cious, and very contemptible. The story

erals is a sheer fabrication. The White

House has but six rooms—and would hold

at the outside, not more than fifty patients

It is at some distance from the landing

place, and in the judgment of Dr. Trup

LER, the Medical Director, is not needed

for hospital purposes, as tents bave been

provided for the temporary care of the

wounded at the landing. It is guarded

from intrusion and injury partly because

vate property, and partly because it is the

site of Washington's early home both,

in my judgment, perfectly just and conclu-

sive reasons. The well is guarded solely

to prevent its being exhausted by ever-

drafts; the water is used by the soldiers

constantly, although excellent water is

abundant and much more accessible

trust the White House will continue to b

protected from invasion and injury. It is

the memory of Washington. I see, by

the way, that the letter published in some

with having searched and descrated the

house, is pronounced a forgery. She acknowledges the care with which it has been

"I observe, by yesterday's papers, that Secretary STANTON has ordered the 'gnan

come his god, there is no telling to what

absurdities his worship may lead him.

utterly reckless of WASHINGTON and his

memory, and without any offset. There

are twenty houses better adapted to hospi-

tal purposes than the White House—and

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND.

At a late meeting for daily prayer in

Boston, REV. CHARLES A. STEWART,

chaplain of the steam frigate Nigara

which has just returned from a two years

cruise, stated that when the ship went to

sea there were but fourteen pious men or

board; but that through the means of

grace enjoyed by the crew, between fifty

and sixty has been brought to confess a

hope in Christ. This ship had been to Ja-

pan in the first year of her cruise. The

second had been occupied in the blockade.

Religious services were held twice a day,

all the time. Many of the officers and

men took an active part in the meetings, for

THE EIGHTH UNION SABBATH SCHOOL

should embrace both pastor and people.

All should be there, and more old than

This might be made a good substitute for

the afternoon sermon; but we trust that

people will not demand the presence of

pastors, statedly, in the Sabbath School.

who have to preach twice from the pulpit.

pulpit performances must necessarily suffer

by every call for the occupying of energies

Dr. Haven, in the following words, pre-

sented a good idea: "In ordinary times I

army-for that is your title in reference to

the Church-but, in a very important

reserved corps of the grand army, fighting

at once for our country and for the great

cause of God. Probably there is not a

Sunday School for truth and purity is a

blow for national integrity and honor; nay,

more, it is a blow for that great union older

without hands—the kingdom not of this

world, and yet to subdue this world—the

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CON-

NECTICUT held its 152d annual meeting at

Norwalk, on the 17th ult. There were but

forty-six members in attendance. This is

a clerical body. The subject of a Lay

Delegation was up and discussed, but was

rejected, on account of difficulties spring-

ing from ecclesiastical regulations. The

The whole number of churches is 283.

At the beginning of the present year 11

churches had no ministers; 92 had stated

supplies; and 180, pastors. There were at

that time, 46,113 communicants. Of these.

not given, 15,234 are males, and 30,339 are

females. The whole amount of contribu-

tions to benevolent objects was \$130,414.

During the last four years the additions and

In 1858, by Prof., 1,914; Died, 729; Gain, 1,185

In 1859, " " 739; " 762; Loss, 23 In 1860, " " 571; " 793; " 222

In addition to these facts, the report

states that in 1859, 110 churches, with 14,-

184 members, gained not one from the

world. In 1860, 136 churches, with 19,-

323 members were alike fruitless. And in

1861, 146 churches, more than half of the

whole number of churches, received not a

single person by profession. Some of these

churches were small, but others were large,

and varied in the number of members from

16 to over 500, and had good and faithful

ministers. These facts deeply affected the

minds and hearts of all, and led the Asso-

ciation to appoint a committee to inquire

into the reasons why so few have been

added to the churches by profession, and

to report to the next General Association.

showing how this state of things can be

REVIVALS are in progress at Wethers

deaths were:

improved.

report covers the year ending December 31.

Kingdom of Heaven!"

in another place.

every one of them is untouched."

of an arrangement between the two Gen

AG Having purchased for our office the "Right" to u. Dick's Accountant and Dispatch Patent, all, or nearly al of our subscribers now have their papers addressed to the regularly by a singularly unique muchine, which faster on the white margin a small colored "address stamp," . on the white margin a small colored "address stamp," label, whereon appears their name plainty printed, follow by the date up to which they have paid for their papers—to sing authorized by an Act of Congress. The date we always be advanced in the receipt of subscription mon in exact accordance with the amount so received, and it is an ever-ready and valid receipt; securing to every o and it all times, a perfect knowledge of his newspaper count, so that if any error is made he can immediately that it is an advertised to problem and subscriber, as it must terminate all pain, wissunderstandings between them respecting accounts, a thus tend to perpetuate their important relationship.

