YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

AN IOWA SENATOR'S OPINION OF THE SALARY GRAB.

Appealing to the Republicans to Undo their Work—Universal Amnesty Adopted by the House—The Salary Swindle by the Select Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New York in regard to the redemption of specie payments. He said the document was signed by those familiar with the subject, and among the names were some of the most eminent bankers and business men of New York. He thought no word of his could add to the force of the argument. Referred.

Mr. Windom (Rep., Minn.) introduced a bill to incorporate the Southern Pacific Continental Railroad Company, and to grant the right of way through the public lands to the same. Referred.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) introduced a bill to amend the organization of national banks and their circulation. Referred.

The bill proposes that such banks may be organized with a capital of $50,000. The United States Treasurer not to receive from any bank any United States legal tender notes, and banks already organized are to withdraw the bonds in excess of one-half of the amount of their capital, taking receipts therefor, which receipts may be used as security for the circulation of national bank notes, the Comptroller of the Currency to be the agent for the purpose of redeeming their circulation.

Mr. Ray (Rep., Pa.) introduced a bill amendatory of the bankrupt system of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Pinton (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill exempting from duty all articles imported for the use of the Government. Referred.

Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill to provide for the collection of an internal revenue tax upon the manufacture of any item or items by any person who shall engage in the business of manufacturing any item or items for sale. Referred.

Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Referred.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Logan (Rep., Ill.) introduced a bill to provide for cheap and permanent transportation for persons and freight between New York and Chicago. He said as there would probably be a question as to the power of Congress to enact such a law, he would ask that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and it was so referred.

Mr. Hale (Dem., W. Va.) gave notice that at a early day he would introduce a bill restoring to Congressmen the privileges abolished in the franking and mailing privileges.

Mr. Pratt (Rep., Ind.) introduced a bill to establish a National University of Education and Science. Referred.

Mr. Spencer (Rep., Ala.) introduced a bill to incorporate the Eastern and Western Transportation Company. Referred to the Committee on Railroad Affairs.

Mr. Golladay (Dem., Ga.) moved that the papers in the case of Mr. Jeremiah W. Sykes of Alabama be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers. It was so ordered. Mr. Sykes is the contestant for the seat now occupied by Mr. Spencer of Alabama.

The bill to relieve Mr. Sunderland was then elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and James R. Young was elected Executive Clerk.

WRIGHT ON THE SALARY GRAB.

Mr. Wright (Rep.) called up the bill introduced by him on Monday last to repeal the act of March 3, 1873, increasing certain salaries therein named. He addressed the Senate in favor thereof. He said that at a convention of Iowa Republicans, held on the 20th of June last, composed of the best and most intelligent men of that commonwealth, it was received unanimously as a demand that the salaries fixed by the act of Congress of March 3, 1873, should be reduced to the old standard. The State, county and district conventions all made the same demand, and candidates in the Northwest and elsewhere in their resolutions of all parties demanded its repeal. Even the Liberal Republicans stood up on the broad platform of principle. The Congress pledged a policy of national economy and upon that pledge General Grant was elected. The people believed what was said in Congress then, and from the record of the Congress they were deceived. He said that he referred to the session being heavy during late war, and said the people met all the burdens willingly, feeling that until the nation could be saved they would make any sacrifice. At the close of the war heavy burdens were to rest, but the people responded cheerfully and said it was time now that the burdens should be lightened. Complaints were heard from all quarters of hard times. Financial failures every day were reported, threatening a still further crash in monetary affairs. No man can claim with truth that the people of this nation are disposed to complain of taxation, but they have a right to be ashamed for the complaints now poured in.

THE ACT AT WHICH HE STRUCK.

