

"RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER"  
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## TERMS AND NOTICES.

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## Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1876.

## MORE ABOUT TURKISH CRUELITIES.

The whole civilized world has been moved deeply, and its indignation has been terribly aroused by the reports of the brutal conduct of the Turks in Bulgaria. Every additional report but serves to confirm the tale of the atrocities, and adds fuel to the fire of righteous indignation now burning so fiercely against the worst but brutal perpetrators of hitherto unheard of outrages. "Turkish devilry" is the term applied to the horrible cruelties by an English expression, which claims that no other word than devilry can convey a conception of the conduct of the Turks in Bulgaria. Let the word be taken "to stand for nameless and unfathomable deeds of infamy; let it be understood to mean the outbreak of a cruelty and lust which know no restraint of pity or of shame, and the story of which makes the heart burn with indignation at the dishonour they brought upon humanity itself; let it be interpreted as indicating iniquities from the foulness of which the imagination utterly recoils; and then this word 'devilry' will do to use in speaking of the deeds of which the Turks have been guilty." No one who has read even the briefest account of the details, will think this language too strong. Compared with the diabolical tortures actually inflicted, wholesale and speedy butchery would have been merciful. Why we are asked to believe, and actually forced to believe that the Turkish soldiers "picked infants up out of their cradles with their bayonets, tossed them in the air, caught them again, and flung them at the heads of their shrieking mothers;" that "they carried little babes about the streets on the points of their bayonets, with the poor little heads and arms drooping around the barrels of their guns, and the blood streaming down over their heads;" that "they cut off the heads of children and compelled other children to carry the still bleeding heads about in their arms;" that one educated, intelligent young girl, remarkable for her intelligence and beauty, and who had been trained for four years in a school established by American missionaries, "was seized and outraged in the presence of half-a-dozen of her comrades and neighbours, by three or four brute, who still pollute the earth with their vile existence," and that later still she was once more seized, "stripped naked, beaten, spat upon, and again outraged," and then, after being "holed, jeered, pelted with mud, spat upon, and insulted with the foulest epithets which a Turkish mob could find," thrown fainting and insensible into a cart and sent off to prison!

Every one would find doubt that these horrible details have any foundation in fact; but in spite of everything the hideous statements are supported by irrefragable testimony. In addition to other evidence, the American Consul-General, Mr. Schuyler, has forwarded to the American Minister at Constantinople, a report dated Aug. 23d, which though to the barest possible recital of ascertained facts, avoiding all expressions of opinion and feeling, substantiates, with very slight and unimportant variations of detail, the statements previously made. The Turkish authorities have diligently circulated a report to the effect that the outrages were in retaliation for similar outrages, but this report has been shown to be utterly false. Of the present state of Bulgaria it is said, "While wholesale slaughter is indeed, suspected, that is about all that can be said. The entire country is in a fearful condition of anarchy. The Mohammedans are armed, and they with the licentious villans employed by the Turks as soldiers, are holding the Bulgarian people in the most abject state of terror and suffering. Robbery, murder, cruelty, and lust are rampant. Turkish officials, when appealed to, either imprudently show their sympathy with those who commit the innumerable outrages, or declare themselves powerless to interfere." And it is claimed that, "Under these conditions the Christian Powers," with England at their head, are most solemnly bound to interpose without a moment's delay. We cannot stand idly or helplessly by when a nation is thus, with diabolical ferocity, being trampled to death before our eyes. England can hold no alliance with the bloodstained and dishonoured Government of Turkey until this infamous condition of things is not only brought to an end, but rendered impossible for the future. Turkey has shown herself cruel, but she has shown herself cruel, because they were committed to her care, but also incapable of better things. Surely the cup of her iniquity is now full."

