Bresbyterian Banner.

PATTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862.

The Board of Colportage of the Synods of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, stands adjourned to meet in the usual place, on the second Tuesday of May, at 2 o'clock P. M., and the Executive Committee, just one week before at the same hour, at request of the JOHN CULBERTSON. Librarian.

MAKING MISSIONARIES GLAD.

Our Domestic Missionaries are, for the most part, a people who endure much toil and share sparingly in life's comforts. True, their work is a source of joy. Happy is the man who is permitted to preach the Gospel to the poor. Blessed is the woman who is his help meet. Favored are the children who may call these godly ones father and mother. A Christian education, & pious example, and covenant promises, are treasures whose value is not to be estimated. But still, raiment, clothing for the body, is a thing needful. It is a comfort; an indispensable; and the good missionary often finds himself greatly straitened both as to his own personal wants, and those of his wife and children. It is then a kind act in such as have enough and to spare, to impart to those who are in want. How it gladdens the heart of the minister who wears his two-year-old coat, and who sees his wife in her faded and drooping bonnet, and his little ones in their last whole frock -how it gladdens the entire household, to see the "mission-box" arrive.

Last week we witnessed a preparation which will make many hearts glad. We were on our way home from the joyous festival of the Semi-centenary at Princeton, and having a leisure half-hour, we stepped into the Tenth Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. There was the pastor walking around, quite elated, while some forty ladies and little girls were busied about raiment and boxes. It was the day for the collecting together, assorting and packing, of the proceeds of four months of the labor and benefactions of the Female Sewing Society in The articles we shall not attempt to name of Those who know a family's needs, know what they were. We looked around with wonder, as well as pleasure.

One corner we observed to possess peculiar attractions for the little folks : and as we still share largely in children's joys, we made our way thither. The number, variety, and decorations of doll babies, and of other things in which the juniors take delight, was admirable All this was the result of the handicraft of Sabbath School girls. And many a joyous hour they had in preparing these things, and the benefit to their own principles and spirits will be enduring as life. And many a happy little one will there be, when these gifts reach their destination.

The ladies had obtained, through the Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, and by other means, the names of needy missionaries. They had then obtained the numbers, sexes and sizes of the members of the families they meant to supply; and they were now engaged in sorting their articles accordingly. They were filling ten boxes, for as many families. Each box was to have superadded two yards or upwards of good broadcloth, for the clergyman's coat. And to each missionary there would be sent five dollars in a letter, to pay

Here is thought. Here is benevolence. Here is an imparting to him that needeth. The ladies of the Tenth church have their City Mission, their Missionary Sabbath Schools, their provision for poor families, for the sick soldiers, &c., &c. What they do for the missionaries is but a part of their services. And they are not wont to tell of their benevolence. This notice is not theirs, nor is it given at their suggestion, nor with their knowledge, beyond one or two: But inasmuch as they did not frown apon four intrusion, alluded to we trust their displeasure will not be incurred by our publication. We have Scriptural examples of the narration of good deeds. PAUL, several times, tells of benefactions which caused joy. " Some women, on a certain occasion, showed PETER the "coats and garments" made by one of their companions; and the matter was put on record. and, thus incited and encouraged, myriads upon myriads of coats and garments have been made and gratuitously distributed by the Dorcases in the household of Jesus And we are not without hope that this volunteer notice of ours will be an auxiliary to the ancient record, and stimulate many more to the performance of deeds of good! ness. But few of the ladies alluded to, read the Banner, but it goes to hundreds of congregations where something might be done; and if each of these should pro-

immensood offi or annier senior d And now permit us to say, that one of those good ladies invited us to dine, and then yielded to our solicitation so far as to give us some statistics. After supplying the poor of their own schools and mission schools with six hundred garments, they sent in those ten boxes, as follows:

duce but even one box a year, and although

that box might be destitute of the doll-

babies, the broadcloth, and the five dollar

note, still the good accomplished might be

2168 articles made up-shirts, drawers pettieoats, aprons, dresses, &c. 456 miscellaneous articles, such as stockings, hand-kerchiefs, collars, work-baskets, books, &c., &c. 106 coat and dress patterns. 176 miscellaneous, fanoy articles, as dolls, toys, &c. 131 garments, partly worn. Making a total of 3037 articles, for ten different

Reader, you cannot do so much. Well, these have dasts in of their abundance. The same grateful and benevolent heart will induce you to-do a little to-do what you can And you know of one who, casting in but two mites, it being the extent of her ability received a high commendation. Do thou likewise

ICAL SEMINARY.

fifty, we have the highest authority. The Jubilee, which was the greatest of the people Israel, occurred every fiftieth year. Then the land had rest; alienated inheritances were restored; servants became freemen: the fields vielded without tillage: God blessed the people with peace and when bestowed by Christian people, are not plenty, and called upon them to be glad and rejoice. The year was observed, in religious festivals, throughout their genera-

of the Passover. On that day the law was We rejoice with Princeton, while we also these rates have been so long maintained given on Sinai. On that day there were love other Institutions, less favored in temblessings on the people. On that day the poral things, but equally consecrated to the Holy Ghost was bestowed upon the New great work which has its awards hereafter. Testament Church. It is not without reason, then, that Christians mark by festivities certain periods of fifty.

The first Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church was established in 1812, and located in Princeton, New Jersey, with Rev. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, as instructor. The next year, Rev. SAM-UEL MILLER was joined with Dr. ALEXAN-DER. In 1822. Rev. CHARLES HODGE Was made a Professor. Since then, Revs. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, JOSEPH ADDISON ALEX-ANDER, JAMES WADDEL ALEXANDER. WILLIAM HENRY GREEN, ALEXANDER TAGGART MCGILL, CASPER WISTAR HODGE, and JAMES CLEMENT MOFFAT have been called to Professorial Chairs. Five of these, viz : the three ALEXAN-DERS, MILLER, and BRECKINRIDGE, have finished their labors on earth, and gone higher. The other five still occupy their honored seats.

