

American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1865.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.—Another letter from our London Correspondent is on file, and will appear in our next. The writer being about to make a journey to this country, our readers, in all probability, will be deprived of the pleasure of reading his lively and crowded budget for some weeks to come. We hope, however, the interruption will prove but temporary.

PAPERS FOR EAST TENNESSEE.—We are now sending about 450 papers every week to the churches in East Tennessee, for which six months payment has been contributed in advance by a number of our liberal men in this city and Harrisburg. Besides this, we are sending a goodly number of copies to individuals in that section who have subscribed for the paper themselves. Parties unable to pay the entire subscription price, and who may not be reached by this gratuitous distribution, will receive the paper on sending one half of the subscription. A wealthy and liberal gentleman of this city has pledged himself to make up the balance in all such cases.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

NOTE FROM DR. MARSH.

MR. MEARS.—Will you permit me to express my surprise and astonishment that your Saratoga correspondent should have allowed himself to say that an "anti-church sentiment, marked with a spirit of undisguised bitterness and contempt for the Christian Church ruled the Convention." I do not believe that such a discovery was made by any other individual. I was present the whole time, and attentive to all that was said and done, and am sure there was no foundation for such a remark. The paper of Dr. Chickering on the connection between temperance and religion, and the aid the temperance cause had received from the ministers and churches was very satisfactory. If the paper drew out any details of remissness in some pulpits and some churches it was in no spirit of infidel radicalism. I presume four-fifths of the members were members of evangelical Christian churches. The presiding officer, Gov. Buckingham, is himself a deacon of a Christian Church, and an eminently pious man, and would in a moment have rebuked any improper remark. Once or twice he did check Mr. Gerrit Smith in some of his extreme views, which had no favor with the majority. Not the least abandonment was there in a single resolution of the Gospel rule and principle of temperance, and no charge made of the use of alcoholic drinks for medical or sacramental purposes as sinful. Total abstinence was not substituted for temperance, because in the opinion of the entire convention it is temperance. The charges made by your correspondent against the fundamental principles and course of the Convention, I cannot but view as altogether false and slanderous and calculated to do great injury in families where your excellent paper is read.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN MARSH.

Sec. A. T. Union.

NOTE.—Our first correspondent at the Saratoga Convention appears to have taken a somewhat peculiar view of the proceedings and spirit of the body, which, much as we respect his judgment, we are inclined to regard as erroneous, though sincere. At the time his letter came to hand, we had no other source of information, and received his statement with a deep and painful sense of disappointment at a result which augured so ill for the cause. We are glad to publish the above lines from our honored friend and brother, Dr. Marsh, as evidence that the Convention as a whole was a real movement in the right direction, and well calculated to arouse and rally the friends of reform for another and more vigorous effort than ever. We stand prepared to join in such a movement with all our heart, and are at it already. Another view of the Convention will be found on our first page.

TREATMENT OF THE FREEDMEN. DEPLORABLE ACCOUNT.

The morning papers of Tuesday give the following paragraphs, which purport to have been taken from different Southern papers and telegraphed to New York. Where the *Southern Christian Intelligencer* is published, or what degree of credence is to be attached to these statements, we do not know; we fear they are too true. The *Cincinnati Gazette* contains an account of the trial, by a military commission, at Salisbury, N. C., August 7th, of Miss Temperance Neely, of Davie County, for shooting and murdering a slave woman, who interfered to prevent the whipping of her daughter in the regular old-fashioned pro-slavery style. The case was clearly made out against this sprig of North Carolina aristocracy. But to the extracts:

NEW YORK, August 21, 1865.

The *Southern Christian Intelligencer* of August 5th says, if one-tenth part of the reports are true which are coming from all parts of the South, thicker and faster, a most shocking state of affairs exists. From localities where there are National troops come reports that the unfortunate creatures, the negroes, are being hunted down like dogs, and despatched without ceremony. The newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of the brutal murders which foot up

to an aggregate of several hundred per day, which is doubtless only a small portion of the number noticed.

