## Correspondence.

## FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, DEC. 9, 1867. DEAR EDITOR :- The most salient point of religious interest in this city at present, is the Young Men's Christian Association. It is an attempt to apply Chicago business principles to Christian work in that city, and it is undeniably doing a vast amount of good. Farwell Hall is the new Headquarters, and is situated in a central location on the South Side. I went to it to hunt up the Association, but without success. was asked by other seekers in the great labyrinth of offices, which filled the front of the building where it was, but none of us could see it. Perhaps the unfinished state of the building accounts for the want of sufficient signs over the rooms, but if the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago are to be given to hospitality, then they must be as easily found as their brethren in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St! Louis, and not smother their parlors and reading-rooms under Tract repositories. &c. At a meeting held in the Centenary Methodist church. I heard a good deal about their work, especially in procuring employment for the friendless, - a work which has grown out of the voluntary exertions of a single member, who resolved to devote one quarter of an hour each day to this business, and advertised for those who wished employment or employees to come to him at a certain time exactly. Another person volunteered another quarter of an hour, and others followed, and the work grew until it needed the

services of two persons, a lady and gentleman, the whole time. These are now securing some hundred and fifty situations for persons of either sex, besides laboring for the spiritual welfare of applicants. This work has its especial dangers as tending to promote hypocrisy, but those who are acquainted with its results, speak of them in the highest terms. The Y. M. C. A. is, by a concatenation of cir

cumstances thrust forward into the position of Evangelical champion here. The Y. M. C. Union is the rival machine, representing the Liberal Christians, whom the Association refused to admit to the rank of working members, while it refuses contributions from no quarter, and numbers even Jews among its honorary Life Members. The contest, as the Union views it, is "between the loaf and the tract," or as the Association sees it, "between the loaf without the tract and the loaf, with it." It is a blessed thing tried to find a market for that. They offered it that our Liberal friends have been stirred up to to the city for the water supply of the West work, as it may have a wholesome effect upon the side, but to say nothing of the insufficient quancourse of thought among them. If they will tity, the quality was unendurable, as it was but do their Father's will they may come to know strongly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen, a whether sound doctrine is of God or of man. gas familiar to unscientific nostrils in the exqui-True also for us.

Another sign of the times in this locality, is the holding of ratification meetings, with refer- sult of the speculation was a total loss of all the ence to the Presbyterian National Union Convention. Wherever I have gone in the West, I find that the effect of the Convention has been profoundly felt. The stiffest have thawed under the blessed influence it has exerted, and the most conservative have been startled out of their equanimity. It was even reported that such champions of schism and bitterness as Erskine of Chicago, and D. X. Junkin, of New Castle, Pa., were converted from the error of their ways, but I am since informed that it will do these two no harm to keep "the mourner's bench" a little longer. They are not what the Methodists call "sure cases." The meetings in this city have been numerously attended, and the speeches evinced a thorough understanding of the merits of the controversy, and a firm disposition on the part of the laity, to demand that theories about the philosophy of religion, shall no longer divide the churches, as the Hodges and Fishers of the separate churches can shake hands over the Cat. the failure of the Garibaldian insurrection and echism. The interest in the movement shown by the French occupation of Rome. Christians of such high standing, and wide repute as Bishops McIlvaine and Lee, and Drs. Tyng and Newton, has of itself produced a wonderful effect. Presbyterians feel that they may well be ashamed of their apathy when such men defy prejudice and tradition that they may bid the work "God speed." Among the Christian "institutions" of Chicago, D. L. Moody takes a high rank. Formerly a clerk in a shoe store, and a first class salesman, he has of late years withdrawn from business and lived on whatever God sends him, as does George Müller of the Bristol Orphan Asylum. imbecile, filthy or contemptible they may actually emptied convents, blot out the marriage law, re-He is instant in word "in season and ont of be, the tide of travel will not ebb. The loan season." especially the latter. He cares as little libraries of English books in Florence and Rome for time and place as if, like Kant, he looked on will still have patrons; the Italian inn-keepers these as mere "subjective forms of thought," and not realities. The intense belief that he charging in bills and cheating in the counting of speaks to dying men, makes all the proprieties shrivel away into nothing with him. His labors have been unceasing, pertinacious and successful. He has carried on a Mission school, which he started, until it is now a flourishing church with a settled pastor. As the church is in an Irish Catholic neighborhood, and the windows were broken by the juveniles of that faith, he determined to apply to headquarters to have them stopped. He was refused admittance by the Bishop's porter, but was at last admitted by the Right Revenend's express order. He announced who he was and his errand, express ed his confidence that both he and the Bishop desire evermore to see it again. were laboring for the same end, though one or The lovers of art will not cease to admire the son who has a moderately intelligent interest in house.

