THE INSURRECTION.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

the daily newspapers of the city of New York, and a corps should be transmitted to all the officers of the ship. A. DORIES, Chairman.
W. H. MAHONY, Secretary pro tem.

OPERATIONS IN THE POTOMAC.

FROM FORT TOBACCO CORRESPONDENCE.

FORT TOBACCO, Potomac River, May 26, 1861.

Visit to Mathias Point—Arrival of a Troop Regiment—How the Fleet Was Received—False Statements in the Northern Papers—The Battle Another at Fiery Point—Secession sentiment in Maryland—Sympathy of a Maryland Man for Virginia Secessionists—Valuable Information by an Baltimore Captain—How the Florida Secured the News of the capture of Alexandria and the Murder of Colonel Ellsworth, &c., &c.

It was my intention to add something in my last relative to a hasty visit I was able to pay to Fortress Monroe, but no sooner had I stepped on board the Thomas Freeborn then anchor was weighed, and I barely had time to conclude what I had written in an envelope, and send it on board the flag ship to be mailed there.

On landing outside the fort, between the beach and the Rip-Raps Hotel, the first object that struck my attention were the white tents of the Green Mountain boys. The scene was one of great liveliness, for the soldiers were preparing dinner, and the men—tall, robust fellows—were moving about as busy as bees. Our party, consisting of Dr. Moore, the surgeon of our flotilla, Mr. Bogart, Master's Mate of the Resource, and myself, paid a visit to the officers' quarters of a Troy regiment, where we were most hospitably treated. The kindness of our reception was perhaps enhanced by the fact of our doctor being a Troy man, and personally known to most of the officers. And here it is worthy of remark that each visiter showed at once his professional bias. Dr. Moore's first inquiry, after asking after old friends, was the situation and condition of the hospital, to which he was conducted, while your correspondent could only be satisfied after he had secured for said obtained two copies of the Herald of the day previous for each of which the modest little sum of ten cents was at first asked, but was reduced one-half by the accommodating vender, on hearing that the purchaser was an attache of the Herald.

This indispensable business disposed of, your correspondent started off, in company with Mr. Richard D. Myles, to see the sights. It was soon apparent that the Rip-Raps, which, by the way, is kept by a brother of Wilkes, of Washington, has been completely turned into a barracks, and that the apartments which I saw filled with dashing beaux and handsome belles when I visited Old Point Comfort last year, as a passenger on the great Eastern, now resound with the tread of martial feet and the loud word of command. Among other noted celebrities, I fell in with Professor Grant, the calcium light man, of New York, who is about to place his celebrated light in the lantern of the Old Point Comfort Lighthouse. To this gentleman, Mr. Myles, who is an agent of Kimberly & Co., of Baltimore, the enterprising purveyors to the troops at Fortress Monroe, and Mr. Willard, I am indebted for facilities for obtaining information, but which my short stay prevented me from benefiting by to any extent. Through their direction, however, I was enabled to find out your regular correspondent within the fort, and to ascertain from him that he would furnish full particulars of the landing of the second New York regiment of Troy, which arrived there that morning in the steamer James Adger, from New York. All I can say about them is, that I was standing at the entrance to the hotel when the troops marched past, when shout after shout of welcome was sent up along the entire line. Of course your New York reporters have informed you that they are a fine body of men, and able to give a good account of themselves should they meet the enemy face to face.

In the course of a short conversation I had with Mr. Myles, he informed me that after the first troops had arrived at Annapolis, his principals, Kimberly & Co., sent him there to see if he could put into operation same plan for provisioning the soldiers at that place. In this mission Mr. Myles was perfectly successful. The next case was to furnish food for the troops that had been thrown into Fortress Monroe, and who were in an almost starving condition. Mr. Myles proceeded to Washington, where he saw Thomas Dimond, and after encountering a great many obstacles, he devised a plan, which has been successfully carried out, for supplying the troops, and even the shipping, with all sorts of provisions, embracing fresh meat and fish, from Baltimore. In fact, it was at the butcher's stall I obtained the copies of the Herald, showing that the supply of physical and intellectual food is most pleasantly combined.

I am told—for I have not been able to see for myself—that the Norfolk papers represent the result of the fight between the Sewall's Point battery and the Star, on Sunday last, as resulting in no further harm to the rebels than a slight injury to one man, from the recoil of a cannon. Lieutenant Braine told an officer of the Freeborn that he himself saw a man blown up clear into the air by the bursting of a shell from the Star. This shows what little reliance can be placed on Southern accounts of any conflict between themselves and the government forces.