## INTERVENTION CALLED FOR.

In the London Christian World, which supplied the facts summarized in the foregoing article, there is an article on the necessity of intervention, which in part we reproduce. Referring to the unutterable pain caused by reading the accounts of Turkish atrocities, it expresses gladness that they have been published, because they have opened eyes of Europe to a state of things that ought on no possible showing, to be allowed to exist. The western nations are reminded that civilized men duty, permit neighbouring races to go on slaughtering and being slaughtered—turning earth into a shambles or a hell—without interposing in the interests of humanity and order. The East of Europe, and the Asiatic continent adjoining the Levant, are filled with tribes and sects that hate each other with furious and fanatical hatred, delighting in murder, devastation, outrage, and even in torture. The atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria are but the last of a series of massacres, accompanied by the horrors usually accompanying massacres, which have been occurring at intervals for a period ranging over many years, in the province of Turkey. The Bulgarian cause, though perhaps unparalleled in history, do not strike us as so logically compelling the necessity of some arrangement in the East, different from any that has been attempted, as the facts recorded in the blue-book on Syrian affairs in 1855-60, opportunely put forward at the present moment by Mr. Wm. Wood. The Turks and the Bashi-Bazouks have committed horrible and heart-rendering enormities in Bulgaria, but Mr. Wood has called attention to the fact that the like may occur at any moment, and that the cessation of periodical massacres in the East of Europe, and the Turkish provinces in Asia, cannot be secured by forcing the Turkish Government to procure reform and publish professions of good-will to all subjects of the Porte. It is idle to inquire whether the Turkish Government means or does not mean to keep such professions. The fact is palpable that massacre of Christians in the provinces of Turkey is a thing which Turkey has not repressed, and, if left to herself, never will repress. Our Ambassadors in the East will have no difficulty in the future, as they have had no difficulty in the past, in getting from the

Sultan the most high-flown expressions of affection for all his subjects. "Notwithstanding their differences of religion," and of wishes that they "all may enjoy security, comfort, happiness, and tranquillity," but it would be cruelly aggravated by hypocrisy, on the part of English statesmen to put confidence any longer in this kind of thing. At Hasbey, at Sidon, at Damascus, atrocities occurred in 1860, comparable with those which have recently occurred in Bulgaria; then as now England was treated to a many fine words as she wanted; but we earnestly trust that the people of Great Britain are at last inexorably determined that the ulcer shall not be smoothed over with words, but that, at whatever cost, the regime of massacre and outrage shall be terminated in the East. There can no longer be two opinions as to the transcendent and diabolical character of the Bulgarian atrocities. Mr. Schuyler might be deceived by peasants infuriated against the Turks, but we are bound to believe him when he tells us what he saw with his own eyes three months after the massacre. Heads of girls still adorned with braids of long hair, bones of children, charred remains of thirty persons burned alive, a school-house where 200 women and children were burned alive, holes full of decomposing bodies, mill-dams filled with swollen corpses—such were the sights that he actually saw at Batak. Ahmed Aga, the miscreant who presided over all this, has been decorated and promoted. There cannot, we repeat, be two opinions that the lives and property of the Christians of the East must no longer be left at the mercy of a Power which by rewarding Ahmed Aga, has shown itself to be at heart satisfied with his work.

The occasion for an energetic and firm attempt to place affairs in the East of Europe on a basis deserving to be permanent, seems to present itself in the request for mediation, with a view to peace, understood to have been addressed by Serbia to the Great Powers, and to be concurred in by Montenegro. The restoration of peace, as a preliminary to any further proceedings, obviously desirable; in fact it is a necessity, for we have nothing like security that if Turkey takes the least step, during the year one church was disbanded, five churches organized, and one dormant church reactivated. At present there are 20 Congregational churches. Reports were given from 17 of the churches, showing that 225 members were received during the year, and 178 were removed by death and otherwise. Net gain, 47. Total members reported, 1186, of whom 92 are non-residents. The churches from which the reports had not come to hand have a membership of about 170. The total number of members in all the churches are about 1,353. The attendance at all the churches and stations amount to about 3,000, or an increase of 700 over last year. Eleven churches report repairs and improvements. Nine parsonages are reported. The reporting churches have property over debt of about \$70,000. The total property connected with all the Congregational churches in the Province will reach about \$100,000. One of the churches is connected with the Maine Convention.

Concerning the Sabbath the following resolution was passed:—

That this Union reiterates its strong conviction of the necessity of the greater vigilance on the part of the Church, and conscientiously for the reference to the proper observance of the Lord's Day, and that the Secretary be requested to forward a respectful and earnest request to all railway companies for the total abolition of Sabbath labor on their lines.

