

American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1866.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

For Rev. R. G. Wilder, from a member of Congress, \$5.

THE PRESS of Tuesday gives up all hope of an Anti-Sabbath law from our present Legislature.

COMMUNICATIONS unavoidably deferred: "The Freedmen of the South" by an eye-witness: "Western Matter," Presbytery of Ontario on Ministerial Support; Notice of Rev. Homer B. Morgan.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE OR HOURS AT HOME.—The types for some weeks past have made us offer The Sunday Magazine and Hours at Home for one subscriber and \$3.50. Of course this is impracticable; we intended to offer the choice of these two excellent periodicals to our friends who are working for us so energetically, and the types should have said Gubrie's Sunday Magazine or, Hours at Home for one new name, and \$3.50.

REV. E. P. HAMMOND has been holding services in Towanda, Pa., with the greatest blessings. Says a correspondent, January 15:

"Never before has so much interest been felt here, nor so many souls brought to Christ. Truly many, many, I hope hundreds, (and our town is small,) will thank God for having sent him to us."

There cannot be less than 400 conversions. The Episcopal minister and Church come in most cordially. The meetings have been in the O. S. Church and the Court House, the very place where Dr. Murray ("Kirwan") fought with the wild beasts at Ephesus. Mr. Hammond expected to go to Corning on Saturday.

EVERY MAN FOR HIS OWN.—The following paragraph is just now going the rounds.

"Mr. McCormick, the inventor of the reaper," has endowed a professorship of practical mechanics, in Washington College, Virginia, presided over by General Lee. The endowment is \$10,000.

We like this. In such times as the present, the faster such men as this McCormick reveal themselves, the better it will be for that branch of the Church, where his patronage had better be spared than accepted with the innumbrance of his personal influence.

LOYALTY IN TENNESSEE.—At the dedication of the "Fiske Freedmen's School" at Nashville, on the 9th inst., (a free high school, with accommodations for 1,000 in 1,500 pupils,) Gov. Brownlow advised the teachers to be exceedingly prudent and cautious. He stated that, if General Thomas were to take his troops and leave there, the predominant party would not allow them to occupy the school a week, and that the legislature, over which he was placed, would be broken up by a mob in forty-eight hours. Surely Congress, in its anxiety to please the President, will not disregard this testimony of the Governor as to the state of public sentiment in Tennessee.—Independent.

THE SOUTHERN EPISCOPAL ORGANIZATION CAVING IN.—The hitherto recalcitrant Southern Bishops have finally proposed a surrender. After the entire submission of the late Triennial Convention to Southern influence and dictation, the keeping up of a distinct sectional organization became a mere farce. The Church, as a whole, had proved itself sufficiently Southern in principle to meet all the requirements of the most unmitigated secessionism and pro-slaveryism, and Southern Episcopalians have wit enough left to see that, in union with it, they can make themselves much more aggressive Northward, than by shutting themselves off from the loyal States. Mixing in convention with such prelates and delegates as the Hopkinses, the Whitehouses, the Seymours and the Hunts, they can make their influence a thousand times stronger toward silencing pulpits and church discussions on the great points which have so extensively tested the holiness of Christian principle, and the cleanness of the hearts who bear the vessels of the Lord. Hence we learn, without surprise, that Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, has written a communication to Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, announcing that, in response to the many fervent appeals from Churchmen in all parts of the South, as well as North, he has deemed it his duty to withdraw whatever objections he had heretofore urged to immediate and unqualified reunion. Bishop Elliott further states that he has been in communication with Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, on the subject, and that Prelate was so prompt to second the desires of his brother Bishop of Georgia, that he at once took the necessary steps for dissolving what yet remains of the independent Southern Church, so-called. It is further stated that Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, as soon as the military interdiction was removed, summoned a Diocesan Council, which assembled to-day, with a view of formally declaring the official functions of that organization at an end. Letters have also been received here from the Bishop of Mississippi, saying that he likewise surrenders to the noble course pursued by the General Convention.

DR. SUNDERLAND'S RETURN.