*** Those in arrears will please remit.

Sewing Machine. - We have in our office a Howe SEWING MACHINE, for sale. It has not been unpacked, and the manufacturors assure us that it is a first rate article. Price \$55, from which a slight reduction may be made.

Captain Samuel Martin, of the 103 Regiment Pa. Volunteers, died June 8th, of typhoid fever, at White House. Pamunky River. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, Butler, Pa., and a most estimable citizen and Christian.

Memphis Divines .- The ministers of Mem phis are in trouble. Governor John-STON required them to take the oath of allegiance. Several refused (three Methodist and two Baptist,) and were sent to prison, to be handed over to Gen. HAL-LECK, that he might exchange them for loyal Tennesseans now held by the rebels.

Pittsburgh Female College.—The Com mencement exercises in this Institution were the occasion of much enjoyment to both pupils and friends. The sermon was preached on Sabbath morning of last week, by Rev. A. G. WILLIAMS, D.D., and the annual address delivered on Monday evening, by Rev. FRANKLIN MOORE. Monday and Tuesday were occupied mainly in examinations. Wednesday and Thursday evenings were devoted to the exercises of the Graduating Class. Honors were awarded to several of the young ladies. Diplomas were presented to the graduates by the President, Rev. I. C. PERSHING. Rev. Dr. Howard delivered the closing address. Large audiences attended upon all the performances.

The educational enterprise of our Methodist brethren merits high commendation.

THE UNFORTUNATE NEGRO.

We say unfortunate, in the sense of unhappy. His condition is not fortuitous God's hand is in it, and will cause good to result. At present the negro suffers. The South desire him, but it is that they may enslave him. The North express great pity for him, great benevolence toward him, would give him entire freedom-entire, except that he must not make his home with them.

The Convention on a new Constitution for Illinois, submitted various propositions to the people, to be voted on separately Three of these were as follows:

That no negroes or mulattoes shall here after come into this State.

That negroes now in this State shall not vote nor hold office. That the Legislature shall pass laws pro-

hibiting negroes from coming to and settling in this State.

These propositions, it is said, have been accepted by very large majorities, though the Constitution is rejected. The effect, is, to amend the old Constitution, by adding to it these negro disabilities.

Other Western States exclude the negro and in no State is he admitted to a full freeman's rights. Well, God has adapted him to a tropical climate. Let the benevolent help him thither, and put him in possession of all the liberty which belongs properly to a human being.

THE LURD'S DAY FATAL TO AGGRESSIVE WARFARE.

We have had eight Sabbath-day battles since the commencement of the war, four of which were brought on by the Confederates and four by the Federals, and all of which were lost by the aggressors. The Union side commenced the battles of Big Bethel Bull Run, Ball's Bluffs, and Cross Keys the rebels began the battles of Mill Spring. Winchester, Shiloh, and Fair Oaks. And not only were the aggressors in each case defeated, but their commanders, most of them, suffered death, or wounds, or injury to their reputation. ZOLLICOFFER, A. S. JOHNSTON, and BAKER were killed, and the Virginia Johnston was badly wounded.

The battle at Cross Keys was, for a little while, supposed to be an exception, as Gen. FREMONT held the field for the night. But that field was abandoned by him the next day, and the army retreated to Mount Jackson, frustrated as to its plans; and now the leader is superseded by a junior

Gen. FREMONT was excused for bringing on the fight on the Sabbath, under the plea of necessity. He was pursuing a foe who was likely to escape. But that foe had halted, and our men were worn down by a two weeks' forced march. They greatly needed rest, and they should have had it on the Day of rest.

It becomes Christians to note these things. If our Generals are irreligious, they need a strong public sentiment to control them; and if they are pious, they need public sentiment to sustain them. The Sabbath is a day for rest for parent and child, for master and servant, for man and beast. God has adapted it to animate nature, and enjoined its observance; and his providence enforces his law. We do not say, because he has not said, that he will always visit the aggressors with defeat, or with any other temporal judgment. He may reserve his anger. This however is manifest, that from fear, and hope, and for conscience' sake, the Sabbath day should be held sacred.

"FATHER" CHINIOUY DEPOSED.

CHARLES CHINIQUY was a Romish Priest who, a few years ago, emigrated with a colony of French Canadians, and settled at much pecuniary aid from the Roman Catholic Church. It was a kind of missionary enterprise. Property was bought for it in Kankakee, and buildings erected. This property belonged to the Romish Church as clearly as any of our mission stations belong to the Presbyterian Church. It was therefore an iniquity in Mr. CHINIQUY and his colony, on professing Protestantism, to bring away the property from those who had furnished the money, religiously, to buy and build, and it was wrong in Protestants to accept the property which he thus tendered, to aid their cause.

