THE STARS AND STRIPES.

THE STARS AND STRIPES OVER THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Yesterday morning the chapel of the New York University was crowded by ladies, the students and their friends, who had assembled to join in the ceremony of raising the American flag from the roof of the building. Major Anderson had been invited to attend, but was unable to do so in consequence of a sudden call to Washington. The ceremony of hoisting the flag was, however, worthily performed by Captain Jones, of Harper's Ferry celebrity.

The ceremony commenced at half-past ten, with a prayer by Chancellor Ferris. Subsequently Dr. Bethune delivered an address, which was repeatedly applauded. The audience then joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Senator BAKER was then introduced, and after the applause which greeted him had subsided, he proceeded to address the assemblage. After some preliminary remarks, he said:—That flag which has been so outraged shall again wave over every fort of the republic. It may be long, but the hour must come when not only at home, but over every sea and over every land shall the glorious flag of the Union float triumphant. (Applause.) We are going to whip those Southern people. We can do it, for we have the money and the men, and above all we have the right. (Applause.) Let us be assured of that every day and every hour. Let us still bear in mind what the quarrel is about. Let us illustrate it. In all battle fought between great and lesser nations there has been to the last some idea of aggression, of conquest and of gain, and in which the greater has imposed upon the lesser. The struggle between France and England was one for kingdom, and from the quarrels thus engendered came the hatred between the races. And in the struggle consequent upon our own Revolution, Great Britain attempted to exercise a power, and to enforce an unjust claim of power over the minority, which our fathers resisted. Whatever the original pretext of former wars may have been, the result generally was an acquisition of power and control by the stronger over the weaker. We propose to go to war now, but we know in our hearts when it is over that we will have gained nothing that we do not now possess. That fact of itself makes it a holy war. I am going to the war, if I do go—and if I do not I have boys who will—to lend my assistance in sustaining the constitution under which I have lived nearly all my life—the constitution just as it is, just as it has been interpreted—to give to everybody else the same liberty I myself enjoy. (Applause.) We go to conquer, for what? to secure what? Peace, equality, union, and to compel the South to observe the same regulations which we prescribe for ourselves, and which our fathers prescribed to all of us. That is all. I mean no more, and I mean no less—(applause)—and we intend to have just that. I see a gathering in arms, the marshaling of hosts in battle's magnificently stern array; I hear the earthquake voice of victory; the exultation which makes the stars and the sea rejoice: all these combine to accomplish the supremacy of written constitutional government over one people. When that is accomplished we retire from the field; our arms are laid down; our martial airs no longer float on the troubled air; we once more resume the work of cultivating all the arts of peace. In this war we must succeed (Applause.) we see the proof of this all around us. Jeff Davis believed a few months ago—I know it, for I heard him say it, and he believed it at the moment—that the moment the contest came between the North and South, New York would side with the South. He really believed this. And why did he believe so? Because, first, of your great interest in commerce; because of your business relations with the South; because he saw you did not approve of the more partisan opinion of the majority; but he did not judge of these things which would make you forget all minor differences and unite to save the constitution of the country. To this end we have united to preserve the constitution as it is for the benefit of the whole country. This is the all-absorbing and overwhelming idea, and of itself it is conquest. The South have comparative unity, but theirs is a unity of passion, and has no connection with that solid foundation of principle upon which we rest secure. Did you ever hear any of those Southerners say what they were going to fight for? Is there any man in all this broad land able to say that he has been deprived of life, of liberty, or of property in a single case? Have we laid down any law for the South which we do not observe ourselves? Is it not as well represented? is not its vote as powerful? are not its interests as well guarded? are not its rights as well respected? is it not in every respect the equal of the North, and has it not an equal stake in the management of this country? (Applause.) When they talk of the Seven Star Spangled Banner, what may be retorted? but that they have stolen it from us. (Laughter.) What do they boast of? Why the very men who are now heading rebellion have marched all their lives under the Stars and Stripes to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and that noblest, though oddest, of all tunes, "Yankee Doodle." (Applause and laughter.) Everywhere they have gathered—from the city and from the hamlet—to rally under that flag; everywhere they have marched beneath its beams; always has it been the flag of the whole country, whether floating in triumph at Saratoga, Bunker Hill, Camden or New Orleans. And now what do we see? The palmetto, the rattlesnake, the seven stars and Jeff. Davis. (Laughter and applause.) They know not what they fight for. We fight for constitutional rights, for human liberty, for progress, for civilization. What do they gather for? At most to fight for that right which gives them the power to take away the rights of somebody else. (Applause. That is all; and it does not seem to me that men can battle very hard or very long for that, especially when nobody seeks to deprive them of it. That is the moral difference between the cause of the North and the South in this contest. We know that our cause is the cause of good government all over the world, and we see how wonderfully it appeals to all classes. The rich man gives of his abundance to support it. Why? Because he knows he gives a part to secure the whole. He desires that good government and order and peace and public security should prevail. The man of the middle class gives in his own way, according to his means. Why? Because an assurance and conviction of the stability of things is necessary to his pursuits and avocations. And the poor man—what does he give? Why, God bless him, while the rich man gives of his treasures, he gives his heart's blood. (Great applause.) Why? Because he feels that he lives under a government which gives him the proud assurance, in every just political sense, that the humblest man in the land is the peer of the noblest. (Applause.) That his vote at the ballot box, his influence in the public assembly, are just as great, and that his rights are as well secured as those of the prince upon his throne. Therefore it is that of all men who make sacrifices in time of war, the poor man and the young man make theirs the readiest, and they above all others go forth with the heartiest acclaim and the cheerfullest step to the field of strife. Under these circumstances, therefore, we must conquer. We cannot help it. We will