American Presbyterian
—AND—
GENESEE EVANGELIST.

JOHN W. MEARS, - - Editor

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN
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PREMIUMS.

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Religious Intelligence.

Our Own Church.

Rev. C. B. Stevens' Thanksgiving Sermon in the church at Marquette on Lake Superior appears in the *L. S. News and Journal.*—*Rev. Charles P. Bush* has received and accepted the appointment of District Secretary for the A. B. C. F. M. for Western New York, and expects soon to enter upon the duties of that office. His residence and address will be Rochester, N. Y.—Rev. Joseph Little, son of Rev. Jacob Little of Granville, Ohio, lately missionary in Scioto Presbytery, has been appointed Chaplain of the 7th regiment Virginia Volunteers. His addresses for the present is Leesburg, Va.—*Rev. James M. Dickson*, of Brooklyn, has received a unanimous call to the Sixth Church in the city of Newark, and enters upon his labors there at once.—*The pastoral relation* between Rev E. N. Manley and the church of Oakfield, N. Y., has been dissolved with a view to his taking pastoral charge, the 1st of January, of the church of Boonville, Oneida county.—*Rev. Samuel Wyckoff*, of Titusville, Pa., has accepted the call tendered him by the Church in Peoria, Ill., and is removing there to commence his labors with the opening of the present New Year.—*Rev. L. Clarke Seelye* has declined the call of the Second Congregational Church of Bridgeport to become their pastor.

Rev. E. P. Hammond in Montreal.—A correspondent of the *Independent* writing from Montreal, December 22d, says:

A short time ago, the pastor of the American church, Rev. J. B. Bonar, invited Mr Hammond to come and labor in that church. He came, and the first meeting was held on Sunday, the 14th of December. The building was crowded. Mr. H.'s address was pointed and earnest, and the Holy Spirit was evidently present in power. After the regular services closed, an inquiry meeting was organized, and a large number remained.

Since then there have been three meetings a day. The Lord has given testimony to the power of the truth. Many are coming to the Saviour, and among them large numbers of children are giving their hearts to Christ. There is little apparent excitement, except as evidenced by the crowded assemblies; everything is solemn and orderly, and people seem to be hearing as for their lives. Yesterday Mr. H. addressed between three and four thousand souls in the largest Protestant church in the city—the number may seem large, but is literally true; and so great was the crowd about the doors, that the basement was thrown open, and immediately filled, while hundreds had to go away, unable to get into the building. It is estimated that about four hundred rose for prayer at that meeting. The interest seems to be increasing and deepening, and the work has both the sympathy and co-operation of the city pastors. We all stand amazed saying, "What hath God wrought!" for it was never seen on this wise before."

Licentiates.—The Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, at a recent meeting, licensed Messrs. Lelewellyn Pratt, teacher in the deaf and dumb asylum, and—Smith (son of Rev. Chas. A. Smith, D.D., of this city) to preach the gospel.

Rev. B. F. Morris has received and accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Washington city, for one year. This is the church of which Rev. Mason Noble was formerly pastor. It is favorably located, has a membership of 120, who are substantial, intelligent, working Christians. The congregations are increasing, and the prospects of the church are encouraging.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, has 89 students. The Academic year began the second Wednesday in September, and ends on the Monday preceding the 2d Thursday in May.

Other Branches of the Presbyterian Church.

Princeton Seminary.—From the Catalogue we learn the present state of the classes:—Resident Graduates, 3; Senior Class, 51; Middle Class, 67; Junior Class, 55; total, 176.—The Rev. Samuel M. Gayley, Principal of the Classical Institute at Media, Pa., and formerly pastor of a Presbyterian church near Wilmington, Del., died on December 19th, aged 61.—The only officer of note lost by the rebels in the recent battle before Fredericksburg, was Gen. T. R. R. Cobb, a younger brother of Howell Cobb, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Cobb was a lawyer of eminence, and a writer of considerable ability. He was also an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and a delegate to the General Assembly which met in New Orleans in 1858.

