American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

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THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND GENESEE EVANGELIST,

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TERMS.

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LETTER FROM REV. GEORGE. DUFFIELD, JR.

Adrian, July 23d, 1861.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—If the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN "still lives," in these times of trouble, as I hope it does, and believe it *ought* to do alike for the cause of our Church, and of our country, I wish that hereafter you would send my copy to Adrian, Michigan.

In a manner altogether unexpected, and to an extent that I cannot explain to you, except by word of mouth, God, in his providence, has been pleased to set before me an open door of usefulness, where the spiritual harvest is as abundant as the natural one now is, which the joyful reapers are gathering through this entire State. It will be my own fault, and not that of my present field of labor, if you do not hear good news from me in Southern Michigan in time to come. Though Chicago is our natural centre, and already the excellent *Presbyterian Recorder* has become a familiar visitor to me, I cannot so soon forget dear old Philadelphia. "The years of the right hand of the Most High," that I have seen there, will ever continue to stand out in bold relief in my mind like so many mountains. "Jayne's Hall," especially, I believe I will remember to my dying hour, as the place on earth where of all others, I have found myself the nearest to the gate of heaven.

But those days, and *these* days, how very different! Those the days of mercy, and these of judgment, "Behold the goodness and the severity of God!" how wonderful the illustration of both!

Yesterday the news was almost as alarming in some respects, as during the famous three days of April, of which you and some others of us, have so vivid a remembrance. "Total rout of our army," "Michigan troops cut to pieces," "our heavy guns taken by the enemy," "muskets thrown away by the soldiers in panic flight to Washington." Such was the distressing and humiliating tenor of the intelligence that reached the people of Adrian yesterday afternoon, and alarmed and excited them more than they have been excited at any previous period during the war. Even still we are all in great suspense as to what the news of the morning will be, and how far the rumor will be confirmed or contradicted.

Meanwhile, beside an assured confidence that "The Lord reigneth," and that this whole matter is of his ordering, and will eventually work for permanent national good, I comfort myself with the reflection that "ill news flies apace," and we always hear the worst first. If your friend is sick, the first news is, that he is dangerously ill, or dead. If a railroad accident occurs, engineer, fireman, conductor, passengers, every soul of them is killed, or more or less injured! So with shipwrecks, explosions, and other similar calamities. The telegraph has attained the bad eminence of being the worst liar in Christendom, and, like all liars, he will find that the only thing he gets by it, is that he will not be believed when he speaks the truth. This first account of our repulse, I have no doubt will be liable to very heavy reduction in order to bring it into the compass of actual fact. The "rumors of war," are one of the worst things about it, and probably occasion far more anxiety than the reality.

One fact in connexion with the intelligence yesterday is exceedingly significant and valuable. Even while the despatches of defeat were coming in, a new infusion of the war spirit seemed to be infused into all hearts. Again the recruiting fife and drum were heard, and if I am rightly informed, more soldiers were enlisted yesterday in Adrian, *than have given in their names for weeks together.*

There is a fact worth looking at. If in the very face of a bulletin of panic rout, while the wires are still quivering with the news of the overwhelming defeat and calamity, men are willing to spring forward, and man for man take the place of those who have fallen; it proves to my mind most incontestably that the hearts of the people are sound to the core, and that the cause of freedom will eventually triumph. G. D., Jr.

Religious Intelligence.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

The United States Senate Chaplain.—"Asa Trenchard," the Washington correspondent of the *Press*, of this city, thus speaks of Dr. Sunderland's election by the Senate:

A while ago they selected a chaplain, almost unanimously, be it known, alike to the credit of the Chamber and the clergy. As I came sauntering along down the steps of the House-gallery, I met the newly appointed chaplain, (at that moment ignorant of the post assigned him.) By this time, I suppose, some good-natured gossip has communicated the news to him—and no man, in or out of pulpit, will receive the tribute to his piety and eloquence with more graceful humility than this same Byron Sunderland, of whom, perchance, you have heard before.