REV. DR. SUNDERLAND has returned from Paris. On his arrival, Wednesday evening of last week, he was met at the depot by a number of friends who had come to welcome and escort him to his home. There, instead of the expected discomforts of an unoccupied house, or the usual dilapidations of time, he and his family were surprised to find that his people had been before them, putting in order, restoring, purchasing new furniture and carpets, stocking pantry and cellar, and even providing a bountiful supper for the tired travelers. They learned that for several days the Church had been alive with notes of preparation, and that nearly nine hundred dollars had been collected—part of which had been reserved to be employed by Dr. Sunderland after his arrival. That evening the house was filled with the members of the Church and congregation, who came informally to express their joy at his safe return. The next evening, a public reception was given him in his Church. The meeting was large and spirited, and was a fine testimonial to the high esteem in which Dr. Sunderland is held here. Rev. Dr. Gurley presided, and conducted the devotional exercises; a select choir aided in the services; the senior elder made an address of welcome, and Rev. Drs. Gurley and Nadal followed, most affectionately greeting him in the name of the ministers and the other churches, to all which, Dr. Sunderland responded with much emotion.

Yesterday, (Sunday,) it was evidently known that the pastor of the 1st Church had come. The large Church was crowded in every part, the aisles even being occupied. Thus auspiciously, after an absence of a year and a half, does Dr. Sunderland resume his ministry here. Most reluctantly was he suffered to go abroad, that he might restore the waste of long continued labor. None too soon for his safety did he go, and for months it seemed doubtful if his system would rally—but he returns with health and energy. Washington has needed his earnest, whole-hearted patriotism and Christian zeal, and he has responded, at the earliest practicable moment, to her oft-repeated call. His Church has suffered during this enforced separation, but his return at once awakens hope and vigor. May his coming prove, by divine blessing, as the voice of one crying in the wilderness: "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight." Com.

THE KOLAPOOR MISSION.

SUGGESTION BY A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1866. REV. JOHN W. MEARS—DEAR SIR:—After reading Mr. Wilder's letter in your issue of January 4, I am induced to ask you to take charge of the enclosed trifling \$5, and hand it over where it will reach his mission. And now, while I am a corporate member of the American Board, and strongly attached to its organization, and trust I always shall be, yet I am a Presbyterian; and as such, permit me to ask, if the reading of brother Wilder's letter, his urgent need of "help," does not naturally prompt to ask, not only for volunteers in that field, but for some of your strong Presbyterian Churches, to assume to defray the support of such reinforcement? Is it meet that Presbyterian Christian brothers should be permitted to toil on alone? Might not that mission be a germ, a nucleus, that one day would develop an interest, and perchance, a Presbyterian Missionary organization? And yet, I suppose, I know some of the hindrances, and even obstacles in the way. Still, I can but have my feelings, when I read such letters as his last. I remain very respectfully yours.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The present number of students in this institution, (123,) is an increase of twenty-five over the last year, and nearly reaches the highest number catalogued previous to the war. Of those now in attendance, forty-nine have been in the army, sixteen as officers, seven as privates, and twenty-six as laborers for the Christian or Sanitary Commissions. Rev. Dr. Van Dyck, the translator of the Bible into the Arabic, is giving instruction to a small class made up from the students, in that language. He is also temporarily the Hebrew instructor, and is imparting great interest to that department. The seminary has also made a happy selection, Professor Guyot, of Princeton College, for the delivery of the first course of lectures, ten in number, on the relation of the Bible to the Sciences, on the foundation for an annual course, upon that subject, endowed by Prof. Morse. The first chapter of Genesis will furnish the matter for the present course.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER thinks we are in error in charging it with wavering on the terms of readmission of the apostate churches of the South, to the General Assembly of the other branch. Certainly it proposed action explanatory of those terms, as laid down by that Assembly last spring. Now the BANNER is astute enough to know that the very clearness, positiveness and unmistakable meaning of that action, is what made it so odious to the seceding churches and their friends. Explanation is equivalent to concession in such a case. Still this, we freely admit, is our inference, and we rejoice to bear testimony to the loyal and uncompromising character of our Pittsburg cotemporary.

OUR ROCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.

PRESBYTERY OF ST. LAWRENCE.

