American Presbuterian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1865.

AGENTS WANTED .- Agents to canvass for this paper in different sections of the Church are wanted. Especially erty, such as, in the old countries, has for this city and vicinity; one for central and western New York, and one for the West and Northwest. Address: AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, 1334 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

NEW PREMIUMS .--- For two new sub scribers, paying full rates in advance, the new Life of John Brainerd, elegantly bound and gilt and postage prepaid. For three new subscribers: Life of John Brainerd and Zulu Land, postage extra.

For thirty-five new subscribers paying full rates in advance, or four clubs of ten each, a FIFTY-FIVE DOLLAR SEWING MA-CHINE. of Grover & Baker's make.

REMARKABLE STATISTICS. - About 15, **600** children die annually in the city of New York. An examination of the mortality tables reveals this striking state of things that about 88 per cent. of these deceased children were the offspring of foreign parents, leaving only 12 per cent. from native origin.

COBBIN'S DOMESTIC BIBLE.-Retired clergymen, school-masters, gentlemen of good address, are wanted to canvass for this most popular work. The States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are without it, and need to be furnished. Early application for territory should be made to

H. A. STREET, Publishing Agent, 126 North Ninth Street, Phila. This work is highly recommended by Drs. Cox, Owen, J. P. Thompson, Cheever, and many others.

THE PAPACY AT ITS OLD TRICKS A religious paper published in Belgium, has the following :-- "We have just heard from very good authority that an exhibition of the holy robe of our Saviour will take place in the latter part of August, 1866, at Treves. This intelligence will undoubtedly rejoice the hearts of all good. Christians, more especially of the faithful who have already been plessed by the happiness of witnessing this sight. We can predict with certainty that the crowds which this spectacle will draw will be twice as great as that which was attracted by this same exhibition, A. D., 1844, inasmuch as at that period no line of railway existed to connect this Gallic Rome with the rest of Europe."

A MISSING LINK IN A PREPARATORY COURSE .- We see, reported in a cotemporary, the remarks of Mr. Grout, a returned missionary of the American Board, in the late meeting of the Massashusetts Congregational Conference. He said that when he and his brethren in Africa had occasion to form a church among the Zulus, they did not know what New England Congregationalism was, but used the New Testament system, and were glad, on their return, to find the two identified. We have supposed that among denominations who require at least some knowledge of church polity as a part of educational preparation for the ministry, it would not be easy to find ministers who "did not know what New England Congregationalism was."

THE MISSOURI TEST OATH. We believe the conviction is now pretty general, that the oath demanded of ministers of the gospel before pursuing ministers of the gospel before pursuing ming. Standing, as I do, for entire, absolute their vocation, by the new constitution of

Missouri, is a dangerous step toward a political interference with religious libenslaved the church to the State, and in this country never has been, and never can be tolerated. The oath is very long. It would fill a column in our paper. A summary of it before us says :--- " It re-

quires a man to swear that he has never directly or indirectly aided the late rebeilion, but has ' always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States against all enemies thereof, foreign and domestic.' It does not merely require present loyalty. It is an oath of purgation. No room for repentance is left. If a man has written letters to his Southern friends unlawfully, he can never preach the Gospel again in Missouri The oath is purely retrospective. It is clearly an ex post facto law, such as is forbidden by the Constitution itself. ~ It imposes a new penalty for an offence committed before the law was framed."

But, while we find ourselves unable to approve of this stringent article of the constitution, we do not share in the surprise of some of our cotemperaries that, under the circumstances surrounding the convention, at the time of its adoption. it should have received their sanction. It was just as apparent in Missouri as in the seceded States, that a corps of disloval ministers was the most dangerous element in the State. Before the rebellion it was predicted by some of our soundest statesmen, that the Southern obligations as a magistrate. It seems to me pulpit and Southern ecclesiastical bodies were fomenting such an intense proslavery hatred of the Government. as would sooner or later bring on an attempt at disruption. The wisest observers of the late state of things in the South which it is probable that a majority of the the late state of things in the South, have characterized the disloyal portion of the ministry as the right arm of the rebellion. None were more inveterate while the cause was alive, and none are so sudden in their submission, now that it is dead. In the border States of Kentucky and Missouri, no other class of men so embarrassed the Union cause, or so jeopardized the integrity of the States. The loyal Missouri Convention knew these men, and knew all that was to be feared from them. Sitting before it was known how decisive their power for harm in the pending contest might yet become. it is not strange that they were led into a stretch of power, to silence the pulpit from becoming an active agent in rebel-