An Alabama paper says this business has become so extensive and common that some planters even boast that they could manure their land with the dead carcasses of the negroes. If negroes can be shot down daily in garrisoned towns where the authorities are unable to stop this state of things, it is very reasonable to suppose that this brutal work is carried on more extensively where the blacks have no protection. This wholesale murdering of human beings is, we fear, the practical working of the conspiracy to exterminate the colored race, which is revolting to the Christian age.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress*, of the 16th, learns from Colonel Lawrence, commandant of the post at Goldsboro, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw two weeks ago. Their former owner left on the approach of the Union army. The negroes remaining, they went to work and made a crop. The former owner returned recently, and ordered them to leave. The negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place getting some neighbors together with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal attacked them, killing six. A company of soldiers was sent up from Wilmington to investigate the affair.

MORALS OF WALL STREET.

The speculating or gambling mania which has been rampant in Wall street during the last years of the war, and which continues to the present moment, which has trodden under foot the National credit and brought about enormous additions to the public debt, is now bearing legitimate fruit in frauds, forgeries, and defalcations of an unparalleled amount. The first of these, already mentioned, was perpetrated by a teller and a clerk upon the Phoenix Bank, and had extended over two years before discovery, reaching nearly three hundred thousand dollars. The excitement over this discovery attended by the suicide of one of the delinquents and sad revelations of dissipation and vice, had not died away, before a second case transpired, this time that of a gold broker, named Peter R. Mumford, who on Saturday, August 13, obtained large amounts of gold from various brokers, which are estimated as high as \$100,000, giving therefor his checks on the Mechanics' Bank. On presenting the checks at the counter of that institution, it was ascertained that there was no deposit to Mumford's credit to meet his obligations. Mumford was arrested for trial on the 16th, having apparently made no attempt to escape.

But these were mere preliminaries to vaster transactions which came to light on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th instant. "Among the wealthiest and boldest houses down town," says the *N. Y. Times*, "was that of Morris Ketchum & Son. Its operations during the last four years have been enormous, its gold bullions embarrassing to the Government, and its credit, so far as mere cash was concerned, almost unlimited. The junior member of the firm, not content with the legitimate line of business in which his father had made a fortune and a name, dealt largely in stocks, operated heavily in gold, lost, made, lost, made again, lost more, hypothecated the securities of the house, continued to lose, forged gold checks with which to supply a margin, took up some of them with the proceeds of the stolen securities, continued his speculations, lost, continued his forgeries, lost, kept on forging and losing, until his doomsday came, the discovery was made public, and while his father's house fell crashing about his head Mr. Edward Ketchum took up his bag and ran."

Young Ketchum employed a respectable brokerage house, Graham & Co., through whom to do this business and carried it on at an enormous rate, at first quite successfully. With Messrs. Graham he left \$285,000 in forged gold checks, which being intended only as security to be drawn only in case he failed to make good his engagements with the firm, were laid aside without being carefully examined, as no suspicion of foul play existed. Such an examination would instantly have revealed their worthless character, as the forgeries were executed in the most unskillful and clumsy manner. The names were not spelled correctly, nor was there the least attempt to counterfeit the handwriting of the parties on whom the fraud was committed. The Fourth National Bank had also received similar miserably executed checks, as securities, to the amount of \$255,000. The Ketchum firm itself is, however, represented to be by far the heaviest loser, the son having abstracted and lost in his transactions between two and three millions of securities belonging to the firm. Young Ketchum was last seen on Monday afternoon, August 14, on Broadway, where he purchased a toilet bag, and placed in it packages of greenbacks believed to amount to sixty thousand dollars. The houses of Ketchum and Graham have suspended payment. The panic on Wall street was violent but brief. Prices fell from two to eight per cent, but the withdrawal of such a large house and the more general distribution of stocks lately held by them are regarded in a favorable light by those who remain. So the wild dance of speculation is to begin again. Join hands (or feet) bulls and bears, gold operators, oil and mining speculators, foes of government credit and friends of our own pockets; enter the ring fast, clerks and bank tellers, and let the dance go fast and furious until the next grand explosion!

DEFINITION OF "DURING THE WAR."—In response to the complaints of soldiers who now demand that they be mustered out because they enlisted for three years or during the war, Major-General Terry, commanding the Department of Virginia, defines the term "during the war" to mean "as long as any military necessity exists in the late insurrectionary States."