This Presbytery held its annual meeting at Potsdam, on Monday, 15th inst., and was opened with a sermon by Rev. Bliss Burnap, of Parishville. Rev. J. W. Whitefield, of Waddington, was elected Moderator. Rev. S. W. Pratt, next day, preached the sacramental sermon; and he and Rev. B. B. Beckwith presented skeletons of sermons for criticism, an exercise adopted in this body for the improvement of its members. Two of its members also read essays; Rev. John Waugh, on the theme, a higher standard of piety necessary to meet the exigencies of our times; Rev. J. W. Whitefield, on the relations and duties of the Christian church to the prayer-meeting.

Rev. B. B. Beckwith, after being minister of the Presbyterian Church of Gouverneur, for twenty-three years, has resigned his charge, and asked for a dissolution of the pastoral relation. Mr. Beckwith has long been identified with all the religious interests of the country; has been prominent, active and earnest in the anniversaries of its benevolent societies. His health has not been good for some years, and he thus seeks to throw off care.

Rev. S. W. Pratt, of Brasher Falls, and Elder W. A. Eldridge, of Canton, were appointed Commissioners to the General Assembly.

Mr. C. B. Whitcomb, who has been laboring for the past year as Sunday School missionary in this county, was taken under the care of this Presbytery, with a view to licensure for the ministry.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY ANNIVERSARIES.

These occurred this week, commencing on Tuesday evening, in this pleasant village of Potsdam, from which we write. The meetings are held in connection with the Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. H. C. Riggs is the acceptable and useful pastor. The arrangements seem to be well made for the occasion. A goodly number are present from abroad, representing the various institutions of benevolence, including Rev. Joseph Scudder, formerly missionary in India, now Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union; Rev. I. F. Pettibone, for nine years missionary of the American Board in Turkey; Rev. Mr. Orestes, the converted Spanish priest from Mexico, and others.

The subjects came up in the following order: On Tuesday evening, the Temperance cause; Wednesday morning, the American and Foreign Christian Union; Wednesday afternoon, the Bible Society; Thursday morning, Home Missions; afternoon, Foreign Missions; evening, and all day Friday, Sunday Schools.

The Temperance Society of St. Lawrence county, after a spirited meeting, resolved to become auxiliary to the new national society, recently organized in New York. Hon. James Redington, of Waddington, is President, and Rev. J. W. Whitefield, of the same place, Secretary and Treasurer.

In the anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, a good deal of interest was excited by the address of Rev. Mr. Orestes, in Spanish, translated by Mr. Henry C. Riley, and still more, by the glowing and truly eloquent speech of Rev. Joseph Scudder, the new Secretary at New York. He speaks with real power. His style is not rapid, but deliberate, compact, original, with a touch of the humorous, which adds greatly to the effectiveness of his address. We congratulate the parent society, on securing so acceptable a speaker to set this cause before the churches. It is a real gain.

The Home Missionary Society for the county was addressed by Rev. E. W. Brown, of our own Church, missionary of the Synod of Utica, by Rev. L. S. Hobart, of the American Home Missionary Society; and by Rev. L. M. Miller, D.D., of Ogdensburg, in behalf of the Old School Presbyterian Board, and others, thus representing in one meeting in a practical and cordial union the various Home Missionary agencies at work in this field, and throughout the land. This was an intensely interesting meeting, the speeches all very good. The desolations are great, even in our own noble State, and in this great county. Churches are weakened by emigrations to the west and to the great cities; and yet these various organizations are doing something to build the old wastes; "a three fold cord, not easily broken."

It was a little sad, however, to find that in the great and rich county of St. Lawrence, more money is given by the Home Missionary Societies to aid the churches within its bounds, than all raised in the county for these societies. In other words, the county is a receiver, and not a giver, in the Home Missionary cause. The county is abundantly able to take care, at least, of itself, if its wealth could be reached for Christ's cause.

The missionary meeting was also one of thrilling interest. Addresses of great beauty and power were made, especially by Rev. Mr. Pettibone and Rev. Mr. Scudder, who could both speak of that which their own eyes had seen in heathen lands. The collections for the American Board in this county have advanced in the last year, showing a healthful increase of interest in this cause. For this we wish thus publicly to express our gratitude to Rev. S. W. Pratt, the earnest and efficient Secretary of the St. Lawrence County Missionary Society.

