American Presbyterian AND Genesee Evangelist.

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THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND GENESEE EVANGELIST.

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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TERMS.

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Religious Intelligence.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

Ministerial Changes.—Rev. H. H. KELLOGG, recently from Clinton, Oneida county, New York, and formerly President of Knox College, Ill., has removed to Washington, Tazewell county, Ill., and with his family taken charge of the Washington Academy, a boarding and day school. Mr. K. also preaches to the Presbyterian Church of Washington. DEATH OF REV. F. H. BROWN.—The Rev. Frederick H. Brown, of Sandusky, late of Elyria, died at the former place the morning of July 31st. Rev. JACOB PATCH, who has been for the past sixteen years ministering to the church at Orland, Ind., and other churches in that vicinity, has been compelled by protracted ill-health to leave the field. Rev. DAVID MCCLURE, late of Alamo, has accepted a call from the Mendocino Presbyterian Church, Cal. Rev. JUEL F. BINGHAM has been unanimously called to the Westminster church, Buffalo, N. Y. Rev. J. T. WHITTEMORE has removed from Pontiac, Linn county, Ill., to Fairbury, in the same county. Rev. L. I. ROOT, of Ionia, Mich., is about to transfer his relation to the church at Medina, N. Y. Mr. GEORGE RANSON.—The Presbytery of Champlain met at Redford, Clinton county, N. Y., on the 10th of July, and ordained Mr. George Ranson as an Evangelist.

New Church Organized.—The Presbytery of Grand River Valley, Mich., on the 17th of July, organized a second church of Grand Rapids, consisting of 35 members. Rev. Courtney Smith will be the pastor. They will worship in what has heretofore been known as the Swedenborgian chapel.

Cairo.—Our church at this important place is without a pastor. "A. T. N.," in the *Evangelist*, says:—

"Nearly two months since, Mr. E. Folsom, a member of Dr. Patterson's church, Chicago, and well-known for his efficient Christian labors, went to Cairo, and has since been most usefully employed. He sees that Evangelical preaching is had every Sabbath in our house of worship, conducts a weekly prayer-meeting, assists in the Sabbath Schools, distributes religious reading among the troops, visits the sick in the hospitals, and makes himself generally useful. But, in addition to his valuable services, we greatly need a regular minister."

Blackburn Seminary.—The same correspondent says:

"A meeting of the Trustees of Blackburn Seminary, at Carlinville, Ill., was held on the 16th inst. Rev. John C. Downes is continued in the post of general Financial Agent. A special Committee of four was appointed to make provision for instruction in the academical department for the year commencing the middle of September next. The property of that institution consists of $24,000 in notes drawing 10 per cent. interest, a fine academic building of brick, erected at a cost of about $12[illegible], the farm of 80 acres on which the building stands and not far from nine thousand acres of land in Macoupin and adjoining counties. These funds the Trustees are carefully husbanding, with the intention, when the proper time arrives, of establishing a first class Theological Seminary."

Rev. Dr. Smith, of Lane Seminary.—Some of the papers are still publishing the statement that Dr. Smith has engaged to preach at Rochester next year. We ask them, in justice to Lane Seminary, to say that Dr. Smith is still a Professor in that institution, and expects to be here and resume his duties at the opening of the term. He has not resigned, and will not without the consent of the Trustees, and that consent they are not very likely to give at present.—*Christian Herald.*

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. W. J. Hoge.—This brother, late copastor of Dr. Spring, has left New York city and returned to Virginia. In giving his resignation he says: "Since it has become manifest that a pastor whose political views, though never obtruded, are opposed to their own, can no longer labor with comfort among them, I request the session to obtain the consent of the congregation to a united application to the Presbytery for the dissolution of my pastoral relation."

Rev. John Leyburn's Resignation.—The very accomplished and successful editor of the *Presbyterian* of this city, has resigned his position in that paper. In the issue of August 8th, he says:

"The undersigned, after more than nine years of editorial life in connexion with the *Presbyterian*, now feels called upon to resign that post. The intercourse between his associates in the office and himself, one of whom, alas! is now no more, has been uniformly harmonious and agreeable. But circumstances arising out of the present agitations of the country have satisfied the undersigned that he cannot with propriety continue to occupy his editorial chair.