have none but brave men, none but willing soldiers. As there is no blot, no stain of dishonor on that flag amid seventy years of contest, blazing as it has blazed over every land and every sea, so in all the arraying of hosts and the marshaling of armies around us, we feel that there will be none. There is no stain of mere selfishness in all the purposes which we manifest to the world. We desire nothing but the preservation of our government, constitutional government, loyalty, law, equality, justice, the union of the whole country, and, with the blessing of God, we will have it, though it cost us— [The remainder of the sentence was lost in the burst of applause which broke from the assemblage.] Young men, I do not know that any immediate emergency calls upon you to arm for battle. You may have more immediate, though not higher, purposes to accomplish. Yet let me remind you that the time may come when your personal services may be required on the field. As in most human transactions some little evil mingles with the good, so in the outburst of popular enthusiasm you must remember that it is not all the act of patriotism. The love of excitement, the desire of adventure, the hope of individual promotion, the impulse and restlessness of the American character, the disposition to have bright women say how brave we are—(laughter)—a disposition by no means to be repressed. Those things prompt hundreds and thousands to leave the peaceful avocations of life to seek the dangers of the camp and of the field. But there are two sides to the picture. In the first place, the field is not what some think it is. There is starvation, thirst, cold, fatigue, the long march, the night watch, disease, danger and death. These things mingle prentifully with the crop of glory. Then again of those who first go forth, some get tired, some come back, and some die. When blood has once been shed in civil war, none can tell where or how the strife will end. The time may come when you who now amid these lone aisles and fretted vaults, raise with proud resolve the flag of your country, may be called from these scenes, and that, too, by a call you dare not resist, to wield the weapons of war on the tented field. That time may come soon. We are ready at the call of your country I am sure, for the raising of the flag to-day over your University is a pledge that you will devote yourself to that duty whenever the time comes. (Applause.) Let me here say to you that the South are a brave, proud, impulsive, spirited, imperious, impetuous, heedless people. They have persuaded themselves, or they are persuaded by others, that they have some imaginary, but grievous, wrong to resent. And at the first they can say as much as we say about glory and patriotism. I have heard their orators compare the South to the three hundred at Thermopylæ, and they would do it gravely and without a smile. These men go among the people and say, you are making the greatest struggle ever made since the beginning of the world—the greatest contest for liberty. What liberty? some one doubtingly asks of another. You are making, continues the orator, the noblest contest for liberty the world ever saw. Again it is asked, what liberty? You are making the most glorious struggle for liberty. Here the point is gained and the deluded people hurrah for liberty. The South in this contest will fight with great advantages on their side. Their leaders have been long preparing for it. They have a beautiful but sickly country. King July is a great monarch, and if we are going to replace the flag of the country, as I hope we are, on the ramparts of Fort Sumter—(cheers)—a great many of the young men gone out to fight will be tired of it before it is all done. Now, there is the Seventh regiment—(cheers)—a beautiful regiment, gallant and brave, but a great many of them have left sweethearts behind whom they are anxious to rejoin here, and many of you will be called on to take their vacant places. Be sure that you prepare yourselves for the change. To replace the flag over Fort Sumter is a great undertaking. A people defending themselves in their own fastnesses frequently do so successfully. It is the spirit at home that sustains, animates and compels the forward movement. And you, ladies, are to do this. Stir up your friends at home, make them feel every day that when they raised this flag on the chapel of the University they made a sacred vow before God and you, that when the occasion came they would bare their breasts in the embattled field. (Applause.) I hope the end will be accomplished without much bloodshed. I think, however, that there ought to be a little. I am not much in favor of the treatment pursued by Dr. Sangrado who considered hot water an infallible cure in all cases. There are things which ought to be washed out in blood. Stains, that is the word, ought to be washed out in a little blood. When they killed our men in Baltimore, and when they took Sumter, they did a very serious thing. They injured a great nation in her own eyes and in the eyes of the whole world; and those injuries ought not only to be avenged a good deal, but revenged just a little. (Cheers.) As Dr. Bethune says, the scarred walls of Fort Sumter should forever encounter the gaze of South Carolina, that it might remind them of the shame of their acts. Now, for my part, I think that a little blood letting would awaken more of that kind of feeling in many hearts every day. Young men of New York, you have lived ever since your childhood in a country of government and law. You have enjoyed blessings, under constitutional rule, of which you have not been conscious. Good government is like good health, never fully valued until we have lost it. Our government has shed its blessings upon all; its oppressions have been but by name. Its realities have been everywhere. Its blessings have fallen like the dew from heaven over all the land. Now, for the first time in our lives, it is in real, imminent danger. We have no standing army, and no great treasure, and no military man at the head of the government. We must rely for the security of the country upon the support of its people. That spirit is now thoroughly aroused. Whenever you hear the constitution or the government or the flag spoken of, any one of these becomes at once a spirit to rouse the valiant from repose, the fainting from despair. Here, amid the solemnity of your chapel, within the walls devoted to peace and learning, to the elevation of the arts and sciences, you can do much to stimulate that feeling. You can talk of it at your assemblies and speak of it in your home circles; you can pray for it at night and make vows for it in the morning. All this you can do for the perpetuation of this great government under which every man enjoys liberty and peace—liberty to do as he will in a just, constitutional way. And now, as this flag is raised by the hands of a brave and gallant man, let all your aspirations be for the perpetuation of our republic. This crisis will pass away; these clouds will disperse. That flag will again assert its supremacy over every State and over every old battle field, over every fort and every station where the power of the United States has been ever known. This is the desire of all good, loyal men. In every city and town and hamlet the same spirit burns that animates you here. In every pulpit and at every family altar—from the lips of fair women and from lisping childhood—prayers go forth for the perpetuity of this great republic.