Some $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 were added to the burdens of the people. It had been said that it was a small sum, but it was almost equal to the expenses of the State of Iowa for the last twenty years. During the last year $2,000,000 were added to the public burdens when many a claim growing out of the war was an honest and just debt due our soldiers and sailors—two millions of dollars taken from the hard-earned moneys of our confiding and patient people, at a time when they are trying to make ends meet in economy. It had been said that the amount allowed the members of the two Houses of Congress now was necessary to get the best talent; that good salaries tended to keep public officials honest. He thought nothing more odious than such a doctrine. He was not in favor of small salaries, but thought the amount allowed before March 3 was sufficient. It was a great and fatal mistake to suppose that as salaries were increased better officers were secured. This Government would not make nor were the two houses of Congress created to make men rich and enable public servants to live up in a foolish show. He felt sure that $5,000 per annum was a larger sum to a majority of the members of either House received before entering Congress. If the salary should be $20,000 per annum there would not be one poor man in Congress. Rich men would flock to the national Legislature. Disastrous as the influence of our State capitals had been noticed in the election of Senators, he hoped there would be no more of such experience. He denounced it as

A FOUL SLANDER

that it was necessary to pay high salaries to secure honest men. A few hundreds or even thousands of dollars added to an income would not make an honest man of a rogue. Salaries should be fixed so as to remove from the temptation of extravagance. Men of true moral courage never stop to inquire in the discharge of duty whether their salary is above or below the proper standard. What the country wants are men—not for sale—men who are sound at the core—men who have courage—who have courage without waiting to bring it—who eat what they earn and wear what they have paid for—men, high or low, salaries made for them. He favored a liberal compensation, but that allowed before the increase was too much, and it was best now to fix it as they were before. To retrace the earliest practicable moment was to rectify an unpardonable blunder.

RISE TO THE PROPOSITION.

Senators must be either for or against the proposition. He denounced the manner by which salaries were increased as a most vicious process—tacked on to an appropriation the Executive could not veto it without stopping the wheels of the Government. He had no doubt that this was the cause of the message of the President in his late message that he be allowed to veto any portion of a bill without defeating the whole bill. He had no doubt nearly all salaries needed revising. There were scores of men here and elsewhere who did not work a month in the year and were paid full salaries. Reforms must be wrought in the public service. He was for the whole civil list. It was premature to hear the complaints of the people against the cause, and remove it. No retrenchment during the past ten years had been so universally welcomed as this increasing the salaries. He was sorry to reflect upon others, but as for himself he resolved in the beginning not to take the extra pay and he had not touched it. In conclusion, he called upon the great Republican party to retrace its steps on the salary bill and satisfy the people that the party was true to its promises. No party in so few years had made such a grand record and it could well and honestly afford to retrace its steps. He trusted the avenues of trade be opened by giving cheaper transportation to the products of the great West, and that the people should have an abundance of currency to meet the demands of business. He asked that the bill be referred to the Civil Service and Retrenchment Committee.

It was so ordered.

The Senate then went into executive session and adjourned till to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

The House proceeded to the first business on the order on Mondays, the call of States for bills for reference only. Among those presented were the following:

By Mr. Hill (Rep., Ill.)—To repeal the tax on degrees, diplomas, and certificates.

By Mr. Pratt (Rep., Conn.)—For a breakwater at Stonington, Conn., and for the improvement of the Housatonic River.

By Mr. Pinton (Rep., N. Y.)—To repeal the bankruptcy act.

By Mr. Wilkinson (Rep., N. Y.)—To extend the transmission by mail of papers of superior public buildings in Syracuse, N. Y.

By Mr. Ward (Rep., N. Y.)—For the resumption of specie payments.

By Mr. Page (Rep., Cal.)—For the free transmission of newspapers and periodicals, and books and tracts for the blind.

By Mr. Rice (Rep., Mass.)—For the admission of Mexican vessels, laden with sugar, to American ports.

By Mr. Rice (Rep., Mass.)—For the admission of Mexican sugar, and concerning the execution of bonds.

By Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.)—To appropriate the proceeds of public lands to the purposes of education.

By Mr. Lynde (Rep., Wisc.)—To provide $25,000,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundation in the Mississippi Valley.

By Mr. Wells (Rep., Wisc.)—To provide for a National observatory.

By Mr. Lynde (Rep., Wisc.)—For relunding to distillers of advances made for Tice meters; also, to repeal the act of March, 1869, to strengthen the public credit.

By Mr. Whitthorne (Dem., Tenn.)—To repeal all taxes on whiskey and tobacco, and to provide for the deficiency in the revenue to be thereby occasioned.

By Mr. Hubbell (Rep., Mich.)—For a Niagara Falls ship canal.