My impressions, as stated in my last, were correct. The Potomac is to be the cruising ground of the flying flotilla, according to the plan foreshadowed. At six o'clock yesterday morning we anchored off Piney Point, on the Maryland side, about two hundred yards from the beach. There is a lighthouse on the point, and two or three houses a little to the right. A boat was sent ashore from the Freeborn to make inquiries at the lighthouse, and the officer in charge returned with the Hibernian information that the man who kept the lighthouse was a woman. Shortly after a small dugout with two masts, managed by a solitary man, came alongside. He was a tall, swarthy specimen of humanity, who at first was rather shy of answering questions; but he afterwards became more communicative. He said, at first, that he had not given the secession movement much thought, and that he cared very little for either one side or the other. On being pushed, however, he declared himself to be for the Union, and added that the people in his neighborhood were of the same way of thinking, now. "But how is it further up?" it was asked. "What do you think of the Baltimore affair?" "Well," he replied, "I'm agin mobs, any how, and from any side; but that attack on the military was not sanctioned by the authorities." He was further questioned whether the member from his district went to the meeting of the Legislature at Frederick. He answered in the affirmative, but added that he did not know how he voted, "for," said he, "we don't get the newspapers down here away." In regard to the feeling on the Virginia side, he declared, by J—s, that they were afraid to go over. He said the people over there had, some time since, captured a Marylander in a "pung" and brought him over to the Maryland side, in charge of a Lieut. Blackwell, he thought was his name, but the man had been treated so d—d bad by the secessionists that the Marylanders cleared out the whole party who had brought him over. Pointing to a large house on shore, the man said it belonged, as did the whole beach, to a gentleman of Baltimore, who used it as a summer watering place; but it was not likely he would visit it this year. In fact, most of the people in the neighborhood had quitted. Warming with his subject, he began to abuse the secessionists, saying that, on their account, "a fellow couldn't get nothing to do," he being a carpenter by trade. Fish he declared to be scarce, expressing his conviction that they had seceded too. Here our visiter left us, declining a glass of whiskey, which he said he never touched, an instance of abstinence rather rare in these diggins.

Lieuts. Budd, of the Resolute, and Mygatt, of the Reliance, now came on board the Freeborn, when a simple code of signals was arranged for the flotilla. While this was in progress, two small fore and aft schooners were discerned coming down the river, and Lieut. Budd was sent off in chase. He soon returned, towing one of the schooners, and reported that the other had nothing on board. The one captured was loaded with fish. The captain accompanied Lieutenant Budd on board. He was a tall, sinewy man, of an honest cast of countenance, and answered the questions put to him in a ready, straightforward manner. He produced his papers, which were all right, showing that he was bound from Georgetown to Baltimore, to which port his vessel belonged; but as he gave much valuable information, which he said would induce the secessionists to shoot him as dead as a mackerel if they ever knew he had done so, it would not be just to name him or his vessel. He said there was an intention to erect a battery at Mathias Point, opposite Port Tobacco, and that the works were already commenced; and he gave minute directions how to go within range without getting on shore, as also how to find the channel to Port Tobacco. He also pointed out on the chart the precise spot where the battery has been erected, a short distance within the mouth of Aquia Creek. The battery, he says, mounts several guns, two of which are rifled, and seem to be as large as those on the Freeborn. He added that it was not true that a battery was being erected at the White House. To a question, whether guns and munitions of war were constantly sent over to Virginia from the Maryland side, he replied by putting his finger on the very spot where such articles are usually sent from, and indicated the route across the river, in a diagonal direction, about ten miles far ther up on the Maryland side to the battery at Aquia Creek, in Virginia.

The information of this man was so very valuable, and his knowledge of the shores and inlets on both sides of the Potomac so extensive, that our Commodore desired to engage him as a pilot on the spot; but unfortunately he had nobody on board his vessel to take her to Baltimore, his crew consisting principally of negroes. He, however, engaged to proceed overland to Washington, on reaching Baltimore, and join the flotilla there, if we should happen to be up so far, or seek it further down the river; and, after having his papers properly endorsed, he took his leave, when the flotilla weighed anchor and was soon standing up the river for Mathias Point.

Thus far I had written, when the steamer Anacostia, from Washington, bound to the mouth of the Potomac, for the purpose of towing a vessel up to Washington, came within hail, and imparted the intelligence of the capture of Alexandria by the government troops, attended by the lamentable death of Colonel Ellsworth, who was shot by a hotel keeper while hauling down the secession flag. This piece of information has caused the greatest excitement among the flotilla.

On nearing Mathias Point, the Freeborn kept as close in shore as was prudent, in reference to the shoal water, to reconnoitre—the Resolute and the Reliance having been left some distance behind on special duty, and the three schooners cast off and anchored. Glasses were in requisition, and something like a battery, with an embrasure, was discovered a little below the bluff. It turned out, however, to be nothing but a wood pile, and the embrasure was discovered to be nothing more than an opening in the midst. Thus the question of the existence of a battery at this place has been finally disposed of. The Reliance soon joined us, and we anchored for the night where we then were—between Port Tobacco and Mathias Point. A good watch was kept up on board both vessels all night, and everything in readiness to repel an attack, should one be made; but the night passed off in quietness, save a couple of musket shots heard from the Virginia shore. The Resolute is still present. We are yet at anchor, and making preparations to go on shore, to visiting contrabands on the Maryland side.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEMBROKE'S AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 29, 1861.