A Brief Pastorate.—Rev. Mr. Neill, who succeeded Dr. Rice in the North Presbyterian Church, Chicago, has retired from the pastorate, which is again left vacant.

Rev. Alexander Shand, for many years in connexion with the Associate Reformed Church, afterwards a member of the O. S. Presbytery of Allegheny city, has taken orders in the Episcopal Church, in Michigan.

Christian Emigration.—A new Presbyterian church was dedicated on the fourth Sabbath in June at Tacusa, Ill. Its members have mostly removed from Pennsylvania. The Rev. Mr. Loudon, of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, will probably minister to it and a neighboring congregation.

Then and Now.—The *Press* of this city in noticing the recent movements of the Southern portions of the Old School Church remarks as follows:

If passing a few, to say the worst, harmless resolutions, complimenting the Government in its rightful endeavors to maintain itself, is sufficient cause for this contemplated high-handed Church movement in the Southern States, what would the effect have been had the Philadelphia Assembly, instead of passing the Spring paper, adopted the following, which is an extract from a document published by the Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina and Georgia only twenty-eight years ago? The truthfulness of this could have no better vindication than in the "moral deterioration" now manifested in the South, and which is here predicated as a natural consequence of their "peculiar institution:"

"The influence of the negroes upon the moral and religious interests of the whites is destructive in the extreme. We cannot go into detail. It is unnecessary. We make our appeal to universal experience. *We are chained to a putrid carcass. It sickens and destroys us. We have a millstone about the necks of our society, to sink us deep in the sea of vice.* Our children are corrupted from their infancy; nor can we prevent it. Many an anxious parent, like the missionaries in foreign lands, wishes that his children could be brought up beyond the influence of the depraved heathen. Nor is this influence confined to mere childhood. Would it were all, it would be tremendous. But it follows us into youth, manhood, and old age. In all our intercourse with them (the slaves) we are undergoing a process of intellectual and moral deterioration, and it requires almost superhuman efforts to maintain a high standing either for intelligence or piety."

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—The only church in our country which distributes funds northward from a southern centre is, we think, the Cumberland Presbyterian. Its Board of Missions refuses to pay its missionaries in the North, having taken the following action:

The State of Tennessee, in which the Board is located as a corporate body, is now a member of the Confederate States of America, and, as such, at war with the United States of America; therefore, according to the law of nations, it would be illegal to make remittances to missionaries in the bounds of the States that are at war with the Confederate States.

THE ARMY:

Chaplains.—Revised List.

	MAINE.	
1st Regiment,	—— Knox,	Bapt.
2d "	J. F. Mines, (a prisoner,)	Prot. E.
3d "	H. C. Leonard,	Univers.
4th "	Benj. A. Chase,	Meth.
6th "	Zenas Thompson,	Univers.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1st Regiment,	Stephen G. Abbott,	Unk.
2d "	Henry E. Parker,	Cong.
	VERMONT.	
1st Regiment,	Levi Stone,	Cong.
2d "	C. B. Smith,	Bapt.
3d "	M. P. Parmelee,	Cong.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1st Regiment,	Martin H. Cudworth,	Unit.
2d "	A. H. Quint,	Cong.
3d "	Thos. E. St. John,	Unk.
5th "	Benj. F. Da Costa,	Prot. E.
6th "	Chs. Babbidge,	Unit.
7th "	Robt. Carver,	Cong.
9th "	—— Scullery,	R. C.
10th "	F. A. Barton,	Cong.
11th "	E. F. Watson,	Prot. E.
12th (Webster's)	Edward L. Clark,	Cong.
13th Regiment,	N. M. Gaylord,	Univers.
14th "	Stephen Barker,	Unit.
15th "	W. G. Scandlin, D. D.,	Unk.
16th "	A. B. Fuller,	Unit.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1st Regiment,	George N. Webber,	Cong.
2d "	Hiram Eddy, (prisoner,)	"
" " (3 years?)	S. Herbert Lancey,*	Unk.
3d "	James M. Willey,	Prot. E.
4th "	E. K. Walker,	Cong.
Wesleyan Guard,	R. G. Williams,	"

* Reported killed.