FROM OUR CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

S. S. MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

They have an interesting organization of this name, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Clinton. It was formed in January, 1836, and has, consequently, been almost thirty years in existence. The objects of the association, as stated in its constitution are threefold—

1. To obtain and diffuse information in regard to the moral condition of the world, and of the efforts being made for its renovation.
2. To cultivate habits of benevolence in its members; and
3. To aid by its contributions in the spread of the gospel.

At a recent monthly meeting of this society, Rev. A. D. Gridley, of Clinton, gave an exceedingly interesting account of its operations from the beginning; which shows that the organization has been well sustained, and has been doing good work. Rev. Wayne Gridley, a graduate of Hamilton College, a young man of great promise, and for a short time a pastor of the church in Clinton, was the first President. His early death put an end to that bright career of usefulness which every one anticipated for him.

Among its members and officers of other days we noticed the names of Rev. J. A. Priest, now of Groversville; Rev. A. K. Strong, of Galena, Illinois; Rev. Dr. Kendall, of New York; Revs. Joseph Sutphen and Homer B. Morgan, Missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M.; and among those who have read essays on Missionary themes in its meetings, we found the names of Professors North and Upson, of Hamilton College; Rev. A. K. Strong, above mentioned, and Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, of New York.

We noticed, also, that in the past years it was not the men alone who prepared essays for these monthly meetings, but young ladies thus contributed to the interest and profit of these occasions. Mention is made by Mr. Gridley, in his admirable historical sketch, of the names and themes of some who afterwards became wives of ministers and missionaries, and thus contributed to carry out the designs of the organization, to do something toward spreading the gospel to the ends of the earth. Mr. Gridley very earnestly and very properly recommends a return to this early usage. We trust the ladies of Clinton will give heed to Mr. Gridley's recommendation, for he is competent to speak with wisdom in the case.

DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

A very respectable body of clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal Church of Western New York, has been in session in our city the past week, under the above designation. It represents 157 churches, and 13,000 communicants; a goodly number for a beginning. We have on the same ground, 363 New School Presbyterian churches, and over 40,000 church members; to say nothing of the Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist denominations, which would number together nearly three times as many more. The Episcopal church is the smallest of the tribes in this region, as in other parts of the land.

And yet this is the church; and they have a bishop—we have over 400 of them. Their bishop preached a sermon, and delivered addresses, which were very respectable in character. He is evidently a man of good abilities and excellent spirit; but we have several bishops, one in Lockport, two or three in Buffalo, one in Syracuse, and others in other places, who can preach quite as good sermons, and deliver as eloquent and able addresses. And we used to hear a bishop in Brooklyn, the father of this diocese, who could stir and thrill and delight an audience by his magic eloquence, as the son can not. Samuel Hanson Cox was a power in the land. He has instructed and helped thousands on their way to heaven. We only hope his worthy son, "the bishop," may do as much good; but it cannot aid him in doing it, first to unchurch his own honored father, and say he is "no minister," or to pretend that his little flock is the only church in Western New York. We have no quarrel with the Episcopal church, except with its arrogance. It is only one of the tribes. We love the Presbyterian church also, and the Methodist, and the Baptist, and the Congregationalist. Each is doing a good work; each reaching a class of its own sort, not so well reached by any other, and so the whole field is more perfectly cultivated. We are brethren—let there be no strife between us, no arrogance, no unchurching one of another.

AN OLD SABBATH-SCHOOL.

They have a pleasant way of estimating the age of their Sabbath-school, in the Presbyterian Church in Fredonia, by which they make it out to be some four thousand years old! Most people have doubtless supposed the Sabbath-school a more modern invention, and will tell us how Robert Raikes started the idea less than a century since, when Fredonia was in the woods, to say the least.

But let us understand the way of it. The enterprising and inspiring superintendent, Col. Redington, proposed to the school that each scholar should contribute to the mission school enterprise of the American Board, one penny for each year of his or her age. The teachers were allowed and invited to do the same, if they would. None were desired to take part in the project except "cheerful givers." The result was a contribution of forty-one dollars and seventy-two

cents; and as each cent represents a year, they speak of four thousand one hundred and seventy-two years as the age of their school. But though so old, we had the best of evidence that it is not dead. Having obtained so much, the teachers chose to make the sum a round hundred, and make one of their own number, a faithful female teacher, whose eminent devotion and usefulness are acknowledged by all, an honorary member of the A. B. C. F. M.