The property was extensive and valuable, but was incumbered with some debt, and the needed buildings were not all erected. Mr. CHINIQUY immediately set to work among his new friends to raise funds. Hunger and nakedness were alleged, as well as debt and the want of adequate buildings; and his appeal to the sympathies and benevolence of the Christian public, was responded to with great liberality. And not only in the United States did he succeed, but he obtained letters to England and Scotland, where he collected large

Mr. CHINIQUY'S professed conversion occurred but a few years ago. We were introduced to him in Indianapolis, at the General Assembly in 1859, whither he had come to enlist aid. We did not like the principle on which it was proposed to transfer the property, and hence felt doubtful of the moral and Christian character of the mover in the enterprise. It seemed to us too nearly allied to fraud, or theft, or robbery, for us to participate in it, directly or indirectly; and we also feared that if we should advocate the cause of the pretended convert, we should abuse the sympathies and wrong the purses of our readers. We were therefore silent—silent to our own injury; for our contemporaries were unremitting, and they had the public feeling with them, in sounding the praises and pleading the sufferings of Father CHINI-QUY and his many converts. Events, however, have amply justified our course. Things have turned out badly with that FRELINGHUYSEN, JNO. P. JACKSON, Esq., pretended great reformation. There have been religious defections and a loss of character, money troubles, troubles in the civil courts, and troubles in the Church.

The termination of the affair, so far as The termination of the affair, so far as Rutgers' College; Rev. JONATHAN F. the Presbytery of Chicago, to which Mr. STEARNS, D.D., of Harvard; and Rev. CHINIQUY had attached himself, is concerned, is thus made public:

Extract from the Minutes of the Presbytery of Chicago, in session at Kankakee, Illi nois, June 18th and 19th, 1862.

Inasmuch as the accused. CHARLES CHIN-1QUY, has been duly cited, the third time, to appear before Presbytery, and answer to among the students. There are four orathe charge of "unministerial and unchristors from each Hall, selected by the stutian conduct," embraced in six distinct specifications; and inasmuch as the said for scholarship, as for ability in writing young, and be addressed by the pastor. CHARLES CHINIQUY has contumaciously and in public speaking. Hence the whole refused after each citation, to submit to a evening was one of intellectual brilliancyregular trial before Presbytery, claiming to a continued pyrotechnic display of bright have renounced its jurisdiction, and when and beautiful things. The young gentlemen present during the earlier part of these acquitted themselves with great credit, essessions, acting so disorderly a part as to require the interposition of a civil magis- nia, whose elecution was preëminently ex- There is a limit to every man's powers, and trate to protect the Presbytery from unlawful interruption by him; therefore,

Resolved. That the said CHARLES CHIN-IQUY be, and he hereby is, solemnly deposed from all the functions of the Gospel ministry, for his contumacious conduct, according to the Book of Discipline, chap. v.

Adopted unanimously, on the calling of

Orderd, that the Stated Clerk request the publication of this minute in the papers of this city, in the daily papers of Chicago, in the Presbyterian papers of the United States, the New-York Observer, the Toronto Globe, the Montreal Witness, Le Semeur Canadien, Montreal; the London Record. and the Archives du Christianisme, Paris. A true copy.

JOHN M. FARIS, Stated Clerk.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Some weeks ago Congress abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, allowing a compensation to the holders of slaves. This was a great and just movement. Now, slavery is abolished in all the Territories of the United States, and forever forbid. den. The enactment of Congress, approved by the President, reads thus:

"To the end that freedom may be and remain forever the fundamental law of the land in all places whatsoever, so far as it lies within the power or depends upon the of A. M. action of the Government of the United States to make it so; therefore.

ter the passage of this act there shall be Hodge, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., author of neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the Territories of the United States now existing, or which may at any the Rev. WM. A. STEARNS, D.D., Presi-United States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Here is progress. Slavery is banished from all soil where the United States Government has, or shall have, the enacting of local laws. And this is done in strict conformity with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. What changes have been brought about by the rebellion! Slavery had controlled the legislation of the country. for nearly a century: and it might have ruled for another century, if it had been content to conduct itself with modesty and moderation. But it becomes imperious and grasping. It would not be bounded by its Constitutional claims, and by a political influence excercised on democratic principles. It demanded special privileges, powers, extensions, and guaranties. It asked more than could readily be granted, and, on its first decided failure, in the Electoral College, it resorted to secession, and took up arms. And now, see

and has given freedom to thousands of have informed President Lincoln that slaves, by the incidents of war.

And what is it yet to do? Manifestly t has prepared the way for a modification Kankakee, Illinois. This colony received of the Fugitive Slave Law; and it is daily giving opportunity for slaves to attain actual freedom. We would not confidently predict events, but we think that if the rebellion shall hold out much longer, abolition will attain new triumphs. Slavery is proving itself to be the exciting cause of its own destruction. It wars against freedom, and it must not only fail of success but itself must perish in the conflict. We pray for peace, but we pray submissively, knowing that God has his own ends to ac- the orders of the army are to protect pricomplish by the war; one of which may be the speedy extinction of that terrible system of oppression, under which our country had long groaned.