	RHODE ISLAND.	
1st Regiment,	Aug. Woodbury,	Unit.
2d "	T. C. Jameson,	Bapt.
	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.
— (German,)	C. A. Schlogel,	Luth.
— "	Crane,	Bapt.
1st (Cochrane's,)	P. H. Burghart,	Ref. D.
5th (Duryea's,)	Gordon Winslow, D. D.,	Prot. E.
9th Regiment,	T. W. Conway,	Bapt.
9th (Militia,)	B. T. Phillips,	Pres. (O. S.)
14th Regiment,	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. Axdell,	"
31st "	S. W. Waldron, Jr.,	"
34th "	J. P. Van Patten,	Meth.
35th "	S. L. Merrell,	Presb. (N. S.)
36th "	E. D. Winslow,	Meth.
79th (late Cameron,)	J. Rizer,	Luth.
	NEW JERSEY.	
— Regiment,	R. Proudfit,	Pres. (O. S.)
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
8th Regiment,	Thos. P. Hunt,	Pres. (O. S.)
12th "	James McCarter,	Meth.
Keystone Regiment,	G. G. Ferguson,	Bapt.
23d (Birney's,)	Jos. F. Jennison,	Pres. (O. S.)
28th (Geary's)	Chas. W. Heisley,	Unk.
— (Murphy's)	Benj. T. Sewell,	Unk.
52d Regiment,	J. E. Wilson,	Bap.
	OHIO.	
5th Regiment,	S. L. Yourtee,	Meth.
7th "	F. T. Brown,	Pres. (O. S.)
14th "	—— Wiley,	Meth.
"	Granville Moody,	"
17th "	L. F. Drake,	"
	INDIANA.	
—	T. C. Workman,	Meth.
14 Regiment,	J. E. Webb,	"
15th "	Evan Stevenson,	"
17th "	J. W. F. M'Millan,	"
21st "	N. L. Brakeman,	"
	ILLINOIS.	
8th Regiment,	Richard Falkner,	"
11th "	C. P. Clarke,	Prot. E.
— "	—— Butler,	Bapt.
— "	—— Miller,	"
15th "	—— Halteman,	"
20th "	Chas. Button,	"
— "	Richard Haney,	Meth.
	MISSOURI.	
1st Regiment,	W. A. Pile,	Meth.
6th "	S. Huffman,	"
— "	—— Shumate.	
	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.)
2d Regiment,	T. R. Cressey.	Unk.
	MICHIGAN.	
2d Regiment,	—— May,	Unk.
3d "	F. H. Cumming,	Unk.
	KANSAS.	
1st Regiment,	Eph. Nute,	Unit.
	KENTUCKY.	
2d Regiment.,	John F. Wright,	Meth.

A private letter from a corporal in the 9th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., mentions, on the authority of the Major of the regiment, that MR. MINES "was in the thickest of the fight, and never gave up until he was overpowered by the enemy. He was severely wounded, and taken prisoner."

Duryea's Zouaves.—Rev. W. A. Passavant, of the *Missionary*, who has been looking after the hospitals at and near Fortress Monroe, under the care of some of his excellent deaconess nurses, has been writing some deeply interesting accounts of the moral condition of our soldiers there. We copy from his report of a conversation with a member of Duryea's Zouave regiment.

So, too, the description of the Great Bethel affair, when they charged on the masked batteries, falling on their faces to escape the cannon balls, and firing between the cannonades, was terrific. The thoughts and purposes which passed through the heart during that battle, cannot be expressed. He remarked that a new life in the Regiment was the instantaneous result. Profanity well-nigh ceased, and many resolved never to swear again. The men became thoughtful and earnest, and war was felt to be a fearful reality. The young men's prayer meeting was never before so largely attended, and several cases of awakening occurred among the soldiers. The strife between the companies ceased, and the whole regiment became one. The good effects are still felt in many ways, and the devotional meetings are kept up with much interest.

Army Chaplains.—The same writer alludes to a German Regiment from New York, which came on to the army, "with their own chaplain the talented, but skeptical ex-pastor ——, who many years ago was expelled from the ministry in the German Reformed Church. This unfortunate man is the victim of intemperance, and had just been cashiered for this and other grave offences."

Incidents.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Watchman and Reflector* gives the following:—

On Saturday last, a brave sturdy-looking soldier of our acquaintance, sought an opportunity to take leave of his pastor in anticipation of leaving home for the battle-field. He belonged to the Brooklyn phalanx, now in our neighborhood at Fort Schuyler, and about to leave us in a day or two for Washington. After having committed to his pastor several matters of personal interest, he said, "Doctor, I am loyal to my country, but I have not been as loyal as I ought to King Jesus, for you have missed me too often from church; but since I have been at Fort Schuyler, I have taken part in some of the best prayer-meetings that I ever attended; my heart has been revived, and I have renewed the vows of my covenant." I record this as a reliable, genuine expression of religious influence in the camp.