The steam gunboat Pembroke, from Fortress Monroe on the 26th inst., arrived here to-day. She brings a mail and several passengers, including refugees from the South, most of whom had to leave their entire property in the hands of the rebels.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW JERSEY.

THE THREE REGIMENTS CALLED FOR BY THE GOVERNMENT ENCAMPED AT TRENTON—DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS FROM HOBOKEN AND JERSEY CITY—PRESENTATION OF COLORS—LIST OF OFFICERS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

The call for three additional regiments by the government, from New Jersey, has been promptly responded to, and yesterday, but with two or three exceptions, every company was accepted by Governor Olden, and reported to the Adjutant General of Headquarters at Trenton. The quota from Hudson county left Jersey City yesterday noon, and reached Trenton at four P. M. They consisted of three companies—the National Guard and Hudson Guard, of Hoboken, and American Guard, of Jersey City. In Hoboken there was quite a display on the departure of the troops, probably such as they have never witnessed before. The two companies received orders to leave at nine A. M., and promptly to the hour both commands formed on Hudson street, right on Fifth. They were then handed over to the command of Col. William VanHouton, and under escort of the Fire Department, in command of Chief Engineer Samuel Rodgers. Also two fire companies from Hudson City and Bergen Hill, the Third regiment artillery and German Glee Clubs, they took up their line of march to the headquarters of Brigadier General James T. Hatfield, on Bloomfield street, where they were the recipients of a splendid set of colors which were manufactured by Messrs. Annin & Co., of Fulton street, at a cost of over $600. They consisted of one large American color, a State flag of blue silk, on one side the "coat of arms of the State of New Jersey," and on the other the "coat of arms of the United States." Accompanying them was a fine set of guide colors, beautifully decorated. They were the gift of a number of ladies of Hoboken, headed by Mrs. Stevens. About two thousand of the citizens of Hoboken, among them a large number of ladies, assembled to witness the presentation. Mrs. James T. Hatfield presented the colors. Stepping out in front of the troops with the colors upon each side, she addressed them as follows:—

Col. Van Houten—I have the honor as the representative of the ladies of Hoboken, of presenting to your regiment this stand of colors as a token of their sympathy with the cause in which you have enlisted. Prominent among them shines the emblem of freedom, the broad Stripes and bright Stars of our once happy Union, and wherever the starry ensign shall be unfurled, let it be a signal of victory to the sons of freedom and a signal of terror and death to the enemies of our country. Traitors have raised the impious arm of rebellion against the sacred standard. Is not the knowledge of this enough to arouse every lover of liberty? To our German patriots we would say, it is the flag of their adoption, the ensign of the land whose peaceful shores received them when they chose to leave their native lands, and sheltered them under its broad folds in the enjoyment of peaceful liberty. On the other you see embazoned the arms of our patriotic State and those of the United States, symbolical of the everlasting truth that New Jersey will ever be true to the Union. Side by side these standards and the soldiers of our city will go forth to the field of honor, and to preserve and perpetuate these institutions that have made us a proud nation. Under the leadership of the great chieftain of the age, our noble General Winfield Scott, we trust it will not be long before they will return to those who will watch their course with anxious and hopeful hearts, after having once more unfurled the Stars and Stripes, that shall triumphantly wave over the capital of every State, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Then, sir, accept these standards of the State and nation, and please express to these soldiers that the donors feel privileged to thus manifest their approbation of and sympathy with the cause which calls them forth to the arduous duties of the soldier's life. May the Almighty guide and protect them, and permit them once more to return to the bosoms of their families and friends.

Col. Van Houton, in reply, stated that on behalf of the First regiment he thanked the ladies for the very beautiful gift, that they would ever be proud to carry with them the colors that they had entrusted to their care. He assured them that when upon the battle field they would rally around them, and remember from whose hands they came; that they would strike down the arm that would be raised against it, or revenge any insult offered them. In concluding he hoped that the citizens of Hoboken would remember that there was yet another duty for them to perform, and that was to provide for the families of those who had taken up arms in defence of the State and Stripes.