Presbyterianism in England.—The London *Weekly Review* of December 16th says: "Wherever English Presbyterians and United Presbyterians meet, the ingenuity of the brethren on each side is racked to devise expressions of amity, of good-will, of readiness to unite. These things being so, and when we add the most important consideration of all—namely, that every movement towards union in branches of the Church has been marked by a quickening of spiritual life in the United Church,—it is really inconceivable that the English Presbyterians and the United Presbyterians should continue formally apart. We think we may state that the consummation of a union is now a mere matter of arrangement. The United Presbyterian Church, having become a power in England, is taking steps to secure for itself a synodic government on this side the Tweed. In so doing, it is but following the example of its sister-Church, the English Presbyterian, and recognizing the fact, which every man may perceive who looks round in England, that it is as an English institution, not as a Scotch importation, that Presbyterianism will grow in England. Once the United Presbyterians have an independent Synod in England, the time will have come for a regular treaty of union between the denominations, and for constituting the United English Presbyterian Church. Against him who would prevent this consummation, or who would sever the union when formed, we are almost tempted to invoke that fearful anathema which MILTON pronounced on him who should sow discord between the sister-nations England and Scotland."

Rev. John S. Beekman has received a unanimous call from the Presbyterian church of Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois, of Peoria Presbytery. Mr. Beekman is of Tuscaloosa Presbytery, Alabama, but having remained loyal to the Government of the United States, escaped not long since from the South. He has expressed a willingness to accept the call.—*The First Mansfield Congregation*, of the Presbytery of Newton, at Washington, Warren County, New Jersey, lost their church by fire, on the night of Saturday, 6th ult. The building was of brick, with a tower and cupola, containing a fine bell, weighing about 1400 pounds. It was erected in the year 1838, at a cost of $15,000.—*The Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky.*, was opened November 17th, according to the notice given. Six students were present. The professors are all in attendance, Drs. Breckinridge, Humphreys, Yerkes, and Stanton.—*On the Occasion of Dr. Candlish's Inauguration* as Principal of the Free Church College of Edinburgh, last month, he was invited to a public breakfast, and presented with $30,000, as a token of the gratitude of the Free Church for services rendered by him, before and since the disruption.

Methodist.

Carson City.—The preacher in charge writes to the *Christian Advocate:* "Last Wednesday the ladies of the city gave a festival for the purpose of raising money to assist me in purchasing a house. They cleared for me the sum of $380, and gave us other assistance equally necessary."—*Middletown (Md.) Circuit.* Brother L. S. Crone writes: "This charge has been considerably injured by the war. When Maryland was invaded, both armies passed through our circuit, and the battle of South Mountain was fought about a mile from one of our appointments. A number of our churches have been, and some are yet, occupied as hospitals. Our appointments on the Potomac are almost entirely destroyed for the present. But while we cannot labor there, we try to bestow more abundant labor on the other parts of the circuit."—At Genesee College and Seminary there are four hundred students; at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N.Y., there are two hundred and thirty female students. These are Methodist institutions in western New York.—In Missouri, West Virginia, and East Shore of Maryland, districts disturbed more or less by the war, the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church are seemingly improving, revivals are spoken of as powerful, and loyal men are more numerous than was expected by some.

Miscellaneous.

Breaking up Convents.—It is good news to hear that the work of suppressing conventual establishments is going on in Italy. The plan proposed and thus far acted on is to make suitable provision for life for the present inmates, and to convert the convents into schools, barracks, asylums, and such institutions as will be for the public benefit. Vast tracts of land are now nominally held by monasteries. These are to be leased and the income applied to the support of the present monks; but as they are to have no successors, the income will eventually revert to the State.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Philadelphia City.—Rev. Mr. Adams was present at the inauguration of Mayor Henry for the term of office commencing January 1st, and by invitation of Mr. Cuyler offered prayer and pronounced the benediction.—The Rev. John H. Suydam was installed pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, of Philadelphia, by the Classis of Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, December 30th. In this service the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached the sermon, the Rev. Mr. Fulton delivered the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Phillip Peltz the charge to the people. The venerable Dr. De Witt, of the Collegiate Churches of New York, was also present, and took part in the services.—The Pastors of several of our Baptist churches received valuable tokens of regard from their people January 1st. A service of silver was presented to the Pastor of the Broad Street Church; Rev. J. B. Simmons of the 5th Church, received from $225 to $250 worth in supplies to wardrobe, library, parlor and purse. Rev. Mr. Coulston of Frankford Church was similarly remembered.

Domestic News.

The War.

