American Presbyterian
—AND—
GENESEE EVANGELIST.

JOHN W. MEARS, - - Editor

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1863.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN
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Religious Intelligence.

Philadelphia Religious Items—*The Seventh Presbyterian Church*, situated upon Penn Square, and under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. M. Crowell, has lately been newly fitted up, and now presents one of the most beautiful interiors in the city. At the late communion *sixteen* persons were added to the church, five by profession of faith, and eleven by certificate. The Sabbath Schools attached to the church are also large and flourishing. ——Professor Cameron, of Princeton College, New Jersey, was ordained as an evangelist on Sabbath evening, 1st inst., by the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

Presbyterian.

Dr. Hamilton's Church Regent's Square, London, celebrated its seventeenth anniversary, January 8th. The revenue of the Church for the year was £1085. The sittings let are 754. Membership 640. Debt, £2150, with outstanding subscriptions and money in hand amounting to not quite £1000. The Church sustains the Somer's Town Territorial Mission at an annual expense of £500, £350 of which are met by the congregation of Regent's Square. A missionary, a schoolmaster and a schoolmistress are employed. 270 children are in the day-schools, and 500 in the Sabbath-schools. Dr. Hamilton closed the 21st year of his ministry in this church, July 25th of last year. During that time the benevolent contributions of the congregation including £12,000 to the building fund, reached £39,000. Regret was expressed at the meeting by Mr. John Grant that the Session had not proposed as part of their annual report to raise Dr. Hamilton's salary to £800 or £1000. Dr. Hamilton who occupied the chair said he would not have been so willing to give Mr. Grant an opportunity of speaking if he had known what he was going to say, and urged the claims of the Home Mission, which supplements the incomes of ministers in country districts receiving very small stipends.

The Fourth Professorship in Allegheny Seminary has, after a delay of nearly six years been endowed: three gentlemen having proffered $5000 each, and the remainder being raised chiefly at a meeting in the lecture room of the First Church, Pittsburg, January 27th.

Rev. Mr. Doty, of the Reformed Dutch Mission in Chiang-Ching, writes as follows:

Sixteen adults, eleven males and five females, and seven or eight children, have been baptized. There is manifest life among the disciples in efforts to make known the gospel to the pagans around. Also ten or eleven persons who show much interest as inquirers. Among them is a whole family, the head of which has given up the preparing and selling of opium, by which he was gaining several hundred cash a day. They are now very poor, but struggling along.

Rev. Jas. Harper, D.D., of the U. P. Church of North Leith, was released at a late meeting of Edinburg Presbytery, from the active duties of the pastorate which he had discharged 44 years, the Congregation retaining him in an honorary connection at a stipend of £300 a year.—Rev. Mr. Niven of Forfar was deposed and excommunicated by the Presbytery of Arbroath at a recent session. As Mr. N. has disappeared from the neighborhood, it may be well for American Churches to be on their guard.—A new U. P. Church has been opened at Perth which cost $7000 and seats 660.—Hyde Park Church, recently completed at Belfast, accomodates 500 on the ground-floor and cost but $6.500. It is lit with coal-oil.—Of another Presbyterian Church, recently erected in Ireland, it is said that "the pulpit is of the American Platform style," with recess behind it.—A new and splendid church edifice has been opened recently at Ballymena, the scene of the great and blessed revival movements in 1859.—A Committee was appointed by the Presbytery of Otago, New Zealand, September 17th, to arrange the details of a plan for a College in the Colony. In the discussion on the subject in Presbytery, it was said "they would never succeed until they did this; and they had, as a warranty for the course, the case of the New England Churches, which found it impossible to obtain a sufficiency of ministers until they commenced a native college."