By Mr. Field (Rep., Mich.)—For the issue of fractional currency and 3-65 Government bonds, to be interchangeable.

By Mr. Potter (Dem., N. Y.)—To repeal the law authorizing *ex parte* injunctions.

By Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.)—To restore to the pension rolls pensioners dropped during the war.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

Mr. Maynard (Rep., Tenn.) from the Committee on Rules, reported a bill removing all disabilities imposed and removing all pains on any person by the 3d section of the 14th article of the amendments to the Constitution, and substituting for the ironclad oath the modified oath now administered to persons from whom disabilities had been removed.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep., O.) asked whether, under the law, Jefferson Davis might not obtain a seat in either House.

Mr. George F. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) inquired whether the Committee on Rules had a right to report such an act of general legislation.

The Speaker doubted very much whether that committee had a right to report it, except under a call.

Mr. Hoar said he would not insist on the point.

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.) said that he would.

Mr. Maynard moved to suspend the rules and to receive and pass the bill. In reply to Mr. Lawrence's question, he said that the late President of the Southern Confederacy might as well as the Vice-President have a seat in either House, provided that the people should think proper to send him.

Mr. Butler said that he would not object to the bill if it had been examined by and was reported from a committee.

Mr. Maynard said it was the unanimous report of the committee.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 141 to 29.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) asked leave to report a preamble and resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency.

Messrs. Hale (Rep., N. Y.), Killinger (Rep., Pa.), and others objected.

Mr. Cox withdrew the preamble, and moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

The motion was rejected, the vote being 44 to 124, and the Speaker ruled that the resolution was not before the House.

Mr. Cox asked leave to introduce the resolution for reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Objection was made by the members.

THE SALARY SWINDLE.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), from the Select Committee on the salary question, reported a bill repealing so much of the Salary bill as increases the compensation of the Vice-President, Speaker, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates to Congress. The second section revives and declares to be in full force all acts relating to the pay and allowance of Senators and members that were repealed or superseded by the act of the 3d of March, 1873, provided that they shall receive no mileage for coming to and from the present session, except actual individual traveling expenses by the most direct route of usual travel. The third section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cover into the Treasury all sums that may remain undrawn of that have been received as increased compensation, and which shall have or may come into his possession by return thereof.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Kasson (Rep., Iowa), from the minority of the committee, submitted a report which was signed by himself and Mr. Jewett (Dem., Ohio). They declare themselves unsatisfied with the bill reported by the majority, and state their reasons therefor as being: First, that the emphatic and continued expression of the great majority of the American people in all forms that should influence their judgment against the increase of salaries, should take the question of its repeal out of the field of debate; second, that as the depressed financial condition of the country requires economy in the disbursements from the public Treasury, and especially in regard to those of which members are themselves the beneficiaries, no public act would go further than this to establish the confidence of the people in their representatives; third, that the popular dissatisfaction with the Salary bill was chiefly directed against the clause under which members their own emoluments. The President, however, was part of the national legislative authority, and to that office had been assigned much the largest increase of salary. The salary could not lawfully be diminished during the current term, but it could be reduced from the period thereof. The minority, however, deem it necessary to reduce the incidental allowances of the Presidential office so far as compatible with the care and safety of the public property. They recommend that all the compensations increased by the act of the 3d of March, 1873, be restored to the rates of prior date, subject to the constitutional exception, excepting also the franking privilege. The bill accompanying the report makes provisions to carry out these views.

AN AMENDMENT AND A SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Maynard (Rep., Tenn.) gave notice of an amendment to suspend the salary bill during the present session, instead of repealing it.

Mr. Poland (Rep., Vt.) gave notice of a substitute which he thought would meet the popular demand. [Laughter.] The substitute was read. It repeals so much of the salary act as increased the pay of the Senators and Representatives and fixes it at what it was immediately prior to that act, and provides that no money paid to Senators and Representatives of the Forty-third Congress under the provisions of that act, whether for the Forty-second or Forty-third congress, shall be charged and reckoned as part payment of their compensation, as members of the Forty-third Congress. [Laughter.] It requires the Treasurer of the United States to mail to each member of the Forty-second Congress who is not a member of the Forty-third, and who received additional compensation, a notice informing him of the repeal of the law, and requesting him to repay the sum received by him into the Treasury.