Fifty classes have been matriculated i the Seminary The first year, fourteen students entered; and the last year, seventy-three new names were added. This was the largest accession except in 1858-9. when the Seminary received eighty-two new students.

The following statistics are noteworthy Whole number of students, 2,422; dead, 485; connected with Seminary the present year, 168; Foreign Missionaries, 127; appointed Foreign Missionaries, 7; Professors in Theological Seminaries, 28; Presidents of Colleges, 36; Professors in Col-Moderators of the General Assembly, 8.

Church, the country, and the world. Pro flaming secessionists and second accountry, fessors A. ALEXANDER, MILLER, HODGE, J. W. ALEXANDER, and J. A. ALEXANDER, them in usefulness. There has been no which are substantially as follows: departure from exemplary piety and pure orthodoxy, on the part of any Professor. And the students, with extremely rare ex- that territory that shall suit us best. ceptions, have been sound theologians, and devoted and laborious ministers. The number of them who have become Foreign missionaries, evinces the Apostolic spirit which has pervaded the Institution; and the many to go they must compel us! who have been called to act as Professors in other Seminaries, and as Presidents and Professors in Colleges, show that Princeton is a School for the production of teach-

ers of teachers. April 30th was a lovely day, and a more interested assemblage of clergymen has but seldom convened than that which then met in Princeton... There were present, probably, about two hundred of the alumni of the Seminary, some of them dating their matriculation as far back as 1815. Rev. Dr. MAGIE, of Elizabethtown, N. J., was called to preside, and Rev. Dr. Paxton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was appointed clerk. A series of resolutions were offered by Dr. were publised, yet less than twenty five BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia. Addresses were delivered by Drs. HODGE, MALCOLM, PLUMER, BOARDMAN, (of N. Y.,) and others. The meeting was held in the First Presbyterian church, the body of which was filled with a delighted audience, nearly

all of whom were alumni and students. After a recess, during which a bountiful collation was served, in the gymnasium of the Seminary, the assembly was entertained with an address by Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, N. Y. It was excellent; as is everything which the Doctor prepares for the edifying of the public, We took no notes, and shall not attempt an abstract. The address will be published: as also the resolutions. When the documents appear, we purpose to put our readers in possession some of their valuable matter and the

All Princeton seemed to rejoice on the occasion. Private dwellings were opened cent. per annum. to entertain all visitors who would accept an invitation. The College suspended its exercises. Citizens crowded into the church to hear the address. And well may the people of the place take an interest in the Seminary. It has been to them like the ark of the Lord in the house of OBED-EDOM; a blessing.

A JUBILEE PRESENT:

The Semi-Centenary of Princeton Seminary, had many things cheering. One was a donation to the Institution, of fifty thousand dollars. This was given by the Messrs. STEWART, sugar refiners, of New-York, one of whom, ROBERT L., is a Trustee. Twenty thousand of this sum is to endow eight scholarships. The residue is partly to procure new works, from year to year, for the Library, and partly for general twice elected President of the University purposes. It consists, as we were told, of United States six per cent stocks. The interest only is to be used and the investment is not to be changed during the lifetime of the donors, without their consent. The favor shown to this Seminary by Christians who have wealth, has been very great. And the Institution is well worthy of their confidence and benefactions. Its the specie line, and an increase of \$2,000,- dence in him as a man of Christian char-

SEMI-CENTENARY OF PRINCETON TREOLOG- byterianism. Hts Professors were and are, shows a large expansion, yet, says the For marking time sacredly, by periods of and wholly consecrated to their appropriate work. Their hearts' affections and life's sacred seasons which God ordained for his thing. They sustain their office; and their office sustains them.

While we note these things, however, and rejoice in them, we would not forget that favors in this world's goods, even poverty, as well as toil, for his most loved

AN BRRAND OF MERCY. CHARLE

The Letter of Rev. Dr. McLaren, of Landing, Tenn. will be read with much interest. The battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, as the field is more properly called, was horrible. Upwards of two thousand of our brave men, and about | delinquent. three thousand of the enemy, were sent instantly to the judgment seat above, or Singer's income was \$200,000 per annum. received wounds which allowed them but a short respite. And about twenty thousand interesting services were held, on Sabbath men, of the two armies, received wounds, many of which will main them for life. Many of the wounded lay long, from ne-

It was truly an errand of mercy in our Pittsburghers, Rev. Drs. McLaken and Howard being of the number, to charter two steamers, and freight them with comforts for the sick and wounded, and go twelve hundred miles to administer, relief, and bring away a portion of the sufferers and all as a gratuity. Christianity prompts The Rev. Dr. Rice, proposed the constitu-

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

THE YANKEES are quick at discovering this young brother has been consecrated. an opening for trade. Two days after the capture of New Orleans had been reported leges, 94; Directors of this Seminary 17; in Boston, two vessels loaded with ice, sailed from Boston for the former city. Such This Seminary has been remarkably a cargo will be peculiarly acceptable to our blessed of God, and made a blessing to the troops and will not be disliked even by

THE NEGROES OF BOSTON, have been thors; and the other, Professors bid fair, if generally opposed to the measure and at a church in Augusta, Georgia. not to equal their seniors, to approximate public meeting have passed resolution

> Resolved. That when we wish to leave the United States we can find and pay for penses of travel.