The Southern General Assembly appointed New Orleans as the seat of its domestic missionary operations, and thither Dr. Leyburn, immediately after his election, repaired. In May last there was a comfortable balance in the treasury, and when the Secretary left the city to attend the meeting of the Assembly in Montgomery, Alabama, everything was working well. In his absence, however, General Butler and Commodore Farragut appeared in New Orleans, and the Secretary suddenly found his communications cut off—himself on one side of the line, and the treasury on the other. Being thus deprived of his "supplies," he was directed by the Assembly to plant himself in Athens, Georgia, and call for new funds. For some reason, which does not appear, he has thought proper to effect another "change of base," and issued his appeal of November from Montgomery Alabama.—*Presbyterian.*

The Presbyterian Church in East Boston, Massachusetts, since its settlement of a pastor, has been favored with a constant and encouraging growth. The First Church, in Boston, still lives though reports have been circulated concerning the sale of its building.—*Ibid.*

Episcopal.—The English Correspondent of the *Presbyterian* in this city writs:—It is a great scandal to the Church of England, that Dr. Colenso seems beyond the reach of ecclesiastical law. The *High church Guardian* says that "those who knew him longest would, we suspect, be puzzled to name the time when he was sound and consistent. His theological notions have ever been shifty, misty, and heterogeneous; and threaten only now, at last to settle on their lees into something more pernicious and corrupt than their foretokens. Such a man should not have taken orders at all; and having taken orders, he ought least of all to have been made a Bishop."—The Archbishop of Canterbury has called a general meeting of the bishops of the English Church for Wednesday, Feb. 4, for the purpose of considering what steps ought to be taken in reference to Bishop Colenso's recent work on the Pentateuch, and the writer's relation to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Baptist.—The city of San Francisco has a population of 90,000. The Baptists began work there the earliest, we believe, of any religious body, and yet in the space of fourteen years but one Church has been organized. The pastor of that Church complains that the ministers of the Baptist Churches in the Atlantic States are in the habit of refusing letters to members going to California, and that multitudes are lost to the denomination in consequence.——Work on the new version of the Bible has been stopped, for the present if not permanently, by Dr. Conant and his colaborers. In the volumes of books already issued the reading is paragraphed instead of being *versed* off as in the present version.——Recently Rev. Dr. Hiscox, of one of the New York Baptist Churches, had a call from his friends, male and female, and after a fine supper and sundry donations, he was burdened with two bundles, one containing $200 in Treasury notes, and the other $300.——The number of Baptist Churches in New York city, with its immediate environs, is said to be 56, comprising a membership of 15,202 communicants.——In Ashford, Conn.. a powerful work of grace is going forward. Elder Swan, State Missionary, is laboring in the Baptist Society with marked success. Crowds attend his preaching. About fifty have become the disciples of Christ, and many are still inquiring what they must do to be saved.——The *Examiner* has received a letter from Bassein, Burmah, Nov. 10th, 1862, stating that nearly one hundred baptisms were reported for the last nine months on that station.——A revival is reported as in progress in Hamilton, N.Y., the site of the Baptist Madison University. It commenced with house to house visiting, by pastor and lay brethren. A day of fasting and prayer was observed, and the very next evening inquirers appeared and have been increasing ever since. 25 or 30 hopeful conversions are reported. The brothers Colgate, James, Robert and Samuel, offer $30,000 to Madison University, provided an equal amount is raised from other quarters. It is expected to be accomplished.

Congregational.—The London *Times* reports the case of Rev. G. Crowther Smith, Congregational minister of Folkestone, who, on Sabbath, Jan. 11, announced his retirement from the Congregational body, and his union with the Established Church. He is reported to have said that "in the Congregational system the government of the Church, and especially the principle of equality that prevailed in it, prevented him from properly fulfilling his duty as a preacher; and, having now satisfied himself that there was nothing in the ritual of the Church of England to which he could not subscribe, he could not but regret that he ever left the church of his fathers." It is understood that Mr. Smith has received a promise of Episcopal ordination.——A new Congregational Church was dedicated at Skowhegan, Me., on the 25th of December; a sermon by Rev. Mr. Hathaway.——On Thursday 29th Jan., the new edifice erected on the corner of York and Henderson streets, Jersey City, for the First Congregational Church, of which Rev. Mr. Homes is the Pastor, was opened.——The church edifice at Huntington, on the Western Railroad, was burned early Monday morning, January 12. It caught from a school-house that was burned, and which stood only a few feet distant. It cost $3.600, and was insured for 2.000.——Rev. A. T. Pierson has recently resigned the charge of the Congregational Church, Binghamton, N. Y.; the church property has been sold to pay the society's debts, but a hundred and fifty members desired Mr. Pierson to remain and commence a new enterprise. The council which had been convened, agreed with the people and so recommended.——Seven Congregational ministers met, Dec. 31st, at Benzonia, Mich., and formed the Grand Traverse Association. It embraces three churches, with a prospect of adding three more soon. Mr. John Vetter was ordained, and four infants were baptized.——A suit for £200 damages has recently been brought against a Congregational Church in England, for expelling two members by regular course of discipline. It terminated favorably to the church.——The *Congregationalist* speaks of "a work of grace progressing in the society under the pastoral care of Rev. T. N. Haskell in East Boston. On Sabbath, 1st inst., seventeen new members were added to the church, mostly heads of families, and there are several other similar cases of hopeful conversion in the parish. At the last two communion seasons thirty four persons have been received to the membership of the church on profession and by letter."——January 18, 1863, Rev. E. Anderson, of Michigan City, superintended the formation of a Congregational Church at Cool Spring Township, Ind. Twenty-six persons entered into covenant, and more are coming. This church is six miles from Michigan City, and is the fruit of the faithful labors of the M. C. Sabbath School superintendent, brother Baldwin, who goes out every Sabbath as a "lay preacher" to them.——The result of the revival at Muskegon is about thirty hopeful conversions. It was the first revival ever known in the place, and has wrought a great change in the moral aspects of the community.