The Rev. Mr. Harris then briefly addressed the troops, when the two companies opened ranks, and seven young ladies—Miss Hatfield, Miss Wood, Miss Allison, Miss Hankins, Miss Berbank and Miss Perry—marched down the ranks, and presented each member with a testament, at the conclusion they struck up the Star Spangled Banner, the troops and citizens uniting in singing. At eleven o'clock the companies wheeled into line, and headed by Dodworth's Band and their escort, marched to Jersey City, where they were joined by the American Guard at the depot. Here they embarked on board the cars and proceeded to Trenton, accompanied by Brigadier General Hatfield and Lieutenant Colonel Bohstedt, Major O'Neil, Adjutant Harrison, and Quartermaster Tage, of the First regiment, Hudson Brigade. The Guard reached Trenton about four o'clock, and were immediately sworn in by Adjutant General Stockton, Jr., in front of the State Capitol.

During the entire day troops from various sections of the State arrived in town, but owing to the arrangements not having been fully completed, some of the troops were quartered at the hotels. A portion, however, are at the camp ground, which is located about two miles from Trenton, and called Camp Olden. It is under command of the senior Colonel, W. R. Montgomery, and the men while in camp are to be subjected to the most vigorous drill and discipline. The following are the list of the field, staff and line officers of the three regiments as far as have been reported:—

FIRST REGIMENT.

Field and Staff Officers—Colonel, Wm. R. Montgomery; Lieutenant Colonel, Robert Mcallister; Major, David Hatfield; Quartermaster, Samuel Read; Assistant Surgeon, Chas. C. Gordon.

Company A—Captain, David Hatfield, promoted; First Lieutenant, John W. Brown.

Company B—Captain, Sylvester Van Sickle; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Tanturn.

Company C—Captain, William M. Birney; First Lieutenant, Samuel H. Parisen.

Company D—Captain, Valentine Mutchler; First Lieutenant, Henry A. McLaughlin.

Company E—Captain, Chas. N. Pelouze; First Lieutenant, Jas. B. Shields.

Company F—Captain, Enos Fouratt; First Lieutenant, David Thompson.

Company G—Captain, Alexander M. Way; First Lieutenant, Robert Boggs.

Company H—Captain, J. J. P. Mount; First Lieutenant, A. O. Evans.

Company I—Captain, C. Consmiller; First Lieutenant, — Herman.

Company K—Captain, Isaac H. Baker; First Lieutenant, J. B. Estringham.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Field and Staff Officers—Colonel, George W. McLaid; Lieutenant Colonel, Isaac M. Tucker; Major, Samuel L. Buck; Assistant Surgeon, Lewis W. Oakley; Adjutant, Joseph W. Plume; Quartermaster, William E. Sturgis.

Company A—Captain, James Wilson; First Lieutenant, Bradbury C. Chetwood.

Company B—Captain, Henry O. Ryerson; First Lieutenant, John A. Wildrick.

Company C—Captain, James N. Duffy; First Lieutenant, Garret Brady.

Company D—Captain, Albert Sigel; First Lieutenant, Edward Schmidt.

Company E—Captain, Charles Wiebecke; First Lieutenant, Ferdinand Stoll.

Company F—Captain, Aaron Young; First Lieutenant, Henry Vreeland.

Company G—Captain, James H. Close; First Lieutenant, Horatio Leonard.

Company H—Captain, Edwin Bishop; First Lieutenant, John F. Ward Crane.

Company I—Not reported.

Company K—Not reported.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Geo. W. Taylor, Colonel; Mark W. Collet, Major; Lorenzo L. Cox, Assistant Surgeon.

Company A—Captain, Henry W. Brown; First Lieutenant, John Roberts.

Company B—Captain, Henry Gibson; First Lieutenant, David Vickers.

Company C—Captain, Jos. F. Rowand; First Lieutenant, Daniel T. Buckley.

Company E—Captain, Edward L. Campbell; First Lieutenant, Wm. P. Roberson.

Company F—Captain, Jas. W. H. Stickney; First Lieutenant, Samuel T. Dubois.

Company D—Captain, Jas. G. Fitts; First Lieutenant, John J. Jones.

Company G—Captain, Peter F. Rogers; First Lieutenant, Richard D. Cook.

Company H—Not reported.

Company I—Not reported.

Company K—Not reported.

The Quartermaster's Department is very busy in making contracts and procuring all the necessary stores and camp equipments for the troops.

The Governor has not as yet appointed the Brigadier General who is to command the above troops, but it is understood that it will either be given to Adjutant General Stockton, Jr., or Brigadier General Hatfield. The latter has served about twenty years in the militia of the States of New York and New Jersey, and is considered an efficient officer.

The three regiments are to be fully armed and equipped by the 15th of June, and will then, no doubt, receive orders from the government to report to some station.

CANADIAN RESPECT FOR COL. ELLSWORTH.

The Detroit *Free Press* of May 28 says:—On the Queen's birthday the several fire companies of Chatham, C. W., left on the steamer Canadian for Port Huron and Sarnia. Upon arriving at Port Huron, Assistant Engineer David Walker, having just heard of the death of the gallant Col. Ellsworth, proposed, as a token of respect to the departed, that all present should raise their hats three times in solemn silence, which was done in a truly impressive manner.