Resolved, That we don't want to 20 now Resolved, That if anybody else wants us

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF BOSTON DOW contains about one hundred thousand volumes, of which a large number are valuable for their rarity. The names of twenty-two thousand six hundred and sixty visitors to the Library, have already been registered. The daily circulation of the books averages about five hundred and eighty seven volumes, making a yearly aggregate of 160, 877 volumes. Of the entire number taken out during the past year only three hundred and forty remained unaccounted for at. the close. Some months ago the Trustees book lent from the collection during two weeks requesting information as to any book, not a novel, not contained in the library. Several thousand of these notices different books were mentioned, and these were purchased without delay.

THE LAWRENCE MODEL LODGING HOUSE Lawrence, is now completed and fully tenanted. It is situated not far from the Common, and is five stories high. The structure is of brick, with granite and freerooms and all the necessary closets attached to each. They are divided each from the other by a brick wall, and entered from an entry-way built of the same material. Every convenience is afforded for the health and comfort of the occupants. The tenants are chiefly clerks, mechanics and railroad Rev. D. V. McLean, D. D., late President employees, whose incomes vary from \$450 to \$1,000 per annum. Their tenements cost them from \$2.50 to \$3:25 per week, according to the location. The rent is paid invariably in advance. The entire cost of the land and building is estimated at \$30,-000, and the income nets about six per

IT IS SAID, in the last Congregational Journal, that Miss Catherine Beecher and a daughter of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe were confirmed in Emmanuel church (Dr Huntington's,) Boston, by Bishop Eastburn, on Sabbath evening, the 6th inst. It is fair to suppose that the former of these two, the ffestrong-minded," who has written so bitterly of the doctrines of grace, will now find rest. It would give pleasure to many to learn that she were really and permanently confirmed in the evangelical faith of the Thirty-Nine Articles. Today Y

THE DEATH OF REV. JOHN WHEELER, D.D., ex-President of the University of Vermont, took place at his residence Burlington, Vt., on the 16th ult. He was sixty-four years of age. He was born in Oxford, N. H., graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1816, and was settled a few years as pastor of the Congregational church, in Windsor, Vt. Dr. Wheeler was of Vermont, and filled that office sixteen

NEW-YORK.

THE BANK RETURN shows a very large, ed and respected, as he to whose preaching increase in the line of deposits. The sum we have listened with so much benefit and on deposit, on Saturday, at close of the satisfaction for the last two years. week, was \$105,623,000, whereas the aver- Resolved, That while we esteem him as age line of the week is about four millions a cultivated scholar, a firm friend, and a less. There is another moderate gain on worthy citizen, we declare our entire confi-Directors are gentlemen of the highest in 000 in loans and discounts. The statement acter. telligence, and the truest devotion to Pressis, considered favorable, and although it Resolved, That we can, and hereby do,

among the ablest ministers in the Church, among the ablest ministers in the Church, forcing that inflation of prices by every means in their power into Government securities, is calculated to command the confienergies are consecrated to God in this one dence of the mercantile community, and tends to advance the interests of the nation. If there must be an expansion of loans and rise in prices, let them both operate as much as possible in Government securities:

THE BETTER SUPPLY OF MONEY, in the shape of Government disbursements, that the evidence of superior desert; nor, are is beginning to be experienced, together they things which are most conducive to with the lateness of the Spring, argue a spiritual advancement. God often chooses continuation of business, perhaps, throughout the month of June. The interior is Another sacred observance was the day ones, both individuals and institutions, can obtain the funds they will purchase of Pentecost. This occurred every year. Hence none should covet, none should supplies. The high price of plain cottons It was the fiftieth day after the second day | yield to envy, and none cherish pride will, of course, prevent large sales, but that the public pecessities will not allow them to be wholly neglected. Collections continue to improve, and this is evidence that money is more abundant throughout the interior.

THE SUPREME COURT, on the 22d ult.. awarded \$8,000 per annum alimony to Mary Ann Singer, divorced from Isaac M. Allegheny City, noting some events of the Singer, the great sewing machine manufacexpedition of our citizens to Pittsburgh turer. It is said that the marriage of Singer with this woman is of more than doubtful legality, as he has another wife living." This is the heaviest alimony allowed within our recollection; the custom being to proportion it to the income of the

And it was shown in evidence that Mr. THE New-York Observer says: "Very evening last, at the University Place Presbyterian church. (Rev. Dr. Potts') on the occasion of the ordination, by the Presbytery of New-York jof Mr. Charles Halloyd cessity, without proper attention, agonized a member of the graduating class at Prince-with pein. Mr. Lloyd is expecting to leave for South Africa, where he will be employed as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church. The sermon, on the occasion of his ordination, was preached by Rev. Dr. Potts, from 1. Cor. xvi : 9, "For a great door, and effectual is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries." Dr. P. stated his subject to be: The obstacles to missionary labor, and

the encouragements to dits prosecution. tional questions and made the ordaining prayer, and the charge to the missionary was delivered by Rev. F. G. Clark, of the Twenty third Street Presbyterian church. The exercises were deeply interesting throughout, and a good impression was made in behalf of the great cause to which THE REV. DR. E. P. ROGERS, now pas-

tor of the Reformed Duch church in Albany, has been called to the pastorate of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth Avennue and Twenty-first Street. and will enter upon the duties of this new field of labor about the 1st of June. Dr. Rodgers was at one time pastor of the taking the subject of the colonization of Seventh Presbyterian church of Philadelhave attained to a world-wide fame, as auther blacks, into consideration. They are phia, and previously of the Presbyterian