—THE RIGHT KISS.—The following letter has the right kiss, and we are hoping to receive many of the same sort.

"Enclosed you will find a post office order for \$4.00, part payment of what I owe you for the INTELLIGENCER. The rest (\$2.00) I will remit as soon as possible. Please send me the paper right along, as I cannot think of doing without it. Excuse my delay in not sending the money earlier."

—FLESHY WOMEN WILL BE GLAD TO HEAR THAT Queen Victoria weighs one hundred and eighty pounds or more.

—SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.—Some idea of what is meant by "solitary confinement" may be had from the following description of the cell in the State Prison which will be occupied by the boy murderer, Jesse Pomeroy:—

"Jesse Pomeroy's cell in the Massachusetts State Prison is nine feet long, eight feet wide, and seven feet high. It is a small, dark, and gloomy place, with long and six inches wide, which is fastened by heavy padlocks. In the room is a wooden bedstead, proper bed clothing, and a stool. Pomeroy will have no "privileges." Pomeroy's cell is in this apartment, there to remain during his natural life or until he may be pardoned or removed. He will be allowed to receive visits from his family, and will be allowed to receive by officers, who will bring his food to him, but no conversation will be allowed between him and any person, except the chaplain. He will, it is believed, be allowed to read the Bible, the prison library, and possibly religious papers."

Many U. S. papers are not well pleased with the commutation of the death sentence. They think it altogether probable he may be released in a few years.

—THERE is no one who has observed the treatment of witnesses by lawyers but will commend the Detroit Judge who, in a charge to a jury, took occasion to condemn, in severe terms, "the tactics of criminal lawyers and others of the profession in assailing the character of witnesses, and to say that it would no longer be tolerated in his court, as a foundation of impeaching testimony against the veracity of the witness, the first duty of a certain class of lawyers should receive a check. A man on the witness-stand is apt to be asked sharply and cruelly about any painful passage in his past life, in which the part he has played is susceptible of satisfactory explanation, but which it is, just then, manifestly impossible to give. Any annoyance or embarrassment visible under such treatment is accepted and argued upon as evidence of guilt, and, as discreditable to the witness, the effect is to make the witness-box a place which men, and especially women, enter with the utmost reluctance, to the manifest disadvantage of justice. According to the decision of Judge Edmunds, no lawyer will be permitted, in his court, to go into the past history of the witness, except on formal process of impeachment, and the production of proof to sustain his charges. If the dictum of the Judge be generally accepted, it will be a much needed reform in the practice of the courts."

—DR. PHILLIPS IN YACHT.—The Yarmouth Herald of the 7th inst., refers as follows to a lecture delivered in that town by the Foreign Missionary of the New Brunswick F. M. Society:

Dr. J. L. Phillips, who has spent many years in India, both as a religious missionary and as a physician, delivered a lecture in Ryerson Hall, on Thursday evening last, descriptive of that country, its natural features, its population, customs, religious condition, &c. Dr. Phillips is a native of the United States, and his address was one of the most interesting and pleasing that we have ever listened to. His sister was accompanied him on this visit, and who is associated with him in missionary work, sang with him on this occasion a few of the hymns which are used in their worship by the natives of India. The lecture was given in English, and was evidently much gratified. Dr. P. is supported in India by the Free Baptists of New Brunswick, and Miss Phillips, his sister, by the Free Baptists of Nova Scotia.

—WASING.—The Chicago Standard says the progress of Universalism in the West does not appear to be at all satisfactory to the organs of the denomination. In fact, we infer that it is rather on the retrograde. The New Crescent (a Universalist paper) writes that "something must be done, and the Star of the West, of Cincinnati, re-echoes the cry, in view of the languishing condition of our cause in the North-west, and the general paralysis which rests upon our cause in that quarter." In regard to this General Convention, the first mentioned paper says that "it is doing next to nothing, and that disappointment and failure are strewn all along the pathway of its efforts." There is nothing singular in all this. A denomi-

nation which, by its preaching and practice, proclaims itself unnecessary cannot expect to possess much vitality.