Chancellor Ferris then introduced to the assemblage Captain Jones, who, while in command of Harper's Ferry, set fire to the arsenal, so as to prevent the arms therein falling into the hands of the secessionists.

Capt. Jones was received with hearty cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs. He briefly acknowledged the compliment.

"Hail Columbia" was then sung, which terminated the proceedings within the building.

The chapel was then closed, and a position outside taken to witness the hoisting of the flag. Everything being prepared, Capt. Jones hauled up the banner to the top of the flag staff, and the Stars and Stripes floated on the breeze, the people on the street cheering most heartily. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung, and the proceedings terminated.

THE CHURCHES AND THE STARS AND STRIPES.

FLAG RAISING ON TRINITY CHURCH SPIRE.

Considerable excitement was occasioned on Thursday afternoon, about two o'clock, by the appearance of a man emerging from the highest loophole on the steeple of Trinity church, from which point he immediately commenced a farther ascent towards the cross which surmounts the spire at a distance of three hundred and thirty-four feet from the ground.

He bore in his hand the end of a rope, which he drew after him as he advanced slowly and carefully towards the summit by the aid of the ornamental projections on the spire. Shortly afterwards he was followed by another man, and in the course of a few minutes both reached the top in safety.

The object of this perilous ascent was for the purpose of fixing our national ensign upon the top of the cross, which is ten feet in height, making a total altitude of three hundred and forty-four feet. The flag, which is a new and beautiful one, is thirty feet in length by twenty in width, and from its great size and immense elevation will be visible for many miles around.

The trustees of the church have evinced a very patriotic spirit, and from the commencement of our national difficulties they had the Star Spangled Banner displayed from one of the loopholes in the spire, at an elevation of upwards of two hundred feet.

The name of the intrepid young man who has undertaken to perform the arduous and dangerous undertaking of placing the flag on the peak of the steeple is Thomas Davidson. He had arranged to reef the halyards at two o'clock, and before an assemblage of many thousand persons he ascended the steeple step by step until he reached the top. He there stood on the cross, placing his cap upon the top, amidst the cheers of the multitude. He came down in the same manner in which he ascended, and yesterday afternoon, at the same hour, he performed a similar feat on the steeple of St. Paul's church. To the cross on Trinity church spire he has fastened lanyards, in order that the banner may be raised thereon without again ascending it. No less than fifty different reefers had undertaken this job, and every one of them abandoned it, Davidson being the only one that has accomplished the desired office.

