American Presbyterian and Genèsee Evangelist.

American Preshpterian dom in 1830. But now, irrespective of resident Pro-

GENESEE EVANGELIST.

JOHN W. MEARS. Editor

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862)

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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Religious Intelligence.

Presbyterian.

Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D.D., by special invi tation of the citizens, delivered a powerful address in Cincinnati, May 20th, on the state of the country. The services were opened with prayer by Rev. Asa D. Smith. D.D., of New York. The cause of the Union has few advocates so earnest, so zealous or so weighty in argument as this bold and able Ken-

General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church,-The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, met at Owensboro, Kentucky, on the 15th, the opening sermon being preached by Milton Bird, D.D., of Indiana-Rev. P. G. Rea, of Missouri, was elected Moderator, Rev. J. C. Bowden of Kentucky, Clerk; and Rev. A. F. Randolph of Indiana, Assistant Clerk.

The Treasurer of the Assembly having failed to appear either last year or this, the place was declared vacant by a unanimous vote, and the stated clerk, Dr. Bird, made ex-officio Treasurer. The Evansville Journal says there will not be a dismemberment of the church. There were no commissioners present from any point south of Kentucky or Missouri. The Church has two theological institutions,

Dr. Palmer and the Confederate Assembly.— The New Orleans Delta, of May 5th, is "requested Professors, and give their instructions to some fifexisting excitement, but on account of the absence that of the Waldensian Churches. Thus two of its pastor, Dr. Palmer, who left the city last Tues- Churches are rising up in Italy, one Presbyterian, day to attend a meeting of the General Assembly of with its "Church Sessions" and its "Synods": the the Presbyterian Church, at Montgomery, Ala- other may prove to be the "Congregational" or

Foreign.

The American and Foreign Christian Union held their last anniversary in New York, May 6th From the annual report published in the Christian World, we make a few extracts in regard to their foreign field. The mission to New Granada, now called the "United States of Columbia," has been

The Rev. Ramon Monsalvatge, the missionary, with his family, reached Panama in April, 1861. and entered at once upon his labors by commencing s weekday and Sabbath School in his own hired house, and by making visits to the families of the city and to the schools to supply them with the New Testament, and wherever it was practicable, with the entire Bible and religious tracts. Almost from the first he was allowed the use of an old Roman Catholic Church, which had been converted into a theatre, for a public service on Sabbath evenings, which was well attended. Some disturbance having been made at the first and second meetings by children and youth, at the instigation, it was believed, of the priests, Mr. Monsalvatge applied to the Municipal and State authorities to grant him the protection which the Constitution of the Republic of New Granada (now called the Republic of the United States of Columbia) accords to all forms of religious worship. This protection was promptly granted, and Mr. M. thenceforth pursued his work without further hindrance. He has since removed to Carthagena, where he prosecutes his work dilli-

gently but has no chapel.

But in the entire of South America there are not more than one hundred Protestant ministers, including those of the Dutch and English Guianas. and many of them are chaplains or teachers, and exert little influence in behalf of the Gospel on the inhabitants of the country. Whilst in Mexico and Central America, including those in Mosquitia and the British settlements, there are not twenty-five! The Christians of the United States, to say nothing of those in Europe, may well ask the question, in view of these appalling facts: Have we prayed enough for Mexico, Central America, and South

The example of American and English residents report, "it too often happens that the American and number of the Kirchenzeitung to that object. English merchants, factors, traders in those countries, having had little or no religion when they went | Journal says that while King Victor Emanuel was thither, have sunk down to a level with the natives making his recent triumphant visit to Naples. he in indifference to the Sabbath and everything else went to pay his respects to St. Januarius, and the that savors of Christianity; and some even, through saint considered the King to be sufficiently orthodox marriage, have fallen in with the superstitions of (notwithstanding his quarrel with the Pope) to be a

ing colonies of American, English, German, and ceeded admirably." The King, not to be outdone French Protestants But the Governments which by the saint, sent to the latter a handsome necklace now exist are not sufficiently stable, liberal and ho- of brilliants worth 60,000 ducats; whereupon the nest to justify attempts of this sort. Even that of saint was so delighted that his blood melted again of the enlightened monarch of Brazil has failed to come its own accord! Some of the populace were so frantic up to the promises which it held out to the Protest- with delight that they threw themselves down under

