American Presbyterian

Genesce Evangelist. THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1861.

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Religius Antelligence.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

Allen Street Church, New York.-Last Sabbath was a day of unusual interest in this church. A precious company of souls made a public profession of their faith in Christ. The body of the house was filled with communicants. The accessions to this church for the last two months have been, in part, the fruits of a revival of religion in which more than forty persons have been hopefully converted to God. An unusual proportion of these converts are

young men and men of business.

At the communion service, Rev. Dr. Newell, the pastor, requested prayers for the absent members of the church. He stated that some of this number were away upon the tented field. That from fifteen were bound to members of this church by the closest ties. And that in parting, many of the young men had said to him, with tearful eyes and choked utterances, "I want you to pray for me,"—New York Evangelist, 16th.

The North.—The New Levy.—The following is the number of thanks a total increase of Seventy-five Regiments of three years' volunteers under the second determination of the contraction of the second determination determina

The Philadelphia Men.—A correspondent (Ambross) of the Presbyterian Recorder, discussing the various portions of our Church, thus generously expresses himself in regard to that portion in which we are most deeply interested: "Of the various divisions and without slight to any—I am free to say that I like the Philadelphia men, and that for several reasons. One, that they are good men decidedly; another, that they feel somewhat isolated, having no near neighbors, except New York, which has interests of its own as a centre; another, that they have suffered somewhat from being in Philadelphia, where the Old Assembly used to meet, and the "Boards" were located, and a kind of ill savor got abroad thereat; another, they are under a sort of pressure now from denominational neighbors; another, that they are hard and unselfishly at work to sustain the interests

Clerical Calls, Changes, &c.—Rev. F. H. Quid-Ley has accepted a call from the church at East Be-thany, Genesee county, New York, where correspondents will address him. The Address of Rev. H. L. Stanley, recently of Jonesville, Michigan, will for the present be Dunkirk, New York. Rev. F. A. Gris-WOLD, formerly of Monticello, Minnesota, has resupply with the church in Anderson, Ind.

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH.

Resignation of Rev. Dr. Junkin,-Dr. Junkin, for more than twelve years past the efficient and po-pular President of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, has resigned his position since the secossion of the State from the Federal Government. We have seen some notices of this resignation which are intended to produce the impression that Dr. Junkin Southern friends, thinking that there was much was forced to vacate his place because he was a Northern interference with the subject; that if slavery Northern man. No one who has any knowledge of his antecedents could doubt his loyalty, heretofore, to the South and to Southern interests: but he is not, and never could be a secessionist. And when, prior to the action of the State, the students hoisted the secession flag upon the College building, and refused to permit it to be removed, the Doctor declared he would not deliver a lecture beneath its folds, and immediately resigned. This venerable College has never known greater prosperity than since Dr. Jun-kin's incumbency. The Trustees accepted his resignation with deep regret, and passed very flattering he contemplates a long campaign, that Washington resolutions on the occasion.—Presbyterian.

Wheeling .- Wednesday, May 9th, was observed as a fast day in Wheeling, Virginia, and religious services were held in all the churches. All stores and business houses were closed. Patriotic sermons were preached in nine out of the twelve churches. At the Fourth Street Methodist Church the Stars and Stripes hung in graceful folds around the pulpit. Rev. Wesley Smith, pastor of that Church, delivered a very patriotic address. He said he would hold no fellowship with traitors. He did not want a secessionist to sit in his church; if there was a traitor in the house, he wanted him to leave. The Government must be sustained, and rebellion put down. He quoted the law of treason, and warned rebels of what they might expect. Rev. Mr. Dodge, of the Second esbyterian Church, in an eloquent and patriotic address, said our allegiance was due to the Government of the United States. He prayed that God might subdue the passions of the rebels or wipe them from the face of the earth. Rev. Mr. Martin, at the conclusion of his sermon, said he had a father in Eastern Virginia whom he loved and honored, but if he saw him reach out his hand to dishonor the American flag, he would himself strike down the impious

Marvellous Reconciliations. — "God's plans may include the speedy settlement of the great prob-lem of human rights, the reconciliation of liberty with order, freedom with slavery, submission with equality." [So speaks the N. Y. Observer, to our great amazement. May we not expect to hear next of a fellowship of righteousness with unrighteousness: a communion of light with darkness, and s concord between Christ and Belial?]