At the same time there were five flag staffs placed upon the revolutionary monument in the churchyard. Four of these were raised on staffs fastened on the corner pinacles of the monument, the staffs being thirty-five feet high, while the staff in the centre is forty feet in height, and when placed in position it will be at an elevation of nearly one hundred feet from the ground.

The eagle perched on the top of the centre pinacle will not be removed, but it will be covered by the folds of the American flag—a fit position to be occupied by the emblem of liberty.

The ascent to the pinacle of the spire on St. Paul's church was not as successful as that on the Trinity church, owing to the drizzling rain that fell while Davidson was on the top to his elevated position; as fast as the rain fell it froze on the ball, and the consequence was that up to this point he could ascend and no farther. This morning at nine o'clock the feat of ascension will be repeated and probably with success.

RAISING THE STARS AND STRIPES AT THE CLINTON STREET SYNAGOGUE.

A large American flag, twenty feet long and fifteen feet wide, and made of beautiful silk, was hoisted yesterday from the roof of the Jewish synagogue in Clinton street, with appropriate ceremonies.

FLAG RAISING AT THE BROOME STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The national flag will be displayed from the tower of the First Baptist church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, this afternoon, at four o'clock, with appropriate exercises.

THE DEFENCE FUND.

The bank subscription thus far amounts to $547,000. The Comptroller has to-day issued to the banks which have not yet sent in their subscriptions a circular, of which the enclosed is a copy:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1861.

SIR—The Common Council of this city having by an ordinance appropriated the sum of one million dollars "in aid of the defence of the national Union," and authorized the borrowing of that sum upon the bonds of the Corporation, payable on May 1, 1862, with interest at 6 per cent, the same to be expended under the direction of the "Union Defence Committee," a subscription list has been opened at this office for said bonds.

Will you have the kindness to inform me at your earliest convenience how much we may count on from your bank towards making up the amount desired for this patriotic purpose. Very respectfully,

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE DEPARTED SOLDIERS.

We received the following communication, asking for instruction how to proceed in order to get assistance for the families of such of those who have gone to the wars:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Can you inform numerous suffering families of our absent Volunteers, where they can apply for relief, from the funds so liberally subscribed by our citizens for their benefit? There are many cases of real suffering; and, it would seem that while the husband and father have answered so promptly their country's call, something practical should be done for the helpless ones left behind.

RELIEF.

The following list of names will show those parties to to whom they must apply for aid:—

Applications must be made either to the Alderman of the Ward or a member of the Ward Committee.

Ward		
1	N. Dimond,	James Cruikshank.
2	A. J. Williamson,	Wm. Miner.
3	Robert S. Gould,	Siro Delmonico.
4	Richard French,	Henry [illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Saml S. Wyckoff,	John [illegible]
6	John Clancy,	Owen W. Brennan.
7	Wilson Small,	Wm. D. Murphy.
8	Wm. Tucker,	Francis Fleet.
9	John Groshon,	James M. Booth.
10	Elijah F. Purdy,	Robert M. Field.
11	Charles Metzger,	Abner Mills.
12	James Davis,	David Jackson.
13	Thos. Kennedy,	James H. Cook.
14	Henry P. West,	Henry Von Senden.
15	John Bridge,	John B. Ryer.
16	Wash. Smith,	A. A. Denman.
17	A. Eickoff,	Wm. Truslow.
18	Abm. S. Hewitt,	James Kelly.
19	Rev. D. Moulton,	Bryan McCahill.
20	Oliver Charlick,	Wm. R. Stewart.
21	S. P. Russell,	Almon W. Griswold.
22	Fred'k Kapp,	A. W. Lyon.

ADVANCE YOUR MITE.

The Committee on Collections and Subscriptions, to provide a fund for the equipment and comfort of our brave volunteers, ask for funds from those who are able and have not subscribed. This appeal should be immediately answered. The treasury of the United States is not in condition to meet these great necessities.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL WAR FUND.

