American Presbyterian
—AND—
GENESEE EVANGELIST.

JOHN W. MEARS, - - Editor

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN
A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
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Religious Intelligence.

Presbyterian.

Union in New South Wales.—The Conference on Presbyterian Union, composed of delegates from the Synods of the Established, Free, and United Churches of New South Wales, met at Sydney, Nov. 6th, 10th and 11th of last year, and agreed unanimously upon a basis of union. Each Synod is to withdraw from its Scottish connection, and the united body will constitute an independent church of the province. The basis of union is a declaration of attachment to the recognized standards of the Presbyterian Church, and the following explanatory declaration on the power and duty of the civil magistrate on matters of religion: "the office-bearers of this church, in subscribing these standards, are not to be held as countenancing any persecuting or intolerant principles, or as professing any views in reference to the power and duty of the civil magistrate, inconsistent with the spiritual independence of the church, and the right of private judgment." Among the matters yet requiring adjustment is the future supply of ministers to the United Church, on which a difference of opinion prevailed when the conference adjourned.

Rev. Wm. Arnot's declinature of the call to the St. George's English Presbyterian Church, of Liverpool, has occasioned much feeling. The St. George's Church uses an organ, which in Presbyterian worship in Great Britain is an innovation of great magnitude. Mr. Arnot, by coming to the church, would have involved himself in the organ controversy, and it seems that the church is rather avoided by such ministers as it seeks, and might otherwise obtain for its pulpit, on account of the trouble anticipated in this organ question.

The members of the church itself are divided on the subject, we believe.

Overture on Sabbath Instruction.—The Synod of New Jersey (O. S.) have unanimously adopted the following overture to the next General Assembly on the subject of Sabbath Instruction, asking a revision of the Directory for Worship, with a view to the following points:

1st. To reclaim the Sabbath afternoon or evening expressly for family instruction, and enforce the duty upon parents. 2d. To give a distinct constitutional recognition to the Sabbath-school, as a cherished instrumentality of the church, for the nurture of her own youth and the evangelization of others; and to provide that the time appropriated be ample, as esteeming this to be a cardinal means of grace. 3d. To restrict its assemblies, in all ordinary cases, to one part of the day, so as to avoid trenching upon the time appropriated to the paramount duties of parents. 4th. To secure to the Pastor, unequivocally, as the divinely appointed teacher of the lambs of the flock, the prerogative, and hold him to the responsibility of presidency over the school, with provision for a vice-president or superintendent, to serve in the absence of the Pastor. 5th. To recognize the church session as invested with authority and responsible for the details of the organization, the appointment and removal of teachers, and the whole government of the school. 6th. To provide for such a system of distinctive instruction as will secure to our youth a thorough training, not only in the doctrines of grace, but in the principles of order which the Scriptures set forth, and keep continually before their minds the burden of baptismal obligations, and the value of covenant privileges, as sealed to the children of God's people.

Episcopal.—*Proceedings in Regard to Colenso's Book.* The lower house of the Convocation of Canterbury having requested the upper house to pay some attention to Colenso's book, the Bishop of St. David's offered a resolution virtually dismissing the subject. The Bishop of London agreed with this mode of disposing of the subject. The Bishop of Lincoln said, he did not see how their lordships could refuse to accede to the request of the lower house, expressed as it had been by an almost unanimous vote of that house. The church would look to Convocation for an opinion on the matter, and he thought the course the lower house had taken was a right one. He moved an amendment, which carried, to the effect that the Archbishop be requested to direct the members of the lower house to appoint a committee of their members to examine the book written by the Bishop of Natal. The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his concurrence in the decision thus reached. A different course would, he said, have the appearance of stifling inquiry.

Baptist.—Rev. John E. Casshire, late chaplain in the army, has accepted the unanimous call of the church at Schuylkill Falls, located in the northern section of Philadelphia.——Among those recently baptized in Chelsia by Rev. A. P. Mason, D.D., was Capt. Mais, sailing master of the iron-clad *Nantucket*, which was to sail from Charlestown Navy Yard for Fortress Monroe on Saturday, 7th inst.

