THE GREAT HYDE ESTATE.

A VAST FORTUNE THAT VANISHED HEN THE HEIRS APPROACHED.

The Last of Many Bright Breams of Wealth Long Cherished by Claimants Throughout the Country-No fuch Estate in Existence How the Search was Conducted-Efforts to Recover Other Mythical Accumulations of

For years past it has been asserted and elleved that there was in England a sum of \$350,000,000, which belonged to and could be and Hyde. It was also asserted that advertisements had repeatedly appeared in the Eng-than newspapers calling upon the heirs of Hyde to come forward and claim this money. It was further stated that the money had been invested in annuities, that the annuity lists had been published by authority, and also that the " lists of unclaimed money in the Bank of England d the Chancery" had been frequently published, and that the name of Hyde always ap-

peared in them.

The heirs to this vast estate or fund were supposed to be principally in America. So con-winced were they of the existence of this fund that several associations composed of the de-scendants of Hyde have been formed, and have sent delegates to England to make investigations and to institute the proceedings necessary to recover it. Among these the association in the city of New York has been the foremost, and once sent ex-Gov. Army of New Mexico to

London for that purpose.

Last summer the John Hyde Association of Hamilton County, Ohio, sent the Hon, Thomas A. Logan of Cincinnati to England. It is from the report to the body just named of Mr. Lo-gan's exhaustive researches into the Hyde case that the following resume is made. The Ohio heirs based their descent and claims on the supposed fact that there were four brothers— William, John, Joshua, and Humphrey Hyde to left England a century ago and settled in the East Indice. One of them returned and ook his sister Mary back with him. A few years later the brothers, after accumulating a tune, died within a short time of each other Mary Hyde deposited the estate, which consted of about £60,000 in East India bonds, in the Bank of England. She died intestate, and no heirs appearing, the money has ever since remained there.

Other parties in interest had other therete.

no heirs appearing the money has ever since remained there.

Other parties in interest had other theories as to the fund.

Ex-Gov. Arny, on his return from London, was interviewed by reporters. Of the fund, he is reported to have said:

"Having been refused information at the hands of the Hank of England, I proceeded to examine the report of the Accountant-General and Paymaster-General of the Court of Chancery.

and raymaster-treasural of the Court of Chan-oery.

"At this source of information I found that up to the year 1876 receipts had been given for funds belonging to the Hyde estats for \$90,-900,000. There had been paid out, at one time or another, about £19,000,000 or £20,000,000 in round flurres, leaving a balance unclaimed of £70,000,000, or \$350,000,000.

"As near as I can find, and I have searched records of seven branches of the Chancery Court, working sometimes eighteen hours a day, and keeping at it every day for fire weeks, there is £43,000,000 invested in three per cent.

day, and keeping at it every day for five weeks, there is £43,000,000 invested in three per cent, securities. To give exact figures from my memoranda, the several sume are £46,678,023 in three per cent, annutities, £7,642,482 in new three per cent, annutities, £5,612,742 is invested in reduced three per cent, securities, and of cash there is £4,920,151. The rest, semewhere in the neighborhood of £1,000,000, is distributed in various investments, such as East India stocks, Metropolitan consols, and dock companies."

in various investments, such as kast india stocks. Metropolitan comsols, and dock companies."

The New York Hyde Association claims to have a correct copy of the English Statute of Limitations, according to which any person, without any restriction or qualification whatever, might bring an action at any time before Dec. 1, 1850. As the time was drawing so near a close strenuous efforts were made by the claimants to make good their pedigrae, and to substantiate their rights within the specified time. The New York association sent last summer as their representatives Messrs. H. F. Knowles and J. Aspinwall. The Halifat, N. S., association and that of Annapolis, Md., were reported to have sent representatives, but on his arrival is London in August, 1880. Mr. Logan found only the New York lawyers. Mr. Logan found only the New York lawyers and pedigroes of 162 members of the Ohio association who traced their descent duly from John Hyde of Hopewell, N. J., familiarly known as Jersey John. He was said to have been bern in England, Oct. 7, 1705. He was a cloth-deesser and wheelwright by occupation, and came to America in 1734, married Elizabeth Runyan at Hunterdon, N. J., and died there April 11, 1795, there having been eleven children in the New York lawyers were utterly without any authenticated history of the Hyde family. They had no verified data concerning the identity or embarkation of their progenitor, and nothing but some traditions and congectures upon which to begin their search. They were not sure of any pedigree beyond the American line, and did not even claim through the same ancester. Mr. Knowles cialmed t