The anniversary proper ended with the meeting of the Sunday-school association on Thursday evening, and that too was a blessed occasion. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. B. Tyler, of Watertown, Mr. Pardee, of New York, and others, with great interest, and with many suggestions of great practical value, especially to the many Sunday-school teachers in attendance.

But beside this, all day Friday was devoted to a Sunday-school Teachers' Institute, conducted by Mr. Pardee, with his great wisdom and consummate tact, from which all must have retired more deeply impressed with the importance and blessedness of the Sunday-school work.

We have now attended these anniversaries for three years in succession, and these of this year have been more interesting than any before, and we have more and more wished that we had such societies and such anniversaries in all the counties of our State. They are a great power for good in all this region, greatly stimulating all church work, and Christian benevolence.

A SUCCESSFUL PASTORATE.

REV. DR. FOWLER, of Utica, last Sabbath preached his fifteenth anniversary sermon, in which he gave some facts of great interest, indicating most plainly that his labors have not been in vain in the Lord. We gather a few items from a quite full and interesting report of the discourse found in the Utica Herald.

During his ministry a new house of worship has been built, at a cost of more than fifty thousand dollars. The seats are all rented, and more are wanted. The congregation has doubled. Some sixty thousand dollars have been paid in this time for current expenses; and nearly fifty thousand raised for benevolent purposes.

But the spiritual progress is still better. The Church was somewhat reduced in strength; was not altogether harmonious; but is now united and strong. It was working one Sunday-school; it now labors in four, each one with a chapel of its own; each one a centre of light and influence in some part of the city. It employs also a Bible reader, an excellent lady who is constantly searching out the destitute; also an efficient and able city missionary; and its contributions to all benevolent causes have greatly increased. It is a strong working Church; one of the most prosperous in our part of the land.

PERSONAL.

REV. J. W. GRUSH, pastor of the Congregational Church in North Potsdam, was visited by his congregation on the 11th instant, and was enriched one hundred and fifty dollars by their coming.

Rev. Dr. Miller, of Ogdensburg, after having been a good deal out of health for some two months, is now apparently well again; although he is not expected fully to resume his pastoral labors until he has a little more time to confirm his renewed strength. C. P. B.

Potsdam, January 10, 1866.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1866.

Today closes the most important week in Congress, thus far, during the present session. Some weeks ago, I intimated in this correspondence, that Connecticut's vote had not settled the question of impartial suffrage forever. The action of the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, was but the opening scene of the great act which will unquestionably be completed before the American Republic is many years older. Taking into consideration all the circumstances attending the debate on the suffrage bill, and the manner in which it finally passed the House, it would seem as if the finger of Providence pointed unmistakably to the granting of universal suffrage, at no distant day, to the colored people, North and South. A week ago, there were serious apprehensions that if the House bill was passed at all, it would be by a very small majority. These fears, however, have all been dispelled, and the hopes of the most sanguine are more than realized. Many prominent and sagacious politicians are of opinion that the passage of this bill, giving the negro unqualified suffrage here in the District of Columbia, is but the first step to granting him a like privilege elsewhere. There is one thing certain: the great National Union party can no longer refuse to make this question an issue before the people. The action of their representatives must either be sustained or rebuked.

The closing scenes of the debate in the House were full of interest. When the Speaker called the House to order at twelve o'clock, nearly all the members were in their seats, a large number of visitors were on the floor, and the galleries were crowded. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, had given notice the day previous that he would press the question to a vote at half past three o'clock. The attendance in the galleries during the whole debate was large, but the interest increased as the day of final decision drew near. Naturally enough, a large number of the auditors were of the race so deeply concerned in the matter before the House. Day after day, you could see them scattered all over the galleries, listening with an earnestness and an anxiety which showed their appreciation of the great question under discussion. Their great quality of patience was observable, as indeed it was necessary, for they seemed to give the same attention to those who spoke against the measure, as to those who spoke for it. This, I am bound to say, was more than

some of the dominant race did. On Thursday morning, there seemed to be an unusual number of colored people present. They crowded the galleries; stood in the aisles and at the doors, the lobbies were full of them, and almost every place you turned, you could see a colored man or woman. What wonder that they should manifest such an interest in a measure so closely affecting their present and future—a measure which completes the great act of emancipation, and makes liberty worth the having.