At Fort Schuyler there are already twenty men who give evidence of recent and effective conversion. There is in that regiment a company chiefly from Clyde, composed of Christian young men, who have given an excellent tone to the prevailing sentiment around them. They have been well furnished with good books, and have distributed them freely. They speak out and live out their religion.

Of the young soldier just alluded to, it was asked, "How do you like your chaplain?" (Rev. Mr. Beecher.) The answer was "Well—the right man in the right place. The other day he said to us, I want to get hold of the worst first—the worst, first. If you know a man that swears hard, and curses hard, let me see him; for, after all, that man has a conscience and a heart in him, and he may be the first converted." Good! That is after the manner of the Gospel, at any rate.

A Rebel Clergyman.—The New York *Observer* has a letter from a clergyman in Louisiana, who says:—I am one of five ministers, of three different denominations, in a single company, armed for the defence of our rights and liberties, three of whom are between fifty and sixty years old. And I tell you in candor, and in the fear of God, that if you or any of the brethren who have urged on this diabolical war come on with the invading army, I would slay you with as hearty a good will, and with as clear a conscience, as I would the midnight assassin. The *Observer* hopes the parson may pay the $25 he owes them before his blood-thirsty scheme is carried out.

Sunday in the Army.—The New York correspondent of the *S. S. Times* says:

Now if Gen. Scott would but issue an order saying, "Avoid all unnecessary parades and movements on the Sabbath," the work would be done in a moment, and the friction arrested at once on the consciences of 40,000 or 50,000 Sabbath-school scholars and teachers in the grand army. No one can tell the great increase of moral power that would immediately be superadded. Besides, it would rebut the reckless declaration of the Confederates, that the North are a set of money-loving *infidels*, which the practice referred to seems to confirm. Our New York pastors and people are everywhere speaking on the subject. They are humbled by it, and speak with pain instead of harsh reproach. It is to be hoped that this danger will be remedied at once.

News of the Struggle.

Missouri and the West.

Activity and Success of General Lyon.—On the 2d of August, this gallant and energetic officer again met and repelled the advance of the rebel forces near his encampment at Dug Spring. 27 United States cavalry made a charge upon a body of rebel infantry, said to have been four thousand strong, and cut their way through them, and returned with a loss of only five men. The charge was most gallant and terrible, several of the rebels being found with their heads cloven entirely through.

Next day the General fell back upon Springfield, where the enemy was expected to make an attack.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF MISSOURI is now in full operation and recognised by the United States Executive. An election for State officers will be held on the first Monday in November.

GEN. POPE is in command of the northern part of the State, and throws upon the inhabitants the responsibility of preserving the peace in that part of the State, subject to the penalty of direct taxation for any damage to railroads, and of the quartering of United States troops upon them, if necessary to the preservation of order.

GEN. FREMONT has reinforced all the threatened points on the Mississippi river, so that without doubt the *status quo* will be maintained in that important quarter, if no advances are made on our part.

On Monday, the 5th, a party of rebels, over 1,000 strong, led by a brother of ex-Senator Green, attacked a camp of United States volunteers, 850 in number, at Athens, and were repulsed with a loss of 20 killed and 18 prisoners. Our loss was 3 killed and 8 wounded.

ANOTHER BATTLE—GEN. LYON KILLED.—Official intelligence has been received through Gen. Fremont that on Saturday, August 10th, General Lyon's forces, 8,000 in number, advanced from Springfield to meet the rebels under McCulloch, 23,000 in number, and routed them at Davis' Creek, four miles from Springfield. The General, however, was killed at the head of his column, leaving Siegel in command.

On Sabbath he withdrew to Springfield, and thence towards Rolla, to wait for reinforcements, none of the enemy being in sight. Our loss was heavy—said to be from 300 to 800 killed and wounded. That of the enemy was much heavier. One cannon was also lost. It was stated that McCulloch, the rebel leader, was killed. His horse and sword are among the trophies.