This was from the Sabbath-school alone. The collection from the congregation on the same Sabbath was over \$100; from monthly concerts, about \$70; aggregate, \$286 90. In January last, the Sabbath-school of the same church sent us \$200, making \$486 90 for the year, from this village church, to the cause of missions—an example of liberality which we should be glad to commend to some churches much larger and stronger, that give much less. "There is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

PERSONAL.

Rev. F. W. Flint, of Cohoes, formerly of Silver Creek, we are sorry to say, is somewhat out of health. We met him this week on his way to Minnesota, to see what that bracing climate will do toward building him up again. He has leave of absence from his people for four or six months. We trust that those northern regions will soon restore him to his wonted vigor, and to his accustomed usefulness. His people have recently provided him with a parsonage, and are planning to repair and beautify their church edifice, at an expense of twenty-five hundred or three thousand dollars, showing that they appreciate the labors of their faithful pastor, and are trying, like an enterprising society, to live and grow.

Rev. W. L. Hyde, formerly of Dunkirk, and more recently a Chaplain in our army, has received and accepted an invitation to labor as pastor of the Church in Ripley. C. P. B.

ROCHESTER, August 19, 1865.

LETTER FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, E. TENN., Aug. 10, 1865.

MR. EDITOR.—The work of reconstruction is making progress in Church and State, all over Tennessee. The franchise bill, passed recently by our Legislature, (of which I will send you a synopsis hereafter), awakened no little opposition, especially in the middle and western districts of the State. Many persons unfriendly to the Government labored hard to create an odium against it, and at one time matters looked threatening and ominous of trouble. The telling proclamation of Governor Brownlow, however, the supporting telegrams from President Johnson, and the military orders of Major-General Thomas, soon quieted the turbulent, and we had a very peaceable election. The result is not so satisfactory west of us, but in East Tennessee where the loyal element is so overwhelming, friends of the Administration are chosen by large majorities. Nathaniel G. Taylor, Horace Maynard, and Mr. Stokes are sent up to Congress, and they will all be working men, and men of more than average ability. Mr. Taylor is a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey, and was formerly a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the war he has been an eloquent pleader in behalf of the refugees driven from their homes by the persecuting champions of the rebellion. Hon. Horace Maynard is a ruling elder of our church at Knoxville, and has been in Congress before. One of his opponents in a circular charged against him, that while he was in Congress during the first two years of the war, he voted to condemn President Lincoln for calling out troops to suppress the rebellion, and that he voted to condemn Major Anderson for defending Fort Sumter. As the character of the rebellion revealed itself more fully Mr. Maynard confronted it manfully, and in the judgment of his supporters he will be faithful to the Union and the cause of Liberty.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A few days since, in pursuance of public notice to that effect, quite a number of teachers and friends of education met in Convention at Knoxville, and organized a State Teachers' Association. Rev. Mr. Humes was chosen Chairman, and Chaplain Spence, Secretary. A constitution was presented and adopted. One article provides that any teacher or active friend of education loyal to the Government of the United States, may become a member upon the payment of one dollar. The article brought out considerable discussion, but it was adopted by a vote almost unanimous.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered:—
WHEREAS, in the good Providence of God more than three millions of people, three years ago held in bondage in our country are now free; and whereas, the safety of our country, as well as the voice of philanthropy demands that these people be made as intelligent, industrious, and refined as possible, therefore

Resolved, That we deprecate any policy on the part of the State Government or of its citizens that would obstruct the free exercise of those powers or privileges calculated to develop their manhood and to make them self-supporting.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the establishment of schools among the freed people, as the safest and shortest way not only to enable them to take care of themselves, but to fit them for the exercise of the functions of citizens.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power as teachers, and friends of true progress, to make education free to every child of the State, believing that the property of the State should educate the people of the State.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Legislature of the State at as early a day as practicable, the establishment of Teachers' Seminaries or Normal Schools, for the more thorough training of professional teachers.

Resolved, That teaching should be made a profession, studied as other professions, and that no one should be allowed by law to teach, that had not made some previous professional preparation.

