Banner. Presbyterian

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

AP Having purchased for our office the "Right" to use Dick's Accountant and Dispatch Fatent, all, or nearly all, of our subscribers now have their papers addressed to them regularly by a singularly unique machine, which fastens on the white maryin a small colored "address stamp," or label, whereon agrears their name plainly printed, followed by the dide up to which they have paid for their papers—this being authorized by an Act of Congress. The date will always be advanced on the receipt of subscription money, in usact accordance with the amount so received, and thus be on ever-ready and valid receipt; securing to every one, and it all times, a perfect knowledge of his newspaper account, so that if any error is made he can immediately defect it and have it corrected—a boon alike valuable to the publisher and subscriber, as it must terminate all painful unisunderstandings between them respecting accounts, and thus tend to perpetuate their important relationship.

*** Those in arrears will please remit.

Naval Chaplains .- It is said that there are now thirty frigates, sloops-of-war, and naval steamers in commission, which have no chaplains. The armament of these ranges from twenty to thirty guns, and their force of men from two hundred to five hundred. This is a want that should certainly be supplied in some way.

Centre College, Danville, Ky .- This is the oldest of strictly ecclesiastical Colleges in this country, and it has not been excelled by any of its juniors. Rev. L. W. GREEN. D.D., is now at the head of the Faculty. The students number—Seniors, 23; Juniors, 20; Sophomores, 21; Freshmen, 13; Scientific, 22; Preparatory, 49; making a total of 148.

Rev. Dr. Palmer .- It is reported that this clerical Arch-secessionist found it convenient to leave for the Southern General Assembly, about the time Commodore FARRAGUT, with his fleet, appeared before New Orleans. For some reason best known to himself, he took his family along. The Dr. is a son-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Howe, one of the Professors in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina.

Meeting of the Trustees, and Commencement Exercises in Hanover College, Ind .- The Trustrees of Hanover College will hold their next Annual Meeting in Hanover, on Tuesday evening, June 17th, 1862, at 7 o'clock. Will the Trustees please take notice.

On the same evening (Tuesday,) the Society of Religious Inquiry will hold their Anniversary, and on Wednesday forenoon. at 10 o'clock, the two Literary Societies of the College.

On Thursday, June 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M., the graduating class will deliver their orations and receive their Diplomas. The public are respectfully invited to JAMES WOOD, President.

United Presbyterian Missions,-Rev. Jas BARNETT, of the United Presbyterian Church, for eighteen years a missionary in the East, has returned to the United States to recruit his health. Mr. BAR-NETT was for some time in Damascus, Syria; and latterly in Cairo, Egypt. His address, two weeks ago, in the Second U. P. church in this city, is spoken of with much interest. His school at Cairo was opened with three Coptic boys and a little negro. It is now a flourishing institution. The Viceroy of Egypt has presented to the mission a building worth \$40,000, with apartments adapted to their various wants. This Church has also a flourishing mission at Alexandria, Egypt.

Maryland Episcopal Convention.—The Annual Meeting of this body was lately held in Baltimore. No particular discussion took place on national affairs, since the contiguity of General DIX might have suddenly put an end to the expression of sentiments such as would certainly have been declared by many, but for this fact. But the rebel sympathizers, they having the majority, excluded from the Standing Committees, and from the General Convention, almost every loyal man who was nominated. While Bishop WHITINGHAM has given almost unmistakable evidences of loyalty, it cannot be doubted that a large majority of the Episcopal ministers and people of Maryland are disloyal, and would rejoice at nothing so much as the downfall of the Federal Government and the ascendancy of JEFFERSON DAVIS & Company.

SAVED BY A BIBLE.

The Bible has an immense influence, by its moral power in saving men temporally, as well as spiritually and eternally; and sometimes, though very rarely, it is a means of safety physically. There are instances on record of a soldier in battle being protected from a deadly ball, by a Bible which he carried in his bosom. A new case of this kind occurred in the late battle at the Chickahominy. Captain ELI DOUGHERTY, of the 93d Pennsylvania Regiment, received a slight wound from a deadly Minie ball. The event is thus narrated in the North American:

"In the breast of his coat he carried pocket Bible, and a watch that he had secured for his sister. The Minie ball out through his clothes to the watch, which it reduced to flinders. It cut traversely across the edge of the Bible, ploughing a track through six hundred pages, and then made a contused wound upon the Captain's breast. That it did not penetrate was because the force of the ball was now expended. It is a suggestive coincidence that the last page of the sacred book, cut by the ball, is the fourth chapter of Paul's second letter to young Timothy. At the first verse, which reads as annexed, the bullet left its last

" I charge thee, therefore, before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing. and in his kingdom.