American line, and did not even claim through the same ancestor. Mr. Knowles ciaimed through William Hyde of Norwich, Conn., and Mr. Aspinwall ciaimed through John Hyde of Oyster Bay, familiarly known as "Oyster John." William Hyde of Norwich, Conn., was born about the year 1600, in Engiand. He was supposed to have sailed from there about 1633, with the live of the property of the connection with any fund or estate as held in Norwich to his living heirs the claim was unbooken, but as to his dentity in England, or connection with any fund or estate as held in Norwich to his living heirs the claim was unbooken, but as to his dentity in England, or connection with any fund or estate as held in Norwich to have been born in England, to have lived in Worcester, and to have obeen born in England, to have lived in Worcester, and to have obeen born in England, to have lived in Worcester, and to have obeen born in England, to have lived in Worcester, and to have obeen born in England, to have lived in Worcester, and to have obeen born in England. The connection whether concerning him on the part of his representative.

John Hyde of Oyster Bay was thought to have been born in England to have lived in Worcester, and to have obeen born in England to have lived in Worcester, and to have obeen born in the part of his representative.

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The connection of the property of the sail of the sail of the presentative of the sail of the presentative of the sail of the sa

to proceed, inasmuch as the rule requires that the same of the book wanted shill be stated, and size of the book wanted shill be stated, and size of the book wanted shill be stated, and off a manuscript, its press mark allowed to the form of a ticket. In the state of the control of particularity is observed. No copies by strangers are allowed to be mark. The name, date, death, &c., are all to be distinctly stated, and then an official copy of the record will be furnished if ordered. When these cannot be given, a rambling search is all in vain. As these very names, dates, births, dooths, and other official copy of the very thinks I was blindly endeavoring to ascertain, it will be conceived at once how difficult was my task. No information of any sorther very thinks. No information of any sorther is vointed and officer interrogatory permistently repeated, and the response is as pointed and brief and complete records of titles, &c., there as here. All the very ancient documents are in citizer Latin, Norman Frauch, black letter, and often such a mixture as to be quite incomprehensible at first to one unused to reading them, and most of them are so obscured by age as to require much times and particular to the more such completes colone. I condition the more such completes colone. I condition them, and most of them are so obscured by age as to require much times and particular which my colleagues and myself had agreed upon. The subjects would run together, and for days at a time I would be driven lasek and forth from one topic to another, in the hope of obtaining the particular persons of that name almost the particular was endinged to be heirs, and how and in which my colleagues and myself had agreed upon. The subjects would run together, and for days at a time! would be driven lasek and forth from one topic to another, in the hope of obtaining the particular was endinged to be heirs, and how and in which any obtained by the particular was well known and particular was endinged by the particular to a continue of th

every desire to sid me. If I had not pledged myself to make a personal examination, I would have accepted their statements and immediately returned. But I felt that I must go on, and would have been giad to have received from them any affirmative suggestions as to the early Hyde genealogy. They could give me none. They could not give me any actual starting point in genealogy, for they had had none for themselves. They had not been furnished with the pedigrees of the applicants beyond the present generalion, or with names, family histories, &c., and hence could not give me any data by which I could review their work or begin my own. All they know was that there was no such fund. After these interviews I caused to ask for further surgestions from any one. I saw that I must depend on my own exertions.

"The whole field was untrodden. I found it

ertions.

"The whole field was untrodden. I found it a labyrinth which I was compelled to explore in darkness and ignorance, without a compass, and with obstructions and confusion on every side. I did explore it nevertheless, and now that I have done so I am rolustantly and regretiuily forced to admit that all they told me was entirely correct, and that my search was unreadily a attention of the search was unreadily and the search was unreadily a strong or the search was unreadily as the search

ing of the Connecty for the Hydes, and it will be asked from what source the information was obtained.

