Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY.....MAY 18, 1878.

National Finance.

The news of the disposal of the whole fifty millions of four-and-a-half-per-cents and the advance in the price of those bonds is most encouraging. Now is the time when immediate action of Congress is critically important. A prompt disposal of the resumption bill at this time would be invaluable in its effects upon the national welfare. Waste of precious moments at a period like this in following the Jack o' Lantern of southern frauds is a folly that must be grievous to the nation.

Resumption may now take place with entire safety and with benefit to all interests. Senator MATTHEWS on Thursday avowed his willingness to pass the resumption act with the amendments, provided it is understood that the greenbacks redeemed with coin by the Treasury may be reissued. As he no doubt represents the views of the greenbackers, there should be a compromise on this point. This is what Secretary SHERMAN wants. Leave it to the Administration to reissue these greenbacks if they are needed in the public business. No harm can follow. If the Government should not need them to make payments there is no way for them to get afloat. People forget that no matter how much paper money there may be in the custody of Government it cannot get afloat unless—first, the Government needs it to pay its own debts; or second, the people have wherewithal to buy it. There are no bears in these woods. There is not a particle of danger in holding greenbacks liable to utterance, provided the ways of uttering them are open and consistent with the laws, and provided they are demanded by the wants of Government and people.

We do know that the welfare of the land demands an early disposition of the subject. When it is disposed of we hope it will be disposed of properly; but certainly it cannot be disposed of at all until Congress cuts loose from folly and goes to work.

We want to see resumption determined upon at once, coupled with authority to make a liberal use of greenbacks if it be necessary.

The bankrupt act should be repealed, and Congress should establish a uniform rate of interest upon money for the Union. The business of the land demands these things.

Let us have peace and a restoration of confidence and order, together with occupation for the people, and all things will shape themselves as systematically as the chrystalizations under the laws of nature.

But Congress—Congress must foster good dispositions, that are reciprocal with the sections and centred upon the grand object of promoting the public welfare.

A Repudiating Congressman.

What would such a representative do in Congress? What business would he have there? He could do nothing. There would be no use for him there, save that he could be pointed out as a representative of southern dishonesty—as a man who had been sent to represent the faithlessness of men who, having borrowed money to build public works, now refused to pay it back to its owners, notwithstanding that the borrowers still have the public works and derive all the benefits from them. How many intelligent and right-thinking men in Virginia would be willing to live in a country that would be brought to this humiliation? Is there one? If there is, he is mentally or morally disordered.

And yet there are "forcible readjusters" in Virginia who have declared their determination to agitate for electing men of their own stripe to Congress. What are they but repudiators? JOHN LETCHER said forcible readjustment was an absurdity, and he said what was strictly true. Equally true was that other opinion, that forcible adjustment was a fraud and repudiation highway robbery.

We do not know just now whether the forcible readjusters will drive their agitation into the congressional canvass or not. If they do, these are matters the people must consider. Let each voter ask himself if he can possibly profit by such agitation?—can such agitation change the law and the judgment of the highest courts in the land?—and can such agitation abrogate contracts which have been pronounced by courts of final resort to be inviolable?

Answering these questions as best he can, let the voter continue the line of interrogation thus: "What profit, or pleasure, or "pride, would it afford me to have a repudia-"ting representative in Congress—the ob-"ject of the gibes and sneers of all congress-"men, and of all men, foreign and native? "Shall Virginia push into the national Con-"gress the greatest shame that ever befel "her, and thus bring ridicule upon herself "and offend the civilized world? Shall my "native State publish her own disgrace in "this monstrous manner?"

Let the voters consider these things, and then if they choose to vote to disgrace themselves let them. They will live to curse the day that they so voted.

But whatever some people may do, the *people* of Virginia will never so disbonor themselves.

The Tobacco Tax.

There is a pressure upon the business of the country because of the uncertainty about the tobacco tax that is not understood in Congress, or that body would never allow any delay in its deliberations upon the practical questions of the hour. Millions of money and thousands of people are held in suspense waiting for the disposal of the tobacco tax. The embarrassment that is occasioned is not confined to the tobacco interest. It reaches the farmers, who produce not only tobacco, but all necessaries of life. It reaches the mechanic and the follower of every occupation in the community. The complaint against delay of the vital matters of legislation is heard everywhere. Congress should first attend to these things, and then give what time it can spare to expeditions in hunt of knaves that are neither perilous to life nor beneficial to public morality or the national peace.

THE SOUTH BEFORE AND AT THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.—This is the theme of the address delivered by LEIGH ROBINSON, Esq., of Washington, formerly of the Richmond Howitzers, at the annual meeting of the Virginia Division of the Army of Northern Virginia. We are indebted to the secretaries of the Association for a copy of this address, which was published by order of the Division. Mr. ROBINSON did himself great credit in this address.

