## Koitor's Tuble.

ELLICOTT. A Critical and Grammatical Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles to the Philippians, Colossians, and to Philemon. With a revised Translation. By Rev. Chas.
J. Ellicott, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Andover: Warren F.
Draper. 8vo., pp. 298. For sale by
Smith, English & Co.

We regard the commentaries of Bishop Ellicott as among the very best indications in the sphere of scientific theology at this time. We feel cheered, comforted, and the city. It is the Pontifical Lottery—the strengthened whenever we take them in lottery of the visible Head of the Church; hand, as well as enlightened whenever we consult them. They present a combination of conscientiousness, of humble devotion, and Respectable Romanists do not like to hear of masterly and comprehensive scholarship about it. Yet here it is. The common which, we think, is unparalleled in modern, people live with it ever in their thoughts, certainly in modern English writing of the sort. To see a man of Bishop Ellicott's splendid abilities, orthodox opinions, and humble piety, holding a high position in the Church of England, is almost enough to make us forget the toleration of men before twelve on Saturday, the drawing like Colenso and the Essavists and Re season. The square is crowded, mostly like Colenso and the Essayists and Reviewers.

The Commentary before us is marked by the same scholarly simplicity, directness and brevity in all methods of aiming at the sense of the sacred writer as previous ones, but is also made more valuable by the probut is also made more valuable by the pro-minence given to the exegeses of those is inscribed "Ministry of Finances"—to passages relating to the divinity of the Saviour. In treating of these, the author says he "has spared no pains in the endeavor candidly and truthfully to state the are managed.

In the middle of this balcony is placed a large managed. the younger reader, in the form of synopsis or quotation, the great dogmatical principles and deductions which the early Greek and Latin Fathers, and more especially our own divines of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth century, have unfolded with such meek learning, such perspicuity, and such truth."

The diligence with which the author has studied the ancient versions, not only the Syriac, Old Latin and Gothic, but the Ethiopic and Coptic also, has given additional value and fullness to the critical part exist, and where the minds of translators and of commentators may be supposed in dependence upon, the glorious original.

His amended English Version at the end is executed with the same religious fidelity and veneration for the associations of the authorized version in all pious minds. It contains little that would jar upon the ear familiar to those old and endeared forms of expression from which even in the interest of truth it is so hard for the mass of Christian readers to varv.

Mr. Draper's work as publisher is substantially and elegantly done.

GRANT AND SHERMAN, their Campaigns and Generals. By Hon. J. T. Headley.

We have received advance sheets of this vork,—which is to be sold only by subscription,-from which we infer that it is Rome, and all kinds of superstitions and to be published in a style of unusual ele- vain fancies are put into play to gain this gance for books of that class. It will also of Dreams" now lies before me: originally be characterized by the graphic and highly-wrought style of Mr. J. T. Headley, who is never so much at home as in describing book is to catalogue all the possible objects the war and tumult of battle. Numerous which can be dreamt of, and against each fine steel engravings are promised, and from the names on the title-page, the reader may feel well assured of a work of substan- the studio of a sculptor and is bitten by a tial merit, and a real contribution to the dog. He consults the dream book, and current literature of the war. E. B. Treat. finds "Studio 37," "Scultore 52," "Cane current literature of the war. E. B. Treat, New York, is the publisher, Charles Scribner & Co.'s imprimatur also accompanying in cases of accident the needed assistance the work.

#### PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS.

THE NATION'S GRIEF. A discourse delivered in the Chapel of the Officers' Division of the United States General Hos- by those who have not seen it on the spot. pital near Fortress Monroe, April 29, 1865, The very children in Rome are all gamand repeated by special request in St. blers. At every corner they may be seen Paul's Church, Norfolk, Va., by James, practicing, by games of chance, for future Marshall, Chaplain United States Army, higher stakes in the lottery. And the

This beautiful pamphlet is a credit alike to the author and the brave men who renoticed praying in an earnest, agonized are unblushingly practiced in the highest cognized its merit, and who, though sol- manner, before an image of the Virgin in places; and beneath a fair semblance of diers, away from printing presses and liter- the street. She is regarded by the toreign ary associations, know the luxury of giving passers-by as an example of the simple, form and permanence to valuable thought fearless devotion which strangers imagine uttered in their hearing. Mr. Marshall's to prevail here; but one of the party, is the first discourse that has come under better acquainted with the Italian of the the darkest passages in the history of our our notice, published by soldiers. The common people than the rest, cannot help race. sentiments of the discourse are wholesome catching a word or two as he passes: she is and just, and uttered with manly boldness, as well as thoughtfully and effectively in the next drawing of the lottery. stated. The word "flunkeyism," p. 16, might, as a mater of taste, be objected to.