AT THE LATE MEETING of the Reformed Dutch Classis of Bergen, Mr. Matthew Brown Riddle was ordained to the full work of the ministry, and installed pastor Resolved, That when we are ready to of the Reformed Dutch church of Hoboleave we shall be able to pay our own ex! ken. Mr. Riddle is a son of the Rev. Dr. Riddle, formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh.

bes PHILADELPHIA

THE HEIRS OF STEPHEN GIRARD have recovered a verdict against the City of Philadelphia for lands in Schuylkill County, Pa, the judge holding that the provision of the Will in which the testator orders that the accumulations of the property should be perpetually added to the bulk is illegal, and consequently void. According to this decision Mr. Girard died intestate and his estate on the day of his death vested in his heirs. It is supposed, that the Supreme Court of the State will reverse this decision. If it does not, and the Unicaused a printed notice to be put into every ted States Supreme Court sustains the heirs, the will of Mr. Girard is broken, the purpose of his life defeated, and his great college and charity swept away.

THE REV. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D.D., of the Reformed Dutch church of this city, has accepted the appointment lately conferred on him to become one of the Secrewhich was founded by the late Mr. Abbott taries of the American Bible Society. At

the last Thursday afternoon prayer-meeting held in the church of which he is pastor, in connexion with the Old School Presbystone trimmings. There are four tenes terian churches touching and fraternal exments on each floor, with a like number of pression of regard and affection, were made by the Rev. Dr. Boardman, Rev. Mr. Crowell and others.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

of Lafayette College, was installed pastor of the church of Plainfield, New-Jersey, April 25th.

Rev. G. W. McPhail, D. D., President of Lafayette College, has been released from the pastoral charge of the Second Presbyterian church, Easton, Pa. 101 10 Rev. N. G. HINSDALE has been released

from the care of the Second Presbyterian

church, Germantown, Pa. Rev. J. C. LAVERTY, pastor of the church of Conshohocken, having notified his Presbytery, of his intended return to the "Church of his Fathers," the Episcopal Church, the pastoral relation was dissolved, and his name erased from the roll of ministers in his Presbytery,

12. VinigliosofaFor the Presbyterian Banner. deam Church Action.

At a full meeting of the Congregational Church and Society of Edgartown, Mass, held April 28th, 1862, the following reso lutions were unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, Rev. E. H. Nevin, the wor-

thy minister of this church, is about to leave for another field of labor; and whereas he will carry with him, wherever he may go, the kindest feelings and earnest desires of all for his future prosperity and success; therefore, Resolved, That this church and Society, do most deeply regret the separation of a minister so faithful and efficient, so esteem-

without reserve, recommend him to any and all other churches as an able minister, and a most zealous advocate of the doctrines of the Gospel of Christ. Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-tions be given to Rev. Mr. Nevin, and also

Gazette, Congregationalist, Boston Recorder, and Independent. BARNARD C. MARCHANT,

The Expedition.

that they be published in the Vineyard

For the Presbyterian Banner.

In giving, at your request, Mr. Editor, some account of the expedition to Pittsburgh Landing, I do not pretend to give a full history. Neither your space nor my time allows me to do this. The expedition was prepared and executed under the impulse of the humanity and patriotism of our citizens, and it was one of the most honorable that ever engaged their benevo lent offices. There was little time for preparation, but the provisions made were on the most liberal scale; and in the selec tion of persons, as few mistakes were mad as it would be reasonable to expect. Abou fifty persons were engaged as physician and nurses. I call it the Good Samaritan enterprise: our brave men had falled among thieves, were stripped and wounded and le half dead, and our citizens sent and wen to their relief.

miles back from the river. From th statements made and from the marks visible, it must have extended five or six miles along the river, and an equal or greater distance back. The battle raged over the camp twice; on Sabbath, when our men were forced back, most of them slowly and with fierce resistance, to the river, and on Monday, when they regained their position and drove the enemy with terrible carnage from the entire ground. The visible marks of the battle were trees, in considerable number, shot off by cannon balls, bullet holes in the bodies of trees, and broken limbs hanging down, dead horses lying thickly around, some half buried and others half burned, and more sad than all, graves, graves, graves. Some of these resting places of the brave were marked with head boards: of the brave were marked with head boards; cherry blossoms, which had opened their petals, while long spaces of recently moved earth have not suffered. Even the young raspberry showed where lie, in indiscriminate masses the bodies of the deluded and guilty rebels. who in great numbers fell, upon the victorious Monday of the battle, and were left on the field by the routed foe. The hands on the field by the routed foe. The hands first of May, by nearly a week, and showing that, of our brave men did the best they could though we have had a very cold Spring, this for them, committed their bodies to the erop, at least, is fully up to the general period of grave. To show how thickly the bullets flew at some points, over this extensive field of death, the trees are witnesses. On one, a physician of the company told me he counted over forty bullet marks: I, myself, counted thirty-three on one side of a medium-sized oak the side from which our men fired. At one point, where a thicket of underbrush was growing, volleys of bullets had cut off the tops of the twigs and bushes, as if it were done with a dull scythe, leaving scarcely any unbroken. The battle ground is mostly covered with woods, in many places quite open, and with some cultivated fields, here and there. The surface is uneven, though not rough, as far