St. Louis Declared under Martial Law—Arrest of the Police Commissioner.—ST. LOUIS, August 14th.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

Headquarters of the Western Department,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14, 1861.

I hereby declare and establish martial law in the city and county of St. Louis.

Major J. K. McKinstry, United States Army, is appointed Provost Marshal. All orders and regulations issued by him will be respected and obeyed accordingly. J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

Major McKinstry has arrested John A. Brownlee, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and appointed Basil Duke instead.

The *Evening Missourian* and *Bulletin*, two secession papers, have been suppressed.

Hon. Joseph Holt recently made a most noble speech to the Kentucky troops at Camp Joe Holt, Indiana, counselling no neutrality,—but war to the end for the Union and Constitution. Mr. Holt is a member of the Methodist Church South.

The Potomac and Eastern Virginia.

Prince Napoleon passed our lines before Washington on Thursday, August 8th, but went no farther into Virginia than Manassas. He resisted the blandishments of the traitors, and refused to visit Richmond. He appears to have pursued a course toward the rebels eminently non-committal. When asked to "say a good word at home" for the cause of rebellion, his only reply was a characteristic shrug, and the remark—*Je ne sais pas.* The Prince took formal leave of the President and family on Saturday, and left for New York.

A thousand contrabands are working with all alacrity at Fortress Monroe. Their services are highly valued. They draw soldier's rations.

Decision about Contrabands.—The following extract contains the essence of Secretary Cameron's last instructions to General Butler on this subject. They can scarcely be regarded as final:

"Under these circumstances, it seems quite clear that the substantial rights of loyal masters will be best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as fugitives from disloyal masters, into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organizations and in such occupations as circumstances may suggest or require. Of course, a record should be kept, showing the name and description of the fugitives, the name and the character (as loyal or disloyal) of the master, and such facts as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstances of each case, after tranquillity shall have been restored. Upon the return of peace, Congress will doubtless properly provide for all the persons thus received into the service of the Union, and for a just compensation to the loyal masters."

The enemy destroyed Hampton on the night of the 7th, by fire. It is said that an invalid lady was burned up. Only a few dwellings, seven or eight, survived the general destruction.

The Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, late United States minister to France, was arrested in Washington on the 12th by the Provost Guard, and not permitted to hold correspondence and conversation with any of his friends. It is said that he was to be a brigadier general in the rebel army.

Prisoners Released.—A flag of truce has arrived at Norfolk, with twenty-two released prisoners of war, all surgeons, who remained on the battle-field at Manassas, attending to the wounded. They were released on parole. A number of other prisoners were also released for having, when the enemy were retreating, treated very kindly some Georgia troops who fell into their hands. These are released unconditionally. They reached Washington on the 13th inst.

The official return of the killed in the United States army at Bull Run is as follows: Killed, officers, 19; men, 462. Wounded, officers, 64; men, 947. Missing, officers, 40; men, 1,176—grand total, 2,708. The loss of artillery amounts to seventeen rifled cannon and eight smooth bore guns. In ammunition the loss amounted to 150 boxes of small arm cartridges and 87 boxes of rifled cannon cartridges. Thirty boxes of old fire-arms, thirteen wagons of provisions, two thousand five hundred muskets, and eight thousand knapsacks and blankets were also lost in the retreat and during the battle. This account differs very considerably from the rebel account.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded was probably equal to the entire loss of our army. They admit 10 prominent officers, including 2 Major Generals and 1 Brigadier, killed, and as many wounded; while on our side it is believed that Colonel CAMERON is the only officer of that grade killed; and none higher. A dozen of our officers (Colonels and those of lower grade) were wounded. The rebels admit that a Georgia Regiment, numbering 600 men, came out of the engagement with only sixty sound men! They confess the killing and wounding of 110 of the celebrated Black Horse or Hampton Legion; while of the Louisiana Independent Battalion of 400 men, commanded by the well-known fillibuster, Major BOB WHEAT, less than 100 escaped death or severe wounds. Davis is reported to have said that the number of their killed, he "thought, would not exceed 500."

A Rebel Account.—The war correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* gives the following account of the final turn of the battle:—

"They pressed our left flank for several hours with terrible effect, but our men flinched not until their number had been so diminished by the well-aimed and steady volleys that they were compelled to give way for new regiments. The Seventh and Eighth Georgia Regiments, commanded by the gallant and lamented BARTOW, are said to have suffered heavily during the early part of the battle. KEMPER'S, SHIELD'S and PENDLETON'S Batteries were in this part of the field, and did fearful execution.