THE ANNALS OF IOWA; a Quarterly publication, by the State Historical Society, at Iowa City, July, 1865. Edited by tion of Christendom and of mankind.

Theodore S. Parvin, Corresponding SecreWhen the lottery was first estable tary. Contents: Sketches of the Sac and its object was the furnishing a marriage Fox Indians, and the Early Settlement of portion for certain designated girls at the tary. Contents: Sketches of the Sac and Wapello County; Henry Rowe School-oraft; Iowa Territorial Legislature; James L. Langworthy—Memoriam; Delaware whose numbers were drawn. But in course County; Patriotism of Iowa; The Name of time, the Popes have confiscated the of Illinois; Association of Early Settlers of charitable fund, in this as in many other Du-Buque County, (Organization); Resolu- cases, to their own exchequer to which the tions—Death of Lucius H. Langworthy; Editorial Notes.

THE THEOLOGICAL ECLECTIC. Monthly, No. 3, July, 1865. Edited by George E. Day. Contents: The Question of the Unity may not be exact, but I have them from of the Human Race; Unity of Apostolic Doctrine. . .

would do with my money it I were as rich as this man or the other!" How much good do you do now, with what you have? half the above.
"Oh, if I had only time, what would I not But here com the time you have?

# Miscellaneous.

THE POPE'S LOTTERY.

The Dean of Canterbury, after a visit of observation to Rome, and close investigation of Romanism at home in the Papal city, gives the following account :-

There is a great institution at Rome,

which in fact may be called the institution of Rome: greater than the Church, far greater than the trade, or the well-being of the gambling institution of the Vicar of Christ upon earth. How does this look? On paper, not well, but in practice worse. their dreams, their prayers. Let us look into the working and influence of this ordinance of the Roman Catholic Church. In order to do this, let the reader accompany me to the square, called Madama, behind the General Post-office, at a quarter with the lowest people. There are a few of higher condition; some English spectators in three or four carriages; French soldiers who are everywhere in Rome; and here and there a Jew. Over the arched gateway is a balcony projecting from an imposing building which forms one side of be seen on ordinary days, but now covered with flaunting red which decks out the balcony as for a festa. But remember this is the place where the Pope's "Finances"

glass barrel, with a handle to turn it round. Behind it stand three or four officials, just ushered in by sound of trumpet. Immediately back of the barrel stands a boy, dressed in the white uniform of one of the orphan establishments. Now are folded and put into the barrel pieces of paper inscribed with numbers from one to ninety, and the number of each solemnly proclaimed by the crier as it is dropped. About this time appears on the balcony another character—a high dignitary of the Church—al but a bishop, and possibly soon to become a cardinal. He wears not his ordinary but his official garb—thus connecting the proceeding with the spiritof the work. Bishop Ellicott loves to get | ual authority of the realm. Preparatory to near the fountain head of Biblical learning, drawing, the barrel is rapidly turned to here. I have written, not to make out a where as yet but few disturbing influences | shuffle the numbers: the orphan takes off | case, not because I disliked this or that his hat, makes the sign of the cross, waves his open hand to show that it is empty, and draws one number, gives it to the high closer sympathy with, and more believing official, who opens, reads, and hands it to the crier. The crier proclaims it with musical intonation. Then the trumpets sound, and the same is repeated four times more—five being all that are drawn out of ninety put in. This done, accompanied from below with various expressions of surprise, delight, or disappointment, all is removed, and the square resumes its usual aspect till the next Saturday.

What does all this mean? In almost every street of Rome is a shop, and in the larger streets several, for the sale of lotterytickets. Single, double, and triple tickets are bought, the expense increasing, and the prize, if obtained, being richer as you ascend. The double number is called an "ambo," the triple a "temo."

To get a favorable terno in the lottery is piect in the life of thousan is placed a number to be taken in the lottery on the dream occurring. For example: a Roman dreams that he is going into mordace 79." He goes and buys a terno, consisting of these numbers. Sometimes is postponed till the numbers in the lottery indicated by the circumstances of the accident are secured.

The tendency of all this is demoralizing to an extent which cannot be appreciated Publish by Battery F, Third Pennsylvania grown-up children, from the priest down to good of the people; government servants the beggar, are intent upon one thing—a miserably paid, and abandoned after long the beggar, are intent upon one thing-a

praying thus fervently for a favorable terno

The conduct of the Papal Government (it is of no use mincing words where such solemn interests are at stake) in this matter is simply infamous; worthy of the detesta-

When the lottery was first established, whole of it is now appropriated.