Mews of the Week.

NEWS OF THE STRUGGLE.

A Government Again.—Day by day, says the Louis, and yesterday General Butler announced, by proclamation, that the troops of the United States under his command were in military occupation of We hope this sort of treason will receive its rethe city of Baltimore. This important event, for the accomplishment of which the people of the North were a short while since so impatient, and which they supposed would be accomplished by great comthe mey supposed would be accomplished by great our motions, has come to pass in a perfectly quiet, or-derly, and most soldierly manner. When General Butler took possession, the act scarcely raised a ripple on the surface of ordinary affairs in Baltimore. The soldiers were there in force sufficient to sustain themselves, and that was all about it.

The proclamation issued by General Butler, as-sures the citizens of Baltimore and of Maryland that there is no purpose entertained by the General Government to interfere in any way with the lawful vecations and affairs of the people, but plainly intimates a resolute determination to put down treason, whether it manifests itself in the small way of exhibiting secession flags, or in the more serious and flagrant forms of furnishing supplies to the Secessionists, and raising forces for their assistance, under pretence of organizing troops for the defence of the State. There can be no doubt that General Butler is exactly the right man in the right place, as all those will agree who read his proclamation.

We give the principal sentence of that document:

This was refused, and he was placed under guard,
with the assurance that he should be well taken care with by the men under my command, or allowed to may be used to afford aid and comfort to those in ren chants' Exchange, on the 15th. He has since been where; all of which property, munitions of war, and that fitted to aid and support the rebellion, will be that fitted to aid and support the rebellion, will be lunteers on condition that they are to serve within the lunteers on condition that they are to serve within the bellion against the Government, whether here or else released on parole. all manufacturers of arms and munitions of war are State or in defence of the National Capital.

the rebels, of articles fitted to aidrand support troops in the field, will be permitted; and the fact of such transportation, after the publication of this proclamation, will be taken and received as proof of illegal intention on the part of the consigners, and will render the goods liable to seizure and confiscation."

As another evidence, continues the Inquirer, of his eminent fitness, we refer to his prompt and vigorous movements in the seizure of the rebel arms stowed in Baltimore. These were in a warelonge under cus-

in Baltimore. These were in a warehouse under cus tody of the once famous, but now infamous, Marshal Kane. When demanded, there was some delay about their delivery, based upon pretexts such as the want of an order from the Mayor, and the absence of the key of the store. Fifteen minutes were allowed for the procurement of these desiderata, at the end of which time the doors were to be forced, if in the Published every interesting, at 1992 when the doors were not produced or the arms delivered. The arms (5000 in number) were delivered and removed to Fort M'Henry. Some turbulent fellows attented to restaurated to restaurated to restaurated. Devoted to the promotion of solding as connected doctrine and pure religion, especially as connected lows attempted to raise a tumult, but the attempt measurably failed. From this day the loyal people of the country may feel assured that "order reigns

· English Opinion.-Wisdom of our Government. But whilst every man of the least political experience forliears to offer advice to the American Government, t is remarkable that since the accession of Mr. Lincoln to office, no plan has been mooted, no act has been done by the government of the United States which has not been dictated by moderation and political wisdom.—London Daily News.

The Secession of the Border States.—Doubtless

it will appear strange that we should regard the secession of the Border States as favorable to the North. notwithstanding that the latter will have to contend against fifteen States instead of seven, and eight mil-lions of population in the place of three: We do not purpose to argue on the result of the conflict between the two sections, or to decide as to the possibility of the seceders being coerced back into the Union, but we think it is obvious that the Border States would never have been favorably disposed towards the North, and that if the latter had obtained the upper hand of the Montgomery Confederacy, it would ultimately have been robbed of the fruits of its victory by forced compromise. The Border, in declaring itself out of the Union, will compel the Free States to change their tone with regard to slavery; and whereas the latter have hitherto merely opposed the extension of the system into territory now uno they will, in the nature of things, fight against the

