

ANOTHER BROKEN HEART!

POOR MARY POMEROY!

The Unfortunate Music Teacher.



The alleged Pistol Scene between Rev. J. S. Glendenning and Miss Mary Pomeroy.

FULL ACCOUNT OF REV. JOHN S. GLENDENNING'S TRIAL.

POOR MARY POMEROY!

THE JERSEY CITY MUSIC TEACHER.

ALSO,

A FULL AND AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT

OF THE

Trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning

BEFORE THE

AUTHORITIES OF PROSPECT AVENUE CHURCH.

STARTLING DETAILS AND CURIOUS STATEMENTS.

WHAT A LADY SAW ONE NIGHT.

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POOR MARY POMEROY.

THE title of our little pamphlet has a far deeper, sadder meaning than the mere use of the words imply. Poor Mary Pomeroy! Her mouldering dust now slumbers peacefully enough in the churchyard in Jersey, where, after her short and stormy life, her brother and kind friends laid her down with tears in their eyes, and gloom and poignant sorrow in their hearts. It was not only the death of the dear sister and friend that caused this sad display, but it was the breaking of her heart and the destruction of her hitherto pure character by the man, who above all others should have defended her, ere Death came and took her away to that *happy* home above. Poor Mary's last words were:

"God forgive him for his wrong to me. I loved him. I trusted him foolishly: God have mercy on me; I have told the truth."

They held her baby over her; but being too weak to raise her arms to clasp it, she could only kiss it, and then she expired.

Would it be possible for a young woman like Mary Pomeroy, who had all her life enjoyed such a sterling reputation for virtue and goodness to thus deliberately lie and perjure herself on her death bed? We do not think the most hardened human being could believe she would.

Therefore, the plain, simple, story of wrong she narrated with her dying lips stands like an accusation written in blood against her deceiver, never to be erased; but to remain against him till God's angel of justice and retribution shall drag him to the eternal bar to be confronted with his victim and to receive his punishment.

In Jersey City, on Prospect Avenue, on the Heights stands a Presbyterian Church. It is the most fashionable church in the town, and among its worshippers were the wealthiest and most respectable families of the place. The pastor of this tabernacle was the Rev. John S. Glendenning, a young man of about twenty eight or thirty. Being unmarried, he lived with his mother and sister on Bergen Avenue. He was quite popular on account of his talents and winning manners, and, of course,

was not only freely admitted to, but courted in the houses of his parishioners. Prominent among these was Mr. J. S. Miller, himself a most popular and respected citizen. Mr. Miller fully eighteen years ago had adopted into his family circle as his own daughter, a little orphan girl, then nine years old, named Mary E. Pomeroy. The child thus adopted, grew up and became as much beloved by her new parents as their own children.

Years rolled on, and the orphan child expanded into a handsome, pleasing and most accomplished woman. Her greatest accomplishment was music; and, consequently, she was ever the recipient of invitations to visit the homes of her friends and acquaintances. Everybody loved her, and every one was delighted to have her grace their entertainments, so great was the pleasure she afforded all. To pass her time away profitably, and also that she might not be a burden upon her foster parents—though this she did really against their desires—she gave lessons in music. Beside, she assumed the duties of organist in the Prospect Avenue Church of which, as we have said, Glendenning was pastor.

In this position she was, of course, thrown into almost constant communication and intercourse with the minister. From mere social and official affairs, the two soon came to speak on more tender subjects. Matters progressed in this way, the affection at least on Mary's part growing into true love. Her friends claim that the pastor proposed marriage to Miss Pomeroy and was accepted. This alleged courtship continued three years, Mr. Glendenning often visiting several times a week.

He also, it is alleged, gave her handsome presents, at one time a gold watch and chain, at another earrings, and sleeve buttons. Also most significant of all a wedding ring. This Mr. Glendenning denies.

A long list of most highly respectable witnesses under oath, as administered to them in the most solemn manner known to their religious belief, all testified unreserved and unanimously to the high opinion they had of Mary Pomeroy's purity of life and christian character.

Not only this, but, in order to show to the community in general, that they really believed what they said and made oath to, all these people made it a point to attend the funeral of the victim.

Mary Pomeroy's name has been added to the long list of unfortunates, whose trusting love and belief in the promises of a scoundrel, a lying, lecherous coward worked their ruin. If there is a human wretch more mean and contemptible than the veriest reptile, it is that man who gains the love a woman, and then, through the most solemn vows and promises, effects her ruin, and then deserting her throws the blame upon herself. Pshaw! such a *thing* is too utterly mean even to be turned out to associate with jackals and buzzards, much less to be allowed to remain among men.

No one will ever know the agonies of poor Mary Pomeroy's mind during the last dreary, horrible months of her once happy life. Her awful secret could not long be concealed, and yet with her bleeding heart and the throbbing of that other life within her own, she was obliged to be merry and gleesome. How she must have suffered, as sabbath after sabbath she sat at her organ, and, with trembling fingers, caused its great pipes to peal forth, in unequalled sublimity and grandure, anthems of praise to God. It had no longer any harmony to her. It was the frightful thunder of doom in her ears. Unable to endure it longer, she would shut off the large pipes, and, drawing the softest stops, she made such tender, plaintive, strains float out over the congregation, that the people held their breaths for fear of interrupting the Heavenly melody. Yet all seemed to Mary like the wailings and sobbings of unhappy spirits, and, with eyes blinded by bitter tears, she turned toward the altar to catch if possible a hopeful, encouraging glance upon the minister's face. It was the face of him she loved, the face that had so often been bent over her own, the face that so often had beamed on her fondly, as the lips spoke the unredeemed, promise.

But on that face there was no comfort for her. Poor girl! poor, trusting, deceived, broken-hearted girl! Henceforth she had no face to look up to but God's; henceforth no ear in to which to pour her anguish but God's; henceforth no hand to guide and support her but God's! But God did not desert her, praise be to His Holy name; He did not leave her in her desolation, and her pangs of dissolution; but sent His angels to bring her over the dark river and through the dark valley safely home.

Several persons have, since Miss Pomeroy's death, spoken about the manner in which the unfortunate young lady performed on the last occasion of her playing the organ at Glendenning's church. After the rehearsal she sat down at the instrument, and, after playing a favorite voluntary, she struck into Come Ye Disconsolate. This she followed with:

"Rock of ages cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

And then, after a pause, she rendered the hymn:

"Just as I am
Without one plea
But that the Savior died for me
Oh Lamb of God I come."

Said one lady.

"I never was so deeply affected in all my life. I little thought at the time, as the sweet and solemn sounds made me weep with emotion that Mary was thus, like the swan, singing her last and best strains before

death. The agony of mind which she endured at that time must have been horrible. But who knows? it might have been consoling and healing to her tortured spirit."

As she closed up the key board of the organ that evening, she crossed her hands on her lap in a tired, odd kind of way; and looking up at the gilded instrument, she said:

"Well, well, how strange it would be, if I should never play upon you again. If I thought I would not, I would bid you good bye. But no, I will not do that."

Then, turning to one of her companions, she said:

"Annie, if ever I die would you come to see my grave once in awhile and put a few flowers on it?"

"Oh, Mary, how you do talk!" exclaimed her friend. "What ails you to night, any way? You seem to be melancholly."

"Never mind, dear," she hastily replied with a merry laugh, "I was only trying to frighten you."

Soon after the party left the church, and, in passing out, Mary lingered behind the rest in order that she might pause a moment at the altar and kiss its sacred marble. God knows; perhaps she felt that, in that act she sought and found forgiveness for her own part of the sin; or perhaps she even prayed the Great Judge not to punish her seducer. For every body says Mary would forgive her worst enemy.

On the next Sabbath a stranger was at the organ in Glendenning's church; and, when the members wondered, they were told Mary was very sick. Mary Pomeroy had done with the organ, poor girl. In the travail that the Creator in anger sent upon Eve, she was struggling. From the bed on which she tossed in despair and agony, she was destined never to rise until her wasted, pulseless form was carried forth to the grave yard.

Of course, when it was impossible for her to longer conceal her misfortune, poor Mary confessed all to her mother by adoption Mrs. Miller. That lady was naturally exceedingly grieved and shocked at such an unexpected and awful disclosure, most especially on account of the association of Mr. Glendenning's name with the affair. No one had better opportunities of knowing this as the minister of course used to come to her house to see Mary, and courted her there. She knew also that Mary was a good girl, and, with the exception of her mistaken confidence in her seducer, as pure as an angel of light.

Mrs. Miller at once communicated the state of affairs to her husband who was so enraged that he felt tempted to take summary vengeance upon Glendenning. But cooler second thoughts prevailed with him, and, instead of following his first inclination, Mr. Miller determined to force a marriage. So the necessary steps were taken, the first of which was the following charge laid before Justice Aldridge.

"HUDSON COUNTY. The voluntary examination of Mary E. Pomeroy, of Jersey City, in said County, single woman, taken on oath, before me, Thomas Aldridge, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the said County, this 15th day of July 1874 A. D., who saith that she is now with child, and that the said child is likely to be born a bastard, and to be chargeable to the city of Jersey City, and that John S. Glendenning, of said city, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, is the father of said child.

MARY E. POMEROY.

Taken and signed the day and year above written before me.

THOMAS ALDRIDGE,

Justice of the Peace.

The next step was the arrest of Glendenning which was at once accomplished with the utmost despatch; and the prisoner was brought before Justice Aldridge for a hearing. After the first part of the excitement Glendenning became quite cool and methodical.

Miss Pomeroy's friends perseveringly insisted that Mr. Glendenning should marry her, using all their powers of persuasion to induce such a settlement of the affair.

That was no part of his plan, however; and he declined to do so. In consequence the law was allowed to take its course, and Glendenning was bound over in heavy bail to stand his trial for the alleged offense. Mr. John Gordon became his surety to appear and he was released. There were three charges, one for the support of the child; which was laid against him by the Overseer of the Poor, one for seduction, and one for breach of promise of marriage.

As soon as he was free, Glendenning began to lay out his defence. He relied upon a mysterious paper, which he alleged Miss Pomeroy had given him acknowledging that she had sinned with others than himself.

While all this was going on, poor Mary, the victim, was taken sick and the child was born, a little girl.

The shock to Miss Pomeroy's system was too much; and, after apparently rallying, she began to droop; and finally sank more and more rapidly, until, at length, on August 18th, she succumbed to what Doctor Burnett truly called "a broken heart." During the last night she suffered great agony of body and equally severe torture of mind. In her moments of mental darkness and delirium, she called on him most pitifully to come to her, and, at least rescue her good name and reputation from blight and destruction.

At length day light came, and, with it came the conviction to all the mourning friends of the unfortunates, as they stood round her bed and watched her countenance, that the end was rapidly approaching. Early in the morning Mr. Dudley the Overseer called at the house, and being admitted to the sick room, he at once perceived that Mary was dying.

He immediately sent for Justice Aldridge to take her *ante mortem* statement. But the latter gentleman refused to come except the victim herself should express a desire to see him. After some objection and delay this was obtained.

"I bear him no malice," she groaned, "but I must vindicate my good name."

When Mr. Aldridge came, which was about eleven o'clock, he approached her bed side, and taking her hand gently, inquired if she knew him.

She promptly replied :

"Oh, yes, Sir, I know all of your here."

"You are quite ill, Miss Pomeroy ; do you wish to make any statement?"

"Yes, Sir, I would like to do so. I feel as though I have not long to live. There have been a great many things said about me. I now—in the sight of God tell the truth—that John S. Glendenning is the father of my child. He has denied it and still denies it; but he, and no one else is the father of that child. He has said things against me. I was afraid of him ; but now I am not. He may have papers but that does not clear him."

Mr. Aldridge wrote down this statement in lead pencil and then took it away to his office where he rewrote it in ink. With this ink copy he returned to Mr. Miller's house that Miss Pomeroy might sign it. But he had scarcely entered the dwelling when the unfortunate girl breathed her last, passing away finally as quietly, as peacefully as an infant falling asleep. All, therefore, that he could now do was to attest the document in legal form, which he did as follows :

State of New Jersey s. s. This is to certify that the above is a true statement, as the same was made by Mary E. Pomeroy on her death-bed to me this 18th day of August

THOMAS ALDRIDGE, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

After Mr. Aldridge had first left, Mary clasped her hands together and offered up a most fervent, touching prayer for the destroyer of her happiness and her life. She then prayed for her own poor ; unfortunate self. But with the words of supplication quivering on her lips she died, amidst the tears and sobs of those who stood round her bed.

By her death the only witness on which the two main charges against Glendenning could be substantiated was effectually silenced. And it even became a matter of great doubt whether he could be held to answer the only other one that remained.

As soon as the news spread through the city that Miss Pomeroy was dead, there was the wildest public excitement. Groups of men, and even women, collected in the streets and discussed the awful affair with much

intensity of feeling; and it is certain that there were men filled with rage and determination enough to have taken the accused man's life right or wrong.

MARY'S FUNERAL.

When the tolling requiem bell warns us that some one we love is about to be consigned to the final resting place, its mournful tones bring tears to our eyes. Yet to comfort us under ordinary circumstances we have the assurance that no pang of conscience, no suffering of the soul, added anything to the physical pains of the departed. But sometimes—God help our loved and lost—the soul itself endures the torture of dissolution as well as the body. Ah! then, indeed, the solemn, mournful bell makes not our eyes alone, but also our hearts to bleed with something more than sorrow, something more than pity.

Poor Mary Pomeroy! Had her contemptible deceiver been possessed of the tithe of a man's bravery or honor, he would have, at least, plucked the thorn from that wretched girl's pillow by the marriage ceremony. But the only panacea which could heal her breaking, despairing heart, was ruthlessly denied her. Like a wounded bird; forsaken by the flock, stricken, fainting, perishing, she was doomed to tread the dark valley alone, un comforted, unshriven. She had been taught by lips she loved to "pray for her enemies," and now all her dying breath was spent in praying for her worst foe, and when at least she thought of herself, and to ask God to forgive her, she had no strength to do so. Her lips forgot their art and with no word of prayer for herself, Mary Pomeroy, was ushered into the presence of God to plead at His bar. Yet there was for her advocate that saviour who on earth once said:

"Neither do I condemn thee."

Those who stood around Mary's death-bed were melted, as they watched her white, trembling, clasped hands; and heard her tongue pleading that *he* might be forgiven. And they said they had never before in all their experience witnessed such a scene. Most pathetic off all was the climax. At the dying girl's request Mrs. Miller held the baby down to her face till its lips touched hers. She made a superhuman effort to raise her arms and get them around the little creature, but could not. One last, fond look of love, agony, joy, despair, hope, and resignation, flitted across Mary's face for a moment or so; and then, the unseen hand of Death drew over her features the blank veil which divides mortality from immortality. Mary was gone, the baby was a branded, orphan waif, and the case against him who had caused all this misery and *murder* was secure from man's puny vengeance. But not from God's will it preserve the wretch. There was one thorn in Mary Pomeroy's dying pillow; but his will be filled with thorns.

The tragedy was over, so far as the victim was concerned, and naught remained for the relatives and few staunch friends, who still loved the memory of the unfortunate Mary, but to lay her wasted body away to slumber in its dusty bed under the green grass and innocent flowers.

With tenderest care the corpse was wrapped and confined in a magnificent rosewood burial casket. In order to prevent any demonstration the funeral was not made public, except to a few intimate friends of the deceased. Yet when the hour for the services arrived—which was 2 o'clock in the afternoon there was an enormous mass of people who had been assembling since early in the morning, attracted as much by pity at the sad fate of the unfortunate girl, as by curiosity to behold her funeral cortége.

The most conspicuous feature of the whole affair was the great number of highly respectable gentlemen and their wives and daughters, who had made it a special duty to be at the obsequies, in order that their presence might show their sincere belief in the virtue, and purity, and sterling worth of Miss Pomeroy. They were particularly desirous to do this because certain interested parties had officiously and with diabolical malice set afloat rumors to the effect that the poor dead victim of a villain had been of unchaste habits. This was the meanest, most cowardly trick of which the betraying seducer could have been guilty; because Mary's mouth was closed in the tomb and she could not deny the vile lies heaped upon the grave clods that hid her from the world's sight. And here let us remark that the dead girl's brother must be of a most perfect christian disposition, and a firm believer in the admonition—"Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." If not, how could he stand by that sister's corpse, and, knowing what calumies her betrayer was circulating about her, not seize his revolver, and bury every bullet of its six chambers in the heart of the ruining wretch?

Among these distinguished ladies and gentlemen who had thus come to testify their appreciation of Mary Pomeroy were the following—Ex Mayor Sawyer and wife, Charles L. Northrup, Alderman Toffey, Geo. P. Howell—who is an elder in Glendenning's church, William E. Dudley, Albert Metz, H. A. Hellerman, J. H. Bedell, C. W. Congar, Edward L. Kimberly, Geo. E. Randall, Chas. W. Perveil, S. H. Demott, John Allen, and Gilbert E. Dudley.

In the course of conversation, Mayor Sawyer remarked:

"I determined I would come here at all hazards. As a man of family, I wish to show my appreciation of the sterling character of that young woman. She visited some of our very best families, and, from what I know of her, I can assert positively that, except this piece of misplaced confidence and devotional love, there never was a purer, more virtuous girl than Mary Pomeroy."

Doctor Burdett called, and while endeavoring to console Mrs. Miller, whose grief had brought on an attack of acute nervousness, said:

"Ah, madam, you ought, after all, to feel happy that poor, loved Mary has been taken by God to Himself; for had she lived she must have been placed in the Lunatic Asylum."

Mary's brother Alfred who lived in Michigan having been telegraphed for arrived while the funeral was gathering; and the scene, as he advanced and gazed down upon the white, emaciated face of his sister. That face was wonderfully calm, after such a storm, so calm that no one there but felt its owner had made her peace with God and was now resting peacefully on his bosom.

The body was dressed in rich black tarletan, but it could scarcely be seen for, from the neck to the feet kind hands, moved by fond hearts had heaped upon it pure white flowers in profusion. Wreaths, crosses, bouquets, anchors and hand bunches were laid there, while a magnificent crown was passed round the head. Most touching and most suggestive of all however was a memento that some unknown hand had placed directly upon the still, bosom of the dead one. It was in the form of a broken heart and was constructed of opening white roses to each of which a hot iron had been skilfully touched so as to sear and brown the top of the flower while leaving the other part fresh and undiscolored.

Oh! could that bad, bad man have only looked upon this memento it would have haunted him to his dying day, and be ever telling him of his awful crime.

When the final moment arrived and the undertaker screwed down the coffin lid over the mortal form of the dead, people saw the silver plate on which were engraved the lines:

MARY E. POMEROY,
DIED AUGUST 18,
Aged 26 years and 3 Months.

It had been desired to have a clergyman of the Presbyterian church present to perform the burial services; but as will be seen it was impossible to have one, and so the Rev. Mr. Tunison of the Simpson Methodist church performed the sad and trying duty. The first act he performed was to baptize the baby, and as he did so, he could not be heard for the sobs and weeping of those who were touched to the soul by the rite, under such circumstances. This over, he took the book and in measured accents read that sublime service commencing "Man that is born of a woman, hath but a short time to live."

When he had finished he delivered his sermon. He appreciated the fact that he was placed in a position of exceeding delicacy. A fellow worker in God's vineyard had been accused in the most solemn form

known to mankind, by the now silent lips of Mary Pomeroy, of the vilest crime with which he could have been charged.