"There is still another way of doing good in the trodden on leaped up again shouting Viva Italia! papal countries south of sus on this hemisphere, which the committee have taken pleasure in encour aging wherever they have had it in their power. It is that of young men of established piety, going out to the chief cities as teachers, to spend a few years, late General Assembly, Old School, Columbus, O., learn the language, and if their hearts incline them on the support of the ministry, brought out the to the work, to spend their lives there as ministers truth, that when "a minister is in debt or is crippled of the Gospel. It must be confessed that this requires a truly missionary spirit. One young man power of his brain." When will congregations learn has gone to the capital of one of the Central American States, and is doing well for himself by instruct tardy and negligent in paying their dues, they reduce ing classes of young natives in the English language. the quality of the preaching. Two or three young men from the same college are

preparing to follow his example." nent of Europe where Protestantism has made such gymen of that body in the loyal army. Of these, decided advances within the last twenty five years as there are four colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, one Belgium. There is reason to believe that there were major, thirty-six captains, twenty inferior officers, few, if any, native Protestants in the whole king- ten privates, and two hundred and forty chaplains.

testants from other lands, there are many thousands of Belgians who have renounced popery, and are members of evangelical congregations. Within twenty-five years nearly 275,080 copies of the sacred volume in French, Flemish, Dutch and German, have been circulated in this kingdom of four millions and a half of people, who were not long since more

thoroughly the adherents of Rome than any other nation in Europe, not even excepting the Italians and the Spanish.

The Evangelical Society of Belgium, which is at once a Society and a Synod, has several chapels in Brussels, and one in almost every considerable city in the kingdom. Every year the number of its chapels increases. It has 16 or 18 pastors, 5 or 6 evangelists, 10 colporteurs, and 16 teachers; in all 48 or 50 agents. Six of its pastors preach in Flemish. In no papal country in the world is the Government more tolerant and impartial than in Belgium under its Protestant monarch. Scarcely a year passes in which some colporteur is not maltreated and some of his books destroyed by a fanatical populace, instigated by the priests. But seldom does such an outrage happen a second time in the same place, for the civil authorities are sure to inflict just and promp

THE AMERICAN CHAPEL IN PARIS, which the so cociety caused to be erected six years ago, has from the first been, we have reason to believe, a great blessing to our countrymen, both residents and visitors of that gay and seductive city. The structure is beautiful, and its situation is convenient for the greater part of the Americans who spend their winters in the French capital. Under the ministrations of the Rev. John McClintock, D.D., the present able and eloquent preacher, its services, both morning and afternoon of the Lord's day, are well attended. And so liberal have been the contributions of those who have attended it the past year, that the Society has not been called on to contribute a dollar