lion. We have made these remarks as introductory to the important correspondence below. Added to the foregoing, it makes a somewhat lengthy article for our columns, but it will be remembered that this is our first notice of the Missouri oath, and we wish to make the view of it somewhat complete. We add, before giving the correspondence, that Dr. Nelson's relation to loyalty is everywhere known to be as represented by Mr. Brown. We also add, as a matter who have by word or deed manifested sympa-thy with the rebellion, I have this to say: If of information, that in a note to ourselves, Dr. Nelson says: A few cases of arrests and binding over to court are require their expulsion or arrest by the mili-tary power, now that the danger is past and reported, but I understand a grand jury the power of the rebellion no longer exists, I has just closed its sessions here, [in St. cannot make it seem manly to drive them Louis,] without indicting any of, those who are disregarding the requirement of We presume Constitution." the unless the offenders are themselves anxousiness, ious for a general flare-up, and so become purposely unbearable, that the article will gradually sink into a dead letter. and that an early opportunity will be taken to remove it from the constitution. LETTERS TO GOVERNOR FLETCHER. FROM HON. B. GRATZ BROWN AND REV. H. A. NELSON, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14, 1865. GÖVERNOR: I enclose you a letter from Rev. Henry A. Nelson, of this city, now temporarily absent in New York, which has been sent to my care to be delivered to you on your return from the East. It comes from one whe has been eminent for his loyalty throughout the rebellion eminent both as a thinker and a worker, not only in the walks of private life, but also in the line of his ministerial dutyand who has done as much to vindicate the true principles of freedom and Union as any man in Missouri. I therefore the more cor-dially commend his letter to your careful consideration. You will see that the provision in one of the clauses of the new constitution, requiring the qualification of an oath from ministers of the Gospel, involves other matters than the mere question of disloyalty. This no one perhaps would have failed to recognize but for the excited state of public feeling consequent on the rebellion. The protest, however, of such men as Dr. Nelson and others I could name, is in itself sufficien conscience when it deems itself invaded, and ses. For my own part I feel it right to say and the other church and State, and use the power of the latter to purge the former, through the in-strumentality of test oaths. I am devoted to civil and religious liberty on principle, and cannot consent to violations of either, no mat once hedged about, by other interests, and connected even in imagination with the retention of political power, they become difficult

not, might go a step further, requiring all to worship, and prescribing the mode of that worship. There is no assurance against such ending except the rescription of the river, now evaluated by a

liberty of conscience—for a total severance between Church and State—for the right of each man to approach God, in behalf of himself or others, without any civil control or interposition, I cannot find it compatible with such principles to endorse the imposition of test oaths upon ministers and priests, as such, in their religious capacity. They should stand before the law as all other men, responsible for their evil deeds, whether of word or action, s vou or I stand responsible. But my in tention was not to make an argument, not 'to raise obstacles to the putting in force the Constitution, but to submit some considerations as to its defective character, the necessity for its amendment, and the disposition that should animate all who are more solicitous of having an organic law for our State reflective of per-

fect liberty in all its parts, than of making it a vehicle to consolidate prejudices against color, animosities of race, or infractions of civil and religious liberty.

I have the honor to remain, my dear sir yours truly, B. GRATZ BROWN.

REV. H. A. NELSON TO THE GOVERNOR. ELMIRA, N. Y., August 28, 1865.

Honorable and Dear Sir:

I this day mail to the Secretary of State my oath of loyalty as a Curator of the State University, to be placed on file, as required by the New Constitution. I have been absent from Missouri since July 10, and shall pro

bably be detained here by important matters until about the middle of September. I have seen very little of the discussions

about the enforcement of the New Constitu-tion, but have given a good deal of thought to the subject, and think I may take the liberty of expressing to your excellency some of my views. Your purpose faithfully to put in force a Constitution adopted by the people notwithstanding your personal disapprobation of some of its provisions, must be approved by all candid men who can appreciate your however, that a practical question may arise in regard to your obligation immediately and sternly to put in force certain provisions which were inserted by the Convention while the people, at the time of their voting upon the Constitution, would have rejected if they had had opportunity to vote upon them as senarate propositions. I refer particularly to the rantable encroachment of the civil power upon the Church, a real infringement of religious liberty, is by no means confined to those who sympathize with disloyalty. It is decidedly my own opinion. I claim no exemption from responsibility to the State for all my action on account of my ministerial character. #If I do any disloyal act or say any disloyal word, in my pulpit or elsewhere, arrest me as promptly and punish me as severely as any other culprit. Take me even from "the horns of the altar." But I do not admit the right of the State to impose upon me any oath, or anything else whatsoever as a quali-fication for an office, which the State does no confer, and has no right to control. This, I say, although the oath is one which I can take and have taken as a qualification for the exercise of the right of suffrage, and for the civil office which I hold, acknowledging the right of the State to regulate those civil reations. If I take it as a minister, I shall be obliged to do so with public protest against it as a wrongful exaction of a civil power to which I have been entirely faithful and dutiful—which it is my pleasure to server and de-fend against all forms of disloyalty, but which it is peculiarly painful to me to find violating my sacredest liberty. In regard to those ministers who cannot truly take that oath, who have be mend or documents SYNOD OF GENEVA

This body met in Palmyra, on Tuesday ast. and was opened with a sermon by Rev. F. S. Howe, of Watkins; after which. Rev. W. A. Niles, of Corning, was elected Moderator; and Rev. W. L. Page, of Wolcott, and Rev. Isaac Clark, of Elmira, Temporary Clerk.

Mr. Howe's sermon embraced quite a ketch of the history of Synod for some years past; and was listened to with much nterest.

After the usual prayer-meeting next morning, Rev. Darwin Chichester, of Burdett, by previous appointment, read a very able and exceedingly interesting essay on the question, "How best to promote the study of the Bible, in the family, and in the congregation," which was followed by an interesting discussion upon the subject presented.

In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. Mills was heard for the cause of education ; Rev. A. M. Stowe, for Home Missions; and Rev. A. C. Frissell, for the American Tract Society, of Boston.

Rev. Dr. Cowles also presented his annual report of the condition and prospects of Elmira Female College; showing it to be in a very prosperous condition.

On the same afternoon the Lord's Supper was celebrated ; address and breaking of bread, by Rev. J. L. Nevius, returned Missionary from China; with remarks and administration of the cup, by Rev. Dr Wood, of Geneva. There was no sermon; an arrangement which we like much better than to have a long sermon, as we often do, and two considerable addresses beside. Often the service is thus protracted beyond profit. If there is a sermon, it would seem better to dispense with additional remarks. In the evening there was an essay by Rev. D. D. Gregory, of Prattsburgh, on Church work, and how to do it ;" followed by a spirited and interesting discusvion. On Thusday morning the devotional exrcises were unexpectedly continued 'two hours; and it was a meeting of great tenderness and peculiar interest. Every one felt that special divine influences were

resting upon the Synod, baptizing them anew for their work. An informal covenant was entered into, to remember each other more constantly in prayer, especially on Sunday morning, preparatory to the Sabbath's work. On Thursday also, Rev. W. B. Stewart

was heard in behalf of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and J. B. Tyler, Esq., for the American Sunday School Union-both good speeches. WILLIAM GOODELL.

This venerable returned Missionary was in our city this week, on his way to the meeting of the American Board at Chicago. He is now past seventy-two years of age, they have not been found so dangerous during years a Missionary ; thirty-four years in during the winter. Constantinople. Having worn himself out in the missionary service, he has come back to his native land to spend the evening of his days. He is expecting to make his home with his son near Philadelphia. Being in our city, on Wednesday afternoon, he visited the Rochester Seminary; a most excellent institution for young ladies, in which Rev. D. W. Marsh, formerly an able and excellent Missionary at Mosul, in Turkey, is an Associate Principal, and there he made a very interesting address to the school. In the evening of the same day he spoke also in the lecture-room of the Central Church, der of Lee and Johnston, it would not have and excited great interest. It was a pleasure, even to look upon the venerable form of one who has so long been eminent in the

the waters of the river, now excluded by a

huge coffer dam, are permitted to resume their channel, eight or ten feet deep above these springs. It may possibly be done by walling up, or tubing, and so bringing the waters to the surface.

