

Church at Lake George and continued until his death, July 28, 1862, in the 62nd year of his age.

His last sickness was severe, but he bore it with a christian spirit; relying on the blood and righteousness of his Saviour.

Our departed brother has left a widow and six sons, with a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.—Communicated by Rev. James A. Stubbert.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

SEPT. 16.—Saturday's battle took place four miles from Middleton at the foot of the Mountain, up and over which the Confederates were driven. The New York and Illinois Cavalry captured fifty ammunition waggons belonging to General Longstreet, on their way to Williamsport. In the Mumfordsville, Ky., fight the Confederates lost about six hundred killed and wounded, and the Federals eight killed and twenty-seven wounded. The Confederates took Bloomfield, Missouri, on Thursday last, Colonel Boyd shelled and re-took it the next day. The Indians have made two desperate assaults on Fort Ridgeley, and were repulsed. Trouble is imminent with the Chippewas.

SEPT. 17.—Federal force, six thousand strong under Col. Miles, Harper's Ferry being surrounded, surrendered to Generals Jackson and Loring on Monday morning, after three days' vigorous resistance. Col. Miles was killed. The whole force was paroled, and arrived at Frederick. Gen. Franklin was within three hours march at the time of capitulation. Confederates do not intend holding the place. McClellan on Monday pursued retreating Confederate army, with destructive vigor, routing them from point to point, securing greater results than in Sunday's battles. He had sent to the rear eight thousand prisoners and four batteries. Drayton's South Carolina Brigade annihilated. Howell Cobb wounded and taken prisoner. Fighting resumed at Mumfordsville, Ky.

It is reported that the Confederates have evacuated Harper's Ferry, not having time to parole all the prisoners. A special despatch from Hagerstown, states that two portions of the Confederate army have united this side of the Potomac, to the number of seventy thousand. A despatch to Governor Curtin says the battle recommenced this morning at Sharpsburg, and was raging furiously. It is supposed the Confederates are making a desperate push towards Williamsport, to re-cross the Potomac. A Federal force has been detached to destroy Williamsport Bridge. Longstreet is reported killed, and Hill captured; also that Confederates are almost destitute of ammunition and provisions, and are surrounded. It is supposed that the heavy fogs will facilitate escape into Virginia. Over seven thousand responded to the call of Governor Curtin, who have been armed and equipped.

SEPT. 18.—The fighting in Maryland yesterday, was continued with unprecedented vigor. Jackson and Hill returned from Harper's Ferry, crossed the Potomac, and reinforced Lee with thirty or forty thousand men. McClellan was also reinforced by thirty thousand men. The N. Y. Herald's despatch says that the whole Confederate army was forced back towards Hagerstown, where ten thousand Pennsylvania Militia will meet them. Confederate General Longstreet is now reported wounded and captured, and Gen. Hill killed. The reports are jubilant with victory, but details are wanting. A Harrisburg despatch says that a great battle has been fought and the Federals are victorious.—The laboratory at the U. S. Arsenal at Pittsburg was destroyed by an explosion yesterday afternoon, killing about eighty of the hundred and seventy boys and girls at work.

SEPT. 19.—There was no fighting yesterday between the Northern and Southern Armies in Maryland, but it was expected that Gen. McClellan would renew the battle this morning. The battle on Wednesday lasted fourteen hours without cessation, nearly all the Confederate positions being carried. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing is supposed to be ten thousand and among the killed was Gen. Mansfield. It is supposed that the Confederate loss is about equal to the Federal, the former leaving their dead on the field of battle. Several new Federal Regiments fought admirably in the engagement of Wednesday. Mrs. McClellan received a despatch yesterday from Gen. McClellan, saying that all was going on well, and that a great victory was about crowning the Northern Army. Paroled prisoners from Richmond announce that troops are arriving there continually, and sent away as speedily as possible. It is supposed that the Confederate force is concentrating in large numbers in Shenandoah Valley, with a military depot at Winchester.

SEPT. 19.—Pursuit resumed, and Confederates driven across the river into Virginia.

Herald's despatch says their chances are little better in Virginia than in Maryland, and supposed they lost by battle and desertion not less than forty thousand.

Twelve Federal Brigadier-Generals reported killed or wounded.

Neither Longstreet nor Hill captured. Seigel's command heard from. Detachment from it captured Leesburg on Wednesday.

Formidable guerilla bands appearing in Arkansas to invade Missouri.