I know him well. He is one of the most eminent preachers of the Presbyterian Church, as well as one of the most fluent and impressive orators in the pulpit of this country. A delightful speaker before an audience is not always so attractive as a vis-a-vis. Dr. Sunderland is an exception to this. He is as genial in the library as he is earnest and eloquent with a large congregation to animate and inspire him. He is a man of quick, nervous disposition, of warm impulses and very highly cultivated manner, of medium stature, with hair slightly turned to gray. I do not imagine him older than forty.

I should add that, as an accomplished writer, Dr. Sunderland has been quite as successful as he has been as an orator.

Clerical Changes.—Rev. GEORGE R. CARROLL, late of Maysville, Franklin county, Iowa, has accepted a call to the First Church of Wyoming, Jones Co., Iowa.

Rev. G. W. NOYES has accepted a unanimous call from the Second Congregational church, Fair Haven, Connecticut, and will be installed at an early day.

Rev. JOEL F. BINGHAM has declined the appointment of Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Lind Theological Seminary, near Chicago.

Rev. L. J. ROOT, of Ionia, Michigan, has received a call to the Church in Medina.

Rev. F. R. GALLAHER's post-office address is Hillsdale, Mich. He will supply the pulpit of the church there for the summer.

On Wednesday, the 10th ultimo, Mr. ISAIAH B. HOPWOOD, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Chenango, and installed associate pastor of the Second Church in Coventry, Broome county, N. Y.

Mr. JAMES A. LITTLE was ordained as an evangelist in the Thirteenth Street Church, July 21. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Burchard.

Laying of a Corner-stone at Salt Point, New York.—The Westminster Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. A. C. Frissell, laid the corner-stone of a new church edifice on Thursday, the 20th of June.

GENERAL.

Degrees of D. D. Recently Conferred at Princeton.—Rev. Theophilus A. Wylie, Professor of Indiana University; Rev. Charles W. Shields, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; Rev. Milo J. Hickok, Scranton, Pennsylvania; Rev. Jas. McRe, Scotland; Rev. Professor Gibson, Scotland.

A Pleasant Surprise.—Missionaries often have very agreeable surprises. One such is described in the following extract from a letter of Rev. H. H. Jessup, of Syria, which appeared some time ago in the *Montrose Republican:*

One of the Protestant young men from Abeih, on his way to Damascus, overtook a man on the road who seemed to be in trouble. He could not speak Arabic, and some ruffian had been attempting to rob him. The young man addressed him in Turkish, and received an answer at once. The man was a Turk of rank from Constantinople, going to Damascus, and when he found that this young man could speak Turkish he invited him to join his party, for mutual protection on the road. At night, when they stopped at a khan, they were engaged in conversation, when the Turk asked the young man about his religion. "I am a Christian," said he. "But what kind of a Christian?" said the Turk; "a Greek, Maronite, or Armenian?" "Neither," said the young man, "but a Gospel Christian, a Protestant." "Is it possible?" said the Turk, "and so am I a Gospel Christian. I was a Turkish Moslem in Constantinople, but I learned the truth of Mr. Williams, the converted Turk, and now I am a believer in Christ. My friends in Constantinople do not yet know of the change, but on my return from Damascus, I intend to embrace the truth openly." Saying this, he took from his pocket a Turkish Testament, and began to read. The young man had much conversation with him, and was greatly pleased with his views of Christ and his love for the truth. May the Lord watch over him and make him a chosen instrument of doing much good.

THE ARMY.
Chaplains—Revised List.