The Rebel Cavalry have shown great audacity and skilful handling during the war. Stuart in eastern Virginia, and Morgan in Kentucky, have performed the most daring exploits; and the want of organization and efficiency among our cavalry is most manifest in our constant failure to surprise and overhaul these marauders. In Kentucky, General Morgan has destroyed considerable portions of the Nashville and Louisville railroad, having got entirely in General Rosecrans' rear and reached a point not more than twenty miles from Louisville, causing alarm on the Ohio River and even in Indiana. He was driven off and sent southward on the 29th of December.—General Stuart has been trying to frighten all our outlying posts in front of Washington, and was encamped, December 29th, but twelve miles from Alexandria. He was driven off from Dumfries by Col. Geary with loss.

New Madrid, Mo. has been reoccupied, and affairs have a better appearance than they had a week ago in the West. Repairs are being pushed forward upon the line of the railroad running south from Columbus, which the rebels devastated considerably in their late raid, but which they have now abandoned.

Despatches from Arkansas are contradictory. One, from General Blunt, December 28th, speaks of pursuing the enemy across the river; another, from Fayetteville, Ark., December 31st, speaks of the return of our forces to Prairie Grove. They burned six steamers at Van Buren, loaded with stores for the rebel army. The rebels burned their arsenal and ferry-boat at Fort Smith, to prevent their falling into our hands; also, a large quantity of forage and provisions on the opposite bank of the river. A general conflagration was in progress when our forces left. Many deserters came to our lines, who report that two regiments of Missourians stacked their arms a few days ago, crossed the river, and went home. Another regiment of Missourians left a short time after, taking their arms with them. Two regiments of Texans also stacked their arms and started for home. A regiment of cavalry was sent in pursuit, but instead of arresting, joined the runaways. Everything goes to show that the rebel army of trans-Mississippi is completely disorganized.

In Arkansas the defeated rebels have retired to Arkadelphia, some hundred and forty miles southeast of Van Buren, and fifty or sixty south-west of Little Rock, the capital of the State. Gen. Blunt, who seems to be at Van Buren, telegraphs, December 30th, that Colonel Phillips, whom he had sent into the Indian Territory with twelve hundred men, has driven the forces of Coffee and Stewart across the Arkansas line, at Fort Gibson, and destroyed the rebel fortifications, barracks, and commissary building, at Fort Davis.

Sullivan, with 6000 men, attacked Forrest on Thursday morning, the 1st, at Hunt's Cross Roads, twelve miles from Lexington, Tenn. The engagement was severe, lasting all day. The gun-boat patrolled the river and prevented the rebels from crossing. The latter fought desperately, but were finally routed with a loss of 1400 killed and wounded, and 400 captured. We also took three hundred and fifty horses, nearly a thousand stand of arms, and a battery of six guns. The Union loss was eight hundred killed and wounded. These losses may be exaggerated, but it is certain that they were very heavy.

General Rosecrans advanced from Nashville towards Murfreesboro, December 30th, pushing the enemy before him. Just beyond Nolinsville, our troops made a dexterous flank movement, and the 10 1st Ohio captured one gun and a caisson. General Rosecrans continued his advance towards Murfreesboro in the early part of last week, determined to anticipate the rebel advance upon Nashville. Fighting began at once and has been kept up through the entire week, the entire armies on both sides being engaged. Great and furious engagements have taken place almost every day, with reported heavy losses in men and officers on both sides. Advantages have been gained and lost, batteries have been captured and retaken; but it seems useless to load our columns with details which cannot be threaded or framed into a clear statement. Nothing is clear at this writing but that Gen. Rosecrans has shown extraordinary determination and personal bravery; that both sides have fought with desperation; that the rebel cavalry have done much damage by getting into our rear and destroying baggage and ammunition trains; that neither Nashville nor Murfreesboro has been captured.

The report that our troops had reached Knoxville is not confirmed, but rebel papers say that the Yankees have seriously damaged the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad at a point near the boundary line of the two States.

On Saturday the 27th of December, Gen. Sherman landed his forces from the south bank of the Yazoo River, ten miles from its mouth, and drove the enemy before him, after a terrible conflict of five hours. The next morning he crossed two intervening bayous under the enemy's fire, and again carried their positions, some of which were intrenched. The rebel papers report the fighting as still going on Monday and Tuesday, in which they claim the victory.