THE ELLSWORTH TESTIMONIAL.

One dollar for the mother of brave Colonel Ellsworth, from EVA CANSMITH, Six years old.

THE BLOCKADE.

SEIZURE OF A BOSTON SHIP AT NEW ORLEANS.

BOSTON, May 29, 1861.

The ship Abolini, Capt. Smith, recently arrived at New Orleans, from Boston, has been seized by the rebel authorities.

THE MINNESOTA OFF FOR CHARLESTON.

The Minnesota sailed from Hampton Roads on the 25th for Charleston, S. C., to relieve the Niagara.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE BARK WINIFRED FROM HAMPTON ROADS.

The prize bark Winifred, Captain More, arrived on the 15th inst. in Hampton Roads by Flag Officer Silas H. Stringham, Commander in Chief of the blockading squadron, arrived at this port yesterday in charge of prize masters Flag Officer Elias M. Hale, and Charles S. Mitchell. The Winifred left Rio Janeiro on the 16th ult. and was bound for Hampton Roads when seized. Her log records experience of a heavy gale from N. E. on the 22d and 23d inst. in the Gulf of Hatteras, which lasted for twenty-four hours. She is owned in Richmond, Va., and is laden with a cargo of 4,200 bags of coffee. She was towed to this port by the United States steam transport Alabama, and was delivered over to the prize commissioners.

DISPOSITION OF PRIZES.

The disposition of all prizes seized under the blockade regulations has been for some time a subject of careful consideration with the Prize Commissioners and the District Attorney. Final arrangements have been made with respect thereto, as also with regard to the disposition of the mail matter which has for some time been accumulating at the Mail Lyceum at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Thomas Chisholm, Prize Master, returned yesterday, per Keystone State to the blockade station in Hampton Roads, being fully instructed as to his duty in respect to the prizes seized by the blockading vessels, and for some time lying under the protection of the guns of Fortress Monroe. The delay that has occurred in this matter has been a cause not only of dissatisfaction, but of considerable trouble and uncertainty. The remedy thus applied will give fresh impulse and activity to our cruisers along the coast.

INTERESTING FROM RHODE ISLAND.

OUR PROVIDENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, May 28, 1861.

Inauguration at Newport—Grand Display—Popularity of Governor Sprague—The Second Rhode Island Regiment—What Will Become of Newport? &c.

"Election" in Rhode Island means inauguration. I mean the May election at Newport, which is so celebrated for its parades, ceremonies and festivities. To-day this election or inauguration has been celebrated, and we have had "one of the times"—not so loud and cheerful and crowded a time as we have had on some former occasions, but a very good time nevertheless.

Governor Sprague and most of the members of the Legislature went down from this city yesterday afternoon in the steamer Perry. Enough of our citizens accompanied them to fill the boat. Another boat load went down this morning. Thousands went from other parts of the State by other conveyances, and this morning old Newport seemed nearly running over. A great many carriages were in the streets, and the sidewalks were crowded with men and women.

Our young Governor, you will remember, arrived home from Washington, whither he had gone with our First regiment, only a few days ago. He is immensely popular with all classes of our people, and his advent in Newport was hailed with great enthusiasm and a salute from Fort Wolcott. In the evening he was called upon by Commander Rodgers, of the Old Ironsides (now lying in Newport harbor), and a large number of civilians.

This morning a procession was formed in the usual order, the Governor and his aids and the members of the Legislature forming a conspicuous feature, and marched through several streets to the State House, a fine band and a company of artillery acting as escort. Arrived there, the members were qualified, and the two houses re-elected their old officers. No changes were made or attempted.

Then the two houses met in grand committee, appointed a committee to count the votes for State officers and adjourned for dinner. In the afternoon they met again, and the counting committee reported. The State officers were "engaged" as follows:—Governor, William Sprague; Lieutenant Governor, Samuel G. Arnold; Secretary of State, John R. Bartlett; Attorney General, Walter S. Burges; General Treasurer, Samuel A. Parker.

When the announcement of each vote was made, proclamation of the election was made by the town Sergeant of Newport from the balcony of the State House, and a salute was fired from the parade, just in front. This ceremony over, the grand committee rose and the two houses adjourned until to-morrow. When the announcement of Governor Sprague's election was made the cheering was immense. It ran from crowd to crowd on the main street, and extended for nearly a mile. The Legislature will remain in session until Friday night, and an important part of its work will be the election of sheriffs, clerks of courts, notaries, &c. Very few changes will be made.

Our Second regiment, enlisted for three years, will be ready to march some time next week. The only difficulty in organizing it arises from the fact that we have nineteen companies, where only ten are wanted. We could say "No" to the privates well enough; but there are nineteen captains, who have labored hard to get up and drill their companies, and who will insist upon having commissions. I may as well tell the plain truth—that four-fifths of all those who have volunteered have done so, not because they are itching for a fight, but because they have nothing to do at home.