I have endeavored to ascertain the amount brought in by the lottery to the Papal exchequer. The following numbers authority that I can hardly doubt. I am and not man the debtor and God the giver. told that when the Papal States existed in But who can tell what grace is? Or You often say, "How much good I ment from each drawing was 60,000 scudi times try to solve the question, "Why did —about \$62,500. At present it is stated that the profit of each drawing is about one-

learn," says another. How do you spend of notice. Up to the beginning of 1863 was depraved and corrupt. God loves what ill office but he had done him a good one the time you have?

who ought to know.

the strong language which I have applied ful lusts," and, in his very essence, "enmity to the government of the priests. It is against God." this. It has been invariably found that the greater likewise is the yield of the lottery to the exchequer. Misery makes the people more desperate, and they venture more recklessly with the little they possess. on another. Let me suppose a case in il-And thus this government of the Vicar of lustration. Christ fattens on the wretchedness of its aubjects.

But its conduct in another particular is severely commented on. Sacred times with their strict rules, so ostentatiously paraded on the walls, with texts of Scripture annexed, are set aside when the lottery requires it. At the end of Lent, a decree appears respecting the spiritual exercises preparatory to the Easter Communion. These are to take place at certain hours mentioned, and during these hours shopkeepers are enjoined, under penalty, to have their shops closed. But the lottery shops, under direct government authority, and with the Papal arms over their doors, are open, inviting trade! Yet more. Saturday, March 19, was the festival of St. Joseph, a day strictly kept here in Rome. Shops are shut and the people make holiday, one and all. But what about the lottery-drawing? Shall it be on Friday? heard the making of Friday a day of enjoyment, denounced even from the pulpit, as one of the sins of this sinful age. Yet the sanctity of Friday had to yield and the lottery was drawn on that day.

These few facts may justify my assertion that the Pope's Lottery is a greater institution than the Church.

other abuses, but this paper is sufficiently wretched farewell, were crying over the yet long, and enough has been adduced to show totionless form of their mother. long, and enough has been adduced to show the English reader the true state of things person or party; but simply because plain sense of common truth seemed to require it; because I could not, in justice to truth. write of the delights of this wonderful city, without at the same time expressing my sense of its utter present degredation because I wished, if it might be, to open the eyes of some of my countrymen and countrywomen, who are in danger of believing the falsehoods which are here told them, and of being led astray by the fair surface here presented, and the smooth talk of the practiced decoyers with which Roman society abounds.

To a practiced eye everything here indicates that the present state of Rome cannot last much longer. Causes are at work stronger and deeper than the duration of French occupation or the life-time of the present Pope, which must before long undermine the tottering fabric of modern Romanism. The life and spirit of its vota- as I had expected, he dropped down at my ries are fast departing. Year by year the feet. There he lies, as it were dead! It old ceremonies are less attended and less cared for by those who do attend them. Whether it be Carnival, or Christmas, or for you. How often of late, when you have Easter, the remark of the Roman univer- seen the revulsion of mind in poor sinners sally is, that it is nothing to what it used when first getting a glimpse of Christ, of to be a few years since. But yesterday I life, have you cried out: "Excitement! saw the procession of the Confraternities it's all excitement." Out upon this charge coming to adore the Easter sepulchre of St. of excitement! What! when a man to Peter's. There were heard around me whom a reprieve is announced, granting lamentations that where we saw ten or him a few more short years of natural life. twenty members, there used to be hundreds. And the aspect of that vast building during the most solemn services, I can never forget. It was thronged by thousands, who had come to see the ceremonies and hear the Misserere. Of general reverence there was none. I speak not of strangers. While one Roman was kneeling, twenty were walking and talking aloud during the Misserere itself. The remark was made to me by one of themselves

'Can this possibly be a church?" Inquire where one will and of whom one will, the same account is always given by men in whom there is any truth at all. And the account is, that all is as bad as possible-no public faith, no desire for the religious purity, a reeking mass of falsehood, oppression, impurity, and selfishness. The present moral and religious state of Rome is hardly to be paralleled even among

> WHY DID GOD LOVE MAN? BY J. DENHAM SMITH, DUBLIN.