Technically, in the eyes of the law at least, the accused must be considered innocent. His position also in the community as a shepherd, a guardian of morality, was in his favor, independently of his character as a man. Yet in the opposite scale to weight the frightful accusation were the facts that Miss Pomeroy's personal character was certainly held in as much esteem as that of the accused, and that her original charge had been most emphatically repeated by her upon her death-bed, in her full senses.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Tunison's discourse:

"Something more than a quarter of a century, I have mingled as a minister with christian people. I have buried fathers and mothers, sons and daughters. I have been called upon to consign to the silence of the tomb, those who had been called away in a moment. But the most painful duty I have been called upon as a christian pastor I realize this hour. It is not only painful but delicate. I am not willing to say a word that would reflect unjustly on any human being, yet I must speak boldly, those sentiments which will promote your morals and secure your welfare. I have prayed to God anxiously and earnestly this morning that he may guide me through this painful ordeal. In all cities, towns and nations there are, and there will be, deserters, despite the enactment of the best and wisest laws.

"The point that I desire to make in this connection is, that there are men who will commit crime despite the fact that God lives and reigns. God governs the ways of beings who are constantly rebelling against him. This world to day is not the same as when God made it. The soul and mind of a man are not as they were when God made them. Earthquakes, whirlwinds, famine and pestilence, are things that may exist in connection with a people who may have rebelled against God's authority. If there were no virtues there would be no vice. How is it that some of those who are the purest and best suffer the most while those who are the vilest and the worst suffer the least? If I take poison, no matter whether I am a good man or a bad man, whether I have followed God's law or rebelled against it, I will die; because as I have said, God governs the world by general laws. The good suffer, yet God loves righteousness and hates evil. If I could believe there would be no hereafter—that when man dies there would be an end to man, body and soul, that there would be no rewards or punishments, I would discard the existence of God, I would be an atheist. I say this deliberately in presence of this vast assemblage. The thought suggested by these points are that we are constantly surrounded by dangers, sickness, losses, and, worst of all by sin. No matter how near we live to God, how much grace we have, we are in constant danger till our dying hour. What are we to learn

from this? We must be always vigilant and on our guard against the enemy. Does it not become a navigator to watch anxiously lest he may strike upon a rock?

“The sad event which called us here to day teaches the importance of guarding against evil in all its forms. A little matter kindles a great fire. A little drop of poison quenches out a life. Bear with me if I speak of the experience of our departed friend. One, single mistake broke a heart that was full of joy, and destroyed a life. One, single mistake on the part of her seducer made him a murderer. I stand here to repeat it, and am ready to answer for it at the bar of man. I am a father, and I speak to fathers and mothers. I would rather see the mangled and lifeless remains of my daughter stricken down by the hand of the midnight assassin, brought to my door, than to see her robbed of her honor and her virtue. If a man that robs another of life deserves death on the scaffold, the man that robs a woman of what is dearer to her than life, deserves a thousand deaths on the scaffold. Oh! young men and young women, who hear me, pause, before you make one step toward the narrow way. A great shadow has been cast upon this household. Poor Mary Pomeroy, when she fell, realized that all the beauties had departed out of this life. What a fearful mass of human beings who have made a similar false step, have robbed themselves and sometimes their innocent ones of life. Poor Mary Pomeroy! She raised her soul to God and prepared herself to pass to a world where she hoped there would be no suffering.

“‘I have made up my mind,’ said she, ‘that I must make a great effort if I will be saved. When I had fallen, I felt that I was estranged from God, and that I must make a great effort to be restored to his friendship. I would like to live longer; but I must go. I am content.’

“Oh, it is well for poor Mary Pomeroy that God has taken her from a world of woe to a world of gladness!”

Very frequently, during the delivery of this sermon, the minister was interrupted with long-continued bursts of grief and sobbing from the assembled mourning friends.

Within a short time after the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies, the body of the unfortunate girl was lowered into the grave, the clods of earth heaped in upon her coffin until the mound was finished and rounded off into shape. So ended the mortal career of Mary Pomeroy

THE SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS.

Of course, after the decease of the alleged victim all sorts of surmises were set afloat as to what would be done in the case. The friends of Miss Pomeroy scarcely knew what to do in the affair as without herself there could be no decided testimony against the accused. The friends of the latter were as well pleased with the turn matters had taken, though had they had real, judicious discretion, they should have been sorry that there was not a full opportunity of proving to the satisfaction of the community the innocence of their accused friend.

Soon after the funeral Mrs. Miller took a trip over to New York to ascertain if possible of some institution in which the baby might be placed to be raised, as it was in an exceedingly delicate state of health and she wished it to have, therefore the very best of medical treatment. This under the circumstances it could not receive at her house.

On this occasion, quite by accident, she happened to stop in at the Clinton Place Nursery. There she learned in the course of conversation that a man answering the description of the accused had been about six weeks previously, to inquire whether they had accommodations for a lady.

When Mrs. Miller stated this fact, there was a fierce denial of it, and a challenge to prove. So at an indignation meeting which was presided over by Ex Mayor Sawyer, we believe, the following affidavit, made by Mrs. Miller was read.

Mrs. J. P. Miller, being duly sworn, upon her oath says that on Thursday, the 13th day of August, 1874, deponent went to the city of New York for the purpose of making some arrangement for a nurse for the child of the late Miss Mary E. Pomeroy and Rev. John S. Glendenning, and first called at a foundling asylum near Sixty-eighth street, and after some conversation at that institution it was suggested to her to return on the following Saturday, the 15th of August inst., and make the final arrangements, and such was deponent's intention; but my aunt, Mrs. Miller, suggested that we go to the Presbyterian Home of the Friendless, on Twenty-ninth street, and I then concluded I would do so on the following day, the 14th of August inst. I did call upon them and they refused to receive the baby unless given to them, which I declined to do, and they recommended me to go to another institution on Fiftieth street, which I did. They informed me that they could not receive it just then. They advised me to go to an institution known as an infant asylum, in Clinton place, and on the same day I called at that institution and stated the case to some of the attendants, and they recommended me to call on Dr. Hubbard, who was connected with that institution, at his house in Ninth street, which I did; stated the facts to him and said my object was to get the child into the institution to be properly nursed. He said that really they had no right to take the child, as it belonged to Ne-



Miss Pomeroy.

Jersey, and ought not to be supported by a New York institution, but that there would be a meeting of the Board of Managers Saturday, the 15th of August, at which time he said he would bring the case before them as to whether they would take the child. He said, "By the by, how old is the child?" Deponent replied that it was three weeks old to-morrow. He (Dr. Hubbard) made a few other casual remarks, when I remarked, "You have probably read all about the case." He said he had, and offered sympathy and asked what we were going to do with the man. I told him that remained to be seen; that we must save the mother, and child; the babe must be put out to nurse. He then requested me to describe the gentleman (referring to the one believed to be its father). I commenced as follows: "He is short, rather thick set, with a short thick neck." I was somewhat confused, and hesitated a moment, when Dr. Hubbard said, "Rather dark hair, dark complexion, very young looking and pleasing in his manners?" I replied, "Exactly," and then remarked, "Is it possible I have stumbled in here to obtain such information as this?" Said he, "I don't know about that, but a man answering this description came here about six weeks ago, wishing to get a girl admitted into the institution for the purpose of confinement, and I made arrangements to meet the young man at the institution the next day, but have not seen him since." He told me to go back to the institution, and they would tell me what they knew. I did not then return to the institution, but returned to my home, on reaching which I found Miss Pomeroy had experienced a change for the worse, and continued to grow more feeble until death put an end to her mental and bodily sufferings. The reason of my going was in consequence of her wish to have the child placed in such an institution.

On Friday, the 12th of August inst., deponent again went to the Clinton place institution, taking with her the brother of the late Mary E. Pomeroy, Alfred B. Pomeroy. We met the head nurse or matron and told her our business, that I wished to put a child out to nurse; we explained what child it was, and told her Dr. Hubbard thought the gentleman who had called some time previous referred to the same girl. She said, "Yes, there was a gentleman called about admitting a girl into the institution." Deponent said, "Would you know his picture" (photograph), and I handed her a photograph of Rev. John S. Glendenning, a very correct likeness. She positively said, "That is the man" (meaning the man who had some time previously called to make arrangements about a young girl being confined at that institution). She further added:—"I noticed him particularly, as he acted strangely and did not want to come into the parlor and was much agitated; on entering the parlor I noticed he pulled his hat down over his eyes, and it was his conduct that made me notice him particularly." She also said that the doctors would come

over the next day (Saturday), the 22d day of August, and they would see what arrangements they would make about the child.

On Saturday I went over, taking with me Mrs. Julia M. Metz, and both of us proceeded to the Clinton place institution, at which time Dr. Hubbard stated to us that they had concluded not to take it, as it belonged to New Jersey. Some other unimportant remarks were made, when I said:—"Well, Doctor, your nurse or matron identified the picture (referring to John S. Glendenning's photograph) as that of the gentleman who called about six weeks ago," to which he replied, "Yes, so she says, and I said to her she must be very careful, as she may have to swear to it," and he said that she then told him she could swear to it. He then said, "Have you the picture?" I said "Yes." He said, "Let me look at it." He then said, "I cannot say that was the man, as it was in the evening when I saw him." He then remarked that it would be better to let the Poormaster have charge of the matter and get a wet nurse, as the child must be delicate.

Mrs. J. S. MILLER.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 25th day of August, A. D. 1874.

JOSEPH H. ALDRIDGE,

Notary Public of the city of Jersey City.

The above affidavit was followed by like documents from the brother of the dead girl and also Mrs. Metz, corroborative of it.

On the next Sabbath after the funeral it was thought that the church would be crowded by curious people, but it was not, as it had become known that Glendenning would not officiate in the pulpit. The most affecting part of the whole service, which was conducted by Rev. Mr. Wiggins, was the music. Mr. Hellerman took Miss Pomeroy's place at the organ while around him the ladies and gentlemen of the choir ranged themselves. The organist took Mary's music book and opening at her favorite voluntary, drew the stops of the instrument, and softly sent the sweet dreamy notes floating abroad in the sacred building. There was not a member of the choir but was in tears, as indeed also were most of the sparse congregation scattered throughout the building. Mr. Wiggins' discourse had no point of reference whatever to the subject which was causing such an excitement in the community.

After the commotion attending the exposure, the whole affair seemed to drift away for awhile into quiet and obscurity and numbers of people in the community, believed that as most other affairs of a like character it would be hushed up.

But it was not so. There were too many friends of standing and respectability in Jersey City, who had made up their minds that the character of poor, dead Mary Pomeroy should not be needlessly and cruelly villified in order that some other character might be saved.

So these friends moved steadily and determinedly against the man whom they alleged to be guilty of the destruction of Miss Pomeroy—Mr. Glendenning.

On the other hand Glendenning had numbers of friends equally respectable and wealthy who stood by him and fought the attack step by step as it advanced, and who no doubt firmly believed in the innocence of the pastor. And it is quite likely that had Miss Pomeroy's defenders been of less weight than they were in society the Presbyterian Church Officials, would never have consented to investigate the charges brought against Glendenning. If for no other reason they would have followed this course—for fear that the mere entertainment by them of such charges would work ill to the cause of religion in general.

And we must say, that, in all denominations, this desire to prevent the crucial test of an accused shepherd's character is ever too powerful. There is not the slightest doubt also that more harm is done to religion thereby than to bring out the whole truth, naked and without concealment. For if the gold is pure fire does it no damage. It shines only brighter than before. But if the metal is base then is it destroyed by the fire and it can no longer pass muster with the unsullied, unalloyed coin.

We hold therefore that, in all cases, when, for instance a minister of the gospel, or in fact any man is accused of a heinous crime against morality, instead of quibbling and hiding behind this legal and that legal privilege, he should come forward promptly, waive all quirks and queries and say to his fellow-men:

"I have been thus accused. I am not guilty. Here I am, examine me as you will, I will answer." The innocent man could never suffer under these circumstances. None but the guilty could.

When the church officials found that they must, in deference to public opinion, hold an investigation they called a meeting for the purpose.

The first meeting of the Jersey City Presbytery took place in the Second Presbyterian church on October 6th. It was composed of delegates from Hudson, Essex and Passaic Counties. The Rev. Mr. Wall was elected Moderator, Rev. Mr. Moore permanent Clerk, Rev. Mr. French and Mr. Stern Assistant clerks.

All the preliminary arrangements and details having been settled upon, Rev. Mr. Booth rose and moved that the letter of the Rev. John S. Glendenning in the hands of the clerk be read.

Rev. Mr. Harkness objected to this. He moved as an amendment that the Presbytery alone should listen to the reading; because, in his opinion this case had already received sufficient publicity. This looked so much like a smothering effort that Mr. Imbrie sprang to his feet and replied rather sharply to the objection of his colleague.

A motion was now made and carried to appoint a committee of six, three clergymen and three elders, to take the matter into consideration.

The following named gentlemen were appointed:—Of the clergy, Rev Messrs Imbrie, Magee and Riggs, and of the elders, Messrs Stewart, De Witt and Meigs.

Mr. Imbrie rose and said in effect, that as this case was an exceedingly important one, notice should be given through the papers of the time and place of the investigation, so that all concerned could come forward. The committee were to sit as a Grand Jury, and it would be their duty to ascertain first of all, if there were sufficient grounds for a case.

Rev. Mr. Edwards most strenuously and bitterly opposed this proposition, as it would be entirely unprecedented. For his part he thought that the committee should not allow more than a certain number of witnesses to testify.

Rev. Mr. Imbrie replied to this demonstration quite sharply. He said that the committee would, there and then, give notice to all persons having complaints to make, to come forward, and that a committee had been appointed to hear them. The case was a very grave one, and demanded the fullest investigation, and the inquiry should be so conducted that no person could come forward hereafter and say, with truth, that it was partial or one sided, or that any attempt was made to suppress the facts or shield the guilty. For his own part, as chairman of the committee, he would take the responsibility of giving the notice, unless the Presbytery should pass a resolution to the contrary.

Thereupon the committee retired for deliberation and soon after issued the following notice:

The undersigned—having been appointed by the Presbytery of Jersey City as a judicial committee, to consider and report to the Presbytery, what action if any, is to be taken by the Presbytery, in the case of the Rev. John S. Glendenning, who has applied to the Presbytery for a thorough investigation of certain charges alleged against his moral character, and current in this community—give the public notice, that the committee will meet in the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church, Jersey City Heights, on to-morrow, Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock, and in the evening of the same day, at half past seven o'clock. At said meeting, any person, or persons, who have charges to prefer against said Rev. John S. Glendenning in this case, with evidence to substantiate the same, will be freely heard, and any papers pertaining to the case will be there received.

CHARLES K. IMBRIE,
DAVID MAGEE,
HERMAN C. RIGGS,
TYLUS C. MEIGS,
ROBERT STEWART,
CHAS A. DE WITT.

Mr. Glendenning was present during the entire proceedings.

On the next day the Presbytery resumed its session, inaugurating the proceedings with a prayer meeting, during which Rev. Mr. Muir offered up an earnest prayer for Brother Glendenning.

THE REPORT.

The Judicial Committee in reference to the case committed to them—viz., the written request of the Rev. John S. Glendenning, a member of the Presbytery, to the Presbytery for a thorough investigation of the charges alleged against his moral character and now current in this community—respectfully report:

That according to their published notice they held sessions in the Prospect avenue Presbyterian church, Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, October 7, from four o'clock P. M. until ten o'clock P. M. and again on Thursday, October 8, from nine o'clock A. M. until three o'clock P. M., in order to afford opportunity for receiving any charges that might be preferred against the Rev. John S. Glendenning, aforesaid, in the case referred to them, together with any testimony that might be offered in support of the same, and after careful examination under oath of a sufficient number of witnesses among those offering themselves and the inspection of several official documents submitted to the committee, they find that enough testimony is adduced to warrant the Presbytery in undertaking the investigation of the following charges laid against the Rev. John S. Glendenning, viz.:

FIRST CHARGE.—Seduction of and illicit intercourse with an unmarried woman.

Specification First.—In that on or about the 4th day of July, 1873, the Rev. John S. Glendenning did, under promise of marriage, seduce Miss Mary E. Pomeroy, formerly of Jersey City Heights and lately deceased.

Specification Second.—In that on subsequent occasions the Rev. John S. Glendenning repeated his acts with the said Mary E. Pomeroy at various times between July 4, 1873, and July 1, 1874.

Specification Third.—In that the Rev. John S. Glendenning repeated at different times his acts of intercourse with the said Mary E. Pomeroy between the dates of July 4, 1873, and July 1, 1874, as aforesaid, the same resulting in the birth of a child by said Mary E. Pomeroy.

To substantiate the above charge and specifications there are offered as testimony two affidavits—one made before Thomas Aldridge, Justice of the Peace in Jersey City, by Mary E. Pomeroy, charging bastardy on the said John S. Glendenning; the other now in the hands of the civil Court, to be hereafter submitted; the dying statement of the said Mary Ellen Pomeroy, taken by the said Thomas Aldridge, and in his possession, but not sworn to by her; also the following corroborating witnesses—viz., J. S. Miller, Mrs. Clara H. Randall, Mrs. Willard Dudley, Mrs. Fannie S. Birmingham, Thomas Aldridge, Mrs. Lizzie E. Reeve, Mrs. Caroline D. Wilson, Mrs. Sarah R. Graves, together with others, as mentioned below.

SECOND CHARGE.—Breach of promise of marriage.

Specification.—In that about the month of May or June, A. D. 1875, the Rev. John S. Glendenning gave to Miss Mary E. Pomeroy an engagement ring, and both before and particularly thereafter, maintained with her such intimate intercourse as to lead to a conviction on the part of others of the existence of an engagement of marriage between them, and led her to declare the existence of such an engagement to a number of parties. And that notwithstanding this the Rev. John S. Glendenning did emphatically refuse, without just cause, to consummate marriage with her.

To substantiate the above charge there is offered the testimony of the following witnesses—viz., Mr. J. S. Miller, Mrs. Clara H. Randall, Mrs. Lizzie J. Reeve, Miss Mary Guilfoyle, Mrs. Caroline D. Wilson, Mrs. Sarah R. Graves, together with others, as mentioned below.

THIRD CHARGE.—Falsehood.

Specification.—In that the Rev. John S. Glendenning, having visited some time previous to the birth of the child of Miss Mary E. Pomeroy, a hospital in Clinton place, city of New York, and then and there, having sought to procure accommodation for a woman expecting to be delivered of a child, did afterwards deny the same to be true.

To substantiate the above charges, there is offered the testimony of Mrs. Miller, Julia M. Metz, together with others; also, the copy of an affidavit of Mr. Alfred B. Pomeroy.

FOURTH CHARGE.—Unministerial and unchristianlike conduct.

Specification First.—In that about eight weeks before the birth of Miss Mary E. Pomeroy's child the Rev. John S. Glendenning did procure from her by means of threats of personal violence a writing exonerating him from blame in reference to her.

To substantiate the above specification of charge 4, there is offered the testimony of the following witnesses:—J. S. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Clara H. Randall, Lizzie G. Reeve, Caroline R. Graves and others.

Specification Second.—In that the Rev. John S. Glendenning compromised his Christian character by making Miss E. Pomeroy so many and such valuable presents, visiting her so frequently and at such unseasonable hours, and living on such intimate terms with her as to occasion public suspicion of impropriety, especially as he was understood at the same time to declare that no more than the ordinary relations of life subsisted between them.