Business is very dull here, and seems to be growing duller. We are expecting that all, or nearly all, our cotton mills will stop. Our vessels are already idle at the wharves, and most mechanical business is dragging out a miserable existence. But our farmers are planting every acre, and we hope to keep the wolf from the door. Nearly all our volunteers are mechanics, operatives and merchants' clerks.

What poor old Newport will do this summer I do not know. The Southerners will not come, and as a consequence the New Yorkers and Philadelphians will not come. The Naval Academy will not support the hotels, and indeed I doubt if more than one or two of them are opened. The town will groan like a stranded ship.

THE OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS AND THE WAR.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, in Philadelphia, is still divided in its opinions concerning the duty of the church in this crisis. On the 25th inst. two reports were presented from the Committee on the State of the Country.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The committee on the state of the country and the duty of the church touching the present alarming crisis in our public affairs, respectfully offer the following report, which was adopted with but one dissenting vote, and ordered to be submitted to the General Assembly:—

Gratefully acknowledging the distinguished bounty and care of Almighty God towards this favored land, and also recognizing our obligation to submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, this General Assembly adopt the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That in view of the present agitated and unhappy condition of this country, Monday, the 1st day of July next, be hereby set apart as a day of prayer throughout our bounds, and that on that day ministers and people are called upon humbly to confess and bewail our national sins, to offer our thanks to the Father of rights for his abundant and undeserved goodness to us as a nation, to seek His guiding and blessing upon our rulers and their counsels, as well as upon the Congress then about to assemble, and implore him in the name of Jesus Christ, the great High Priest of the Christian profession, to turn away His anger from us and speedily restore to us the blessings of a safe and honorable peace.

Resolved, That the members of this General Assembly, in the spirit of that Christian patriotism which the Scriptures enjoin, and which has always characterized this church, do hereby acknowledge and declare their obligation, so far as in them lies, to maintain the constitution of these United States, in the full exercise of all its legitimate powers, to preserve our beloved Union unimpaired, and to restore its inestimable blessings to every portion of the land.

Resolved, That in the present distracted state of the country this Assembly, representing the whole church, feel bound to abstain from any further declaration, in which all our ministers and members, faithful to the constitution and standards of the church, might not be able conscientiously and safely to join, and therefore, out of regard as well to the interest of our beloved country as to those of the church, the Assembly adopt this minute as the deliverance of the church.

DR. MUSGRAVE, in offering the report, made some explanatory remarks. Dr. Spring's resolutions had been modified and softened, so that while the government of the Union was endorsed the antipathies of the extremists might not be directed toward the Assembly and Southern Presbyters.

MINORITY REPORT.

Dr. ANDERSON referred to the unpleasantness of being in a minority. He read, as his minority report, the resolutions of Dr. Spring, with the single alteration of the 4th, instead of the 1st of July, as the day of prayer.

The report was accepted, and Dr. Anderson proceeded to speak.

He stated that the resolutions must meet the crisis, and not be simple expressions of loyalty. The majority report did not meet the case. It did not satisfy the demands of the patriots of the country, and was intended to shirk the crisis and its responsibilities. Its phraseology was weak, and devoid of a firm, resolute, earnest patriotism. It could not be compared with the manliness of Dr. Spring's paper, and its sole aim was to prevent the Assembly from showing its hand and coming nobly forward to the support of the country. Dr. Anderson proceeded to compare the resolutions of Dr. Spring and the committee. He dwelt strongly upon the weakness and prevarication of the resolutions of the latter, and the openness and patriotism of the former. He pressed the adoption of his minority report, which sustained the government of the United States as it now was. The address of Dr. Anderson was a plain, earnest appeal for the Union before the church against appeals for the church before the Union.

MEDICAL AID TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE N. Y. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, FOR THE SUPPLY OF LINT, BANDAGES, &c., TO THE ARMY, NEW YORK, May 29, 1861.

The Vaccine Committee of this association beg to return their thanks to the Northwestern, Northern, Eastern and New York Dispensaries for the generous manner in which their application for vaccine virus has been responded to.

S. CONANT FOSTER, M. D., Chairman.

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP DEFIANCE.

THE RIVERS AND WEATHER—HEALTH OF CAMP DEFIANCE—STEAMBOAT MOVEMENTS—CONTRABAND GOODS—A LARGE HAUL OF VITRIOL—PREPARING DEFENCES—KENTUCKY ARMS TAKEN FROM PADUCAH—SOUTHERN TROOPS—COLUMBUS TO BE HEADQUARTERS—WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CAIRO, May 24, 1861.

