American Presbyterian

Genesce Evangelist. THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1861.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND GENESEE EVANGELIST. A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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doctrine and pure religion, especially as connected with the Constitutional Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

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ROLL OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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Keligions Zutelligence.

OUR OWN CHURCH. Church Dedication at New Rochelle.-The new and beautiful church edifice just completed by the Presbyterian congregation of New Rochelle, was dedicated to the worship of God on the 24th ultimo. The edifice is of stone, and furnishes an audience room that will seat about five hundred, and a lecture and Sunday school room sufficient for two hundred pupils. The congregation was originally founded by the Huguenot refugees from Rochelle in France, who were driven to this country by Popish persecution, and who contributed so largely to the religious ele-

Our Assembly's Prayer Meeting.—A correspondent of the New York Observer gives a deeply interesting account of one of the prayer-meetings held at Syracuse by our General Assembly. It was presided over by Rev. Dr. Jenkins, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Emerson, Darling, and others. Allusion was made to Rev. Daniel Waldo, who was present, when the venerable man, still hale and healthy, was led forward, and mounted the plat-To Mail Subscribers, Two DOLLARS per year form with ease and almost elasticity, although now 99 years old! In a clear and almost powerful voice, with the vast audience hushed to stillness, he spoke a few words, and then uttered a brief but most solemn, impressive prayer. He said he remembered well the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, being then thirteen years of age. He felt how important was the war, and he was only afraid then it would be over before he would be old enough to join in it. He never expected to live to see the Constitution de-He never expected to live to see the Constitution destroyed. Nothing had ever grieved him so much as the present state of things. He knew there were lovely men at the South, good Christian men—but wicked people were now trying to ruin the country and destroy the Union. But he was glad there was unanimity North. This harmony was delightful. He was glad the Constitution was to be sustained—but one of the best was to make the constitution was to be sustained but one of the best ways to maintain it was through the prayers of the children of God.

After the meeting had been prolonged to a late hour, the presiding officer, Rev. Dr. Jenkins, said it had been proposed that another meeting would be held the succeeding (Saturday) evening. "I am not certain," said he, "that these are not the best days this country ever saw. If this is the spirit your forefathers manifested, I am not surprised my countrymen were beaten." Dr. J. is of English origin, but a warm friend and patriotic lover of his adopted

Clerical Calls, Changes, &c.-Rev. T. B. M'FALLS, of the Baltimore Meth. Epis. Conference, has been called to the Assembly's church, in Washington city, to become their pastor in place of Rev. A. G. CARO-THERS, who accepted some time since the appointment to be United States Consul at Turk's Island. REV. H. A. TRACY, of Cincinnati, late District Secretary of the American Board, has received and accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit of the church at Glendale for six months. Rev. E. J. Stewart has a call from the church of Bay city, Bay Co., Michigan. Rev. Everard Kempshall, after having filled the pulpit of the First Church at Batavia for more than two years with much acceptance, has recently vacated it. Died, in Hudson, Summit county, Ohio, May 4th, Rev. CHESTER BIRGE, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Noble Example.—It is generally known that the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago (Rev. Mr. Swazey's) has been burdened with a debt of about \$35,000—of which \$25,000 was permanently secured by mortgage, and \$10,000 were floating liabilities. We learn that an effort has just been successfully made, to provide for the 25,000 permanent debt, by subscription notes payable through a series of years. At the same time the pastor's salary was raised from \$2,000 to \$2,500. This is a noble manifestion of a iberal spirit, and sets a worthy example, in these days of financial pressure, to churches of all denominations .- Cong. Herald.

New Church in Visalia, Cal.—On Sabbath, 14th inst., a New School Presbyterian Church, consisting of twelve members, was organized by Rev. A. F. White. Four were received by letters from other churches, and eight on profession of their faith. Three received the rite of Baptism for the first time. Mr. White spent two Sabbaths in Visalia, and preached to large congregations. He was heartily welcomed by the people, and received Christian courtesy at the hands of his Methodist brethren. We hope the church just organized will soon be supplied with an able and faithful minister.—Pa-

Visalia is a promising new settlement of about a housand inhabitants, in the midst of a thickly settled farming region. Much interest is manifested in the new enterprise by the leading men of the

