Continued from our First Page 1 agleam with Nevada silver, and the feast warmed with fire-grate heaped high with Pennwylvania coal.

The hall is spread with carpets from Lowell mills, and the lights flash from bronzed brackets The fingers of Philadelphia manufacture. Massachusetts girls have hung the place with beautiful embroidery. The music is the drum of ten thousand mills, accompanied by the shout of children let loose for play, the gladness of harvesters driving barnward the load of sheaves, the glee of four million bondmen beating time with their snapped shackles, and the doxology of a redeemed nation that rises up with anthems that fly beavenward, wing-and-wing, till the celestial gates are crowded with the hosanna, and the oldest harper of heaven cannot tell where the terrestial anthem ends or

the celestial song begins.

Never before was such table spread. Sing aloud, all ye people! Sons and daughters of God, clap the cymoals! Through the organlet there come down the thunders of national rejoicing. There must be feasting to-day, Join hands! Left up the palm-branches! "Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the chil-

dren of men! We are in a state of peace. The New Orleans massacre is past, and the cloud that hung over Baltimore is withdrawn. The monitors sleep with shut port-holes. The Monadnock goes on a pleasure excursion across the sea. Anti-tam is ye, lew with corn shocks. While statisticians and financiers have been planning, and every brick in the pavement of Third street has had its self-appointed prophet, God has been putting st bit in the mouth of our war debt, and guiding it in the right direction. With one billion of soldiers less of mational debt than England, we have a revenue exceeding hers by one hundred and seventy millions of dollars per annum. Mr. Gladstone startles the British Parliament with prophecy that one hundred years will exhaust England's coal-beds, while we have just begun excavation.

Those who cast foretold repudiation will not now be satisfied with anything but "seven-thirties." The grain-fields have passed their harvests above the veto of drought and deluge. The oat man of the nation is full. Hark to the wild ru sh of the wheat through the Chicago "grain- trees!" Clear the track for the long freight trains transporting the Western harvests to the seaboard! The fishermen of Gloucester have 'this year cast their net on the right side of The "tars" that lie in their rough jacke #s. stark among the coral reets, are few compare I with those who have successfully flung the learpoon and plunged the pike. O er country stands in the first rank of nations.

Grant's cannon shook the window-glass of Madrid and Vieuna. A Turkish Pacha comes to study our institutions. The British press toll mightly to prove that they always were triendly. It where the British Ministry and the Washinga Cabinet bids fair to be like that of David and I mathan. We worship God in our own way. A e bw months ago, in this church, whole familie e sowded into the kingdom, and old men wept and naid: "We never sawit in this wise." The canlight struck upon the waters of baptism. that, from fingers tremulous with a pastor's joy fett upon the smooth brow of childhood, the wrinkled temples of old age, typical of the coming time when Christ will set upon their foreheads the crystals of heaven. As a church, two close the year of our greatest spiritual and

temporal prosperity. Gather your families to-day, and bid them praise the Lord for sunshine and flowers, for day and night, for eyesight and hearing, for tood and sleep, for pure laughter of children. If, sweeping shrough the glowing hours of Thank-giving reunion, there come a chill draught from the opened door of a sepulchre, think of the richer banquet in more brilliant halls. Good cheer to-day! I have not the heart to keep you longer from the home-group. Set the chairs to the table-the easiest to grandiather and grandmother, if they be still alive: a high chair for the youngest and the least. All scated round, for a moment let langu ter bust. And when you have bowed for the blessing. "On give thanks unto the Lord; for He je good, for His mercy endureth forever!"

### GOD'S GOODNESS CROWNS THE YEAR A Sermon Delivered by the Rev. James Cooper, at the Berean Baptist Church, West Philadelphia.

Thanksgiving services were held at this church at 10:30 A. M., conducted by the pastor, Rev. James Cooper. The address was founded upon the text. Psalm 66, 11th verse:—"Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness."

It is a matter of gratification that the observance of a day of jubilee tnanksgiving is becoming national; that every year witnesses an increased number of States uniting in the same day. The recognition of a Divine Beneficence by a great people is a favorable symptom of the public morality, and is a presage of ing life of the republic. God will honor the nation that fears Him.