Gen. Wilder's command of five thousand at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, after splendid fight-

ing, surrendered on Wednesday. Bragg surrounded him with thirty thousand.

Louisville alarmed and being formidably entrenched.

SEPT. 20.—The last seen of the Confederates they were flying towards Winchester. It was supposed that Gen. McClellan would cross the river in pursuit. The Confederates loss is reported to be double that of the Federal.—Casualties among the Federal officers unaccountably large. The same is reported concerning the Confederates.—Federal vessels carrying Confederate prisoners to Vicksburg were fired upon at Prentice, opposite Napoleon, Ark., killing several prisoners. Gunboats landed and burned the town.—The prospects of settling the Indian difficulties in Minnesota are more favorable. The Chippewas have made a treaty of perpetual friendship.

SEPT. 22.—The escape of the Confederate army in Virginia, was successfully accomplished, with but little loss. The trains of the Confederates all got off successfully, notwithstanding that their horses were reported worn out. On getting across the river they (Confederates) took up a strong position. The Federal cavalry and infantry followed and met at one point of the river, where an engagement ensued, the Federals retiring after having captured several pieces of artillery. The Federal losses in killed and wounded during the week is estimated at nine thousand men and that of Confederates at fifteen thousand men. General Rosecrans attacked General Price near Juka, Mississippi, on Friday last and defeated him. The loss on either side being about five hundred men. Commander Preble of the Mobile blockading squadron, has been dismissed from the Federal service for suffering the Confederate armed steamer "Oveita" to run into that port.

Evening.—It is intimated that important movements are on foot in Federal army, and that something may be expected in a day or two.

All quiet at Shepardstown and Harper's Ferry.

The Federals occupy Maryland heights. The work of burying the dead continues at the rate of a thousand a day.

On Saturday the Confederates crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, hoping to turn McClellan's right flank. They were driven back by his advance.

There are indications of the Confederates continuing to retreat into Virginia and of their abandoning the line of the Potomac.

It is reported that a movement looking to the capture of Mobile is on foot—possession of the forts being essential to effective blockade.

Snake Indians on overland California route murdering emigrants.

CAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY.—*Frederick, Md., Sept. 16*—I regret to have to announce the surrender of Harper's Ferry, with all the forces and stores there, to the enemy, at nine o'clock on Monday morning. Enlisted men and some officers have been paroled and arrived here from there. I gathered the following particulars:—The rebels commenced the attack on Friday morning on our forces on Maryland heights.—Skirmishing continued through the day, and was renewed on Saturday. The enemy was driven back with considerable loss. They came up several times and were repulsed, when it was discovered they were approaching in overwhelming force. The order was given to spike the guns and throw them down the precipice. The whole force on the heights then retired in safety, the guns from Camp Hill shelling the enemy when they attempted to pursue our retreating men.

On Sunday morning a party of our men again ascended the heights and brought away their field pieces, which they left unspiked. Sunday at noon the rebels appeared in great force on Loudon heights. Col. Miles shelled them from point to point. Some of their guns were dislodged, but they still managed to keep up a brisk fire from some of their batteries which were run back out of sight and loaded. The cannonading was kept up all day without doing much damage. The firing ceased at dark and was resumed on Monday morning at daylight, and kept up until 9 o'clock, when Col. Miles ordered the white flag to be raised. There was considerable fog and smoke, and the enemy either did not see the flag or would not see it, and kept up a heavy firing for three quarters of an hour.

About ten minutes after the flag was hoisted a shell struck Colonel Miles, shattering his right leg. It was amputated before the prisoners were paroled.

There were about 2,300 cavalry in the command, all of whom but about 40 escaped about 8 o'clock on Sunday night, and cut their way through to Greencastle with but little loss. The balance of the troops, numbering about 6,000 to 8,000, with General White's command from Martinsburg, were all surrendered.

Gen. Howe captured an aide of Gen. Stuart on Monday, who was making his way from Harper's Ferry to Boonsboro, with a despatch from Gen. Jackson to Gen. Lee, announcing the capitulation of the place. The Aide supposed General Lee was at Boonsboro, which was in our possession. This was the first intimation of the surrender that our Generals had received. At this time General Franklin was within three hours' march of the Ferry, going to the relief of the beleaguered command, whether he had been sent by Gen. McClellan, so soon as he received the despatch from Colonel Miles, on Monday morning, that he was in danger.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—It is now ascertained that the rebels have not advanced as was reported. They are represented as entrenching themselves south of Florence. They have been joined by Humphrey Marshall.