During the sitting of the Brooklyn Common Council last evening, Alderman Strong, in view of the expiring of the present Board to-day, moved for a suspension of the rules, and that it be resolved that the Commission appointed to superintend the expenditure of the fund for equipping volunteers and assisting their families, be directed to furnish a detailed statement of their acts to the Board this evening, to which time the Board shall stand adjourned on rising. Alderman Dayton and some other members of the commission objected to the resolution, on the ground that it would be impossible to prepare a statement at so early a period; whereupon a debate lasting an hour and a half ensued, of rather a personal nature, between Aldermen Strong and Dayton, at the end of which the resolution was carried by a vote of nine to eight.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS AND THE WAR.—On Thursday the Board of Supervisors for Kings county, [illegible] business, received unanimously to appropriate, among other things, $[illegible] in equipping volunteers and to su[illegible] a sum not exceeding $50,000 to [illegible] carrying the war. They also passed a [illegible] to support their families [illegible] the salaries and leave the appointments open, of such of the officers as may volunteer.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The administration seem determined to place in commission every available vessel in the service as quickly as possible. Thursday the removal of the housing from over the sailing frigate Potomac, which has been lying out in the stream for some time, was commenced. As soon as the R. R. Cuyler, which is now in the dry dock, is taken out, the Potomac will take her place, and after undergoing a thorough repair, will be rigged, armed and fitted for sea. She is the only remaining vessel-of-war in the Navy Yard the services of which can be rendered available.

The Potomac is a fifty gun frigate of 1,726 tons burthen, and was built at Washington in the year 1821.

The other vessels-of-war remain in the yard, and the work on them is going on as briskly as ever, with the exception of the Wabash, which is completed. The two smart little propellers, the Resistance and the Reliance, which had been lying out in the stream, were placed alongside the wharf yesterday. Each is to be armed with a six and a twelve pounder. It is said that Captain William Budd, of the Coast Survey, is to be placed in command of one.

We append a table of the vessels already in use and soon to be used for blockading purposes, together with the armament of each:—

SCREW FRIGATES.

Vessels.	Guns.	Where.	Time required to finish.
Niagara	12	Home squadron.	—
Roanoke	40	New York	2 weeks.
Minnesota	40	Boston	Ready.
Wabash	40	New York	Ready.
Colorado	40	Boston	Nearly r'y.
Total	172		

SAILING FRIGATES.

Potomac	50	New York	4 weeks.
St. Lawrence	50	Philadelphia	3 weeks.
Santee	50	Portsmouth	5 weeks.
Sabine	50	Home squadron.	—
Total	200		

STEAM SLOOPS OF WAR.

Brooklyn	25	Home squadron.	—
Mississippi (side wheel)	11	Boston	Ready.
Powhatan (side wheel)	11	Home squadron.	—
Pawnee	4	Home squadron.	—
Pocahontas	5	Home squadron.	—
Pensacola	19	Washington	6 months.
Total	75		

STEAM GUNBOATS.

Wyandot	5	Home squadron.	—
Mohawk	8	Home squadron.	—
Crusader	10	Home squadron.	—
Water Witch	3	Philadelphia	—
Michigan	1	Erie, Pa	—
Total	27		

SAILING SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

Savannah	24	New York	8 days.
Jamestown	22	Philadelphia	2 weeks.
Vincennes	20	Boston	4 weeks.
Marion	16	Portsmouth	6 weeks.
Dale	16	Philadelphia	8 weeks.
Preble	16	Boston	2 weeks.
St. Louis	20	Home squadron.	—
Cumberland	24	Home squadron.	—
Macedonian	22	Home squadron.	—
Total	180		

BRIGS.

Bainbridge	6	Boston	Ready.
Perry	6	Home squadron.	—
Total	12		

MERCHANT STEAMERS CONVERTED INTO GUNBOATS.

Monticello	3	Home squadron.	—
Quaker City	4	Home squadron.	—
Yankee	2	Home squadron.	—
Huntsville	3	New York	Ready.
Dawn	2	New York	Ready.
Mount Vernon	3	New York	Near ready
R. R. Cuyler	7	New York	Near ready
Keystone State	3	Home squadron.	—
Montgomery	3	New York	Fitting.
Daylight	2	New York	To fit.
Penguin	3	New York	To fit.
Albatross	3	New York	To fit.
Reliance	brass 2	New York	Fitting.
Resolute	brass 2	New York	Fitting.
South Carolina	4	Boston	Fitting.
S. R. Spalding	4	Boston	Fitting.
Total	50		

RECAPITULATION.

	Guns.
Screw frigates	172
Sailing frigates	200
Steam sloops-of-war	75
Steam gunboats	27
Sailing sloops-of-war	180
Brigs	12
Merchant steamers converted	50
Grand total	716

There may be some more steamers fitting out at other Navy Yards as gunboats, of which we have no knowledge.