There are several persons in London who publish books relative to unclaimed money, next of kin, &c. Foremost among these is Edward Preston, and it would seem that from his books are copied, almost literally, the figures which Gov. Army has given to the newspapers which Gov. Army has given to the newspapers estate in these figures. They occur in a chapter which is simply devoted by the history of the Accountant-General's office and to the amount of funds under his control, as the custodian of all the funds which are in literation from any cause whatever. Mr. Logan says: Nor are the same recticed by Mr. Preston composed of funds belonging to the life estate, as stated by Gov. Army, nor are life sum which set in the life of the first of th

the present members have searched all the parish records, collected all thereasily issued and scraps of bistory, and surployed solicitors to aid them. but so far without success. They have now offered rewries in the newspapers for a certificate of the parish of the grand-father, and for any other reliable in formation, of this family there has son in Australia and another in Canada, and there is a two wont to America, but they knew nothing strain as to it. There is also a James Hyde at Lawrence Hill. Bristol, who has a son william in India. Like the others, they have heard of the promised fortune, and Gov. Army's william believes if to be still remaining in India. and is engaged in America, they have heard of the promised fortune, and Gov. Army's william believes if to be still remaining in India. and is engaged in assarch for it there. He too, is conflicted that he will obtain it. The son will a measure of the there is a search for it there. He too, is conflicted that he will obtain it. The son led his Statute of Limitation in force, who is in Australia, is conflicted that he sens find it there in Australia, is conflicted that he will obtain it. The son led his Statute of Limitation in force, who is in Australia, is conflicted that he sens find it there in Australia, is conflicted that he will obtain it. The son led his Statute of Limitation in force, who is in Australia, is conflicted that he course of the part of the proceeding shall be brought to recover the paraonal estate of any share of to any person dying intestate, So that, see had there been a Hyde found with about fact in the proceeding shall be brought to recover the paraonal estate or any share of to any person dying intestate, So that we will be seen to be a seen that there want of heirs both had been taken by the Crown upon esched. This supposition proved to be as compistely without fountation as the fund will be made in the limitation of Hamilton County, only will bring bitter disappointment to hundreds in the United Hydes to remote ages, Mr. Lo

Vermont. Ballard is famous for "sticking by his clients as long as life lasts," and many predict that he may yet save Hayden from the gal-lows. Edwin C. Hayden was convicted on Nov. 15, 1878, two years after his arrest, for the murder of his wife, near Dorby Line, Vt. He is a murder of Albert White, near Windsor; John P. Phair, for the murder of Anna Friere, in

side. I did explore it, nevertheless, and now it that have done so I am reluctantly and regretically forced to admit that all they told me was an entirely correct, and that my search was unstantively correct and that the middle of the most trying circumstances. I have thortought the most trying circumstances. I have the most trying circumstances. I have thortought the most trying circumstances. I have the most trying circumstances. I

The next bid was \$1 for a bundle which, to the disgust of the purchaser of the eggs, contained half a dozen shirts, worth \$9. A package marked "\$13, C. O. D.," brought \$2.50, and contained a sample porous plaster. A crash of giass and a small of medicine followed, amid great hughter, a \$2 parchase of a package resembling jewelry. Sevently-five cents was paid for a patent cow milker, "I don't own a cow," said the purchaser, "but I'll tell my wife it's a new style of clothesuin, and she won't know the difference." The general opinion was that the "mixer" would be more useful for laundry than for dairy purposes. As a trunk was stood on end a fearful racket was created inside. Everbody scrambled back as if fearing an infernal machins. The trunk brought 75 conts, and the loois inside proved worth considerably more than that sum. Eighteen good dictionaries were secured for 25 conts. A trunk marked C. O. D. \$10.50, brought \$1, but the purchaser refused to tell what was inside. A financial-tooking package was sold ont of the money order department for \$2.05, which, on investigation, was found to contain patent medicine, which the burchaser was afraid to use externally or internally. One man bought \$30 worth of stuff which he said he should not open till New Year's morning.

Peast Day Services in \$4. Stephen's.

THE CATHOLIC COLONISTS. INSHOP TRELAND'S EXPLANATION OF

THE ALLEGED SUFFERING.

earing that Any Widespread Bestligtles

The overcrowded and impoverlahed condition of Irishmen in parts of Ireland and in the larger cities of the United States attracted the attention of Bishop Grace and his condittor, Bishop Ireland, of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Pan), some years ago. They believed that good would be done by transferring as many of these Irishmen and their families as were desirous of making the change to the truitful prairie land of Minnesota, and colonizing them there. Bishop Ireland took the more active part in the work of colonization, and the colonies of Graceville, Minecia, Adrian, and sevsuit. The apparent prosperity of some of these colonies encouraged all to greater efforts. Bishop Spalding of Peoria cooperated, and the Irish Catholic Colonization Society was formed. A few prominent Catholic gentlemen of this movement mainly through Bishops Ireland and Spalding at a public meeting held in the Cooper Institute two years ago. The society's work, how over, in the main has been distinct from the special work of Bishops Ireland and Grace in

and means mostly to the establishment of colonies in Nebrasks.