I am inclined to believe that there was some mistake during the day in the delivery or execution of an order of General BEAUREGARD'S respecting an attack on the enemy's rear, which was not effected.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock, large numbers of men were leaving the field—some of them wounded, others exhausted by the long struggle—who gave us gloomy reports; but as the fire on both sides continued steadily, we felt sure that our brave Southerners had not been conquered by the overwhelming hordes of the North. It is, however, due to truth to say that the result, at this hour, hung trembling in the balance. We had lost numbers of our most distinguished officers—Generals BARTOW and BEE had been stricken down; Lieut. Col. JOHNSON, of the Hampton Legion, had been killed; Colonel HAMPTON had been wounded—but there was at hand the fearless General, whose reputation as a commander was staked on this battle; and with that chivalry which is his nature, General BEAUREGARD promptly offered to lead the Hampton Legion into action, which he executed in a style unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

Your correspondent heard General JOHNSTON exclaim to General COCKE, just at the critical moment, 'Oh, for four regiments!' His wish was answered, for in the distance our reinforcements appeared. The tide of battle now turned in our favor by the arrival of General KIRBY SMITH from Winchester with four thousand men of General JOHNSTON'S division. General SMITH heard, while on the Manassas railroad cars, the roar of battle. He stopped the train and hurried his troops across the fields to the point just where he was most needed. They were at first supposed to be the enemy, their arrival at that point of the field being entirely unexpected.

The enemy fell back, and a panic seized them. Cheer after cheer from our men went up—and we knew the battle had been won."

Baltimore.—Col. FRANCIS J. THOMAS, of General Johnston's staff, in the Confederate army, who was killed at the battle of Bull Run, was a resident of Baltimore. During the memorable week in April, he was appointed by Major Trimble an Adjutant General.

Chaplain HAVEN says, in his last letter to the *Advocate*:

"I have spent several weeks in this city, and know from quite a free conversation that they are opening their eyes to these truths. The strongest abolition doctrines can not only be avowed, but be accepted in the parlors and streets of Baltimore. There is much more of this true Union sentiment in this city since the battle of Bull Run than there was before. It will make itself felt if the war continues."

Republicans and Democrats.—The Washington Dispatch, of August 11th, says:

"The refusal of the Democrats of the State of New York to unite with the Republicans in the nomination and election of a ticket, causes some surprise here, as it seems to conflict with what was supposed to be a plan pre-arranged here at Washington, and which had for its purpose the disintegration of the Republican party. The same idea of a Union ticket was broached in Ohio, and has there been rejected. These two coincidents, happening in Ohio and New York, it is said among the politicians, will now cause the entire dissolution of the Democratic party."

The North.

The Federal Loan Secured.—A meeting of the bank officers of New York city, with committees from the Boston and Philadelphia banks, was held on the 14th at the American Exchange Bank—at which a proposition was adopted, binding the banks to take $50.000.000 in Treasury notes from the Government, with the privilege of taking $50.000.000 more sixty days thereafter, and also $50.000.000 one hundred and twenty days thereafter, making $150.000.000 in all; with the condition that no other stocks, bonds, or Treasury notes, (with exceptions,) be negotiated for by the Government during that time.

A Consul Removed.—The Secretary of State today, on the receipt of the intelligence that the pirate SUMTER was permitted to enter the port of Curacoa, West Indies, ordered the immediate removal of Moses Poulton, the American Consul at that port, and appointed Richard E. Morse, of Iowa, in his place.

Prince Napoleon in Washington.—While here, the Prince did not hesitate to express his strong sympathy with the Government and his hope that the slaveholder's rebellion would be crushed out.—*Cor. Congregationalist.*

Proclamations.—The President has issued a Proclamation forbidding all commercial intercourse with the rebels. The Secretary of War has also called upon the Governors of loyal States to forward or cause to be forwarded immediately to the city of Washington all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within their States whether under their immediate control or by acceptances issued direct from the War Department—whether such volunteers are armed, equipped, or uniformed, or not.

The South.

The New Orleans Banks.—At the suggestion of Jeff. Davis and his confederates, a convention of Southern bankers was held at Richmond, on July 24th, for the purpose of organizing a scheme to defraud the Southern people, through the machinery of an irredeemable bank paper currency. The New Orleans banks sent one representative, who immediately withdrew when he ascertained the views of the convention.