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Observer.—The character of this ournal is becoming widely known. The Boston Trataken only as to the body which it represents, viz.: the United Presbyterian Synod, which is wholly in the South, and principally in the very worst of the

secession territory:

"The Christian Observer, Old School Presbyterian, published at Philadelphia and Richmond, seems the only one that flings a disloyal banner to the breeze. It is said to be a very small flag at best, and so heavily flaps against the mast that people have some trouble to find out on which side they are who keep

"There is, therefore, great unanimity in Northern religious press in reference to what true patriotism demands of men in these stirring times. Christianity, in its highest type, bids men stand by

law, order and government." A Paper Discontinued.—The last Presbyterian Expositor, of Chicago, recently edited by Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., in a note by the publisher, C. H. McCormick, Esq., announces its own discontinuance. Its list of subscribers is transferred to the Standard, the new paper recently started at Philadelphia. The reasons assigned for this step are the removal of Dr. Rice from Chicago, and the difficulty of securing a

News of the Struggle.

THE NORTH. Chaplaincies .- Our Washington news of Monday, the 20th, says: "The Rev. J. C. Butler, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Washington, has to day accepted the chaplaincy of the Pennsylvania Fifth

California for the Union.—The Union demonstration in San Francisco, on the 11th, was an asto-nishing success. Nothing like it was ever seen there before. Business was totally suspended; all the men, women and children of the city were in the streets, and flags were almost as plenty as stacks of grain in a wheat field. Three stands for speakers were erected near the corner of Market, Second, and Montgomery streets, which were surrounded by men with fields of flags waving over them. Senators Latham and McDougal, General Sumper

General Shields, and others of less note, addressed the vast audience. The spirit of all the addresses, as well of the resolutions adopted, is, the Administration must be sustained in all its efforts to put down ecession, and preserve the Union complete. General Scott's Health.—It is a sufficient denial of the reports as to Lieutehant-General Scott's infirm health, to say that he is engaged in the discharge of

his official duties, not only throughout the day, but till a late hour every night. Seizure of a Year's Telegrams.—Quietly and simultaneously, at three o'clock, P. M., on the 20th, without the least hinderance, the United States officials seized upon all the original telegraphic despatches on hand in the chief offices of the North and West since the 1st of May, 1860. This puts into their hands an extraordinary amount of information as to the movements of the rebels and the complicity of Northern parties in their plans. What a depth of corruption and infamy is likely to be disclused! Course of the Administration.-In reply to some troops who arrived in Washington before the pacification of Baltimore, and who expressed to President Lincoln their disappointment at not being

brought through that city at once, the President is reported to have said that he had no doubt they would have given a good account of themselves, but that we were all acting under the advice of an old man who, when asked how long he would require to take Vera Cruz, replied, "Six hours, with the loss of twentyfive hundred men-three weeks, with not the loss of a man." And he fulfilled his promise. We must, therefore, quietly wait, and let him take his own course, and the result would justify the delay. Important Suggestion.—The representatives of three of the leading associations in New York designed to meet the wants of the sick and wounded, and to notify you that I will not pay partly than from the Times and other more popular promote the health of the army, have addressed a promote the health of the army, have addressed a promote the health of the army, have addressed a promote the health of the army, have addressed a promote the health of the army, have addressed a promote the health of the army, have addressed a promote the health of the army, have addressed a promote the health of the army, have addressed a promote the health of the army, have addressed a promote the health of the army, have addressed a promote the health of the army have addressed a promote the health of the army have addressed a promote the health of the army have addressed a promote the pr timely document to the Secretary of War, in which they ask that a mixed commission of civilians, disinguished for their philanthropic experience and acquaintance with sanitary matters of medical men and of military officers, be appointed by the government, who shall be charged with the duty of investigating the best means of methodizing and reducing to prac-DELEGATES FROM CORRESPONDING BODIES. tical service the already active but undirected benevolence of the people toward the army: who shall consider the general subject of the prevention of sickness and suffering among the troops, and suggest the wisest methods, which the people at large can use to manifest their good will toward the comfort, security

and health of the army.

of receiving their demerits. Such conduct is little better than rank treason, and our troops would suffer less from a defeat than from being made the victims of a thievish contract.

WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

Active Operations .- The policy of the Government manifestly has been to venture upon no attack without due preparation, and, so far as may be, pre-vious assurance of success. The North must not idly twice the number of our enemy's forces. And General Scott's policy is impressing this important idea upon the Northern mind, which, at first, was so hasty yea, so frenzied with zeal, for immediate action. that there has never been any delay or hesitancy in on the 31st. putting them to any service in which they might be useful. On Sabbath of last week, the 19th, there occurred an encounter between two of our steamers (the Monticello and the Freeborn) and a battery erected by the rebels at Sewall's Point, at the mouth of the Elizabeth River, leading from Hampton Roads to Norfolk. The effect of the fire of our vessels in described as terrific. The two columbiads of the battery were disabled, the works laid in ruins, and the men, fifty in number, scattered in every direc-

Twenty miles below Washington a schooner, containing, forty recruits for the rebel army, was captured by the Farenorn. Colonel Vosburgh, of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, died on the 20th, from bleeding at the lungs, brought on by over exertion on Friday, 7th, while in the active command of his regiment. He was but 35 years of age. His funeral was duly solemnized by the military, and the most impressive ceremonies attended the sepulture from his mansion in New York. He was a man of high respectability and wealth and belonged to one of the old Writher. and wealth, and belonged to one of the old Knicker

bocker families of the city.

The Forward Movement of Friday.—So secretly had the Administration arranged its plans, that the telegrams from Washington which appeared in the morning papers of that day, in this city and New York, contained the following statement:—"Those who, it is presumed, are best acquainted with such matters say that no invasion into the heart of any state is now contemplated." But scarcely had the people finished reading this quieting language, when news of the highest importance flashed over the wires, and the whole town was soon stirred from its depths. Twelve or fourteen regiments had been thrown across the Potomac into Virginia by General Scott on the night between Thursday and Friday, the 23d and 24th, and so quietly, that even the Washingtonians were to a great extent unaware of the movement. Alexandria, Arlington Heights, and Fairfax Court House, the latter being a railroad junction command-ing Harper's Ferry, are the points seized by this movement. Three hundred secession soldiers and a company of cavalry were taken prisoners. No resistance of any account was encountered; but at Alexandria, Colonel Ellsworth, the brilliant and popular Colonel of the Fire Zouave Regiment, was shot in the breast and killed instantly by the landlord of a hotel, whose steps he was peaceably descending. The landlord himself immediately paid the penalty of his

own life, having been shot and bayoneted by a private The New York Seventh occupy Arlington Heights

get it abroad, they must practise the most desperate financiering experiments to procure it at home. The first plan attempted is to issue treasury notes for twenty millions. These the government can issue just as a bank its five, ten, and fifty dollar notes, in payment for contracts to soldiers, officials, &c. For it to war purposes. a time, the experiment may succeed, but the want of confidence already felt by their own capitalists in the cut down at St. Joseph's on the 22d, future ability or disposition of a concern to redeem its obligations, which began in such wholesale and outrageous plunder and betrayal of covenant obliga tions, is seen in the fact that only one-half of the original fifteen million loan has been taken; and soon the utter baselessness of the new currency will be so Ritchie, manifest that it will become as worthless and as use- Jackson, less for purposes of business as the paper on which

it is engraved. Movements of Rebel Troops.—A body of soldiers, numbering 700 or more, took position on the right bank of the Potomac, opposite Williamsport, Maryland, on Sunday, the 20th. This place is but seven miles from Hagerstown, Md., the terminus of a railroad twenty miles long, from Chambersburg,

Pa., where there is an encampment of our soldiers Since this movement, our troops have received rein One thousand rebel troops left Harper's Ferry, on the 20th, for Grafton, where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad branches—one line running to Wheeling and the other to Parkersburg, either to resist troops from the West or to influence the Virginia election

which took place last Thursday.