The preamble was unanimously adopted. The first resolution, after a discussion of between two and three hours, was voted down by a close vote. The other resolutions were adopted without a negative. Teachers of colored schools were present and took part in the proceedings. It was stated that there were 800,000 whites in Tennessee, and 300,000 blacks, and that our system of Common Schools as a matter of safety and justice, should provide in some way for all.

Chancellor Lindsey presented the following resolution which was carried:—

Resolved, That this Convention view with profound gratification, the action and spirit manifested by the present Executive and Legislative authorities of Tennessee in behalf of popular education, and earnestly hope that their efforts will result in a system of public schools worthy of the State.

The Legislature propose to raise \$800,000 at once for a liberal common school system, and it was thought that the half million of dollars recovered from the rebel Governor, Isham G. Harris, would be appropriated to this object, which would give us a school fund of nearly a million and a half.

THE "CHRISTIAN OBSERVER."

It is well that the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN is finding its way through so many of our churches. At the suggestion of a loyal Old School brother, means were contributed at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a few days ago, to send three hundred copies of the *Presbyterian Banner* for twelve months to East Tennessee. These eight hundred copies of two religious papers, coming weekly into our houses with their many lessons of Christian patriotism and earnest piety, will be of incalculable advantage to us. But for this the *Christian Observer* might do us great harm, with its apologies for treason and its defence of sectional organization. As it is, quite a number to whom Dr. Converse sends his paper, refuse to take it from the office, and they are sending the old man word that the *Christian Observer* has done so much mischief during the rebellion they do not wish to see it any more.

I clip the following from the *Greenville New Era*:

MR. EDITOR.—It is a notorious fact that Rev. Dr. Converse and his traitorous paper, the *Christian Observer*, were pushed out of the North for disloyalty, and it is further known that the paper was issued at Richmond in the interest of a sectional church, and for the defence of a Southern Confederacy. Dr. Converse is responsible for much of the desolation that has come upon the churches of the South, and yet, reeking as he is with treason and other crimes, he has resumed the publication of the *Christian Observer*, and judging from the numbers we have seen, he hopes to use it as an organ for sectional and treasonable ends. He has sent many copies of his paper to Bristol, Jonesboro', Greenville, Timber Ridge, and other places, to his old subscribers.

There can be but one honest opinion about this matter. The minister or elder, or private member of the church who would take the *Christian Observer*, and read and circulate it, no matter how often he takes the oath, or how much he professes regret for his treason, proclaims himself a rebel and a traitor still, and unworthy the confidence of patriots and Christian men.

The opinion thus expressed is endorsed by nearly all of our church. Dr. Converse is evidently aiming to form a Southern sectional church. His editorials are shaped with reference to this, and his influence, as far as my observation goes, tends directly to this result. Will he succeed? your readers ask. To some extent I fear he will. In Southwestern Virginia, and in some other parts of the exploded Confederacy, he may rally a few Presbyteries who may still be in doubt whether General Lee has surrendered, but he has a very slim prospect in East Tennessee. Though he had one of your elders for his Sancho Panza, everything is against him and he cannot succeed. Even in this life the aged cannot always be insolent, supercilious, and untrue without retribution.

Yours very truly,

SAMUEL SAWYER.

DECEASE OF MR. JESPER HARDING.—Among the deaths announced August 21st, was that of an old and widely-known publisher and business man of this city, Mr. Jesper Harding. Mr. H. was born in the old District of Southwark, Philadelphia, in 1799. He learned the printing business in the office of the *United States Gazette*. About the time when he reached his majority, he went into business on his own account, and in 1829 he commenced the publication of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, of which he continued to be the publisher until 1860. In 1835, he began the publication of family and pulpit Bibles in this city—a business which subsequently became quite extensive in his hands. He was at one time largely engaged in the manufacturing of paper at Trenton, New Jersey. In these various connections, he spent an active business life, extending over nearly half a century, and made a wide circle of friends, many of whom remain to mourn his loss as a kind-hearted and amiable gentleman. Since 1862, and until the time of his death, he was a Collector of the Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania.—*Phila. Ledger.*

News of our Churches.