At 11 o'clock, Thursday, the company were on board, and the Marengo dropped down four miles to Crump's Landing, where lay a wharf-boat answering for a hospital. Here commenced the reception of the sick. lower tier being the floor... In each berth were two sick men. The interspace, on the floor, was filled with men laid crosswise. The air was oppressive, the looks of the men showed feebleness, distress and despondency. While the arrangements were making for the removal of a portion of them, I conversed with quite a number of the men-all deemed their removal from there. essential to their recovery. And when it beyond any thing that I ever witnessed, to see the poor fellows creeping out of their berths and tottering toward the door, some trying to drag their knapsacks along which feeble to stand while a gentleman could carried on litters, some of whom were entirely insensible. Of these a good proportion are in the way of recovery, though some have died. One by one, those able to walk, with help, were conducted to their places on our boat and laid on their clean, beds oh, so thankful and so hopeful, for their own peril. the change. The boat now went down to Savannah

five miles further. This is a pleasantly situated place on the East side of the Tennessee, as Pittsburgh and Crump's are or the West side. Savannah is a great mili tary depot, the place where troops and supplies from Nashville strike the Tennessee. Here some delays were encountered, owing to one of the medical men of the post having taken an over-dose, but tired nature's sweet restorer brought better prospects in the morning, and the sick and wounded men began to be brought aboard of our freight of these, Pittsburgh boats was completed by two o'clock P. M., and with over four hundred of the dear, brave boys in the muddy waters of the Tennessee

As they came on board, the men were all carefully washed-I mean the very sick

In conversing with these men, as I had every facility for doing, I found some religious, and nearly all accustomed to attend church. Deep anxiety was shown by several; one died, not without a hope in my heart for his future weal—he was apparently so frank in acknowledgment of his sinfulness, and so humble and trustful in the Saviour. Another said, Religion has been a great thing for me, both before and since I was wounded. In the pocket of another who died was a Testament which showed much use, being worn and crumpled quite out of the shape of a book. Along with the Testament, was a small da-

guerreotype of a young lady. I have only time, before abruptly breaking off my letter, to say: Oh, how much do we owe to the brave men who have endured such hardships for our country and for us! J. F. McLaren.

Commissioners to the General Assembly.