—JUST NOW that Serbia and Turkey are attracting so much attention, the following statement is of interest:

Serbia is self-governing; it is bound to Turkey only by the obligation to pay an annual tribute, and is theologically a vassal state, but it is a free and independent nation. The language is an integral part of the Turkish empire, and is governed by a Turkish administration. The Serbian language is spoken by 7,154,000 persons, of whom more than 4,000,000 are under American rule. The population of Bulgaria, whose language closely resembles the Serbian, is 2,500,000.

—CHINESE FIRST.—And now China has fallen into line. Her first railroad has been opened. It is said of it that "it is only five miles in length, connecting Shanghai and Kiangwan, with an extension of five miles additional in view, to Woon-sung. The road is on the narrow gauge plan, and built with British capital. On the day when it was recently opened for business, a large number of the Chinese were treated to a free ride. The satisfaction which the completion of this enterprise gives to the natives, assures the success of numerous similar undertakings in the near future. No doubt a great railroad system will yet aid in the complete Christianization of China, as the work of Christian missionaries has prepared the way for this introduction of steam railways into that vast empire."

## PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The Horse Fair, which will be held in Philadelphia, is expected to be a very successful one. It will be held in the city of Philadelphia, and will be held in the city of Philadelphia.

The live stock addition to the Exhibition was formally opened on Monday, the 4th inst., and it is attracting to the great Fair many who have been disappointed by the failure of the other exhibitions. The horse fair, which is held in the city of Philadelphia, is expected to be a very successful one. It will be held in the city of Philadelphia, and will be held in the city of Philadelphia.

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## THE CENTENNIAL INTEREST.

increases as the warm weather passes, and the rush to see the Exhibition becomes more general. All want to see the lion. Thus far the Exhibition has given universal satisfaction. The mingling of all nations with their productions is a sight never before witnessed, and its influence in promoting international feeling and good will must be great. The Centennial year of the Republic will long be remembered.

THE CAMP-MEETING SEASON has passed, which has been greatly enjoyed by many of our Christian people. Until recently these meetings were confined almost exclusively to Methodists, but the Baptists are now falling into line, and from the good beginning for the two years past, they promise to do a good work in this evangelistic department. The season, though warm, has been remarkably favorable for these outdoor exercises, there being no rain to disturb them. Good spiritual results are reported from these meetings, which we trust will be seen after many days.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, now upon us, is a very exciting one, the political parties being quite equally divided. Each party is doing its utmost to win, and both at present claim they shall triumph. The November Election, near at hand, will decide the question. Hayes or Tilden will then be appointed to the White House. Some will be sad and others rejoice at the result.

## IN THE LITERARY WORLD.

There is much that is encouraging. Our publishers are active in supplying the demand of our readers. Harper & Brothers have issued a "Dictionary of Great Authors," by Rev. Lyman Abbott, a work of great value. It contains full and complete information on Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical subjects. It evinces scholarship, research, breadth of view, clearness and accuracy of statement, and great candor and impartiality. The treatment of each subject is sufficient in detail and extent for all purposes. Biblical and Theological studies will find in it an excellent guide in their studies, and all Sunday School teachers and members of our churches will find it just what they need for reference. They have also issued a "General History of Greece, from the earliest period to the death of Alexander the Great, with a sketch of the subsequent history to the present time," by George W. Cox, M. A.—a most valuable contribution to our historical literature. Their periodicals, the "Littell's Living Age," and the "Littell's Living Age," are well known and well read. They also issue a "Littell's Living Age," a most valuable contribution to our historical literature. Their periodicals, the "Littell's Living Age," and the "Littell's Living Age," are well known and well read. They also issue a "Littell's Living Age," a most valuable contribution to our historical literature.

Our late civil war has at length a history written by one of our best authors. It is a work of great excellence, by George P. Lathrop, an interesting and graphic sketch of the great author, revealing many of his wonderful genius not before made public. It is a charming book to read. They publish the autobiography of Harriet Martineau, and a household edition of Lowell's Poems, and other volumes soon to be given to the public. They publish the "North American Review," the oldest quarterly of the country—a work of great merit and ability.