On the night of the 30th, in a squall off Cape Hatteras, the original *Monitor* sprang a leak and went down with two officers and thirty-eight men. The *Monitor* was on her way to open one of the Southern ports. She had preceded an expedition under General Naglee, which sailed from Hampton Roads on the 1st of January. The *Monitor* was known to be unseaworthy under heavy weather. Her turret leaked considerably; but, in the hope of good weather, she proceeded under convoy for a point on the Southern coast.

Victory!—What a revolution took place in the public mind when the direful suspense, caused on Monday by the failure of Western telegraph lines to operate, was dissipated, at four o'clock in the afternoon, by the joyful news of victory! We scarcely dared to expect it. The conflict had seemed so close, the losses so great, the enemy's desperation and courage so fierce and stubborn, victory of late had seemed so reluctant to perch on our banners in any decisive manner, and every contest on a large scale had become at this stage of the war so momentous and critical, that the news was waited for with unwonted anxiety. And when on Monday it was announced that the curtain had fallen, and no further information of the struggle could be obtained, the load on every heart grew heavier. It was almost impossible to wear through the anxious hours, in which the fate of our western army, and perhaps of our cause, was being decided. But God again has not only spared us from catastrophe when we feared it, but has signally vindicated our cause. He has set his seal of disapproval upon that wicked army, which, during the battle, vented its demoniac spite upon the colored race, by murdering such of them as were captured from us, in the capacity of drivers. In the name of this God of justice we now set up our banners and rejoice in the confounding of our enemies, "that men may know that thou, whose name alone is Jehovah, art the Most High over all the earth."

Official Announcement of the Victory by General Rosecrans.—CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO', January 4th, 1863.—To Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—Following my despatch of last evening I have to announce that the enemy are in *full retreat.* They left last night. The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it between the left and centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. This occupied my time until four o'clock, and fatigued the troops. The commencement of the retreat was known to me at seven o'clock this morning. Our amunition train arrived during the night. To-day was engaged in distributing the ammunition, burying the dead and collecting arms from the field of battle. The pursuit was commenced by the centre, the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of Stone river this evening. The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known. We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit to-morrow. Our Medical Director estimates the wounded in the hospital at short of 5500, and our dead at 1000. We have to deplore the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Garesche, whose capacity and gentlemanly deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry in the field of battle excited their admiration.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

(Our army occupied Murfreesboro' Sabbath morning.)

We give the New York *Herald's* account of the decisive movement of our army in the battle of Murfreesboro, in which the 78th Pennsylvania took the lead. It took place on Friday afternoon.

After the severe struggle of Wednesday the enemy persisted in massing upon our right, to cut us off from Nashville. To foil this attempt, our right was thrown out to Stewart's Creek, and the enemy, finding us too strong on that portion of our line, suddenly fell upon our centre on Thursday morning, but were severely repulsed by the left of Thomas' and the right of Crittenden's grand divisions. Later in the day they fiercely assailed the right of our centre and were again repulsed. Both sides spent the remainder of the day in sharp skirmishing and manœuvring for position.

On Thursday night the enemy appeared again to be concentrating upon our right. Their commands were distinctly heard in our camps; but suspecting a ruse, General Rosecrans threw Beatty's brigade of Van Cleve's division across Stones River on our left, with supports, where they rested at about ten o'clock this morning. Between three and four o'clock this afternoon the enemy made another formidable demonstration against our centre, but were handsomely repulsed. At the same time an immense mass of infantry was precipitated upon Beatty's brigade, and drove it, after a gallant resistance, clear back across the river.

Negley's fine division, which took so distinguished a part in the preceding actions, and that of Jefferson C. Davis, successively came to its support, when a most desperate struggle ensued. Both sides seemed determined to win victory, and both brought all their available artillery to play, until nearly all the batteries in the two armies were at work. The uproar of musketry and artillery was of the most furious description, and the whole field was soon shrouded by clouds of smoke. Our men suffered severely by the enemy's fire, but they advanced with unflinching determination. Negley at last ordered his division to charge. It pushed forward without faltering; when the enemy sullenly gave way. The gallant Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania charged home on the Twenty-sixth Tennessee and captured its colors. Another regiment rushed upon a battery, drove away the gunners and seized the guns. A great shout of victory rose along the whole line, and was carried in magnificent volumes from c ft to right and back again.