As soon as the "morning hour" had expired, the Speaker announced the order of the day, and Mr. Sidney Clarke, a rising man from Kansas, took the floor and spoke for an hour. After him came Philip Johnson, of Pennsylvania, who aspires to the position of leader of the thirty-two Democrats on the floor of the House. Johnson is a short, broad man, dogmatical and brusque in manner, and possessed of some parliamentary tact and experience, but is by no means an able man. Wilson, of Iowa, arose to close the debate, but according to prearrangement, yielded to Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Boutwell spoke for about half an hour in favor of the bill, and in that brief time he said more to the point, and said it better, than perhaps any other man in the House could have done. He is a rather small man, compactly built, with a fine, intellectual face under a good-sized, well-shaped head. He is a finished scholar, an acute and successful lawyer, a fair orator, and a man of great mental capacity. He spoke extempore, and as he proceeded, seemed to rise to the importance and interest of the occasion, alternately arguing the merits of the case, and then aggrand drawing from his rich store of classical learning, several illustrations as effective as they were beautiful. The Union members crowded around him, and seemed to catch from what he said, new arguments as well as fresh courage, while the Democrats abandoned for the time, their busy preparations for "fillibustering" when the hour for voting should come.

When Mr. Boutwell sat down, the voting commenced. Several amendments and motions to postpone were successively made, and invariably voted down. It was known that there was a difference among the Union members on the question of unqualified suffrage. Mr. Hale, Unionist, from New York, moved to recommit with instructions, but the Democrats, seeing they could do nothing to prevent the passage of the bill in some shape, were determined to put the conservative Unionists square on the record and they, with the radicals, defeated Mr. Hale's motion. By this means the "conservatives," of whom H. J. Raymond is a type, were caught between the upper and nether millstones of the Democracy and radicalism, and forced, for once, to do their duty. They could neither amend nor procrastinate, and they were afraid to go against the measure. While the effort to amend or recommit was being made, the leading radicals were notidle. Stevens and Kelley and Bingham were together, watching eagerly every movement of the enemy, as well as guarding the cowardly in their own ranks, while Wilson, of Iowa, and some of the Western members, were passing in and out the ante-rooms and lobbies, gathering up the stragglers and protecting the flanks. The radicals wanted not only to secure the passage of the bill, but to show their strength in doing it, and they were determined there should be no shirking of duty among the Unionists. The hand of the clock was upon quarter past four when the clerk commenced calling the roll on the final vote, and when the name of John B. Alley, the first on the list, was called, the answer came "yea." As the clerk travelled down the list, and the answers "yea" or "nay" came from the body of the hall, the greatest silence prevailed and the utmost attention was paid to the event transpiring—not that anybody doubted the result, but all instinctively felt that such a scene was not often witnessed. The Speaker had scarcely announced the result—"yeas, 116; nays, 52"—when applause arose simultaneously from the floor and the galleries. That was the Amen of the people to the action of their Representatives. Let us hope that the whole country will join in the response.

The bill has already reached the Senate, and will probably come up next week. There are numerous speculations as to its fate in that body, but the impression seems general that it will pass by a large majority, just as it came from the House. The action of the House has given a new impetus to the radicals everywhere, but especially in the Senate. It is said by those who ought to know, that the President will refuse to sign the bill, and in view of this, the Senate should pass it by a two-third vote. This I think, can be secured. As might be expected there is considerable rejoicing among the colored people at the result, as well as in view of the measure becoming a law at no distant day.

JOHN BELL in the series of letters he is writing to the Louisville Journal gives it as his opinion that if a colored man owned a freehold of \$250, and possessed the ability to read and write, it would not be dangerous to allow him to vote.

FOUR CHURCHES of colored congregations in Washington were set on fire one evening last week, without much damage. Among them was the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Dr. Garnet.

News of our Churches.