Messrs. J. P. Lippincott & Co. is one of the most extensive publishing houses in the country. Its list of publications is very extensive and exceedingly valuable. Among its recent issues is the "Littell's Living Age," a most valuable contribution to our historical literature. Their periodicals, the "Littell's Living Age," and the "Littell's Living Age," are well known and well read. They also issue a "Littell's Living Age," a most valuable contribution to our historical literature.

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Land," by Herman Melville. They have issued "Notes of Travel in Africa," by C. J. Anderson; "Travels in Portugal," by John Latouche; "The Abode of Snow," by Andrew Wilson; and "Home Sketches in France," by Mrs. Henry M. Field. These works will be read and admired by all interested in travel and adventure. They have works in press, in the biographical department, of interest, soon to be issued. OVERSEAS.

SEVENTH DISTRICT MEETING. DEAR INTELLIGENCER.—The Seventh District Meeting held its Fourteenth Session on the 2d, 3d and 4th inst., with the Church at Wilson's Beach, Campobello. All the churches in the District were represented. Ministers present: Aaron Kinney, Wm. Brown, Edwin Garrity, G. A. Hartley, and J. T. Parsons. The religious services were well attended. The preaching was pointed and practical, and I think highly appreciated. The annual report as having been added to the church by baptism 240, by letter 14; total 254. Decrease from all causes, 28. The meeting licensed a young brother, Irvin D. Harvey, to preach, also renewed the vote to raise, by apportionment, for Foreign Mission Fund the same amount as last year. Some of the churches have paid for last year, and it is presumed that by the meeting of Conference the whole will be paid in full.

There are urgent requests for ministerial labor among the churches of this District. St. Martins, Beaver Harbor, Fair Haven, Campobello, "all inviting fields of labor," would gladly receive some faithful, earnest servant of God. Since this District Meeting has been organized we have enjoyed the presence and counsel of our aged brother, Rev. Peter Malloch, but at this Session we missed his hearty welcome and words of cheer. The Master has called him up high to take his seat among the ransomed ones. The Committee on Deceased and Absent Brethren in this report, referring to him, say:

Whereas, Since the last Session of our District Meeting the Master has called from the walls of our Zion one of our aged members and ministers, therefore, Resolved, That this meeting express its appreciation of the true worth and long earnest labors of our deceased brother Peter Malloch, who for many years labored earnestly for the salvation of sinners and the good of our denomination. But while we mourn our loss because of his departure, we rejoice that he died in the service and has gone to his reward. We also express our sympathy with his relations and the church of which he was a member, and those churches with which he has labored.

The churches in this District feel that to entertain the District Meeting is a privilege and application for it next year came in from several, but the vote being taken it was awarded to St. Martins. The number of members in this District entitles us to four delegates to the next Session, and it is to be hoped the attendance may be full.

Yours, &c., W. PETERSON, Dist. Clerk.

CONFERENCE FUND. DEAR BROTHER McLAUGHLIN—I am confident that with a little more care on the part of our Pastors and Deacons the "Minister Fund" might be increased more than half above the amount usually collected. None will refuse to pay such a small sum as 25 cents if it is properly brought to their attention at the right time. Let our loyal people be reminded of this important fund, and they will consider it a privilege to pay. If there is contributed more than the amount needed for the publishing of the "Minutes," there are benevolent societies that will gladly welcome the surplus.

Yours truly, ANSON.

SABBATH SCHOOL NOTICE. A full report is required from each Sabbath School connected with the Denomination. It is expected that each District Clerk will forward to the Sabbath School Agent a Synoptical Report of all Schools within his district. The Superintendents of these Schools will see that that cannot be satisfactorily done unless they report faithfully and fully to the District Clerk.

With respect to the Sabbath School Superintendent, let him make up, at once, a report of his School and forward it to the Clerk of his District without delay, and the Clerks be careful to send in their reports at least two weeks before Conference. Address, E. C. FREEZE, Fredericton, N. S. School Agent.

TEMPERANCE NOTES. —The Fredericton Reporter tells us that "the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to habitual drunkards works well in this city. Already the name of five or six of our citizens, who are unfortunately unable to bridge their strong appetite for liquor, have been posted up in all the licensed taverns, thus warning the tavern keepers against selling such persons any liquor. In some cases the unfortunate have succeeded in satisfying their appetites by visiting St. Mary's, a source of supply that the Police Magistrate is determined to cut off."