To substantiate the above specification of charge 4 there is offered the testimony of the following witnesses: J. S. Miller, Clara H. Randall, Miss Mary Guilfoyle, Lizzie G. Reeve and others.

In corroboration of the above charges and specifications the testimony of the following witnesses are also offered as to the various parts of the same

(Here follows a long list of witnesses.)

The committee would therefore recommend to the Presbytery to undertake the investigation of the above charges and specifications, and to prosecute them to an issue according to the rules laid down in our book. They further recommend that for this purpose a prosecuting committee of two be appointed by the Presbytery (according to the method prescribed in the case of charges preferred on the ground of common causes), whose duty it shall be to conduct the prosecution of the case, and inasmuch as the book allows an accused person the aid of any minister or elder in the Presbytery as counsellor to assist him in conducting his case, the committee recommend that a committee of such counsellors equal to the number of the proposed prosecuting committee, and selected from the members of the Presbytery by the accused, be accredited to him to aid in his defence.

And, further, inasmuch as the charges to be investigated have excited a strong and widely spread public interest and a natural desire that the trial should be open to the public, the committee would recommend that the Presbytery grant permission to any accredited reporter of the public press to be present to take notes; and, also, that the door should be open to as many other persons of the public besides as the room in which the Presbytery holds its sessions can comfortably accommodate, consistent with the Presbytery's own convenience—it being understood that any such persons so admitted shall be subject to exclusion after proof of abusing this privilege. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES K. IMBRIE,
 HERMAN C. RIGGS,
 TITUS B. MEIGS,
 DAVID MAGIE,
 CHARLES A. DE WITT,
 ROBERT STEWART,
 Judicial Committee.

In response to the committee's invitation for all parties who could testify in the matter on hand there were a large number of persons present and themselves for that purpose. They were accommodated with seats in the meeting room of the elders behind the pulpit. At the hour of four the meeting duely began its inquisition. Among those present promptly at the time named were Mr. and Mrs. Miller, the guardians of Mary Pomeroy, Mr. Huyler Demotte, Mr. J. F. Talson and his son, Mr. William Dudley, Ex Mayor Sawyer, Ex Recorder Aldridge, Mr. Osbourne, Charles Northup, Mr. Albert Metz, Mr. Randall, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Tletcher, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Metz, Mrs. Congar, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Tletcher, Miss Jennie Miller, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Grahan, Mrs. Randall, and Mrs. Dudley. These were the most important witnesses of which latter altogether there were more than fifty

Mrs. Birmingham and Mrs. Walcott sat beside the death bed of Miss Pomeroy and to them it was that the poor, perishing girl unburdened her breaking, dying heart of its fearful load of misery and despair.

The first witness called was Mr. J. Smith Miller. He was sworn in accordance with the constitution of the Presbyterian Church, no person being present but him and the committee. The examination of this witness was very tedious, occupying two hours and a half. The evidence was written out by the Secretary of the committee, the President at the same time taking notes. Mr. Miller testified that Mary E. Pomeroy had lived in his family for eighteen years, twelve of which were passed in the house with himself and his wife; her father and mother were dead; she was born in Seneca county, New York; two years ago she became acquainted with the Rev. John S. Glendenning, who soon became a constant visitor at his (Miller's) house; for four or five months previous to Miss Pomeroy's death he called as often as three and four times a week and would remain sometimes till midnight, chatting with her in the parlor; witness never suspected anything wrong for he thought that a pastor would be the last man to arouse suspicion; Miss Pomeroy was always carefully watched and guarded, and was never allowed to be alone in the company of any man but Glendenning; witness was particularly watchful over her because she was an orphan; she was of most exemplary habits and very talented; she gave lessons in music and became organist in Glendenning's church; Glendenning gave her numerous presents, including a pair of gold earrings, a pair of gold bracelets and an engagement ring, on which was engraved the words—"TWO HEARTS IN ONE;" this ring he afterwards took back from her on some trivial pretence a few months before her death. (Mr. Miller here exhibited some of the articles of jewelry) On the Sunday night before Glendenning's arrest he escorted Miss Pomeroy home from the church after evening service. Mr. Miller then detailed the circumstances of the arrest of Glendenning on the charge of bastardy, the proceedings in the charge of seduction, and the suit for breach of promise of marriage.

Chairman.—Have you the documents in these cases in your possession?

Witness.—Yes, all but the affidavit in the breach of promise case; it is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Trenton, but Mr. Linn, who was the counsel for the plaintiff, has written for a certified copy of it to Trenton; Justice Aldridge will produce the other papers when he appears before you. Mr. Miller detailed the conversations he had with Miss Pomeroy concerning her relations with Glendenning and his own interview with the pastor when the latter was arrested and brought face to face with the injured girl.

Mrs. Miller was the next witness called. Her testimony was a corroboration of that offered by her husband. The most striking part of it was



her account of the interview between her and Dr. Hubbard, superintendent of the institution for foundlings in Clinton place, New York. She had called in company with Alfred B. Pomeroy at three institutions for foundlings in New York where she desired to have Miss Pomeroy's infant brought up, but the conditions were so exacting that she refused to accept them. When she called at the Clinton place institution and stated the object of her visit she was asked questions as to her place of residence, &c.; she was then informed that a gentleman had been there some weeks before making arrangements to have a young lady admitted into the institution, "as she was in trouble;" in the conversation which followed Glendenning was described so accurately that Mrs. Miller said, "Why, Doctor, you astound me; it cannot be;" to which the doctor said, "Well, then, you had better go and see the matron, and she will tell you, for she saw the man;" the matron's testimony of the fact proved to be stronger than the doctor's; Mrs. Miller went home and returned to the institution, bearing a photograph of Glendenning, which the matron at once identified, saying, "That is the man."

Mrs. Miller was here asked several questions by the Chairman touching her recollection of the actual conversation between her and those alluded to, and she replied that it was too vividly impressed on her mind to be easily forgotten. Her examination was conducted at great length, so that, owing to the lateness of the hour, nearly all the other witnesses left the church. Only three ladies and two gentlemen remained.

The examination will be continued to-day and brought to a close, as the secretary of the committee announced that it would not be necessary to call all the witnesses. The committee, it is but just to state, labored most indefatigably, and did not even adjourn for supper. Their session lasted seven hours without intermission. They are determined to expedite the business so that the case may be reported to-day to the Presbytery.

One of the witnesses, Mr. Talson, a venerable gentleman said:—"Although I cannot conveniently attend to-morrow I will sink all other business, for this is a case where every man who has a family should sustain the innocent. My son, however, will be in attendance."

THE TRIAL.

On October 14th, the regular trial before the Presbytery commenced. The Moderator, Rev. Mr. Wall, occupied the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, who implored the Lord to guide the Court to a righteous conclusion on the grave question before them—viz., the trial of the Rev. John S. Glendenning. The latter was seated beside his counsel, Rev. Messrs. Dodd and Wall. The prosecuting counsel, Rev.

Messrs. Imbrie and Riggs, were also in attendance. Mr. Winfield, the legal adviser of the accused pastor, was among the spectators, as well as a host of witnesses in the case ladies and gentlemen.

The Moderator opened by announcing that the services of a stenographer would cost \$50 a day. A resolution was thereupon passed that no stenographer be employed. The matter was afterward reconsidered and it was resolved to employ a stenographer at a moderate remuneration, if practicable.

The Moderator said it would be necessary, now that the trial was being entered upon, for Mr. Glendenning to plead again. The latter replied, "Mr. Moderator, before I plead again I ask that the specification as amended be read."

The Moderator—The clerk will read all the charges and specifications.

The clerk complied, and when he concluded the reading the Moderator, turning to Glendenning, said, "Do you plead guilty or not guilty?" The latter answered, "Not guilty."

Counsel for the defence, Rev. Mr. Dodd, then moved that the general principles of law adopted by the civil courts, in so far as they do not conflict with the constitution of the Church or the Book of Discipline, be adopted by the Presbytery.

Mr. Dodd's resolution was put and lost. The Moderator then announced that the Court was ready to proceed with the trial. Dr. Imbrie thereupon arose and opened the case for the prosecution. He said:—Here is a pastor who had preserved a good reputation from the first time we knew him up to the time when he was charged with the commission of a foul crime. In this case the highest, the holiest affections of the heart were involved in the issue. Justice is to be done to the relations of her who has passed from the stage of this life. The reputation of our Church is involved. I earnestly hope that if the accused be innocent we may, by the providence of God, be enabled to see his innocence so clearly that he will come out of this trial in the eyes of the community fully vindicated. There are four charges presented against this defendant. The first is for the seduction of and illicit intercourse with an unmarried woman. In support of the charge and specification we are going to adduce three kinds of testimony. There is an affidavit which was made before Justice Aldridge charging bastardy; there is another affidavit charging seduction and breach of promise of marriage. We contend that the holding of Glendenning to bail by Judge Bedle is a strong circumstance in itself to warrant a strict investigation of the charge. The prosecution is perfectly aware that this testimony would not be admissible in a civil court, because the person who made the affidavits is gone before a higher tribunal than any in this world. We have next the dying statement of Miss Pomeroy. We are aware that under this civil law such a statement would only be admissible in cases of homicide. But when we show

you under what circumstances this statement was made you will find there is a moral weight in it which we cannot disregard. We shall prove the frequent visits at the house of Mrs. Miller, affording an opportunity for the situation, and will produce such a chain of circumstances as shall prove corroborative testimony of her affidavits. In regard to the breach of promise of marriage we shall show that the affidavit of Miss Pomeroy was considered so strong by a Justice of the Supreme Court (Judge Bedle) that he felt justified in holding Glendenning to bail. I regret that the officers of the institution in Clinton place, New York, to which it is alleged, Glendenning paid a visit, found it necessary to prohibit the attendance of an important witness, whose testimony would be most valuable in this case. I regret it for the sake of Mary Pomeroy's memory and for the sake of Mr. Glendenning himself. We shall be obliged, on this point, to introduce indirect testimony. Lest there should be any doubt as to the credibility of the testimony of Mary Pomeroy we shall produce a large number of witnesses who will testify to her good character, showing that she was admitted into the best society. The community are looking to us for a just solution of this case, and I pray God that He may guide us in arriving at a just conclusion. (Here the Prosecutor paused a moment, while a faint murmur of applause ran through the assemblage.) Now, Mr. Moderator, in the first place I will offer in evidence the affidavit of Mary Pomeroy.

Mr. James Smith Miller was the first witness. He testified as follows:—I live in Van Reipen avenue, Jersey City; have known Rev. John S. Glendenning for two years; I was acquainted with Mary E. Pomeroy; she was my cousin and lived at my house about eight years; she lived previously with my father's family; her mother died when Mary was quite young; when my father and mother broke up house she came to live with me; she was organist in Mr. Glendenning's church and received pay as such; Glendenning often visited my house; he first came about two years ago; he would come with hymns; while she was playing at the piano Glendenning would stand or sit beside her; he came every Saturday night for a few months; then his visits increased; I have seen him at my house as often as three times in one week; I came home as late as twelve o'clock at night and found him in my parlor with Miss Pomeroy; he gave her presents; she told me so; among them was a ring, a set of earrings, a watch and chain, a thimble, sleeve buttons and locket (the several articles were here produced and identified); he gave her also a heavy gold ring, about the last of May or beginning of June, 1873; she made a remark to my wife which I did not hear, and my wife replied, "Why, this looks like business."

Counsel for defence here objected to the reception of this testimony, and while the discussion on this question was being carried on the Court adjourned.

On the second day Mr. J. S. Miller resumed the witness stand and testified:—Miss Pomeroy showed me her present (the engagement ring), and I said, "Why this means business;" she answered, "Yes, he does mean business."

Counsel for the defence objected and the Moderator sustained the objection.

Dr. Imbrie appealed from the decision. He said that if such a ruling should stand and the line of testimony now being offered be regarded as merely hearsay evidence and inadmissible as direct testimony the prosecution might as well stop. Miss Pomeroy was dead, and the only testimony they could adduce would be her reported conversations. They had already decided by a solemn note that they were not to be governed by the rules of a civil court. Yet he found that objections against a certain class of evidence were constantly springing up. They were sitting as a body to get at the truth, and they ought not to be hampered by technicalities and frivolous objections.

The Moderator's decision was sustained. Dr. Imbrie then asked the Moderator what constituted testimony in the case, as there was no use in proceeding further if all the testimony which the prosecution held to be relevant and of vital importance were to be ruled out. The Moderator replied that the Court would refuse to accept Miss Pomeroy's affidavits as testimony, but would admit them as information.

Rev. Mr. Edwards said that the Moderator assumed too much in making that sweeping declaration in public. He had not the right to declare what constituted testimony. The Presbytery alone had the right, and they were fully competent to control the matter.

After a debate, which at one time promised to continue the whole afternoon, counsel for the defence withdrew their objections, and Mr. Miller resumed.

Miss Pomeroy said to me, "He means business, and he intends to see you in a few days;" I was examining the ring at the time; there was some inscription inside the ring, but I don't know what it was; it was either in Latin or French; I have not the ring now; she said she gave it back to Mr. Glendenning for the purpose of getting something on it, or words to that effect; three or four weeks after she showed me the ring: she said that Mr. Glendenning was very desirous to see me: I inferred it was in reference to the proposed marriage between them; they would sit together for a long time in the back parlor with the folding doors closed while we would be in the other parlor; he would address her in my hearing as "Mary." she called him "Glen;" I first became cognizant of the fact that she was pregnant on the Monday evening before Glendenning's arrest; I consulted my lawyer and he advised me to go and see Mr. Glendenning and that perhaps he would come like a man and marry her, but that in case he refused we had better be prepared; we



The Baptism of the Baby at the bed-side of Mary Pomeroy, as she was dying. No one could keep back their tears at the heart-rending scene.

Die Taufe des Kindes vor dem Bette von Mary Pomeroy, als sie im Sterben lag. Niemand konnte sich bei der herzzerreißenden Scene der Thränen erwehren.

had him first arrested on the charge of bastardy to prevent his going away; when the officer arrested him he took him to my house; my wife was talking to him in the parlor; I asked Miss Pomeroy in his presence whose child that was and she replied, "Glen, I have deceived you—it is yours;" he replied, "Mary, you wouldn't say so if it were not for the present surrounding," or words to that effect; Mr. Northrup was in my house and he said to Mr. Glendenning that he was sorry to see him in such a situation; Glendenning replied, "Keep your sympathies to yourself, for you will need them more than I will before we get out of this thing;" Miss Pomeroy told me that when he attempted the seduction she refused, and he said it was all right, that they would soon be man and wife, as soon as he had all his arrangements made; on the night of the arrest Mr. Glendenning said that he had documents to prove his innocence; I asked Miss Pomeroy what these documents were, and she said that she had signed a paper to shield him from blame, but she did not know what the paper contained; he came to her one evening and handed her a paper telling her to write as he dictated; after writing some times she refused to write any more saying that it was not true; he told her she must write; when she had finished he told her to sign it and she refused; he said, "Mary, look at the position I am placed in; there are my mother and sister, and if we are found out I am a ruined man, I will be brought before the Presbytery and Synod;" she still refused and he drew a pistol from his pocket, held it over her head and compelled her to sign it; she told me that she could not remember what that paper contained, she was so excited and confused at the time.

Counsel for the defence asked for a recess to enable them to have a copy of the testimony of this witness, as they intended to object to a great part of it. This proposition led to a long debate. Dr. Imbrie said that Brother Glendenning asked this Presbytery to investigate certain charges against him. How can the investigation take place if he persists in objecting to the testimony against him at every stage of the case? He was now under a cloud, and if this testimony were to be excluded there would be an end to the case and Mr. Glendenning would remain under the cloud till his dying day.

Rev. Mr. Mesereau said that if the accused brother would not admit the solemn, dying statement and the affidavits of the dead girl then, no matter what course the Presbytery might take, that man would be morally dead as long as he lives. (Here there was a murmur of applause.)

Rev. Mr. Booth said that the glory of God and the honor of the Church demanded that the Presbytery should probe the case to the bottom. He regretted, for the sake of Mr. Glendenning himself, that he should go forth to the world with this case undecided or decided on insufficient grounds, for no Church in the country would look at him. If the civil

courts had dealt with the case Mr. Glendenning would have to father the child or otherwise. If the Presbytery were to take shelter under the technicalities which debarred the case from the civil courts then Mr. Glendenning would stand at the close of this case as he did at the beginning.

Rev. Mr. Eddy said he felt compelled to declare that every word of the special pleading on the part of counsel for the defence fell like a hammer on the head of Mr. Glendenning. Here the Rev. Mr. Harkness jumped to his feet and called Mr. Eddy to order. He became so excited that the brethren burst into laughter, at which he fairly boiled with indignation.

Dr. Imbrie hoped for Mr. Glendenning's sake that the defence would not persist in their course of objections, for a judgment arrived at in the absence of the very testimony on which the case is actually based would be set aside by the verdict of the community. Mr. Glendenning would go forth under a darker cloud than before and stand condemned before the public.

Glendenning here interrupted him by saying, "Condemned on what?"

Rev. Mr. Dodd said that if the recess he asked for till next day were not granted, to give him an opportunity of consulting some prominent legal gentlemen regarding the admissibility or exclusion of a certain class of testimony, he should say firmly he would retire from the conduct of the defence. A motion was then offered and adopted that a recess be taken till half-past one o'clock.

THIRD AND FOURTH DAY.

Mr. Dodd, for the defence, submitted to the Presbytery that while they were perfectly willing, if the Presbytery should so decide, that the trial should proceed and that all testimony be admitted, they declined to waive their legal rights in the case, and they reserved to themselves the right to sift all the testimony at the summing up of the case, to demand the exclusion of hearsay testimony, and to protest against any verdict by the Presbytery if hearsay testimony were admitted. He said that he had consulted an eminent jurist, and from the advice he received he felt compelled to take this course.

Rev. Mr. Edwards submitted that Mr. Dodd violated the spirit of the Book of Discipline in going outside of the Presbytery to consult professional counsel.

Mr. Dodd.—He is an elder of the Church.

Mr. Edwards.—That makes no difference.

After some remarks by Dr. Magee a resolution consenting to the position assumed by the defence was put and carried.