THE 115TH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF

PRINCETON COLLEGE. Princeton stands high in the scale of Literature, as also of Patriotism. It is a very small price to pay out of respect to connected with some of the most pleasant and undying Revolutionary reminiscenses. and undying Revolutionary reminiscenses.

The Alumni of its College and Seminary.

Mrs. Lee, and charging the Union troops are known throughout the land, and an interest is hence felt in all its movements. A gentleman who was present at the recent College Anniversary, furnishes us the following statement:

The exercises preliminary to the Com-mencement of the College of New Jersey He will excuse me for saying that he has took place on Tuesday. June 24th, the been misled into doing a very foolish thing: principal feature being the Oration before But when a Cabinet Minister makes bunthe Literary Societies, by the Rev. T. L. come his god, there is no telling to what CUYLER, of New-York. It was ornate in style, and was listened to with unflagging We shall now get the reputation of being interest. After some introductory remarks upon his own youthful experiences at this Institution, and a brief review of its distinguished Professors, he proceeded to discuss his theme-" The Intellect and Its Uses." From this he branched off into a discourse upon the duties of the American citizen and with an allusion to the sad condition of our country.

· The annual meetings of the Literary Societies were subsequently held in their respective Halls, but the proceedings being secret, nothing can be properly said of

The Alumni Association met in the afternoon. Representatives of the Classes of 1859, 1852, 1842, and 1832, were called upon. Allusions were made to the deseased graduates of the past year, among whom were Bishop MEADE, Hon. THEO. Ex-Gov. Wm. PENNINGTON, and the Hon. JOHN WURTS. Interesting remarks were made also by DANIEL LORD, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. PARKER, of Yale; Rev. Dr. MAC-Donald, of Union; A. HAGAMAN, of

Mr. Colton, of Madison University. In the evening, the Honorary Orations prayer. The commander, Flag-officer Mc of the Junior Class were delivered in the Kean, is a decided Christian. church before a brilliant audience, the exercises being enlivened by a fine band of music. This is a chivalrous contest be- Convention, of Massachusetts, was held tween the two Literary Societies, and, of June 18th. An address was read by Rev. course, enlists the most intense interest Dr. Haven, urging that the Sabbath School dents themselves, and chosen not so much pecially A. H. STRICKLER, of Pennsylva-

The Comencement exercises proper, took place on the following (Wednesday) morning. Many of the speakers performed the parts assigned them admirably, particularly Messrs. CHAS. H DOD, who had the Belles-Lettres Oration; E. R. BURKHALTER, the should address, you as the vanguard of the Metaphysical Oration; E. S. ATWATER, and John Jones.

The Master's Oration, delivered by A. H. Kellogg, of Philadelphia, was admira- sense, you and all the churches now are the bly adapted to the occasion, and very effectively spoken.

The Valedictorian, LEWIS W. MUDGE, of New-York, closed the exercises of the day. This address, both in matter and school here represented that has not other manner, deeply interested and gratified the representatives on the fields of battle. If audience. Its strictly religious tone elic- we cannot go like them to maintain the ited the most decided commendation. In honor of our nation, let us at least do what of the graduating class all but seven are we can to make our nation worth fighting professedly pious, most of them having for. God make us a Christian nation, and been converted during the recent revival in | keep us one! Every blow we strike in the

The graduating class, numbering fortynine, received the Degree of Bachelor of

The Degree of Master of Arts was con- than all nations—and that shall yet control ferred upon forty-four graduates of three them all—the stone cut out of the mountain years standing, who are preparing for, or have entered upon, some one of the learned professions.

TIMOTHY P. RANNEY, of Amherst College, received the degree of A. M. ad eundem, and the Rev. WM. ELDER, and A. B. DAYTON, M.D., the honorary degree

The degree of D. D. was conferred on "Be it enacted, &c. That from and af- N. J., and the Rev. A. ALEXANDER the Rev. JOSEPH R. MANN, of Princeton. "Outlines of Theology."
The degree of LL.D. was conferred or

time hereafter be formed or acquired by the dent of Amherst College, and the Hon. A. 1861. O. ZABRICKIE, of Jersey City, N. J. ROBERT LENOX MAITLAND, Esq., New-York, and the Hon. EDWARD W WHELPLEY, Chief Justice of New-Jersey, were elected Trustees of the College, to fil the vacancies occasioned by the death of with the exception of 550, whose sex is Ex-Gov. WM. PENNINGTON and Hon. LEWIS CONDIT. M.D.