We are indebted to Mr. J. D. HUSBY, of the "Virginia Nursery," for a copy of the proceedings of the American Pomological Society, at their session in Baltimore in 1877.

We are indebted to Hon. Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, and Hon. Mr. CHALMERS, of Mississippi, for favors.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We have received a copy of the pamphlet giving a list of the officers, rules, regulations, and schedule of premiums for the Fair of 1878, commencing Tuesday, October 29. The regulations and rules have been thoroughly examined by the Executive Committee, and are about as nearly perfect as such things can be. We published recently Colonel KNIGHT's (the secretary) brief and comprehensive letter to the farmers and members of the Society. It appeared in the several editions of the *Dispatch*. We hope this letter has been generally read. It is excellent.

In most of the copies sent to us of the Old-Blandford-Church poem, the word "zephyr" was incorrectly printed or written "zephyrs." We corrected the error; but for some reason the Petersburg *Post* in copying the poem from our columns restores the mistake. Here are the lines:

The sun which shone upon their paths
Now gilds their lonely graves;
The zephyrs which once fann'd their brows
The grass above them waves.

The meaning is that the sun gilds the graves and the zephyr waves the grass. So "zephyrs" as above is wrong. *Appleton's Journal* has the right word. But all the copies on the back of the hotel advertisement have it "zephyrs." Now, GLASS, this notice ought to bring you a job of card-printing.

THE HOMESTEAD.—We do not wish to continue to discuss this question in our columns either editorially or otherwise. The Court of Appeals has rendered all discussion of it unnecessary.

If "One Who Knows" will send us his name we will publish his letter.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—We have from Messrs. WOODHOUSE & PARHAM, agents of the American reprints, the *Westminster* for April, containing its usual variety of leading subjects. Among its articles is one upon the present "convict system" of England. *Westminster* frankly states its views, and confesses that "the infliction of physical pain" is necessary for some criminals. It quotes the report of the Howard Association, which urges the employment of "flogging" to a much greater extent than it is. *Westminster* says:

"We are fully convinced that there is much mawkish sentiment in the minds of the public in regard to the supposed 'hardening effect' of such punishments ["flogging"]. The truth is that a very large proportion of the worst class of criminals can be deterred only by the terror of *physical pain*. They are constantly exposed to the risk of flogging at present for mere prison offences, often committed under strong provocation, and we hear nothing of its hardening effect. They are animals, and must be treated as such. If they are themselves incorrigible, even by such coarse measures, the effect on those at large would be most salutary, and the hardening influence cannot be expected to extend to those who have never yet been subject to this degradation but only fear it."

Current Discussion. A Collection from the Chief English Essays on Questions of the Time. Edited by EDWARD L. BURLINGAME. Volume II. Questions of Belief. New York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

The PUTNAMS are publishing a series under the title of "Current Discussion," of which this volume is a part, and we take it one of the most interesting divisions. It embraces such subjects as "The Soul and Future Life," "The Influence upon Morality of a Decline in Religious Belief," "The Course of Modern Thought," "The Condition and Prospects of the Church of England," "Is Life Worth Living?"

Among the authors quoted are FREDERICK HARRISON, R. H. HATTON, Professor HUXLEY, Lord SELBORNE, JAMES MARTINEAU, Dean of St. Paul's; Lord BLACKFORD, the Duke of Argyll, and THOMAS HUGHES.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

The Art of Sketching from Nature. By THOMAS ROWBOTHAM, author of "The Art of Landscape Painting in Water-Colors," with 27 Illustrations by ROWBOTHAM. Revised by SUSAN N. CARTER, principal of the Woman's Art-School, Cooper Union. New York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

Economic Monograms. New York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

Under the title of "Economic Monograms" the PUTNAMS are publishing a series of pamphlet essays upon various themes of political economy. We have the following of these essays: "Our Revenue System and Civil Service," by ABRAHAM L. EARLE; "France and the United States," comprising papers by PARKE GODWIN and others; "Suffrage in Cities," by SIMON STERNE.