to sustain it. We doubt whether another chapel or the continent has been better supported, if as well. THE WORK IN ITALY.—The Waldenses, aided by their friends in England, the United States, and other countries, have extended their missions, and opened their chapels in most of the important cities in Northern Italy, and sent evangelists and colporteurs into the Islands of Sardinia and Sicily. They have transferred their theological seminary from La Tour in the "Vallies" to Florence, where Professors Revel and Geymonat give their lectures to ten or fifteen students, in the Salviati Palace, which has been bought by English and American friends for that use. On the other hand, the "Italian Church," or the "Fratelli," (Brethren,) as they are sometimes called, are also increasing their efforts. At the head of this new Church, composed entirely of Italian converts from Rome, are Dr. De Sanctis, formerly a favorite preacher of the late Pope, Gregory XVI and Sig. Mazzarella, formerly a Neapolitan lawyer, but converted at Turin when in exile in that city some years ago. Gualteri and Count Guicciardini are also leading men in it. This new Church has two or three chapels in Florence, one at Genoa, one 16 chartered colleges, and 13 academies; 24 Synods, at Turin, one in Pisa, and in other places. They 97 Presbyteries; 1270 churches; 1150 ministers, 400 have lately opened a theological school at Genoa, in probationers for the ministry; and about 120,000 which Dr. De Sanctis, who is pastor of their church communicants—most of whom, he thought, were in that city, and Sig. Mazzarella, who has for some to state that the Presbyterian church, on Lafayette teen students, most if not all of whom desire to take Square, was closed last Sunday, not because of the a shorter course of preparation for the ministry than

> "Wesleyan." SPAIN.—Through the reading of the sacred Scripes many persons have been brought to the know ledge of the way of salvation in Barcelona, Alicante, Carthagena, Malaga, Granada, and Seville. Little meetings have for some time been held in private houses in those cities, for the reading and expounding of the Bible, and for praise and prayer. Incipient churches are thus forming. But the emissaries of Rome have denounced these meetings to the police, and the civil government, which in Spain has long been the slave of that Church, has arrested and thrown into prison a large number of these excellent people, for no other crime than that of turning away from the Romish Church. Three of these converts. Matamoras, Alhama and Trigo, have been sentenced to eleven years (not seven, as was first reported) of penal labor in the Galleys of Africa, and some half a dozen more to two years' close imprisonment. And

where this persecution will stop we know not. Austria.-In no part of the world has there been so great a change within the last two years as in Austria. From being a despotle empire it has become a constitutional one, very much after the form of England, with this exception, that the several States which compose the empire have each : constitutional provisional government, somewhat resembling that of the States in our Union. Austria civil liberty. Had for the first time Protestants have been put in possession of their rights of conscience and worship. The "Concordat" made some ten years ago with Rome has been annulled. A new era has begun to dawn upon that important country, with its many nationalities and its 37,000,000 In regard to the field on this continent, the report inhabitants. What a field it will present by and by

> To the above we may add the following recent dication of continued progress in the same liberal direction, which we find in the Church Journal. Austria has taken still another great step in ad vance. She has formally repudiated the doctrine of intervention in the affairs of foreign nations. The Grand Dukes and the ex-King of Naples and the Pope's temporal power, are thrown overboard, it would seem; and Austria's position in Italy is declared to be merely defensive.

Sympathy for American Missions in Turkey, in this time of need, is exhibited among the Evangelical Christians of Germany. Contributions to the is often very injurious to religion "Alas," says the amount of 100 thalers are acknowledged in a recent

St. Januarius and the King.-The Church worthy witness of the "miracle" of the liquefying "Good might be done in these countries by plant- of his blood; and accordingly the liquefaction "sucthe feet of the King's horse, and after being almost

Viva Vittorio Emmanuele!

Half-Pay Preaching.—The discussions at the

Clergymen in the Field.—The minutes of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and BELGIUM. There are few countries on the conti-other official sources, show that there are 322 cler-

Domestic Mews.

Virginia.—The Battle of Fair Oaks.—This is the name given by Gen. McClellan to the battle recently fought near Richmond. Further details show the obstinate and bloody character of the combat. Like the battle of Pittsburg Landing, which it rethe first day's fight (Saturday, May 31st) remained, for the most part, with the rebels. The arrival of Sumner's corps, late in the afternoon of that day, saved our forces from total rout by the greatly suloss in killed and wounded will reach an aggregate of 6500. A large proportion of officers are killed and desperate battle is not tar off:

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac: I have fulfilled at least a part of my promise to you. You doubt many friends of the Union have paid the pe are now face to face with the rebels, who are held nalty of their fealty to the National Government at bay in front of the capital. The final and decisive with their lives, while others have suffered impri battle is at hand. Unless you belie your past histo-sonment. The order of General Butler in regard to ry, the result cannot be for a moment doubted. If the women of New Orleans, is claimed, by one wri hard fights at Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover women was so gross as to be incapable of description | Sent free, by return Mail, on receipt of Price. Court House and Fair Oaks, now prove worthy of in print. General Butler, at last accounts, was pretheir antecedents, the victory is surely ours. The events of every day prove your superiority. Wherever you have met the enemy you have beaten

given way in panie and disorder. I ask of you now one last, crowning effort. The enemy has staked his all on the issue of the coming battle. Let us meet him and crush him here, in the very centre of the rebellion. Soldiers, I will be with you in this battle, and

him. Wherever you have used the bayonet he has

share its dangers with you. Our confidence in each other is now founded upon the past. Let us strike distracted land. Upon your valor, discipline and mutual confidence the result depends. On Thursday, June 5th, an artillery fight was be-

gun by the rebels opposite New Bridge, with a view of preventing the destruction of the bridge. Three of our batteries replied, and caused them to retreat

McClellan has sent the following to the War Department: Statement of the killed, wounded and

Gen. Sumner's 2d Corps 163 Gen. Heintzelman's 3d Corps 259 Gen. Keyes' 4th Corps 448

890 3627 1222 Grand total of killed, wounded and missing, 5739. Dispersion of Jackson's Rebel Forces.—News from General Shields' division states that a scouting party crossed the river at the Columbian Bridge, and went to New Market, but found that Jackson had retreated through there three days ago. Jackson's army had been reduced to about five thousand men, the remainder having scattered

through the mountains to save themselves.

General Fremont's army had followed them allthe way, capturing prisoners, wagons and supplies. Skirmish at Harrisonburg.—The army in purtwo o'clock, and attacked the enemy's rear. Gen. ture of Charleston certain. Fremont reports that severe skirmishing continued

The New Jersey Cavalry, after driving the enemy through the village fell into an ambuscade in the woods to the southeast of the town, in which Col. Wyndham, of that regiment, was captured; and con-

siderable loss sustained. Colonel Cheeseret, with his brigade, subsequently engaged the enemy in the timber, driving him from his position and taking his camp.

At about eight o'clock a battalion of Col. Kane's Pennsylvania regiment entered the woods, under the direction of Brigadier-General Bayard, and maintained for half an hour a vigorous attack, (in which both sides suffered severely,) driving the enemy before them.

The enemy attempted to shell our troops, but a

few shots from one of our batteries soon silenced his guns. After dark the enemy continued his retreat.

The South and Southwest.

The pursuit of the rebels who so ignominious abandoned Corinth has been vigorously kept up by our forces, numbering thirty thousand, under the thirty miles south of that place! General Halleck, in a recent official report, says that ten thousand prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and fifteen thousand stand of arms have been captured; also, nine locomotives and a number of cars

Release of U. S. Prisoners.—About 1600 United States prisoners, of Gen. Prentiss' division, who were taken at Pittsburg Landing, have been released. They came from the region of Tuscaloosa and Montgomery, and were paroled in conseque

of the rebels being unable to feed them. They report that the spirit of discontent is universal among the rebel soldiers; who are anxious to go home, the privates acknowledging that they are

of stores, &c., have been removed from Fort Pick-Rebel deserters are constantly coming in.

Wilson's Zouaves are throwing up fortifications commanding all the land approaches. The Vin-General Arnold is feeding the poor, who are very be greatly increased, and we must hereafter have a

About 800 rebel cavalry are in the neighborhood. our pickets capturing some frequently. The Navy Yard is completely destroyed, and some 6000 tons of coal fired by the rebels is still burning.