The rebels blockaded the river yesterday at Hamilton, nine miles below Rising Sun.

Our gunboats went to Hamilton this morning and shelled the woods for several miles, but the rebel battery had been withdrawn.

A letter from Cincinnati, Sept. 11, gives the following account of a successful ruse by which the rebels advancing upon the city were out-generated:

All last night trains were kept in motion, running out and in on all the lines of railroads coming into the city, with bells ringing and whistles blowing, keeping up the most infernal noise, to give the rebels, whose advance pickets are within hearing of the city, the impression that troops were being thrown into Cincinnati in vast numbers.

The gunboat fleet kept snorting up and down the river in glorious disorder, their heavy whistles echoing through the neighboring hills until daylight this morning. Whatever the enemy may have thought matters not, the ruse was successful, the glorious, golden opportunity was not seized upon, and such opportunities do not come but once. Had a determined attack been made last night Cincinnati would undoubtedly have been in the hands of the Secessionists to-day. Now there is not only no probability that the city will be taken, but no possibility of such a thing.

FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.—*Baltimore, Sept. 15*—I learn from persons just arrived from the battle field, and who participated in the engagement, that the Union loss was very heavy, many officers being killed: that the result of the action is by no means decisive, and that there is nothing in the result of the engagement to indicate that General Lee has abandoned his design of invading Pennsylvania.

TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.—A despatch from Lieut. T. J. Shehan, commanding the post of Fort Ridgeley, says that on the 20th of August he was attacked by the Indians, but the superior force of the artillery caused the Indians to withdraw. Remnants of thriving families were arriving at Fort Ridgeley for protection. They were in a miserable condition, some had been badly burned in escaping from their dwellings, which had been fired by the Indians. The people in the immediate vicinity were flying to the fort, and arming for its defence.

On the 22nd of August the Indians returned to the attack with much larger force, and the stables and buildings around the fort affording protection to them were ordered to be destroyed, which was done by the artillery. Our ammunition failing, the men who were unable to fight, assisted by the women, worked day and night until a good supply was obtained. All the buildings except the guard and magazine are destroyed, most of the mules and oxen were taken away by the Indians, and we are left with a scanty supply of transportation. Our loss is 3 killed and 13 wounded.

INDIAN ATROCITIES.—*St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 13*—Four persons were killed to-day by the Indians near Mankato, while thrashing wheat. This was done within a mile of a company of troops.

SEPT. 14.—A letter from Commissioner Dole was introduced in the Legislature to-day, dated Fort Ripley, Sept. 11, to the Governor. He says that he has been there twelve days, endeavoring to effect an amicable arrangement with the Chippewas; but he despairs of doing so. After sending messengers to Hole-in-the-Day for eleven days, he finally consented to meet him in council at Crow Wing. Instead of bringing thirty or forty chiefs, as had been agreed, he brought three hundred men armed. Hole-in-the-Day was bold and impudent, and no result was reached by the conference, which was to be renewed; but a collision was feared.

Commissioners have left for Fort Ripley.

Sixty-five vessels sailed last week from New York for Europe, carrying one million one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and fifty one bushels of grain, and forty thousand one hundred and thirty-eight barrels of flour, in addition to large quantities of provisions and assorted merchandise.

RESISTING THE DRAFT.—Father Purcell, a Roman Catholic priest in Cincinnati, has published a letter to his flock, in which, after reproving them for threatening to resist the draft, he promises them the destruction of England and the conquest of Canada as rewards for enlisting. He says:—"We are engaged in a war which may be said to be an Irish war, because it is a war of slaveholders against white labor. It is an Irish war, because it is every day reducing the power of England, destroying her trade, filling her cities with paupers, and threatening her with irreparable ruin. We have captured already her best iron-built mercantile navy, and she dare not declare war.—The capture of Canada will soon follow.—It must follow as a necessity, and England can do nothing.—And it is said that Irishmen will oppose a draft to save our country from destruction and put us under the feet of the British aristocracy!"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY!—We find the following in the *London Telegraph*:—

"To Messrs. Mason and Slidell, of South America.—If either of the above gentlemen will communicate with George Hale, 35, Southampton-terrace, Waterloo-road, Lambeth, they may learn something which, in the providence of God, may very soon rid their country of every Northern invader." Probably the work of an enthusiast or a madman.

