Baron Schleinitz to the Prussian Minister at Washington, in which the warmest sympathy with the welfare of the Union, and the deepest regret for the unfortunate discord is expressed.

# Foreign News. The Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Medjid, is dead. His son and successor, it is feared, is a fanatical

Italy.-The Baron Ricasoli presented, in the Chamber of the Deputies, the diplomatic correspondence between France and Italy, relative to the recognition of the new kingdom. The following is a summary of the French note:—"The Emperor, on demand of Victor Emmanuel, recognises him as King of Italy, but by this recognition he does not approve of the past policy of the Cabinet of Turin; nor does he encourage any enterprise of a nature to compromise the peace of Europe. The Emperor does not regard the principle of non-intervention as a rule,

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need to complete a good system of labo Another says, "Your library and tracts have been read thoroughly by the soldiers, and we have an interesting work of grace going on—twenty-five have been hopefully converted." Three thousand companies are now enlisted. Are there not many individuals, ladies and gentlemen, who will each supply a company or a regiment as some have already done?

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