"The Bible is mutilated so as to be valuable only as a relic. The fragments of the watch were exhibited to us by the captain; the Bible he had given to a friend, who had begged it of him."

We trust that the captain will give good heed to the "charge" to which his attention is thus providentially, and in a manner so impressive, directed. God's providence is in it, and we may hope that his grace will also be bestowed.

THE NEGRO AND THE GOVERNMENT.

What shall be done with the slaves which fall into the hands of the General Government, is one of the hard practical questions which now press upon our public functionaries. The President, and, as we believe, most of those in authority, wish to be guided by both the letter and principles | right be done honestly and impartially. of the Constitution. They see, as yet, no Do justly, and love mercy, are the Divine such danger to the country's life as would requisitions. These injunctions are upon us justify a departure from the plain precept in our national as truly as in our individual and spirit of the national law. Others capacity, and the negro's claims, under there are, and they are not a few, who regard slavery not only as an iniquity and the cause of our national calamities, but as possessed of such a character that an enduring peace is impossible, while it has an existence. Such would extirpate it just as fast and as far as our armies can progress. And there are others still, few we trust in the loyal States, who would make slaves sacred to even rebel masters, and who would preserve the institution in all its vigor, by the war.

If these matters were only abstractions, they might be deferred for future discussion. But such is not their nature. They are things upon which we must have immediate action. They belong to the daily administration of affairs. Gen. FREMONT. on taking charge of the Department of the West, commenced the emancipation of the slaves of all rebels. The President, regarding this course as being contrary to law, checked the operation. Gen. HAL-LECK, who succeeded Gen. FREMONT, issued an order by which slaves were to be treated as other men-excluded from his much the practice of most of our Generals; and the President has not interfered. Gen. HUNTER proclaimed emancipation in the whole of the three States in his Department; and the President, by proclamation, annulled his decree.

The latest development is that of Pro-Carolina, to take care of the public interests. The Governor is a native of that ance men, but many of them so, and many State, and loyal. He ardently desires to of the officers—the highest officers—men bring his State back, both in form and of temperance on principle and practise. spirit, into the Union. To this end he by a life long habit. The benefit to the Carolina laws, by the power of the United | are due mightily to this cause. Drunkards States. He suppressed a school for freed are bad material for an army; and drunken North, had established at Newbern. He also indicated a purpose to return fugitives to their masters; and he added yet a request to an abolitionist to leave the State. The President feels himself again obliged to interfere. Through the Secretary of the army's benefit. The Report says: War he informs Mr. STANLEY that such | "A series of ten tracts were prepared things belong not to the functions of his short and attractive, assorted for companies and regiments—a thousand to a regice and are not to be done

regard. He is a gentleman of fine talents, and has long stood high in the public made a great mistake. We can readily see Navy. From many officers and chaplains how he might wish to conciliate the Caro-North would bear to have the power of the the United States, at an early period, Hale, of Boston. General Government used to suppress a thanked us for our effort. General FREschool for the education of freed blacks, MONT and other officers of high rank gave we cannot imagine.

The promptitude with which Mr. LINand Governors, on this delicate and exciting question, is worthy of great praise. He has not laid down a rule in advance, except that he will be guided by the plain and honest import of the Constitution. And it is perhaps best that he should not | and places, it seems to go backward. And be definite. He meets cases as they arise. He thinks it best not to cross a river till and the means of promoting it are spoken he comes to it. But neither is he negli- of as worthless or radically defective, when gent of the means of crossing. He is ever these backslidings are witnessed. But

contemplating it. What is to be done And what good thing is there which will with the negro? He is here. He is connected with the cause of the war. He is met in every step of its progress. The regard which shall be paid to him has much to do with the war's continuance, and with the state of the country after its close. If the so called Confederacy were an independent country, the question would not be so embarrassing. We could then prothem. Or if subjugation were our purpose, we could declare the law. But such them cling to that compact. The others a rebellion. In all aspects we are bound efforts shall never be relaxed. by the fundamental laws of our national existence. Under those laws every man South as well as North, has his rights-is to be punished for his transgressions, or protected in person and property.