Regiment	s. Regiment
New York1	l Pennsylvania
Ohio	9 Illinois
Missouri	4 Kentucky
Wisconsin	4 Massachusetts 4 Kentucky 2 Michigan 2 New Jersey
Iowa	2 New Jersey
Maryland	1 Connecticut
New Hampshire	1 Vermont.
Rhode Island	1 Connecticut. 1 Vermont. 1 Minnesota.
Nebraska	1 District of Columbia
and the second second	ल् हार अध्यय अध्यापिका राज्यस्था

Colonel Anderson in Philadelphia. Says the Philadelphia Public Ledger: The whole pages of history do not unfold a nobler sentiment from the heart of a brave man than the sentence or two he of the Church, with time, sweat, and money; another, that some suspect them of narrowness or clanter, that some suspect them of narrowness or clanter that some suspect that s nishness—which I do not believe, but exactly the have sought from that source to which we are all taught to look for guidance and assistance. I have only tried to follow the thoughts which I think God put into my heart." There have been in the present struggle, so many instances of this sort, so many cases where Providence has so obviously, to the convictions and consciousness of the bravest and best men, interposed and saved us from the counsels and designs of the present conspirators, that we may well hope, not merely that the ultimate future is secure. but that the majesty of law and civil governmen may yet, through that same beneficent Providence be vindicated with less disturbance of the peace o

the country than we had supposed possible.
"Government or no Government."—Colonel An lerson made to the New York Board of Brokers, on Monday, one of his neat little speeches, so remarkable for their brevity and common sense. He spoke, as he always speaks, with the frankness of the soldier. "He had never," as the report tells us, "writ-ten or said anything to indicate that he would unite was an evil, it attached to the South alone. At the present crisis, neither slavery nor party politics had anything to do with the subject. The question is, government or no government, and he felt satisfied that

when the present ordeal is past, we shall be again a happy and united people."—Press.

General Scott is about to remodel the United States army upon the French system, so as to give it more efficiency and perfection. The old hero works with astonishing zeal, and his mind operates as actively as many a man at fifty-five. It is undoubted be kept permanently stationed there, and that all de cases of illegal obstruction. monstrations in support of the loyal men in the South, and in furtherance of the determination to retake stolen public property, will move from this

WELL DONE, MASSACHUSETTS!-Boston, May 15 .-The Banks of Massachusetts have agreed to take five millions of the new Government loan at par. "Secession," said Howard Crosby, recently, "with insufferable effrontery advances its head, saying, we are engaged in a holy war, and we, the saints, intend to fight out.' Holy! Saints! (pronouncing the words with wonderful irony.) Well, I think they are the kind of saints that need not to be canonized, but cannonaded. And those stripes up there are the emblems, my friends, of the stripes we are going to give them, and those stars are emblems of the stars we will make them see." (Lynghter and cheers) will make them see." (Laughter and cheers.)
Supply of Arms.—The Cunard steamship Africa lying at the dock in Jersey City, is now (May 15th.) being unloaded of Enfield rifles, of which she has 10,000, consigned to the United States Government. More New York Regiments.—Washington, May 16.—An order was issued to day by the War Department for nine of the fourteen regiments accepted resterday, on the solicitation of the New York Union

Committee to proceed to Fortress Monroe. SEIZURE OF A SUBMARINE IRON VESSEL IN THIS CITY.—Quite an excitement was created in Philadelphia on the 17th, by the seizure of a submarine boat -the invention of De Villeroi, a Frenchman. Four men were found aboard. Villeroi says he was about men were found aboard. Villeroi says he was about taking it to the navy yard to test, but the officers of the yard disclaim any knowledge of him. The boat was constructed some time since for raising wrecks and submarine work, but was never put in active use. It is segar-shaped, and made of iron, thirty feet long. It supplies its own air, and will be useful in running

EAGERNESSOF OUR VOLUNTEERS.—Great indignation is felt among the military men in other States that courteen additional regiments should be taken from

New York. BADLY PROVIDED FOR .- We are grieved to learn Inquirer of the 15th, it is becoming more and more apparent that we have a Government. The power of who marched early, have been poorly provided for. the aroused Free States is becoming manifest in every direction. We have just had a demonstration in St. portant points on the route to Washington, are very