THE WHITE HOUSE. Near the landing of Gen. McCLELLAN's army, on the Pamunky, is a white house owned by Gen. LEE, of the rebel army. It is built on what was once the estate of Gen. WASHINGTON, and, like all the other private property not needed for the public service, has been guarded. Malicious men have made a great ado about this, as though it were a special favor to a prominent rebel. Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, of the N. P. Times, writing from the army, says, on this

subject : "I see that complaints have been made at Washington that the White House is not occupied as a Hospital, but is kept inwhat it has done in a year. It has induced violate from our troops by a guard. It has the recognition of Liberia and Hayti, and been said that even the well is guarded, its own destruction in the District and and that soldiers are not allowed to go to Territories, and an act providing for a indignation has been invoked against Gen. gradual emancipation in the States, and an McCLELLAN on this account, and some act emancipating the slaves of actual rebels, gentlemen of New-York are reported to

field, Conn.; Plymouth, Mass.; and Bowthis was done in pursuance of an arrangedoin College, Maine. At Auburn Academy, ment between him and Gen. LEE, the out of fifty-three students, forty-five proowner of the White House, that in case of fess a hope in Christ. war they would protect each other's property. All this is very stupid, very mali

THE DROUGHT is becoming very serious in Northern Vermont. Lamoille, Chittenden, and Orleans counties, have not been visited with a copious rain since last Fall. For the past four or five weeks no rain has

engaged for the season, being one more than was taken on the first day of July last. NEW-YORK.

Business is nearly up to that which is usual at this season of the year. Importations are much in advance of what they were in June 1861. Money is plenty at 6 per cent. Large amounts of gold have been exported, the last week. On one day \$2,000,000 left for Europe. Gold ran up to 110 per cent., and foreign exchange to 120. The reason of this large exportation of gold, and this great advance in foreign exchange, is not that importations have increased enormously, nor that exportations have declined; but because Europeans have sent large amounts of our stocks, Senate. which they had held, back for sale: the price of stocks being now good at home. We shall have this small benefit, that we need not send out gold to pay interest on for that purpose. these returned stocks, and the further benefit that our Government indebtedness will be more concentrated among our own WM. H. HAWKINS (colored,) was execu-

ted, on Friday, for the murder of Captain Adams, on the high seas. New-York is in the habit of showing great sympathy for criminals. Murderers usually escape; and great criminals in other respects, find friends. This sympathy with frime has been strongly manifested in the evasions of the State laws against the means of drunkenness. A new instance has just occurred. In the Court of General Sessions, last week, Recorder Hoffman rendered a decision in the case of Osmer and Jantzen, indicted for the publicly keeping of liquors for sale on the Sabbath, holding that the violation of the act under which the deviolation of the act under which the deviolation of the act under which the deviolation of the sale on the Sabbath, holding that the and misdemeanors as charged by articles of impeachment of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Sanlabury said he should vote for the impeachment of the should be should be should be said to said the should be said to said the said t fendents were indicted was not a criminal offence. The offender can no longer be prosecuted and restrained. He can be reached only by a civil suit, and the law's penalty involves a delay, annoyance and expense to which few will subject themselves. The law is hence likely to be a

THE one hundred and eighth Commencement of Columbia College took place on the 26th ult., at the Academy of Music. The stage was filled with distinguished audience. The graduating class numbered and Harlan, 4. forty-four members. THE PRESIDENT'S unexpected passage

through the city, last week, on his way to see Gen Scott, at West Point, occasioned no small amount of conjecture. Why should he leave Washington for this purpose? Why travel so hastily? What is wrong? Is there to be a foreign war, or is the Cabinet to be revolutionized? Nothing has occurred except a change in a Military Department, and the advance of Gen. Pope to its command; and New-Yorkers have concluded that President Lincoln wished the approbation of his old friend and coun-PHILADELPHIA.

This is the quiet city. Order reigns. Industry progresses. Improvements make steady advances. There is seldom any remarkable occurrence. But Philadelphia is West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court a great city—great in extent, in the number of its citizens, in its trade, its manufactures, and its enjoyments. A recent of honor, trust or profit, under the United States; noteworthy event is the purchase of League Island, six hundred acres, by the Councils. and the tender of it to the United States for a Navy Yard; and a talked-of event is the establishing of a swift line of steamers to Liverpool.

In works of benevolence, Philadelphia always moves vigorously. Her preparations for the sick and wounded of the army are praiseworthy.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Mr. SAMUEL RAMSEY was ordained by the Presbytery of Allegheny, on the 17th inst and installed paster of the Tarentim church. Sermon by Rev. R. B Walker; charge to the pastor by Rev. David Hall, and to the people by Rev. Loval Young, D.D. During the last three months, sixty-seven persons have been received into this church on examination, and seven on certificate.