In the midst of all embarrassments, and as a guide through them all, we should like to see the principle established and maintained, that the negro is a man; and that being a man he has, presumptively—always till the contrary is proved—a right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Under this principle, the negro will have no special favors shown to him by any of less of his former position. the public authorities; and neither will he meet with any special hindrances. Wherever found, whether North or South, within the army lines or elsewhere, he will be treated as other men are treated. He may attend public worship in accordance with his choice. He may have a school for himself or his child. He may go or come. And if any man shall make a claim upon him, that claim must be established according to law. If this principle should | State or Territory. be adopted, and honestly carried out, it would guide us through a large portion of our or by any power of Congress or the Presi-

not claim an entrance into Gen. HAL-LECK's lines, because he has a black skin If any one reports that another owes him 'service or labor," let him go to the civil, and not the military officer. Let the

claim be established according to law, and each, are to be regarded as no exception. *

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

This National Society held its Twenty Fifth Anniversary in New-York, May 7th It was organized by a National Temperance Convention, at Saratoga Springs, in 1836. Its Presidents have been, Gen. Cooke, of Virginia; Chancellor WALWORTH, of New-York: Chief Justice SAVAGE, of New-York; and Governor BRIGGS, of Massawhatever else may suffer or be overturned chusetts. At the late meeting, the Hon. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Connecticut, was announced as President. The only original officer remaining is the very excellent and efficient Corresponding Secretary and Editor, Rev. JOHN MARSH,

The Temperance Reform, as a public and systematic effort, commenced in 1826, with the labors of EDWARDS, BEECHER, HEW-ITT, and others. Its progress has been great, and the benefits incalculable. It has crossed the Atlantic and spread throughout the civilized world. True, it has not made disciples of all men; but neither has the rible as the calamity would be, I believe in Gospel, with its proffer of peace and its would be better for God's purposes upon lines when they had no business there, and | tender of joys immortal, been universally admitted and employed when he had need received. Man's depravity is great. He of their services. And such has been, very is bent on self-destruction. If some are saved, the gain is invaluable; and while there is a particle of darkness, let the work progress onward.

The influence of temperance efforts on the saving of the nation from being overthrown by the present terrible rebellion, is not easily told. We had a generation of visional Governor STANLEY, sent to North | men trained under temperance principles. to take the field-not all practical temper commenced at once the enforcing of North army has been inestimable. Our victories negroes, which a Mr. Colver, from the officers bring ruin. And to resist the temptations of the camp requires far more than judgment. It requires the principles and the habit to which we have alluded. Immediately with the formation of the

army, this Society directed its efforts to ment, to the care of the chaplain and to For Gov. STANLEY we have had great the blessing of God. 360,000 of these little heralds of temperance have gone from us on their errands of admonition and encouragement; supplying up to this time your Committee have received most hearty thanks for the gift, and assurances that it us a cordial approval. Said one to us: You cannot possibly do so much good for

your admirable temperance tracts." We sometimes wonder why temperance has not prevailed, and become so thorough ly established as to need no more labor And we wonder still more why, in times the cause is, by some, reviled and opposed does not religion, and honesty, and chasti-But still, hard as the question may be, ty, and every other virtue, meet with just we cannot, in existing circumstances, avoid such ill success, and such vicisitudes?

continue to prosper without constant labor? Temperance declines when the means of promoting it are neglected. And the reason is, that in working for temperance, we have to strive against a native depravity. Suppose we root this depravity from the fathers, we find it again in their offspring. Suppose we suppress it for the moment, it springs up again in the same mind, when think that their work is done. No man weeds spring up. To promote temperance are rebels, and the case is to be treated as is a work which requires that the laborer's

THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.

A new Society was organized in the Cooper Institute, New-York, on Thursday, June 5th, called the Emancipation League. Hon. WM. C. BRYANT, Esq., is President. Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. EDWARD KETCHUM, Dr. VINCENT COLYER, and Col. McCAY. were among the prominent actors. Dr. Tyng, in addressing the meeting, said:

"Emancipation is but the continuance of the religion of Jesus Christ, and each Emancipation move is but the bringing up of man, because he is a man entirely regard.

"The objects of the Society are: "To bring emancipation throughout the

"To support the present war until its uccessful termination; and, to that end, o promote by precept and example, the support of the burdens, personal and pecuniary, it may impose upon us. "To procure the repeal of all laws au

thorizing inter-State Slave trade, and all other laws of Congress which sanction or recognize the existence of Slavery in any

"And to insist that all slaves who becom practically freed by our advancing armies. difficulties. Gen. HUNTER has nothing to dent, shall never be restored to bondage, do with Slavery. Gov. STANDEY is not and that no State now in rebellion be recog- that body of Christians:

the executor of State laws. A man may | nized as a member of the Union except on the condition of emancipation."