The cross-examination of Mr. Miller was then commenced:—Mary Pomeroy was eighteen years old when she came to live with me; her father died three or four years ago; she has only one brother living; he is in Michigan; the reason she came to live with me was because when her father married the second time she disliked to live with her step-mother; Miss Pomeroy's pay, as organist of the Prospect avenue Presbyterian church, was \$100 a year; she used to give it to me as custodian for her; I gave her no receipt, nor did I keep any book account; during the time Mr. Glendenning was visiting Miss Pomeroy no other gentleman visited her; she did not receive presents from any other gentleman; I presented her with a ring which contained a stone that resembled amethyst; there was no inscription on it; I have not the ring with me, but I will produce it; I think I know where the chain and locket and thimble and sleeve buttons presented to Miss Pomeroy by Mr. Glendenning were bought; Mr. Rochette, of Jersey City Heights, told me a week ago that he believed he sold them to Mr. Glendenning; my brother, Abijah B. Miller, and my brother-in-law, Thomas H. Jones, stopped for some time at my house; they were there at the same time; Mr. Miller is about thirty-two years of age and Mr. Jones about twenty-six; I was seldom out late in the evening, certainly never out of the street; if I were out late my wife would not wait up for me; the conversation between me and Miss Pomeroy in regard to the engagement ring I have related correctly; I asked her who gave her the present, and she answered that it was Mr. Glendenning; the reason she stated for giving it back to Mr. Glendenning was that she wanted to have the inscription changed; in regard to her marriage with Mr. Glendenning we felt encouraged by his visits, and we thought that in him she would get a good man; never spoke to Mr. Glendenning about marrying Miss Pomeroy, nor did I ask him his intentions on the subject, but I said to Miss Pomeroy three or four times in presence of my wife, that I must go down and see Mr. Glendenning in regard to his intentions; my wife said I had better wait and have a talk with Mary herself; we did have a talk with Mary, and she said that it was all right; my wife then said we had better let the thing remain so for the present; this conversation passed before Mary received the engagement ring; I did not remain up at night while Mr. Glendenning and Miss Pomeroy would be together at a late hour because I always had confidence that Mr. Glendenning would do nothing but what was right; when my wife first discovered that Mary was pregnant she came to me and said that Mary had been committing a fearful act; I don't remember how long the conversation between me and my wife lasted on the subject just then, for we were so dumfounded we could hardly speak; I was overcome with indignation at the thought that such a thing could occur under my roof; Mary did not speak a word; she lay with her head in my wife's lap; some of the neighbors came into my

house that evening, but I can't remember the exact language they used; they denounced Mr. Glendenning; I applied to counsel in the matter and he advised me to have some friends go and see Mr. Glendenning and see if he would come and marry the girl; I acted on this advice and Mr. Northrup and Mr. Randall went to Mr. Glendenning; my counsel also advised me that in case Mr. Glendenning refused I ought to have a warrant out for his arrest; Mr. Glendenning was out on the stoop of Mr. Hallowell's house in the evening and after some conversation they moved out and walked together to Mr. Glendenning's house; Mr. Northrup and Mr. Randall followed them; I was on the opposite side of the street in company with an officer; Mr. Glendenning and Mr. Hallowell stood talking together so long that Mr. Northrup and Mr. Randall became impatient and remarked to me that they would stop there talking till morning; the officer then said, "The best thing to be done is to arrest him there now;" Mr. Glendenning was thereupon arrested; my wife asked Mary in the presence of me and my counsel if any other person had ever seduced her, and she replied that no other man ever did; when Mr. Glendenning was brought by the officer face to face with Mary in my house I asked her whose child that was, and she answered it was Mr. Glendenning's; she used the words, "Glen, I have deceived you; it is yours;" I did not know what she meant by that, and I asked her afterwards for an explanation; she told me in reply that on the night Mr. Glendenning held the pistol over her and made her sign the paper, he took her hand, made her place it on the Bible that was lying on the table, and swear that she would never divulge what had passed, come what may. (Sensation.)

Witness then proceeded to describe minutely the scene in the parlor when Glendenning was brought in by the officer. When Miss Pomeroy caught the first sight of Glendenning she staggered forward and would have fallen had Glendenning not caught her; the language used by witness to Mary was, "Here is your seducer; if he be, say so to him; if not, say so to his face;" when witness first heard the report going around that Mr. Glendenning had a document which was to shield him in the case, witness urged Mary to tell him what that document contained, let weight fall where it might; Mr. Glendenning had given out through his counsel that the blame would come nearer home.

Mr. Glendenning.—Can I interrupt the witness?

Counsel for defence.—No, no.

Mr. Wall.—Mr. Miller, you stated that several friends collected in your house in reference to her seduction. Did you not fear that publicity would defeat the object you had in view?

Witness.—Not at all; I knew I could trust those persons who called.

Counsel for defence then asked for a suspension of the examination in order that a commission might be appointed to take testimony on the

part of the defence, as some witnesses for the defence are about to leave for a distant part of the country. A motion to that effect was agreed to, and the Moderator appointed Rev. Mr. Eddy and Mr. Martin.

Several questions were put to Mr. Miller by members of the Presbytery. He stated that Mr. Glendenning's frequent visits to his house ceased about last January; after that he came seldom, and he did not wear his accustomed air of familiarity; Mr. Glendenning was arrested on the 15th of July.

Dr. Booth.—Were there ever any suggestions as to the purity of Miss Pomeroy? A. Never to my knowledge; Miss Pomeroy never went to Mr. Glendenning's church after the day we found out her trouble.

The examination of Mr. Miller here closed, and it was read from the stenographer's notes to the Presbytery. The other witnesses were dismissed for the day.

The Moderator announced that the commission appointed to take testimony would meet immediately after the adjournment of the Presbytery in the court room. He also announced that one member who was previously appointed on the commission was set aside on account of his opinions already expressed on the case. The Presbytery then adjourned to this afternoon.

During the cross-examination of Mr. Miller he was examined very minutely as to the exact words of the conversations referred to in his testimony. The Moderator at one time said to him, "How is it, Mr. Miller, that your memory is so fresh on times, places and conversations when asked by the prosecution, but the opposite when asked by the defence?" Mr. Miller rejoined sharply, "I state what I know; I won't state what I don't know." At another time the witness replied to a taunt from the defence, "I appreciate my position, sir; I know I am under oath."

When the Moderator was appointing the commission to take testimony for the defence he named Mr. French. At the mention of this name Rev. Mr. Vermilyea arose and objected, saying that Mr. French was as intimate friend of Mr. Glendenning and therefore he did not think should be placed on such a commission. The Moderator rapped heavily and said, "The brother is out of order. He has no right to make such a remark before the Presbytery while the case is on trial." Mr. French was afterward set aside.

The defence labored strenuously to impeach the character of Mr. Jones, brother-in-law of Mr. Miller, and it seemed at one time as if Jones, not Glendenning, was on trial. "Did Mr. Jones live with you?" "Had he a night key?" "Was he ever alone in the house with Miss Pomeroy?" "Was he married?" "What was his occupation?" "What were his habits?" "Where is he now?" and a score of such questions were put to Mr. Miller, in rapid succession. The object of the defence in this was sufficiently apparent.

Mr. Randall was the first witness next day. He testified that he went, in company with Mr. Northrup, to Mr. Miller's house on the night of Mr. Glendenning's arrest; Mr. Hallowell accompanied Mr. Glendenning; Mr. Northrup told Mr. Glendenning he was sorry to see him in such a position; Mr. Glendenning laughed, and said that Mr. Northrup would find it serious for himself before he got through with it; witness then described the scene previously detailed by Mr. Miller, and continued:—Mr. Miller said he would not permit any questions to be asked of Miss Pomeroy; Mr. Hallowell asked Miss Pomeroy if she did solemnly swear that Mr. Glendenning was the father of her child; the question was repeated three or four times without an answer. Mr. Miller asked Mr. Glendenning if he would marry the girl; he answered that he could not, under present circumstances; Mr. Miller then asked him what business he had sneaking into his house at all hours of the night; Mr. Glendenning replied that he would explain all that at the proper time; I am a member of the congregation of this church; Miss Pomeroy's character was unexceptionable; never heard a word against her in my life; she was a frequent visitor at my house.

Justice Aldridge was recalled. The Moderator here announced that no person, male or female, under twenty-one years of age would be permitted in the church during this trial. In answer to counsel for the prosecution witness said:—It was my own idea that the dying statement of Miss Pomeroy should be sworn to, for she expressed no desire on the subject; Mr. Gordon asked Mr. Glendenning on the night of the arrest why he did not speak of this matter before; Mr. Glendenning answered "On her account."

On cross-examination the witness said:—The bastardy suit against Mr. Glendenning was discontinued because the bondsman (Mr. Gordon) asked to have the case attended to or that he be released from his bond; the Overseer of the Poor, Mr. Dudley, came to me and asked that the proceedings be discontinued because the child was not chargeable to the city, inasmuch as no application for maintenance had been made; the Overseer of the Poor came to me and told me that as the mother had died no application had been made to the city for the support of the child; he, therefore, had no further ground of action against Mr. Glendenning; when Miss Pomeroy was making her dying statement she was as calm and composed as Mr. Dodd (counsel for defence) would be if he were going to leave this world; it seemed as if the candle were going out; she could not sign her name; she might have made her mark; I wanted to have her mark there so that people could not question it; there was not the slightest appearance of excitement.

On the next day Justice Aldridge was recalled. Counsel for the prosecution questioned him in regard to the statement made by Mr.

Glendenning in the Justice's office on the night of the arrest. Mr. Glendenning said on that night, "Would not a written confession clear me?" The Justice answered that it might, possibly.

Mrs. Ethelinda Miller was then called. She went over the old story with minuteness of detail and with deep solemnity of manner. After sketching the introduction of Glendenning to the deceased the witness proceeded:—Her strange actions excited my suspicions; I communicated my suspicions to Mr. Miller's aunt and told her that if she knew anything was wrong she should tell me; it then flashed across my mind that they were married, but that he did not want his mother and sister to know of it; on the 13th of July, in the morning, I came down the stairs suddenly upon Mary, and I had only to look at her to see what was the matter; I turned away in horror and Mary asked what was the matter or whether I was sick: I said I was sick at heart; I had prepared to go to New York and I became terribly excited; I told Mr. Miller after I returned from New York and told him that before I slept that night I must know the facts of the case; I talked with Mary that night about it; she denied the charge most strenuously and turned very pale; I asked her whether she was married and after a great deal of hesitation she gasped out "yes;" I then told her to go and get her certificate at once; she faltered and fell across my knees; "Oh, my God!" I said, "you are not married." (Here Mrs. Miller was overcome with emotion.) Mr. Miller happened to come in just then; I said to Mary, "Go for Mr. Glendenning at once;" she looked up and said it was too late; I told her that he was there in that house much later than that; I then asked her was Mr. Glendenning the father of that child, and she said that he was; I took her to her room and talked with her, telling her that she brought this trouble upon herself, but that, after all, I had only myself to blame for going to bed and allowing any one to remain in the house, but that I had all the confidence in the world in her and in him, and that I thought I could trust a minister of the gospel; on the night of Mr. Glendenning's arrest, when he came in, I said I was glad he came, that I wanted to see him on business; he said, "Pray, what might that business be?" I told him I wanted him to be married, and he asked to whom; I told him "To Mary, that you ruined;" he answered, "No, indeed, mum," raising his hand and shaking his head in an indifferent way; I believe I fainted that night, for the next thing I recollect I was up stairs.

Mrs. Miller then related the pistol scene as previously described—When Mr. Glendenning said that if he was found out he would be a ruined man, and she said to him in astonishment, "And what would it do to me?" he told her to trust to him, that he would stand by her to the very end and see her all right, but that she must clear him; she then wrote as he dictated, and she told me that everything seemed black before her eyes.

Here Glendenning laughed outright, and Mrs. Miller resented it quickly,

saying, with a voice of indignation, "Sir, I don't see anything in this to laugh at."

Dr. Imbrie.—I hope the Moderator will preserve order.

The Moderator (rapping).—Order must be preserved. (A murmur of disapprobation at the unseemly interruption ran through the church.)

Mrs. Miller continued.—The substance of the document signed by Mary while Glendenning held the pistol over her head was that he could implicate half a dozen members of his church.

Dr. Imbrie.—Were any names mentioned?

A. There were no names in it; if there were he put them there after she wrote it; she could not tell any more in relation to the contents of that document; Mary gave me the date of her seduction by Mr. Glendenning as the 4th of July, 1873, while we were away in the country; it occurred in the back parlor. Mrs. Miller then rehearsed the story of her visit to the Institution for infants, in Clinton place, New York; the visit was suggested by Miss Pomeroy; Dr. Hubbard, after inquiring about the case, described Mr. Glendenning accurately, as the man who had visited the institution six weeks' previously, to have a young girl admitted till her child should be born; the matron of the institution also described him and when I showed her Glendenning's picture she identified it at once, saying, "That is the man;" the physician told her she ought to be careful as she might have to swear to it; the matron replied that she could swear to it; Mr. Pomeroy and Mrs. Metz came with me; the conversation took place in presence of Mrs. Metz; in a conversation with Mary, when I saw there was a burden on her mind I asked her what the burden was; she said that he (meaning Glendenning) was constantly accusing her of being intimate with other men. (Here the witness mentioned the names of eight gentlemen, some of them being members of Glendenning's church.) He told her that he and Mr. Dean had watched her and that they saw her walk home on one occasion with one of the gentlemen referred to, and he said that he supposed they had a good time when they went into the house; he said he could prove she was intimate with these men; in explanation of that she said that Mr. — once held his umbrella over her head coming from church, but he did not go into the house; I became indignant, and asked her was it possible she took all that from him, and she gave me this reply, "It was a rod of iron he held over my head; I was in a condition that prevented my saying a word; I was wholly in his power." (Sensation.) I tried to cheer her up, but it seemed as if there was a heavier burden still resting on her; I told her to tell me whatever was on her mind, as she had my forgiveness, and she drew up her hands and said, "How can I leave this good home, the best home I ever had in my life?" I told her to cheer up, that she should continue to live with us and face the trouble; she replied, "No, I will die if I leave here and I will die if I stay." (Sensation.) At that

time she was lying in bed in a very weak condition; in the conversation about the father of the child she said, "I hear that Glendenning is walking and laughing through the streets; I wonder if he would laugh if he came in here to-night and looked at me on this bed from which I begin to feel I will never rise and saw the misery that he has brought upon me, and not only upon me, but on you who did not deserve it; I hear too, that he is boasting about the child coming nearer home, but as God is my judge, John S. Glendenning and no one else is the father of that child."

In describing the deathbed scene the witness gave the following new points:—We wished to have some clergyman come to pray with her, but none could be found; Mr. Dunne and Mr. Gordon, both elders of this church, came and prayed with her; she said to them, "Mr. Dunne and Mr. Gordon you are both good men; you have heard his story, but you have not heard mine; in an unguarded moment I fell and John S. Glendenning fell with me; and I want to proclaim to you, before God as my witness, that Mr. Glendenning is the father of my child; they say he has got papers, but that does not clear him;" this was said to Mr. Dunne; I was in the room; Mr. Dunne then asked to be left alone with her for a moments.

The remainder of Mrs. Miller's testimony was a corroboration of that already published. Regarding Mr. Glendenning's more recent visits to Miss Pomeroy the witness said:—During a part of the year he would come in stealthily and would be in the house without our knowing it; at last I heard it from the neighbors, and not liking the rumors that were going around among the neighbors I spoke to Mary about it and told her it seemed very singular and that I did not like it.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Miller by Mr. Dodd was resumed:—Mary told me that when Mr. Glendenning made her swear on the Bible never to reveal what had happened she meant to keep that oath; she explained to me how he used the pistol; she said it was a short pistol and that he carried it in a case; when he pointed it at her she said, "You wouldn't shoot me! why you'd be hung for murder;" he answered, "No I wouldn't i'd kill myself first;" Mary told me she thought he would shoot her; when I asked her about her pregnancy I didn't threaten her; it took an hour to elicit the confession; I told her I would rather lose my right hand than have her accuse Mr. Glendenning wrongfully, and I begged of her to tell me the whole truth; it was suggested to me to get Miss Pomeroy married without publicity; the arrest was distasteful to me, and it was only proposed to arrest him if he refuse to marry Miss Pomeroy; Mary asked to have the child put out to nurse; she did not take much notice of it at first; the matron in the Clinton place infant Asylum positively identified Mr. Glendenning, and when she did so she astonished me; Dr. Hubbard seemed to be annoyed at the nurse's

identification of Mr. Glendenning, and he told her that she must be careful, as she might have to swear to it; she answered sharply, "So I will swear to it;" the Doctor's words in reference to the visit of Mr. Glendenning were, "It strikes me that a gentleman answering that description was here about six weeks ago in reference to the admission of a young girl who, he said, was in trouble;" the child was named in baptism "Ella Stuart Glendenning;" it was so named at Mary's request; she said to me, "Whose name should I give it but it's father's?" she lived about three weeks and a half after the birth of the child; when I first chided Mary about the frequency of Mr. Glendenning's visits and his late hours she made all sorts of excuses; she said that the rain prevented him from going home before late hours many times; I told her to tell him it was not right and that he would think none the less of her for it; I said that if she did not tell him I would; when I heard that Glendenning reported he had a package of letters that would clear him, I asked Mary if she had written any letters to him, and she said she only wrote seven or eight in answer to notes sent by him; she destroyed all the letters he sent her, as she said he directed her to do so and that he would destroy hers; she never at any time hesitated to tell who was the father of her child, but she hesitated to tell the time of the seduction; when I asked her about the document Mr. Glendenning compelled her to sign she said, "If I were to be killed for it I could not tell word for word what was in that paper;" I asked her if she did not understand that his object was to use it against her; she said that she supposed he wanted it because he was afraid of getting into trouble on account of her talking so much about him; she made her first confession to me of her trouble on Monday night, 13th of July last.

To Rev. Mr. Edwards.—Mr. Glendenning's mother and sister did not favor his attentions to Miss Pomeroy, but I never understood the reason why.

To the Moderator.—Their engagement was announced among our friends; we all talked about it, but we did not give it any further publicity; because I did not like any gossip, for if the old women of this church got talking of anybody they would pick his or her character to pieces, no matter how good the person might be—(laughter)—I asked Mary about the engagement, and she said there was no day fixed for the marriage.

This was the conclusion of Mrs. Miller's examination.

Mrs. Julia M. Metz examined.—I was a member of this congregation and had charge of the Sabbath school, but I gave it up; knew of Mr. Glendenning's visits to Miss Pomeroy; I live near Mr. Miller's; I saw him at Mr. Miller's a number of times; I understood he went there to visit Miss Pomeroy; his hours of visiting were in the evening; was so situated that I had a good opportunity to know of the frequency of his visits; saw Miss Pomeroy wear a ring which I was told was given her

by Mr. Glendenning; knew Miss Pomeroy well, but not very intimately; never heard anything against her character; never knew an improper act on her part; I noticed that when she was at parties she was more reserved than usual; never knew anything against her character for truthfulness until her prevarication in this case with Mr. Glendenning; saw her every day from the time of Mr. Glendenning's arrest till she was taken sick; I had conversations with her in which I urged the importance of her telling the truth, otherwise her friends could not help her; her reluctance to tell the truth I attributed to her strong affection for Mr. Glendenning; she told me without hesitation and without being urged that Mr. Glendenning was the author of her trouble; I asked her how long this thing had been going on, and she said, "Since last Thanksgiving;" she told me that if Mrs. Miller, and myself would go into the other room she would tell us all about it; she then told us, after a great effort, that the last Fourth of July (1873) was the date; when we spoke to her further she gave as an excuse, "I loved him so;" she said that Mr. Glendenning brought a paper to her one evening and asked her to sign it; she said she could not, as everything turned black before her eyes: she told him to read it himself, and he did so, after which he asked her to sign it; she said she could not sign that; he then took a pistol out of his pocket and compelled her to sign it; she said, "You don't know what I have suffered from that man for the past few months:" she distinctly mentioned John S. Glendenning as the father of her child; she mentioned no one else; I went with Mrs. Miller to the asylum in Clinton place to have the child taken there to be nursed; Dr. Hubbard did not identify the picture of Mr. Glendenning, but the matron did at once; she said, "That is the man;" the doctor cautioned her to be careful, and she said she could swear to it, I went a second time to the asylum, because my veracity had been questioned in relation to my first visit, and I wanted the matron to make an affidavit or sign a paper stating that our statements in regard to our first visit were correct, as a great deal had been said about it; she declined, as she said the doctors advised her to say nothing further about the matter and a great deal had been published about it in the papers; several persons had called in relation to it but she declined to see them at all; a party of gentlemen—Mr. Glendenning being one of the number—had called also, and she said that she recognized him at once, they desired to see her, but she declined, saying she did not wish to do anything contrary to the orders of the doctors; I remarked to her that that was very singular, as if she had come down to see those gentlemen she could tell that Mr. Glendenning was the man and that would have settled the question; I reminded her that she had previously identified the picture and she answered, "Yes, I did, I will not take back anything I have said, but the officers of the institution have positively forbidden me to say anything about it."