Distressing accounts have been circulated of the condition of the colonists at Connemara, near Morris, Big Stone County, the most renear Morris. Big Stone County, the most re-cently founded settlement of the group estab-lished by Bishops Ireland and Grace. The Board of Trade of Morris appointed Henry Hutchins, a Justice of the Peace in Morris, to make an investigation. The truth of his report as to the sufferings of the colonists was ques-tioned in some quarters. Then Bishop Ireland requested L. B. Hodges and Dillon O'Brien of St. Paul to Investigate. Mr. Hodges, on his re-turn to St. Paul, made a report before the Cham-ber of Commerce. He referred frequently to a memorandum book, in which he said he had written notes of what he saw in the distressed colony.

Minnesots. The society, though it has con-tributed a number of families to the Bishops'

colonies in Minnesota, has devoted its attention

which the decimal of the minutes and the doped with the second of the minutes of

frozen in the cars. The sound ones only wore delivered to the Connemara, who lest them freeze after they had received them.

"I was all the time wall aware of the supplies at the disposal of the setters, and I was aware, too, of the large sums of mency belian sent to them by their children, with which they were making purchases at the stores. I am not afraid to say that the bors and girls, some ninety of them who have been working in St. Paul and olsewhere in Minnenota, have sent home to their parents in Big Stone County from \$1,500 to \$2,000. The appearance of misary in the shantles, the complaints of the immines, could not alarm me, as I know too well the labits of the scopie. With all these facis fixed in my mind, I claim to-day that I was fully justified in denying, through the St. Paul and Chicago papears, the statements made to the public by Mr. Hutchina and his friends.

"Ido not, however, accuse Mr. Hutchina and the Board of Trade of Morris of wilful misrepars, the statements made to the public by Mr. Hutchina and his friends.

"Ido not, however, accuse Mr. Hutchina and the Board of Trade of Morris of wilful misrepars, the statements made to the public by Mr. Hutchina and his friends.

"To one has a people.

"No uneastices is to be felt as to the future more for them than my judgment will allow me, but compelled to do so to avoid outceles and lavestigntions.

Father Kelly, the agent of the Itlesh Cathelic Colonization Society in this city, is tempovarily an inmate of the recovery of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church is Ninta awonue.

"The mistoriume of this whole affair of the Connemara colony," he said, "is attributable to the character of the colonists. They were chosen from the pumper distribute fermants. About a year ago, when a great distress prevailed in Connemara, Father Nugent, chaplain to the Liverpool jail, and editor of the Liverpool Catholic Papea, who has aided Blishop I reland zealously, went there to distribute relief. When he took his departure he authorized sween magnified by persons

AN OBSERVER'S FIRWS.

tion Into One of these Colonies. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The solution to the agrarian troubles that have been convulsing Ireland and threaten to apread into other countries is found in an organization incorporated under the laws of Illinois the 26th of May, 1879, entitled "The Irish Catholic Colenization Society." It is doing a missionary work of the highest importance to this country mining and manufacturing districts. The priests are the leaders in the emigrant movement, and the Catholic Church the nucleus of every colony.

The organization has a capital stock of \$100.

000, and among its directors such respected names as Bishop Irotand of St. Paul and Bishop O'Connor of Omaha. It has branches, headed by prominent priests in all the leading cities of this country, not to mention England and Ireland. Upward of 2.500 letters were received by the Secretary last year applying for information. In Greeley County (Nebraska) alone fuere were sold to actual settlers in that colony 10,000 acres during the last year, and in this year's report by the Secretary it is stated that '150 families were located in and adjacent to the colony, and the utmost satisfaction existed at the encouraging prospect for the season."

There are now probably 50,000 Catholics in Nebraska. About 10,000 of these may be calted independent settlers. The rest are in colonies. They have come out for the most part penniless, looking to the organizations for support and advice. Each colonist has received 160 acres at least, and by the end of four or five years has been able to pay off all debts and es-tablish himself and family in a comfortable home with the associations that are dear to a

seres at least, and by the end of four or five years has been able to pay off all debts and establish himself and family in a comfortable home with the associations that are dear to a Catholic—his priest within ready call, and all his neighbors of his own faith.