Judge Catron Expelled from Nashville.—Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 13.—Judge Catron, of the U. S. Supreme Court, has been expelled from this city by a Vigilance Committee of the secessionists for refusing to resign the Judgeship. He recently arrived here, and has been obliged to leave his wife here on account of her sickness.

Union Feeling in Texas.—Private advices from Texas, to the 23d ultimo, represent the Union sentiment there as increasing, and that it would be decidedly manifested under federal protection. General Houston is said to be misrepresented by the Texan papers, and that he has no secession sympathies.

Rebel Matters.—Jeff. Davis has issued a Proclamation ordering all Union men in the South to depart within forty days, on pain of punishment as alien enemies.

The official statement of the rebel army in the South makes it just two hundred and ten thousand men.

The Queen's Speech, in proroguing Parliament, contains the following in relation to American affairs. It says: "The dissensions which arose some months ago in the United States have unfortunately assumed a character of open war. Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this result, has determined, in common with the other Powers of Europe, to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties." We think, after this, we may rest content that no trouble will arise to us from that quarter.

Latest—TUESDAY.—In response to the call of the War Department, immense numbers of troops will be hastened forward immediately from every part of the country.—Pierce Butler, a well known Philadelphian, largely intersted in Southern property, was arrested in this city on Monday.—It is reported by way of St. Thomas that the privateer steamer SUMTER had been captured August 3d by the NIAGARA.—The Easton (Penna.) *Sentinel*, a paper opposed to the Government, has been suppressed by a mob.—General Wool took command at Fortress Monroe on the 18th (SUNDAY!)—The rebels admit a loss of from two thousand five hundred to three thousand in the battle of Springfield, at which General LYON fell.

On The Sea.

The stolen Revenue Cutter at Charleston having been fitted out as a privateer, escaped through the maze of inlets along the coast, and prepared to commence her nefarious voyage, but was speedily overtaken and sunk by the U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence, Aug. 1. 36 of her crew were picked up and brought to this city, where they have been fully committed for trial. THE PRIVATEER YORK, which had been committing depredations on our commerce, was beached and burned. THE PRIVATEER SUMTER has been allowed to coal up and refit at Curacoa by the Governor of that place (Dutch) against the protest of the U. S. Consul. She left on the 24th ult. Her crew committed many outrages on shore. EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.—Captain FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, reports that during his recent trip to the North he engaged one hundred vessels for the use of the Department, and that they will all be employed in the enforcement of the revenue laws. The Navy Department is sanguine of its ability to enforce the recent law of Congress for the closing of the rebel ports in the most efficient manner.

CONGRESS.

Closing Day.—TUESDAY, Aug. 6th.—The SENATE spent a considerable portion of the time previous to the adjournment in executive session, acting upon appointments and communications sent in by the President, who, with several members of the Cabinet, was at the Capitol, attending to the approval of bills. All the important measures which passed both Houses were approved by him; the only one at which he hesitated being the one providing for the confiscation of rebel property. Among the last bills passed by the Senate was the one to punish certain crimes against the United States. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, offered a resolution relating to the imprisonment of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, but the Senate refused to consider it. The joint resolution approving the acts of the President was not acted upon, but goes over to the regular session for a more extended debate. In the House very little business of public importance was done. A resolution was adopted, calling upon the President to communicate at the next session copies of all correspondence with foreign nations, since 1853, relative to maritime rights. The bill to increase the pay of soldiers $2 passed the House, and is now a law. This will make an increase in the expense of the army of at least $10.000.000. The hour for adjournment having arrived, the President was waited upon by a Committee in the usual way, and through them informed the House that he had no further communication to make, whereupon the Speaker declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

Items.—The President and Secretary of State have decided to appoint J. Lathrop Motley, the historian, Minister to Vienna.—Some sixteen privateers are known to be afloat, besides three that have been captured or destroyed, viz.: the Savannah, Petrel, and York.—Beauregard admits a loss of 1,470 killed and wounded at Manassas.

Married.

DAUGHADAY—DYKE. On the 22d of July by the Rev. Thos. Brainerd, D. D., Mr. SAMUEL P. DYKE to Miss MATILDA DAUGHADAY.

Died.