Army.—Rev. A. Axline, Lutheran, has resigned the Chaplaincy of one of the early Iowa regiments, and returned to his charge in Fairfield, in that State. He has been with the regiment in the severe campaigns of the West.——Rev. Dr. Strickland writes from Fort Pulaski, Ga.: "Here I am, shut up in a fort, but, thank God, not shut out from duty and happiness. I have staid at my post, notwitstanding the reduction of my salary, believing that I was in the order of Providence, discharging a duty I owe to my God and country. I have faithfully attended to my duty as chaplain. Every night my casemate is filled with soldiers who engage in prayer. Several conversions have taken place. I have organized four classes and two Sunday schools, one for the soldiers, among whom are several who know not the alphabet, and the other for the contrabands. I preach every Sabbath to the men, and hold meetings with the contrabands; have also a temperance organization which meets every Saturday night in my casemate. This work makes my heart rejoice, and I am willing to devote all my strength for God and my country."

Miscellaneous.—The average salary of dissenting pastors in England, is stated by a writer in the *Weekly Review*, to be £50, $250 a year.——The new Archibishop of Paris, M. Darboy, Bishop of Nancy, is of the moderate party among the clergy, and will make himself agreeable to the government.——On a recent Sabbath evening, Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, visited the colored Baptist Church of Boston (Rev. Mr. Grimes'), and taking a text, preached an earnest Gospel sermon. There is a work of grace in progress in this church, and some hopeful conversions are reported.

Domestic News.

Congress.—*Tuesday February 3rd.*—In the Senate, a resolution was introduced, stopping the pay of unemployed military officers. A resolution in regard to the French operations in Mexico was taken up and discussed by Mr. McDougall. Mr. Sumner thought the introduction of the subject unwise and moved that the resolution lie on the table. In the House, the proposal for a General Bankrupt Bill was rejected by a majority of seven. The bill to establish a national currency secured by United States Stocks, was postponed for one week by a vote of 60 to 53. A bill for the enlargement of the New York and Western canal system was thrown back into the hands of the Committee. The bill providing for a coastwise ocean telegraph was taken up.

Wednesday February 4th.—In Senate, the resolutions relating to the French in Mexico were laid on the table. The resolution to reconsider the vote on the passage of the resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept the title to League Island until further order of Congress, was taken up and agreed to—yeas 25, nays 17—and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The bill for encouraging re-enlistments and for drafting and enrolling the militia was taken up; a proposition to strike out the second section, giving the President power to make all rules and for enrolling or drafting the militia was debated and lost.

In the House the Committee on Elections reported against admitting the members-elect from Norfolk district; on the ground that less than two thousand out of ten thousand votes were cast. A bill authorizing a submarine telegraph from Fortress Monroe to Galveston was passed. A bill to protect overland emigrants to the Pacific Coast; a bill to organize a hospital and ambulance corps of twenty thousand men were passed. Also the Senate bill for the more effective administration of the subsistence department. Also the bill as amended in Senate authorizing 20.000 men to be raised in Kentucky for 12 months. The Senate amendment makes the men available for service out of the State. This is a creditable day's work.