declared that he wanted the Bishop to do nothing and Roman stiquity, and the more modern next generation, can fail to regard the settlement for him that he would not gladly do for the stones of Michael Angelo and Canova. There of it, with the most serious attention. I venture Bishop. The Bishop said that he did right in are frescoes and paintings in Milan, Venice, Bo- to say, that no respectably intelligent man can coming to hing, and that he would see that the logna, Florence, Rome and Naples, which will go from the elegant chamber in Florence, where have resorted thither every evening of the work mischief was put an end to, (and he kept his

word.) The conversation was then turned to other topics, and finally to the efficacy of prayer. "Well" says Moody, "I visit a great many kinds summit of Monte Rosa, and all the phantomof people in Chicago, and I always pray with seeming host of Alps which occupy the Norththem before leaving them. Sollet us pray: "and on sty. They will still glide about the watery perpetually, without profitable reflection. before the Bishop could say him nay, he was on streets of Venice in the black gondola. They Perhaps it would not be too much to say that before the Bishop could say him nay, he was on streets of Venice in the black gondola. his knees pouring out his soul to God, beseech. will not cease to delight themselves in the Tuscan politically and religiously no country under heaven ing all spiritual blessings upon the Bishop and Valley with the dome of Brunelleschi, the camhis flock. I tell this as it was told me. Si non panile of Giotto, the Loggia, the palaces, the

vero, bene trovato. The religious atmosphere of Chicago is very different from that of Philadelphia. Theologi. cal liberalism, with its negative creed or unfaith. But who shall be obliged to deny that there and its heart-hankering after, signs and, wonders, it sous a thousand fold more weighty, why think-takes the lead here: It cedits the, papers; dictates the popular notions, and plays Mrs. Grundy (ing men, of all countries, and especially of Enggenerally. Many of the finese churches and the land and America, should visit and scrutinize city are Universalist and Unitatian, "Dr. R. W. most carefully this peculiar country ? It would Patterson's [N. S. Presbyterian] ohurch is yery, hardly be hazardous to say that no other country finely built of a peculiar species of bituminous nock, under heaven has in some respects, the political or found in the Western part of the city in consider clesiastical interest and significance that Italy nection with which there is a remarkable story possesses at the present time. It is beginning to illustrating the enlightenment of this progress. be generally apparent, that the Roman question ive century. The quarty is so, rich infossils that, reaches to the very roots of Catholic Europe they impart a peculiar odor to the stone, and and that consequences of the gravest nature hang when some spiritualist oil-seekers came to the upon its decision. That question affords propplace, the spirits at once indicated that there lems as knotty and inexplicable as any which was a petroleum spring beneath the surface. Nor, have ever perplexed the minds of statesmen. was this all, a seer of the new faith had a region Put together these facts. First, the Vatican full and express revelation on the subject, which is the seat of a power which rests upon the suwas printed and widely circulated. The spirits perstitious and conscientious convictions of one explained and by diagrams illustrated, the origin of the oil stream in the Rocky Mountains. and its entire course eastward to Chicagoz Theviold. too, that on the spot designated, angleat institution would be erected for the enlightenment of mankind, and as an intellectual hub to the rea generated and tenlightened universe, all expenses to be paid out of the proceeds of the petroleum. In the fulness of faith and hope, they sunk the shaft of an artesian well, for some hundrelliser for example, will surely be slow to relish an arfeet and were repaid with an abundant stream lor rangement, by which the primate of Victor -water. The spirits, however, came to the Emanuel would control the clergy of France. rescue and informed their clients that their shaft The Pontifex Maximus of the Roman church had deflected just a little from the right direc. tion; and that another must be sunk at a designa ted spot. Their orders were obeyed, with the same result, and the badly cheated believers, finding that they had only water to dispose of, site flavor: of decomposed eggs. An attempt to

make ice of it was equally a failure, and the re-ON THE WING. <u>ਤੇ ਇਸਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੁੱਛ ਹੋਏ</u> WILL ITALY BE FORGOTTEN? London, Nov. 6, 1867.

not soon lose their attractive power. .