> Rev. James Latta.—This venerated ser vant of Jesus Christ, a resident of Chester County, Pa., died suddenly on the 30th ult. He was in the seventy-sixth year of his age. and had served the Lord and his Church. in preaching the Gospel, for upwards of fifty years. His death occurred in Phila delphia, at the house of a nephew. He had taken his seat at the breakfast table, apparently in his usual health, when in stantly life departed.

> We knew Mr. LATTA well, and esteemed him highly. He was evangelical in spirit, and laborious as a pastor. His attendance upon the meetings of the Church courts. was punctual, and he was ever ready to maintain truth and purity.

The larger portion of his pastoral life was occupied in the congregation of Upper Octorara. A few of his latter years'he served his Master's cause in Penningtonville. This church he had surrendered to the care of a younger shepherd, but two weeks before his decease. His work was done. But, how sudden the call. Who would be ready at so short a notice? None but he who is always ready.

An Opinion,-Rev. R. J. BRECKINBIDGE D. D., in an address delivered lately in Cincinnati, said :

"I may be called fanatical; perhaps I am. But I have often said, and I say it to you here, and God is my judge, I believe it would be far better for this country, terearth-I believe it would be incomparably better for the human race, for all that is gained by us, that we should go back to Plymouth Rock and Jamestown—to the infancy of our country—than to let this atrocious and abominable attempt to subvert the Government succeed." Of the rebel leaders, Dr. BRECKINRIDGE

"I know that these men who seek to subvert the Constitution are not capable of being conciliated, and the only way to treat them is to crush them, and to crush them is the only thing to be done."

Rev. Thomas Campbell died at Marion, Ohio, on Sabbath morning, the 8th inst. He was the son of Rev. James R. Campbell, D. D., of the Saharumpur Mission,

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

THE ELECTION of a President of Harvard College is causing a world of trouble. Dr. Thomas Hill, President of Antioch College, O., was almost chosen President. to succeed Dr. Felton. There were secret sessions, reliable reports, and, in short, almost all the mysteries of well regulated adever, resulted in the refusal of the overseers to confirm the choice of the corporation.

As things are now, the election of some councils for his probity. He is proslavery, two hundred and seventy regiments with Unitarian is inevitable. But among the but no ultraist on the subject. His patri- one thousand each; several forts and hos- Unitarians there is great diversity of opinotism is beyond suspicion. But he has pitals, and also some of the ships in the ion. The more radical are in favor of Dr. Hill, of the Horace Mann school, while the more conservative advocate the Rev. W. linians, but how he could think that the has not been in vain. The President of G. Eliot, of St. Louis, or the Rev. E. E.

GREAT COMPLAINT is made by the people of Cambridge, concerning the running of the horse railway cars, from Boston, on our country's cause in any other way as in the Sabbath, which has lately been intro-COLN corrects the excesses of his Generals circulating among the soldiers of our army duced. The first Sabbath the cars run they carried out a company to witness a cockfight. And the same day there was a prize fight which lasted two hours. The running of the cars on the Sabbath is an unmitigated evil to the suburbs of all large cities.

> A MEETING in behalf of the American Board of Foreign Missions was held a few days in Tremont Temple:

Rev. Dr. Anderson made a brief statement. During the last year there has been an extraordinary mortality among the missionaries; twelve have died; the average period of their labor was twenty years. Those who have passed to their reward are, Dr. Bridgeman, the first American missionary in China; Dr. Dwight, preserved amid great perils in Turkey, to be caught up by a whirlwind to heaven from his native land; Mr. Breath, of the Nestorian mission; Mrs. Powers, of the Central Turkey mission; Miss Farrar, for thirtyfour years in Western India: Mrs. McKin ney and Mrs. Ireland, of the mission to the Zulus; Mr. Shipman and Mrs. Andrews, of the Sandwich Islands; Mrs. Doane, of the pose the terms of amity, and fight for the pressure is removed and the temptation Micronesian mission; Mr. Coffing, of the occurs. Temperance men must never Central Turkey mission, murdered while on the way from Adana, to attend a meeting of the mission at Aleppo; and the venerable is not the case. The Southern people are gets his garden so clean of weeds that he Dr. Meigs, the oldest missionary connected a part of ourselves. We are bound to can long neglect culture. Somehow the with the Board, whose term of service exthem by a sacred compact. A portion of seeds are there, or they get there, and the tended to the period of forty-five years. During the eight months ending April 30th of the present fiscal year, the receipts were \$193,792. This amount includes about \$6,000 from Western India, as contributed by English Christians, and the native churches. Friends of the cause in Great Britain started what they called an " American Crisis Fund," in aid of the operations of this Board, contributions to which will amount to several thousand dollars.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSION-ARY SOCIETY received during the year \$28,626, and \$10,958 went direct to the National Society, in addition, making the whole contribution of the State, to this cause, \$39,584, which is \$6,429 less than that of last year. The Church Anti-Slavery Society had a meeting at Tremont Temple, the temper of which did no credit to the religion of the State. Anti-tobacco Trask, of Fitchburg, said: "If this war is not to free every slave in the country, then may God curse the war!" A resolution was adopted expressing the same sentiment in terms a little less coarse, and Amasa Walker said the real question is emancina tion or disunion, and that Gov. Andrew's Hunter letter expressed the real sentiment of Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Bible Society received \$19,385 during the