Thursday February 5th.—In Senate the bill to encourage enlistments was again debated, and another attempt of the negro-haters to cripple its force was defeated. The bill was re-committed. The House was engaged on Senate amendments to to the Legislative etc., appropriation bill, and concurred in one striking out the usual subscription to the *National Intelligence.*

Friday Feby, 6.—In Senate, a resolution was adopted to institute an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the duty on printing paper. Prof. Agassiz was elected Regent of the Smithsonian Institute in place of a rebel, George E. Badger. Both Houses spent considerable time on private bills. The New York and Illinois ship canal bill was discussed in the house with some animosity.

Saturday February 7th.—In Senate the House bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary department was passed. The Missouri Emancipation-Aid Bill was discussed. Amendments raising the appropriation from twenty to twenty-five millions, giving three years instead of twelve months were defeated. The new Senator from the free (?) State of Indiana, bitterly opposed the scheme of making Missouri or any other State free. The new Senators from the equally free States of New Jersey and Illinois, Mr. Wall, and Mr. Richardson, together with their like-minded and low-minded associates, Davis and Powell of Kentucky, and Salisbury of Delaware, bitterly opposed the scheme and abused the President ad *libitum*. Little was done by the true men of the body but to vote down all amendments, by immense majorities.

In the House, the ship-canal bill was discussed through the entire session.

Monday February 9th.—The Senate took up the national currency bill and made some progress upon it. In the House, Committee reports adverse to claims of a member elect, each, from Tennessee and Virginia were presented. The canal enlargement bill was defeated.

The War.

Renewed boldness characterizes the rebel movements in West Tennessee and Kentucky. The Gun Boat *New Era*, was attacked February 1st, by rebels off Island No 10, estimated at 3 to 4000 strong with three pieces of artillery; she drove them off however. On the 3rd, a party estimated to be equally strong—perhaps the same band—attacked Fort Donnelson, expecting to capture it, and so command the Cumberland River and cut off Rosecrans supplies. They actually took four pieces of our artillery, but were compelled to relinquish them, and were driven off with a loss stated at two hundred killed and five hundred wounded. Our loss, two killed and forty-one wounded and missing.

Our forces are not idle. On the 2nd, a rebel camp was surprised at Middletown 15 miles west of Murfreesboro', and one hundred men and the entire camp-equipage, horses etc., were captured.

Our troops landed at Young's point above Vicksburg on the Louisiana side of the river January 22nd. Work was immediately commenced on the cut off: the railroad running to Shreveport was seized and a number of persons going to and from Vicksburg, with a rebel mail, were captured. On the 5th of this month, six feet of water was running in the canal, though the depth and width of the original excavation had altered but little.

Great disaffection prevails towards the rebel cause in North Carolina, Northern Georgia and Alabama. Gov. Vance of the former State has issued a proclamation calling upon the large number of rebel soldiers who have left "their colors in this the hour of our greatest need," to return to the ranks on or before February 10th. A rebel Gen. Lee, whose head-quarters are at Dahlonega, Ga., issues his first general order to "deserters, tories and conscripts resisting the laws, in Northern and N. E. Georgia, and in S. W. North Carolina," whom he will reduce to order, hunt from their fastnesses, and restore tranquility to the country, peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must. The Governor of Alabama has issued a highly-wrought appeal to the people of that State complaining of a reluctance to volunteer, urging deserters to return to the army, and bidding the people not to despond in view of this last stupendous effort of the North to subjugate and enslave them. Undoubtedly the Southern people are growing restive. Even victories, true and false together, do not suffice to keep up their spirits. Bands of loyalists have been attacked and dispersed in North Carolina and E. Tennessee. The Southern papers are "disturbed about the action of the North Carolina Legislative" and hope that "that powerful and patriotic State will be kept in line with her sisters." Gold is $2.25 premium in Richmond; Northern Exchange, $1.40. Negroes bring from $2.500 to $3.150. The *N. O. Delta* says that accounts from the rebel army at Port Hudson and elsewhere show a most wretched state of affairs existing among them, the men only being kept from mutiny by promises of peace-being secured within ninety days.