The cross-examination of Mrs. Metz was commenced next day. The first question was why she gave up the infant class in the church, and she replied:—"I felt I could not consistently come to the church lest I should meet Mr. Glendenning; I felt that if the elders of the church allowed him to remain here after this terrible affair I would abandon the church; Miss Pomeroy said that Mr. Glendenning accused her of being intimate with several gentlemen (here witness mentioned the names of six members of Glendenning's church); she said that he constantly threatened he would expose her if she should betray him; I knew Mr. Glendenning as a preacher, and formed a very favorable opinion of him; I thought if a gentleman visited a lady he ought to do it openly and in a gentlemanly manner and not stealthily. Rev. Dr. Eddy—Was Miss Pomeroy, in your opinion, a fit companion for a minister? A. She was a fit companion for any person; if there was any superiority on his side it was intellectually, not morally.

To Rev. Mr. Edwards.—In my judgment the attentions paid by Mr. Glendenning to Miss Pomeroy could not with propriety take place without an actual engagement; don't know what is the general impression with regard to the propriety of such a course in this community, but that is my own judgment.

To Rev. Mr. Booth—Never heard Miss Pomeroy deny the pistol scene.

The witness, in answer to further questions, stated:—

"The character of the intimacy which Mr. Glendenning alleged to exist between Miss Pomeroy and the gentleman named, I understood to be criminal; Mr. Glendenning did not go home with her from the meetings, but went there afterwards; I thought it was very unmanly on his part not to go home with her, but no follow her soon afterwards."

To Dr. Imbrie—My understanding of her statement that Mr. Glendenning was constantly accusing her of criminal intimacy with other men was that he charged her thus in order to induce her to submit to his desires.

When the witness was examined minutely as to the causes that led her to lose her respect for Mr. Glendenning, she said that it was very strange that Mr. and Mrs. Miller never spoke of him as a visitor; when they would call at the house of witness they would refer to him simply by saying "Mr. Glendenning is there," meaning at Mr. Miller's house. The witness further stated that she thought Mr. Glendenning could not afford to sacrifice himself by visiting Miss Pomeroy in such an unmanly way, and that she was surprised when she heard of the engagement, because Miss Pomeroy was not intellectually the equal of Mr. Glendenning, but morally she was the equal of any person.

Mr. Willard E. Dudley examined—I had known Miss Pomeroy seventeen years last spring; knew her first when she was living with Jacob Miller on Hoboken avenue in this city; knew her intimately, and can

positively testify that I always knew her to be a truthful, virtuous girl, and of a very quiet disposition; she was very far from being what is known as a gay young lady; was present when she made her dying statement to Justice Aldridge; there were six or seven persons present; she called me by name and called Mr. Aldridge by name (witness here repeated the words of the dying statement already published, laying stress on the sentence, "I was afraid of him once, but I am not now"); she was perfectly conscious and understood the words she spoke as clearly as I do now; did not discover any indication that her mind was wandering; did not think when she made the statement that she would die so soon; nobody asked her any questions during the making of the statement; she seemed very anxious to make it and tell somebody; she seemed to be relieved when she had made it.

Cross-examined.—I went for Justice Aldridge at Miss Pomeroy's request.

Mr. James Dunne examined.—I am an elder in this congregation; the other elder is George P. Howell; heard rumors that Mr. Glendenning was engaged to be married to Miss Pomeroy; I had a conversation with Mr. Glendenning on the subject and he denied that he was engaged; the conversation took place last winter; he left the impression on my mind that there was no probability of an engagement; there was a very uncomfortable feeling among the elders and members of the congregation in consequence of his intimacy with Miss Pomeroy; the impression that prevailed was that Mr. Glendenning visited her much oftener than the facts warranted; I was sent for to see Miss Pomeroy; Mr. John Gordon came with me; Dr. Burdett was there; he said she was suffering from nervous excitement and that she was wandering in her mind; she said she was glad to see us, and she recognized us distinctly; she told us that she desired to say to us that Mr. Glendenning and no one else was the father of her child; she said, "He may have some papers—I don't know what they are—but that don't clear him; I couldn't help it;" I asked her how long this had been going on, and she said about a year; I then prayed with her; I asked her what she wished to pray for, and she said that God would forgive her sins and take her to Heaven; before reading the chapter she said, "In an unguarded moment I fell and he fell with me;" when she prayed that God might forgive her she added, "And him too;" I had no doubt whatever that "she" referred to Mr. Glendenning, for it was used in that connection; there were several ladies present up to this time, and I asked them if they would not leave us (Mr. Gordon and myself) alone with Miss Pomeroy, and they retired; I then said to her that it was necessary before she would be forgiven that she should repent, and it was necessary to her repentance that she should tell the truth; I then repeated the question whether John S. Glendenning was the father of her child, and she said "yes;" I then asked her if she ever

had criminal intimacy with any other persons, and she said "never," I asked her if she ever made any statements contrary to these, and she said she never did; I left and called again in the evening, in company with Mr. C. C. Jewell, one of the trustees of this church; this was on the Sunday before she died; Rev. Mr. Tunison had been there between my two visits; Mr. Jewell prayed with her; Miss Pomeroy had been a communicant in this church about two years and a half; never knew anything against her character, nor did I ever hear anything against her; never had any misgivings as to the propriety of her occupying that position in the church; spoke to Mr. Glendenning about Miss Pomeroy's assertion to me that he was the father of her child; he denied it by implication, but I do not think he did in terms.

Q. Did you ever have a suspicion that any other than Mr. Glendenning was the father of that child? A. (after great hesitation) I did.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation on the subject with the person you suspected? A. (A long pause.) I cannot answer that question.

The Moderator here ruled that the witness was not required to implicate a third person, and the question as put by Dr. Riggs was quite proper.

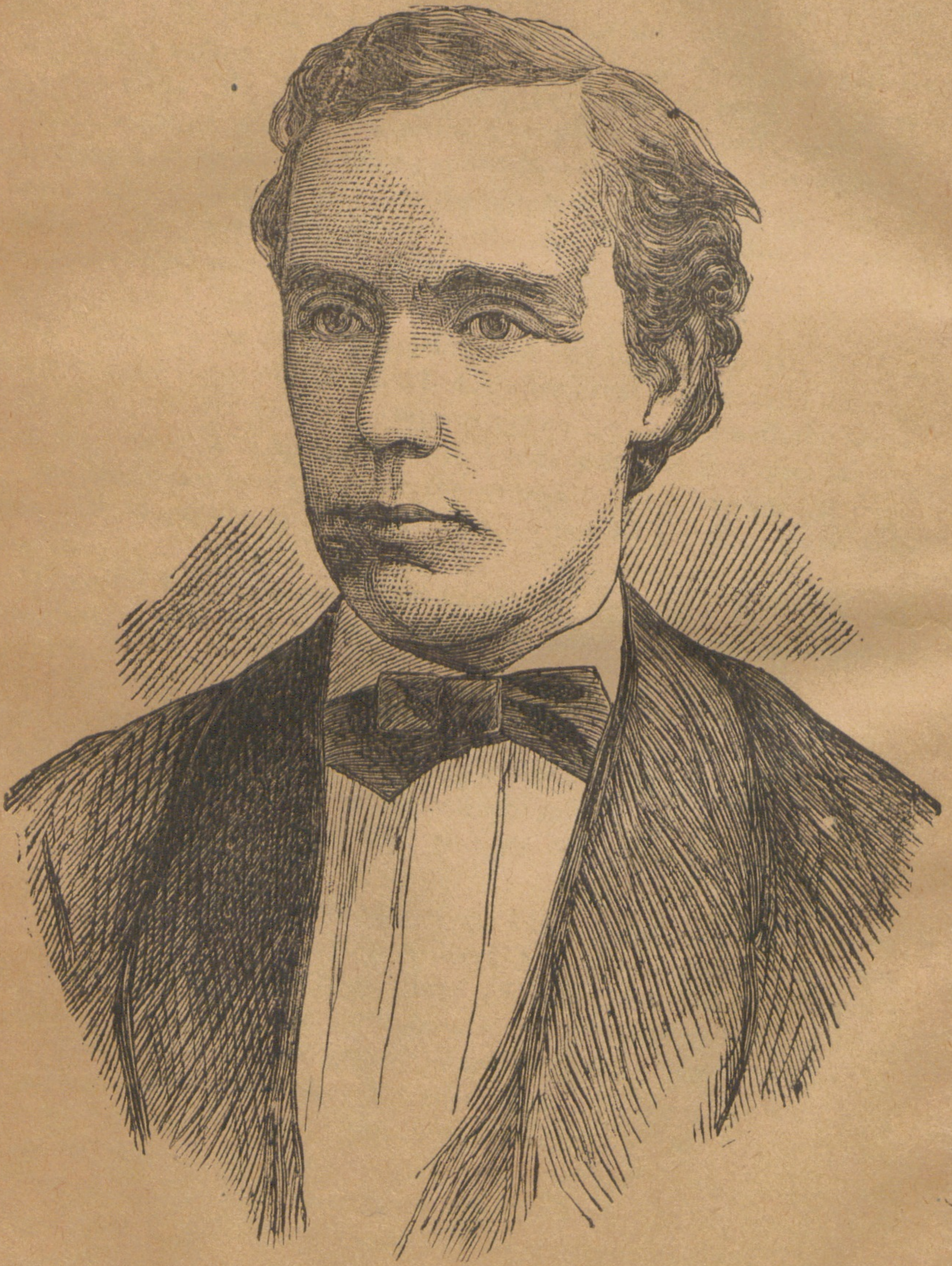
Witness.—I had no particular person in my mind; I believed Mr. Glendenning was innocent, and of course some one must be the father of the child.

To Rev. Mr. Edwards.—Miss Pomeroy was admitted to the communion of this church on examination; she gave reasonable evidence of piety and maintained a Christian deportment as far as I had on opportunity of judging; we received her without misgivings.

Counsel for defence announced that Mr. Dunne would be required to attend again in the case.

Mrs. Sarah R. Graves testified that she knew Miss Pomeroy intimately for three years and a half; witness lived next door to Mrs. Miller, and Miss Pomeroy visited her house three and four times a day; she was a companion to her daughter; she bore an excellent character; saw her and Mr. Glendenning walking arm in arm frequently in the evening; he visited her often; I have seen him there three and four times a week; I only saw him go in the afternoon three or four times; his regular hours of visiting were from seven to nine and after nine at night; saw him come out as late as one o'clock at night; Miss Pomeroy told me she was engaged to be married and showed me her engagement ring; it was on her finger; I asked her when it was to come off and she said that there was no day fixed; she told me that Mr. Glendenning gave it to her; she also showed me the other presents which she said he gave her; I told her, as I would my own daughter, several times that she ought not to receive those presents.

Mrs. Sarah Graves, on cross-examination, testified:—When I asked



Glendenning.

Miss Pomeroy why she allowed Mr. Glendenning to be so intimate with her, she answered, "I loved him so; he was a minister, and I thought he would not desert me; oh, God, how could he desert me so! I have sinned fallen and suffered, and now he has deserted me;" she said this distinctly; Mr. Glendenning, in my judgment, sought after Miss Pomeroy rather than she after him, and I can prove this; on the Fourth of July last I went with Miss Pomeroy and others to see the fireworks in Bergen square; on the way home Mr. Glendenning met us, saying that he had been uptown on an errand and that accounted for his being out so late; I told him we were going home and he said that if we had no objection he would accompany us; he walked with Miss Pomeroy, and when they got as far as my gate I asked them in, but he declined, saying he was going to spend that night with Mary; I saw them parting and he kissed her; saw him leave her at one o'clock in the morning; he walked on the grass past my house.

Mrs. Graves then recited Miss Pomeroy's account of the pistol scene, which was a corroboration of the testimony already given, and continued: When Miss Pomeroy spoke about the name she would give the baby I suggested the name "Ella;" the child was named "Ella Stuart Glendenning;" Mary said the last name was after the father; when she showed me her engagement ring she told me not to say anything about it; never saw any other gentleman visit her during the time Mr. Glendenning was paying attention to her; she explained to me the meaning of her statement, "Glen., I have deceived you, it is yours," on the night Glendenning was arrested; she meant that she had told the secret after her solemn promise to keep it; she was so scared she hardly knew what she was saying: Mr. Glendenning gave her many presents' such as cuffs, collars, &c., and had a paper regularly sent her, for which he subscribed; I felt very uneasy one night because Mr. Glendenning remained so long with Mary; I got up, looked out of the window and saw a light in Mr. Miller's parlor; saw her pull down the shade and the lights were immediately put out; the place remained dark about twenty minutes; never knew Mary to keep company with other gentlemen: she told me that when Mr. Glendenning was giving her the presents he said that she might as well have the presents then, as she would get them some time.

The witness then related the circumstances attending the deathbed scene, which was a confirmation of the testimony already given, and added, "After Justice Aldridge went out Mary looked at Mrs. Miller and said, 'take care of my child;'" she seemed anxious for Judge Aldridge's return; I saw the light turned down a great many times in Miss Pomeroy's parlor while Mr. Glendenning was there; spoke to my daughter about it, but never mentioned it to Mary.

Mrs. Caroline D. Wilson testified.—I knew Miss Pomeroy after she

was pregnant; knew her parents well when they lived in Ovid; Mary went to live with Mr. Miller's family because she could not agree with her stepmother; her mother died in childbirth; I can speak positively about her daughter; she was always considered an honest, upright girl, just and truthful in everything; when I first discovered Mary's trouble I was sent for to come to Mr. Miller's house; I found Mary crying; she said to me, "Oh, this is dreadful, dreadful; nobody knows how bad I feel!" I asked her who was the cause of her trouble, and she answered that it was John S. Glendenning; she said that she had asked him what she should do with the baby, and he said, "Oh we can put it in a basket and leave it on somebody's door stoop, Mary yielded to his wishes because he said, "Why, Mary, it's allright; you are my little wife;" she expressed deep sorrow when she spoke to me and was deeply grieved because she brought Mr. Miller's family into so much trouble, I spoke to her after her confinement and she said she did not believe she would live long, she told me that the paper she gave to Mr. Glendenning was intended to exonerate him; I told her that I would not give a paper to any man living if he wronged me; she answered, "Mrs. Wilson, you don't know what you would do if you had a pistol presented to your head;" I believe she told the truth, she said to me, "I don't know anything about any other man living than John S. Glendenning," she said this very emphatically and in a loud tone.

When Mr. Dodd commenced the cross-examination she declined positively to state her occupation. She said she was not ashamed of her business, saying, "I keep a genteel boarding house."

Mrs. Agnes Miller testified that she had known Miss Pomeroy for sixteen years, and never knew anything improper in her conduct; she was a very amiable girl; she told witness she was engaged to Mr. Glendenning; used to see Mr. Glendenning and Mary come out of the church together long after the congregation was dismissed.

Q. Did Mary ever tell you who was the father of the child? A. Why I never doubted that Glendenning was the father of the child. (Laughter.)

Witness further stated that on one occasion Glendenning and Mary remained together so long in the church after Sabbath school that Mr. Miller got mad, and he was going to go over to the church and kick them out. (Laughter.)

Dr. John B. Burdett examined.—I did not know Miss Pomeroy; I attended her during her last illness; I went there on the solicitation of two of the neighbors, more particularly that of Mr. Metz; I expected that she would recover; she got up too soon and she got cold, but that was not the cause of her dangerous illness; anxiety of mind hastened it; she died of congestion of the lungs; she was perfectly rational; both lungs were involved in the congestion; did not tell Mr. Dunne that her mind was wandering.

Rev. Mr. Tunison examined.—I am a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; became acquainted with Miss Pomeroy on the Sabbath before her death; never knew her before; went to see her at the solicitation of Mr. Metz, who said that efforts had been made to secure the attendance of ministers of her own Church, but in vain; the excuse was that they were absent from the city; she was in a sinking state, and it was evident that she recognized she was rapidly approaching dissolution; her first statement to me was that she had sadly fallen, but she expressed a positive confidence that she would regain hold of Christ, and I could not doubt her sincerity; she made no statement as to the cause of her condition; I prayed with her; she expressed her gratitude and entreated me to repeat my visit; I called on her three times; I feel it due to myself to say that in all these visits I never questioned Miss Pomeroy in regard to this terrible affair; during my third visit, just before her death, she used the following words, which I wrote down lest I should forget them:—"I said to Mr. Dunne on Sunday, and I now say to you, that Mr. Glendenning, and he alone, is the father of my child; this I say in your presence, and I call God to witness that I speak the truth;" she was remarkably calm; she said she had made a great effort to regain hold of Christ, and that hold had been regained; I could not doubt her religious statements.

On cross-examination he said:—I saw Miss Pomeroy about two hours before her death; her manner impressed me with the truth of her statements, especially when she knew she was about dying, and said so in so many words; I warned her especially against falsehood on this point; I told her that absolute truth was indispensable if she would regain her hold on God.

Q. Did you believe in the truth of her statements? A. I will answer that if it be a proper question here, I did. Q. Did you deliver an address at the funeral? A. I did. Q. Did you say then that you would doubt the existence of a God if the villain who seduced her were not punished for his sin? A. I did, in substance; I said there must be some punishment for the seducer in this world or the next. Q. Did you say that her seducer when he made one misstep became a murderer? A. I did, and worse than a murderer, for he not only destroyed the body but the reputation as well. Q. Did you say that you held yourself responsible before the bar of man for the expressions you uttered on that occasion? A. I did. Q. Did you rely on Miss Pomeroy's statements solely? A. Not solely, but mainly. Q. What were your other sources of information? A. I decline to answer that question. Witness continued—I baptized the child "Ella Stuart;" I had nothing at all to do with the name Glendenning; the baptism took place before the funeral service.

Mr. Harkness.—Did you suppose when Miss Pomeroy made the statement that there had been a previous arrangement in regard to it? A. No

sir, I had no such impression; but, perhaps, it might have resulted from my obtuseness. (Laughter.)

Mr. George P. Howell, an elder of the church, testified—I was aware that an impression prevailed among the congregation that Mr. Glendenning was engaged to be married to Miss Pomeroy; had a conversation with Mr. Dunne, the other elder, about it; it was not a ground for uneasiness with me; my feeling was that I regarded it as unwise for him to show attention in that direction; the first talk about it was over a year ago, and was pretty general; talked to Mr. Glendenning about it; he denied positively that he was engaged to Miss Pomeroy; he admitted that he had made her presents; he said that he gave her a watch and chain; the reason he gave for presenting the watch was that she was absent on one or two occasions from the organ, and he reprov'd her for her absence; she replied in substance that she had no watch and could not know the time.