Regiment	Chaplain	Denomination
MAINE.		
2d Regiment,	J. F. Mines,	Prot. E.
4th "	Benj. A. Chase,	Methodist.
5th "	John R. Adams,	Cong.
6th "	Zenas Thompson,	Unk.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
2d Regiment,	Henry E. Parker,	Cong.
VERMONT.		
1st Regiment,	Levi Stone,	Cong.
2d "	C. B. Smith,	"
MASSACHUSETTS.		
1st Regiment,	Martin H. Cudworth,	Unk.
2d "	A. H. Quint,	Cong.
7th "	Robt. Carver,	"
8th "	Gilbert Haven,	Meth.
10th "	Stephen Barker,	Unk.
11th "	—— Watson,	Unk.
12th (Webster's)	Rev. Dr. Clarke,	Cong.
14th Regiment,	F. A. Barton,	"
CONNECTICUT.		
— Regiment,	George N. Webber,	Cong.
2d "	Hiram Eddy,	"
" " (3 years?)	S. Herbert Lancey,	"(?)
3d "	James M. Willey,	Prot. E.
4th "	E. K. Walker,	Unk.
Wesleyan Guard,	R. G. Williams,	Cong.
NEW YORK.		
Ontario Regiment,	Rev. George N. Cheney,	Prot. E.
Oswego "	Dr. Gallagher,	"
Excelsior Brigade,	C. H. A. Bulkley,	Cong.
" "	C. L. Norton,	Unk.
" "	Joseph H. Twichell,	Unk.
Mozart Regiment,	W. H. Gilder,	Meth.
Union Regiment,	D. D. Buck,	Meth.
— "	W. H. Boole,	"
Washington Grays,	Joshua Butts,	Unk.
Mathewson's,	R. H. Robinson,	Meth.
5th "	Dr. Gordon Winslow,	Prot. E.
9th "	T. W. Conway,	Bapt.
14th "	J. S. Inskip,	Meth.
15th "	G. M. Post, M.D.,	Pres. (N.S.)
16th "	Royal B. Stratton,	Meth.
17th "	T. G. Carver,	Unk.
18th "	A. Farr,	Meth.
19th "	Henry Fowler,	Pres. (N.S.)
21st "	John E. Robie,	Meth.
22d "	H. H. Bates,	Unk.
30th "	A. J. Axtell,	"
31st "	S. W. Waldron, Jr.,	"
34th "	J. P. Van Patten,	Meth.
36th "	E. D. Winslow,	Meth.
OHIO.		
5th Regiment,	S. L. Yourtee,	Meth.
7th "	F. T. Brown,	Pres. (O.S.)
14th "	—— Wiley,	Meth.
— "	Granville Moody,	"
NEW JERSEY.		
— Regiment,	R. Proudfit,	Pres. (O.S.)
PENNSYLVANIA.		
8th Regiment,	Thos. P. Hunt,	Pres. (O.S.)
12th "	James McCarter,	Meth.
Scott Legion,	Wm. Fulton,	Ref. Dutch.
— Regiment,	J. J. Marks, D.D.,	Unk.
13th "	A. M. Stewart,	Ref. Pres.
Keystone Regiment,	G. G. Ferguson,	Bapt.
28th (Geary's)	Chas. W. Heisley,	Unk.
— (Murphy's)	Benj. T. Sewell,	Unk.
ILLINOIS.		
7th Regiment,	J. P. Davis,	Meth.
8th "	Richard Falkner,	"
11th "	C. P. Clarke,	Prot. E.
— "	—— Butler,	Bapt.
— "	—— Miller,	"
— "	—— Halteman,	"
MISSOURI.		
1st Regiment,	W. A. Pile,	Unk.
WISCONSIN.		
2d Regiment,	J. A. Richmond,	Prot. E.
3d "	W. L. Mather,	Cong.
6th "	N. A. Staples,	Unit.
MINNESOTA.		
1st Regiment,	E. D. Neill,	Pres. (N.S.)
MICHIGAN.		
2d Regiment,	—— May,	Unk.
3d "	F. H. Cumming,	Unk.

No Malignity in the Army.—A Washington correspondent of the *Protestant Churchman* says:

"I have conversed with innumerable soldiers, officers, and privates, with a view to discover their prevalent feeling. In some cases I have found that thoughtless ardor for a brush or a battle which pervades all armies—but in no one instance have I detected a spirit of malignity. On the contrary, over and over again have I heard generous and sad regrets at the dreadful necessity of taking up arms against brethren, profound wonder at the infatuation which seeks to overthrow this most beneficent of human governments, hopes that the Union may be preserved with little bloodshed, and that fraternal feeling toward their Northern brethren may soon revisit the South. This, beyond all doubt, is the prevailing spirit of this magnificent citizen army."