Rebel braggadocia never took such a flight, and never suffered such a collapse in all the course of the war, as in regard to recent attempts to break the blockade of Charleston harbor. According to a flaming dispatch from Charleston, in the Richmond papers of Monday, Feb. 2d, the two rebel iron-clads in that harbor, with some smaller vessels, came out at one o'clock, on Saturday morning, attacked our blockading squadron, sunk two vessels, burned four, and sent the entire remainder of the fleet, of thirteen vessels, upon a most inglorious retreat. Whereupon, a flaming proclamation was issued by Beauregard and others, declaring the blockade raised, and the port open to commerce; the *sympathising foreign consuls held a meeting*, and voted the blockade legally raised, and several of them went out in a vessel, furnished by the rebel authorities, beyond the usual blockading ground, and found the coast clear. A vessel was also despatched to Nassau with the joyful tidings to Anglo-rebeldom, and sympathisers at the North shook their heads, predicted a speedy organization of a powerful rebel navy, and trouble ahead with England and France if we should attempt to maintain the blockade without another notification of sixty days. It was noticed, indeed, that the Charleston dispatch closed with the significant announcement that twenty blockading vessels were in sight off the harbor, Feb. 1st, also that the Richmond papers were remarkably quiet on the subject, after the first announcement. But it was hardly expected at the North that the story would turn out such a contemptible fabrication as it now appears to have been. Surely, the rebel cause must be in desperate straits to be reduced to such shifts for keeping up the courage of the people. By the arrival at this port, Feb. 8th, of the prize steamship "*Princess Royal*," captured off Charleston, by the *Unadilla*, we get at the truth of the story.

It appears that no vessels were sunk, none burned, no blockade raised; but on the contrary, the rebel rams were driven back to Charleston.

About three o'clock on the morning of the 31st of Jan., the watch on board the *Mercedita* saw the black smoke from one of the rams from Charleston, and she was hailed. The reply from the ram was, "All right," and a boat was promised to be sent to the *Mercedita*, but almost at the same instant the ram sent a broadside into the *Mercedita*, and one ball passed through the boiler, killing four men. The ram then swung round under the stern of the *Mercedita*, and thus protected herself from the guns of that vessel. A demand for a surrender was made, and acceded to by the commander of the *Mercedita*, who believed his vessel to be sinking.

A boat from the *Mercedita* conveyed a message to this effect on board the ram, with a request that the officers and crew be taken off. The commander of the ram declined, alleging that he had no room, and proposed to parole the men. While the negotiations were pending, the flag ship of the blockading squadron had signalled the fleet, and the vessels of the northernmost station began to arrive. The *Keystone*, in the meantime, discovering the plight of her consort, started under a full head of steam towards the ram, intending to run her down. the ram got loose from the *Mercedita*, in order to meet her coming assailant, and when the *Keystone State* was within ten yards of the ram, a broadside from the latter disabled her, a ball entering the boiler of the *Keystone State*, killing twenty-three and scalding seventeen. Among the killed was Dr. Goodall and his steward. The *Keystone State*, although thus disabled, commenced firing broadside after broadside at the ram, and finally the rebel craft got away towards Charleston, and the *Mercedita* and *Keystone State* were taken in tow by vessels from the fleet.

The ram next turned her attention towards the prize steamship *Princess Royal*, as though the recapture of that vessel was the sole object of the expedition. Sufficient steam had not been raised on board the prize vessel to assist in getting her off, and when the ram came towards her, the engineers got their vessel under way by working the rods themselves until a number of the blockading fleet came to her assistance and again drove the rebel ram off and she disappeared.

The only raising of the blockade was that occasioned by the concentration of the whole fleet at one point, in obedience to the signals from the flag ship, and by sunset at the same evening all the vessels had resumed their stations. The fight lasted about two hours. The *Mercedita* and *Keystone State* were taken to Port Royal, where a few days will suffice for the repairs to the boilers.