QUAKERS AND SHAKERS!!—Some of the New York papers state that converts to the Quaker faith are becoming remarkably numerous and frequent. The State Militia Laws exempt persons called Shakers or Quakers from enrollment, and consequently many of those who seek to avoid the draft have discovered a retreat in the broad brim hat, and "thee and thou" language of those persuasions.

A very disastrous flood occurred in Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., by which four lives were lost, and about one million dollars worth of property destroyed.

In default of bail of \$1000, Leizer, the counterfeiter of Nova Scotia Province Notes in Boston has been committed.

The Glasgow Herald understands that Mr. Mason, the Commissioner for the Southern States, is at present on a visit to Scotland.

It is said that the Confederate government have recalled Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

Latest from Europe!

CAPE RACE, Sept. 19.—The *Borussia* with dates to the 12th arrived about noon on the 19th.

From uncertainty prevailing about the safety of the *Great Eastern*, the underwriting premiums have gone up to 20 guineas at Liverpool.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred had arrived at Brussels.

Earl Harrington is dead.

FRANCE.—The *Pays* says Spain offered to send contingent to Mexico, but France would not accept the offer. France sends 30,000 men.

La France says the unity of Italy is impossible, but if realized it would introduce serious perturbation in European order, and all the national power of France would be compelled to demand compensation from Italy and change the established territorial limits, in order to guarantee herself against several powerful neighbors. Rentes 69.65.

Montenegrins refuse to accept the conditions offered by the Turks and taking of present armistice. Have instructed their representatives at Constantinople to demand more favorable terms. During the conference Montenegrins had been fortifying Cetiguiers, and transporting all valuables to Cattaro.

Omar Pacha recommenced hostilities.—Turks set fire to Serbian portion of Belgrade. Prefects palace in flames. Turks fired on inhabitants.

Later telegram says the Montenegrins have accepted all the conditions offered by Omar Pacha.

ITALY.—On account of state of siege at Naples, the anniversary of Garibaldi's entrance into Naples will not be celebrated.

Lombardy press unanimous in favour of amnesty being granted to Garibaldi and followers.

Garibaldi requested to be allowed to embark on board an English vessel.

Neither documents nor money were found at Aspra Monte.

Nothing decided respecting Garibaldi. His wounds very serious.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day, denies the truth of the execution, by the Montenegrins, of ten Turkish prisoners.

The same journal also announces that it has opened a subscription on behalf of the Montenegrins.

HEALTH OF GARIBALDI.—*Genoa, Sept. 5*—The *Movimento* of to-day publishes a report of the physician who is in attendance on Garibaldi, according to which, up to three o'clock yesterday, the sufferings of the General were not very acute. The patient was calm, but rather feverish. His appetite was good.

The wound of Menotti Garibaldi is not very serious.

Turin, Sept. 5.—The official *Gazette* publishes a bulletin of the health of Garibaldi, which states that the ball has penetrated the ankle joint and fractured the right tibial malleolus. Inflammation has set in, but there are no alarming symptoms.

THE TRIAL OF GARIBALDI.—*Turin, Sept. 5*—The *Gazette di Torino* of to-day says—"The Ministry wishes Garibaldi to be tried by a military tribunal, but, foreseeing the possibility of such a tribunal declaring itself incompetent, it has submitted the question to a conference of the Procureurs General."

THE MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.—*Vienna, Sept. 5*—A telegram from Alexandria confirms the news of the massacre of 40 Armenians at Marsh, and that prompt measures had been taken, with the co-operation of the English consul to punish the offenders.

The Shah of Persia is concentrating a large military force on the frontiers.

The following singular instance of the preservation of a passenger of the steamship "Golden Gate," is related:—

About four o'clock a schooner, commanded by a French captain, sent a boat ashore, and reported that he had picked up a French passenger belonging to the "Golden Gate." This man had been in the water twenty-three hours, and when discovered was fast asleep, with a handkerchief thrown over his head, to keep off the burning sun, and fully bouyed up by his life-preserver.

Selections from a German work called the "Hours of Devotion," attributed to Zschokke, have been made by the Queen of England, and have already been printed for private circulation.

An invention for taking portraits by miniature steam machines is now on view at the London Exhibition. By it a portrait is taken, mounted, directed, and delivered, in the space of one second, and is warranted not to fade or change in any climate.

There is said to be upwards of 2,000,000 sterling worth of goods in store and afloat at Nassau, New Providence, destined for the Confederates.