ACTIVITY IN THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 2d inst. says:—Over one thousand men are now employed day and night at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, in fitting out vessels ordered for immediate service. The Phineas Sprague, chartered by the government, will soon be ready. Her name has been changed to the Flag, and she will be commanded by Lieutenant Sartora. The steamer built by Cramp & Son for a company in Havana, has been named the Union. She will be commanded by Captain Goldsborough, and it is thought she will be the first steamer to leave the yard. The steamtugs Hero and Reaney are also being altered to suit the purposes of the government. The Saint Lawrence and Jamestown have nearly all their stores aboard; and by the time the list of officers for these vessels is made up they will be ready for service. Gunner Cope and Mr. Lozier, sailmaker, were ordered yesterday to report themselves on board the Mississippi at Boston. A detachment of about forty marines were also sent yesterday to the same place, and a detachment of seamen were sent to Perrysville, to act in conjunction with a number sent about ten days since. The body of Pierson, Sergeant of Marines, who was drowned in the dock some two weeks since, was recovered, and an inquest held by the Coroner. A verdict of "Accidentally drowned" was rendered.

THE TREASON CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE REBEL COMMANDER OF FORT PULASKI UNDER EXAMINATION.

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 2d instant has the following report of his examination before the United States District Attorney:—

United States District Attorney Colley opened the case by stating the particulars of the arrest. He read the following letter, which he had received from an aide-de-camp of Major General Patterson.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1861.

SIR—Under the authority of Major General Patterson, C. A. Greiner, who commanded Fort Pulaski, Savannah harbor, after it was seized by the rebels, and was prominent in its attack, has been arrested in this city, and is now held at the Marshal's office. He has admitted all the facts. I presume he had better be handed over to the civil power. The General, however, is ready to hear your suggestions, in regard to the matter. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CRAIG BIDDLE.

GEO. A. COFFEY, Esq., United States District Attorney.

Mr. Dougherty said the defence denied the allegations set forth in the letter of Major Biddle, but he had no objections, of course, to the reading of the letter.

Lieut. James S. Harmer—I was with Captain McMullin when he accompanied Mr. Greiner; Mr. Greiner commenced by saying that the country was in a terrible condition; he first asked where the orders came from, and I don't think the captain gave him any definite answer; he then got talking about the state of the country, and the captain changed the conversation by asking him if he was not at Fort Pulaski; he said yes, he was with a company at that time, and that he staid there until it was handed over to the State authorities.

Wm. H. Johnson sworn—I live in Frankford; on last New Year's day I was on board of the United States revenue cutter J. C. Dobbin, in the Savannah river; I was a prisoner there on the 22d day of January; I was on the wharf at Fort Pulaski between four and five o'clock; the cutter was seized on the night of the 1st of January; I was second quartermaster on the cutter; I do not know who seized the vessel—that is to say, they were dressed in citizens' clothes; the centors were armed with revolvers and muskets; [illegible] were placed in irons except the captain and first lieutenant.

Question—What did they say when they came on board?

Witness—They said they came to take the vessel in the name of the State of Georgia; there were, I think, forty or sixty of them; when we were put in irons they mounted a gun amidships, as it was dark and raining, and they could not sail; they raised the Palmetto flag and saluted it; after the salute they got the cutter under way, and when opposite Fort Jackson they got the vessel aground; we were there two hours, until the tide floated us off; we met the steamer State of Georgia a short time afterward; we had the Palmetto flag still flying, and those on the steamer ran up the Stars and Stripes; some on our ship wanted to salute the American flag, but others did not want it done; when we got past them about one hundred yards we fired a gun, not shotted; when we got near an English vessel the men on board the cutter fired three guns; they ran the vessel ashore in sight of Fort Pulaski; we laid there all night, until five o'clock the next day; some on board wanted to scuttle the vessel, and others to blow her up; at the fort I saw troops landed from two steamers; they took two pieces of artillery and some powder; I went ashore in the afternoon at the wharf, after being released from my imprisonment; I see a man in this room who was there at the time; I took him to be an officer, but not the leader. (The witness here laid his hand on Mr. Greiner's shoulder, saying, "This is the man.")

The hearing was then adjourned.

KENTUCKY.

HENRY CLAY SPEAKS THROUGH HIS SON.

Thomas H. Clay, in a letter addressed to the inhabitants of Fayette county, endeavors to show that secession would be the ruin of Kentucky by the destruction of her slave property. In conclusion he says:—

I would say respectfully to the Governor of our Commonwealth, beware. You dare not take one step toward revolution without the approbation of our people. You cannot constitutionally call a convention. Should you attempt it, the judgment of an indignant and outraged people will rest upon you forever.

A VOICE FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

The Lexington *Observer and Reporter* says:—

A gentleman of this city, just returned from the mountains, brings cheering accounts of the great Union feeling there prevailing. As an instance of it, he relates that the Lieutenant Governor, Thomas F. Porter, had an appointment to speak in Whitley county, which he undertook to fulfill, and when the hour arrived he appeared upon a balcony to proceed, when the crowd below and near the Court House ran up the Stars and Stripes, gave three three cheers and dispersed, leaving the honorable orator "alone in his glory." The mountains, says our informant, are well nigh a unit against secession.