FRANCIS. In this city, on the 8th instant, of Phthisis Pulmonalis, JOSEPH EASTBURN FRANCIS, fourth son of Joseph and Margaret Francis, in the 25th year of his age.

His exemplary deportment through life indicated a fine sense of moral rectitude, to which he aimed to conform, although conscious that mere morality was not sufficient to prepare the soul to dwell with God. Blessed with a religious education, by the culture of his excellent parents, he had learned full well the plan of salvation through a crucified Redeemer. While he highly appreciated the admirations of Christian friends, as manifested for his spiritual interests, he was also deeply convinced that all matters relating to his eternal welfare were to be arranged mainly between God and himself. Hence, in his retirement, he studiously examined the holy Scriptures, marking the passages most appropriate to his own condition, determining for himself the course to be pursued in order to secure the great salvation. These closet exercises were accompanied with earnest prayer to God that he might be guided into the way of truth. When the time of his departure drew near, he was asked whether there was anything on his mind from which he desired relief. He replied—"There is nothing. I leave all with Christ. I love Christ, and feel assured that Christ loves me." Immediately preceding his death he requested the members of the family to assemble, when he delivered to each, individually, a parting charge, the burden of which was, "I am going to heaven, and want you to meet me there." To his beloved mother he said, "Mother, I shall wait for you in heaven." With words like these he closed his last interview with the "loved ones at home," and thus finished his brief work on earth. Composing himself once more on his couch, in a few moments after, without a struggle, his spirit sweetly passed away to that better world,—where sin and sorrow are known no more. B.

Philadelphia, August, 1861.

NOTICES.

The annual meeting of the synod of GENESEE is appointed to be held at Batavia on the second Tuesday (the tenth day) of September, proximo, at 4 o'clock, P. M. TIMOTHY STILLMAN,
Stated Clerk.

Dunkirk, Aug. 10, 1861.

The Presbytery of Fox River will meet at Rural on the first Tuesday (the third day) of September, at half-past 6 o'clock, P. M.
J. B. PRESTON, Stated Clerk.

Omro, August 4th, 1861.

The semi-annual meeting of the PRESBYTERY OF BELVIDERE will be held at Freeport on the 4th Tuesday (the 27th) of August, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
[illegible], Stated Clerk.

Belvidere, Aug. 8, 1861.

The Presbytery of Erie will hold its next regular meeting in the Presbyterian church of Springfield, on the first Tuesday of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
J. VANCE, Stated Clerk.

The synod of Iowa will meet at Oskaloosa on the *first Thursday* (5th) of September, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. P. S. VAN NEST,
Stated Clerk.

Iowa City, Aug. 3d.

The American Board of CommisSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS will meet in the First Presbyterian Church in Cleveland on the first day of October.

Members of the Board, Missionaries, and all others who intend to be present, are requested to inform the Committee of arrangements, by letter, on or before the 15th of September.

It is expected that free return passes will be procured for those who attend over the railroads which have their terminus in Cleveland.

Letters should be addressed to
T. P. HANDY, Cleveland, Ohio.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY.

The next Term of INGHAM UNIVERSITY opens on WEDNESDAY, September 18th, 1861.

The sum of $150 per annum, with few extras, educates a student in this pleasant and well sustained Institution—designed for the nurture, alone, of our daughters. SAMUEL HANSON COX, Chancellor.

Leroy, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1861.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH TRACTS,
32—OF ONE PAGE EACH—ON
Baths and Bathing, Constipation, Erysipelas, Curing Colds, Dyspepsia, Sleeping, Corns Cured, Drinking, Sour Stomach, Cold Feet, Eating, Wearing Flannels, &c.,
Together with a TREATISE on
THROAT, AIR, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT, CONSUMPTION.
☞ An undisputed case cured, as reported thirty years later, by the patient himself—a Surgeon in the United States Army, without medicine or confinement to the house. All for THIRTY CENTS, p. p., by Dr. W. W. HALL, No. 42 Irving Place, New York—Editor of "Hall's Journal of Health," One Dollar a year. 1t.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

The marked, and ever extending, popularity of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, both in America and Europe, is such as best to establish their superiority over all others in the market. Sewing machines (so called) may be bought, it is true, for a smaller amount of dollars, but it is mistaken economy to invest anything in a worthless or unreliable article, and those who do so must abide the consequence!

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