> Items .- Three Philadelphia regiments, comprisin twenty-four hundred men, besides officers, &c., left the city on Tuesday evening, the 14th .- Rev. Dr. Lyon, of Erie, Pa., has two sons enlisted in the service of the Government.—A rumor that the remains of Washington have been removed by the rebels has brought out the fact that John A. Washington has reserved the possession of the tomb and half an acre of ground, in the sale of the Mount Vernon property. -Several Virginia mails have been discontinued on account of the obstructions made by the rebels.—The re-opening of the line of travel from Baltimore North and Northwest has beeen the signal for a rush of tra-

> vel to Washington. Maryland.—Ross WINANS ARRESTED.—Baltimore. May 14.—When the train containing many members of the Legislature from Frederick, reached the Relay House this evening, Ross Winans was arrested by the Federal officers and detained. The train came on without him. Governor Hicks was in the cars, and, with others, endeavored to have Winans released on security.

mander of the Department of Annapolis, of which of. Next day he was sent to Fort McHenry, where the city of Baltimore forms a part, do now command and make known, that no loyal and well-disposed like with the city of Baltimore forms a part, do now command he now is confined in the guard house.

He now is confined in the guard house.

He now is confined in the guard house.

He now is confined in the guard house. citizen will be disturbed in his lawful occupation or business; that private property will not be interfered with by the men under my command, or allowed to Winans was nominated for Congress by an inforbe interfered with by others, except in so far as it mal meeting of his friends, secessionists, at the Mer-

ereby requested to report to me forthwith, so that THE THREE PHILADELPHIA REGIMENTS are enthe lawfulness of their occupations may be known camped on Federal Hill, Baltimore, and it is said and understood, and all misconstruction of their that General Cadwalader takes the place of General chairman and the control of their that General Cadwalader takes the place of General chairman and the control of the contr doings avoided. No transportation from the city to Butler in command of the place.

GENERAL CAMERON has rejected Governor Hicks' | The South.—ITEMS.—Texas advices, via New Orroposition to raise four regiments to be employed leans, state that Colonel Van Dorn has succeeded in only in Maryland.

Missouri -General Harney, at St. Louis, has ssued a proclamation, in which he speaks severely of the disguised treason of the late acts of the State Legislature. He concludes as follows:— Disclaiming all desire or intention to interfere with

the prerogatives of the State of Missouri, or with the functions of its Executive, yet I regard it as my plain path of duty to express to the people, in respectful but decided language, that, within the field and scope of my command, the supreme law of the land must and shall be maintained, and no subterfuges whatever, in the forms of legislative acts or otherwise, can be permitted to harass or oppress the good, law-abiding people of Missouri. I shall exert my authority to protect their persons, and property from violations of every kind, and shall deem it my duty to suppress all unlawful combinations of men, whether formed under military organization or other-

The General, in answer to the writ of habeas corpus served on him for the person of one Captain McDonald, whom he took prisoner, among the seces-sionist State troops, has stated that the Captain was not in Missouri, having been sent away as a prisoner of war. He adds that he was bound to maintain the higher law of the Government over all and every effort at rebellion; that Captain McDonald was taken prisoner while lending his countenance and support to an assemblage of men whose every act, move, end and design, was in opposition to the Government of the United States; that he doubted whether, if Capt. McDonald was still at the Arsenal, he would be justified in delivering him upon the demand that had been made upon him; that the whole matter had been referred to the authorities at Washington, and that he should await and endeavor strictly to carry out the instructions he might receive relative thereto.

Capt. McDonald is in Colonel McArthur's camp at Caseyville, Ill. An unsuccessful attempt to rescue the prisoner was made.

REFUCEES.— Keokuk and Quincy papers say that hundreds of Union men have been driven out of Missouri, under orders issued by a Council of the

CAPTURE OF SECESSIONISTS. St. Louis, May 17th .-Several Union men baving, been driven from Potosi, on the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad, a detach-ment of volunteers, under command of Captain Cole. was sent down on Tuesday night to protect the loyal citizens of that section. It is the Captain Cole reached Potosi at three o'clock in the morning, and surrounded the town with a chain of sentinels, and shortly after daylight about one hundred and fifty citizens were taken prisoners; they were formed into line, and the Union men being recognised, were released. About fifty of the secestics and made precedents all of which now go to the secestics and made precedents all of which now go to the secestics. She

Southern Legion.