All for sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co

A STEAM-CARRIAGE.—Whilst driving on the Champs Elysees yesterday afternoon we had a view of a very neat vehicle driven by steam, which was being tested on a side street running parallel with the main drive. It moved along steadily over the stone pavement at the rate of about six miles an hour, stopped in an instant, when required, and when it reached the end of the square turned around with all the ease that a carriage and pair of horses could be turned, and requiring hardly as much space. It was very neat and compact, and made no noise, very little smoke coming out of a funnel in the centre of the top, which was not more than ten inches high. The whole vehicle was not more than twelve feet long, and there were seats for about sixteen passengers. It had something of the appearance of a handsome omnibus moving along without horses.—*C. C. Fulton's last Paris letter.*

SAILING ON THE FLYING-MACHINE.—Of Professor Ritchel's wonderful flying-machine his expert young operator, Tuttle, bestrode the seat yesterday and sailed gracefully whither he would through the atmosphere of the Exhibition building, applauded from below by a large crowd of visitors. Up to the roof, down to the floor, over acres of exhibits, around and about, he "flew" as he pleased while operating the hand-cranks and the pedals with apparent ease.—*Philadelphia Times, 16th.*

Alfred Walruth has obtained a verdict for $6,000 damages in the Ohio Supreme Court against the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad for injuries sustained by the falling of an upper berth upon him in a Woodruff sleeping-car.

[This may give a hint to a Richmond clergyman.]

The election for a member of Parliament for Oxford University to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy to the peerage has been in progress two days. The election will last five days. Up to last night the figures stood: Mr. Talbott, representing the Conservatives, 1,902 votes, and Professor Henry J. S. Smith, the Liberal representative, 833. The election is regarded as a test of the feeling of the clergy on the Eastern question.

Mr. Okubo, the Japanese Minister of the Interior, who was assassinated, is said to have been a promoter and defender of all the recent reforms in Japan. Hence he was bitterly hated by the reactionaries.

On Tuesday last a gentleman of color called at a drugstore to buy twenty-five cents' worth of Ethiopium (opium).—*Marion Herald.*

A dispatch to the *Times* from Athens says in Crete the Turks have attacked the Christians near Canea. The fighting continues.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Second Day's Proceedings.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP—SUMMARY OF HIS EPISCOPAL LABORS DURING THE YEAR—"THAT LASCIVIOUS MODE OF ROUND-DANCING"; VIEWS OF BISHOP JOHNS, AND HIS LANGUAGE ADOPTED BY BISHOP WHITTLE—THE QUESTION OF FORMING A NEW DIOCESE—WHAT THE BISHOP THINKS ON THE SUBJECT OF AN ASSISTANT—VARIOUS REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—FREDERICKSBURG SELECTED AS THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING—THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA TO THE GENERAL CHURCH—DIOCESAN MISSIONS, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, May 16, 1878.

The Council resumed its deliberations at 9 o'clock this morning. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Packard, of the Theological Seminary.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP.

Bishop Whittle next read his annual address. After giving, as required by canon, a detailed account of the service performed by him during the year, the Bishop gives the following persons who have been received as postulants for Holy Orders since last Council: Edward S. Gregory, H. M. Parker, L. R. Combs, John Moncure, Thos. J. Jackson, John A. Crockett, Theophilus S. Altriend, A. S. Lloyd, Thomas L. Cole, Duncan McCulloh, W. S. Campbell, J. S. Shackelford, M. T. Turner, Douglass Hooff, S. Gordon Fry, J. Yates Downman. Candidates for Deacons' Orders: R. A. Payne and John H. M. Pollard (colored). Candidates for Priests' Orders: Rev. Messrs. J. R. Winchester, P. M. Boyden, N. P. Dame, Edwin A. Penick, O. S. Bunting, William W. Walker, A. Y. Hundley, and Messrs. F. D. Lee, B. T. Turner, G. W. Dame, A. P. Gray, Curtis Grubb, W. B. Lee, Frank Page, S. S. Ware, C. B. Bryan, E. B. Pace, Robert B. Claiborne, Edward S. Gregory, E. H. Wellman, A. S. Lloyd, and Thomas W. Cain (colored).

Persons who have been ordained deacons, with their fields of labor: In the Seminary chapel, 29th June, 1877—P. M. Boyden, Goochland county; O. S. Bunting, assistant, Danville; N. P. Dame, Montgomery county; E. H. Hale, Pocahontas county, West Va.; E. A. Penick, Princess Anne county; W. W. Walker, Fairfax and Prince William counties; J. R. Winchester, assistant, St. James, Richmond; I. K. Yokoyama, Japan.

The following deacons were ordained priests: Revs. R. S. Barrett, W. S. Jeves, R. D. Roller, F. Stringfellow, J. K. Mason, Thomas Spencer, George S. Gibbs, J. J. Gravatt, R. F. Jackson, Jr., A. Ware, John McNabb, C. C. Randolph, F. A. Meade, J. J. Lloyd, H. L. Derby.

Letters dismissory given: Rev. R. F. Jackson, Jr., and E. H. Ingle to Georgia; C. R. Page, C. C. Randolph, J. J. Sams, and Ed. W. Wroth to Maryland; I. K. Yokoyama to Japan; Arthur S. Johns to Delaware; James G. Minnigerode and T. A. Tidball to Kentucky; Charles Morris to Alabama.