Mr. E. R. DONEHOO, late of the Allegheny Seminary, has received a call to the Connélisville church, Pa. Mr. H. H. WHITE was licensed, on the

25th ult., by the Presbytery of Salts-For the Presbyterian Banner. Supplies Appointed by Saltsburg Presbytery,

The following supplies were appointed by the Presbytery of Saltsburg, at their June meeting: Pine Run-Mr. Townsend, Third Sab-

bath in July. Mr. J. E. Caruthers, Third Sabbath in August. Mr. Spargrove, Second Sabbath in Sentember. Warren-Mr. Woodend, Fourth Sabbath n July. Mr. Donaldson, Second Sabbath in August. Mr. Irwin, First Sabbath in

Washington-Mr. Rice, Second Sabbath August Mr. Bollman, one Sabbath at relieved: Centre-Mr. Bollman, Fifth Sabbath in

June. Mr. McElwain, Fourth Sabbath in July. Mr. Shirley, Fourth Sabbath in August. P. S.—The above appointments were made on account of the severe illness of

Cumberland Presbyterians.—This Church includes 1,270 churches, 1,150 ministers, 400 probationers for the ministry, and 120,-

000 members.

For the Presbyterian Banner Acknowledgment.

MR. EDITOR:-For the last eighteen years the people of Saltsburg congregation have strengthened the hands and cheered the heart of their pastor, by manifesting a deep and constant interest in the well are of himself and family. During the recent afflictions and bereavements through which he has passed, their kind attention and fallen, and the grass is drying up in the sympathies have done much to strengthen and uphold him. In addition to daily manifestations of tender regard, they, on THE Newport News learns that seventy- the 5th ult., without any parade, feasting seven furnished cottages have already been or display, quietly deposited in and around his dwelling, a great variety of articles suited to the wants of a pastor's family, amounting, in value, to \$100. For this and every other token of their respect and affection I tender them my heartfelt thanks, sent that the sugars in question, 3,205 hogsheads, are the property of British, French and that said sugars are not allowed to be sold without orders from Gen. Butler. They represent the property of British, French and the property of British and the property of amounting, in value, to \$100. For this and while I trust their example will stimulate

others to go and do likewise. Woodland Cliffs, June 28, 1862.

Impeachment of West H. Humphreys. On Thursday, June 26, the trial of Judge Humphreys, of Ky., was issued in the United States Senate. The following is the report by telegraph:—The Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment on the trial of West H. Humphreys.

The Senators took places on the platform on either side of the President, pro tem.

The House being notified came over in a body, and the members took seats on the floor of the

The galleries were densely crowded to witness he proceedings.

The members of the House of Representatives filled the seats of the Senators, who were ar The witnesses, including Col. Polk, Parson

Brownlow and Bailey Peyton, occupied seats in

the outer circle.

Two tables were placed in the area fronting the Secretaries' desks, one of which was surrounded by the Managers on the part of the House to prosecute the case, while the other was not used; the accused with counsel, for whose convenience it was formally provided, not being present. The proceedings were conducted with all the ignity becoming a High Court of Impeachment. The usual ceremonies were proceeded with, when evidence was taken proving the disloyalty of the accused. Messrs. Jacob M'Gravitt, Isaac Lyton, John H. Smith, H. B. Scoville, and W.

Brownlow, gave direct testimony to that effect.

Mr. Bingham, on the part of the managers, said he should offer no more evidence. Thinking the facts charged were abundantly proved he should, therefore, demand of the Honorable Court, in the name of the House of Representatives and of the people of the United States, whose liberties were so outraged by this reckless Judge, that a conviction be had of impeachment. The President, pro tem. then put the question

Mr. Saulsbury said he should vote for the impeachment on the ground that, while holding the office of Judge of the United States, the accused assumed to act as Judge of the Confederate States; but he (Mr. Saulsbury) would not com-mit himself to any of the declarations or sentiments uttered by the managers on the part of the House or Senate.

The accused was then declared guilty on the first article by the unanimous vote of thirtyeight Senators present.

Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Johnson, Pearce Reed, Simmons, Stark, and Wilson, of Mass., were absent.

On the second article, charging him with supporting and advocating the act of secession, Mr. Browning voted not guilty; guilty thirty-five.
On the third article, charging him with organi men, and the body of the house with a fine | zing armed rebellion, the vote was—guilty, 32; not guilty, Messrs. Anthony, Fessenden, Foster

On the fourth article, charging him with conspiracy to oppose by force the Government of the United States—guilty, 27; not guilty, 10— Messrs. Browning, Cowan, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Ter Eyck, Wilson. Mr. Saulsbury excused. On the fifth article, the vote was unanimous.

On the sixth article, on the specification charg ing him with the confiscation of property of citi zens-not guilty, 24; guilty 11. The court then took a recess till four o'clock. At four o'clock, the Court again met. Mr. Foster offered the following question, t

be put to the Court: the Court of the opinion that West H. Jumphreys should be removed from the office of District Judge for the District Court of the United States, for the District of Tennessee? Mr. Trumbull moved to add, and that he be disqualified from holding or enjoying any office, of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States. Mr. Trumbull's amendment was then adoptedyeas 27, navs 10.