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the different Boards of the Baptist Church was held week before last, in Providence, Rhode Island. The following is a summary of the year's operations in Foreign missions by

"The whole number of missions in connexion with the Union is 19. In the Asiatic missions there are 15 stations and full 376 out-stations; in the French and German missions 995 stations and out-stations. The number of missionaries, including those in this country, and exclusive of those in Europe, is 40 males and 39 females; native preachers and assistants, exclusive of those n Europe, not far from 400; in Europe, 141; total, 541. The number of churches is 375; of baptisms during the year, including the Tongoo mission for two years 3,566; whole number of members not far from 31,000. Some of the missions are not prompt, and others not sufficiently full in furnishing statistics. From the best in- deemer? formation in our possession, the above is not far from the truth, showing an increase over last year of about 3,000 members." Gov. Sprague has been elected United States Senator from Rhode Island for six 92 votes out of 103. He will be barely of bath School teachers to hope for the conthe constitutional age. His great wealth version of their scholars? and devotion to the Union are both well

NEW-YORK.

THE success of our armies before Richmond. under M'Clellan, and before Corinth under General Halleck, have given a buoyant and cheerful tone to the general markets. The supply of money is largely balances. The stock market is recovering | Christian union? from the effects of the want of confidence created by the Indiana State frauds, and a large advance in the leading securities took place on Wednesday.

The Secretary of the Treasury has published a statement of the national debt, which is calculated to give increased confidence in Government securities, and will materially aid in crushing out all hope from the rebels, who were calculating upon financial embarrassments in the loyal States from the War expenditure. The Government debt to the end of May was \$491,000,000, and the average rate of interest paid was 4 35-100 per cent.

THE TAX RECEIVER, reports that the amount of taxes collected for 1861 is \$10, 374,563.34, leaving in arrears \$1,252,690 89, the levy being \$11,627,254.23. The rate of taxation has been considerably reand the legislature having passed an act THE EVANGELIST has a sharp communi

an article in the last number of the Bibliotheca Sacra published at Andover, Mass. The conductors of that Quarterly have changed their policy and openly proclaimed that each denomination may be heard through its columns by one of its own chosen advocates. In accordance with this. an article appeared some time ago in defence of "Close Communion" as held by Whedon of that church. In the April number was one on "The Tubingen Histoin the most attractive and apologetic form, without any warning voice being lifted. This is to scatter fatal poison broad-cast.

subtle and dangerous infidelity—a school whose professors and adherents, though to divine. masked as enlightened Christians, are labor and learned investigation, lacking ton Recorder. "the fear of the Lord" which is "the beginning of wisdom," have only succeeded in darkening counsel by their words. They have rendered a very plain matter very obscure; they have perplexed instead of disentangling; they have succeeded in raising a host of pernicious doubts where used their powers and the advantages of their learning to sap the very foundation of religious belief, and so have ruined the hopes of, who shall tell how many, of their fellow-men. The celebrated work of Strauss on "The Life of Jesus," is as circulated among sinful men. And the late writings of Baur, as described in the Bibliotheca, are only the worse for being still more subtle and plausible.

THE Methodist has an article on the late General Assembly of our Church highly the Country. The writer is very severe on Dr. Backwa, of Baltimore, and belabors Dr. Stuart Robinson most unmercifully. He

The action and debate of the Assembly on Dr. Breckinridge's Paper presented a sublime spectacle. There was the old hero, himself a border slave-State man, crowned with the happy results of his own labors in Kentucky. There were the twenty tender-Mr. Robinson, tugging and clamoring at him, while two hundred of his brethren were accepting his words without modificain Kentucky has done so much for, her in the present struggle at Bobert J. Breckin-ridge. A name which, from the treason of the nephew, would have become the synonym of American scorn and contempt, has been covered with honor by the uncle.