Letters dismissory received: Revs. C. R. Page, from Kentucky; William Munford, Louisiana; Henry Wall, D. D., and Edward Wall, Huron, Canada; W. E. Webb, Ohio; and J. G. Armstrong, West Virginia.

CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE DIED.

The following clergymen have died during the past year: Rev. Charles D. Walker, rector of Lexington parish, Amherst county, September 23, 1877, after a ministry of a little more than two years, in the twenty-ninth year of his age; December 18, 1877, Rev. C. Y. Steptoe, rector of Christ and St. Paul's church, Culpeper county; January 16, 1878, Rev. Charles Mann, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and for forty years rector of Ware church, Gloucester county; February 14, 1878, Rev. George Woodbridge, D. D., the beloved rector of the congregation of the Monumental church, Richmond, for more than forty-five years, in his seventy-fourth year. I will attempt no eulogy of these dear brethren. With those who knew them none is needed. Enough that it can be truly said of each one he was faithful unto death, and we doubt not has received the crown of everlasting life. Thus the young and the old alike are taken away to warn us all that our time also is short.

Rev. J. G. Armstrong has accepted the rectorship of the Monumental church, Richmond.

The Bishop then gives the other changes amongst the clergy and a list of lay readers licensed.

SUMMARY.

Visitations		139
Baptisms—Infant	12	
Adult	7	19
Confirmations—White	1,290	
Colored	28	1,318
Funerals		1
Churches consecrated		9
Lay readers licensed		11
Postulants received		16
Candidates for deacons' orders		2
Candidates for priests' orders		24
Persons ordained deacons		8
Deacons ordained priests		15
Letters dismissory received		6
Letters dismissory given		11
Ministers deceased		4
Received notice of ministers deposed		13

The Bishop states that by the action of the last Council he has been the happy medium of helping to relieve the wants of twenty-one of the very poorly-paid clergy. He then gives an account of his stewardship in this particular.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The sum of $2,000 was placed at his disposal by the last Council for the support of evangelistic services or evangelists, to aid him in the survey of the parishes of the diocese, and promoting religious services in destitute places. In carrying out this resolution, he induced Rev. T. G. Dashiell to devote several weeks of last summer to missionary labors along the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad at points extending from Huntington to Hinton. Rev. J. J. Norwood was also appointed evangelist for the year. He has been faithfully and acceptably laboring, chiefly in vacant parishes and at missionary points, and on the south side of James river from Bristol to Accomac, but I have not been able to find another minister to do either temporary or permanent service.

The Bishop recommends his reappointment.

GREAT NEEDS OF THE CHURCH.

A more honorable support of the parochial clergy and more liberal offerings to the work of missions continue to be the great needs of our Church. It will be seen that an unusually large number of ministers have left the diocese during the past year, the one cause, in the large majority of cases, being the necessity which was laid upon them of providing a maintenance for themselves and their families. Acting by the advice of the Executive Committee of our Diocesan Missionary Society, I have relinquished the aid which has for a number of years been so generously extended to us by the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions. Large contributions must, therefore, be made to our missionary treasury, or the committee cannot continue the work now going on, to say nothing of the impossibility of sending forth laborers into the many new fields which are white for the harvest.

The Bishop earnestly asks continued confidence and aid to the Evangelical Knowledge, the Evangelical Educational, and the American Church Missionary Societies. At no time in the history of the Church has there been so great a necessity for their existence and work as there is now.

DEMORALIZING DISSIPATION—ROUND-DANCING.

In his address to the Council of 1872 my venerated predecessor earnestly warned communicants against the inconsistency of indulging in "a demoralizing dissipation," which he denounced as "that lascivious mode of promiscuous dancing styled the round dance." "This scandal," he said, "is not to be tolerated in the Church of Christ. Let every appeal be made in the way of affectionate remonstrance, judicious teaching, and earnest prayer for the reformation of those led astray, if God peradventure will give them repentance. If all such efforts prove unavailing, and to remove the scandal, and at the same time employ the last expedient for awaking the offender to a sense of his sin and danger, it becomes necessary to resort to the exercise of decided discipline, it must be done." I adopt this language as my own that he, being dead, may yet speak on this important matter. Perhaps his words struck some as being too strong and harsh when they were first uttered who think very differently now, after six years' observation and experience. Certain it is that many of our wisest and best people, ministers and laymen, judging the tree by its fruit, have become alarmed lest the effect of this

DREADFUL EVIL

of round-dancing shall be not only to injure pure and undefiled religion, but even to sap the very foundations of all social virtue and morality. I will not discuss its character and consequences; for while St. Paul wrote to the church in Ephesus that it was a shame even to speak of those things which were done by some *in secret*, I should feel ashamed even to speak as the truth would require of this thing, which is done *openly before all*. I will only say that I trust no man or woman will be presented for confirmation who means to continue to participate in this abomination, and if the ministers of the Church have no authority to discipline communicants as "notorious evil-lovers" who practice it, surely this Council should not fail to clothe them with such authority by canon.