Visitors will still climb to the pinnacled roof

hundred and sixty millions of persons, whose homes dot the islands and the continents from Japan round to California: Second, the Italian people have acquired an apparently uncontrollable desire for national unity to the extinction of the temporal power of the Pope. And thirdly, the for their soul's sternal well-being .... In the course generate heart touching God's faithfulness and consummation of such an overthrow cannot fail of the cold season we were enabled to accomplish truth, was by Dr. Gillett, of Keokuk, Iowa as more or less to unsettle the foundations of every Catholic throne in Christendom? Louis Napoleon wields too: considerable a political power in any Catholic country, for its sovereign to regard it without concerns And nothing is surer than they should do to be saved at the all they should that (the independence of the Pope being lost.) the potentate who controls the residence of the Pontiff and this cardinals, swills control to a greater or less degree the Papal influence over the whole world. Tam destal out off

The intelligent traveller is aware as he penetrates the Alps, and descends upon this awakened country, that he is upon the battle-ground of pilgrims were going for the purpose of bathing, (and the nature of such a task, none are better two opposing tendencies of two contrary sets of influences. On the one hand, he perceives the enthusiasm of the people. He hears the clamoutlay. The well remains, another monument of or for national unity. He sees the sager rush human folly, unless, as even the supply of water for news. He notices a hunger for newspapers, which reminds him of the war times in the Un tcd States. He comes often upon the influence of Bibles and Evangelists. He observes the empty convents ... He perceives all the sinfluence of the government setting against the papal power. Be sees these tendencies quickened and the vast crowds assembled in Our plan of opera- Springs, Iowa, also gave considerable aid. strengthened aby railways and telegraphs, by the civil marriage act; which requires everydegal marriage to be performed by the magistrate : by the law, against begging, which makes every actual, able-bodied beggar work for his living, whether he will or not, -and just now he sees men by the thousands ready and willing to die for the unification of altaly. which take bot here goin of On the other hand; he sees the splendid churches fullcof the smoke of incense; and the associations of superstition. He sees the longroled, smooth-faced, slow-paced priests, the incarnation of confident secrecy. HE sees in full operation all the dazzling machinery of religious shows, and the secret web-weaving, by which the There was a combination of audacity and awakened minds of the people may be entangled again in the meshes of superstitions indolence and degrading saint worship... And he knows that the party of the Pope, whose encyclical speaks of # the delirium of toleration," includes all the the insurgent Garibaldians, and the smooth shorn, tyrants and despots who fear amelioration and progress bloth bout any odw can both Now, it is possible that Papal influence, assisted by the horror with which the Catholic gove ernments cannot fail to regard the loss of the spise and forget Italy. Whatever may be the Pope's temporal power; may succeed in repressing deserts of the people, however base, treacherous, all this modern movement. It may re-fill the possess the confiscated, lands, annihilate the influence of railways and telegraphs, newspapers and Bibles; but not surely without a struggle hard and perhaps long. But if, on the contrary, the party of progress overwhelm all opposition, strip the Pope of his civil authority, drive out the priest rulers from why they should. It would not be safe to pre- their musty offices in Rome, open the populous dungeons to the imprisoned patriots, and seize Rome with a grasp which could not be loosed by all the opposing powers of Europe, then may occur what has been on the point of occurring before. The Catholic nations may separate from the Papacy, and set up independent churches of their own, and the way be opened for reform. An cient errors will be corrected, and singular continue to enchant every visitor to that historic | changes, which are now hard to predict, will sudland. All those persons who see Italy once, will denly sstonish and gratify the world. The Roman question is the world's question, and no per-

other of them was wrong about the means, and marbles which have come deen from Grecian the political, or the religious condition of the the magistrate cements every wedding bond, to except Sabbath, to make known the gospel, and the dingy head-quarters of the Roman police, have, almost invariably, succeeded in obtaining. of Milan's cathedral, and gaze upon the glowing where ten thousand secret spies are controlled in the interests of Papal tyranny, and by whom for the most part, have given us encouragement every resident and every traveller is watched by their attention to what was said. Several

> is as interesting to day as Italy." No where else is the traveller so well rewarded for his toil. No other land is so connected with the tremendous future. No other region should be seen and C. C. K. studied more thoughtfully.