THE LEXINGTON AVENUE Presbyterian church was commenced only last November. But so rapidly did the work proceed, that the church was dedicated to the worship of God last Sabbath. The pastor, half past 7 in the evening.

PHILADELPHIA.

editor of the Christian Observer, of this now publishing a paper under the same New-School at the time of the division, against the Old-School than any man now living, winding.

THE LATE STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CON-THE LATE STATE SUNDAY Solventing at bay Jackson's army of 20,000 men. Ger of much interest. Over nine hundred delegates were present. The following were out terrible loss, and after battering, firing the subjects of discussion:

1. Does not the Sabbath School improve 1. Does not the Sapparit School and Cape from the troops gathering around the personal character, promote general cape from the troops gathering around the personal character, promote going a him. It is said he wept with vexation morality, save taxes, preserve peace in a him. It is said he wept with vexation morality, save taxes, preserve the approba-community, and thus deserve the approbacommunity, and thus deserve the appropriate ral and an army, where no General or army tion of every good citizen and philauthro-

2. Is not the labor of Sabbath School instruction such as every Christian pledges himself to engage in by his earliest and warmest yows of consecration to his Re-3. What is the reflex operation of Sab-

bath School instruction upon the personal piety of the teachers? 4. Is there Scriptural warrant for, and Scriptural encouragement in, the labor of the Sabbath School? What promises in years from March 1, 1863. He received the Word of God directly encourage Sab-

> 5. Do the statistics of the Church in this State prove the success of Sabbath Schools as an instrumentality from God in the conversion of sinners and the increase of

> church members? · 6. What natural relation is there between Sabbath School instruction and the labors

of the Christian ministry? 7. What is the effect of Sabbath School in excess of the demand, and capitalists enterprise upon the relations of denominaare unable to invest their accumulating tions to each other? Do they promote

8. What is the relation of the Sabbath School to family religion?

ECCLESIASTICAL

Rev. J. S. Howell's Post Office address is changed from Carmi to Elm Point, Ill., he having accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at the latter place. Rev. THOMAS S. CROWE was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 1st inst.

Pleasant Surprise.

Our people of Enon Valley congregation leasantly took possession of our house, Friday, May 30th, and having arranged affairs, spread a table, covered with good duced for 1862, the appropriation bills things, at which we all sat down and re-having been kept down to a smaller figure, freshed ourselves. After storing away their gifts, which consisted of clothing and directing a large surplus of the income of food for ourselves—our horse not being forthe Sinking Fund for the redemption of gotten—they bid us an affectionate good-by, the city debt to be applied to reduce the and returned to their homes, some twelve to sixteen miles distant. I wish to express our gratitude to them, through you, but I cation from a correspondent in reference to have no apology for intrusion, because kindness and beneficence ought to be encouraged everywhere. May the Giver of every good and perfect gift feed them with the Bread of Life. N. V. Morrow.

Van Buren, O., June 4, 1862.

The Two General Assemblies.

The two General Assemblies of the Pres byterian Church considered each, at their late meetings, the subject of a reunion of Baptists, from Hovey. This was followed by the two bodies, which have been separate one on Methodist "Arminianism" by Dr. since 1837. The discussion on both sides was full and free, and marked by the kindest and most fraternal Christian feeling. Both bodies, however, agreed in this, that rical School," not merely descriptive of it was not expedient at the present time to the views of that rationalistic School and adopt any specific measures toward a formal a refutation of its errors; but the pecu- reunion. The union desired, if it come at liar opinions of that School are set forth all, must be the result of a oness of Christian feeling in these two branches of the Church, which seems to be on the increase in both bodies. From the tone of the discussions and the tendency of feeling in both bodies, the friends of reunion have What then is this famous school? In brief plain terms, it is a school of the most | cause to take courage, but how soon the consummation will be reached, it is not easy

Both Assemblies had under considerastationg at the very vitals of Christianity. Ition the present state of the country, and These Tubingen scholars, with all their passed highly patriotic resolutions.—Bos-

PERSONAL.