At Memphis, according to recent reliable ac counts, there are about three thousand troops furnished with altered flint lock muskets from the Baton Rouge arsenal. There are two batteries on the Mississippi between Memphis and Cairo, one six miles from the former place, and the other sixty. Many of the troops are northern men, who have been impressed into the service. One-half the soldiers in Memphis refuse to

leave the city, and the governor has issued a procla mation, ordering all companies to disband who did not enter the service of the South unconditionally, Ammunition was very scarce, and no unnecessar firing was permitted. Two companies in Memphis are composed of chain-gang convicts. A gentleman just returned from a scouting tour extended as far south as New Orleans, gives it as his opinion that the sum total of the Southern forces at all points does not exceed thirty-five thousand men Charleston, and seizing privateers in the Southern

waters. During her temporary absence from Charles ton harbor, a British vessel got in, and was at once engaged full of Sea Island cotton, at the enermous freight of 2½d, per pound. Such a freight has not been given in the memory of the oldest inhabitant Savannah and Pensacola certainly, the Chesapeake bay, and perhaps other ports, are under blockade. PRIZES.—The ship General Parkhill, (550 tons.) from Liverpool, for, and belonging to, Charleston, arrived at Philadelphia on the 20th, in charge of a prize crew of the Niagara.

The British vessels Hiawatha and North Carolina loaded with tobacco, which attempted to run the blockade at Norfolk, have also been captured and

brought into port.

Texas.—General Houston is believed to be consistent opponent of Secession. He is reported to have made a speech in Galveston recently, in which he characterized the secession of Texas as iniquitous and prejudicial in every way to her best interests. He said that though disunion might be in the ascendant now, that there was a terrible reaction to come which would be heard, and that he stood in a wait ing attitude for that time to come.

Outrages and Depredations.—Captain Gale, of the bark C. D. Pierce, of Cleveland, O., started from Remedios, March 22d, with a cargo of sugar for Falmouth, England. Meeting a severe gale in the Gulf Stream, he put into Norfolk, April 4th, for repairs. Instead of being allowed to depart, his vessel was seized, the cargo stored and retained by the British consul, who swindled the captain of \$1800; mitted the Secession movement to develop itself into British consul, who swindled the captain of \$1800; mitted the Secession movement to develop itself into and finally the vessel was sunk by the Secessionists a well organized and successful rebellion, and then of Norfolk. After suffering imprisonment, the cap-tain escaped to our squadron in destitute circum-stances. The British consul at Norfolk is an active

of the Mississippi.

A certain John G. Cocks writes from New Orleans to Col. Anderson, in regard to notes for \$10,500, with \$1000 interest, given by him to Anderson, and with \$1000 interest, given by him to Anderson, and the Constitution of our affairs. This and the Date Town still held by him for slaves sold to Cocks in March | preciation of our affairs. This and the Derby Tory those notes; but as I neither seek nor wish an advantage, I desire that you return me the notes and It says: "The citizens of the free States and their the money paid you, and the negroes will be subject to your order, which you will find much improved by kind treatment since they came into my possession."

Southern Desperation—According to accounts deemed authentic, the tables have, within four weeks, been entirely turned. Then the South was burning for the conquest of Washington, Philadelphia, and New York: now they are in terror for the defence of the first time that Mr. Lincoln's success is but the first time that Mr. Lincoln's success is but the New York; now they are in terror for the defence of the first time that Mr. Lincoln's success is but the

Treason at Home.—The public owe a debt of gratitude to the Philadelphia Inquirer for its diligence in exposing the frauds and impositions so shamefully practised by the contractors for furnishing shoes and clothing to our brave volunteers. An indignant public demands that the subject be investigated thoroughly. We are glad to see that those exposures have led to an official investigation before the Grand Jury. We hope there will be found honor enough in that body to resist the bribes which are likely to in that body to resist the bribes which are likely to be offered them by the scoundrels who are in danger cannot retreat now; their "chivalry" would suffer.—

Tennessee and the Union—Eatters received in Washington, from Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, state that he continues to be engaged in canvassing the State with reference to the pending election. He is firm in the belief that the Union cause will triumph at the polls. Supplies are now entirely cut off from Western Tennessee, and great fear of starvation

Affairs at Cairo. May 22d. Three 32-pounders vious assurance of success. The North must not idly arrived this evening. The work of fortifying Cairo and recklessly throw away the grand advantage of was commenced to-day, and will be vigorously carnumbers which she possesses. Less bloodshed will ried forward. Gen. Pillow's proclamation, prohibiting the end ensue, if we go into every conflict with ing all boats passing Memphis northward, took effect

Stoppage of the Southern Mails.—Postmaster-General Blair discontinued the United States' mails in Virginia and other seceded States, and annulled Our naval preparations, however, are so complete, all contracts for the same on the 24th, to take effect