ANNUAL REPORTOF THE REFORMED PRES BYTERIAN, MISSION AT ROORKEE, IN NORTHERN INDIA. [We are glad to present to our readers the welfth Annual Report of the Roorkee Mission Station, We trust our valued friend and brother will long be continued in his labors in the cause of

Christ Jo Jucque de la la contra contra la guada da la Christ Jo Jucque et su not interprete Missionary Licentiate: activitation John McLeon Scripture Reader, aluda contra contra Sanuera The present report is intended to exhibit misionary operations at this Station during about worthirds of the past Missionary Wears inter

From the close of last year up till the com) nencement of the hot weather, the missionary. and his assistants continued to itinerate in the District, as they had done the two preceding months. It was our aim at most places visited. to impress the minds of our audiences, if possible; with the fact, that our yisits to sthem were mighty God wather with me not simply because we believed it to be our duty w The sermon, eloquent and appropriate. and to do so, or from any other motive than regard appealing to the deepest convictions of the remore than last year in this department of our labor. Nearly our whole district was twice visited Des Moines, Rev. S. Jones. of the M. F. before the close of the season. In a few instances Church, Nevada, and the pastor, Rev. Isaiah Reid our audiences seemed to be sensibly impressed with the truth, and; amidst much we met with to was from the beginning, which we have heard, discourage us, afforded ground of hope that our which we have seen with our eyes, which we labor was not all in vain : But we had not case have looked upon and our hands have handled. of individuals making the earnest inquiry what of the Word of Life," &c. [

with his native preacher, accompanied MraCalderwood and several : native helpers to Hardwar, and commodious house of worship. Bro. Reid. where they labored about three weeks. In con- then fresh from the Seminary, began his work in sequence of the approaching fair's being a Kumbh lithis new and promising field, in a church just or twelfth year which is always immeasurably, then organized, about three and a half years greater than an ordinary fair-many hundreds of ago. The task of erecting a house of worship and then returning sonie weeks hoffing the able tounderstand then the missionaries up regular bathing day; and in order to take advan. these outposts of our Zion,) was commenced 18 tage of this states of things, it was deemed proper months ago: "Nearly \$4,000 have been raised to commence our labor there soulong before the and expended in the enterprise, leaving it free time we usually goo thither By the first of from incumbrance. Of this sum our Church April, the fair began to be much crowded, and by Erection Committee donated \$400. An anonythe 9th or 10th of the month there were perhaps, two millions of pilgrims present .... Early in Pittsburg, kindly donated \$1,000. Hon. Wm. the month missionary brethren from other stations arrived to share in the labor of preaching to bell. Tha First Presbyterian church. Yellow tions was the same as that adopted at the large fair of 1855. A large awning was erected in a 26 by 48 feet, finished with a tasteful spire 77 convenient spot, where we held regular service, chiefly in Hinde, every afternoon, which the brethren conducted in turn. Large audiences. principally of mendicants, invariably collected at assist in song. these times, and many of them remained after the service to discuss ; some of the points of dootrine advanced during the preaching. While now by God's blessing, results are embodied in one or two of the missionaries and some of the another spire to point the carnal thought heaven native brethren remained under the awning to ward, and the silvery tones of another bell to converse with those of our audience that stayed after service for that purpose, the rest proceeded, by twos and threes, to different narts of the fair to preach to the crowds in our usual informal manner. This last species of labor was regularly accomplished in this manner every morning also, while the fair lasted. In connection with this account, one striking feature of this fair must be mentioned. Although the number of mendicants of the different classes amounted to many thousands, from all parts of India, yet there were exceedingly few instances of self-torture, generally so common at the great Mr. Phillips, silver and Long for J. M. P. fairs throughout the country. In the whole fair we witnessed but two or three cases of this sort. One was that of a poor wretch who had been constantly standing on his feet, as it was said for several vears. Another was that of a devotee who pretended to be undergoing the severe penance of swinging over a fire, head downwards. We passed the spot he had chosen for his exhibitions several times each day, and only once witnessed his performance. During the remainder of our stay at the fair, the rope by which he was to have suspended himself by the feet, hung idly from the tree under which he had taken up his abode, and the smoke from his fire curled up among its branches to no purpose, while the holy Shaiva cosily took his ease in one corner of his temporary abode! The more revolting rites of Hinduism are evidently becoming, and rapidly too, entirely obsolete The fair at Piránkaly was attended, as usual, by my assistants, in September.