honorable that ever engaged their benevo-	PRESENTERIES.	Ministers.	ELDERS.
lent offices. There was little time for		R. G. Thompson,	D. R. Bruse,
preparation, but the provisions made were	OLLICO BOS	M. W. Staples.	C. C. Miller, M.D.
on the most liberal scales and in the sales		R. J. L. Matthews,	A. Kerr. W. A. Pugh, M.D.
on the most liberal scale; and in the selec-	1 48 TITED AS MANAGE	R. B. Abbott, Wm. McMillan,	N. Wade.
tion of persons, as few mistakes were made	Oxford, Marion,	J. J. Walcott,	Jas. McLean.
as it would be reasonable to expect. About	Bloomington,	R. Conover,	D. C. Rayburn. A. Cameron.
fifty persons were engaged as physicians	TELLOSION	L. R. M'Aboy, W. F. Morgan,	S. G. Miller.
and nurses. I call it the Good Samaritan		Jeorge Junkin,	Daniel L. Collier,
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	W. P. Breed,	Winthrop Sargent. Wm. A. Piper, M.D.
enterprise: our brave men had falled among	Phila Central,	G. W. Musgrave, L. H. Christian,	Gilbert Combs.
thieves, were stripped and wounded and left		Wm. Gage,	Joshua Robinson.
half dead, and our citizens sent and went	Cincinnati.	A. J. Reynolds,	Joseph Anderson, H. H. Leavitt.
to their relief.		T. F. Cortelyon, W. A. Holliday,	James Brown.
It required haste. The distance was	Huntingdon.	G. W. Zahnizer,	Hon. Samuel Linn,
twelve hundred miles. Materials were sup-	-1	G. W. Shaiffer,	James L. Gwinn. J. M. D. Burrows.
	1 7	E. L. Belden, John Coulter,	Joseph Cummings.
plied in abundance. These, willing hands	Allegheny, Blairwille,	William Edgar,	John Hosack.
converted, during the downward trip, into	Burlington,	William Chester,	G. H. Van Gelder. John A. Nicholson
bedsteads, beds, pillows, sheets and shirts,		C. H. Mustard, J. G. Raiston,	E. J. Di key,
for the expected charge. All was com-	Hewarstre,	W. C. Roberts,	Jefferson Ramsey.
		George Marshall,	James McVey. W. N. Burchileld.
pleted and arranged a few hours before we		Wm. M. Paxton, J. C. Backus,	Wm. B. Canfield,
reached our destination, Pittsburgh Land-		Cyrus Dickson,	David Stuart.
ing, on Wednesday evening. No time had		Stuart Robinson,	Barrett,
been lost, although the Sabbath was not	W. Lexington,	J. L. M'Kee, R. J. Breckinridge,	Dr. Sutton.
spent in labor. Only a few minutes were		J. Warren,	R. W. Smiley,
	The state of the s	J. M. Chase,	J. P. Wycoff. H: Stoddard.
taken, by a sort of stampede, while lying		J. S. Kemper. F. M. Symmes,	Prof. M. Sturgis.
to, on the hail of an officer, to run through		A. C. Allen,	Chas. Campbell.
portions of Fort Henry, picking up pieces.	Passaic,	David Irving,	J. D. Vermilye.
of old iron and cutting young wood for	New York,	R. Davidson, J. M. Stevenson,	D. N. Lord, David Conger,
canes, as mementoes of the place. An un-	Production Library	J. C. Lowrie,	A. B. Belknap.
avoidable delay at Pittsburgh, gave us a		J. P. Brengle, T. Barr,	A. M. Rogers. T. G. Hays.
	Wooster,		
short time to see the battle field, which, I			J.C. MiCandless.
	Missouri River, Redstone,	D. L. Hughes, Rugh O. Rosborough	J. C. M Candless. , James Allen.
think, some of our number assayed to effect	Missouri River, Redstone, Dubuque	D. L. Hughes, Hugh O. Rosborough John M. Boggs,	, James Allen. Wm. C. Morris.
think, some of our number assayed to effect by candlelight. A better opportunity.	Missouri River, Redstone, Dubuque, Toledo,	D. L. Hughes, Hugh O. Rosborough John M. Boggs, John Steele,	. James Allen.
by candlelight. A better opportunity,	Missouri River, Redstone, Dubuque, Toledo, Philada, 2d,	D. L. Hughes, Hugh O. Rosborough John M. Boggk, John Steele, J. F. Halsey, J. Belville,	, James Allen. Wm. C. Morris. Dr. Hunter. J. B. Mitchell, Silas E. Weir.
by candlelight. A better opportunity, however, was offered the next morning till	Missouri River, Redstone, Dubuque, Toledo, Philada., 2d, Northumberl'd,	D. L. Hughes, Hugh O. Rosborough John M. Boggs, John Steele, J. F. Halsey, J. Belville, J. H. Grier,	James Allen. Wm. C. Morris. Dr. Hunter. J. B. Mitchell, Silas E. Weir. M. C. Grier,
by candlelight. A better opportunity, however, was offered the next morning till	Missouri River, Redstone, Dubuque, Toledo, Philads., 2d, Northumberl'd, {	D. L. Hughes, Hugh O. Rosborough John M. Boggs, John Steele, J. F. Halsey, J. Belville, J. H. Grier, H. L. Doolittle,	James Allen. Wm. C. Morris. Dr. Hunter. J. B. Mitchell, Silas E. Weir. M. C. Grier, I. M. Gallaher.
however, was offered the next morning till 11 o'clock. The battle-field is not a narrow space	Missouri River, Redstone, Dubuque, Toledo, Philada, 2d, Northumberl'd, Milwaukie, Newton,	D. L. Hughes, J. H. Hughes, John M. Boggis, John Steele, J. F. Halsey, J. Betville, J. H. Grier, H. L. Doolittle, J. Monteith, F. Knighton,	James Allen. Wm. C. Morris. Dr. Hunter. J. B. Mitchell, Silas E. Weir. M. C. Grier, I. M. Gallaher. W. L. Candee. Dr. Hulsbizer,
by candlelight. A better opportunity, however, was offered the next morning till 11 o'clock. The battle-field is not a narrow space which one can glance over, with his eye, at	Missouri River, Redstone, Dubuque, Toledo, Philada, 2d, Northumberl'd, Milwaukie, Newton,	D. L. Hughes, Hugh O. Rosborough John M. Boggs, John Steele, J. F. Halsey, J. Belville, J. H. Grier, H. L. Doolittle, J. Monteith, F. Knighton, J. Y. Mitchell,	James Allen. Wm. C. Morris. Dr. Hunter. J. E. Mitchell, Silais E. Weir. M. C. Grier, I. M. Gallaher. W. L. Candee. Dr. Hulsbizer, J. A. N. Tasston:
by candlelight. A better opportunity, however, was offered the next morning till 11 o'clock. The battle-field is not a narrow space which one can glance over, with his eye, at	Missouri River, Redstone, Dubuque, Toledo, Philada, 2d, Northumber 17d, Milwaukie, Newton, West Jersey,	D. L. Hughes, Hugh O. Rosborough John M. Boggs, John Steele, J. F. Halsey, J. Beiville, J. H. Grier, H. L. Doolittle, J. Monteith, F. Knighton, Mosea, Williamson, Mosea, Williamson,	James Allen. Wm. C. Morris. Dr. Hunter. J. B. Mitchell, Silas E. Weir. M. C. Grier, I. M. Gallaher. W. L. Candee. Dr. Hulsbizer,
by candlelight. A better opportunity, however, was offered the next morning till 11 o'clock. The battle-field is not a narrow space which one can glance over, with his eye, at once; or walk over in a few minutes. It	Missouri River, Redstone, Dubuque, Toledo, Toledo, Philada, 2d, Northumberl'd, Milwaukie, Newton, West Jersey,	D. L. Hughes, Hugh O. Rosborough John M. Boggs, John Steele, J. F. Halsey, J. Beiville, J. H. Grier, H. L. Doolittle, J. Montettle, F. Knighton, J. Y. Mitchell, Mossa, Williamson, James Smith, Stead,	James Allen. Wm. C. Morris. Dr. Hunter. J. B. Mitchell, Silas E. Weir. M. C. Grier, I. M. Gallaher. W. L. Candee. Dr. Hulshizer, Jan. N. Raston. Reuben Hinchma James Galbraith. W. Pierson,
by candlelight. A better opportunity, however, was offered the next morning till 11 o'clock. The battle-field is not a narrow space which one can glance over, with his eye, at once; or walk over in a few minutes. It extends for miles along the river and for	Missouri River, Redstone, Dubuque, Toledo, Philada, 2d, Northumberl'd, Milwaukie, Newton, West Jersey, Donegal, Nassan,	D. L. Hughes, Hugh O. Rosborough John M. Boggs, John Steele, J. F. Halsey, J. Belville, J. H. Grier, H. L. Doolittle, J. Monteith, J. Monteith, J. Whitchell, Moses Williamson, James Smith, — Stead, McDougall,	James Allen. Wm. C. Morris. Dr. Hunter. J. B. Mitchell, Silas E. Weir. M. C. Grier, I. M. Gallaher. W. L. Candee. Dr. Hulshizer, A. N. Saston. Reuben Hinchma James Galbraith. W. Pierson, R. McKarlanc.
by candlelight. A better opportunity, however, was offered the next morning till 11 o'clock. The battle-field is not a narrow space which one can glance over, with his eye, at once; or walk over in a few minutes. It	Missouri River, Redstone, Dubuque, Toledo, Philada, 2d, Northumberl'd, Milwaukie, Newton, West Jersey, Donegal, Nassau, Steubenville,	D. L. Hughes. Hugh O. Rosborough John M. Boggs, John Steele, J. H. Halsey, J. Belville, J. H. Crier, H. L. Doolittle, J. Monteith, F. Knighton, J. Y. Mitchell, Moses Williamson, James Smith, Stead, McDougall, O. C. Beatty,	James Allen. Wm. C. Morris. Dr. Hunter. J. B. Mitchell, Silas E. Weir. M. C. Grier, I. M. Gallaher. W. L. Candee. Dr. Hulshizer, Jan. N. Raston. Reuben Hinchma James Galbraith. W. Pierson,

Fruits and Cereals.