THE BORDER

Gov. Magoffin has recently issued a proclamation in which he recognises the United States as at war with a sovereignty called the Confiderate States— Kentucky being an equally independent and neutral Kentucky being an equally independent and neutral sovereignty, expecting soon to treat with both the belligerents. He says: "Now, therefore, I hereby notify and warn all other States, separate or united, especially the United and Confederate States, that I solemnly forbid any movement upon Kentucky soil, or occupation of any part or place therein, for any purposes whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the legislative and exceptive authorities; I specially forbid allocitizent of Kentucky, whether incorporated in the State Guard or otherwise, making any hostile demonstrative against any wise, making any hostile demonstrations against any

of the aforesaid sovereignties,"
But the Governor has evidently recknied without his host. Scarcely had the ink had time to dry on the proclamation, when both Houses of the Kentucky Legislature impliedly or formally repudiated its sentiments. A despatch from Frankort, the capital of the State, dated the 22d, says: "The resolution that the Governor's proclamation of the 20th contains the true position that Kentucky should occupy during the strife between the United States and the Confederate States, was rejected by the House of Representatives." An act amending the state militia laws, which the

State Guard are required to swear to the Constitution of the United States and Kentucky, passed both The editors of the Louisville daily rewspapers have been summoned to Frankfort to testify in regard to

been summoned to Frankfort to teshiy in regard to arms brought into Kentucky, to matters pertaining to Knights of the Golden Circle, and to the alleged correspondence of Gov. Magoffin and the Confederate authorities. The Committee is to set thirty days.

Missouri.—The Rebels Subdyn.—A St. Louis correspondent of the World says: "The capture of Camp Jackson, followed by Gen. Harney's letter, has operated like a charm on the febels here. It is impossible to describe the charge." is impossible to describe the change. The lion is changed to a lamb. The whole affair was admirably planned and executed. So accurate was the bly planned and executed. So accurate was the movement of the troops, so accurately was the time calculated, that the camp was surrounded, almost simultaneously, and before any preparations could be made for defence or retreat. The effect was marvellous. The bluster was taken out of Brigadier-General Frost' as completely as a summer's sun takes the crisp out of his nanesake. It was month a dozen bloody rich with the country of the countr

The New York Seventh occupy Arlington Heights.

THE SOUTH.

Financial Difficulties.—The real troubles of the United States' Army at St. Legis, with a view want fifty millions of dollars, and if they cannot troops at Jefferson city have been dishanded by Gen. Price's order. The Democrat announces, editorially, that no at-

tempt will be made to divert the July interest fund from its legitimate course. It was expected that the Secessionist Governor and Legislature would divert Two United States Flags are said to have been

The Union Vote in Western Virginia. UNION MAJORITIES.

Berkley county, 700 Morgan Wood, 1696 London, 378 Wirt, 400 Doddridge, 158 Taylor, 350 Wetzell, 450 Cabell, 1700 Preston, 1200 1000 Total, 11,433 Harrison. From Tennessee the news is of a most encou-

raging character. Judge Nelson writes that Eastern Tennessee will give 20,000 majority for the Union, and will never submit to be carried into the arms of the Rebel Government, not even by a majority vote in favor of Secession.

Gen. Lee's Residence, on Arlington Heights, is guarded by a detachment of the New York Sixty-Ninth. The family of Gen. Lee is reated with the utmost respect and courtesy. A telegraph wire con-necting with the War Department and with the principal office in the city, has been run from Gen. Lee's

Rev. Dr. Palmer, who stirred up the great Se cession feeling in New Orleans, by preaching a ser-mon on the Divinity of American Slavery, and the imperative duty of Christians extending its reign, is a private in a military company of that city.

FOREIGN OPINION

England and France will have to hear from the representatives of the new Administration before they can be expected to act intelligently in regard to our disturbances. At last accounts, Lord Palmerston and the Times seemed to have made up their minds to recognise the rebels so far as to treat their piratical letters of marque with a respect which should, and will, certainly, in the end, be defied them.