Perceiving this success, General Rosecrans now ordered an advance of the whole line just before dark. The line swept forward with great enthusiasm, but darkness soon made it impossible to press our advantage to a conclusion. Nevertheless the left was fairly established east bank of the river; the centre advanced position heretofore held by the enemy; and the right again occupied that portion of our original from which it had been driven on Wednesday. Taken as a whole, it will be perceived, the decided advantage is with us.

The Latest from Vicksburg.—CAIRO, Jan. 4. The Memphis *Bulletin*, a paper of which has just been received, says that the steamer *Rattler* had arrived there direct from Vicksburg, which place she left on Monday evening, the 29th instant. Fighting had been going on for five days, commencing on Wednesday morning, General Sherman had carried three lines of the enemy's works. The fifth, the fourth and last line of defence, on the Jackson and Vicksburg road, had ceased, and the indications were that it had surrendered. This line is 9 miles from Vicksburg, and there was nothing between General Sherman and the city but the works of the railroad. Before moving to the city, General Sherman sent a brigade to cut off the communication with Vicksburg by the Shreveport Railroad, which was successfully accomplished. General Sherman was reinforced, on Sunday night, by 9000 men from General Grant's army, by the way of the river. The whole Federal force before Vicksburg is near 40,000 men. At the latest accounts we had captured ten guns and several hundred prisoners. Nothing has yet been heard from the forces below. The steamer *Judge Torrence* was twice fired on while passing Millikenville in retaliation, the *Rattler* burned the town.—FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 4. The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th of December, says that twenty-six thousand federal troops landed below Vicksburg on the 26th and made a land-attack simultaneously with an attack by the gun-boats on Vicksburg. Several gun-boats are said to be disabled, and many prisoners taken.

Loss of the Monitor.—The most famous vessel of our navy has been lost at sea. The Monitor foundered on Tuesday night, December 30th, when off Cape Hatteras, officers and a number of men going down with her. This is not only a deplorable calamity in itself, but at this particular time, when the vessel was expected to operate with others against some important southern point, it is a serious national loss. It will always be a source of regret, too, that the vessel whose wonderful exploit in defeating the Merrimac led to the revolutionizing of naval warfare, sunk at sea.

But, after all, the Monitor was not fit to go to sea. She came very near the worst when she first left New York to go to Fort Monroe. It was never safe to go to sea in it, except in calm weather. Her smoke-stacks are very low, and made of light iron. It was impossible to ship heavy seas, or to be carried away in rough weather, when she would inevitably go down. Distinguished naval officers reported her unfavorably ago, as entirely unseaworthy on this account. But Mr. Ericsson insisted that she was safe, and reliance was placed upon his judgment, because his promises concerning her fighting qualities had been so completely fulfilled. It is reported that she sprung a leak, which was the cause of her loss. But an ordinary leak could have been mastered, unless the fires had been put out, and it is almost probable that the stoppage of the engine from this cause, preventing the use of the pumps, caused the vessel to go down.

In the construction of the new vessels of the Monitor's design, the mistake made her construction have been avoided. The smoktacks are made of heavy iron, and they are twice the height of that on the Monitor. They are built longer, too, in the hull, and are in every respect more sea-worthy.—*Bulletin.*

The distress in Lancashire England, on account of the want of work and wages is perhaps equal to that of famine. We give the statistics both of suffering and relief of the latter part of November, given in the London *Weekly Review* November 29th, as follows:

There were last week in Lancashire numbers 250,000 persons in the receipt of parish relief, more than 150,000 supported exclusively by sixty-five local committees, and 50,000 aided by both parochial and private aid—making a total of *four hundred and fifty thousand individuals in the cotton districts, or nearly one-fourth of the entire population*, dependent on public or private charity. The Relief Committee disbursed about 13,000l. during the past week. The scale of relief from the local rates has been a few weeks from 1s. 3d. to about 1s. 6d. per head, and the total relief from all sources is now, at st, 2s. (50 cents) per head per week. The Committee had received an aggregate of 183,348l. (between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars), which sum the week's receipts amounted to 7851. The report from the clothing depot at Bywell showed the number of bales and parcels clothing, etc., received there, to be 2400, of which number 800 had been forwarded to different depots, which make in all 211 bales. 7,000l. has been received from India.