Before leaving they destroyed the barracks camp to its very base, and caused, a panic among its inequipage, gun carriages, and such stores as could not inhabitants. The French have been defeated in be transported. They also burned the cotton of Mexico, and there are reliable indications of a which the breastworks were constructed. This has been followed by the evacuation of Fort that it is seen that there is no hope for the success church at Feltonville, Michigan, should have been

the city of MEMPHIS.

people voted against it two to one; in Western Virture or destruction of seven vessels of the rebels. The ginia four to one; in Northern Indiana over three to General Beauregard was blown up and burned; the one. The New York and New England Confer- General Stirling Price had one wheel carried away; ences generally voted the other way, though but few the Jeff. Thompson was set on fire by a shell and votes were cast and little interest manifested. The burned, and her magazine was blown up: the Sumwhole result is surprising, and shews that some ter was badly cut by shot, but will be repaired: a little things unpopular in one sense may be popular in rebel steamer had her boiler exploded by shot, and was otherwise injured, but she will be repaired. Besides this, one of the rebel steamers was sunk in the heginning of the action. Her name is not known. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is heavy. After the battle the Mayor surrendered the city. Our boats' crews landed, and soon the national flag was hoisted over the post office.

Defeat of the Rebels at Chattanooga, Ala,-Despatches have been received at the War Department from General Mitchell, dated at Huntsville, sembles in many of its features, the advantage of June 6th, stating that an expedition from his army. under command of General Nagley, had driven the enemy, commanded by General Adams, from Winchester, through Jasper, back to Chatanooga, and utterly defeated and routed them at that point perior numbers of the enemy. At the point of the Their baggage wagons, ammunition and supplies bayonet this gallant corps checked the advance of have all fallen into our hands, and still more importthe enemy and snatched victory from his grasp. Our ant results may be expected to tollow this move-

Scarcity in New Orleans.—Private letters from wounded. It is thought that the loss of the rebels New Orleans, of a late date, received in Boston, must be from ten to twelve thousand. Our batte- speak of the scarcity of provisions there as really of ries, some of which used grape and cannister at the most alarming character. Ladies of northern short range, cut winnows in their ranks, and in birth, of the highest respectability, had applied to many cases succeeded in pouring an enfilading fire the officers of General Butler for supplies of food, into them. The fire of our musketry was steady and stating that they were entirely out of provisions and heavy. Since this contest our army has advanced without the means to purchase at the exorbitant to within four miles of the capital, and General Mc- rates demanded by traders of that city. The suffer-Clellan has issued the following address to his solling of families heretofore in comfortable circumdiers, which is considered as indicating that another stances, during the reign of terror in that city of over a year's duration, was of the most terrible character, and from what is already known, there is no the troops who labored so faithfully and fought so ter, who has good opportunities of judging, to have gallantly at Yorktown, and who so bravely won the been an absolute necessity. The misconduct of many paring to make a movement of an important cha-

Retreat of Beauregard. The following despatch has been received from General Halleck's head-quarters: The United States forces how occupy Baldwin

Guntown, Jackson and Bolivar. The railroad repairs are progressing rapidly. The enemy bassed Guntown last night, retreating southward from Baldwin. It is estimated that there have been twenty thousand deserters from the rebel army since he left Corinth. These deserters are mostly from the Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas regiments. All the regiments from these States passed down closely guarded on both sides by the Missis

sippi and Alabama.

It is believed by country people that Beauregard cannot enter Columbus with half the troops he brought away from Corinth. The whole country east and north of Baldwin is full of armed soldiers The Loss at the Battle of Fair Oaks.—Gen. returning to Tennessee and Kentucky. General Pope telegraphs from the advance that

the prisoners who first deserted to be exchanged, missing on the 31st of May and 1st of June, 1862, now want to take the oath in front of Richmond:

The enemy drove and carried off everything for The enemy drove and carried off everything for miles around. The wealthiest families are destitute Prebyterian "Ridgebury," Denton, and starving. The women and children are crying Sab. School Presb. ch., Delhi, and starving. for food, the males, their protectors, having been

forced into army.