Lord John Russell, in his remarks in the House Blockades.—The splendid steamer Niagara, just of Commons, on the 6th inst., respecting the South-returned from Japan, is engaged in blockading ern Confederacy, is reported to have used this language: "As to the letters of marque, there was a precedent in the case of Greece, when it separated from Turkey. The right of that country to issue letters of marque was allowed. The question has been under the consideration of the Government. They have consulted the law officers of the crown. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and the Queen's Advocate and the Government have come to the opinion that the Southern Confederacy of America, according to those principles which seem to them to be just principles, must be treated as a belligerent; Assuredly this haste to take a position in any degree favorable to the rebels is entirely adverse to

what we had a right to expect from a great, free government like England, always, as we had supposed, enlisted warmly on the side of law, and cautious in taking a favorable attitude towards the disloyal and rebellious. Especially would we have pected in exhibition of sympathy for the constituted authorities of this country, when arrayed against a wanton and unjustifiable rebellion got up in the interest of the hated and discarded institution of Slavery. The London Morning Post of May 8th, has a leader headed Who is to Blams, which lets us into what is probably the true state of feeling among the English people. It says: "In the face of these difficulties, Mr. Lincoln, who has been little more than two months in office, has pursued a manly and constitutional policy. He has, with very insufficient means, endeavored to re-assert the supremacy of the law. The blame of failure does not rest with Mr. Lincoln, but with Mr. left a fatal heritage of trouble and disaster to his successor. If the late President had sent to Charleston two or three of the men-of-war which have recently been destroyed at Norfolk, to save them from NEW ORLEANS, May 20th .- A despatch from the falling into the hands of the Southern Confederation Balize states that the privateer steamer Calhoun the whole complication might have been avoided, captured, on the 15th inst., the bark Ocean Eagle, But the two contending parties must be left to work Captain Luce, from Rockland, Maine, with three thousand one hundred and fourteen casks of lime.

A ship called the John Jarvis is said to have been captured about the same time by the privateer other side of the Atlantic. It must, however, be re-"Music." Both of these were taken off the mouth membered that slavery is the only excuse which the

urnals, which, for the nonce, have sided against us New York; now they are in terror for the detence of Richmond, Norfolk, and Harper's Ferry, and the cities along the Mississippi, especially Memphis, which they expect daily will be attacked by a powerful Federal force. The Democratic party at the North has proved excerably traitorous, so say the forests of Maine to the mountains of Pennsylva-

NOTICES.

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

J. BARNARD,

Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Geneva will hold its semi-annual at Castleton, the 2d Tuesday of June, (11.) commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. B. M. Goldsmith, The Presbytery of Cayuga will hold its next state

meeting at Aurora, on Tuesday, the 18th of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Chas. Hawley, Stated Clerk. The Presbytery of Buffalo will meet at Silver Creek on the third Tuesday (the 18th day) of June, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

TIMOTHY STILLMAN.

Dunkirk, May 25th, 1861.

Stated Clerk.

PUBLICATION CAUSE. The Treasurer of the Presbyterian Publication Committee yould acknowledge the receipt of the following donations: March 1st to 31st, 1861. Presbyterian Church, Amity, N. Y., \$25 00 t "Middletown, N.Y., by Rev. O. M. Johnson 20 00

Mrs. Savage, 5 00 Collection, 66 40 t Preshyterian Church, Hanover, N. J. by Rev. 691 40 J. M. Johnson, 1st Presbyterian Church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, by 1st Presbyterian Church, Cedar Reputs, 1994.
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C. E. Babb,
1st Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., by C. B.
Hartt, Treas.,
Presbyterian Church, Cortland, N. Y., by Rev. O. A. Seymour, Cordand, N. I., by Rev. O. A. Seymour, Cresbyterian Church, Dayton, Indiana, by Rev. J. A. Carnahan, Preshyterian Church, Aurelius, N. Y., by F. M. Terrill, ...
re-byterian Church, Spring Mills, Pa., by Rev. C. M. Blake,

By Rev. C. H. Chester, Rev. C. H. Chester,
Rev. William Young, {additional,}.... 50
Presbyterian Church, Whitesboro, N. Y., 13 56
"Holland Patent," 19 35
"Weedsport, "10 14 Weedsport, "10 14 Sennett, "10 00 Oriskany, (add.,) " 1:00. Utica, (in part,) " 29 50 Delhi Baldwinsville, "18 00 Syracuse, · · · 20 80 " 13 00 154 12 1st Ward Pres." 257 63 For March,

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