Later news from Vicksburg represents work as being pushed on the canal which must be dug out the entire necessary depth and width; the soil being of such a character as to forbid expectation of enlargement by the flow of the river itself. Some weeks will elapse before the completion of the work. The U. S. ram *Queen of the West* ran the blockade February 2nd, at daylight. One hundred heavy siege guns were opened on her and as she steamed past a a rebel steamer also opened fire on the *Queen of the West*. The latter replied and crippled the rebel steamer. The *Queen* was under fire three quarters of an hour. Rebel papers say she passed down to and below Natchez, doing considerable damage on the way.

A letter from Port Royal, dated the 3d inst., says the iron-clad steamer *Montauk* has been engaged for several days in attacking the rebel iron-clad battery in the Ogeechee river. The rebels possess much heavier guns than they have ever used before. They also use steel-pointed solid shot; but although the turret had been struck sixteen times, all the shots glanced off without doing any damage, Captain Worden had nearly demolished most of the rebel parapet, and expects soon to capture the battery, behind which lies the steamer Nashville.

A letter from Fort Clinch, Florida, dated the 31st ult., states that a fight took place on the St. Mary's river, at Scrubby Bluff, between a body of the rebel cavalry and three companies of colored South Carolina volunteers. The rebels attempted to take the steamer *John Adams* by boarding her, but the negro soldiers beat them off bravely. The Captain of the *John Adams* was shot, but his murderer was immediately slain by a negro sargeant. Our loss was two men and six women. We took seven prisoners. The steamer was not injured.

Death of Rev. Dr. Boyd.—A late number of the Richmond *Dispatch* contains the following, which in all probability refers to Rev. Dr. Boyd of Winchester, formerly of our church, but a leader of the Schism at Cleveland 1857.

"In the short notice of the death of this eminent minister, published in our last, we were unable to give any of the particulars connected with the affair. We have since been informed that he was shot whilst approaching the Yankee picket. The report states that he was hailed by the sentinel, and not hearing the order, or disregarding it, he was fired upon and almost instantly killed."

Ex-Governor Morgan of the Republican party was elected U. S. Senator from New York for the ensuing 6 years on the first ballot, at Albany, Feby. 3rd. Ex-Governor Morgan's course as Chief-Executive of the Empire State was always aimed at fully sustaining the Government in its present struggle. His future career in the Senate will doubtless be of the same satisfactory character.

A D. Boileau, has resigned his place as Editor of the *Evening Journal*. The paper shows no disposition to sustain the Government.

Foreign.—*The Distress in England and France.*—Since the third week of November, when the *addition* to the number receiving Poor-law relief was 12,000, there was a gradual lessening of the number added till the second week of December, when there was a decrease of 4,320 in the number of paupers, a decrease which has continued, cumulatively, every week, the last decrease mentioned being 7,310, in the first week of January. Concurrently with this there are reports from every district of mills re-opening, wholly or partially, and of short time being converted into full time, attended by diminution of the pauperism.

The suffering in Normandy seems to be terrible. "Day after day, night after night, the country is scoured by bands of unfortunate people, who creep along from door to door, asking for bread and shelter. Railway stations are besieged by poor, half-naked children, with emaciated faces, imploring the assistance of the traveller." The numbers of the distressed do not, indeed, equal those of England; but still they are very great, and the distress deeper. The subscriptions had not, on the 3rd, exceeded 24,000*l.*, but more was flowing in.

Marriages.

On February 4th, by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D.D., Mr. GEORGE W. SEELER to Miss ANNIE M. VIGUERS.

Special Notices.

HOME MISSIONS.

PRESBYTERIAN ROOMS,
150 Nassau Street, New York.

The Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions during the month of January, 1863.

North Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, N.Y.,	$58 28
Rev. M. Gelston, Grass Lake, Mich.,	2 00
Presbyterian Church, Gibson, Pa.,	2 25
" " Red Creek, N.Y.,	7 00
" " Mt. Vernon, "	32 00
" " Norwalk, Ohio,	6 00
" " Lysander, N.Y.,	17.05
" " Lima, "	74 05
H. Leete, Money Creek, Minn.,	2 50
Mercer St. Presb. ch., New York, in part,	498 36
Church of the Covenant, " balance,	20 00
Miss Mary F. Duncan, Springhill Furnace, Pa.,	10 00
1st Presb'rian church, Kensington, Pa., add'l,	15
1st " " Brooklyn, N.Y., m.con,	46 35
" " Whitesboro, "	29 50
" " Canton, "	25 00
Sam'l Tappan, Esq., Lyndonville, "	30 00
Presbyterian church, Ruggles, Ohio, balance,	4 00
1st " " Champlain, N.Y.,	61 66
A Friend of Home Missions, Manlius, N.Y.,	5 00
Presbyterian Church, Hillsdale, Mich.,	129 68
David Hoadley, Esq., New York,	50 00
2d Presb'rian church, Madison, Ind., m.con.,	42 60
" " Toronto, "	4 20
" " Clinton, "	3 25
" " Sherburne, N.Y.,	55 00
" " College Hill, Ohio,	73 00
Rev. D. M. Wilson, Paddy's Run, "	5 00
Mrs. J. Affleck, Pinckney, Mich.,	1 00
Presbyterian church, Honesdale, Pa.,	153 00
" " Greenville, N.Y., m. c.	5 00
Youth's Miss'y Ass. Spring St. Presb ch, N.Y.,	68 00
Presbyterian church, South Amenia, N.Y.,	49 75
South street Presb. ch, Morristown, N.J.,	15 00
Presbyterian church, Harford, Pa.,	28 75
Rev. J. N. Williams, Lake City, Minn.,	1 00
Mrs. C. B. Hartwell, Richfield Springs, N.Y.,	50
Presbyterian church, Ninevah, N.Y.,	33 00
" " Cassapolis, Mich.,	6 00
" chs, Reeseville & Unionville, Pa.,	100 00
" church, Scott, Iowa	4 00
" " New Haven, N.Y.,	9 50
" " Saginaw, Mich.,	15 00
" " Jacksonville, Ill.,	122 85
" " Penfield, N.Y.,	40 00
" " Elizabeth, Ills.,	5 00
" " Burr Oak. Mich.,	12 00
Rev. Walter H. Clark, Cornwall, N.Y.,	10 00
N. C. Ryder, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa,	170 00
Jonathan Peck, Esq., Sylvania, Pa.,	5 00
1st Presbyterian church, Durham, N.Y.,	120 00
2d " " Norwalk, Ohio, add'l,	5 00
" " Oxford, "	69 63
Teachers and Pupils Western Fem. Sem'y, O.,	90 77
Presbyterian church, Cairo, N.Y.,	20 00
Miss Elvia Collins, Quincy, Ill.,	100 00
Presbyterian church, Montrose, Pa., in part,	56 00
" " New Berlin, N.Y.,	6 55
Rev. Timothy Williston, Reedsburg, Wis.,	2 00
Presbyterian church, Booneville, N.Y.,	12 00
U. P. & Cong. churches, Milford, Mich.,	22 00
Presbyterian church, Bloomfield, N.J.,	152 27
" " Owego, N.Y., add'l,	33 75
" " Flint, Mich.,	138 00
Rev. Alvin Cooper. Durham, N.Y.,	5 00
1st Presbyterian church, Ashtabula, Ohio,	13 67
1st " " Troy, N.Y.,	554 72
14th St. Presb. church, New York, in part,	392 66
Presb. & Cong. ch, Sab. Sch, Monroeville, O.,	15 00
Presbyterian church, Eckford, Mich.,	12 50
1st " " Philadelphia, Pa.,	100 00
1st " " Harrisburg, " m. c.	7 12
2d " " Chicago, Ills.,	180 00
W. H. Brown, Esq., " "	150 00
1st Presb'ian church, Portsmouth, Ohio,	273 60
1st " " Saline, Mich.,	19 20
Missionary Society, Wilson, N.Y.,	3 40
Rev. R. C. Clapp, Chestertown, N.Y.,	8.00
Presbyterian church, Newton Falls, Ohio,	13 40
" " Plattsburgh, N.Y.,	40 77
" " Hastings, Mich.,	8 00
" " St. Cloud, Minn.,	10 00
" " Newark, Mo.,	6 00
" " New Providence, Mo.,	5 00
" " Jefferson, Wis.,	4 40
A Thank Offering, New York,	5 00
Bible Class, Presb. church, Leroy, N.Y.,	8 00
Presbyterian church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa,	60 00
" " York, N.Y.,	17 00
Madison Square Presb. church, N.Y., in part,	1104 98
2d Presb'ian church, Williamsport, Penna.,	100 00
" " Bushville. Ills.,	10 00
" " Traverse de Sioux, Minn.,	9.00
" " New Windsor, N.Y.,	5 00
" " Omro, Wis.,	20 00
" " Wolf Creek, Pa.,	5 88
" " Livingstonville, N.Y.,	8 00
" " Mt. Gideon, Iowa,	17 75
" " Canisteo. N.Y.,	17 50
" " Cerro Gordo, Ills.,	4 50
" " Meridian, N.Y.,	28 24
Niagara Falls Sab. School Miss. Soc., N.Y.,	40 00
Presbyterian church, McGrawville, "	50 00
Frederick Starr, Esq., Rochester, "	25 00
Rev. E. M. Rollo, Oneida, "	5 00
Greenbush, Presb.ch, NY, V. P. Doane, $50; Miss D. M. Doane, $7; J. N. Ring, $5; Mrs. Houghtailing, $1,	63 00
4th Presb'rian church, Albany, N.Y.,	550 00
" " S. Sch, Waverly, N.Y.,	16 00
" " Ithaca, "	38 83
" " Guilford Centre,	25 35
" " Summer Hill,	18 66
Rev. O. H. Seymour, Cortland, N.Y.,	3 00
Rochester Central Presb'rian church, Young People's H. M. Association,	12 76
Syracuse 1st Presb'rian church, in part	206 50
Lockport Presb. church, Ladies H. M. Soc.	50 00
Presbyterian church, Ithaca, N.Y.,	37 85
" " Onondaga Valley, N.Y.,	16 65
" " North Bergen, N.Y., bal.	5 33
Chili church, New York,	26 00
Rochester Brick church, N.Y., balance,	1 00
Ogden Presb. ch. S. Sch, "	10 00
Rochester Central Presb. ch, Young People's Missionary Society,	10 30
Albion Presb. church, Miss. Society,	35 64
Augusta Presbyterian chnrch,	42 00
Penn Yan " " including $50 from E. B. Jones, Esq.,	121 43
Weedsport Presbyterian church, balance,	6 00
" " " Sab. Sch,	7 50
Seneca Falls Presbyterian church, in part,	27 00
Geneva " " balance,	6 78
Niagara Falls Presb. ch. Sab. Sch. Miss. Soc.,	30 00
Watertown, Mrs. James K. Bates,	10 00
Rev. Moses Thacher, Peru, N.Y.,	5 00
Presbyterian church, Gouveneur, N.Y.,	125 79
" " Hopkinton, "	18 25
" " Westernville, "	38 75
Total,	$7899 88