Kentucky -- HEAVY UNION VOTE. -- Louisville, May 17th: The official returns from eighty-nine counties of this State give the Union ticket for delegates to the Border State Convention ninety-eight thousand five bundred and sixty-one votes. There are still eighteen counties to hear from. The aggregate Presidential vote in November was one hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and

The House, on the 16th, passed a series of resolu tions declaring that Kentucky should maintain t strict neutrality during the present contest, and approving of the refusal of the Governor to furnish troops to the Federal Government under the existing

The South.—PRIZE MONEY FOR NORTHERNERS SLAIN OR TAKEN PRISONERS BY THE SOUTHERN PIRATES .-The following is one of the Sections of the recent rebel act authorizing piracy against the North:
Section 10. That a bounty shall be paid by the Confederate States of \$20 for each person on board any armed ship or vessel belonging to the United States, at the commencement of any engagement, which shall be burned, sunk or destroyed by any vessel commissioned as aforesaid, which shall be of equal or inferior force; and a bounty of \$25 shall be paid to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid, for each and every prisoner by them captured and brought info

FLOYD, THE ARCH-TRAITOR.—The Richmond Exa miner, in an article on the comparative supply of mu-nitions of war possessed by the North and the South, says:
"We have now a large number of arms in the South sent to the different armories there by Gov Floyd, in order that the contest, when it is opened, might not find us upprepared and defenceless." The Examiner here confesses what has been faintly denied by Floyd's apologists; nay, more, it commends his conduct as an act of forecast, and regards 'the man to whose sagacity we owe one-half the Southern preparation for war' as a better representative for Virginia at Montgomery than some late Union

shrickers.' DISCONTINUANCE OF THE ST. LOUIS AND MEMPHIS MAIL.—Washington, May 14.—The Postmaster-General to-day annulled the contract for carrying the mails between St. Louis and Memphis, owing to the forcible stoppage of the steamers by which they were This is the first case under the law of the last

Congress which authorizes mail discontinuances in

THE DOOM OF THE COTTON MONOPOLY.—The English government has already, by official letter, instructed all its representatives abroad, in cotton-pro-ducing countries, to leave nothing undone to stimulate the growth of cotton for the English market. No less than six associations, with large capitals liave been formed for the purpose of co-operating in this work, viz.: the "Manchester Cotton Company," the "Jamaica Cotton Company," the "British Co ton Company," the "Coventry Cotton Company," the "East India Cotton Company, of London, and the "African Aid Society," of London." Beside these, "The Cotton Supply Association," which was established four years ago, has received a pro-digious impulse, and is now operating in all parts of the world. The expectation is, that with all these agencies, full one-half of the British consumption of cotton for the coming year will be supplied from other sources than the United States.—N. Y. World. SOUTHERN WEAPONS.—We have heard much of the vast supply of improved arms in the hands of the rebels. We have been inclined to regard them as, on the whole, better equipped than ourselves. But we were utterly unprepared for the new devices of polsoning and asassination with which their friends are trying to fight our troops. General Butler has written to the Governor of Massachusetts quite a longletter of argument in favor of rendering assistance rection of the negroes, but the last paragraph of his letter shows by what process he is likely to be led to take a different view of the case. He says: "The possibilities that dishonorable means of defence are to be taken by the rebels against the Government, I do not now contemplate. If; as has been done in a single instance, my men are to be attacked by poison, or, as in another, stricken down by the assassin' knife, and thus murdered, the community using such weapons may be required to be taught that it holds within its own border a more potent means for deadly purposes and indiscriminate slaughter than any which

can administer to us." In addition to the above statements, we have such facts as the following: The soldiers at Camp Clay, near Cincinnati, received information a few days ago, that a design was on foot to poison the cisterns from which they obtained water for cooking and drinking. On Friday a man approached one of the guards, and offered to bribe him to leave his post. The brave soldier was not "for sale," and, instead of taking the bribe, he "took" the man who of fered it into custody. On searching the rascal, a phial full of strychnine was found in one of his pockets. The use for which this was intended was apparatus rent to the authorities of the camp, so they ordered the villain to be placed in the guard-house for further trial.—Columbus Journal, 11th.