These colonies represent about twenty-five of the best counties of Nebraska. In Dakota County there are 200 families in flourishing condition. Equally favorable reports are made by Bishop O'Counor from the counties of Dixon, Holt, Boone, Platte, Buffalo, Baker, Seward, Sarpy, Lancaster, Pawnes, and a few others. These colonies number from 30 to 200 families an inceed.

It is curious to notice that the Bohemian colonies are numerically stronger than the Irish though not as numerously distributed. There are besides German, French, and Polish Catholic colonies. The Poles number 450 families, while the numbers of the two others are comparatively insignificant. An experiment in coloperation is making this year in Wheeler County by colonists from East Boston. So far their work is successful, but it is yet too early to judge of the result of this system among them.

There are many Catholic colonies in the other States, notably Kansas and Minnesota; but I select Nobraska for an illustration of what can be done in agriculture, because it is here that the Irish Catholic Colonization Society made its first experiment, and where in little more than a year they have made an almost complete revolution in the agricultural and political face of some of the counties. Movements of population take piace so rapidly out West that we require an annual history of those Western States in order to recognize our contry from year to year. It seemed to me only year they have made and almost complete revolution in the agricultural and political face of some of the counties. Movements of population take piace so rapidly out western States in order to recognize our contry from year to year. It seemed to me only year have added 2,000,000, and there are now 5,000,000 acres under the p

PEPERSON PERSON tor cast to thilling a good sod house, with windows, 100 or 100 feet to the control of the contr Total You have got now your necessaries. Let us turn to the cultivation of the farm: I yake of oxen I wagon, \$75, I breaking plough, \$22

Total

Now, then, the emigrant breaks 50 acres of land
the first year (we suppose that he cose on to his
land early in the season and plants 60 acres in
wheat at 12, bush per arre, costing 75c, per
hush
2 acres corn and 1 acres potations, cost if do not
recken labor in the cost) recken labor in the cost.

Then, at the end of the senson's labor, we add in the final expenses:

larvesting and binding 40 acres of wheat, at 50 00 less of the sensor of

Total 57:000

The first year finds the farmer's outlay still in excess of his yield by \$200, but be it remembered he mashis farm paid for and enhanced in value, his team and home his own, and the whole free from datt.

Next year he buts thirty more acres under

cultivation, making now eighty screa. His yoke of oxen are not sufficient, so be trades them for a team of horses, and pays the difference of \$150. At the opening of the next spring, his ac-Betance in excess of yield.
Difference between cattle and horses.
On bush, of seed wheat, to plant 50 seres.
So seres of corn, at 1 bush, to every 10 acres.
9 acres of oats, at 25 bush, per acre, at 30c.
1 acre polates.

Total

Cost of harvesting and binding 50 acres
of wheat at \$1.25 per acre.

Soz 25

Acres of ont, at \$1.25

Streeting and staking as above, by 62
Streeting and staking as above, by 62-Shocking and stacking as above, by cx-chancing labor.

Threshine the ricki of 50 acres, averag-ing 20 bits, per sore, 1,000 bits, at 4c per bits.

40 00 9 acres of cents, averaging 50 bits, per 9 acres of cents, averaging 50 bits, per Ostlay..... VALUE OF THE TIMES OF 50 ACRES. 50 acres of wheat, averaging 20 bush, per acre, 10 000 bush, at 75c, per bush, per acre, at 25c, per bush, per acre, at 25c, per bush, per acre, at 25c, per bush, average 50 bush, per acre, at 25c, per acre, at 25c, per acre, at 25c, per bush, average 50 bush, per acre, at 25c, per bush, average 50 bush, per acre, at 25c, per bush, average 50 bush, per acre, at 25c, per bush, average 50 bush, per acre, at 25c, per bush, per acre, at 25c, per acre, at 25c, per bush, per acre 300.00 135 00 sore potatoes, average 230 bush., at 40c. per

MR. PARNELL AS A FOX HUNTER.

mented by Lord Waterford.

"I say, Parnell," said Mr. Richard Power, M. P. on Monday night, in the Imperial Hotel. Waterford, "what do you say to a run with the Curraghmers to-morrow? If you see your way to a day over country, the best hunter at Pembrokestown is at your disposal."

"Egad, Power, a capital idea, and you are texen at your word. I shall hunt with the Curraghmers to-morrow."