The late frosts, so far as we have been able t learn, says the Pittsburgh Gazette, have caused no serious injury to the fruit buds, and the pros pects for heavy crops have not been so flattering for several years. Vegetation has been some-what backward in Western Pennsylvania, but accounts from the neighboring counties represent the grain fields as looking remarkably well.

In the Eastern section of the State, vegetation is at least a week or ten days in advance of the West, but yet the recent frosts have been harm

"In reply to several inquiries made of us within the last few days, touching the late frosts and their effect upon the fruit-buds, we can answer that we have observed no injury whatever. A few strawberry blossoms in advance of the gen-eral appearance have been destroyed, but some shoots, nearly or quite as tender as any the garden, have escaped.""

'Mr. John Streeper, of White-marsh, left a this office. on Saturday last, four stalks of rye in head, thus anticipating the usual period, the

Yorktown.—Dispatches of Gen. McClellan.

MAY 4-9 A. M.

the growth?

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Scoretary of uns, ammunition, camp equipage, etc., and hold ne entire line of his works, which the engineers eport as being very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, ported by infantry. I move Gen. Franklin's di-vision, and as much more as I can, by water, up West Point, to-day. No time shall be lost ur gunbots have gone up York river. I omitted state that Gloucester is also in our possession. shall pursue the enemy to the wall. G. B. McClellan, Maj. Gen.

MAY 4-11:20 A.M. To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
An inspection just made shows that the rebels
bandoned in their works, at Yorktown, two hree-inch rifle cannon, two four and a half inch rifie cannon, sixteen 82-pounders, six 42-pounders, nineteen 8-inch Columbiads, four 9-inch Dahlgreens, one 10-inch Columbiad, one 10-inch It was a dreary place. The interior of the mortar, one 8-inch siege howitzer, with carriages boat was surrounded with temporary berths; and implements complete; each piece supplied some two and some three tiers high, the with 76 rounds of round shot and ammunition. On the ramparts there are also four magazines which have not yet been examined. This does not include the guns left at Gloucester Point, and their other works to our left. [Signed] "G.B. McChillis, Maj. Gen.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard, in their entrenchments, about two miles this side of Williamsburg. A brisk fight ensued; just as my Aid left, Smith's essential to their recovery. And when it division of infantry arrived on the ground, and, was announced that the Indiana and Ohio T presume, carried his works, though, I have not men there would be taken, it was affecting, yet heard. The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all purposes. We have thus far seventy-one heavy guns, a large amount of tents, ammunition, etc. All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied they were too weak to lift, and some too of the correctness of the course I have pursued. take down their names. There was a con-that its effects will be of the greatest importance. There shall be no delay in following up the rebels. The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing tor-pedoes within the abandoned works—near wells, springs, flagstaffs, magazines, telegraph offices, in carpet bags, barrels of flour, etc. Fortunately, we have not lost many men in this manner—some four or five killed, and, perhaps, a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at

[Signed] G. B. McClellan, Maj. Gen.

Correspondence Between Com. Farragutt and the Mayor of New Orleans. The following correspondence between the Mayor of New Orleans and Com. Farragutt, the commanding officer of the Federal squadron, is from the Richmond Enquirer:

United States Flag Ship Hartford, Off New Onleans, April 26, 1862. To his Excellency, the Mayor of the City of New Orleans: - SIR: - Upon my arrival before your city, I had the honor to send to your Honor, Captain Bailey, of the United States Navy, secboats, the Hailman, our consort, having you the surrender of New Orleans to me, as the ond in command of the expedition, to demand of re-joined us the evening before. The sad representative of the Government of the United as the Government finds it necessary for the pub-States. Captain Bailey reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities. It must occur to your Honor, that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume charge, we began to plow, home ward bound, the duties of a military commandant. I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws of, and to vindicate the offended majesty of the Government of the United States. The carefully washed—I mean the very sick rights of persons and property shall be secured, ones, and others were furnished with the I, therefore, demand of you, as its representameans of washing themselves. They were live, the unqualified surrender of the city, and regular supplied, three times a day, with that the emblem of sovereignty of the United food hearty food for the wounded, and States be hoisted over the City Hall, the Mint, food hearty food for the wounded, and the Custom House, by meridian this day, suitable delicacies for the sick. Tea, All flags and other emblems of sovereignty other coffee, lemonade, water, were their drinks, than those of the United States, to be removed according to the nature of their cases from all the public buildings by that hour of These men were distributed at different particularly request that you shall exercise gour These men were distributed at different points along our route, where they could be taken care of in hospitals, or most conveniently reach home. Many of them, no doubt, reached home before we did.

particularly request that you shall exercise four authority to quell disturbances, restore order, and be taken care of in hospitals, or most conveniently reach home. Many of them, no larly demand that no person shall be molested in the rebels, from estimates made, lost by disease are said to exceed three thousand. The rebels, from estimates made, lost by disease are said to exceed three thousand person or property, for professing sentiments of men.

loyalty to their Government. I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday, of armed men firing upon helpless women and children, for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag.