Do Soldiers Want a Sabbath?—Yes, if they are fit for an army called into the field to "enforce the laws." The following letter from Colonel Fletcher Webster, of the Massachusetts Twelfth Regiment, to his General, by whose order Fort Warren was closed to visitors on the Sabbath, is an expression of the feelings of tens of thousands in the army. Soldiers have a right to a day of rest, under ordinary circumstances,—and wise commanders will respect that right.

Headquarters, Sunday Evening.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ANDREWS: My Dear Sir,—It gives me sincere pleasure to join with the officers of this regiment in offering you thanks for the pleasant, quiet and "home-like Sunday" which is just closed.

It has been a day of most welcome rest to us all; it has reminded us of those scenes and associations, and those duties which in camp life are apt to be forgotten, and we have all felt that its influence has been most beneficial.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FLETCHER WEBSTER,
Colonel Twelfth Regiment.

Army Chaplains.—The Secretary of War announces the following regulations for the appointment of army chaplains.

"I am decidedly of the opinion that it would be far better for volunteer regiments to be without any chaplains than to be demoralized by unworthy men, who, solely from motives of gain, desecrate the sacred character of the position they assume. Such appointments are in direct contravention of the express recommendation of the department, and are at the same time a deliberate outrage upon the religious sentiment of the age.

"I would respectfully recommend in every instance where you have positive proof of any improper person having been placed in the responsible position of chaplain, an immediate reference of the evidence establishing the fact to the Colonel of the Regiment. I feel confident that no commanding officer would hesitate to do his duty by promptly revoking the commission."

The Presbytery of Blairsville, Pa., appointed supplies for Camp Wright. The Sabbath day services are well attended. There are also many weekday meetings. A letter to the Pittsburgh *Gazette* says:—

"For more than a week past, religious meetings have been regularly held and largely attended by the soldiers of the various regiments in camp. The meetings are held in the rear of the quarters of the Erie regiment. A sermon is preached at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., after which a prayer-meeting is held, and more or less of those present present themselves for prayer, and promise reformation of life. This is a good work. We have heard enough of reliable men in the camp expressing themselves upon the subject to satisfy us that the meetings are producing a good effect upon many who attend them. And notwithstanding the zeal of the devotional exercises, the best of order is maintained, and good results are constantly apparent. There are men in that camp who, verily, have not left their religion at home."

News of the Struggle.

The Defeat at Manassas Junction.—It is beyond doubt that we, as a people, were not adequately prepared to meet the emergency now upon us, when our army moved upon Manassas Junction. The whole issue was underestimated. The brilliant victories over detached bodies of the rebels in Western Virginia and Missouri, and the rapid retreat of the cunning Johnston from Harper's Ferry, deceived us as to the real strength of the rebels at the point where they knew the decisive battle (decisive for them) must be fought, if fought at all. We have realized and atoned for our error, and have partly rallied from it and begun to take steps to prevent its repetition. Some 80 or 100,000 fresh troops have been accepted by the department; and by this writing, perhaps, 30 or 35,000 of them are in Virginia, or on their way thither. A vigorous and victorious young officer, General M'Clellan, has been called to the command of the army in and around Washington, and the strictest measures to secure competent subordinate officers are on foot. So far, so good. But whether the people are fully awake to the work they have before them, whether they realize the gravity and the magnitude of the crisis they are meeting, whether they have yet made up their minds to furnish the vast numbers of men, to supply the great amount of treasure, and to endure the inconvenience, loss and suffering, which may yet be required for the successful prosecution of this *War of the Constitution* is, as yet, to our minds, not fully settled. That they *will* do and suffer all, we do not doubt; but it may take more than one reverse, proceeding from inadequate preparation, and headlong zeal, and vain self-conceit, to bring us to it. We have great interests for posterity and for mankind, to conserve; perhaps the greatest that were ever brought to the arbitrament of war. Can we expect to secure them while we do not give proof that our whole souls are in the work, as much as were our forefathers in the revolutionary struggle? Are we willing to lay aside every selfish plan, to suspend every claim that other ties can lay upon us, and to merge ourselves, our whole being and activity, in the one supreme object of upholding, for the welfare of humanity, the assailed Constitution of our country? Until we are brought to such a martyr point of devotion can we be confident of success? Such was the unconquerable spirit of our forefathers in founding this republic, and we must be ready to manifest it in the tremendous struggle which we have just commenced against millions of Arnolds who have plotted its overthrow.