BUFFALO IMPROVEMENTS.

The First Presbyterian Church are raising money to erect a mission chapel, something like that erected by the North Church last year.

In the mean time, the North Church are moving to raise fifteen hundred dollars for the current expenses of their mission cha-Street Church, not to be outdone by all the rest, is about to erect a chapel to accomboth the church and the school better. A STRIKE IN UTICA.

The employees in some of the factories at Utica struck for ten hours a day instead

not make the reduction and compete with other establishments in the land.

The "situation" called forth an excellent and able sermon from Dr. Fowler, of the First Church, on "Capital and Labor," few weeks. ater and the

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN ROCHESTER. Some of the old and tried friends of temperance in Rochester held a meeting last week, to inquire what more may be D. D. T. Moore, Esq., the mayor of the city, Frederick Starr, and General Riley were among the active participants in the exercises of the meeting.

After a talk around, it was resolved that a general Temperance Convention be held, at the City Hall, in Rochester, on Thursday next, (October 5th.) at which time it is hoped some plans for further effort in this reform may be devised and entered upon. It is conceded by all that something pered to the mountains. must be done, as intemperance is running riot all around us.

CLIFTON SPRINGS WATER CURE.

The improvements and enlargements which have been going on for some time at this noble institution, are progressing finely. The west wing is now done, embracing a splendid new dining-room, which will accommodate about two hundred guests, and a magnificent new parlor, forty by fifty feet. The main portion of tion. The first and second stories are to and quite fieble. He has been forty three be in order soon, and the rest finished were arguing the metter in court word

Insurance Companies in East Tennessee A Rebel Shot—Rebel Teacher Giving Bonds —A Lieutenant Killed by a Rebel, and what became of him—Other Incidents—A Travelling Rebel Preacher—Colored Iroops -Freedmen's Schools-Rev. J. B. Reeve. &c., &c.

MR. EDITOR:---I have just had an interesting conversation with an educated gentleman named Major P., who has been living a number of years in the South, and who has recently married and settled near this city. He applied to an insurance company here to have his house insured. The reply he received was, "In the condition of the country we do not like to pel for the present year. And Lafayette insure houses except in places where there is a military force." He sent East to a company to have his life insured. modate its mission school, which has had The company declined; "because he was its sessions for some time past in the chapel living in a region where the mob spirit connected with the church. It is thought interfered with the regular operation of that some other locality will accommodate law, and the pledged / faith of the Government." "Years ago," the Major added, "I had my life insured on a voyage to China-among the heathens."

The condition of things the Major referred to, is apparent to every one. of eleven for work. After losing some Some weeks ago, a rebel named Cox, weeks of labor and wages, and accomplish- | from Blount County, was met in a store ing nothing, they have gone to work again, at Knoxville, and deliberately shot by a the employers maintaining that they could Union man named Foster, whose father Cox was charged with having shot. The rebels of Blount County, alarmed at this condition of things, are leaving-some

atter due notice, but many without. A rebel school-teacher was notified to leave. and gave bonds of \$10,000 that showing that the interests of the two he would never attempt to teach another classes are one, and that the golden rule school any where in the United States. should govern all; and it is thought that Another closed out and left, and still both employers and employed may be wiser others have suspended operations. not and better for the experience of the past knowing "whereunto this thing may grow."

A Lieutenant Hall was shot in broad daylight, in Knoxville, by Abner Baker, a rebel soldier, and at night Baker was taken from the jail, gagged, and hung. The boys said a Union man might posdone to stay the ravages of intemperance. sibly kill a Union man and live, but it would not do for a rebel to try it."

A band of rebel outlaws, eight in number, passed through Blount County, several days since, robbed Mr. Calton, in his absence from his house, of a new suit of clothes; hurried on to Louisville, Tennessee, robbing a colored man of five hundred dollars in money, and passed on till they came to the house of a returned soldier, and robbed him of three hundred dollars. The rebel bandits then scam-

Occasional visits of a similar kind are reported in other counties, and every such visit only rouses the Union soldiers and makes them more determined to drive such outlaws from the State.