I am,

D. G. FARRAGUTT. Flag Officer Western Gulf Squadron THE REPLY. MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,)

City Hall, April 26, 1862.

Flag-Officer D. G. Farragutt, United States Flag
Ship—Sir: In pursuance of a resolution which
we thought proper to take, out of regard for the
lives of women and children who still crowd the great metropolis, Gen. Lovell has evacuated it with his troops, and restored to me the administration of its government and the custody of its honor. I have, in council with the city fathers, considered the demand you made of me yesterday of the unconditional surrender of the city. coupled with the requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public buildings, and haul down the flag that still floats upon the breeze from the dome of this hall. It becomes my duty to transmit to you an answer, which the universal sentiment of my constituents no less than the prompting of my own beart, dictate me on this sad and solemn occasion. The city is without the means of defence, and is utterly destitute of the force and material that might enable it to resist an overpowering armament displayed in sight of it. I am no military man, and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city. It would be pre-sumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field, if I had one to command, and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held as this is, at the mercy of your gun-ners and your mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and an unnecessary ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal torce, not by my choice, or consent of the inhabitants. It is for you to determine what will be the fate that awaits us. As to hoisting any flag but that that awaits us. As to hoisting any flag but that of our own adoption and allegiance, let me say to you that the man lives not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mere thought of such an act; nor could I find in my entire constituency so wretched and desperate a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred, emblem of our aspirations. Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not but that they spring from a noble though deluded nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspire them. You have a gallant people to administrate during your occupancy of this city, a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self respect. Pray, sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall sesume in their name, shall be religiously comassume in their name shall be religiously com-plied with. You may trust their honor, though you might not count on their submission to un-

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty strug-gle in which we are engaged, or such as might remind them so powerfully that they are the conquered and you the conquerors. Peace and order may be preserved without resort to measures which I could not at this moment prevent. Your occupying the city does not transfer allegiance from the government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated, and they but yield that obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extert from the conquered.

Respectfully yours, d] John F. Monnoe, Mayor. [Signed]

From Gen. Mitchell's Command.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., April 30 .- To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—On yesterday, the enemy having cut our wires and attacked, during the night, one of our brigades, I deemed it my duty to head in person the expedition against Bridgeport at I started by a train of cars in the morning, followed by two additional regiments found that our pickets had engaged the enemy's pickets, four miles from Bridgeport, and after a sharp engagement, in which we lost one man killed, drove them across a stream, whose railway bridge I had burned. At three o'clock P. M., we advanced with four regiments of infantry, two pieces of artillery, dragged by hand, and two companies of cavalry to the bridge, and opened our fire upon the enemy's pickets on the other side, thus producing the impression that our advance would be by the railway.

This accomplished, the entire force was thrown across the country about a mile, and put on the road leading from Stevenson to Bridgeport. The whole column now advanced, at a very rapid pace. Our cavalry scouts attacked those of the enemy, and forced them from the Bridgeport road. We thus succeeded in making a complete surprise, and deliberately formed our line of battle on the crest of a wooded hill, within five hundred yards of the works constructed to defend the bridge. At our first fire, the rebels broke and ran: They attempted to blow up the main bridge, but failed. They then attempted to fire the further extremity, but the yolunteers, at my call, rushed forward in the face of the enemy's fire, and attempted to save the bridge from the island to the main shore, but could not do it. It is of small moment, its length being only about four hundred and fifty feet. The prisoners taken, report that five regiments of infantry and eighteen hundred cavalry were stationed at the bridge. This campaign is ended, and I now occupy Huntsville in perfect security, while over all of Alabama, North of the Tennessee River, floats no other flag but that of the Union. Signed O. M. MITCHELL. Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., May 1. To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War : - Early yesterday morning, my troops crossed from the Island to the main shore, and captured two six-pounder cannon and their ammunitions. The inhabitants report the enemy to have retreated in great confusion. Signed O. M. MITCHELL, Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, May 4.—An expedition from Bridgeport crossed the river on May 1, and advanced toward Chattanooga, twelve miles. They captured a lot of military stores, together with the Southern mail by railroad. A panic pre-vailed at Chattanooga. The enemy are moving all property in the direction of Atlanta. There are not more than two thousand troops at Chattanooga. They destroyed a saltpetre manufacsafety with the captured property. Another expedition penetrated to Jaspar, where they found a strong Union feeling prevailing. On the same day a skirmish took place with the enemy's cavalry at Athens. Our outposts were drawn back, but on being reinforced the enemy retreated in the direction of Florence. There are straggling bands of mounted men, partly citizens, scattered slong my entire line, threatening the bridges, one of which they succeeded in destroying. O. M. MITCHELL,

Major-General Commanding

Southern Ports to be Opened to Foreign Communication. Washington, May 4.—The following important circulars have been addressed to the foreign Ministers, announcing the reopening of commu-nication with Southern localities re-conquered from the insurgents:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 2, 1862. Sir: I have the honor to state for your information, that the mails are now allowed to pass to and from New Orleans, and other places which, having heretofore been seized by insurgent forces, have since been recovered and are now occupied by the land and naval forces of the United

It is proper, however, to add that a military surveillance is maintained over such mails so far lic safety. I am sir, your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, May 3, 1862. Sir: I have the honor to state, for the infor-

mation of your Government, that a Collector has been appointed, by the President, for the port of New Orleans, and that necessary preparations are being made to modify the blockade so far as to permit limited shipments to be made, to and from that and one or more other ports, which are now closed by the blockade, at a time and upon conditions which will be made known by procla-I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.