Emancipation Movements.—Governor Gamble of Missouri sent in a message to the legislature of the State favoring emancipation, on a plan which seems judicious though very gradual. According to the plan the children of slaves from and after the passage of an act, shall be free, but to remain under the control of their mothers until arrived at a certain age, the owners to be compensated for the diminished value of slave mothers after being thus rendered incapable of bearing slave children. If we understand the governor he intends to teach that the legislature cannot make a distinction between loyal and disloyal masters in regard to compensation. He says: "The Legislature can constitutionally adopt a scheme by which the owners of slaves can be divided into classes, and the owners of one class be emancipated without compensation while compensation be provided for the other classes." Telegrams from Jefferson City say it offers of compensation from Congress must precede any effectual movement in the state legislature for emancipation.

The Internal Tax.—Philadelphia is revealing something of the workings and probable results of the system. According to the *Press*, several of the Collection Districts of which the city is divided will yield considerably over half a million each, per annum. The estimated annual income from taxes in the 2d District, embracing the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Wards $750,000. This is believed to be the most productive district. The *Press* says: "The results of the labors of the collectors and assessors is, thus far, very gratifying. The tax is borne cheerfully by the people, it being but seldom that a dissenting voice is heard. In many cases parties appear before the collectors voluntarily, and inquire when they can pay that which they feel is due the Government. In other cases the collector sends out circulars to the tax-payers notifying them that their licenses are ready, and requesting them to call as early as possible and take them. The amount due is stated, and the parties are requested to pay the amount by checks."

The Secession Song "MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND!" is set to the tune of the favorite Yale College Latin Song: "Integer Vitæ, Scelerisque Purus." The traitorous words were probably composed by some secession Marlyand Yankee student; who could thus prostitute his Northern education and the inspiration of his Yale College associations, to the destruction of his grandest inheritance—this free, glorious, undivided country!

It was said of Lord Byron's genius, by a brother poet:

"*He stole from heaven the fire*
Which tuned his tireless song."

Special Notices.

The Mummies of Thebes.—Messrs. Ayer & Co., have received from Alexandria a cargo of rags to pay for their medicines, which are largely sold in Egypt. They are evidently gathered from all classes and quarters of the Pacha's dominions—the cast-off garments of Hadjis and Howadjis—white linen turbans, loose breeches, and flowing robes. Not the least part of their bulk is cloth in which bodies were embalmed and wound for preservation three thousand years ago. They are now to be made into paper for Ayer's Almanacs, and thus, after having wrapped the dead for thirty centuries, are used to warn the living from the narrow house which they have so long inhabited, and to which, in spite of all our guards and cautions, we must so surely go.—[Daily Evening Journal.

HOME MISSIONS.

PRESBYTERIAN ROOMS,
150 Nassau Street, New York.

The Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions hereby acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions during the month of December, 1862.