The 65th Psalm is an ode of great beauty. It commemorates the Providential mercies which have been bestowed by the Mighty Ruier of the sales. We can adopt its language, and can realize the squres which the inspired writer employs to describe the proofs of the goodness of God as manifested through the year. We can look back apon the changing seasons, and now that the autumn has returned, with its profusion of bless ings, we can join with the Psalmist in the long ascription of praise to Almighty God, "Taot hast crowned the year with Thy goodness."

First, It is worthy of note that every year is favored with the goodness of God. The original language of the text indicates this fact. God distinguishes every year with His beneficance The Apostle Paul gave an effective of its truth in his fervent appeal to the Lystrians not to sacrifice anto bimself and Barnabas, declaring that though God had abandoned heathen for their idolatry, yet "He left not Him-self without witness in that He did good, and gave us rain from heaven and fruitful seasons filling our hearts with food and gladness." The years, as they come and go, are distinguished with the tokens of the Divine regard. There are traditions of seasons which were not favorable, and of comparatively meagre harvests secured: but there have been no famine years in our times. Eections of country have experienced failures of crops: but their deficiencies have been made up by the abundance of other sec-Rain from heaven and fruitful season have been the usual altotment of former and secent years in this cuosen land.

Second. There are years, however, which God crowns more especially with His goodness. The present year is such au one. We have had special proofs of His favor.

The continuance of peace calls for profoundes gratitude to our Heaven's Father. Our most sanguine anticipations have been realized. There have been heart-burnings, political contentions and scenes of blood in some parts of the land, There have been forebodings of sangdinary struggle on a wider scale, but God has brought us through them all. His voice has stilled the tempest of man's wrath. How strange the pre-sent, as contra-ted with the past, seems! That civil war which statesmen anticipated with terror of mind, and which sooner than see some of them desired to die has come and passed away. Sad were its sights of woe, fearful its scenes of blood, and yet the nation breathes treer, and we cannot but rejoice over the fact hat it is born snew.

The material prosperity which we have en ed affords an occasion of thanksgiving. The disbundment of a million of men, pouring the or forth into the fields and departments of pes could industry, might have seemed too sudden for the interests of trade and of mechanical pur-suits. But no shock has been fett. The anvit and the loom—the plough and the axe—have furnis hed work for the increased numbers of our late citizen soldiers and for hundreds of thousan ds of immigrants from the Old World The volume of the home and foreign trade may not have been as large as in some former year of less distrust of the future may have checked the rush of business-fortunes may not have been so rapidly made as in the three or four years preceding—yet there has been no serious derangement of business, no general breakdown to affect the nation's prosperity.

The abundance of the harvests calls for thanks-

giving to God. The Infinite Creator seems to e much nearer to us in the country than in the "God made the country, man made the town!"
It the city, man's skill and power appear in a striking light. I do not mean to imply that we miss there the Divine mind inspiring and the Divine hand in guiding the movements of men, but that we are so familiar with the sight, and the proof of human wisdom and energy power-visible in the architecture and adoru-ments of a great city-in the manifold achievements of mechanic arts and commercial pursuits, that our impressions of man as present

and acting are most powerful. But in the country we seem to lose sight of the creature, and stand in the very presence of the infinite Creator. What we see there par-takes most strongly of the superhuman—the miraculous. I have stood on an elevation overlooking the great Miami Valley, presenting, as the eye could reach, one unbroken field of growing corn. I have paused in my journey on the summit of one of those vast rolling prairies f Wisconsin, such as is found near Fox Lake, where sprattie sweeps as a wave above prairie and where the eye can survey for miles fields of golden wheat, and never can I forget the glory of those scenes nor the solempity of mind they inspired. When God lavishes His bounties upon us in abundant harvests, we ought to recognize them with devout hearts. The present year, notwithstanding a late spring, intense summer heat, fearful tornadoes, and devastating floods, has been unexampled for the abundance harvests. 'Thou crownest the years with Thy goodness, and Thy paths drop fatness. The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also

are covered over with corn."