The rivers at this point have a decidedly downward tendency, and are now falling at a rate which will soon put them below the Cairo level. The weather is fine, the reason and decidedly pleasant.

The health of Camp Defiance continues remarkably good, and there has not been a death among the troops since their arrival. Such a bill of health, among four thousand men, ought to dissipate the idea so generally entertained of the unhealthiness of Cairo. There are now some dangerously ill in the hospital.

The Argonaut was permitted to pass on her way to Pittsburg, after discharging her Paducah freight. The R. B. Hickey, from St. Louis for Columbus, had sixty gallons of vitriol for Memphis, which she had to leave there. Two flat boats, loaded with hay, were permitted to pass, while 1,200 barrels taken from the Falls City are still held.

The Hetty Gilmore, an Arkansas river boat, came up on her way to the head of the creek. Her sign protected her at Memphis. She had no freight or passengers.

The work of filling up five acres within the levees, at the point, has been commenced. The dirt will be brought from the first high ground by railroad, and from outside the levees. Before long we shall see the "heights at Cairo" overlooking Bird's Point, to the extent of a few feet at least.

The arms taken from Paducah to the State line, belonged to the State of Kentucky, and were carried off because it was found they would be seized by a force from Cairo.

We hear all sorts of reports from the South, concerning large bodies of men in Tennessee and on the Arkansas border; continual arrivals of cannon and other arms at Memphis; movements of troops northward, &c., but nothing specially interesting or calculated to excite apprehensions of an attack upon this post.

From the best information we can gain, the purpose of General Pillow appears to be to occupy and fortify Columbus, Ky., and it is highly probable that if our men go South to fight their work will commence at Columbus. When the "Iron Banks" are once fortified it will be no easy matter to gain possession of them, and they completely command the river. It seems strange that a point of such importance, especially as the terminus of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, has not before this been occupied by a federal force sufficient to hold it.

Between Union City and Jackson, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, is the rendezvous of the Tennessee troops, within a few hours of Columbus.

[From the Cairo Camp Register, May 24.]

The freight train Wednesday night brought three twenty-four pounders, with the necessary ammunition, for use at this post. When the columbiads and thirty-pounders, which have been so long on the way, will reach Cairo we have no definite idea. The columbiads, we learn, passed Indianapolis four days ago.

A citizen of Cairo, who was a passenger on the Prince of Wales from New Orleans to Memphis, reached here Wednesday evening, and reports a state of confusion and excitement in the South of which the North has no adequate conception. After leaving Cairo he did not see an American flag nor hear a Union sentiment breathed until he again returned to Cairo. Business in New Orleans is utterly prostrate, and the city, compared with Memphis, Napoleon and Humboldt, is exceedingly quiet.

The blockade of the rivers here has added greatly to the exasperation of the whole people South, and he gives it as his opinion that if Cairo is attacked from below, the increasing effects of the blockade will drive them to it. Northerners are leaving all parts of the South in perfect streams. The Prince of Wales was crowded to Memphis, and there one half the crowd who had tickets to come North could not get into the railroad cars, although the train numbered eight or ten passenger coaches. At Humboldt, the northern terminus of the Memphis and Ohio road, all passengers are searched and their baggage overhauled by a mob. At this point the excitement is at an almost ungovernable pitch—military companies are organizing, and every class of the community, the old and young, rich and poor, white and black, try to excel in the violence of their expressions against the government and those who have rallied to support it.

At Humboldt our informant learned that a large body of Tennessee troops would be quartered at Union City to-day. This point is twenty or thirty miles distant from Columbus; and this movement is made, we are assured, in anticipation of the occupation of Columbus by troops from Cairo.

The Prince of Wales took on board at Baton Rouge two thirty-two pounders and one hundred balls for Columbus. These will be sent forward from Memphis, and on their arrival at their point of destination a battery will probably be at once erected, as the Memphians say, "to welcome Northern fleets into Southern waters."

At Fort Rector and Mound City, Arkansas, it is reported there are fifteen thousand troops. This report is doubtless an exaggeration, but there are undoubtedly strong forces there, with a sufficiency of arms and all necessary munitions.

Our informant corroborates the report that no more steamboats or Southern supplies for Northern consumption will be permitted to pass Memphis.

The report which reached here yesterday, that the Kentucky State troops had left Paducah to join Colonel Cheetam's command, near the Tennessee line, has been confirmed. Over three hundred men left that city Tuesday evening, taking with them thirteen hundred stand of muskets, six pieces of artillery, with all the munitions of war in the city. This action was precipitated by the belief that three thousand men were to be detailed from Cairo to secure these arms and take possession of the town. The citizens there are said to be in the constant expectation of the arrival of Northern forces, and many of them are preparing to leave, so confident are they that this expectation will speedily be realized.