The Freeman thinks the law referred to a very strange one in a free country. The Freeman thinks anything strange that is according to common sense.

—It is a pretty hard case when a man has to protect himself by publishing his weakness. A man in Canada published the following:

Notice.—God helping me, I am determined to save myself and as many of my fellow-sufferers as possible from the snares and traps of all hotel keepers and whiskey-sellers. I find myself well acquainted with every respect, and am determined to remain the past by a sober future, and I warn and caution every man in the trade that they never again give me the intoxicating cup, under any pretence whatever, I will surely bring them to justice, as I mean this, and will perform, what I say.

—Delirium Tremens is, it appears, the chief malady of the Sultan of Turkey. The following, concerning the recently deceased ruler, is a picture of misery almost unparalleled. It is given by a physician, who says:—

"The Sultan is lost. He has delirium tremens. I attribute this to the abuse of intoxicating liquors, and in particular to that of absinthe, which he drank heavily since his accession to the throne, when he lived at Persia; to his debauchery and his depraved tastes, to the remorse which constantly haunted him and reminds him of his uncle poisoned and his father murdered, and to his fear of the Russians enter Constantinople or the Mussulman janissaries invade his palace. His faculties are dulled, he is almost imbecile, his head reels, he has lost his hair, and yet continues to drink absinthe, for preserves and for the ladies of the harem. He does not sleep, and his malady gets worse every day. He has lost his appetite, and he has lost his limbs to such an extent that he suffers from the slightest touch, and sinks down as soon as he attempts to move."

—Among the many permanent attractions of Fairmount Park which are to remain when the Exhibition buildings are removed, no structure will be more beautiful or have more true value than the colossal fountain erected by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. It is an honor to those who were zealous in the cause of temperance, and whose taste and liberality it manifests. All denominations of Christians have reason to rejoice that so much is doing in the direction of total abstinence by the American Catholic clergy and laity in the United States.

—A Liverpool magistrate estimates that \$14,177,000 are annually spent in that city for intoxicating liquors. There are 1410 drinking houses.

—Every Employee on the Central Vermont Railway is required to take the total abstinence pledge, and is dismissed if he violates it. The National Baptist says that this has been the rule for some of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its 25,000 employees.

—The prohibitionists of Boston recently nominated a strictly prohibition ticket, and adopted the following: Resolved.—That the prohibitionists of Massachusetts are now organized, not for a campaign merely, but for war, and we do not propose to quit the field until we win, or some other party inscribes our principles upon its banner, and gives it into the hands of trustworthy men for support, soon to be issued. OVERSEAS.

HOMES FOR MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE. Arrangements have been made for entertaining members of Conference as follows:—

Members of Conference. Hosts. Rev. T. W. Carpenter, Rev. J. L. Phillips, B. S. French, Esq., E. C. Freeze, Esq., A. D. Shaw, Wm. Tilden, Rev. E. Weyman, Prof. G. E. Foster, D. McL. Vinco, Delegate from N. S. Conference, Rev. John McKenzie, E. Garrity, One Del. from 3rd District, Delegates 6th District, Rev. A. Taylor, Wm. Brown, B. S. French, Esq., Rev. S. Smith, Rev. A. Kinney, Delegates 7th District, Rev. John Gravin, John Jones, Licentiate H. Hart, Licentiate Jas. Kinney, Rev. D. P. Harris, E. P. Belcher, Rev. C. McMillen, Licentiate E. Barker, Rev. Thos. F. McArthur, Rev. J. Parsons, "B. Colpitts, Rev. N. L. Price, "E. A. Sherwood, Delegates 8th District, Rev. S. H. Weyman, Licentiate S. Gorham, Rev. J. H. Ward, Rev. S. Downey, E. Gray, Clerk 3rd District, Licentiate J. W. Clark, Rev. J. R. Shaw, Delegates 4th District, Del. Pembroke, F. M., Clerk 4th District, Clerk 1st District, Rev. C. T. Phillips, Licentiate J. Robinson, Delegates 1st District, Rev. J. McLaughlin, R. S. Lipp, Esq., G. L. Sipp, Esq., Rev. G. W