Methodist Statistics.—The *Methodist* says: "The report of the Missionary Society shows a prosperous condition in all departments of the work. The accounts from foreign fields especially abound in gratifying evidences of success and hopeful tokens of future progress." Missions in India, China, Germany, and the North of Europe are flourishing; the African and South American fields are in a healthy condition; only Belgium is tardy in repaying the labor of its missionaries. In India, $8,572.57 was contributed to the mission. In the domestic department the German work has grown in strength until it has become a power in the church. It occupies an important place in eleven conferences, and numbers on its rolls 238 ministers, and 21,480 members, who have contributed $10,253.57 to the cause. Thirty missionaries are employed with the Scandinavian settlers in the West, and report a membership of 2,094. Of home missionaries proper there are 800. The total of receipts is $272,523.71. The Philadelphia conference gave $25,337, the largest amount from any similar body in the church. The Book Committee in New York recently voted $400 to each annual conference towards the support of superannuated ministers.

Congregational—*Alexandroffsky, Russia.*—The Rev. James Key, the Pastor of the British and American Church at Alexandroffsky, near St. Petersburg, has retired on account of his wife's health from his position in Russia, and recently returned to his native country.——In the result of a council convened in Granby, Feb. 24th, composed of seven neighboring churches, and called for the dismission of Rev. Mr. Mills, the following sentence occurs: "We highly approve of his persistence in extemporaneous preaching in the face of prejudice and opposition, and congratulate him on his final success."

Missionary.—The same spirit of sectarian rivalry which projected the recent ecclesiastical "raid" of an English Bishop and his associate upon the narrow and fully occupied field of the American Board in the Sandwich Islands, is at work in regard to Madagascar. After the London Missionary Society (Independent) had reorganized its mission on the Island, the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Episcopal) both took measures to establish missions, but it was honorably agreed between the Bishop of Mauritius and Mr. Ellis that in any effort made by the Church Missionary Society or the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the agents which those institutions might send forth should occupy some of those wide fields of ignorance and heathenism yet uncultivated; that thus no collision or interference should occur between the laborers, but that they should pursue their several operations in the spirit of mutual good-will and fraternal regard. In accordance with this undertaking, the Church Missionary Society and the Propagation Society were each about to send two devoted laborers to Madagascar. Sometime afterwards, however, it was understood that efforts were making to form a society, under the highest ecclesiastical patronage, specially with the design of sending out a bishop and six missionary clergymen to Madagascar. It was proposed, not that the agents of the intended institution should occupy those populous districts which lie on the coast, or in the interior remote from the capitol, but that they should make the capitol itself the centre and basis of their operations. The London Society has protested against this needless demonstration of sectarian spirit, as in direct opposition to that good understanding and catholic spirit which have been invariably maintained by the Protestant missionary institutions, both of Britain and all other countries. A public meeting of the friends of the Society was held February 17th, in London, Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. After the above facts had been stated, the chairman made an address in which he said, he must confess that he had heard with sorrow—yea, with dismay, that it was contemplated to set on foot a new mission to Madagascar; that there was to be a bishop, springing from what he knew not, and a body of clergy, tending to what he knew not, sent into that island, not to roam over regions of it were the Gospel had not been paeached, not to carry the light of life to the heathen, but to enter the capitol itself, there to encumber by an effulgence of glory the light which has been already diffused. (Cheers) Till the morning of that very day he had known nothing in detail of the intentions of the parties; and now that he was made aware of them, he must say that, of all the undertakings that had ever entered into the mind of man, it was the wildest and most objectionable. He denounced the project as unnecessary, as fatal to the progress of the Gospel among the people, as bringing discredit on the Church of England and affording a handle to the Romanists. He was sorry to see the names of a great number of dignitaries appended to the scheme; but he honestly believed they were in complete ignorance of the real state of things in Madagascar; for otherwise it was most unlikely that they would any more come forward to disturb the operations of this noble body, than they would think of upsetting the Church of England and spreading disorder in every one of the parishes. Rev. Wm Arthur, of the Weslyan Church, and Rev. Dr. Mac Farlane, of Scotland, was also present, and expressed sympathy with the Society. We presume, however, the High Church movement will not be averted.——*A Life-work Completed.*—Letters have just been received, says the N. Y. *Observer*, from Rev. Dr. Goodell, of Constantinople, stating that the great work of his life—the translation of the Word of God into Armeno-Turkish, and its thorough revision and preparation for publication—has been completed.

Revivals.—At the "old South chapel" prayer-meeting, in Boston, last week, Rev. Mr. Grimes said God had answered our prayers by coming among his people in a wonderful manner, and bringing many hardened sinners to bow submissive to the Saviour's feet; he had been called up nine times at midnight, to visit and pray with sinners in the deepest distress, and on Sunday eve, God came among them in power, and six souls yielded to him. One man who had ridiculed religion, went home and called up his family and told them what God had done for him, and prayed with, and for them. On Tuesday morning, a gentleman from *Fall River* reported the revival there as still progressing with power. He said one could hardly meet a man in the street who was not interested. A remarkable case of specific answer to prayer had occurred. Two men agreed to pray for the conversion of a single man. A week after they met him, he told them that from the very hour in the day on which they made the agreement, though unknown to him, he had been thinking seriously about his lost condition and his need of a Saviour.