The good degree of health that has prevailed is a special reason for grateful emotions, and for rendering thanks to God. We have been, in measure, spared the ravages of the dreaded cholera. True, it has visited us, and many homes have been darkened by its visitations, but it has not been robed with its former terrors. The sanitary measures timely used have been successful, under God, in arresting its course. extremes of temperature, especially the heated term of the summer, have not been as productive of disease as might have been supposed, and of the year we can say, health has prevailed within our borders.

Each one of these mercies shines as a sparkling jewel in the crown of the year, and, com-bined, they form a dundem of infinite glory, encircling its brow. Let us rejoice this day. There are painful memories to some of u events of a mournful character lie in the background of the scenes of the present year, but enter into the courts of our Lord with thanksgiving, and experience in our individual "that the joy of the Lord is our history.

But there are duties as well as devotions which appropriately pertain to this day. should remember the poor. We should not leave unemployed the means, and unimproved the opportunities which the Lord has given us for their relief. There may be larger demands upon you this winter than in former seasons. The channels for your beneficence are pro-vided; may they overflow with your free-will

### THE GRAND CIVIC SABBATH.

Addresses Delivered by the Rev. Alfred Cookman and the Rev. James Neill, in the Spring Garden Street Methodist Eptscopal Church.

The church at the corner of Twentieth and Spring Garden streets yesterday morning was the scene of services very appropriate to the day. Owing to illness, the pastor, Rev. Ahred Cookman, had been unable to prepare a regular sermon for the occasion, but he addressed his audience with some well-timed and eloquent remarks, and was followed by the Rev. James

Mr. Cookman, in the course of an impressive prayer which preceded his address, thanked God for the past five years of our national history, more especially that He had in His own way, which we now see was the best way, smitten him who had been the divider of house holds, of great political parties, of benevolent institutions, and of theistian churches, thereby rendering our national compact more giorious in the future than it has been in the past.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN'S ADDRESS substantially as follows:-This is annual civil Sabbath, the day on which we abancon our temporal and secular pursuits, in order that we may give ourselves up to prayer and praise. It is a custom beautiful in itself and in its observance. It had its origin in New England, and it is not the first good thing either that has been given birth to there. In the fact of its naturalization we rejoice. of its nationalizing effect, and because it demon strates that ours is in so far a religious nation. It is a devout recognition of the authority and power of Almighty God -a confession that our anmerited blessings proceed, not from the blind forces of nature, but from the Author and Giver of every good and perfect gift,

We are specially reminded of our national blessings as a cause of thanksgiving on this our civil Sabbath. When we look abroad over the vast extent and exhaustless resources of our country-a land crowned with peace after the convulsions of the last five years-a land un paralleled in its past progress, and so full of olessed promise in the future, each one of us will feel inclined to employ the words of Scripture:—"The lines are fallen unto me in sant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage On this occasion it is fitting that we should observe the recommendations of our civil author rities, and bring to Christian altars hearts full of praise and thanks. At this moment thou-sands—ay, millions—of people of all races and colors are engaged in this solemn service. all this multitude could be gathered together. the spectacle would be one of surpassing gran dear. But notwithstanding this, our nation is far from being perfect in the sight of God, whose sacrifices are a broken heart and a contrite spirit. Two evils seem specially patent, over which we should now mourn. One is the deeprooted prejudice which pervades the minds of any against a certain class of persons, simply because of the color of their skins. people, located in our midst by the Providence or God, and certainly commended to our sym-pathics, are still subject to a spirit of caste, which would exclude them from the privilege or riging in our street cars, which would consult the interests of those whose hands are died with our blood, while it ignores the right to the declive tranchese of those who have belriended

The other wrong which it behooves us to ament is the disposition to extravagance which urrounds us, with the needy in full view, and winter of hardship just before us. Is tuis ight? Is this Christian? Is it not right that e should ask ourselves whether this extrava ance will be for the honor and glory or God? But it is not only right that we should join in thank-giving and penance on this occasion; it right that we should present ourselves afresh upon our own country's altar. In this country ur Government is of and from the people, and t will be wise or victous according as the scople are wise or victous,