The following is the newspaper account of the battle:

On Saturday, July 20th, it was determined to make a general attack early on the morning of the next day, (Sabbath.) The attack was made, and after very severe fighting and a terrible loss of life, two or three of the rebel batteries were taken at the point of the bayonet—our troops nobly standing up to their work. On Monday news was received that we were victorious, but about 10 o'clock the telegraph informed us of a series of events in the highest degree disastrous. It appears we were advancing and taking their masked batteries gradually but surely, and driving the enemy toward Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to have been reinforced by Gen. Johnston, who, it is understood, took command, and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic broke out among the teamsters, who had incautiously advanced immediately after the body of the army, and lined the Warrenton road. Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians who were on the ground, and communicated itself to our whole army, and a regular stampede took place. Many baggage wagons were emptied, and their horses galloped across the open fields, all the fences of which were torn down to allow them a more rapid retreat.

A large number of the troops, in their retreat, fell on the wayside from exhaustion, and are scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull Run was strewn with knapsacks, arms, &c. Some of our troops deliberately threw away their guns and appurtenances, the better to facilitate their movements. The latter part of the army, it is said, made their retreat in order. General M'Dowell was in the rear of the retreat, exerting himself to rally his men, but only with partial success. He was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights. His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended.

It is supposed that the force sent out against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about 30,000 men, including a large number of cavalry. He further says, that owing to re-enforcements from Richmond, Skansburg, and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men.

The panic was so great that the attempt to rally them to a stand at Centreville, where Colonel Einstein's Pennsylvania Regiment was stationed, was entirely in vain. If a firm stand had been made there our troops could have been reinforced, and much disaster prevented. Gen. McDowell was thus foiled in his well-arranged plan.

It is supposed all the provision trains belonging to the United States Government were saved. Some regimental wagons were overturned by accident, or the wheels came off, and had, therefore, to be abandoned.

Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in the advance of the retreat.

The Rhode Island battery was taken by the rebels at the bridge across Bull Run, where their retreat was cut off. Their horses were all killed. It is reported that the Black Horse Cavalry made an attack on the rear of the retreating army, when the latter turned and fired, killing all but six of the assaulting party.

Washington, JULY 23.—Our losses have been greatly exaggerated. It is now well ascertained that the killed will fall short of one thousand.

The rebels did not follow our retreating forces after they passed Bull Run.

Col. Einstein, of the 26th Pennsylvania, returned to the field of battle at 11 o'clock on Sabbath night, and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer on the Potomac yesterday evening.

Col. Einstein reports that the field was then clear, and not an enemy in sight.

The President and Secretary of War are vigorously at work reorganizing a powerful army.

Within the last twenty-four hours over 60,000 fresh troops, with a number of batteries, have offered their services, and been accepted.

A number of regiments have arrived, and every day will bring immense reinforcements to Washington.

The Dead and Wounded in the late Battle.—The official report of the Federal Medical Director has been handed in. He was in every part of the field. He gives credit to the ambulance drivers and to the medical staff of the volunteer corps, for discharging their duties faithfully. He says:

"I observed Acting Surgeon Miles busily engaged in dressing wounded men, under the shade of a tree, in a part of the field where the fire from the enemy was very hot. He addressed me in a brief inquiry, as I passed, relative to the safety of his father, and then resumed his occupation.

"Drs. Swift and Winston, attached to the New York Eighth, remained with their sick, sacrificing selfish considerations for their own safety in order that their wounded might not be neglected, and are now prisoners.