MICHIGAN.—CHURCH EXTENSION ACTUAL AND PROSPECTIVE.—From a report of the proceedings of the late meeting of the Presbytery of Marshall, contained in the Evangelist, we take the following:—"In the devotional exercises the presence of the Spirit was felt, and the meeting closed with strong faith that God has great rains of grace in store for this people and for this land. Presbyterian churches at Sunfield and Delhi have been organized and taken under care of Presbytery, and others could be formed if there was any one to gather them together and take care of them. Counties north of us are being rapidly settled, and there are doors opening in that direction for men who love to lay foundations in Zion. The Second Presbyterian Church has been built and dedicated within the past year in Lansing; also a Congregational Church. And still the sittings are inadequate for all who wish to attend at these places of worship, and so it is in Marshall and Battle Creek. Church-going is at least more popular in these parts than formerly, and we hope the Spirit of God is in it. Rev. L. Willard and Elder Philo Merrill were appointed commissioners to the next General Assembly."

A RECORD WORTH PASSING ROUND.—Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Utica, N. Y., recently preaching on the fifteenth anniversary of his pastorate in that city, stated that during that period the annual aggregate of contributions to benevolent objects has risen from \$1317 to \$6325, and amounts in all to more than \$48,000. Besides this, the pew rentals of the fifteen years, \$60,000 in all, have suffered a loss of only a trifle more than \$100 in the process of collection. The accessions to the membership of the Church during the same period have been 619, of whom 320 were received on profession.

PROSPERITY.—The Church in Ovid, N. Y., under the ministry of Rev. Charles E. Stebbins, has renovated and beautified its church edifice, and in the same effort, swept off a debt of \$1250. It is, in other respects, in an unusually promising condition.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—Rev. E. J. Stewart has taken charge of the churches of Schoolcraft and Parkville, Mich.—Rev. D. E. Bierce has removed from Terre Haute, Ind., to Ripley, Ohio.—Rev. W. A. Alexander, of Pomfret, Conn., has accepted the call of the First Presbyterian Church in Racine, Wis.—Rev. Hiram Hill has been transferred from Cape Vincent, N. Y., to Austin, Nevada.—Rev. Thomas Sherrard, late of Centralia, Ill., has taken charge of the church in Brooklyn, Mich., in connection with the Presbytery of Marshall.—Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, now of Newark, Ohio, is about to take the pastorate of the Third Street Church in Dayton.—Rev. W. C. Clark has been transferred from Sturgis, Mich., to Howell, the county seat of Livingston county, in the same State.

WISCONSIN.—Our Church in Lowville, Wis., had a joyous season, on the 5th inst., when they entered their new house of worship, dedicating it with the usual solemnities, to the service of God.

OXFORD, OHIO, FEMALE COLLEGE.—This institution, heretofore remarkable as the recipient of gracious effusions, is again enjoying a Divine refreshing. Twelve of its members were received into the First Presbyterian Church in Oxford, at the recent communion. The week of prayer was one of exceeding interest there, and a number more of the students are now rejoicing in a newly found salvation.

SARDINIA, IND.—Our Church in this place is now enjoying its second revival within the last twelve months. The Christian Herald has the account of a fresh accession to the Church, and continued interest. The letter is dated just previous to the week of prayer, a week to which pastor and people were looking with high expectation.

CROSS ROADS, OHIO.—We have a small Church at this place, few in numbers, and feeble in pecuniary strength, as may be inferred from the fact that they have preaching statedly only once in four weeks. But there are praying souls there, and God is among them, in evidence of which we record the recent reception of eighteen new members to their communion.

SUNDAY RAILROADING IN BOSTON.

This subject is now under discussion by the Metropolitan Passenger Railroad Company of Boston. Although the committee has reported against imposing restrictions to the running of cars on Sunday, the Boston Recorder declares the end is not yet. It says:

"One member of the Investigating Committee, Mr. M. F. Fowler, declared that the company had just \$125,000 the past year by the running cars on Sunday, and gave notice that at the next meeting he should move amendments to the by-laws in effect as proposed in the call for this meeting, and also to prohibit the running of cars for hire on Sunday. We have also since seen accounts of the arrest and conviction of two conductors of this road for fraudulent returns of money, and that large expenses are made in 'spotting' the conductors by a system of espionage."

THE REMAINS of the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D.D., long distinguished in the Presbyterian Church, have recently been removed to the graveyard of the ancient Presbyterian Church at Abingdon, Pa., near Philadelphia, where lie the remains of such men as Tennent, Treat, Danby, Steel, and others of like faith.