Mr. Davis called for a division of the question The first part of the question was then adopted yeas 38, nays none; the second part was also adopted—yeas 35, nays none. The President pro tem., then pronounced the judgment. It is hereby ordered and decreed that

and Eastern District of Tennessee, be, and is disqualified from holding or enjoying any offices and the Court then adjourned sine die.

Justice to Gov. Stanly. Mr. Colyer writes thus, in the New-York

World:

NEWBURN, June 24. To the Editor of the World :- In accordance with the request of his excellency Gov. Stanly, I wish it published that I misapprehended the intention of his Excellency to close my schools for colored people in Newburn, N. C.; that he never intended to put in force the laws of North Carolina; and that until he gets explicit instructions from the government at Washington, D. C. he will neither interfere with my schools nor return fugitive slaves to their masters. All of which I do with sincere and high gratification, and in humble gratitude to God.

VINCENT COLYRE, Superintendent of the Poor.

Would it not be becoming in papers which published Mr. Colyer's misunderstanding, to give utterance to this correction?

Army Changes. WASHINGTON, June 26. The forces under

Major Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell.

have been consolidated into one army, called the army of Virginia, and Major General Pope has been especially assigned, by the President, to the chief command. The forces under Gen. Fremont constitute the first army of the corps, and are to be commanded by Gen. Fremont; the forces under Gen. Banks constitute the second army of the corps, and are to be commanded by him; the forces under Gen. McDowell constihim; the forces under tren. Inchowen constitute the third army of the corps, and are to be commanded by him. M'Call's division, 10,000 strong, which formed a part of McDowell's corps, has reached Gen. McClelan by water, and another division is to follow immediately in the same way, while Gen. Pope will also operate against the enemy at Richmond. Besides Mc-Call's division, Gen. M'Clellan has recived other reinforcements to the amount of several housand since the battle of Fair Oaks.

Gen. Pope is much the junior of each of th commanders of these army corps. An act of Congress authorizes the President to thus advance a commander. How it will be borne by the army is yet to be indicated. Gen. Fremont, in July. Mr. Jones, First Sabbath in as appears by the following order, resists, and is

WAR DEPARTMENT, Gen. John C. Fremont having requested to be elieved from the command of the first army corps of the army of Virginia, because, as he says, the position assigned him by the appointment of Major General Pope as Commander-in-Chief of the army of Virginia, is subordinate and inferior to those held by him, and to remain in the subordinate command now assigned would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service, it is ordered, by the President, that Major General John C. Fremont be relieved from command; second, that Brigadier General

Virginia, in place of General Fremont, relieve EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War

Gen. Butler and the Consuls of New Orleans There is much roguery in the world, and men holding official stations are not always innocent The Consuls at New Orleans, seem to be deeply implicated, and in Gen. Butler they find both the lawyer and the military commander. The fol lowing is characteristic:

In a note dated at New Orleans, June 11, 1862 addressed to Major-General B. F. Butler, we find that George Coppel (H. B. M. acting Consul.) Chas. Mejan (French Consul.) and M. W. Bena. chi (Greek Consul,) state that the firm of Covas & Negropoute made a purchase of sugars con-jointly with Ralli Benachi, all of New Orleans. sent that the sugars in question, 5,205 hogsheads, are the property of British, French and Greek subjects, purchased at various times in strength manner, i.e., by the proceeds of bills in exchange, &c.; that the shipment of these sugars has been prevented by the commander's Proclamatical thus entailing great loss to the form has been prevented by the command of trucial mation, thus entailing great loss to the foreign owners; and they beg that the order may be rescinded, and that the sugars in question may be placed at the disposal of the purchasers, and they will waive all past proceedings. In reply to the above, Gen. Butler says:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, June 12, 1862.

Gentlemen: -In the matter of the sugars in cossession of Mr. Covas, who is the only party known to the United States authorities, I have examined with care the statement you have sent me. I had information, the sources of which me. I had information, the sources of which you will not expect me to disclose, that Mr. Cowas had been engaged in buying Confederate notes, giving for them sterling exchange, thus transferring abroad the credit of the States in the rebellion and enabling these bills of credit to converted into bullion to be used there, as in has been, for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions of war. That Mr. Covas was one of, and the agent of an Association or Company of Greek merchants residing here, in London, and in Havana, who had set apart a large fund for this enterprise. That these Confederate notes so purchased by Mr. Covas, had been used in the purchase of sugars and cotton, of which the sugars in question, in value almost \$200,000

are a part.