Domestic News.

The War.

The War.—The President has issued a Proclamation, calling upon deserters from the army to return to their regiments, and fixing April 1st as the extreme limit of forbearance, after which absertees will be dealt with according to law. He also calls upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the treasonable attemts made to entice the soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments and to assist in the execution of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces.

There were rumors in Cairo and Cincinnati, Mar. 13th, of the fall of Forts Donaldson and Henry into the hands of the rebels, and of the entire success of General Grant's expedition into Mississippi, *via* the Yazoo pass, resulting in the capture of seven thousand prisoners and eight transports. It was reported that Colonel Richardson, a noted guerilla chief, and four hundred of his men, were captured at Covington Bend on the 9th, a Federal force having surrounded them.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of March 5th says, the Indianola was destroyed to prevent her falling into the hands of the Yankees, who had sent down what was believed to be a Monitor to recapture her. After the order to blow up the Innianola had been given, it was discovered that the Monitor was a grand hoax—nothing but a coal barge fitted us so as to utterly decieve the Vicksburgers, who transformed, it in their imagination, into a naval monster. The order was countermanded, but it was too late; the mischief had been done—the Indianola was blown to atoms, and not a gun saved!

Hilton Head.—Active operations against Charleston seems to be delayed by the misunderstanding between General Hunter and Foster. Gen. Foster left for the North some time ago. Gen. Naglee, who came with him, has been relieved of his command, and ordered away from Hilton Head by Gen. Hunter, on account of insubordinate conduct. All the negro troops in that department embarked on an expedition to Florida, March 8th. No white force went with them. Col. Higginson is in command as acting Brigadier. All the able-bodied negroes from 18 to 50 years of age are drafted by Gen Huntea to serve as garrisons in the fortifications.

Secretary Chase was in New York among the bankers on Saturday. According to the *Tribune*: "He stated that he has a proposition from European capitalists for one hundred millions of bonds at a rate which will yield something over par here, at the present rate of exchange. He has been strongly urged to accept the proposition, but we understand the probabilities are against his doing so."

Tennessee.——A large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery moved March 9th, from Franklin against Van Dorn at Spring Hill. They were not quick enough for the rebels who retreated South beyond Duck River. Why this "large force" was not sent forward some time during that long and unfortunate day's fighting at Spring Hill, two weeks ago, does not yet appear.——Gen. Rosecrans has ordered that all whose natural supporters are in the rebel service, and whose sympathies and connections are such that they cannot give assurances of loyalty, will hold themselves in readiness to go south of our lines within ten days. An exodus of butternut population from Murfreesboro will take place immediately.

Gen. Granger's pursuit of Van Dorn, after the disaster of Spring Hill, was not very extensive. After the rebels got beyond the Duck River Gen. Granger returned, March 10th, to Franklin. Franklin, Tenn., appears to be a new base of operations, indicated by a movement of Gen. Bragg to turn our right flank as he did before Murfreesboro.

A Union man called Capt. Brown arrived from Arkadelphia at Fayetteville Ark., March 12th. He had eighty-three men in the mountains on White river, near Arkadelphia, where his little command were attacked on Sunday, the 15th of February last. The fight lasted from sunrise till noon, when the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of sixteen killed and twelve wounded. Capt. Brown lost two killed and four wounded. He brought in some recruits for the 1st Arkansas infantry. Captain Vanderpool came in March 11th with two hundred Union men—mostly recruits for the volunteer service.

From New Orleans.——The New Orleans *Era* of the 1st states that twenty rebels who had recently been sent into the rebel lines had returned begging for bread, and to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance. They were suffering from actual hunger, and their children were crying for food. A rebel major and a captain who had been paroled by Admiral Farragut have returned to New Orleans and taken the oath of allegiance. The rebels would not receive them. All of these parties give fearful statements of the destitution which prevails in the rebel States. An order had been filed in the Provisional Court for the confiscation of Slidell's property in New Orleans.