The Bishop then refers to the creation of the Diocese of West Virginia; says that he is opposed to any further division of the diocese as it now exists; does not ask for any relief or assistance in his arduous duties; but so far from objecting to an assistant bishop, in his judgment, it is just what this diocese ought always to have. He leaves it to the Council to do something or nothing in this matter, as they may think best.

AID FOR THE EPISCOPATE.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Fairfax county, it was ordered that so much of the Bishop's address as relates to the Episcopate be referred to a special committee of five. Agreed to.

Subsequently the committee was enlarged, on motion of Mr. Dashiell, and appointed as follows: Rev. Drs. Minnigerode, Barten, Carson, McBryde, Dame, Hullihen, and Messrs. Thomas Moore, J. R. Jones, George B. Harrison, Taylor Berry, and George P. Tayloe.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Dame it was ordered that a committee of three be appointed to audit the Bishop's account for evangelistic work.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Rev. Dr. Packard, from the Standing Committee of the Diocese, reported that since the last annual Council the following persons have been recommended as candidates for holy orders: Thomas J. Packard, Henry M. Parker, William W. Kimball, Mercer P. Logan, William Clark, C. J. Mayo, D. Watson Winn, Arthur S. Lloyd, E. L. Goodwin, J. S. Shackelford, Thomas W. Cain, M. T. Turner. The following for deacons' orders: W. W. Walker, O. S. Bunting, Isaac K. Yokoyama, P. M. Boyden, J. R. Winchester, E. J. Hall, E. A. Penick, N. P. Dame.

The following were recommended for priests' orders: Revs. R. S. Barrett, R. D. Roller, Thomas Spencer, C. C. Randolph, Franklin Stringfellow, G. S. Gibbs, John J. Gravatt, William Strother Jones, J. K. Mason, Albert Ware, John McNabb, R. F. Jackson, Jr., F. A. Meade, J. J. Lloyd, and A. Y. Hundley.

Testimonials were signed in favor of the consecration of Rev. Dr. Eccleston Bishop-elect of West Virginia, Rev. Dr. Peterkin as Bishop-elect of West Virginia, and Rev. Dr. Burgess Bishop-elect of the Diocese of Quincey.

The report was received.

DIOCESAN MISSIONARY REPORT.

Rev. F. M. Baker submitted the report of the Diocesan Missionary Society; which he read, and, on motion, was made the special order for this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The report shows the balance on hand from last year to be	$ 736 42
Receipts for the year ending May, 1878	5,187 01
Making a total at the disposal of the committee	$5,923 43
Appropriations and expenditures	5,567 27
Leaving a balance May, 1878	$356 16

The names of thirty-one clergymen have been on the books of the Society as missionaries laboring within the bounds of the diocese; of this number three have become connected with the Diocese of West Virginia, two have removed from this diocese, and two others have voluntarily withdrawn their names from the list, leaving the present number twenty-four.

The committee recommend a continuation of the pledge system, which has been in operation during the past year. The committee also state that a new edition of the Mission Prayer-Book has been prepared and will be published.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Rev. Churchill J. Gibson, from the Board of Managers of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, submitted a report showing that there is on hand, $1,259.70 for distribution, the total assets, including distributable income, being $25,060.36. The number of churches that have contributed the past year to the fund has been ten, and the amount contributed, $272.73. The Board will meet in Richmond on the 25th instant and there appropriate their annual income.

The report was received and referred to a special committee, referred to in the Bishop's address, to consider property questions, &c., between the Dioceses of Virginia and West Virginia.

NEW PARISH.

Rev. Mr. W. N. Ward presented a petition of Trinity church, Fredericksburg, asking for the formation of a new parish in that city. Referred.

Subsequently Dr. Minnigerode, from the Committee on New Parishes, submitted a report recommending that the proposed new parish be received into the diocese. Adopted.

After Service.

The chair was resumed about 1 o'clock.

Several routine reports were presented and received.

Rev. Dr. Newton presented a report from the Committee on the Contingent Fund, asking that they be continued another year in order to gain further information, &c.; and that in the mean time the assessment be reduced to 75 cents in lieu of $1 per capita for each communicant.

Dr. Hanckel favored the motion to continue the committee, but opposed the reduction in the assessment.

The first part of the report as to continuing the committee, was adopted, and the latter withdrawn by Dr. Newton.

Petitions were received from the counties of Stafford and Pulaski, asking for the establishment of new parishes in those counties.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The report of the trustees of the Theological Seminary, showing that there are 43 students at the Seminary—12 students in the senior class, 4 in the junior, 13 in intermediate, and 14 in the primary—was read.