CORRECTION.—Contribution reported last month, as from Durhamville, Church, Michigan, should have been DEARBORNVILLE.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
TREASURER.

The Courtland Saunders Cadets will drill in Celebration of Washington's Birthday, on the 21st. of February, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Academy of Music. Complimentary tickets will be sent to Clergymen. The price of Tickets for RESERVED SEATS will be Fifty cents. The funds will all be applied to support Children of Soldiers in the Children's Home of West Philadelphia—an institution which is near to the Courtland Saunders Institute and in which the Cadets have taken a deep interest.

A Cough, Cold, or an Irritated Throat, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

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THOMAS POTTER and GEORGE C. BOWER having associated themselves with WM. E. CAMP, in the business of manufacturing the

Unfermented Bread,

at the corner of BROAD and BUTTONWOOD Sts., the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of POTTER, CAMP & BOWER.

The Unfermented Bread has been successfully introduced in this city and vicinity. and has met with public favor, and is approved by the highest medical authority, as being more pure, nutritious and wholesome than the fermented bread, and no care or expense will be spared in the manufacture of it henceforth.

Families and Stores will be daily supplied in any part of the city on application at the office.

We have, in connection with our business, introduced the most approved machinery for the manufacture of Crackers, and having secured the services of a Boston baker of large experience, are prepared to fill orders for any variety of Crackers, consisting in part of the following, viz:

Pilot Bread,	Army Bread,	Soda Biscuit,
Milk Biscuit,	Oyster Crackers,	Butter Crackers
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P.S.—A few men are wanted who have had experience in the distribution of Crackers among the grocers and dealers. feb12 6t

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