"I am informed, that Assistant Surgeons Grey and Steinsburgh, of the regular army, and Drs. Honiston and Swan of the New York Fourteenth, also preferred to remain rather than abandon their charge. The conduct of these officers is worthy of all commendation.

"It would be premature in me, in the absence of sufficient data, the reports of the regimental surgeons not yet being received, to express a positive opinion as to the number killed and wounded in the action on the 21st. There were, no doubt, many concealed from observation, under cover of the woods and bushes, but judging from the number that I saw in various parts of the field, and allowing a wide margin for those unobserved, I should think that the killed and wounded on our side did not exceed 800 to 1,000.

"The impossibility of making a careful survey of the field after the battle had ceased, must be my apology for the briefness and want of detail in this report. I may mention, before concluding, that I met on the field Col. Heintzelman, U. S. A., with a minnie ball in his arm. I extracted the ball as he sat on his horse, and applied the necessary dressings."

He makes no allusions whatever to the alleged barbarities perpetrated by the rebels upon our wounded and those attending them on the field. The New York *Tribune* insists on the truth of these allegations.

The secular papers have failed to chronicle the bravery of our chaplains in this fierce encounter. We know of one (Rev. Ed. D. NEILL) who was in the thickest of the fight, in company with the First Minnesota Regiment, which, it now turns out, was more severely handled than any in the field—having lost 48 killed, 95 wounded, and 200 missing;—higher figures, in each instance, than those connected with any other of the suffering Regiments. Mr. Neill looked after ambulances, and brought away eleven wounded men, coming unscathed out of the jaws of death. We have seen a statement that Rev. John W. Mires, (Mines?) chaplain of a Maine Regiment, was killed during the engagement; but it lacks confirmation.

A Washington paper, by careful regimental computation, gets at the following summary of casualties: 13 known to be prisoners, 317 killed, 532 wounded, 775 missing; total, 1,637. The total we may calculate not to reach 2,000; a loss severe, indeed, but not disheartening, except as connected with repulse and panic.

Recapture of a Prize.—The schooner S. J. Waring, of Brookhaven, Smith, master, hence for Montevideo, July 4, with an assorted cargo, when one hundred and fifty miles from Sandy Hook, was brought to by the privateer brig Jeff. Davis, who sent a boatful of men alongside, and ordered the captain of the schooner to haul down the United States flag, and declared her a prize to the Confederate States of America.

They ransacked the vessel, and took from her what they wanted, such as charts, quadrant, provisions, crockery, etc., and put a prize crew of five men on board, without arms, and took away captain Francis Smith, the two mates, and two seamen, leaving the steward, two mates, and two seamen, and Mr. Brice Mackinnon (a passenger) on board.

The prize crew were Montague Amiel, a Charleston pilot, in command, one named Stevens, as mate, Malcomb Siddy, as second mate, and two men. At three o'clock in the afternoon the schooner was headed south—probably for Charleston, or near by. The remaining crew and the passenger were in hopes of recapture by some United States vessel, and made themselves agreeable and sociable to the privateersmen, and, in consequence, they suspected nothing until the night of the 16th July, when fifty miles to southward of Charleston, seeing no prospect of their hopes being realized, and the prize captain and first mate asleep in their berths, and the second mate at the wheel, the others dozing or asleep, the preconcerted plan was carried into effect by the steward—Wm. Tillman—(colored) killing the three with a hatchet, and throwing the bodies overboard. It was all finished in five minutes.

After retaking the vessel the steward brought her safely up, and anchored off the Battery.

The names of the schooner's men are William Tillman, steward; William Stedford, seaman, who assisted, and Donald McLeod, seaman, who refused.

The prisoners on board are named James Minor, of South Carolina, and James Dawsett, of New Jersey, who appears to be an innocent sort of person.

Changes among our Military Commanders.—GENERAL MCCLELLAN, whose able management of the campaign in Western Virginia is worthy of all praise, has been called to Washington to take charge of the Army of the Potomac. His presence there will no doubt inspire confidence in the men.