THE NEXT MEETING.

The secretary read an invitation from St. George's church, Fredericksburg, that the next Council be held in that city; which was accepted. So the next Council will be held in that ancient city.

HISTORY OF THE OLD PARISHES.

Rev. C. J. Gibson submitted the following, which was referred to a special committee:

Resolved, That the Council of this diocese, warmly appreciating the efforts of Rev. Dr. Slaughter to embody in permanent form the histories of the oldest of our parishes, desire to express their sense of the value of his labors and their earnest desire that he should, as far as possible, complete his undertaking to this end; therefore

Resolved, That this Council do hereby appoint the Rev. Dr. Slaughter historiographer of the diocese, with —— salary.

Resolved, That the librarian of the seminary be requested to place in Dr. Slaughter's hands all the old parish registers deposited there by Bishop Meade for safe-keeping, and all other documents which belong to the archives of the diocese.

Resolved, That the historiographer be charged with the further duty of ascertaining, as far as may be, whether the registers of the various parishes are regularly and properly kept, &c.

The Chair appointed Rev. Mr. Kinsolving, Colonel Patton, and Mr. Whittle.

Sundry resolutions offered and referred will be noticed in the subsequent proceedings.

THE EVIL OF INTEMPERANCE.

Mr. W. D. Jordan, of Bedford, submitted the following, which was agreed to with a small dissenting vote:

Resolved, That this Council, in view of the alarming increase of intemperance within as well as without the Christian Church, reaffirms the fourth resolution reported from the committee on the subject of temperance, and adopted by the Council of this Church at the session in 1876, which is in these words: That the laity be earnestly exhorted to consider the evil tendencies to themselves of social drinking, especially in public places, and the consequences resulting to others from the influence of their example.

Resolved, That the clergy of this Church are urged to be more earnest in their efforts in putting a stop to this evil habit in the Church, and the laity are earnestly and affectionately exhorted to use their influence to sustain their pastors in all legitimate means used by them to purify the Church from the shameful practice.

MISSIONARY CONVOCATIONS.

Rev. E. V. Jones presented the report and resolutions of the Petersburg Convocation relative to the formation of missionary convocations, which he read [as published yesterday], and was referred to a committee consisting of Rev. E. V. Jones, Rev. D. Pendleton, and Messrs. William Nelson and Joseph R. Anderson.

DIOCESAN AUTONOMY AND FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Rev. Dr. Hanckel read the report—referred to in my dispatch—on diocesan autonomy and Federal relations. In concluding, the committee say:

So far, and so far only, as the Diocese of Virginia has delegated any powers to the Central Ecclesiastical Legislature (the General Convention) has she parted, for a definite purpose, and, if need be, only for a time, with her original inherent right of self-government. Beyond these expressly defined limits she is committed to be governed by no acts or opinions of other ecclesiastical bodies, whether Anglican or American, or of modern or of former times, but remains in full possession of her rights as a duly constituted unit in the Church Universal, whose powers are defined in Articles 20 and 34 of the 39th Article of Religion.

The committee then proceed at considerable length to give an able argument in support of their views. The report was ordered to be printed in the journal.

Afternoon Session.

The Council met again at 6 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Moore, Mr. Baskervill was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy in the trustees of the Virginia Female Institute.

The subject of

DIOCESAN MISSIONS,

being the special order, was taken up.

Rev. Mr. Hullihen presented a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to consider and report such measures for the promotion of diocesean missions.

Mr. Hullihen addressed the Council upon the importance of this subject. He thought there should be radical changes in the management of the work. Too long have we been satisfied, as President Lincoln said, to run the machine as we found it. Appeals and prayers are ignored when made for this work. The Bishop, in his pastoral last year, expressed the hope that $10,000 would be raised for this work. What was the result? Only about $4,400 has been donated for the cause. We ought to be ashamed of ourselves when we look upon the little that has been accomplished. We ought to throw off this lethargy and pray to God to give us His aid to guide us from this difficulty.

What must be done? We need heroic treatment, as the doctors say, for this case. We have tried poultices enough. We need to take hold of this and make a radical change. He did not know how, but he thought there were gentlemen here who did. He would propose to *instruct* the Diocesan Board that the stipend must be decreased one fourth each year, and he thought we would soon see the good results. He hoped that nothing would keep us back from taking hold of what he regarded as the most important work that the Council has to do. He could not take that interest in the cause that he ought, because he knew where so much of the money would go this year, as it did last.