Mr. Niblack (Dem., Ind.) said that as a member of the committee he agreed to most of the propositions submitted by the minority, but dissented from some of them.

A VOTE CALLED FOR.

In the course of a protracted discussion as to the disposition to be made of the bill, Mr. Garfield (Rep., Ohio) recommended Mr. Hale to move the previous question and pass the bill at once. He recalled the long discussion which took place in the House upon a subject, to the exclusion of other public business, and suggested that the House was prepared to vote at once on the simple repeal of the increase of the salary law.

Mr. Kelley (Rep., Pa.) asked Mr. Hale whether his bill took effect from the first day of the present congress.

Mr. Hale replied that it did not.

Mr. Kelley argued that it ought to, and that the passage of a bill which did not do so would place the House in a worse position before the American people than any legislation which yet had been had.

Without adopting Mr. Garfield's suggestion, proposed to move the previous question, but on the remonstrance of Messrs. Dawes, Butler, and other members who desired to let the House have an opportunity of discussing the question, he did not insist upon it.

Mr. Woodford (Rep., N. Y.) renewed the motion for the previous question in order to put the bill on its passage at once, but the House refused to second the demand by 64 to 127, and finally it was arranged that the matter should come up to-morrow after the morning hour to the exclusion of all other orders, speeches to be limited to twenty minutes, and the motion to recommit being all the while pending.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy asking for increased appropriations. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Smith (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. Shanks of Indiana was entitled to the seat from the Ninth District.

Without discussion or opposition the resolution was adopted, and Mr. Shanks took the oath of office.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. Morey (Rep., La.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a supplementary Civil Rights bill.

After the exhaustion of dilatory motions on the Democratic side to prevent action on the bill, Mr. Willard (Rep., Vt.) appealed to Mr. Morey to let the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wells (Rep., Fla.) urged Mr. Morey not to do so, but to press the bill to its passage.

Mr. Morey adopted Mr. Willard's suggestion, and moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time. Agreed to.

The House, at 4:35, adjourned.

Cheap Transportation Between New York and Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Logan's bill to provide permanent and cheaper transportation for persons and freight between New York and Chicago, names Messrs. James Wilson, Lewis E. Parsons, Joseph H. Chadwick, G. Dawson Coleman, Benj. F. Allen, Abner Taylor, Jas. Aiken, Leonard Swett, Burton H. Campbell, David T. Littler, Robt. B. Latham, Shelby M. Cullom, Henry S. Greene, Ward H. Lamon, J. Warren Grigsley, Harvey Solomons, George W. Carter, W. T. Seymour, Elisha W. Keyes, and Chas. W. Walcot, as corporators under the name of "The New York and Chicago Postal Railway and Telegraph Company," and gives them authority to construct and operate a railroad with two or more tracks from any convenient point in the city of Chicago, Ill., or within ten miles thereof on the shore of Lake Michigan, to any convenient point in the city of New York, or within ten miles thereof on the Hudson river or the bay of New York, the road to be commenced within three years of the passage of the act, and the main line to be completed within six years.

The capital stock shall consist of one million shares of one hundred dollars each, but may be increased by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders. The road is to be as nearly upon an air line as the topography of the country and the prospects of traffic will permit. The tracks shall be laid with steel or solid steel-headed rails, and the road shall be constructed and managed in the best manner known in railroad management. The corporators shall have the right to purchase all necessary lands, cross any highway or navigable stream by tunnel or bridge, so constructed as not to impair navigation. In case of failure to agree on the price of lands needed for the road, it shall be reported to the United States District Court for the district in which such lands shall lie, which court shall appoint three commissioners to assess damages, &c.

The bill further declares the road a public highway, and that it shall not be subject to any restriction by State legislation as to rates of fare, or freight, or charges of any kind except taxes to the same extent as other property, nor as to the speed of trains, nor the control and management of said road. One train at least shall be run daily each way between New York and Chicago. The company shall charge for the carriage of through passengers and freight a rate not exceeding two and one-half cents per mile for passengers in first-class cars, with an addition not exceeding one-half cent per mile for palace or sleeping cars, and not exceeding one and one-half cents per mile per ton for products of the soil, forests, or mines, other than precious metals, nor more than two cents per mile per ton for other through freights.