How little do we understand what God's grace is! And how slow are we to perceive that grace is for the sinner, simply and solely as a sinner—as one without any particle of merit to recommend him to Divine favor! We are apt to introduce something between the grace of God and the unmixed sinfulness of man. This robs grace of its true character. Were there any merit in the sinner, it would prevent the exercise of grace. If he merited salvation, salvation would no longer be a gift, but a right which he could claim. If the slightest atom of desert or merit come between the sinner and eternal life, that life is no longer a gift. In such a case, God would be the debtor and man the creditor,

But who can tell what grace is? Or

held only fortnightly. In the alternate But man was ungracious and ungrateful weeks the Romans played in the other Ital- And, moreover, God loves those who love ian lotteries by turns. But since all recog- him. But man did not love God. The nition of Italy has ceased, matters have sinner in his natural, carnal mind, never changed; the play in the Italian lotteries loves God, but is enmity against him. has been discontinued, and the Pope's Lot- Why, then, did God love the sinner? That tery is now drawn every week; and I am he did love him, and does love him, is told that the weekly gain to the government plain as revelation can make it. To say is 30,000 scudi, i. e., on the whole, the that God does not love the sinner until the same as before the Papal dominions were sinner loves God, is a lie against him-a curtailed. I repeat, I do not vouch for doctrine of the devil. It is one of the these numbers, but have them from those hardest stones which have to be hammered out of our hard hearts. That God loves There is one terrible feature in this mat- the sinner as he is, is the Gospel. Anyter, of the truth of which I am, on all thing less could not meet his case, seeing hands, assured, and which of itself justifies | that he is "corrupt according to the deceit-

We may learn a little of what grace is in the greater the public distress and poverty, God by seeing what it is in man. And we may know, in some measure, how it affects

I had long wished to be the bearer of life to some condemned cell. My wish was granted me. It was on a Tuesday that a poor sentenced criminal was to be hanged. He was within one day of the fatal drop. But on the Monday, all unexpectedly, I was summoned to take him his life! I had obtained a reprieve for that man-a paper signed by our gracious Sovereign, giving him back his forfeited life. This, as I have said, is what I had long wished for. So wonderful a privilege was it to be in a position to give life!

My first thought was, where is the train that can bear me swift enough to the cell? I dreampt not of delay. Delay appeared cruel; until, at the very threshold of the prison, I bethought me thus-How can I tell him? The news will kill him. The man will die if I tell him, so great will be the revulsion. He has died, so to speak. He is dead in law. And he is already in How can that be, as Friday is a day of abstinence and solemnity here in which all amusement is discountenanced? I have His face is wan. His knees feeble. His vacant eyes have no tears, but are red; and look as if, with dry, hot grief, they had burned down into their sockets. Melan-choly picture! She who owned him as her husband had just been carried out from the last separation-still, and seemingly a corpse, unconscious of the strange, last kiss which the murderer had impressed on her Much more might be added in regard to lips. The expectant orphans, after their

'My poor man, can you read?" "Yes," was the reply.
But fearing to break the royal pardon to

him too suddenly, I added: "Would you like your life?"
"Sir," he responds; "do not trifle with

"But life is sweet is it not?"

"Sir, I would rather you would not speak to me.'

"But would you not like me to procure your life?" "It is of no use, sir; I'm justly con-

demned. I'm a dead man."
"But the Queen could give you your

He looks inquiringly at me, but is silent. "Can you read this?" And now those hot eyes are directed down ipon the paper. As he intently reads, putting my arm around his shoulders, I say:

"There, my poor fellow; there is your

No sooner had I uttered the words than,

was more than he could bear. Ah, Mr. Supercilious, this is something falls down as dead, may not a sinner, who finds he is not to be lost—is not to be damned, but that now, on believing, he is saved-he has Christ, and heaven, and everlasting life-I say, may not he weep? Yea, cry? Cry for joy; and be, as it were, in a swoon of love—a half delirious ecstacy of

Would to God, that thousands, like my poor prisoner, were so overwhelmingly affected as to fall as dead with joy at the far more momentous and glorious announcement which I bring to them this day! But now, revived, he asks-"Sir, who

sent me this?" "The Queen sent it."

"Why did the Queen send it to me?" "I cannot say. It was grace in herher act as sovereign. It pleased her to "Sir, what have I ever done to the

Queen?" "Nothing, but break her laws."

"Could I see the Queen?" "Why do you want to see the Queen?"

At this the tears are in his eyes. What sight! How refreshing to those hot sockets—those weary eyes! Ha! yes; tears! What a tale they tell! A new life is coming! Hail to that life! Dear saved sinners, you understand me? "Sir," he repeats, "could I see the Queen?"

"What for?" "I don't know; but if I may—why, I'd fall at her feet. I'd embrace her feet; I'd

like to kiss them-if it were but for once And this life, I'd place it at her service." "Then you are not an Antinomian? "What is that?"