Naval.—By advices from Port Royal to March 8th, all the Monitors were at that port in good condition; a torpedo had exploded under the Montauk without injuring her, though it lifted her a foot out of water. They could not get near enough to Fort McAllister to dismantle it. An English steamer—blockade runner—was ashore near Charleston. The Quaker City captured the English steamer Douro, with 429 bales of cotton, off Cape Fear. The Schooner Belle, from Nassau, with coffee and salt, was recently captured by the Potomska.——*The Iron-clads in an Engagement.*—The late engagements at Fort McAllister have fully tested the invulnerability of the iron-clad fleet. They made four attacks upon the fort, using it as a target, and to test the strength of the vessels. In one engagement the Montauk was struck fourteen times, but only received indentions in her armor, and had the plating on her deck furrowed. In a second engagement she was struck forty-eight times, and the Passaic was struck thirty-three times. The rebels mostly threw solid shot. In one instance they drove the bolts of the pilot-house through, but did no other damage. The balls were generally directed at the port-holes of the Monitors, and usually hit the space between the two guns. The balls would fall into pieces after striking, leaving the vessels uninjured. Some of the shots fired were ten-inch ones. The concussion was scarcely felt in the turrets.

A fast sailing schooner, with a secessionist crew, and six brass Dahlgrens aboard, was seized in San Francisco harbor, March 15th, when about to leave for Mexico.

The Legislature of Delaware—the majority being composed of material who delight in being represented in Congress by such men as Senator Salisbury, naturally enough undertook to abridge the authority of the Government and cripple its ability to deal with traitors in the State by an act of virtual nullification. They passed a law a few weeks ago, making it a penal offence for any person to assist the United States authorities in making military arrests within the State. In the good providence of God however, a thoroughly loyal and brave man was elected Governor at the same time with the legislature, and though he does not possess the power of the veto, he can pardon; and he has since the passage of the bill sent a message to the Legislature, declaring it to be his duty "to take care that the State shall not be made the refuge of foreign traitors or domestic conspirators." He also says: The Governor has a general control over the operation of criminal enactments, and such control I will exercise to its uttermost extent to protect any person acting under the authority of the President of the United States, or any citizen aiding such person in bringing to light any conspiracy, or in arresting any one guilty of disloyal practices or treassnable designs against the government.

The Great Gold Panic of two weeks ago in New York City, when in consequence of the legislation in Congress the premium fell 22 per cent., from 72 to 50, is thus described in the *Independent*: "By one or two o'clock on the great panic-day the crowd in the street and brokers' offices was immense. It was almost impossible at one time to pass. William street was a blocked-up pandemonium. All the bulls and bears in New York were let loose, and were working like firemen at an engine. Police officers were plenty, and were called upon to keep the peace. A score of bank presidents were also seen dodging about in all directions. Some of these officers suddenly found their 'marging' on the wrong side. To wait till another day was counted risky. Many there called in loans right and left, believing that the bottom had really dropped out. A leading capitalist in Washington, whose sympathies are all with Jeff. Davis, held at the time of the panic, it is said, three millions of gold, *bought* at 170 to 172. Good enough for him!"

Brigham Young Arrested for Polygamy. SALT LAKE CITY, March 10.—Judge Kinney this day issued a writ against Brigham Young, under the polygamy act of Congress. U. S. Marshall Gibbs served it without the aid of posse. The writ was responded to, and the defendant personally appeared in court. After a preliminary investigation, the Judge held him in $2000 bail, which was promtly given.

Eastern Virginia.—The rebel General Longstreth is at Petersburg, Va. 18,000 men under his command are twelve miles east of Petersburg, menacing our forces on the Blackwater.

Again Promoted.—We notice with much pleasure that Dr. G. B. Hotchkin, son of Rev. B. P. Hotchkin, formerly of this place, has been promoted to Chief Surgeon of the Cavalry Brigade to which his regiment is attached. This is a high recognition of the Doctor's merit, and those who know him best will admit of its just accord. It is his second promotion since entering the service as assistant Surgeon, first to Regimental Surgeon, and now to chief of the Brigade.