Months ago, you may remember reading about a rebel above Chattanooga killing a Union man, cutting out his eyes, and tossing them, as he passed the house, into the lap of his mother, exclaiming, " There is a pair of eyes of an old Lincolnite." The man has been arthe building is also approaching comple. rested, and is in the Cleveland, Tennessee, jail. Last week his lawyer moved were arguing the matter in court, word got out among the soldiers, and going to a store they made up a pony purse, bought a rope, and came back to the court house to hang the man. Had he been admitted to bail, an hour later would have found him executed at the hands of the populace. Last week, a rebel preacher, Rev. Mr. Campbell, Old School Presbyterian, stopped at Rogersville to preach. Rebel men, women, and children gathered to hear him, but some Union men had certain very definite conceptions about the propriety of such ministers-unsubdued to the culture of the grape. Extensive and unrepentant-preaching to East Tennessee people, and they made free to on the border of Crooked Lake, where say to said Campbell that he was not the man to preach at Rogersville, and although they did not wish to hurt his feelings, perhaps he would find it more comfortable to go somewhere else. To-day the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry are paid off, and as they return home a few more of the rebels will doubtless this new line of industry. Wine cellars, leave. The wives, and mothers of these are to be found here, with a capital of one soldiers will have their story of wrongs and or two hundred thousand dollars each to outrages, and the mean, persecuting recarry on their operations. We fear they bel who has annoyed and tyrannized over them during the last, three years, can find no "cities of refuge" in East Tennessee, where he will be secure. The avenger of blood will find him out, and like Esau, his enemy can findino place of repentance, though he seek it. carefully and with tears. The colored troops are also being withdrawn from this section of the State. biblical instruction ?" and "How can we In the judgment of many the loyal elebe instrumental ain the conversion of the ment is so strong in this mountain region, that we no longer need the help of There were no formal addresses, but a the military to preserve quiet. This is spirited, and profitable discussion, in five- perhaps true. And if the colored troops minute speeches. Thoughts were thrown are withdrawn, it will not be because out, and impulses given, which must be they are deficient in courage or any other felt, throughout the county. It was thought soldierly quality, or, because they lack efficient officers, or because they are black, or because the rebels hate them, but The largest Sabbath school reported for the simply because the Union men have out Mountain to Bristol without the aid of military force. Many are of the opin-This institution for young ladies, at Le ion that civil law will thus resume its sway, and put an end all the sooner to acts of violence and, all private redress condition. The number of students pro-mises to be as large as the buildings will deneral stoneman keeps, his headquarters here, however, it is probable that some colored troops will remain at this

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AL-MANAC FOR 1866.

This valuable annual has just been issued for next year. It contains a large body of facts important to be known by every member of the Church, and is illustrated in a style of great beauty. Pastors and Church Sessions cannot do a better work than to circulate it broadcast among their people. Address the Presbyterian Publication Committee. ĸ

THE NEW NATION.

This is the title of a handsome sheet the first number of which has just appeared in Richmond, Va. Its platform is something new in Virginia: " Devoted to the cause of the Union, Freedom, Equal Rights, Endless Progression,-Independent in all things, Neutral in None." It is edited by Rev. James W. Hunnicuit, whom the loyal people in this city recognize as a loyal editor in Fredericksburg, who refused to succumb Fredericksburg, who refused to succumb to the tide of rebellion, and continued to maintain his position and, we believe, to publish his paper, the *Christian Banner*, some time after almost every other lumi-nary of the kind had disappeared in the rebel eclipse. We are heartily glad to see him renewing his good work in the Executive of our State for that liberty o late rebel Capitol, issning, "under the when in no wise connected with disloyal courbroad protection of the victorious Union, such a sound; vigorous, and uncompro-mising advocate of right principles, as this first number of The New Nation promises to be. Mr. Hunnicutt is endorsed by the Loyal Union League of those respects that place limitations upon the Virginia, who pledge him their support, and by Judge Underwood of the U.S. District Court of Virginia District Court of Virginia.

The continued publication of this paper depends upon the degree of encouragement it receives. We hope there may be no question on this point, and that be no question on this point, and that in the midst of so many influences cal-culated to prolong so far as possible the infractions that should be opposed, for when dying life of the old South, The New Nation may be sustained by loyal peother notice.