Preaching in the bazar has been kept up in efficiently than formerly. Having had the en verandah in front of the Mission Chapel preparet for the purpose, the missionary and his assistant audiences varying from 20 to 40 persons, what benches were always placed for the use of these who were willing to occupy them. These seats were usually occupied, and those of our audience who sat on them always remained longer than others to listen to our preaching. The verandah and the street in front were well watered every evening, in order to make the place as inviting as possible to passers by. The missionary continued thus to visit the Bazar sluigstidaily, till the first week in July, when the state of his health ren. dered it necessary for him to remove to Landour. where he is at the moment of writing this report. but he hopes, in a few days (D. V.), that is, about the 8th of this month, October, to return to Roor. kee.

LANDOUR, October 1st, 1867.

P. S .-- Since my return to Roorkee, I have seen the Government Report of Arrangements for keeping order, &c., made by their officials at the last Hardwar fair. According to this document the number of the pilgrims in attendance amounted to the enormous sum of 2,855,960 Very probably this is not too high an estimate.

## PROGRESS IN IOWA.

MESSES. EDITORS: On the 29th of Decem. ber, the new church edifice at Nevada, Iowa, was consecrated with appropriate ceremonies, to Al.

sisted in the service by Rev. J. M. Phillips, of The text was, I John 1: 1-3: "That which

The church and society, as well as their youth-About the 20th of March, your missionary, ful and devoted pastor, have reason to congratulate themselves upon the completion of this neat

As I chanced to take up a leading. London newspaper in a London coffee-house, the other. day, my eye fell on an editorial which had a characteristic English flavor. It was an attack upon the popular interest in Italy and Italian affairs. It regarded that country as the home of a nation of imbecile rascals, and quite undeserving the attention of intelligent people. It deplored the frenzy of enthusiasm, with which "effeminate men and masculine women like Mrs." Jameson and Mrs. Browning," were wont to rave about that hereditary nest of villainy and imbecility. The same paper contained telegraphic reports of bearishness in the editorial, which was all the more interesting to me, from the fact that I had just returned from a pilgrimage to that country. and was fresh from face-to-face interviews with

officials of the city of Rome. oge sli end It hardly looks probable, even after the editorial above mentioned, that the travelling population of England and America will learn to dewill continue the pleasant practice of overchange. Just as before, travellers will continue to flock to that sunny land. There are reasons dict even that there would be no "enthusiasm" among them.

Scholarly men will continue to indulge in those torrents of emotion, which are suddenly set loose by a stroll in the "forum Romanum." and among all the mighty fragments of the ancient city. The same charm still invests the mountains, plains, valleys and cities, and will

While at the Station, the missionary has conducted the usual services in Urdu, on the Sabbaths and Wednesdays of "eich week at his own-

mons friend in the Third Presbyterian Church. E Dodge, N. Y., gave a hundred towards the

The house is a half gothic structure, of wood feet high, with a fine Mencely bell of 600 lbs swinging in its belfry. The building is heated with a furnace; and has a fine cabinet organ to

Faith, and hope, and prayer, and perseverance have been called largely into requisition, and awaken the solitudes of the prairies, and invite its dwellers to the place of prayer. Here is another center around which shall cluster and from which shall go forth a saving influence Our brother is just now ready to enter upon his appropriate work, under God, preaching and saving souls, with the assurance, that former hinderances and discouragement, consequent upon no pulpit, and no house for his flock, will cease to weaken his hands and depress his spirit. The dedication is to be followed by a series of

meetings, in which the pastor will be assisted by

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