Q. Did he say that he gave her the chain on the same ground? A. I think he did. (Laughter.)

Elder George P. Howell resumed the stand on direct examination and gave the following testimony:—Would not like to answer any further question in relation to the presents given to Miss Pomeroy by Mr. Glendenning, because it would involve a breach of confidence between Mr. Glendenning and witness and would shadow a portion of the defence.

The Moderator ruled that a witness was not required to violate confidence.

Mr. Dodd said that the defence had no objection to Mr. Howell's answering all questions.

Witness continued—Mr. Glendenning gave the chain to Miss Pomeroy to protect her watch; when Mr. Glendenning denied that he was engaged to be married he made no explanation in regard to his reasons; he left the impression on my mind that he did not seek Miss Pomeroy at all.

Mrs. Clara H. Randall testified:—I have been a member of the congregation of this church for three years; knew Miss Pomeroy for about six years; lived nearly opposite Mr. Miller's house; never heard any intimation against Miss Pomeroy's character; Miss Pomeroy told me she received valuable presents from Mr. Glendenning; I saw these presents—a locket, watch and chain, sleeve buttons, &c.; she never spoke directly to me about her engagement with Mr. Glendenning, but she spoke familiarly about him and talked of her future prospects in such a way as to leave the impression in my mind that they were engaged; knew him to visit Miss Pomeroy often; had no curiosity in the matter, but when I heard that Mr. Glendenning denied his intimacy with Miss Pomeroy I thought I would satisfy myself and watch; he stayed one night till twenty minutes before twelve, another night till ten minutes past one, and another till five minutes before two; I pulled out my watch to mark

the time each of these nights; had a conversation with Miss Pomeroy about her pregnancy; she said that Mr. Glendenning was the father of her child.

Q. Did she state that he and he only led her astray? A. She did, emphatically; I asked her that question, whether she was ever on criminal intimacy with any other person, and she answered, never; she expressed very great penitence for her share in the sin; she told me it was her daily prayer that the Lord might forgive Mr. Glendenning for what he had done, for she could not, though she was constantly praying she might be able to do so; she heard that he denied he was the father of the child; she spoke of the manner in which she was deceived, and said, that she never thought she could be deceived by one who made so many promises; she sent for witness on the Wednesday before her death; found her very much depressed; had a long conversation with her on the following morning; she said she was suffering intensely, both physically and mentally; that she did not see one ray of light in the future; that she was ruined, disgraced, with a child and without any means; she said that no one except Mr. Glendenning ever made improper proposals; when I saw her heart-broken condition that morning I resolved that, if I ever had an opportunity to speak in her defence I would do so; she was a fallen woman, but a woman still; she said she realized her situation fully; she was in full possession of her senses during this statement; she spoke of threats made against her by Mr. Glendenning; she said he asked her to help him out of his difficulty and he told her to do as he wished her (witness here detailed the pistol scene); on the night he compelled her to sign the document she said he placed her hand on the Bible and she solemnly swore she would never reveal either her condition or implicate him; she intended to keep that oath; this explained her words on the night of Mr. Glendenning's arrest—"Glen, I have deceived you, it is yours;" she said she did not think she could live, and added, "If I live, where am I?" she said she would like to live to see Glendenning brought to justice; she always spoke of her own guilt first in her conversation on the subject.

Q. When Mr. Pomeroy said that Mr. Glendenning promised to stand by her, what did you understand by that? A. That he would take care of her till the time should come for him to marry her.

Mrs. Reeves testified:—Knew Miss Pomeroy; she was of a very good character; have seen Mr. Glendenning visit at Mrs. Miller's very often; he went to see Miss Pomeroy in particular; she told me they were engaged; I asked her when the affair was coming off, and she said she did not know herself; she showed me her engagement ring; she had it on her finger; she mentioned no name when she said she was engaged.

A TELL-TALE LETTER.

Read a note from Mr. Glendenning to Miss Pomeroy; she received it on the morning of the 12th of May last; there were not more than half a dozen lines in it; it read in this way, as near as I can recollect:

DEAR MARY. I wish you would be ready by half-past seven this evening, and we will go either to New York or Jersey City. I want you to look your prettiest.

Yours,

GLEN.

Am not sure whether it was "Your own Glen," or Yours, Glen."

Witness then described the death bed scene and continued:—Mr. Glendenning and Mary were at my children's christening; he was in the habit of taking her to different places frequently; she used to tell me she was out with him in the evenings at concerts or for a walk; was in the church when a set of silver was presented to Mr. Glendenning; Mary and he and I were talking and I said, fully believing they were engaged, "They will be so nice to clean when you get married;" Mr. Glendenning replied, "That's so, Mrs. Reeves."

Mrs. Fanny S. Birmingham examined:—I knew Miss Pomeroy intimately; never knew anything against her character; I was on such intimate terms with her that I would have heard if anything of the kind were said about her; I called to see her five days before her death and she said she was suffering both in mind and body; she said it was hard that she should suffer and that Glen should go free; I asked her was Glendenning the father of the child and she said yes; she turned from side to side and groaned.

Mr. Cyrus Thatcher testified to the good character of Miss Pomeroy. He had ample opportunity of judging, as he had been connected with Mr. Miller in business for eight years; Miss Pomeroy always moved in good society.

Mrs. Alvina Grattan, who was acquainted with Miss Pomeroy for twelve years, also testified in her excellent character; Miss Pomeroy told witness that Mr. Glendenning was the father of her child; she spoke as if she thought a great deal of him; she said she loved him dearly, and would as soon have doubted her saviour as have doubted him; she used these very words; she did not speak of any one else.

A discussion here took place on the question of admitting rebutting evidence for the prosecution. The defence resisted the proposition. The subject had not been decided when the hour of adjournment arrived.

The argument on the question of admitting rebutting testimony on the part of the prosecution was resumed. Rev. Mr. Edwards urged in a forcible argument, that the prosecution had a right to introduce new testimony. He regretted the declaration of Mr. Dodd, some days ago, that unless certain points were yielded he would be obliged to withdraw. "Now, Mr. Moderator," continued the speaker, "This defendant cannot

withdraw. He is in the hands of this Presbytery. If he should attempt to relieve himself of his attendance before the Presbytery during the investigation of these charges then the Presbytery can cite him again, and if he refuse to appear we can depose him."

Mr. Dodd here explained that when he made that statement he intended to convey simply that he intended to withdraw as counsel for the defence.

Mr. Edwards rejoined that when counsel makes a declaration of that kind it is always understood that his client is involved and responsible for the declaration.

After a long debate the resolution offered by the prosecution in favor of the admission of rebutting testimony was laid on the table.

Mr. Ira K. Miller, of Yonkers, examined—Knew Miss Pomeroy since she was a baby; my acquaintance with her commenced in Ovid, N. Y.; never heard of a blemish in her character; my personal knowledge of her was that she was a pure, virtuous girl; I considered her a fit associate for my daughter, with whom she was intimately acquainted; never saw Mr. Glendenning till to-day; I heard her frequently spoken of in Ovid and always in the highest terms, never heard anything about her but what was good till this affair.

Mrs. Mary Haskins, a nurse, testified—I was with Miss Pomeroy during her sickness; I told her on the Sunday before Mr. Glendenning's arrest that I was at church and saw Mr. Glendenning; she asked me how he looked and I said he looked good; I told her I was surprised to find her in such a condition and she said she was surprised herself, as Mr. Glendenning had promised to make her his wife; she told me that she never had criminal intimacy with any man but Mr. Glendenning and he was the father of her child; I asked her the date of her seduction and she told me July 3, 1873; the intimacy was continuous; she said that he told her that he had engaged a place in New York to put her in during vacation; he said he could not marry her just then, as his mother and his sister, and the congregation would not permit it.

On cross-examination witness said—Miss Pomeroy frequently wished to see Mr. Glendenning, but I laughed and said I did not think he would like to see her.

Mr. Joseph F. Talson, a venerable-looking gentleman, testified—Knew Miss Pomeroy fifteen or sixteen years; she went to school with my children and I saw her every week since then; she played the organ in the West End church; I never heard anything against her character; I would suspect almost anybody else to be guilty of anything wrong rather than her; I saw her and Mr. Glendenning together on the 5th July in Broadway, at West End; when I came near them he walked away; I thought it was very strange; when I came up to where she was standing I raised my hat and bowed to her, but she never spoke to me; I

thought it very curious, as she always before spoke to me so pleasantly; she seemed to be in great distress; she was weeping and holding her handkerchief to her face; Glendenning walked off towards the Bergen church; when they saw me coming I saw him make a motion of his hand to her as much as to say, "you go that way and I'll go this way;" I thought it was very strange etiquette for a gentleman; ten days afterwards I read in the papers of Mr. Glendenning's arrest:

On cross-examination the witness admitted that he was chairman of the indignation meeting; he was called to take the chair by acclamation: he would occupy the same position to-morrow, because he was the father of children; he had no animosity against Mr. Glendenning; on the contrary he respected the man, because as a minister he was the representative of his heavenly Father; he loved the man but not his acts.

Mr. Henry A. Hellerman, Postmaster of Hudson City examined—I have been engaged in this church as manager of their music; saw Mr. Glendenning and Miss Pomeroy together on the Sunday evening before Mr. Glendenning's arrest; after evening service I went away, leaving the two together in the church; no one else remained; it was about nine o'clock in the evening; don't know how long they remained in the church, as I went directly home.

Mrs. Nelly Gracestock examined—I live at No. 115 Eleventh street, New York; I was engaged at the Infant Asylum, No. 24 Clinton place, as housekeeper or matron; one evening a gentleman called at the house and said he wanted to get a friend into the institution; I asked him if he lived in the city and he said he did not; I referred him to Dr. Hubbard; sometime afterwards Mrs. Miller and the brother of Miss Pomeroy came and inquired about the man who called; I described the man, and when she showed me the picture I said, "that is the man;" the likeness is perfectly clear; Mr. Glendenning and several gentlemen came afterward and they had an interview with the head nurse; the doctors told me to have nothing to say about it, but now that I am out of the institution I have been advised to come out and tell all I know; Dr. Foster, one of the head physicians, said to me, in relation to the matter, "Nelly, you had better be careful, you might have to swear to it;" the first time Mr. Glendenning called he appeared to be very much agitated; I said to Dr. Nicolls and the head nurse that Mr. Glendenning and his friends were down stairs; no one told me who he was.

Cross-examined—It was about the 1st of July when the gentleman called; it was near dusk; the second time he called I had not yet known his name; Mrs. Miller had shown me the picture, but she never told me his name; Dr. Foster told me to say nothing about it, as it was a house where they kept secrets, and they did not want to have them divulged; since I left the institution one of the attending physicians, Dr. Elisha

Harris, of the Board of health advised me to come over and tell what I knew about it.

Dr. Eddy—Is that gentleman present? A. Yes sir; there he is (pointing her sunshade directly at Glendenning, who was sitting about twelve feet off facing her). The answer was followed by applause from the spectators, continuing for several seconds.

Rev. Dr. Imbrie protested against the demonstration and said the prosecution disclaimed sympathy with any such interruption.

In answer to another question witness stated:—"I looked over there, particularly when I entered the church, because I recognized Mr. Glendenning at once. I did not know that I would meet him here."

Rev. Dr. Imbrie announced that the prosecution rested their case here. They might find it necessary to introduce new witnesses in the rebutting testimony, and he would ask the Presbytery for permission to do so when the time should arrive.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence offered their case without preface or statement by introducing Miss Jennie Doggett as the first witness. She testified—I am a member of the Prospect avenue church; was acquainted with Miss Pomeroy; had a conversation with her during the summer of 1873 about a report concerning Mr. Glendenning and herself; she told me that there was no more between her and Mr. Glendenning than there was between him and me; she wore an amethyst ring.

Cross-examined—I asked her if that was her engagement ring, and she said no; that it was given her by her cousin; did not notice both her hands; she might have had a ring on the other hand without my seeing it.

Miss Hannah L. Brown examined—Am a member of this church; had a conversation with Miss Pomeroy in regard to her relations with Mr. Glendenning; in the first part of last December she showed me an amethyst ring; I asked her was this her engagement ring, and she said no, that she never had such a thing and was not engaged.

On cross-examination witness testified—The reason I had for asking her whether that was her engagement ring was that there was a prevalent talk around here that she and Mr. Glendenning were engaged; thought by her actions that she wanted to force herself upon Mr. Glendenning; he did not want to show her any attention.

Q. How do you know that? A. (a long pause)—She used to stay in the church after service; this was only a conclusion in my own mind; had personal knowledge of Miss Pomeroy's remaining, but had no personal knowledge of Mr. Glendenning's remaining.

Miss Ellen Cairns testified—Am a member of this church; Miss Pomeroy was asked by me to join a young lady's society and she joined it; two or three months afterward she denied that she had joined it; I intrusted her with the sale of tickets for a concert and she said she sold them all; when she came to make returns she said she had sold none; in both these instances she was decidedly untruthful; I think it was Miss Pomeroy that sought Mr. Glendenning; I said on one occasion in Mrs. Agnes Miller's that Mary ought not to throw herself so much in Mr. Glendenning's way, and that if she took this advice the thing would drop; I have a very high estimate of Mr. Glendenning's character; I never thought he would push himself into the society of young ladies; he was agreeable to ladies and pleasant.

Cross-examined—Miss Pomeroy was a member of good standing in this church; she laid herself too much in Mr. Glendenning's way; Mr. Glendenning never told me that Miss Pomeroy's attentions were unpleasant to him, nor did I ever hear that he intimated so to any one else; never had any doubt about her giving in the money; we knew that what she collected she would give in.

Horace Dean testified:—Am a member of this church; have been superintendent of the Sunday school for a year; Miss Pomeroy was one of the teachers; there was nothing in Mr. Glendenning's conduct toward her more than to any other lady, but she took every opportunity to throw herself in his way; when he and I would be going out of the church she would waylay us; I use the word waylay because it amounted to just that; my opinion of Mr. Glendenning is that I would not be afraid to leave him in company with my wife or daughter. (Laughter.) His conversation was as pure as that of any woman could be. (Renewed laughter, which was quickly suppressed.)

Cross-examined—Other young ladies passed out of the church, but she remained; I knew positively there was no engagement between them.

Q. How did you know? A. I knew that such a thing was not possible. (Laughter.)

Q. Tell us why you did not think it possible. A. I would rather not state the reason at present; I was very intimate with Mr. Glendenning, yet I know little or nothing of his inner life; Miss Pomeroy was not attractive in any way, either in education, manner or ability; Mr. Glendenning permitted her approaches because he could not well help himself. (Laughter.) He took measures some time ago to prevent her advances.

Q. What were those measures? A. I do not wish to state them now, if you will excuse me. (Laughter.) The witness threw out all manner of insinuations and evaded direct answers to nearly every question.

Miss Margaret J. Munroe examined—Am a member of this church; knew Miss Pomeroy for three years; she spoke of Mr. Glendenning as

being kind to her; she said that one occasion she contrived to be at the Post Office when he got there for his letters; she showed me her watch and chain; she said she bought the chain herself; on the 5th of June last she told me that the neighbors thought she was engaged, but that she was not; she said she was very badly treated by her cousin, and that she worked like a slave; I remarked that she ought not to be afraid of her cousin, and she answered, "Oh, you don't know; he is a very unprincipled man."

On cross-examination witness stated that she suspected Miss Pomeroy was throwing herself in Mr. Glendenning's way, because she used to remain in the church after service; she often remarked to her that it was disgraceful on her part to be following him so.

How did you know she was throwing herself in his way? A. Because I was in the church and saw her remain.

Were you, than, not suspected (laughter)? A. Well, I don't know as I was; I could not make a companion of her because I thought she was too bold; don't know what the opinion was in this community as to her reputation.

Dr. Smith Bartley testified—I am a member of this church; visited the foundling asylum in Clinton place for the purpose of ascertaining whether Mr. Glendenning was the man who called there; I was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. Glendenning and Mr. Jewell; I had known Dr. Hubbard a great many years, and therefore I called on him at that institution; I asked him if he had ever seen Mr. Glendenning before, and he said he had not, but he would not swear to it; we called on Mrs. Graystock, and Mr. Moore asked her if she had ever seen that man before, and she said no; we supposed we were speaking to Mrs. Graystock but we were mistaken; we then sent for Mrs. Graystock, but she would not see us.

The defence then offered in evidence a certificate signed by Dr. Hubbard that he had not to his knowledge seen Mr. Glendenning previous to his visit with the foregoing witness.

Mr. C. C. Jewell, examined—Called on Dr. Hubbard in reference to a statement in an evening paper concerning Mr. Glendenning's visit to the asylum in Clinton place; he pronounced the statement to be a mass of inaccuracies, and he drew his pencil through several passages.

Dr. Dodd proceeded to read the mutilated article remarking as he went along what particular passages were scored. Dr. Imbrie asked how much of what was read was scored. Dr. Dodd said that it made no sense and Dr. Imbrie quickly rejoined: "Oh, but it makes very good sense." (Laughter.)

The witness simply rehearsed the interview with Dr. Hubbard and the nurse at the asylum.

Rev. W. L. Moore testified:—I visited the foundling Asylum in Clinton place for the purpose of ascertaining from Dr. Hubbard whether an article published in regard to Mr. Glendenning's visit there was true; the Doctor made a correction on two pieces of paper furnished by Mr. Jewell; I saw the nurse and showed her the article, asking her if she was the person referred to in it; she answered no; that it referred to the matron; we sent for the matron, but she sent word that she declined to see us; Dr. Hubbard was not distinctly asked if he could identify Mr. Glendenning; his answer was, "I never saw that man before."

Dr. Dodd here stated that the defence had very great difficulty in procuring the attendance of witnesses. One gentleman, whose business presses upon him in New York, stated that he could attend only in the evening. A young lady, whose testimony was important, refused to come at all.

Rev. Dr. Edwards—Is she a member of the church?

Dr. Dodd—Yes.

Dr. Edwards—Then our duty is plain.

The Moderator—It would be very hard to turn a modest, diffident girl out of the church because she refuses to come here and testify.

Dr. Edwards—It is a clear case of conscience, sir, to which we cannot yield.

Rev. Mr. Edwards stated that the young lady whose testimony was so eagerly sought by the defence had disappeared and refused to testify.

Rev. Dr. Riggs proceeded to cross-examine the Rev. Mr. Moore. The witness was also placed in the crucible by Mr. Edwards. In answer to the question how he came to meet Mr. Glendenning in New York when they were going to the infant Asylum he answered that he knew where to find him in New York, as he had visited him there before.

Rev. Dr. Imbrie, one of the prosecuting committee, was the next witness called for the defence. He testified that he visited the asylum in Clinton place for the purpose of securing the attendance of the nurse as a witness; he thought he could induce the officers of the institution to permit the nurse to come without infringing on any of their rules; Mrs. Wetmore told him that the nurse was gone from the institution and that she was a very gossipy woman; he made a strong appeal to the physicians in view of the great importance of the issues involved in the case, but they were inflexible, stating that the rules of the institution must be preserved; the witness further asked Mrs. Wetmore if she would have any objection to come over and testify to the character of the nurse, as it was of the greatest importance that the question should be settled; she answered, however, that she did not like publicity, and she knew her name would get into the papers if she did so. The physicians informed him that the nurse was not sent away on account of this matter. During the progress of the trial the prosecuting committee obtained information

as to her whereabouts in New York and they brought her forward. She volunteered to come and testify in the case. They told her that they wanted her simply to tell the truth. The prosecuting committee never saw her till within two hours before she came on the stand to testify. She came directly from Mr. Metz's house, just at the time when the prosecuting committee were about giving up all hope of seeing her.