And so if was arranged that the grainnt leader of the Irish party should meet the nobility and landed ariskocrany of the country, and the great and the same of the worling that it is businessed in the wall that the evening that it is businessed in the wall that the evening that it is businessed in the wall of the country, and the great was fixed for Ballinamona cover, the hour II o'clock. From 10 to 10% large numbers flocked around the Imperial Hotel stops to see the gailant Irish leader in hunting uniform, as It was runored he would don the red coat; but some disappointment was occasioned when, at 10% o'clock, he appeared accompanied by the senior city member of all leaness, and the world don the red coat; but some disappointment was occasioned when, at 10% o'clock, he appeared accompanied by the senior city member of all leaness, and the first header in hunting uniform, as I was runored he would don the red coat; but some disappointment was occasioned when, at 10% o'clock, he appeared accompanied by the senior city member of all closes, and the first header in the city of the member of all closes and the leaness of the world and and a cangle of seconds both were mounted, and amid a ringing cheer, they started for Ballinamona a run of the part in the chase. Along the road from Poleocry to Ballinamona he was greated at aimost overy hundred yards with saintations of well-companies and the field in the chase. Along the road from Poleocry to Ballinamona he was greated at aimost overy hundred yards with saintations of well-companies of the part in the chase. Along the road from Poleocry to Ballinamona he was greated at aimost overy hundred wall the control

Departure of Lopers from California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The steamship Belgic, which sailed for

Departure of Lepers from California.

The steamship Belgle, which sailed for China this afternoon, is carrying fourteen Chinese lepers back to their native land. Everything connected with the shipment was managed with the utmost secrecy. It was determined three weeks ago to rid San Francisco of Chinese lepers, and Supervisors Statson and Taylor underbook to carry out the determination. F. A. Bee, Consul of the Chinese empire in San Francisco, it is reported, had a therough search made of the Chinese quarters to discover if there were any lepers in the city other than those in the hospital. He succeeded in discovering one more. The whole number thus to be provided with passage was fourteen. It was then arranged that the leprous procession should march aboard the steamship just a minute or two before the time of the vessel's departure, so as to avoid any possibility of preventing the shipment by the friends or relatives of the lopers through habeas corous write or other processes of law which they might invoke, and this programme was carried out to the letter.

This morning Supervisor Stetson telegraphed to Dr. Foye to have the lepers at the company's dook promptly at 2 o'clock, and the Doctor responded that he would be there to the second. Three covered wagons, each escorted by a policeman, were socured. Two wagons, one containing six and the other live leprous passengers, drove to the dock at the appointed time. Before their arrival all the regular passengers of the first class and steerage had gone aboard, and were chatting with each other and with friends who had assembled to bid them good-by.

It appears, however, that the Chinese who had gathered around the dock to see their friends leave got a little linking of what was going on before the main body of lepers came in sight. This hint they obtained because it happoned to be creatly excited. They chaltered furiously enough, and rushed around as though they intended to bear the wagons, one consider the main bedy and the provided with a greater horder the spec

GREETING TO THE BRETHREN

THE PAN-PRESETTERIAN COUNCILL

ADDRESS TO THE CHURCHES. To be Bond To-day in the Paints of Nesiring Every Presbyterian Church in the World, and in Every Tongue in which Presby-terian Service is Anywhere Conducted.

To Ministern, Alders, Officeboarers, and Monders of Presbyterina Churches: Grace he seem you, and peace from Golf our Fallet and from the Earth Jenus Christ. DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN: At the close of our sessions it seems good to us to send a letter of cordini greating to the churches which

letter of cordini greeting to the churches which are represented in our Alliance.

We ask you to rejoice with us in the tokens of divine favor which the Council has so largely received during this, its second meeting. The kindness of our honored friends in Philadelphia in the preparations made for our reception, in every arrangement for the transmetter of our business, in the hospitalities so generously conceded, has left an ineffectable impression on our hearts. You will join us in the expression of our warmest thanks to all who, at oxpression of our warmest traines to an who, at so much cost of time and means, have provided both for our work and our comfort far be-yond our utmost expectation. The marked in-terest taken in our proceedings, as evidenced by the crowds which have listened with earnest attention to the papers and discussions, was most gratifying and encouraging. We have pleasure in certifying that our deliberations have been characterized by a harmony never proken; that, while on many points difference of opinion have been manifested, charity and importance to all our churches have been freely and fully considered, and the interchanges of thought on these subjects have been both welcome and profitable. Let us say, further, that

come and provination. Let us say, further, that the sonosures of breather from many inade, deworks of God, has proved the essential unity of reformed Circitarendom, and foreshed works of God, has proved the essential unity of reformed Circitarendom, and foreshed the multitude which no man can number of all nations and the content of t