The Difficulties in Dr. Cheever's Church.

AN EX-PARTE CONVENTION—SPECIFICATIONS OF COMPLAINTS.

On Thursday a convention of Congregational ministers from churches in New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and other States, assembled in Clinton Hall by invitation of a committee, appointed by the minority members of the Church of the Puritans in Union square. Over fifty ministers were in attendance, and on motion Rev. Dr. Sturtevant, of Jacksonville, Ill., was elected moderator. The conference was held in the rooms of the Geographical Society. After devotional exercises were engaged in, the following specifications were submitted by the minority for the consideration of the council.

First—The course and action of the Church of the Puritans in seeking aid from Christians in Great Britain, thus making the church a dependent on the bounty of foreigners.

Second—The course of the church in the trial of Mr. Charles Abernethy.

Third—The course of the church in respect to its rules and by laws; the undersigned claiming that these rules and by laws have been repeatedly disregarded by the majority, and that on the violation of them, the minority have been oppressed and deprived of their just rights.

Fourth—The course and conduct of the church in the admission of Mr. Thomas J. Hall to membership.

Fifth—The course of the Presidential committee and of the church in establishing and sustaining new, and, as the subscribers believe, unscriptural tests in regard to the admission of members, and the refusing admission to applicants unless they consent to pledge themselves to act with the dominant party in party measures in the church.

Sixth—The general course and conduct of the church in regard to its internal affairs, and towards the Congregational body, its ministers and churches.

Seventh—Whether the best interests of the Society and Church of the Puritans, and the cause of Christ, as represented by the Congregational body, as well as the general cause of religion in this city, do not require that the present pastoral relations existing between the church and Rev. George B. Cheever be dissolved.

Eighth—As to the action of the church in summarily suspending the following named persons who were among the applicants for a mutual council, to wit:—E. W. Chester, Charles Abernethy, C. B. Harvey, George H. White, Thomas Rigbey and Joel Blackmer, without any form of charges or complaint being made, or any intimation of trial.

Ninth—It will also be respectfully submitted to the Council whether the interests of the Christian church do not require that the fellowship of the churches be withdrawn from the Church of the Puritans, and it be declared no longer in connection with the Congregational body.

It is said that the majority of the members of the Church of the Puritans ignore the action of the Council.

The Council resumed its session on Friday, and proceeded to discuss the specifications in detail, the first of which was Miss Johnstone's mission to England to raise funds for the support of Dr. Cheever's church. The minority maintained that this lady went under a kind of commercial contract made with the Cheever wing of the church, when in reality the church did not need any help from England.

The second specification pertains to the trial of Charles Abernethy, in which it is alleged that the charges made against him were for partisan purposes; that he was suspended without trial, and contrary to the rules of the church.

The third specification was passed over, and the fourth, pertaining to the conduct of the church in admitting Thos. J. Hall to membership, discussed. The fifth, eighth and the ninth points were also canvassed at length, the sixth and seventh having been passed over. All the facts in the case having been submitted, Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, counsel for the minority, proceeded in an able argument to sum up the questions at issue.

At the conclusion of Dr. Bacon's speech the Convention adjourned till Saturday. It is highly probable that all the specifications will be confirmed by the council.

Personal Intelligence.

Judge Smalley, of Vermont, is stopping at the Brevoort House.

Senator E. D. Baker and wife, of Oregon; Dr. Ogden and Mr. Blanchard, of California, and S. H. Lee, of New York, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

King Campbell and Robert Pomeroy, of Pittsfield, Mass., and C. W. Thinghast and wife, of Troy, N. Y., are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. T. Bigelow Lawrence and F. Waterman, of Boston; William Pills, of Philadelphia; J. F. Winslow, of Troy; Judge Nelson, of Cooperstown, and Rev. Walker Mitchell and wife, of Stamford, Conn., are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain J. Maury, of the steamship Adriatic; Captain Thomas Wright, of Texas; Captain W. O. Stevens, of Dunkirk; A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska; W. A. Albright, of St. Louis; W. T. Arkam, of Cincinnati; Robert Cross and Richard Price, of Philadelphia, and W. Macfarlane, of Bombay, E. I., are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Lott Morrill, of Maine; ex-Gov. G. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Capt. O. Winger, Capt. W. Howard, Capt. Martin, R. H. Lamson and W. Forett, of the United States Navy; Capt. Hoyt and Mrs. Thompson, of Key West; Rev. Mr. Powers, of Halifax; Charles Heidsieck, of France; Mrs. Bicod, of Amsterdam; Capt. Shuttleworth, Capt. Graham and Ben Frank, of Washington; Dr. D. L. Rogers, of Florida; P. Dorsheimer and wife, of Buffalo; H. K. Horton and J. Fay, of Boston; E. Meredith, of Philadelphia; Lieut. Col. Keyes and R. Craft, of the United States army, and Mrs. Washington and family, of Schenectady, are stopping at the Astor House.