Foreign.—The 22d of February was celebrated by a banquet at St. James' Hall, London. Minister Adams replied to the toast to the Union. His remarks were confined to extolling Washington for his glorious efforts in behalf of the Union. He repudiated the idea that he could, if alive, possibly be found on the side of the rebels, and claimed that henceforth the memory of Washington must be kept in reverence exclusively by those Americans who are loyal to the perpetuation of the government which he was so instrumental in forming. Messrs. Coningham and White, Members of Parliament, both spoke in denunciation of slavery as the cause of the war, and in terms of sympathy with the North.——The relief ship Achilles, from Philadelphia, reached Liverpool on the 22d of Feb. The captain and chaplain of the George Griswold had been brilliantly feted on board of the frigate Majestic, in the Mersey. United States Consul Dudley was among the guests. Captain Inglefield, of the Majestic, proposed a toast to the President of the United States, expressing admiration for his undaunted perseverance in the conduct of the war. A monster meeting, held at Manchester, adopted an address of thanks to the people of America, and presented it to the officers of the ship George Griswold. The proceedings were conducted with immense enthusiasm, and the speeches were full of sympathy with the North.——*The Polish Insurrection* is gradually absorbing the painful and anxious attention of all Europe. Prussia, through her King, hastily espoused the cause of Russia, and advanced a body of troops into that portion of the unhappy country which had fallen to her share in the infamous partition of half a century ago. But the Prussian Chamber of Deputies have voted 246 to 57 that an attitude of neutrality be observed. France is disposed to sympathize with Poland, and reproves Prussia for the demonstrations made by the King. In the British House of Commons the policy of Russia was strongly condemned. Even Austria is cold towards her former invaluable ally in suppressing the Hungarian insurrection. Crawcow, Feb. 28.—The *Czar* of to-day announces that the Russians have been beaten by Langieceriez, near Malagoszec, after an engagement which lasted for five hours. The town was laid in ruins.——The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* announces that the French Government has received the most embarrassing news from Mexico. General Forey says he despairs of taking Puebla without a much greater army, and calls for large reinforcements.

NAVAL VICTORY.

The Yazoo Pass Expedition has achieved a very great success, the particulars of which are not known at this writing. The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 15th has a dispatch from Vicksburg which says that the Yazoo Pass expedition captured 26 steamboats 18 of which had been destroyed. The United States gunboats had arrived above Haines' Bluff, and would soon commence the attack. A despatch from Admiral Porter, befote Vicksburg, dated the 7th instant, says that he has just heard the signal agreed upon between himself and Commander Smith, who commands the naval portion of the Yazoo expedition, to be fired by the latter as soon as he should succeed in getting into the Yazoo river—nine minute guns, and three guns afterwards in quick succession

Reports of strong Union feeling in Georgia and Alabama, and of great destitution in the Northern barts of those states are revived. A union refugee who escaped about the beginning of the year says he is sure that if Northern people could only look for one day at the sufferings of Unionists in these States, there would be no further difference of opinion amongst them as to the war.

THE editor of the Mississippi *Baptist*, published at Jackson, says:—

"Our infant has been brought through the critical period of cutting its first teeth with scarcely a fever. We use Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP daily, and would advise all parents to procure a supply."

Marriages.

On March 12th, by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D.D., Mr. WILLIAM McCHESNEY to Miss MARGARET HASSON.

Deaths.

In Clinton, 28th February, LIZZIE FEARING, eldest child of Rev. B. Judkins, Jr., aged 11 years and 5 months.

W. S. Stocks, Etc.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
WOKK, McCOUCH & CO., BANKERS,
No. 36 S. Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1863.

United States 7 3-10ths Treasury Notes	106¼	@ 106¾
" 6's 1881 Coupons,	104	@ 104¼
" 6's 5-20 " "	103½	@ 104
" 6's One Year Certificates,	99¼	@ 99¾
" 6's " New do.	96½	@ 97
" Gold and Demand Notes,	53½	@ 54

Special Notices.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
DON'T fail to procure **Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.**

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

And overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Principal Office, 48 Dey Street, New York.
mar19 1y] PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Health and Strength to the Suffering.—Doctor Swayne's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry has proved to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered for all pulmonary complaints, Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hemoptysis (spitting blood), Short Breath, Croup, Wasting Flesh, Pains and Soreness, Weak Breast, all Throat, Breast and Lung Complaints. Let no disease, however bad it may be, or length of time it may have existed, discourage you, until you have tried this great medicamentum. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 Sixth, above Vine, Philadelphia. Sold by Druggists.

"Dr. Williams' Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir."—Dyspepsia of the most aggravated form, Nausea, Headache, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Oppression after Eating, Debility of the Nervous System, Disordered Liver, Vertigo, Dimness of Sight, cured by this great Dyspepsia Remedy. Wholesale and retail at

Dr. SWAYNE'S, 330 Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia.