Brig.-Gen. Silas Casey, whose division broke at the battle of Chickahominy, is an officer of the regular army, and a graduate none would have thought of doubting the expiration of his military studies, on the 1st of July, 1830, and is consequently thirty-two years an officer. His first position was that of Second Lieutenant in the Seventh (old) Regiment of Infantry, from which he rose gradually, being promoted for the exhibition of "great soldierly qualcunning and cursed a piece of infidelity as of the Fourth Regular Infantry in October, our great adversary could desire to have 1861, having been previously authorized to act as Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Gen. Casey's reputation as a tactician was always of a high order, and many of his cotemporaries are astonished at the reverse which has suddenly befallen it. He is a native of Rhode Island, to which State his commendatory of its action on the State of appointment is credited. In the Mexican war the old warrior gave a different account of himself. The rumor about a Court of Inquiry being ordered to investigate the circumstances attending the late battle, has not been confirmed

Capt. Henry Clay, grand-son of the immortal Henry Clay, died at Louisville, Ky., on Thursday last. He was Adjutant General, with rank of Captain, in Gen. R. W. Johnson's Brigade, and was in the battle of Shiloh, where he bore himself gallantly. footed secession sympathizers, led on by He gave himself early to the cause of his country, and continued actively in the service until compelled by prolonged sickness to return to Louisville. His disease was tion. If we except Joseph Holt, no man typhoid fever. He was buried Saturday morning with military honors.

> Robert Small, the loyal South Carolinian, and the steamer Planter, his prize, are doing good service to the navy in its advance by way of Stone Inlet to Charleston. Flag-officer Dupont recognizes the usefulness of both in his official dispatches.

Gen. Benjamin Huger is accused by the C. S. A. War Department of arrogating powers to himself which do not belong to him, and of misconstruing and violating orders Rev. J. Sanderson, preached the dedication | concerning the exchange of prisoners. Husermon in the morning. The Rev. Dr. ger is said to have stood in the way of the McIlroy preached at half past three o'clock prompt release of Cols. Gorcoran, Wilcox, and Bowman. He has been ordered to in the afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. Rice at take the field for active service, and is now in command of what is called a division of rebel troops at Port Walthall Junction, on the line of the Richmond and Petersburg to embark in a vessel at Alexandria direct for THE REV. A. CONVERSE, D.D., formerly Railroad, between those two cities.

The Report of Gen. Saxton of his brief city, which was suppressed on account of but brilliant operations at Harper's Ferry, its disloyal and treasonable sentiments, is is very interesting. When the news of Gen. Banks' forced retreat from Winchesname in Richmond, Va. The Dr. is a War suddenly improvised an army at Har-New-Englander by birth, adhered to the per's Ferry, the troops being drawn from Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland, and has written more hard and bitter things and gave the command to Gen. Saxton, who was waiting for transport to South Carolina, as its Military Governor. Gen. Saxton, with his little army of 7,000 men, and

I two batteries, for five days and nights kent Saxton's arrangements were so admirable that Jackson could not cross the river withand skirmishing for five days and nights he withdrew only in time to make his es. had been a week before.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES

The PRESBYTERY OF ALLEGHENY will meet in Tarentum, on the Third Tuesday of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. J. R. COULTER, Stated Clerk

The PRESBYTERY OF SALTSBURG stands adjourned to meet at Cherry-tree, on the Fourth Tuesday of June, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. W. WOODEND, Stated Clerk The PRESBYTERY OF STEUBENVILLE

stands adjourned to meet at Richmond, on the Third Tuesday (17th day,) of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. ROBERT HERRON, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF BLAIRSVILLE will

hold its regular Summer meeting at Ebensburg on the Third Tuesday of June, at — o'clock i The PRESBYTERY OF NEW LISBON will

meet (D. V.,) in the church of Bethesda, on the Third Tuesday, (the 17th day,) of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M. ROBERT HAYS, S. C.

The PRESBYTERY OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE will meet in the church of Barnesville, on the Third Tuesday of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. JOHN MOFFAT, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF WINNEBAGO will hold its regular Summer meeting at Horicon, Wis., on Thursday, June 26th, 1862, at 7½ o'clock P. M. H. M. ROBERTSON, Stated Clerk,

Washington.

June 6.—The tax bill passed the Senate today, by a vote of 37 ayes, 1 nay, (Mr. Powell) Ten members were absent. The clause taxing the owners of slaves was stricken out before the bill was passed. The Senate having amended

the bill, it must be returned to the House. Secretary Stanton has showed Dr. Tyng his instructions to Gov. Stanley, which did not contain one word requiring him to enforce the local laws of North Carolina, nor do they in any way authorize him to issue the order closing the schools for colored people.