Mrs. Glendenning, mother of the accused pastor, was the next witness. She walked into the church leaning on the arm of the Rev. Mr. Wall. She appeared very weak and nervous, having just recovered from illness. She testified:—My son was born in Western Pennsylvania, seven miles from Pittsburg, in 1849; he is not accustomed to be out in the evenings my daughter was accustomed to accompany him to and from the church; he was out as late as ten or eleven, but not often; my daughter or myself invariably waited up for him; never knew him to be out alone as late as one or two o'clock; he was out late with my daughter at parties; knew that he called on Miss Pomeroy sometimes; his salary is \$2000; he keeps house and supports his family; he has many other expenses, such as purchasing books, so that his means are limited; he did not have much idea of the value of money; he was too free; did not think much of his giving presents to Miss Pomeroy, as she was our organist and a poor girl.

What is your opinion regarding his insight into female character?

A. I think he don't know much about it. (Laughter.) The witness accounted for his whereabouts on last New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and at other times important to the defence. She said that on the 4th of July 1874, he was at home most of the day; that he went out in the afternoon and soon came back and took his sister to the fireworks.

Witness continued—They returned home about nine o'clock; he afterwards took a walk up the street on an errand for us, but did not stay long; he has a pistol, but he did not often carry it; he did not carry it June 1, and July 16 of this year; at night he would lay it on a chair beside his bed to frighten anyone who might come in; I saw it on the chair and it was pointed to his head, some clothes having been thrown on the chair; I got frightened and took the pistol and locked it up; I kept it in my possession.

The witness here detailed a conversation with Miss Clinton, which was simply impugning the character of the Miller family and Miss Pomeroy, but she would relate no specific charge. The prosecution objected on the ground that in a matter involving the reputation of the Miller family they should have Miss Clinton herself examined. As she had refused to appear and testify in the church a commission should be appointed to take her testimony:—Messrs. Eddy Marshall, Booth, Fisher, Waterbury and Halsey were appointed.

Cross-examined—Don't think my son ever complained to me about

Miss Pomeroy endeavoring to attract his attention; never knew him to make any presents to Miss Mary Pomeroy except the locket; if he went often to see her I would know it, as I always found him a truthful boy; believe I know how he spent all his money; did not think there was any imprudence on the part of a minister making presents to a member of his congregation; heard a rumor of my son's being engaged to Miss Pomeroy; did not believe it to be true; he told my they were not engaged.

Q. Will you state from your own knowledge whether he was never out late without your knowing it, or, in other words, can you recall every evening from the 1st of January last? A. I can say positively he was not out alone a single night during that time; did not know anything about Miss Pomeroy's character, but I thought she was a very bold girl; saw her walk with gentlemen; I knew two of them; heard other things about her that I did not like; thought she was very impudent to young gentlemen.

Dr. Riggs' two-edged query. Q. How is it, then, that you did not think it improper for your son to make her presents? A. (with hesitation) I did not—well, I did not see much about it; often told him that if he could not come out of the church without being subjected to annoyance by her I did not see how he could get along at all.

Miss Agnes N. Clinton testified:—Mr. Glendenning visited me one Saturday evening at the house of my cousin, Mrs. Agnes Miller; while he was talking to me in the parlor Miss Pomeroy was standing outside on the stoop; Mr. Miller went to the door and saw her at the window looking in through the blinds; she showed me her watch and she said she bought it herself in New York; she told me there was no connection between her and Mr. Glendenning; she said this in presence of Mrs. Agnes Miller; Miss Pomeroy was not pretty; she had not many gentlemen admirers; don't think she ever kept company with any one but Mr. Glendenning.

Q. Did you ever state to Mrs. Glendenning that the Miller family was a bad family? A. I never did.

Q. Did you ever say that Miss Pomeroy was as bad as any of them? A. Never. (Movement among the audience.) The prosecuting committee smiled at this valuable piece of information furnished so magnanimously by a witness for the defence.

Dr. Imbrie:—Miss Clinton, did you ever find Mr. Glendenning and Miss Pomeroy alone in the church? A. Yes, sir, I came into the church one Sabbath after the Sabbath school had been dismissed, and while I was talking with Miss Pomeroy Mr. Glendenning came out of the parlor and said he had been asleep; I said it must have been a short nap, but I doubted it; he said he did not know so many people had left the church; on the following day he told me he did know, so I found him out in a lie (laughter); I went away from the church, leaving Mr. Glendenning and



Miss Pomeroy alone; I saw him go into Mr. Miller's one evening; he did not know I saw him; next day he told me, he was not there at all; I told him I saw him, so I found him out again (laughter).

Q. What was your opinion of Mr. Glendenning? A. I loved him as my pastor.

And what of Miss Pomeroy? A. She was a perfect lady.

Q. Did it ever appear to you that Miss Pomeroy was obtruding herself on Mr. Glendenning? A. Well, at first I kind of thought so, but when I saw him wait on her in the parlor and walk through the street with her then I began to think that Mr. Glendenning wanted to see her as much as she wanted to see him. (Laughter.)

Q. Do you attend this church? A. No, sir; I thought I would stay away till this thing was settled up; I would not come to testify here, nor have anything to say in the case only for the testimony Mrs. Glendenning gave to-day; heard that Mr. Glendenning and Miss Pomeroy used to be together in ice cream saloons. (Laughter.)

The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination.

Mrs. Caroline Wetmore testified:—I am head of several committees in charge of the Clinton Place Nursery, New York; there has been no matron in the asylum; Mrs. Greystock was a servant there; she was a poor, friendless woman, who was taken in as an inmate; when her child died she was employed as a wet nurse at \$8 per month; she filled that position about six months; she attended the door and did the errands; I enjoined silence on her with regard to the transactions occurring in the establishment. The remainder of her testimony was devoted to the contradiction of "Nelly's" statements, as witness styled the nurse. The witness said that she was very careful in her conversation with Mrs. Metz, as there were so many mis-statements in the papers about the case she was very cautious what she would say to Jersey City people. (Laughter.) She cautioned "Nelly" not to see any Jersey City people, and not to come over to testify on either side of the case; but, though she cautioned her repeatedly, she knew she would come. (Laughter.) She was satisfied that "Nelly" knew nothing at all about this case, but manufactured her statements. (Laughter.) "Nelly" was a pure virtuous woman, but very untruthful. (Laughter.) The witness protested so much and rattled off her testimony so volubly that there were repeated manifestations of merriment among the audience. One sentence was particularly relished: "I could tell you from here till to-morrow (stretching out her arms in a gesture of astonishment) of the story telling of that woman." But when she was relating her experiences of the three classes of females with whom she came in contact at the asylum and the statements of such persons regarding the authors of their ruin, she dropped one sentence which elicited a loud expression of horror from the audience

as the object and venom were too palpable. "My experience is that in cases where a woman takes an oath as to the father of her illegitimate child that must be her second child." This reply seemed to astound even the committee for the defence, and Dr. Dodd announced that he had no more questions to ask. The witness, however, was not to be disposed of so easily, for she followed with this explanation: "I once knew a girl who told me on her dying bed that she was going into eternity with a lie on her lips; that she would rather lie and lose her soul than betray her friend; and I know she did so die, for she had an object in view, and when a woman has an object in view she—well, she generally accomplishes it." (Sensation.) "Nelly" told her that when Mr. Glendenning called at the asylum he had his hat pulled down on his eyes, but she did not believe her. (Laughter.) The witness pointed at Glendenning with her umbrella and said that she recognized him the moment he entered the church from a photograph which the Rev. Mr. Moore showed her at the Clinton place institution. This was followed by another movement among the audience, and it began to appear as if the defence could not prevent her from telling a little too much. The most humorous statement was that "Nelly," when she went out, always said she had been to Mrs. Wetmore's, and the girls said I must have been bored to death.

Mrs. Morford, another of the ladies in the Clinton place institution, testified that Mrs. Greystock was very unreliable and untruthful; she told witness about a gentleman calling at the institution with reference to the admission of a young girl; he had his hat over his face; Mrs. Greystock never told witness, however, about it till after Mrs. Miller had called. On cross-examination she was asked what was Mrs. Wetmore's estimate of "Nelly's" character, and the witness replied. "Why, she thought 'Nelly' was perfect." (Laughter.) Here was a direct contradiction of the previous witness.

Dr. Dodd asked for the appointment of a commission to take the testimony of Mrs. Middleton, No. 313 West Thirty fifth street. The Rev. Dr. Eddy, Rev. Mr. Egbert and Rev. Mr. Martin were appointed. The defence had expected other witnesses, and as they were not in attendance, the Presbytery adjourned.

Dr. Hubbard, of the Clinton place Asylum testified that a young man made application for the admission of a young girl who, he said, was in trouble; he told the man to call next day, but he did not come; he admitted that he said a man bearing the description given by Mrs. Miller the man was dark, but now that he had come to think he would say he was of a light complexion; the man who called did not state where he or the young girl lived.

Mr. Seth Wilbur Payne, editor of the *Daily Press*, of Jersey City, testified:—I called on Mr. J. S. Miller to obtain information in regard to this case; Mrs. Miller stated to me that Mr. Glendenning was the

author of Miss Pomeroy's trouble, and that Miss Pomeroy was forced by extreme means to tell who brought her into trouble; Mrs. Miller said she threatened to lock her up if she did not tell; she said that Miss Pomeroy repeatedly denied afterwards that Mr. Glendenning was the father of her child; this conversation took place the evening after Miss Pomeroy's death; Mrs. Miller spoke about the pistol scene; she said that Mary had denied it; in telling the story Mrs. Miller acted it pretty well.

Cross-examined.—I came away from the house with the impression that Mr. Miller did not believe the story of the pistol scene; had a conversation with Mr. Glendenning in regard to the affair; he said he had nothing to give to the public just then about it; could not swear to Mrs. Miller's exact language.

Miss Mary Glendenning, sister of the accused pastor, testified:—I have always resided with my brother; he is accustomed generally to spend his evenings at home and to escort me to and from church; knew that he was out one night with a college friend till after one o'clock; have been out with him as late as one o'clock; one of us generally sat up for him till he came home; on the evening of July 4, 1873, he was at home till the afternoon. The witness was interrogated as to the whereabouts of her brother on certain days and the kind of clothing he wore during last summer.

Cross-examination.—Don't know how many evenings in the week my brother would be at home; he was usually out four evenings in the week; he attended the choir meetings; he visited much during the winter, and I understood he visited as a pastor; his visits were mostly in the evening; lately he has not made any pastoral calls and very few social calls; heard reports among the congregation that my brother was engaged to Miss Pomeroy; always felt confident that he was not; he said he was not; think that he avoided her as she was annoying him; never knew that he made presents to her, but heard that he did so; when I spoke to him about his intimacy with her he said that he did not think she meant any harm; she forced herself, in my opinion, on his notice so that he could scarcely avoid her.

During the cross-examination Rev. Mr. Harkness undertook to call Dr. Imbrie to order, but the latter gentleman retorted promptly and Mr. Harkness subsided.

Mr. Robert Wells testified to the ability, assiduity and general good character of Mr. Glendenning as a pastor; he considered him superior to many pastors. Great inducements were held out for him to go to other congregations at a larger salary than he received here; the feeling among the congregation was that he was entirely innocent of the charges against him; the trustees, elders and deacons held meetings, on two or three occasions, and took a vote, when Mr. Glendenning was pronounced innocent of all these charges.

Cross-examined.—Never investigated the charges against Mr. Glendenning; pronounced him innocent without hearing any of the testimony on the other side; knew very little of his habits of visiting; he might have been escorted from church by a person without my knowing it.

The defence asked for the appointment of a commission to take the testimony of Mr. William S. Purdy, of Fairmount avenue, and Messrs. Goodman, French and Halsey were appointed.

Mr. James Dunne, one of the elders of the church, was recalled. He testified to the same points as Mr. Wells. Dr. Burdett told him that Miss Pomeroy was wandering in her mind. This contradictory testimony created a stir; for it will be remembered that Dr. Burdett denied this most emphatically, under oath, in an early stage of the case. This witness was a firm believer in Mr. Glendenning's innocence, and would on no account credit the engagement-of-marriage story.

A policeman was stationed outside the church during the session at the request of the elders of the church.

The proceedings on the 17th day were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Goodman. Mr. James Dunne, one of the elders of the church, was then cross-examined by the Rev. Mr. Riggs, who was styled by the Moderator the "Methaphysician of court." The witness testified:—Mr. Glendenning made some pastoral calls on other than Monday nights; have been with him on some occasions; a large proportion of the community think Mr. Glendenning guilty; at the joint meeting of trustees and deacons Miss Pomeroy's statement was not considered; the subject was discussed altogether probably on his; think all took part in that discussion; there was no difference of opinion; never saw Glendenning and Miss Pomeroy together alone; don't know that he visited her; I called there once with him on Sunday school business; I do not know whether he made any pastoral calls on her; I do not know positively that he did not visit her; last Thanksgiving evening I left him at half-past nine o'clock; I don't know his movements after that; there is no uncertainty in my mind that Dr. Burdett used the word wandering instead of worriment as he testified; he spoke in an ordinary conversational tone, not subdued in the least; when I first heard of this transaction I was surprised that Mr. Glendenning was so charged; I know nothing against Miss Pomeroy; she was a member of the church in good standing; I was more surprised that Mr. Glendenning should be so charged because I knew him better than I did Miss Pomeroy.

To Mr. Marshall—I think Mr. Glendenning visited Miss Pomeroy to converse with her on religious subjects previous to her admission to the church; the rumor of the intimacy between Mr. Glendenning and Miss Pomeroy began after her admission to the church.

To Mr. Wall—I should not have been surprised to see Mr. Glendenning

come out of the Bible class room; should not be surprised if he took a short nap if the weather was warm.

To Mr. Riggs—I can't say that Mr. Glendenning was in the habit of taking naps; I never knew him to take any.

Mr. Marshall asked the witness if Mr. Glendenning made a statement to him that he knew of Miss Pomeroy's condition before it was divulged and had talked with her about it.

Counsel for both sides objected to the question, because that testimony would be secured from Mr. Glendenning himself.

The witness, after having been subjected to a severe cross-examination, was allowed to retire. Mr. J. Smith Miller applied for warrants for the arrest of some of the witnesses for the defence on the charge of perjury.

In consequence of the death of a relative of the Rev. Mr. Dodd the session was adjourned till the next Wednesday. The testimony of Miss Agnes Clinton is not yet complete, and she will be called to give rebutting testimony. Her knowledge of the case will throw light on many points which now remain in doubt. It is very singular that Mr. Jones, a brother of Mrs. Miller, has not been called by the defence, though he is in daily attendance. He expresses his determination to vindicate his character from the aspersions cast upon it before the case closes.

A. H. Demotte testified that Glendenning was at his residence on the 4th of July, 1873, and that he saw him afterward play croquet at Mr. Miller's.

A report of the proceedings at the indignation meeting was offered in evidence. Letters from professors and classmates in the colleges where Glendenning studied were also offered. They bore testimony to his good character. One of these stated that it would take nothing less than revelation to convince the writer of Glendenning's guilt. A letter, vindicating the character of Mrs. Wetmore for truthfulness, was objected to by Dr. Edwards on the ground that her veracity had not been assailed in the Presbytery. The Moderator and Mr. Dodd contended that she had been attacked in the newspapers.

The letter was finally withdrawn.

The testimony of William B. Purdy, taken before a commission, was read. It set forth that he saw Mary Pomeroy wear a ring and she said it was not her engagement ring; the witness knew her in Ovid, N. Y.; her character was very good; he never knew her to tell a lie.

Samuel B. Brown's testimony was read. It impeached the testimony of Mr. Randall, with whom Mr. Brown had a conversation regarding the indignation meeting. Mr. Randall showed a decided feeling against Mr. Glendenning, saying Miss Pomeroy's friends had plenty of money to get justice. Witness replied that Mr. Glendenning had a few friends left yet, and they would not let him be crowded down.

Mr. Wall for the defence stated that they had endeavored to procure

the attendance of Mrs. Middleton, a most important witness, but her husband refused to permit her presence, as so many comments had been made about witnesses in the newspapers. Her testimony would contradict that of Nelly Greystock in regard to the visit of Mr. Glendenning to the asylum. Mr. Wall was then allowed to take the stand to testify to the statements Mrs. Middleton made to him at No. 119 Lexington avenue. She said that she came to the asylum on the evening of the 6th of July; it was her custom to spend the evening after tea in the front parlor with Nelly Greystock; no young man called at that time, nor anything near that time; it was impossible that the bell could be rung without her knowing it. On cross-examination Mr. Wall said that Mrs. Middleton was not under oath when she made those statements.

Glendenning took the stand and there was a breeze among the audience. He testified:—My name is John Stuart Glendenning; I am pastor of this church and am the person involved in this charge; was born near Pittsburg, Pa.; moved from there to Cannonsburg, in the same State, for the purpose of attending college; remained there five years; came thence to Princeton for the purpose of attending the theological school at the college; remained there three years; removed to Jersey City; lived all the time with my mother and sister; knew Miss Pomeroy; my acquaintance with her commenced as a member of this church; visited her at Mr. Miller's; there was no particular evening; my first visits were on Saturday evenings; stayed usually half an hour; my acquaintance began in the spring of 1872; could not say how late I stayed when I visited her; sometimes long and sometimes short; can't tell the date when my visits became more frequent than on Saturday evenings; have been there as late as eleven o'clock, but never was there as late as one o'clock; when Miss Pomeroy was about joining the church; she was a long time in doubt as to that step; that doubt was based on her relations with the family with whom she lived; I encouraged her and told her as long as I was connected with the church she should never want a friend; she was in doubt about two months; made her presents, a locket, earrings, sleeve buttons, locket, chain and others that I don't remember; they were given in return for presents she made to me: the first she gave me was a shaving case; never gave her a plain gold ring; never saw her wear one.

Q. Did you ever give her a gold watch? A. (hesitating) No, sir, I never made her a present of a watch; I paid \$45 for it; she paid me \$15 on account; she said she expected money from her cousin to pay the balance; never was engaged to marry Miss Pomeroy; never had criminal intercourse with her; never solicited her. He then proceeded to account for his whereabouts last New Year's Day, Thanksgiving Day, 4th of July, 1873; on the latter day left Mr. Miller's house about seven o'clock; went home and remained there.

Q. When did you first hear of Miss Pomeroy's condition? A. On the

5th of July; she was standing at the organ when she handed me a letter; I asked her the meaning of it; she said "keep it, you may need it; there is something awful at the back of this;" she said if I would call next evening (Monday) she would explain it; she said she would go away on the morning after that (Tuesday), and she had written the letter in anticipation of her going away; first showed her note to a gentleman on the morning after my arrest.

Mr. Dodd then produced the mysterious letter, so long expected in the community, stating that he would not offer it in evidence till a later stage of the case. It runs as follows:

JULY 7,

MY DEAR COUSIN.—I wish to say to you in this note I would not tell you while talking to you for fear you would get angry with me. I have deceived you all along in regard to Mr. Glendenning, telling you things that never had any ground of truth in them, in order to satisfy your curiosity when you questioned me and prevent any difficulty between us; and this is the reason I never wished you to go to him in regard to the matter. He made a friend of me for no evil purpose, but because he thought I was trying to lead a good life and needed sympathy; and never has he by word or deed showed himself other than a true Christian gentleman, which he is. Even when I could bear it no longer and told him how bad I was and how I deceived him, though surprised and grieved at my story, he did not scorn me, but tried again; and now I ask you to forgive me for deceiving you as I did, and hope you will show him in some way that you know the true state of the case.