Authority is given to construct branches to Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and to any other place within fifty miles of the main line. Also to extend the said line from Chicago to Omaha. Authority is also given to construct and operate a line of telegraph along the main road and branches, and to transmit messages for any person. Any material necessary for the construction and equipment of the road and branches may be imported free of duty.

Secretary Robeson Asking for a Special Appropriation of $5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent the following letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which has been referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

Under the circumstances of the present emergency I am compelled to ask that a special appropriation be made to cover the expenses of putting the ironclad and cruise navy of the United States in a condition for immediate and active service, have taken measures to put every available iron and wooden ship of our navy in a condition for immediate duty. I have ordered all the ships of the various squadrons within reach to rendezvous at Key West. I am enlisting men to supply and fill up the crews of all our vessels. I have accumulated materials, provisions, and supplies for their maintenance and support, and ordnance and ammunition and all the weapons of naval warfare for their use.

The circumstances which have constituted the Department to this unusual activity and consequent expenditure are known to you and to the country. The fact that they occurred during the recess of Congress made it necessary that I should myself assume the responsibility of prompt action, relying upon the wisdom and justice of the people and their representatives for support.

I have not as yet exceeded the appropriations for the current year, but these measures, with the cost of preparing, transporting, and concentrating everything necessary to carry them out, have already almost exhausted the money at my disposal. The expense of these preparements, and this must be supplied at once if the work is to go on. The cost of putting our iron class in service, a work already undertaken, and, in some instances, far advanced, will more than exhaust the appropriation. The amount required to reimburse the bureaus so as to carry them through this year, and so to put all our available monitors in order, will not be less than $5,000,000. This sum will need to be increased, or if the powerful double-turreted monitors Miantonomah, Monadnock, and Puritan are to be put in condition for usefulness, at least $1,000,000 more will be required.

The Secretary had a long conference with the Committee on Appropriations to-day, and will have another to-morrow.

How the Republican Majority Prevent Investigations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The determination of the Republican majority in the House to prevent any more exposures which might damage the Administration and their party leaders was made conspicuously apparent to-day. Fernando Wood offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the exact cost of refunding the loan under the Syndicate operations. There was nothing in the resolution which tended to reveal the information requested is such that the Secretary of the Treasury ought not to hesitate to furnish it to a member of Congress on his individual request; but no sooner was the resolution read than Gen. Butler, who is the acknowledged leader of the Republican majority, objected to its consideration or to the committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Wood wanted to know what his objection was, and Butler replied that no inquiries of this kind should be made until they had received the approval of some appropriate committee. Mr. Wood said that if the objection was persisted in he would move to suspend the rules, as soon as it seems safe to trust her on so long a journey, is decided upon.

The internal mechanism of the Dictator's turret is well adapted to its use. When her great guns are to be protruded from their ports for discharge, the same steam windlass that slides them forward on a track operates on the immensely thick iron doors which ordinarily close these apertures, and causes them to revolve out on the way on an axis. The instant the cannons are emptied they are drawn into the turret again, and their retrograde movement causes the gates of the ports to return to their proper position, shutting out all of the enemy's projectiles. Her repairs are being

ACTIVELY FORWARDED.

The Swatara has been removed from good company to the solitude of the uttermost lower limit of the long wharf, and the majority of her officers have been assigned their work.

The transport Gettysburg is coaling and receiving stores for Boston, and will leave to-day, and will carry with her all the detached seamen of the Vermont, numbering 140 all told. The rapid enlistment of every one with the semblance of healthy manhood, or even advanced boyhood, will soon make good this wholesale draft.

The steam launch Weehawken, with Commodore John Guest, Commander James Lewis, and Commander James E. Jewett, of the United States Examining Board, as passengers, went down to the Colorado, off Ellis Island, in the forenoon for a final inspection of that ship, which is now presumably on her journey to Santiago de Cuba, as at one o'clock in the afternoon the tug boat Rocket delivered to her the Admiral's final orders and messages.