Colonel Cheetam's command is expected to move today to join the West Tennessee forces at Jackson, and the whole body will be kept in readiness to meet any Northern force that may attempt to penetrate the South by way of the Ohio and Mobile Railroad. Pillow's division will be divided, it is thought, between Union City and Jackson for this purpose; and the detachment designed for Union City is likely the force that is now expected there.

Business of all kinds is perfectly stagnant in Paducah, and many houses are said to be closed from one week's end to another.

The editor of the Paducah *Herald*, claiming to foresee the occupation of Paducah by government troops, has stopped the publication of his paper.

CAIRO, May 29, 1831.

A full regiment of St. Louis volunteers, under command of Colonel Shuttner, arrived this afternoon and proceeded at once to Bird's Point, which they will permanently hold. They are supplied with Minnie rifles, camp equipages and provisions for thirty days.

Two batteries will be sent from here to-morrow.

Gentlemen from the South report that of all the troops under the command of General Pillow only 5,100 are well armed, and these are principally at Union City and Randolph. Arms, however, are daily arriving for others.

Three thirty-two pounders, one eight-inch howitzer and one eight-inch mortar, now here, are being mounted, and will be finished to-morrow.

The news that troops have been sent into Virginia from Ohio strengthen the belief of an early movement from here.

KENTUCKY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

Whereas numerous applications have been made to me from many good citizens of this Commonwealth, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the march of any forces of this or any other State or States over our soil, to make an apprehended attack upon the federal forces at Cairo, in Illinois, or to disturb any otherwise the peaceful attitude of Kentucky with reference to the deplorable war now waging between the United States and the Confederate States. And whereas, numerous applications from like good citizens of this Commonwealth have also been made to me, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the occupation of any post or place, or the march over our sacred soil by any force of the United States for any purpose. And whereas, it is made fully evident, by every indication of public sentiment, that it is the determined purpose of the good people of Kentucky to maintain, with courageous firmness, the fixed position of self defence, proposing or intending no invasion or aggression towards any other State or States, forbidding the quartering of troops upon her soil by either of the hostile sections, but simply standing aloof from an unnatural, horrid and lamentable strife, for the existence of which Kentucky, neither by thought, word, nor act, is in any wise responsible; and whereas, the policy thus recommended by so many of my fellow citizens of all political leanings is, in my judgment, wise, peaceful, safe and honorable, and the most likely to preserve peace and amity between the neighboring bordering States on both shores of the Ohio river, and protect Kentucky, generally, from the ravages of a deplorable war; and whereas, the arms distributed to the State Guard, composed as it is of gentlemen equally conscientious and honest, who entertain the opinions of both parties, are not to be used against the federal government nor the Confederate States, but to resist and prevent encroachments upon her soil, her rights, her honor and her sovereignty, by either of the belligerent parties, and to preserve the peace, safety, prosperity and happiness and strict neutrality of her people, in the hope she may soon have an opportunity to become a successful mediator between them; and in order to remove the unfounded distrust and suspicions of purposes to force Kentucky out of the Union at the point of the bayonet, which may have been strongly and wickedly engendered in the public mind in regard to my own position and that of the State Guard;

Now, therefore, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and Commander-in-Chief of all her military forces, on land and water, have issued this my proclamation, hereby notifying and warning all other States, whether separate or united, and especially the "United States" and the "Confederate States," that I solemnly forbid any movement upon the soil of Kentucky or the occupation of any port, post or place whatever within the lawful boundary and jurisdiction of this State, by any of the forces under the orders of the States aforesaid, for any purpose whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the Legislative and Executive authorities of this State previously granted. I also hereby especially and solemnly forbid all good citizens of this Commonwealth, whether incorporated in the "State Guard" or otherwise, making any warlike or hostile demonstrations whatever against any of the authorities aforesaid, earnestly requesting all citizens, civil and military, to be obedient hereto; to be obedient to the laws and lawful orders of both the civil and military authorities; to remain when off military duty quietly and peaceably at their homes, pursuing their wonted lawful avocations; to refrain all words and acts likely to engender hot blood and provoke collision; to pursue such a line of wise conduct as will promote peace and tranquillity, and a sense of safety and security, and thus keep far away from our beloved land and people the deplorable calamities of invasion; but at the same time earnestly counselling my fellow citizens of Kentucky to make prompt and efficient preparations to assume the armed neutrality decreed by the arrangement and supreme law of the land, as the only and sure guarantee of safety and peace, if they would have it, praying almighty God to give us wisdom in this behalf, and to preserve us in peace, prosperity and happiness forever.

In test whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, and in the sixty-ninth year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor—THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secy. of State.

EX-GOVERNOR MOREHEAD ON THE CRISIS.

LOUISVILLE, May 28, 1861.

Ex-Governor Morehead's letter to the *Journal* said—should President Lincoln hereafter assume an aspect of war for overrunning and