Presbyterian Church, Mt. Gilead, Ohio,	$8.45
" " Oakfield, N. Y.,	30.00
2d " " Paterson, N.J., m.con.,	12.83
" " Malden, N.Y., add'l,	5.00
Rev. J. S. Pattengill, Walton, N.Y.,	6.00
South Park Presb. ch, Newark, N.J., m. con.,	38.64
Lafayette Av. " Brooklyn, N.Y., "	10.17
Delaware City Presb'n church, Del.,	35.25
Presb. church, Port Penn, Del.,	52.36
Central Presb. church, New York,	38.05
Ladie's H. M. Soc., North Granville, N.Y.,	13.70
Congregational church, Windham, Ohio,	26.00
1st Presb. " Cleveland, "	235.77
2d " " " "	200.00
1st " " Collamer, "	56.00
" " Waterville, N.Y.,	24.00
Ladies' Benevol't Soc., " "	18.78
Josiah Buell, Esq., Richland, Mich.,	5.00
Harlem Presb. ch, New York, mon. con.,	6.80
Presb'rian church, Durhamville, Mich.,	21.25
" Jefferson, N. Y.,	11.43
" Dover, N. J.,	156.62
Mrs. Emma Williamson, New York City,	5.00
Presb'rian church, Meadville, Pa.,	46.18
" Canton, Ohio,	52.44
" Mt. Pleasant, Penna.,	17.91
" Pleasant Unity, "	14.25
Ladies of East Bloomfield, N. Y.,	11.00
Presb. church, Poughkeepsie, "	20.60
South St., Presb. church, Morristown, N. J.,	258.60
Presb'rian church, Marathon, New York,	10.05
" Holley, "	4.31
" Pavilion, "	25.00
" Vinton, Illinois,	24.50
" Mironk, "	8.00
Synod of Ohio, Ohio,	150.00
Jefferson avenue Presb. ch, Detroit, Mich.,	108.60
Presb'rian church, Freedom Plains, N. Y.,	20.38
" Salt Point, "	20.50
Sundry Individuals, Poughkeepsie, "	1.12
3d Presb. church, Pittsburg, Pa.,	20.00
" Newfoundland, N.J.,	25.00
1st " Whitehall, N.Y.,	126.45
An Officer U.S. Gun-boat Arthur, Gulf Squadron	5.00
Monroe Presb. church, Batavia, Ohio,	4.00
Rev. Phineas Camp, Whitestown, N.Y.,	75
Presb'rian church, Ruggles, Ohio. in part,	10.00
" Skaneatles, N. Y.,	10.00
" Cayuga, "	15.00
" Aurelius, "	12.60
1st " Auburn, N.Y., semi-an. coll.	123.04
Fort St., Presb. church, Detroit, Mich,	450.00
West " Washington, D.C.,	30.00
2d " Peeksvill, N. Y.,	24.00
Rev. M. Gelston, Grass Lake, Mich.,	3.00
1st Presb. church, Niles, "	100.00
Presb'rian church, Harlem, N.Y.,	50.00
" Stony Creek, Mich.,	21.00
" Oil Creek Pa.,	35.00
" Yellow Springs, Ohio,	14.00
Mrs. Eliza E. Haldeman, Harrisburg, Pa.,	50.00
S. S. of the Cent. Presb. ch, Haverstraw, N.Y.	25.10
Presb'rian church, Swede Point, Iowa,	2.00
" Clermont, "	4.25
" Robert's Creek, "	1.45
" Postville, "	3.10
Rev. Charles R. French, Clermont, "	4.20
Siloam Presb. church, Brooklyn, N.Y.,	25.00
Presb'rian church, Bloomington, Minn.,	20.00
" Washingtonville, N.Y.,	17.41
" Cedar Falls, Iowa,	10.00
" Springwater, N.Y.,	19.00
"D. R. H.," Marietta, Ohio,	5.00
Presb'rian church, Ridgebury, N.Y.,	30.00
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See "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another column. mar20 6m

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EPILEPSY CURED.

REV. C. M. BREAKER'S and WM. T. PAGE'S letters, stating their recovery from Epilepsy, under Dr. CORNELL'S treatment, were published some time since in this paper. We now add the following cases:

The Superintendent of the Poor House in Abington, after several months' treatment of a pauper who had FITS about every week when I commenced with him, wrote me as follows:

"ABINGDON, December 2d, 1850.

"The patient has had no fit since I wrote you last." (This was three months.) "I know of no cause for this favorable change, except your treatment of him.
BENJAMIN FROST."

"MONTREAL, CANADA, May 25, 1852.

"My family physician requested me to ask you to send him a bottle of medicine, the same as you are giving to my little boy, as he feels satisfied it has been beneficial in his case. M. H. SEYMOUR."

The above cases, except Mr. Breaker's, were several years since, and now let me refer to another recent one. Not having heard for some time from the following patient, who had previously been under my treatment, on the 10th of June I wrote, inquiring after his health. The following is his reply:

"NORWICH, CT., June 16, 1862.

"DR. W. M. CORNELL—Dear Sir: Your kind letter with inquiries after my health, came duly to hand. I am happy to say I am in GOOD health—have had no return of fits for nearly twenty-one months.
"WM. D. HARRIS."

For the last few years, the undersigned has given up GENERAL practice, and opened an Institution in Philadelphia, 1432 South Penn Square, where patients who need to be watched, can be accommodated. But in most cases, they can be prescribed for, and remain at home. I always wish to SEE the patient, and consult his family physician, when it can be done.
jan8 tf WM. M. CORNELL, M.D.

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