Brigadier General ROSENCRANTZ, who so gallantly won the battle of Rich Mountain, is to succeed General McClellan in command in Western Virginia.

Major General BANKS has superseded Gen. Patterson in his command of the army of the Upper Potomac.

Major General DIX takes the place of General Banks in the department of Annapolis, with headquarters at Baltimore.

Missouri.—The rebel troops have retreated into Arkansas, for the purpose of drilling their troops. They were reported to have seventeen thousand men. General Lyon, with a force of six thousand, which was daily increasing, and a large park of artillery, was moving south to attack them.

Generals M'Clellan and Cadwalader had a long interview with Gen. Scott. The result of the conference is not definitely known, except that the war is to be vigorously prosecuted, and a great demonstration is to be made as soon as possible.

Facts and Opinions.—LONDON TIMES.—It is to be hoped that one good effect will grow out of the course of the *Times*, on American affairs, namely—a freeing of the New York press from its dependence on that journal, for either facts or opinions on continental affairs. You may depend upon it, that the *Times* is just as unfair, arrogant and false, in its treatment of France, as it is in its treatment of America. You cannot rely on anything that is offered as fact in its editorial columns unless you have some other confirmation of the truth of the statement.

I am sorry to see some of your journals joining with the English press in abusing Cassius M. Clay, for his letter to the *Times* and for his speech at the Tuilleries. His bold, blunt statements found a hearing all over England, where more studied phrases uttered by people in unofficial position, would either not have been published in British journals at all, or, if published, would not have been read. We who are on the spot at the time, KNOW that no one man has done better service to his country in Europe since the outbreak of the rebellion, than Cassius M. Clay; and the American people, we are sure, will not allow official flunkeyism, whether in London or Washington, to bear down the brave and honest Kentuckian.—*Dr. McClintock.*

The Times, while acknowledging more cordially than heretofore the energy of the Free States in preparing to meet the present exigency, exhibits the same ignorance and indifference as to the merits of the controversy. It says:

"The energy the Free States have displayed, the great number of men they have raised, and the good material of which their army is composed, are beyond all praise. It is easy to see that a great deal of their irritability towards England arises from a feeling that justice has not been done to their patriotic spirit by public opinion here. Looking, as every American does, to the opinion of England, they have been mortified in finding that an effort which they feel to be worthy of admiration, has been received by us with coolness, forgetful as they are, that we are bound to refrain from enthusiasm for their military ardor, when the object of it is to crush those with whom we are as much in relation as with themselves."

CONGRESS.

The Work of Congress.—Since Congress organized, on the Fourth of July, it has faithfully and energetically devoted its time to the execution of the national policy unfolded in the President's Message. It has met the great difficulties of the country boldly, and dealt with them wisely. It has put into the hands of the executive department the whole power of the nation; its legislation has given to the Administration the means of immediate and untrammelled action. The importance of its work will become more plain as the war progresses. The result is a Government,—strong—undivided—and unfettered.

A brief review of the joint measures of the Senate and the House will show what a vast amount of work has been compressed in twenty days. Immediate action was only delayed by the reception of the department reports. One of the first resolutions passed was that declaring that only those bills to aid in destroying the rebellion should be considered. In execution of this purpose, the House Committee of Ways and Means, at an early date, had prepared all the bills intended to be submitted. The bill authorizing the President to call out five hundred thousand volunteers, and appropriating five hundred millions of dollars for their support, was passed promptly; and is the great measure of the session, which all other measures are intended to strengthen. The bills for the army and navy, in the aggregate, appropriate one hundred and ninety-one millions of dollars. The other appropriations made are six millions of dollars for the back payment of volunteers; three millions for the purchase or hire of vessels to suppress piracy, and to aid in the blockade; two millions for the transportation of munitions of war to loyal citizens in the rebel States.

The following statement exhibits the character of the other important bills passed by both Houses, to the present date.