J.

from the State or from their profession: If being unable to take the oath, they leave their profession and go into any secular business, I cannot see that their influence will be less dangerous to the State than if left in their present position, and if they continue to preach and are arrested and imprisoned, the State will, I think, appear to be punishing them not for their disloyalty, but for preach-ing the gospel. Certainly they could be exempt from all punishment by simply refrain ing from preaching. Is it necessary is it well-to put our State Government in this attitude? I feel very confident that if our Convention had been sitting after the surreninserted such a provision. I am sure that many who voted for the Constitution as a whole, exceedingly regretted that this provision is in it. I am very confident that an amendment striking out this provision, if now submitted to the people, would be adopted by a large majority. I earnestly hope that your Excellency will be convinced that the real will of the people is that you should exercise. clemency in exempting from the penalties of this constitutional requirement all men whose behavior since the suppression of the rebelion is unexceptionable, or at least in staying he execution of such peralties until the will of the people can be ascertained, by the sub-mission to their votes of an amendment to the Constitution, by the Legislature. Most respectfully and loyally, HENRY A. NELSON. To his Excellency, Thos. O. Fretcher, Gov.

THE NEW YORK BISHOP AND HIS CLERGY. Our readers are already advised that a portion of the Episcopal clergy in New York persist in fraternizing with non-Episcopal clergymen, notwithstanding the positive prohibition thereof by Bishop Potter. We now learn, through the New York dailies, that the latter has instituted proceedings to enforce his authority in the matter. We suppose therefore that, unless action is stayed by the approaching General Convention, there must soon be some re- taken much interest. Here, ten years cantation, or degradation from orders.

"VOICES OF THE SOUL."-The author dollars . He has since given another thou fifty members." of this remarkable work, which must sand to add to its books. take rank among the most thoughtful , Great improvements are now going on and effective defenses of evangelical in Oswego. The Syracuse and Oswego, truth based on the facts of universal Railway Company are deepening a part of consciousness, is understood to be a nat the channel of the river, building huge tive Scotchman, but for a number of years past connected with our denomi-nation, and at present pastor of the church in New Hayen, New York. A and here shipped for Canada, and various ple in and out of the State. The sub-scription price is \$2 50. Address James W. Hunnicutt, Fredericksburg, until fur, ther notice. The sub-say who may worship publicly and who may

missionary service. The church with which the General Association of New York met last week, is that of which Rev. Henry G. Ludlow has been pastor for the last seven years, and from which he has now withdrawn, to enter into the service of the American Missionary Association. It is on the east side of the town, where there was once what was called the Second Presbyterian Church of Oswego ; the First, of which Rev. Dr. Condit has been pastor for many years, being

on the west side of the river. The "Second" Church, as we understand, languished and died. The Congregational church was organized out of the ruins seven years ago, and Mr. Ludlow had been its only pastor. It now waits for another. It has a fine house of worship, is now, we believe, out of debt, and presents to the right man an interesting field, of isefilness in Mar to maintan to paints ! Oswego is a town in which Hon. Gerrit Smith owns much property, and has always

A new gymnasium has also been erected, which is very large and admirably lighted. Here the patients daily take their healthful exercise. About one hundred and thirty are now under treatment in the institution. A few weeks since, in the warmer weather, the number was about one hundred and seventy, indicating great prosperity. We know no more admirable health retreat.

HAMMONDSPORT.

It is estimated that about one thousand acres of land in this town are now devoted vineyards cover the steep, rugged hill-sides, where nothing else would grow Lands which were hardly estimated at a hundred dollars an acre a few years ago, are now held at a thousand dollars. The soil and climate are peculiarly favorable for the vine. Poor men have been made rich in will not much help the temperance eause. GENESEE COUNTY S. S. ASSOCIATION. The semi-annual meeting of this earnest, working association, was held last week at. Alexander: All the towns of the county, except two, were represented. The questions under discussion were, "How can we reach all the children of the county with greatest number of them ???

by all to be a meeting of great excellence. since, he founded what is called the City county, was, that of the Presbyterian such an overwhelming majority in East Library, by the gift of twenty five thousand Church at Lie Roy, with two hundred and Tennessee as to secure order from Look-

INGHAM UNIVERSITY.

Roy, seems to be in a highly prosperous condition. The number of students pre-PERSONAL

Rev. David Magie, of Mendham, New