A private letter from Paymaster George F. Bemis of the Kansas to Mr. W. V. Moriarty of the Payroll, dated at Bermuda, Nov. 24, was received at the yard yesterday, and dispelled all immediate anxiety for the fate of that rather weakly craft.

Sam Weller on the East River.

From the Brooklyn Argus.

Sam Weller was seated on the quarter-deck of a coal barge not far from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, sunning himself, a day or two ago, when the following incident occurred, which he relates in his own characteristic way: I was sitting takin' it easy like, says Sam, when up steps a gen'l'm'n, and says: "You don't remember me?" says he. "Can't say I do," says I. "On, I know you," says the gen'l'm'n, "knowed you when you was a boy," says he. "Well, I don't remember you," says I. "That's very odd," says the gen'l'm'n. "Very," says I. "You must have a bad mem'ry," says the gen'l'm'n. "Well, I isn't very prime on recollectin'," says I. Then he grows more confidential and says, "It's a very narrer channel here for a Spanish big 'un to get through?" "It's rather narrer," says I. "Nasty bit," says he, "and more especialer if suthin' should upset and get stuck in the mud, what couldn't be dug up less nor a fortnight or so, till this ship's gone off." Then he changes the public mind: "Very nasty suthwation," says I. "Well," says the gen'l'm'n, "you're a very good bargeman as can do what he likes with his own barge." "It's very kind o' you," says I, conceain' suthin' as he handed over to me. "Good arternoon," says the gen'l'm'n. "Good arternoon," says I. And you wouldn't b'lieve, p'raps, but next mornin' afore daybreak a barge was upset on that very spot as the gen'l'm'n pinted out.

BISHOP CUMMINS'S MOVEMENT.

The Sudden Closing of the Pulpit of Grace Church, West Farms.

Much to the surprise of the congregation of Grace Church, West Farms, a stranger occupied the pulpit last Sunday, and rumor soon offered many explanations of the absence of the rector, the Rev. Wm. V. Feltwell. The facts soon came to light. Among the attentive listeners to Bishop Cummins's discourse in Hall recently was the Rev. Wm. V. Feltwell of Grace Church, West Farms. He signed the articles of faith upon which the new Reformed Episcopal Church is founded.

As soon as it became known to certain members of Mr. Feltwell's vestry that he had taken part in what they called the "Cummins secession movement," steps were taken for a vestry meeting to prevent the rector from again officiating in his parish. The keys of the church were obtained from the sexton, and its doors locked against the man who for years had preached the word from its pulpit.

Then Mr. Feltwell presented himself at the vestry meeting and proclaimed the doctrines of the new reformation.

But the question had been already determined against him. The vestry refused to join him. The only alternative left to Mr. Feltwell was to resign, and this he did, although the position afforded him the only means of sustenance for himself and family. Instantly a motion to accept the resignation was carried. Hence the absence of the Rev. William V. Feltwell from the pulpit of Grace Church, West Farms, on Sunday. A new parish is to be formed.

Court Calendar This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—Nos. 16, 37, 46, 47, 56, 64, 75, 79, 84, 89, 90, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 105, 107, 108, 116, 117, 119, 118, 119, 140, 141, 142, 149, 150, 152, 153, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 136, 140, 141, 142, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 159, 160. (all. No. 182.

SPECIAL TERM—Demurrer, No. 32. Law and facts, Nos. 59, 103, 161, 186, 84, 106, 188, 189, 207, 208, 58, 107, 109, 136, 138, 196, 197, 204, 215, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219.

CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Equitable Term—Nos. 1904, 571, 1769, 1195, 487, 557, 1076, 1079, 305, 987, 1, 1983, 975, 463, 905, 493, 991, 1000, 971, 1053. Part 11—Nos. 442, 498, 867, 928, 1356, 1392, 1670, 1683, 1681, 1684, 1786, 1788, 1690, 1696, 1730, 1740, 1741, 1772, 1776, 1785.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part 1.—Case on. Part II.—No. 716, 464, 586, 772, 692, 696, 1254, 1255, 780, 458, 812, 814, 816, 918, 48.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—Nos. 31, 22, 24, 58, 2, 9, 18, 36, 40, 41, 42, 44.

TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Nos. 2039, 2148, 612, 613, 857, 1617, 2, 2, 2