The bill authorizing a national loan gives to the Secretary of the Treasury power to borrow, within twelve months of its passage, two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and pledges the national faith for the redemption of the debt. The bill to increase the military establishment of the United States, creates a standing army of forty thousand men. The Force bill gives the President power to use the army and navy in the collection of revenue, and to close ports in rebellious States. The bills for the better organization of the army, and for the marine corps, provide for a retired list.

The following are important bills of miscellaneous character which have passed both houses, viz.:—For the appointment of an assistant Secretary of the Navy—for legislative, executive, and judicial appropriations—to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines on vessels having improper clearances—to provide for iron-clad ships and floating batteries—for the confiscation of rebel property—to refund duties on arms imported by States.

Besides these bills already passed by Congress, others of importance have passed the House, and await the action of the Senate. A number of resolutions having forcible application to the condition of the country, have been passed. Of these, the most interesting declare, (as follows), that it is not the duty of United States soldiers to return fugitive slaves; that the House will vote for any number of men and amount of money for the suppression of the rebellion; that the war has been forced upon the country by the rebellion, and that when the rebellion is destroyed, the war ought to cease; that the acts of the President previous to the meeting of Congress are approved.—*World.*

THURSDAY, July 25th.—In the SENATE a resolution was adopted to investigate the loss of the navy yards at Norfolk and Pensacola, and of the armory at Harper's Ferry. A resolution of inquiry was adopted as to the instructions given to our foreign ministers concerning the rebellion. A bill was reported and passed to indemnify the State for expenses incurred to defend the Government. The Senate received and concurred in a report from a Committee of Conference on the legislative appropriation bill. In the HOUSE the Senate bill, supplementary to the late loan bill, was reported and passed, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the denomination of the Treasury notes below fifty dollars—the aggregate amount not to exceed $250,000,000. The revenues of the country are pledged for the redemption of the debt. The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the direct tax and internal duties bill, reported they were unable to devise any provision which will be constitutional, and at the same time carry into effect the instructions of the House. The Senate amendments to the bill for payment of the Baltimore police, and making appropriations for facilitating the coinage of dollars and the manufacture or purchase of flag signals, were concurred in. The direct tax bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment adopted to include slaves as objects of direct taxation.

Friday, 26th.—In the SENATE a bill was passed to erect an iron bridge across the Potomac; also, one to examine, equalize and regulate the compensation of all officers of the government; one to prevent and punish all contract frauds; one to define and punish conspiracies; one to provide for the suppression of the rebellion, and also a resolution with reference to the maintenance and integrity of the Union. In the House, the Election Committee made a report that Mr. Shiel, of Oregon, is entitled to the seat in the House now filled by Mr. Thayer.

SENATE, Saturday, July 27th.—The joint resolutions approving the acts of the President were taken up. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, made a very powerful speech in support of them, which elicited great applause in the galleries. He quoted from various Southern documents, and contended that it was plain that the design was to change the character and nature of the government, and erect a great slave empire.

The issue is now fairly made up, and all those who favor a free government must stand by the Constitution. The Senator from Kentucky is exceedingly sensitive on the violation of the Constitution, till it seems that the violation of the Constitution for the preservation of the government is more horrible than the violation for its destruction. In all his arguments against violations of the Constitution, not one word has been said against those who trampled the Constitution and law under foot. The Resolutions were postponed until Monday.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill appropriating $2,000,000 for supplying arms to loyal citizens in rebel States, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to communicate the letter of Mr. Holt to the President on the 18th of February, relative to assembling troops at Washington.

The House then went into committee on the Direct Tax bill.

The bill was recommitted with instructions to report forthwith a bill on the basis of twenty millions of dollars by direct taxation, the remainder by taxing personal property. Ayes 78, noes 33. Adjourned.

NOTICES.

Auburn Theological Seminary.—The Annual Term opens on Wednesday, 4th September.

Students applying for assistance to the Education Society are reminded to bring the required testimonials as to character, standing, pecuniary necessity, &c. The appropriation is now raised to $120 a year. Besides this, students, whose circumstances require it, may receive from $1.50 to $2.00 a week from seminary funds.

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