GOVERNOR LETCHER has been notified by Governor Hicks, of Maryland, to withdraw the Virginia troops that were occupying the soil of Maryland at Harper's Ferry. Letcher had accordingly given orders to his officers to abandon the Maryland side, and remove their forces to the Virginia side. GOVERNOR HOUSTON.—A gentleman who heard the speech of Sam Houston, delivered in Galveston, Texas, two or three weeks ago, assures the editor of the Washington Star that the stories alleging that Gen. Houston has accepted the secession of the State as fact accomplished, do him great injustice. He still proclaims his allegiance to the United States, and naintains that it is the duty of the Unionists of Texas simply to bide their time, determined to reassert their liberties and rights of American citizenship or the first fitting occasion.

Rebels. — The Washington National Republican says:—
"We have heard reliably from Senator Johnson as late as last Monday, when he was sixty miles west of Knoxville, on his canvass of the State, which votes on the 8th of June upon the question of secession. Mr. Johnson and his friends were, at that date,

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Defying the

REBEL POST OFFICE.—Montgomery, May 16th.— The Postmaster-General has issued a proclamation announcing that he will commence the control of postal affairs on the 1st of June. IT IS CERTAIN that the Confederate troops are making steady approaches to the Capital. We hear of their fortifications on the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg, on the line of the railroad, and of the daily augmentation of troops by companies and regiments from the South.

causing the surrender of the remaining Federal troops in Texas.—It is estimated that from four to five thousand Union men have left Memphis, many of them under circumstances of imminent peril. THE REBEL TROOPS.—We gather from the papers of

Saturday that the rebel forces in Virginia were in numbers and position as follows: In and about Richmond, 4,500; Harper's Ferry, Norfolk, and Fredericksburg, 30,000; at Petersburg, 1,500. All but the first statement are the amounts claimed by the rebels them-selves. Two bundred Cherokee Indians are said to be at Norfolk. Troops from the South are constantly

Items of Tuesday.—Several of Ellsworth's Zonaves went over to Alexandria on Saturday night, and hauled down a Secession flag from a pole there. The exhibition of the trophy saved them from a reprimend.

The Government has dearmined to release the persons arrested here as spes, on their taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.—There are now sixteen thousand Ohio plunteers at Camp Den-

Foreign Opinion.—The London Post, Palmerston's organ, says of the blockade and the pirate privateers: "There can be no coubt that, the President, in strict interpretation of public law, has a right both to delare a blockade of the Southern ports, and to treat Southern privateers, when captured, as pirates." The Paris correspondent of the U.S. Gazette, says they have received news up to the Baltimore riot and the proclamation of a blockade. The Paris newspapers refrain from expressing any opinion, except of grief, for the great catastrophe. The call for privativers is, however, condemnal. He adds: "With what anxiety further intelligence is awaited, I need not say. News from every other quarter of the world is regarded with comparative indifference."

By an arrival with Liverpool dates to the 9th instant, we learn that American matters continue to a treat attention. In the love of Commons, Mr. Gregory postponed his motion in favor of a prompt recognition of the Confederaty till the 7th. (?) instant. to delare a blockade of the Southern ports, and to

Mr. Foster gave notice that he should call attention to the desirability of no recognising the insur-Mr. Horsfall postponed his motion relative to belligerent rights, Lord Plinerston having stated that pending the grave and complicated questions now being considered, a discussin of the subject was impossible at present.

Active preparations are mixing in the Navy Yards

cognised, were released. About fifty of the secessionists were liberated on parole, and nine of the leaders brought to the city as prisoners of war.

The secessionists were liberated on parole, and nine of the contraction of her ownhelligerent rights. She upheld privateering, and deied the right of search, and both these are now turied against them.