I directed Mr. Covas to hold these sugars until this matter could be investigated. I am satisfied of the substantial truth of this information. Mr. Covas' own books will show the important facts that he sold sterling exchange for Confederate Treasury notes, and then bough these sugars with the notes. Now this is deemed to be "strictly mercan

It will not be denied that the sugars were in tended for a foreign market.

said that with the port of New Orleans there should be no "strictly mercantile" transactions It would not be contended for a moment that the exchanging of specie for Confederate Treasury notes, and sending the specie to Europe to enable the rebels to buy arms and munitions of war there, were not a breach of the blockade, as well as a violation of the neutrality laws and the proclamation of their Majesties, the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of France. What distinguishes the two cases, save that drawing the sterling bills is a more safe and convenient way of evading the laws, than sending bullion in specie, and thus assist the rebellion in the point of its utmost need?

It will be claimed that to assist the rebellion was not the motive.

Granted "causa argumenti!" It was done from the desire of gain, as doubt. less all the violations of neutrality have been done by aliens during this war-a motive which s not sanctifying to acts by a foreigner, which if done by a subject, would be treason or a high

misdemeanor. My proclamation of May 1st, assured respect It was not an amnesty to murderers, thieves, and criminals of deeper dye, or less heinousness, nor mantle to cover the property of those aiders of the rebellion, whether citizens or aliens, whom I

might find here. If numbers of the foreign residents here have been engaged in aiding the rebellion, either directly or indirectly, from a spirit of gain, and they now find tnemselves objects of watchful supervision by the authorities of the United States, they will console themselves with the reflection that they are only getting the "bitter with the sweet." Nay, more; if honest and quiet foreign citizens find themselves the object of suspicion to, and even their honest acts subjects of investigation by the authorities of the United States, to their inconvenience, they will, upon reflec tion, blame only the over-rapacious and greedy of their own fellow-citizens who have, by their aid to the rebellion, brought distrust and suspicion over all. Wishing to treat you, gentlemen. with every respect, I have set forth at length some of the reasons which prompted my action. There is one phrase in your letter which I do not understand, and cannot permit to pass without calling attention to it. You say, "the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceed-

signed are disposed to waive an past proceedings," &c.

What "proceedings" have you, or either of you, to "waive" if you do feel disposed so to do? What right have you in the matter? What authority is vested in you by the laws of nations or of this country which gives you the power to use such language to the United States in a grass official communication? in a quasi official communication?

Commercial agents, merely of a subordinate

class, Consuls have no power to waive or condone any proceedings past or present of the Government, under whose protection they are permitted to reside, so long as they behave well. If I have committed any wrong to Mr. Covas, you have no power to "waive" or pardon the penalty or prevent his having redress! If he has committed any wrong to the United States, you have still less power to shield him from punish-

I take leave to suggest, as a possible explanation of this sentence, that you have been so long dealing with a rebel Confederation, which has been supplicating you to make such representations to the Government whose subjects you are, as would induce your sovereigns to aid it in its traitorous designs, that you have become rusty in the language proper to be used in represent-ing the claims of your fellow-citizens to the con-sideration of a great and powerful Government, entitled to equal respect with your own. In order to prevent all misconception, and that, for the future, you, gentlemen, may know exactly the position upon which I act in regard to foreigners resident here, permit me to explain

to you that I think a foreigner resident here has not one right more than an American citizen, but at least one right less, i.e., that of meddling or interfering, by discussion, vote, or otherwise, with the affairs of the Government. I have the honor to subscribe myself, your

obedient servant, B. F. Butler,
Major-General Commanding,
Messrs. George Coppell, claiming to be H. B. M.
Acting Consul; A. Mejan, French Consul; M. W. Benachi, Greek Consul.

Sanitary Regulations.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp Lincoln, June 20, 1862. }
Order No. 186.—The disinterment of odies, on the field of battle, being found prejulicial to the health of the troops, is strictly pro-By command of Major-General McClellan. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

The following recently-issued order may also HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Camp Lincoln, Va., June 19, 1862. General Orders, No. 136.—I. The extra issue f whiskey heretofore ordered will be immediately II. All commanding officers are enjoined

strictly to enforce the existing orders di hat hot coffee be served to the troops immediately after reveille. By command of Major-General McClellan. S. Williams, A. A. G.

Beauregard at Richmond.

Captain T. S. Phelps, of the gunboat Corwin, intercepted a mail on the Mattapony on the 23d, which stated that Beauregard had arrived at Richmond with the main portion of his army: that thirty thousand men had been sent to Jackson; and that Jackson, with these reinforcements and the men he already had, would at once attack our right flank, about Mechanicsville, and get round into our rear, while General Lee, with the main rebel army, would at the Rufus King be, and he is hereby assigned to the These men were with Jac command of the first army corps of the army of attacking our right wing. same time make a desperate attack in front. These men were with Jackson and others, in