MARY.

Between the words "tried" and "again," toward the close of this letter, there is plainly a portion omitted.

Glendenning admitted that a part of the sheet was detached in the lawyer's office. When it falls into the hands of the "Methaphysician of the Court" it will be made the subject of the minutest investigation. If the testimony for the prosecution be true this is the paper which Mary Pomeroy signed when a pistol was placed to her head, and to which she alluded in her dying statement.

Witness continued—I handed the letter back to her and she returned it to me; she made a confession to me four or five weeks before; the expression in the letter that she could bear it no longer explained that confession; she had deceived me regarding her mode of life; I had received several anonymous communications from persons concerning her, and as her pastor I called on her for explanation; first knew that she accused me on the evening of the 15th of last July, from a friend here at the church; he told me that an affidavit had been made at Justice Aldridge's charging me with bastardy, and that arrangements had been made to arrest me that night; I told him that I could not believe Miss Pomeroy would ever sign such an affidavit as that; Officer Benson came to me that night and in private conversation told me that there was a young

lady up the street in trouble, and that I had better go and marry her or settle up the matter in some way; I told him that was impossible; he then told me he had a warrant for me; I went with him to Mr. Miller's house; Mrs. Miller met me at the door, remarking, "We need you here;" she gave me a chair and she sat down opposite me; Mr. Northrup and Mr. Randall came in; Mrs. Miller said, "We want you to marry Miss Pomeroy;" I asked to whom, and she said, "To you, who has ruined her;" I told her I never had and that if she had taken proper care of the girl she never would be in that condition; Mrs. Miller fainted; Mr. Miller told Miss Pomeroy not to answer Mr. Hallowell any questions; Mr. Miller said, "We mean business;" he brought Miss Pomeroy into the room; she was going to fall, and I caught her by the shoulders and placed her on a stool; Mr. Miller stood over her and asked her this very strange question, which I shall never forget, "Is this child yours or is it his?" the answer was equivalent to the question, "It is"—(laughter); I told her she never would make that statement if she were not surrounded by such influences; she never said, "Glen, I have deceived you;" was taken to Justice Aldridge's office; never went to the Clinton Place Asylum to procure the admission of a young girl; visited it to see if Mrs. Greystock would recognize me as the man she said she saw there before; did not see her.

Q. Did you ever threaten Miss Pomeroy with a pistol? A. Never; never asked her for a paper; never had any occasion for that.

This closed the direct examination, and the cross-examination was deferred to give Mr. John Hallowell, a trustee of the church, an opportunity of testifying. He testified to the whereabouts of Mr. Glendenning on Thanksgiving Day and the facts connected with the arrest, all of which has already been shown by several witnesses. He advised Mr. Glendenning on the night of the arrest to go out by the back door and avoid arrest till the next morning, but he refused. The witness contradicted Glendenning point blank in regard to the scene in Mr. Miller's house. Miss Pomeroy said, "Oh, Mr. Glendenning, I have deceived you; it is yours." Witness asked her if Mr. Glendenning was the father of her child. She sat looking at him as if stupefied and made no answer. Mr. Miller directed her not to answer any questions. She looked the picture of despair.

Mr. Dodd put the query—Did you ask her the question more than once? No, sir. (Another contradiction.)

The cross-examination brought out further contradictions. Mr. Glendenning stated, in the hearing of the witness, that he presented Miss Pomeroy with a watch and chain. Dr. Riggs put one of his usual two-edged queries in this fashion:—Mr. Hallowell, how did you know that Mr. Glendenning was to be arrested on that evening? The only answer the witness made was that he had heard it from a friend.

THE DECISIVE MEETING.

This meeting was conspicuous by the unusually large attendance of members. The first business in order was the reading of the testimony of the Rev. Mr. French, taken by commission, and the testimony of Mr. Glendenning himself, taken in rebuttal. The commission, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Fisher, Rev. Dr. Eddy and Mr. Marc Martin, and completed their digest of the testimony so taken, yet, contrary to expectation, it was not read. There was a delay of nearly an hour in consultation between the prosecuting committee and the committee for the defence, after which the Moderator announced that the Presbytery were prepared to hear the summing up.

Rev. Dr. Riggs then arose on behalf of the prosecution, and, after a few prefatory remarks on the unpleasant task imposed upon him, proceeded to read the case for the prosecution based on the evidence. His delivery was very pleasing and marked with deep sincerity, yet there was a keenness and severity in style that produced a palpable effect on the members. The close of his address was particularly fine, and was greeted with smiles of congratulation. A brief conference took place between him and his associate, Dr. Imbrie, when he resumed his seat. He spoke for three hours and a half.

A recess was taken, after which the Rev. Dr. Imbrie arose and summed up for the prosecution. He submitted that it was not necessary to travel over the evidence in detail, as the members of the Presbytery were sufficiently conversant with the facts and circumstances in the case, but he felt bound to submit the conclusions which, in the judgment of the prosecution, were warranted by the testimony adduced. In an elaborate address he then developed the strongest points in the case. In dealing with the dying statement of Mary Pomeroy he was so affected as to command profound silence, and many of his hearers bowed their heads as if they witnessed the painful scene. The character of the witnesses for the prosecution, he contended, stood unimpeached. But it was when he came to speak of the attempt to asperse the memory of Mary Pomeroy that he faced the Presbytery with indignation and became truly eloquent. It was only at this point that the Presbytery realized the magnitude of the work which the case involved, though they had repeatedly sympathized with him in the difficulties of his position. After speaking for two hours and ten minutes he resumed his seat. His address was pronounced a masterly effort by many of the members.

At half-past three o'clock Mr. Dodd arose and spoke to evidence for the defence. His address, like the preceding ones, was in writing, and contained many strong features. The position in which Mr. Glendenning stood, the aspersions cast upon his character, the grave charges which

he was called upon to answer before the Presbytery, and the momentous consequences involved in the verdict, were questions which, he contended, affected not merely the community, but the entire Church. He attacked the testimony for the prosecution with unsparing severity, called into question the veracity of many of the witnesses and asked the Presbytery to throw overboard entirely all the evidence relating to Mr. Glendenning's visit to the Clinton Place Asylum. He called upon the Court to consider his client the victim of persecution and to save him from the shafts of his enemies, who were pursuing him with an unrelenting purpose.

Mr. Dodd did not conclude without paying a compliment to the press, which he considered had been so severe throughout the entire case that he did not feel justified in saying that it treated his client fairly.

At the conclusion of his address it was announced that Mr. Wall intended to sum up for the defence, and, as the hour was late, it was decided to adjourn till the next morning at half-past nine o'clock. Many persons lingered around the church during the afternoon, actuated by curiosity, and expecting to obtain admission, but they were disappointed. The ladies of the church entertained the members of the Presbytery with a bountiful repast. An invitation had been given previously by the ladies of the Prospect avenue Presbyterian church; but for the sake of greater convenience in point of location the Presbytery were constrained to decline.

The long-expected day for judgment in the Glendenning case arrived on Dec. 8. The Presbytery assembled at half-past nine o'clock in the First Presbyterian church. The Moderator was absent. The first business after prayer was offered was a discussion on the letter of Mr. Jones, who was excluded from giving testimony in rebuttal, and Mr. Glendenning's answer thereto. One of the members (Rev. Mr. Meserau) insisted that the language of the reply was most improper and called for severe censure. The debate became very warm, and Mr. Glendenning was asked to retire. The following digest of the case was then submitted:

The testimony in the case of the Rev. John S. Glendenning being all in, the Presbytery of Jersey City met in the First Presbyterian church on Monday, November 30, to hear the summing up and to take the final vote. The counsel on both sides occupied the whole of Monday and part of Tuesday in summing up, after which the Rev. Mr. Glendenning was asked whether he had anything further to add in his defence. He replied that he had thought of making some remarks, but in compliance with the advice of his counsel, he would say nothing further. The counsel on both sides then asked and received permission to withdraw, and they, with Mr. Glendenning, retired. The presbytery then spent the remainder of the session on Tuesday in prayer for God's guidance. On Wednesday

morning the roll was called for remarks from each member, after which, late in the afternoon, the vote was taken, which resulted as follows:

CHARGE 1—Seduction of, and illicit intercourse with, an unmarried woman.

Specification 1—In that on or about the 4th day of July, 1873, the Rev. John S. Glendenning did, under promise of marriage, seduce Miss Mary Ellen Pomeroy, formerly of Jersey City Heights, and lately deceased. Sustained, 5; not sustained, 16.

Specification 2—In that on subsequent occasions the Rev. John S. Glendenning repeated his acts of sexual intercourse with the said Mary Ellen Pomeroy at various times between July 4, 1873, and July 1, 1874. Sustained, 9; not sustained, 12.

Specification 3—In that the Rev. John S. Glendenning repeated at various times his acts of sexual intercourse with the said Mary Ellen Pomeroy between the dates July 4, 1873, and July 1, 1874, as aforesaid, the same resulting in the birth of a child by said Mary Ellen Pomeroy. Sustained, 9; not sustained, 12. Thereupon the first charge was declared not sustained.

CHARGE 2—Breach of promise of marriage.

Specification—In that about the month of May or June, 1873, John S. Glendenning gave to Miss Mary E. Pomeroy an engagement ring, and both before, and particularly thereafter, maintained with her such intimate intercourse as to lead to a conviction on the part of others of the existence of an engagement of marriage between them, and led her to declare the existence of such an engagement to a number of parties; and that notwithstanding this Rev. John S. Glendenning did emphatically refuse without just cause to consummate a marriage with her. Sustained, 8; not sustained, 13. Therefore the second charge was declared not sustained.

CHARGE 3.—Falsehood.

Specification—In that the Rev. John S. Glendenning, having visited for some time previous to the birth of a child of Miss Mary E. Pomeroy a hospital in Clinton place, in the city of New York, and then and there having sought to procure accomodation for a woman expecting to be delivered of a child, did afterwards deny the same to be true. Sustained, 2; not sustained 19. Thereupon the third charge was declared not sustained.

CHARGE 4—Unministerial and unchristian conduct.

Specification 1—In that about eight weeks before the birth of Miss Mary E. Pomeroy's child, the Rev. John S. Glendenning did procure from her, by means of threats of personal violence, a writing exonerating him from blame in referencē to her.

Sustained, 2; not sustained, 19.

Specification 2—In that the Rev. John S. Glendenning compromised

his Christian character by making Miss Pomeroy so many valuable presents, visiting her so frequently and at such unseasonable hours and living on such intimate terms with her as to occasion public suspicion of impropriety, especially as he at the same time declared that no more than the ordinary relations of life existed between them. Sustained, 16; not sustained, 5. Therefore the fourth charge was declared not sustained as to specification first and sustained as to specification second. Two elders were excused from voting.

The Presbytery then adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday, December 8, at half past nine o'clock A. M., to receive and act upon the report of the committee (Rev. Henry Booth, chairman) appointed to draw up a final minute in reference to the case.

On Tuesday, December 8, the Presbytery met according to adjournment and adopted the report of the committee, which was as follows: The committee's report. The committee instructed with the preparation of the verdict for the adoption by the Presbytery in the case of the Rev. John S. Glendenning, against whom charges of unministerial and unchristian conduct have been sustained by vote of the Presbytery, recognize the solemnity of this duty, and have sought guidance of Him who gives wisdom freely without upbraiding. Believing that God loves His church and His ministry far better than we can love either, your committee have looked upward for that help which alone can lead us to a righteous and beneficent decision. The honor and prosperity of the Church depend upon the absolute purity of the ministry. In order to their continued usefulness the ordained servants of God must be above all suspicion or reproach. A charge of unministerial conduct, therefore, when it is sustained on the ground of inconsistencies and improprieties which look in the direction of impurity of life possesses a gravity and importance which no other charge possibly can. In these respects a bishop must be "blameless, vigilant, sober, of good behavior, and must have a good report of them which are without." The Presbytery cannot express too forcibly its censure of the unministerial conduct of the Rev. John S. Glendenning in his foolish and injudicious intimacy with a member of his church, the late Mary E. Pomeroy, as exhibited in the visits he paid her, the costly presents he gave her, the relations he sustained to her both by manifesting regard for her and by allowing her to express her preferences for him to such a degree that their names became associated as persons engaged to the married. The Presbytery recognizes the fact that a plea has been urged in extenuation of this intimacy on the ground of the religious ignorance of the young lady already named and the desire of her minister to be faithful in his pastoral oversight and friendship, but the Presbytery has not so learned the duties of the pastoral office as to give any other than a most severe condemnation to visits and presents and intimacies such as these. With the utmost sadness of heart that such a

charge should rest upon one of its members the Presbytery hereby administers its solemn censure to the Rev. John S. Glendenning for his unministerial and unchristian conduct.

And inasmuch as the church over which the Rev. John S. Glendenning has been placed by the Presbytery has already suffered greatly from the disturbing influences incident to this case and is still suffering, and the Presbytery believes that only confusion, strict and ultimate ruin will result from the continuance of the Rev. John S. Glendenning as pastor of the Prospect avenue church, and moreover, since so large a minority of the Presbytery voted to sustain the grave charges of the accusation, which vote has a great moral weight as an element of the vote which supported the only specification sustained, viz., that of unministerial and unchristian conduct; under those circumstances it is unwise that the Rev. John S. Glendenning should continue to act as pastor of the Prospect avenue church, and the Presbytery in the exercise of that authority committed to it for the welfare of the churches and the glory of God's most holy name deems it right to dissolve this pastoral relation; therefore be it resolved

1. *That the Pastoral relation existing between the Rev. John S. Glendenning and the Prospect avenue church be and hereby is dissolved.*

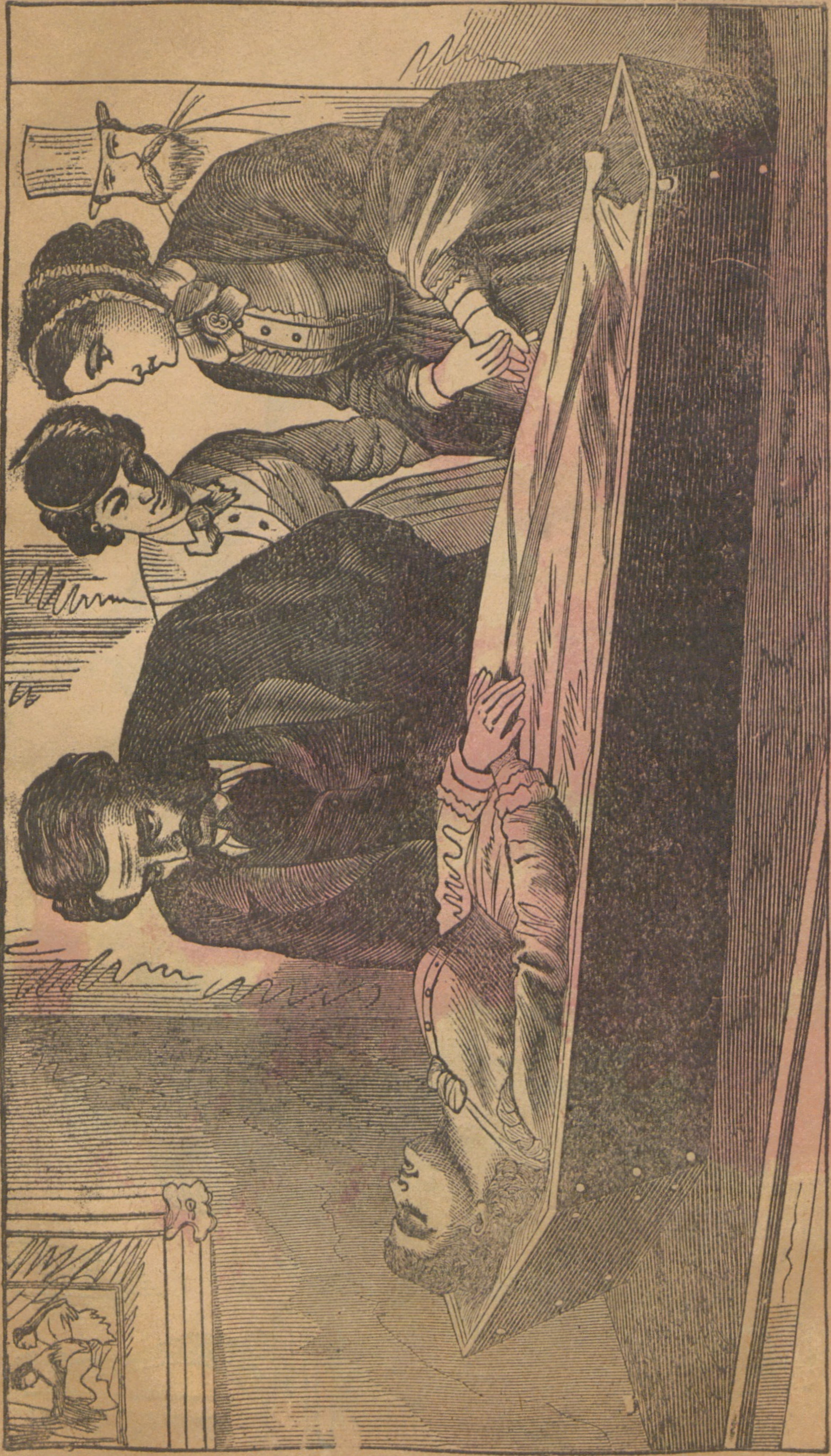
2. That the Rev. T. G. Wall (Moderator) be appointed to preach in the pulpit of that church on the Sabbath after next, December 20, to declare the pulpit vacant and to read to the congregation the judgment entered in this case.

HENRY M. BOOTH,
C. GIDDES,
C. H. WATERBURY.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8,

After the delivery of this judgment Mr. Glendenning was called into the meeting of the Presbytery and, the judgment having been announced, he was asked what he had to say. He looked around and finding that neither of his counsel was present, he contended himself by saying he would make use of the ten days allowed by the Book of Discipline by lodging an appeal to the synod. He appeared quite disappointed, as did some of his friends in the Presbytery. It was somewhat remarkable that while neither of his counsel was present the committee for the prosecution, Drs. Imbrie and Dodd, were in attendance. A lively scene occurred at the close of the proceedings. Rev. Mr. Paulison approached Mr. Glendenning and exhorted him to speedy repentance, reminding him that, no matter how great the fall, he who turns his heart to Christ would not be cast away. To this Mr. Glendenning replied warmly that such an advice was not needed, as he would have confessed in the first instance if he felt conscious of guilt. "Then," said Mr. Paulison, "if you be not guilty you are the victim of the foulest conspiracy ever known." "Now you've struck it," retorted the Rev. Mr. Moore, who has stood by Mr. Glendenning in all his troubles.

THE END.



Poor Mary looked calm enough now, after her sorrowful life.
Die unglückliche Mary ruht jetzt sanft nach ihrem sorgenvollen Leben.



The Baptism of the Baby at the bed-side of Mary Pameroy, as she was dying. No one could keep back their tears at the heart-rending scene.

Die Taufe des Kindes vor dem Bette von Mary Pameroy, als sie im Sterben lag. Niemand konnte sich bei der herzzerreißenden Scene der Thränen erwehren.



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