"A man who says he is saved, but that he may murder again—that though liberated, he may live as he lists. Would you murder again? Would you break the Queen's laws? What will you do?" "Murder again! Break the Queen's laws again! Ah, no. If she were at war

with her enemies, I'd go for her into the very thick of the fight. If I had a thousand lives, they are not mine." "Then you could die for her?"

"I could. My life is not my own, but hers. She gives it to me."

IT was the laudable ambition of Cotton what is pure, and holy, and good. But Mather to say, "He did not know of any But here comes in another fact worthy man was not pure, or holy, or good; man person in the world who had done him an

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TESTIMONIALS.

Trestimonials.

From Major General Garrield, M. C.
Hirbam, Ohio, March 20, 1865.

Having learned that E. Clarence Smith is about to establish in English and Classical School for boys, in the cityrof. Philadelphia, I desire to say that Mr. Smith was a classmate of mine in college, and was one of the first in his class, in all the studies of the course. He is a gentleman of remarkably clear intellect and most thorough cultivation. Throw of no man to whom I would sooner entrust the education of young men.

From Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., President of Williams College.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865.

Edward Clarence Smith pursued the full course of studies at this College. He was thorough and accurate, and was among the very first scholers of his class.

From Rev. Henry B. Smith, D.D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York.

New York, March 24, 1865.

I cordially recommend the Rev. Edward Clarence Smith as a superior scholar and admirable teacher. He took a high rank in this Seminary, and was very successful as a teacher in this city. In his personal and christain character he is worthy of the highest confidence.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 23, 1865.

E. Clarence Smith was a member of the senior class in this College, of the year 1856. I recollect him as a superior scholar, and more than usually correct and elegant writer. I presume him, therefore, adequate to render thorough and finished instruction in any department he may undertake.

JOHN BASCOM, Professor of Rhetoric.

JOHN BASCOM, Professor of Rhetoric.

JOHN BASCOM, Professor of Rhetoric.

REFERENCES:

Rev. E. Clarence Smith was graduated at this College in 1856, and maintained during his connection with the institution the very first rank as a scholar, in all departments.

ARTHUR L. PERRY, Professor of Rhetory, and the professor of History, etc.

REFERENCES:

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G. F. DAVIS, Vice President.

HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

Applications received and Policies issued by

WILLIAM W. ALLEN,

No. 404 Walnut Street.

**AMERICAN** 

# LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

Walnut Street, S. E. cor. of Fourth.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1864, \$357,800.

PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO

**\$85,000**.

Insurances made upon the Total Abstinence Rates, the lowest in the world. Also upon JOINT STOCK Rates which are over 29 per cent. lower than Mutual Rates. Or MUTUAL RATES upon which a DIVI-DEND has been made of

FIFTY RER CENT.,

FIFTY RER CENT..
on Policies in force January 1st, 1865.
THE TEN-YEAR NON-FORFEITURE PLAN, by which a person insured can make all his payment in ten years, and does not forfeit, and can at any time cease paying and obtain a paid up policy for twice thrice the amount paid to the company.

\$100,000 U. S. 5.20 bonds,
40,000 City of Philadelphia 6s. new,
30,000 U. S. Certificate of indebteness.
25,000 Allegheny County bonds,
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881,
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal bonds,
10,000 State of Tennessee bonds,
10,000 Philadelphia and Eric Railroad bonds, 10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi-9,000 Reading Railroad 1st mortgage 6,500 City of Pittsburg and other \$394,136 50

5,000 City of Pittsburg and other bonds,
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad stocks,
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank,
22 shares Consolidation National Bank,
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading,
142 shares Williamsport Water Company,
192 shares American Life Insurance and Trust Company,
Mortgages, Real Estate, Ground Rents, 

\$966,461 79 THE AMERICAN IS A HOME COMPANY Its TRUSTEES are well known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whildin,
J. Edgar Thomson,
George Nugent.
Hon. James Pollock,
Albert C. Roberts,
P. B. Mingle,
Samuel Work.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. J. WEIDENER, 38 SOUTH SECOND STREET Between Market and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA. MANUFACTURER OF COAL OIL LAMPS AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN GLASS TUMBLERS, PATENT

JARS AND GLASSWARE GENERALLY. Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and compare prices before purchasing their goods for the spring sales.

We would call the attention of the public particu-

NEW STYE OF PATENT JARS

FOR PRESERVING FRUIT WITHOUT SUGAR. We can refer to hundreds of respectable persons who put up peaches and other fruit in our Jars last season without the use of Syrup, and found upon opening that the Fruit retained its natural flavor, and in fact was just the same as when put into the

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Beautiful colors. An immense stock at greatly re-

JOHNSTON'S GREAT DEPOT, 1033 SPRING GARDEN ST. BELOW 11TH.