Gray Hair Restored—Baldness Prevented.—"London Hair Color Restorer" and Dressing. The only attested article that will absolutely restore the hair to its original color and beauty, causing it to grow where it has fallen off or become thin. Wholesale and retail at Dr. Swayne's, 330 Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

Tetter, Scald-Head, Itch, Blotches.—All Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Erysipelas of the Face, Old Sores of Long Standing, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment, are permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's All-healing Ointment." Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 Sixth street, above Vine, Philada.

The Presbytery of Lyons will hold its next Stated Meeting at Fairville, on the Second Tuesday (14th) of April, commencing at 2 o'clock, P.M. A. H. LILLY,
East Palmyra, March 14, 1863.—4t Stated Clerk.

The Annual Meeting of the **Philadelphia Education Society** will be held in the Presbyterian House, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 5 o'clock, P.M. The Directors will meet an hour earlier, i. e. at 4 o'clock. CHARLES BROWN,
mar19 1t Corresponding Secretary

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 February, 1863.

Presbyterian Church, Harlem, N.Y,	$18.77
" " Amity, "	27.25
" " Rock Hill, Mo.,	15.00
2d " " Newark, N.J.,	154.50
" " Canterbury, "	28.00
Madison Square Presb. church, N.Y., in part,	650.50
Hanover street Presb. ch, Wilmington, Del.,	104.00
Sab. School Presb. ch, Newark, Ohio,	38.00
1st Presb. church, " N.J.,	254.00
Rev. Phineas Camp, Whitestown, N.Y.,	1.00
Legacy of Mrs. Phineas Camp, " "	94.53
1st Presbyterian church, Orange, N.J.,	73.14
" " Poughkeepsie, N.Y., m.c.	24.06
" " Milton, "	6.50
" " Rockford, Ills., balance,	12.00
" " Danville, "	61.48
" " Fremont, Ohio,	33.00
South Park Presbyterian ch, Newark, N.J.,	87.28
Presbyterian church, Iowa City, Iowa,	20.00
" " West Ely, Mo.,	12.00
" " Ionia, Mich.,	5.00
"Unknown," Redford. N.Y.,	10.00
2d Presb'rian church, Orange, N.Y.,	100.00
J. W. Wheeler, Esq., Hyde Park, N.Y.,	50.00
Presbyterian church, Middle Granville, N.Y.,	31.00
" " Panama, " "	20.80
" " South Wales, "	5.00
E. S. Ely, Lancaster, N.Y.,	10.00
Aibert B. Terry, Southold, L.I.,	10.00
1st Presbyterian church, Virden, Ills.,	15.00
" " Danville, "	15.58
" " Peru, Indiana,	22.00
" " Wabash, "	1.00
" " Pittsburgh, Ind.,	11.25
" " Delphi, Ind.,	28.75
" " Jerseyville, Ill., in part,	88.50
" " Alton, Ills., in part,	363.75
2d " " Galesburgh, Ills., in part,	44.50
1st " " Freeport, "	80.25
1st " " Bethel, "	6.00
" " Cedar Rapids, Iowa,	60.00
1st " " Brighton, Ills.,	82.80
1st " " Perry, " balance,	9.00
North Presb. church, St. Louis, Mo.,	32.75
Presbyterian church, Somonauk, Ill.,	2.00
1st " " Galena, "	177.80
1st " " Osborn, Ohio,	25.00
3d St. " " Dayton, "	229.00
1st " " Troy, "	18.00
"E. N. S," Gilead, Indiana,	10.00
Presbyterian church, Greenville, N.Y.,	7.00
3d " " Pittsburgh, Pa., in part,	1032.40
Mrs. H. N. Whitaker, Southold, L.I.,	5.00
1st Presb. ch. S. S. Miss. Soc. Lockport, N.Y.,	10.25
Presbyterian church, Southport, " "	1.00
" " Binghampton, "	301.00
South Presb. ch, Brooklyn, N.Y., m. c.,	58.03
1st " Ypsilanti, Mich., balance,	12.00
4th St. Presb. church, New York, in part,	28.00
Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, Mich.,	20.00
" " Cottage Grove, Wis.,	20.00
" " Troy, Ind.,	3.00
" " Kanona, N.Y.,	10.25
" " Cleves, Ohio,	14.50
" " Elizabeth, " in part,	16.00
" " Berea, " "	15.25
Mrs. Rachel Black, Walnut Hills, Ohio,	5.00
Presbyterian church, Monroe, Mich.,	14.00
Jersey Presb. church, Newcomb, Ill.,	9.00
" " Montrose, Pa.,	17.00
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" Brick " "	129.87
Total,	$7140 09

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