The enemy is represented to be greatly suffering

Probable Capture of Charleston.—It appears from rebel sources that our gunboats have moved nearer this city preparatory to an attack, and that two thousand soldiers had been landed on James Island, opposite, where an action took place. Our gunboats engaged in the attack doubtless

passed up Stono Inlet to the southward of Charleston. On one side of this inlet the land is called John Island, and on the other James Island. At Battery Point is located what is believed to be the suit of Jackson reached Harrisonburg June 7th, at | side, but which, once taken, would render the cap-

beria. The Senate, June 4th; agreed to lay a tax Presb. church, La Porte, Ind., of half a cent per pound on cotton. In the House 1st."

the vote by which the slave confiscation bill was before rejected was reconsidered, and Mr. Porter reported a substitute, which, it is said; will pass. It provides for emancipation in the following cases: Calvary church, Chicago, Illinois; in part The slaves of every person who shall hereafter act 1st Presb. church, Danville, as an officer in the army or navy of the rebels, or as Presh, church, Edwardsburgh, Mich, President, Vice-President, Member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet Officer, Foreign Minister; Commissioner or Consul of the so-called Confederate States, or as Governor of a State, member of Young Peoples' Benevolent Society of the Presb. ch, Windham Centre, New York, a Convention or Legislature, or Judge of any State Court of the so-called Confederate States; or who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall thereafter hold an office in the so called Confederate States; of any person who shall hereafter hold any office or agency under the government of such Confederate States, or any of the States of such Confederacy; but persons hold- Murraysville Presb. ch, Illinois, in part our forces, numbering thirty thousand, under the command or General Pope, who has got as far as the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Springfield "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have Jacksonville "the secession ordinance, or unless the se ing State offices, unless appointed since the date of taken an oath of allegiance to such Confederate States; also, the slaves of every person not en-braced in the foregoing clauses, who, after the pas-sage of this act, being actually, wilfully and without coercion or compulsion, engaged in armed rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation, made at his discretion, by the President, lay down his arms and return to his alle-Grance.
On Thursday, June 5th, the Senate adopted Mr.
Sumner's amendment to the two bill, which provides that every person claiming the services or labor of persons held as slaves shall be taxed \$2 per head for every person so held.

every person so held. On Friday, June 6th, the Senate passed the Tax Bill. The principal argument was upon the re-adop-Advices from Pensacola say that Gen. Arnold tion of an amendment proposing to tax persons and his troops still occupy Pensacola, and a quantity claiming the service and labor of slaves, two dollars each for every person so claimed, which resulted in its rejection by a vote of seventeen yeas to twentythree nays. Mr. Fessenden, in the course of his remarks in advocacy of the bill, estimated the Go-

vernment debt, at the end of the discal year, at \$70,-

C. Little all a deciman Maken but felt Items. The action of Mr. Stanley, the Military Sab: School 1st Presh ch, Birmingham, Pa, Governor of North Carolina, in ordering the suppression of the schools for contrabands, has, not been contrabands, has b been approved by Secretary Stanton or the Presi-Evacuation of Fort Pillow or Wright.—This dent, and they are to continue.—The cannonade stronghold of the rebels was evacuated on June 5th. change of policy on the part of the Emperor, now Randolph, another naval victory, and the capture of the rebels. The Naval Department has order Holley, Michigan, EDW. A. LAMBERT, the city of Memphis.

Treasurer.