It is reported that the State Department will make a satisfactory arrangement with the Minister of the Netherlands in reference to the money seized under the Dutch flag in New Orleans, by order of Gen. Butler.

June 3.-In the Senate, a bill to provide for raising the property of the United States, which is sunk in the waters thereof, was passed. The bill from the House, to punish polygamy, in the Territories, and disapproving and ling certain acts of the Territory of Utah, was passed with only dissenting votes—Messrs Latham and McDougal, of California.

The bill prescribing an additional cath for Grand and Petit Jurors, was debated until one clock, when the tax bill was taken up again. It was considered until 71 o'clock, when Senate adjourned without a vote. As Gen. Halleck's army is now removed alto-

gether from the Tennessee, that river will not be much longer used as the channel for transportstion of supplies, &c. The Mobile and Ohio Road is to be immediately put in running order from Columbus, Ky., South to Corinth. Gen. Quimby, who at present commands at Columbus, has been charged with the execution of this work. Requisitions for rolling stock to put upon it have lready been made Capt. A. H. Shultz, who went as special mes-

senger to England, bearing the new treaty be-tween that country and this, for the suppression of the Slave trade, reached Washington to-night with the treaty ratified by Queen Victoria's signature. Capt. S. was only eight days in Eng land, and only twenty-nine days absent on his mission. Earl Russell expressed a desire that Capt. Shultz should bring the treaty to the United States, making him thereby the messenger of the June 9 .- A commission consisting of leading physicians of Pittsburgh, Pa., namely, Drs. Dickson, Coffey, M'Candless, and Hamilton, sent

by the Sanitary Association of that city to aid in ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers, arrived here Saturday, and having been furnished by the Surgeon General with all necessary facilities, left this morning for the battle-field near Richmond. The Memphis correspondent of the New-York Tribune says that our troops on entering the city

found that only five hundred bales of cotton and very little sugar were destroyed. The people seemed satisfied, and the rebel flag was cut down with applause. Beauregard is said to have declared at Colum-

ous, Miss., that there would be no more regular fighting, but that guerrilla warfare would be waged. Large quantities of cotton is concealed in

the vicinity of Memphis, and will soon find a market. Lord Lyons will leave for England in the Persia, to be absent three months. This visit i

regarded as significant. The Adjutant General of the Confederate States publishes a general order from the rebel War Department, directing recruiting officers to draft every white or mulatto male found through out the South, who is able to bear arms, and who is between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years, whether such persons may have obtained substitutes for themselves or not; any willful evasion of this order is to be severel

A correspondent from Harper's Ferry, says the campaign is ended, so far as the lower por tion of the valley is concerned. There is not a rebel soldier this side of Winchester, and probably not this side of Strasburg.

June 10 .- Complaints having been made that Gen. McClellan has placed a guard around the White House on the Pamunky, the property of the rebel Col. Lee, allowing no one to enter or trespass on the domain, although the building was needed for hospital purposes, the General has replied that the surgeon in charge has not made requisition for the building, that it would odate only a small number of patients. and that they get along quite as well in tents.

Mr. Garley presented a petition from six hundred and thirty-three citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, asking for the expulsion of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham from the House of Representatives, the petitioners believing him, as they declare, to be a traitor to his country and a disgrace to the State of Ohio. Their opinion will probably not be rendered more favorable by a perusal of the resolution which he introduced to-day.

Com. Rowan, commanding the flotilla in the Sounds, writes that in the town of Edenton the Mayor alone, to his knowledge, professed loyalty, and Northern residents, recently returned from Newbern, declare that the debates alleged to have taken place in the Convention are misrepresented, and that whatever demonstrations of Unionism have been made, were for the purpose of keeping a hostile army at bay, which the passive rebels are not at present strong enough to resist openly.

The James river fleet is still employed in harrassing the enemy, and making reconnoissances but stands ready at any time to assist in the taking of Richmond, as soon as McClellan gives the order.

A colony of one hundred fifty colored persons mostly from Washington and vicinity, are about Hayti. This movement is quite encouraging to the agents of Hayti now in Washington.

The Pope to Leave Rome.

It is said, on the authority of a distinguished nember of the clergy at Paris-so the Messager Franco-Americain, of yesterday sates—that the Pope will hold an council about the 12th or 15th of June, when, if the advices from France show no medification of the present position, on the breaking up of the council, he will take a solemn farewell of the prelates, leave the Potifical States, and, with a good understanding with Austria and Spain, await the progress of events.—N. I'.