BARNARD.—Died, in Nel York, on the 11th inst., HENRY M. BARNARD, son d John Barnard, D. D., of Lima, N. Y., aged 35 years

Notice.—The Presbytery of Ontario will hold its next Stated Meeting in Dunsille, on Tuesday, June 4th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Stated Clerk. The Church Extenson Committee.—
The Treasurer of the Church Extension Committee acknowledges the receipt of the flowing sums for the ecclesiastical year:-

Church, Troy, Ill.,

Marine, Ill.,

Mrs. Rev. James Shaw Windham, O., A Hall, Watertown, Vis.,
Rev. D. H. Temple, Auga, N. Y.,
L. Batcheler, Waverly, F. Y.,
"Widow's Mite,"
A Friend to Missions. 1 00 Rev. Dr. Skinner,
1st Cong. Church, Frankin, N. Y.,
Rev. P. S. Cleland, Grenvenod, Ind.,
Rev. T. S. Wickes, Poughernsie, N. Y.,
Misses Smith, Pine St. Ct. Phila., add.,
Church, Port Part. Church, Port Penn, Dela Grand Haven, Mich.

"Grand Haven, Mch.,

"A true friend in Michign,"

Church, Carlisle, Pa.,

J.S. Harris, Fort Colvill Wash. Ter., Thuasetphia, may 11, 1001. IE MEDICINE IS NECESSARY, USE BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They are as pleasant as a truly effective medicine can be. It is true you may take purgatives which will ope-Church, Marshall, Mich. Rev. S. N. Robinson, Guford Centre, be. It is true you may take purgatives which will operate without pain, because they take the balsamic parts from the blood, which is worse than being bled, worse than having the vital fluid abstracted. Beware of them. Brandreth's Pills only take hold of those matters which the body, when sick, wants to evacuate. They are solely an assistant of nature,—nothing more, nothing less. They do not force; they merely assist; and herein is their great value. The man is thrice blessed who is so fortunate as to be acquainted with this good and almost perfect wift to man, because he has to a great ex-

N. Y., Church, Smithfield, N. Y. " Deckertown, N.
" Brighton, Mich "Tionesta, Pa..."
Mercer St. Church, N. Y. Church, Grand Rapids, lich, Missouri Home Missionry Society, E. P. Freeman, Treas Presbytery of Dayton, O.
Church, Union Mills, Pa.

22, Chas. McKinney, Binghinton, N. Y.,

S. McKinney,

"23, Rev. R. Kessler, N. Y. Cy,
Church, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. L. Allen, Dover, N. J. Church, Nineveh, N. Y.,
Market Square Ch., Gergantown, Pa.,
Church, Mantua, Pa.,
Waverly, N. Y.,
Burdette, N. Y.,
"A widow in Michigan,"

29, Church, Plattsburgh, N. Y.,
Fliche Taylor, Reg. Clastend O

Elisha Taylor, Esq., Clevland, O., ...
1st Church, Auburn, N. .., by W. H.
Meeker, Treas. for Missy in Kansas,
Ap'l 18, Church, Mount Pleasant, a., Uniondale, Pa.,
12, E. De Witt, Elyria, O.,
15, 1st Church, Philadelphia A lady in 1st Ch., Phila., V.I.C. J., Jr., Augusta, N. Y., Gen. Kipx...... Chusch, Mount Vernon, Y. Y.,....

Chusch, Mount Vernon, N. Y.,

"Gouverneur,
"Utica, N. Y.,

"Utica, N. Y.,

"Utica, N. Y.,

"Utica, N. Y.,

"O. C. Kingsley, 1st quart. for
Missionary,

"Double of the state o Mrs. Churchill, 10 00
Others, 74 25
Buffalo, N. Y., North Cl., Mon. Con.,
Canandaigua, N. Y., Mrs. Field,
Church, Lockport, N. Y.
Bryon, balance,
Ladies' Home Missionary So-

Church, Rome, N. Y., Indv., 47 09 Mon. Con., 23 95

Adams Bible Class, . . . 10 00
Sabbath School Miss. Spc., 10 00
Waterville Church, N. Y. Church in
part, (of which Mon. Con. 49),
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