Rev. Mr. Ward had been impressed by what his young brother had said; but his idea of missionary work was to go where there was nothing and create it. We want our diocese to become so interested and determined first to raise the money and then send the missionary to the field where his labors will be not in vain—where the people have been without the ministration of the Church for years. These are the people that must be gathered together. The want of the Church was in workingmen. We don't want men to sit down in their studies and read theology, and talk about flowers and music and all that sort of thing. We want young men to go among the people and interest them in the Church work. The trouble that the young men are in is that they are too tired. They are like the man of whom a good Methodist told a story (Brother Jones), who was born tired, and had been tired ever since. These young missionaries may have married a young wife, and they can't leave her alone.

Mr. Ward's remarks were prolonged to a considerable length, and were highly amusing as well as interesting.

Mr. Hullihen's resolution was agreed to, and the report of the Secretary of Diocesan Missionary Society and the whole subject referred to a committee by the Chair, as follows: Rev. Messrs. Hullihen, Poindexter, and Newton, and Messrs. Cosby and Beckwith.

Adjourned.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE COUNCIL—DONATION OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE WEST VIRGINIA DIOCESE—SEVERE LEGISLATION PROPOSED AGAINST THOSE WHO INDULGE IN ROUND-DANCING.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, May 17.—At the morning session of the Council Professor Samuel Davis, of Richmond College, was appointed legal adviser for the diocese.

The subject of diocesan missions was resumed, and about three thousand dollars pledged by the several parishes.

The committee to whom was referred the question of assistant bishops presented a report recommending that the matter be postponed until next Council, and the report was adopted.

The committee appointed to consider all property questions relating to the Diocese of West Virginia and Virginia presented a report and resolution donating $5,000 to the West Virginia Diocese, the latter diocese relinquishing all claim to the property of the old diocese. After a long discussion the report was recommitted.

One of the most important reports to be presented will be that of the Committee on the State of the Church, which Dr. Hanckel will make to-morrow. In it, it is said, will be a canon forbidding the holy communion and confirmation to persons who habitually indulge in round-dancing. Under the canons of the Church it requires a two-thirds vote to pass it at this session.

The rest of to-day's session was occupied in routine business.

To-night the annual meeting of the Lay Association was held in St. Paul's church.

General Conference Methodist Episcopal Church South.

ATLANTA, May 14.—Report No. 2 of the Committee on Sunday Schools favored non-concurrence in the resolution submitted to the committe—viz.:

On enrolling baptized children as members of the church.

W. H. Porter, clerical, North Georgia Conference, said he supposed the committee thought the enrolment of baptized children already provided for in the discipline. He was never unwilling, however, that the report should go forth as rejecting a resolution to enroll baptized children. He wanted the reasons of the committee's action stated.

A. S. Walker, lay, Louisville, Ky., opposed the adoption of the item. He contended that the present law was defective, and the proposed amendment was just what is wanted. He hoped the Conference would strike out "non" in the adverse report. The Discipline may allow the enrolment of baptized children, but it has no requirement that they shall be reported to the annual conferences.

R. Abbey, clerical, Mississippi Conference, explained that the resolution he had offered did not propose to enroll all baptized children on the records of the Church. It merely proposed to enroll a certain class of baptized children—those who gave evidence of a knowledge of their religious responsibilities and their determination to fulfil them in their lives, and that they had been taught to believe themselves in the Church from earliest consciousness of such matters. He thought the present law was deficient in some very important particulars, and the resolution proposed to remedy these.

S. W. Moore, clerical, Memphis Conference, spoke in favor of the report. He said the law is now good enough if it is executed.

J. B. McGehee, clerical, South Georgia Conference, favored the report, with amendment. He said there was an opinion that the Church was weakening on infant baptism. He wished to destroy any such impression. He moved to amend by inserting the words "in view of the ample provision already made in our Discipline" before the clause recommending non-concurrence in the resolution.

Mr. McGehee's amendment was adopted; and then the resolution as amended was adopted.

Item No. 3, adverse on power of pastor to remove Sunday-school superintendents, was taken up and adopted.

The following was discussed at length. To make the Discipline read as follows:

"No person shall be licensed to preach without the recommendation of the church of which he is a member, or of the leaders' meeting of the charge to which he belongs; nor shall any one be licensed to preach without first being examined in the Quarterly Conference on the same course of study as that prescribed for candidates for admission on trial in the travelling connection; nor shall any license be valid unless signed by the president and secretary of the Conference."

It was rejected by a close vote.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Southern).

[Reported for the Dispatch.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 16, 1878.

The Assembly convened at 11 A. M., and was opened with a sermon by the retiring Moderator (Dr. Stilman, of Alabama). Dr. Peck, of Virginia, assisting in the services. Text (I. Corinthians, 4: 20): "The Kingdom of God is not in word, but in power." The vital power of the Church is in the truth, in a living ministry, a living membership, and believing prayer. In conclusion all were exhorted to remember the animating influences by which the Holy Ghost subdues mankind to the divine likeness and to believe in the invincible power of the Gospel.