PROGRESS IN MINNESOTA.—A correspondent of the *Evangelist* speaks of the organization of a new church at Preston, Minn., but gives no date. "Rev. D. L. Kiehle, a recent graduate of Union Theological Seminary, sent out by the Home Missionary Committee, was located there. Only six weeks have elapsed since his arrival on the ground. The fine new hall at the Court House has been secured, and every Sabbath it is well filled by an attentive audience. An interesting Sabbath-school has been organized, with a new library. An elegant large melodeon has been purchased, and a good choir of singers are being trained. Last Sabbath fifteen persons, all heads of families, united in the organization. Others would have united had their letters arrived in time. It was pleasant, on this occasion, to receive a Communion service as a gift from the First Presbyterian Church of St. Paul. Also, three elders were elected."

The Home Missionary Church at Chatfield, in the same State, has suffered a great bereavement in the death of the Missionary, Rev. E. D. Holt. The *Evangelist* says:—"Before his final illness, he had labored with unceasing efforts for the souls of his congregation, especially for the young. And very soon after some of the lambs of his flock had learned to sing the new song of their Saviour's love, were they called to sing their pastor's requiem around his open grave. He rests from his labors and his works do follow him. Assembled around the Supper of the Lord, we welcomed the young disciples. Only yesterday, at the preparatory meeting, little Arthur Grant, the infant son, was brought by the widowed mother and dedicated in baptism, with the hopes of many hearts that his father's God may be his God, and he also grow up to preach the Gospel. Now came the eldest daughter, among the ten who were to profess their faith in Christ. Twelve in all—two by letter, the remainder by profession—united with the people of God. Two of the Church, suitable and efficient young men, were also ordained as elders."

PROGRESS IN MICHIGAN.—Installations.—Rev. T. Dwight Hunt was installed pastor over the First Presbyterian Church in Niles, Mich., on Wednesday evening, August 9th. Sermon, by Rev. L. Willard, of Marshall; installing prayer, by Rev. O. P. Hoyt, of Kalamazoo; charge to the pastor, by Rev. John Sailer, of Allegan; charge to the people, by Rev. William Fuller, of Buchanan. The congregation have recently purchased a parsonage, to which the pastor will move in a few days.—Rev. John Sailer was installed pastor over the First Presbyterian Church in Allegan, Mich., on Tuesday evening, June 20th. Sermon, by Rev. J. Pierson, of Kalamazoo; installing prayer, by Rev. A. H. Gaston, of Prairieville; charge to the pastor, by Milton Bradley, of Richland; charge to the people, by Rev. O. B. Sherwood, of Cassopolis. The congregation have recently purchased a fine parsonage, costing \$2600, for their new pastor.

Change of Relation and Installation.—The Presbytery of Detroit held a special meeting in Pontiac, on the afternoon of the 29th ult., to receive the Presbyterian Church of that place under their care. This church had been, ever since its organization, connected with the Old School. In the evening, Rev. W. H. McGiffert, formerly of North Adams, Mass., was installed pastor.

DEDICATION.—On Sabbath, the 6th inst., a neat and commodious chapel was dedicated to the worship of God at Hart's Corners, in the town of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y. It was erected and furnished by Charles Butler, Esq., on his own grounds, in a neighborhood that promises great usefulness. An interesting Sabbath-school is in progress. The benevolent enterprise which such an individual effort evinces might be imitated in many places where no church furnishes the means of grace, and the good to be accomplished is incalculable.—*Evangelist.*

EXAMINATION OF STATISTICS.—"E. D. M." gives the *Christian Herald* the following as the result of a little inspection of the Minutes for 1865, just published:

1. *The Membership and Increase of the Church.*—The aggregate results of the membership in the last year, are as follows:

Total No. of Communicants,	143,645
Added on Examination,	6,685
Added on Certificate,	5,325
Baptisms,	5,488

There are a number of communicants put under the head of "unknown," of whom, as we know nothing about them, nothing is to be said. But how are we to know the increase of the Church, when we know nothing of the deaths? The excommunicated are very few in our Church, and the dismissals are more than balanced by those received on certificate. The common ratio of deaths to births in this country is 2 to 3. Supposing the baptisms represent, as they really do, very nearly the births in Christian families, then the deaths in the same families will be 4460. But, as half of all the deaths are children under ten years of age, we suppose that 2230 will represent the full number of members of the Church that died in a year. This taken from 6685, the number received on examination, gives 4455 as the true number of the increase of