List of Americans registered at Messrs. Lherbette Kane & Co.'s, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, up to April 19:—Clarkson P. Potter and family, J. C. Berard, C. C. Thompson, A. Van Bergen, C. L. Sharpstein, Rev. R. B. Van Kleek and lady, R. B. Van Kleek, Jr., W. A. Cooper, Mrs. T. Chapman, H. Levy, Eugene Jarressay, W. H. Wolfe, P. T. Chassin, of New York; J. S. Silva, W. J. Swann, T. F. Bessen, S. Bessen, W. M. Reylis, W. M. Suddard, of Philadelphia; L. H. Norris, of Rhode Island; C. F. W. Brown, of Salem; A. A. Selcon and lady, of San Francisco; W. H. Mason, of Buffalo.

List of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s, London, to 6th of April, 1861—R. W. Warrington, M. D., Long Island, N. Y.; P. Osborn, New York; Hon. A. S. Beers, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. A. Bigelow, Boston; John S. Wright, Rhode Island; Edward Davison, New York; W. J. R. Evans, Boston; P. F. Andre, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Francis Peabody, Salem, Mass.; L. Ward Smith, Western New York; H. S. Blanchard, Boston; John T. Howard, New York; Henry Stephens, Vermont; John P. Baragwanath, New York; Mrs. and Miss La Gare, George M. Prentiss, Worcester, Mass.; Col. James W. Ripley, United States army; Frederick Billings, San Francisco; C. P. C. Billings, Boston; Val. P. Shaffner, Kentucky; R. T. Brown, New York; Sheppard Homans, New York.

Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s, London, from 6th to 20th of April, 1861—J. S. Silver, Philadelphia; J. A. B. Stone, Michigan; Jno. R. Sarpy, St. Louis; F. R. Miles, Trenton, N. J.; John A. Cross, Alabama; —— Hart and lady, Mississippi; W. G. Preston, Boston; B. Lamb, Boston; Geo. P. Sanford, New York; Edward H. House, New York; Henry Neill, New York; Geo. A. Hall, Louisiana; O. A. Hamilton, New York; G. W. Flagg, Cincinnati; Charles Brown, O. B. Clapp, —— Clapp, Americans from Australia; Edward Deane, New York; E. P. Hammond, Vernon, Ct.; M. S. Stilz, Manchester; R. M. Hoe, New York; Henry Tarner, Jamaica, L. I.; F. Grafton, Albany, N. Y.; John Turnbull, Tennessee; V. Burch, Chicago; Julius Mayer, Fr. Ashers, New York; Alfred Tucks, Baltimore; John J. Janagan, Orange county, N. Y.; Jas. W. Patterson, Philadelphia; L. F. Fabre, New Orleans; John Nash, James Trainor, New York; Samuel Madlock, Boston; Robert Sands, Boston; John Van Gilder, Cincinnati; Reuben Walton, Michigan; Alexander W. Thayer, Boston.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship City of Manchester—Isaac S. Lock, E. McDonald, Henry Richardson, M. Orr[illegible], Mrs Bygate, Miss Fenton, Madame Jemczkow, [illegible] Hinmot, Miss J. Kat[illegible], Lieut. Col. Hardie, Miss S. [illegible], James Cay, E. Butler, R. J. Ri[illegible]mond, W. Whitaker, Aug. Bollock, James Malcolm, John [illegible]alanan, Joseph Beaumont, Miss Emma Beaumont, John [illegible]dalcatrie, John Rouldhoun—and 499 in the steerage.

HAVANA—Steamship Adriatic—Hugh Warson, H. B. Glenville, Mr Fay, Mr [illegible] and lady, Mrs Packwood, Mr Packwood, J. H. McKim, E. [illegible] Fellows and two daughters, Mr Forsee and two sisters, [illegible] C. Hung, Capt T. Waesara, Heber Sudden—and 459 in the steerage.

LIVERPOOL—Steamer Arabia at Boston. Mr G. G. C. Duncan, Mrs Duncan, Miss Duncan, Mr R. T. [illegible]prague, [illegible] Sprague, Miss Orrand, Miss Henderson, Miss Rodes, Mr Abbott, Mrs Abbott, Miss [illegible] Schaendean, [illegible] Daniel Knight, Captain H. Cock, Master Charles Cook,