After sermon and the constituting prayer there were found to have been enrolled 71 ministerial and 60 lay commissioners—total, 131—lacking only 14 of a full representation of all the Presbyteries. Present from Virginia, 11 ministers and 9 ruling elders, Virginia having the largest number of Presbyteries.

Dr. Armstrong nominated Dr. B. T. Lacy, of Missouri, as moderator, alleging that Missouri had never had a moderator of the Assembly. Rev. S. T. Martin urged the election of Dr. Peck, of Virginia. Dr. Peck declined, as did Dr. Hendrick, of Kentucky, who was also nominated, on the ground that both Virginia and Kentucky had already—Virginia several times—been represented in the moderator's chair. Dr. J. H. Rice, of Tennessee, was also nominated. But the Assembly, by a rising vote, refused to permit any of the nominations to be withdrawn. The principal contest was between the names of Dr. Lacy and Dr. Peck. Dr. Peck received on the final vote 69, and Dr. Lacy 59. Dr. Peck, on taking the chair, thanked the Assembly for their kindness, but not for the office.

Rev. A. W. Chambers was announced as a delegate from the Reformed (Dutch) Presbyterian Church, and welcomed to a seat on the floor until he should be heard.

Resolved, That the moderator appoint a special committee to collate the answers of the Presbyteries to the overture of the Assembly on the Book of Church Order.

In the afternoon Rev. J. K. Hazen read the report of the Publication Committee, giving encouraging facts in regard to its work and financial condition.

Dr. Brown read the report of delegates to the General Presbyterian Council at Edinburgh.

Appeals were received from the Synod of Virginia and the Synod of Kentucky, and a complaint from the Synod of Texas; all of which were referred to the Judicial Committee. P.

John K. Gilliat & Co.'s Circular as to Tobacco.

LONDON, 4 CROSBY SQUARE, 3d May, 1878.

Business in our markets was much unsettled during the earlier part of last month by the alteration in the tobacco duty, which the Government has raised from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. per pound on the raw material. The effect of this change on the trade of the country is not so simple as might at first appear. It seems doubtful whether retail prices can be raised in proportion to the increased duty, and the probable result may therefore be that the public will get less tobacco and more water at about the same price as formerly. It certainly becomes all-important that tobacco intended for English trade should be thoroughly dry, and the best drinking growths will be the most popular.

During the past week or two buyers have come more to the front, but the demand for western strips has been all on a low basis of value—5½@6½d. representing, we think, the general ideas of the trade for medium to fair useful stock, and within these prices various parcels have changed hands, and a few retail sales of selections made at somewhat better figures. At present scale of values it really looks as if there was no longer any inducement to press sales, as we must have pretty well discounted the effect of the next import; still manufacturers find it easy to supply all their wants from one source or another, so that we cannot pretend to say that the bottom has been actually touched.

There is very little Western leaf on sale in this market except Missouri, and in this we have not heard of any transactions. We ourselves do not hold a hogshead. Some export demand was experienced for low, or at any rate cheap, Virginia, and sundry mixed lots were placed at 3½d. to 4½d. Several parcels of Virginia brights were sold—some of last autumn's import—at low price—6d. or less—and some lately received at much better prices, say 7d. to 7½d. for medium up to 8½d. and 9½d. for fair to good. A few small lots of bright strips were reported sold, but prices not transpired. On the whole, a fair month's business was done, but, as already stated, chiefly on low-priced tobaccos.

The American advices as to crop prospects are not yet sufficiently precise to throw much light on the future, but they will now assume great importance in the forecast of events. We resume our previous circular quotations:

Quotations.—Virginia Leaf: Common to middling, 3½ to 5d. ℔ lb.; fair to good and fine, 5½ to 7½d. ℔ lb.; bright fancy, 6½ to 9 and 10d. ℔ lb. Stemmed: Common to middling, 5 to 7d. ℔ lb.; good to fine and colory, 7½ to 10d. ℔ lb., and nominal.

Western Leaf: Common to middling exports, 3 to 5d. ℔ lb.; good to fine exports, 5½ to 7d. ℔ lb.; sound dry common, 3 to 4d. ℔ lb.; middling to good, 4½ to 6½d. ℔ lb.; fine and colory, 8½d., and nominal. Stemmed: Common to middling, 4½ to 6½d. ℔ lb.; good to fine parcels, 7 to 8½d. ℔ lb.; bright Kentucky river, 9 to 10d. ℔ lb.

Maryland and Ohio: 5, 8½, and 9½d. ℔ lb.

Negrohead and Cavendish: 6, 12, and 18d. ℔ lb. JOHN K. GILLIAT & Co.

FOR SALE.—THE