Vote on Lay Representation.—The Christian | An official despatch from Commodore Davis | A flood, destroying both life and pro-Advocate sums up the votes thrown in twenty-four states that the U. S. flotilla and mortar fleet arrived perty, has swept over the Lehigh Valley, Pa.— Conferences on this subject, as follows: Ministers, off Memphis on the evening of June 5th. The next | The emancipation scheme has been defeated in Mis-755 for, 1591 against; People, 13,737 for, 16,565 morning, at 6.30 A. M., a naval fight, which lasted souri. — The rebel loss in the naval engagement against lay representation. In the Philadelphia nearly two hours, began between it and the rebel before Memphis was 100; large quantities of cotton Conference there was a ministerial majority of seven, fleet, consisting of eight rams and gun-boats. Com- were burned. — The Secretary of War has issued and a popular majority of several hundred in favor modore Davis was ably supported by Capt. Ellet, of an order establishing a camp of instruction for 50,000 of the measure. In the Pittsburg Conference the the ram fleet. The result of the action was the capmen, cavalry, artillery and infantry in proportions.

Marriages.

In the Bridesburg Presbyterian church, June 5th, by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., Mr. Philip Lerch, Jr. to Miss Julia M. Hannes. rents, by the Rev. Albert Barnes, J. Wm. Pommer and Lizzie A., youngest daughter of Joseph and Margaret Francis, all of this city.

Special Motices.

Notice.—The stated meeting of Buffalo Presby tery will be held at Panama on the third Tuesday (the seventeenth) day of June, commencing at four Timothy Stillman, Stated Clerk. Dunkirk, May 20, 1862.

Important Facts. — Constant writing for six tonths done cheaper with our Gold Pens than with steel; therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens.

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there is great saving of time.
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HOME MISSIONS.

PRESETTERIAN ROOMS, 150 Nassau Street. The Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions ac 2d Presb. Church, Mendham, N.J., \$3100

Sab. School Fresb. chi, Denni,
Madison Square Presb. church, balance
C. C. Kingley, Utica, New York,
Geneseo Presb. church,

Geneseo Presb. church,

""balance Ogden Franklin Colchester " " " " Downs, to constitute, in part, Mrs. R. S.

Hura a, life member,
Presb. church, Verona, New York,
Walnut st. ch, Phila, Mon. Concert, \$25 17 Collection, 81 41
1st church, Philadelphia,
Hanover st. church, Wilmington, Del.,
Rev. D. M. Cooper, Grand Haven, Mich,
Prattsburg church, New York,
Presbytery of Erie, Pa.,
Lafayette av. Presb. ch, Brooklyn, N.Y.,

Monthly Concert, 1st Presb. ch, Evansville, Indiana, Battery Point is located what is believed to be the strongest defensive works defending the city on that side, but which, once taken, would render the capture of Charleston certain.

Congressional.—The House has passed the bill establishing diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liebschief Congressional.

1st Presb. ch, Evansville, Indiana, 2d Presb. church, Cleveland, Ohio, Decatur, Ills., S. P. Morehouse, \$5; Mrs. V. Barber, \$5; A. H. McNitt, \$5; W. T. Wells, \$5; Mrs. A. H. McNitt, \$1; Henry Capen, \$3; G. E. Morehouse, \$5; Mrs. Sarah Hill, \$4—1st Presbyterian church, Vandalia, Illinois, Bethel

Collinsville, Illinois, Vergennes, add'al,

St. Paul, Minnesota, Troy, New York,

Carrolton Watson
Presbytery of Monroe,
Monroe Presb. church, Michigan,
Adriau

Petersburgh and Deerfield churches, Mich, Palmyra and Blissfield Clayton and Dover, South Presb. church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Presbyterian church, Cornwall. " 000,000, and that the regular yearly expenses must

1st "Danville, Ills,
Central Presb. church, Newark, N. J.,
3d, "Brooklyn, N.Y, in part
1st "Belvidere, Ills,
Tst "Newark, N. J., Catharine B. Atterbury, Paterson, N. J. 3d Presb. churgh, Pittsburg, balance, Deacon A. Chester, Rome, Ohio, Presb. church, Monticello, Ind,

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\$3807 08 CORRECTION. \$15 46, reported in April, as from

10.00

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\$42 33

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