Let us then tamiliarize ourselves with our fan famental law, and with the principles of pointical economy, and we shall then be better able to esolve to become practical men, desiring and striving to raise the nation nearer to truth and nearer to God. Especially should we covenant together this morning that we will be a religiou-If the body politic is concerned to do the will of God, the nation shall take rapid strides towards immortanty. Let us resolve, then, that we will not have a Union founde apon broken pleases, and tainted with the blood of our truest friends-a union simply upon of the combined skulkers of the North and the raitors of the South. Let us rather have a Union without a stave; ay, and without a tyrant too-Union in which every citizen shall have an opportunity to develop his capacities-s Union

of the true men of the North and of the South Let me exhort you to bring to-day to the altar of God this threefold offering:-A heart full o thanksgiving and praise; a spirit entirely humble and broken; and a more thorough consecration of all our powers to the cause and welfare of our common country.— Surely, this will be regarded by our God as a favorable and a sweet smelling incerse.

REV. JAMES NEILL'S ADDRESS. The Rev. James Neill followed Mr. Cookman in some remarks, which were substantially as

tollows: These thanksgiving days are occasions which should be welcomed by us all, not only because they enable old and young alize to lay aside the cares of life and put on a garb of joyousness-not only because they stop the mouth of the grumbler, whether he be farmer, or merchant, or politician, by showing him a thousand reasons for thankfulness, and not one for com plaining—not only because it is a day of feasting but especially because it is a great national Sat bath, which presents the nation as a worship-ing, thankful people, in the eyes of other nations,

Mr. Neill then referred to the day of fasting and prayer observed by proclamation of the Mayor of this city, during the terrible prevalence of the Asiatic chotera here in 1832. Within twenty-four hours thereafter, the scourge abated. What did it mean? asked the speaker, Surely, that God had seen a stricken people their bended knees, and in answer to their prayers had driven the pestilence from their midst. So, too, after the disastrous battle of Bull Run, our President, Abraham Lincola, who is now embalmed in the memories of the people, appointed a day of fasting and prayer: and for one whole year thereafter the aspect of our civil conflict was changed.

There is no record of war during the past

year to which we must refer; there are no soldiers' graves, filled with the recently fallen. Strife on the battle-field has ceased, and peace has come at last. And we can still be tuankful that treason, North and South, has shown the same weakness at the ballot-box as in the field; that the principles of truth and right have pre vailed by a majority of 400,000 votes. be thankful for this victory of pure and permanent principles. Freedom, as the result, will he luture, be the most glorious the American escutcheon. Yes, this election of the Fortieth Congress is the crowning glory of the great struggle. Notwithstanding that the entire circle has been swept with considerations high official character, the American people, resisting the temptation, have come forth in their might, and consecrated the country to freedom and justice, now and forever-more! Mr. Neill then concluded by advising his hearers to attend to the admonition contained in the first text on which a thankseiving sermon was ever preached: - "Go your way, eat the fat, the sweet, and send portions them for whom nothing is prepared; for this day is holy unto our Lord; neither be ye sorry; for the joy of the Lord is your strength."

### GOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

A Sermon Delivered by the Rev. Henry Baker, Jr., in the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Camden, N. J. "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling-place in

We are as-embled in the quiet sacredness of our National Sabbath to perform the joyful services of thanksgiving and praise. More bountiful than our wishes—richer in blessing than our utmost hope, God claims of us this return of

As citizens of a great republic, it becomes us o join right gladly in the plaudit of the Psalmist:-"Lord, Thou hast been our dwellingplace in all generations.

Americau history is the development of the most wonderful phenomena of modern times. But justice presides over the destiny of nations. ealm and resiless in its workings, undi-turbed by human faithlessness or repining. In awaiting the result of Providence, we may, indeed, learn the lesson of patience and of faith. Athought born of the human intellect has perfection almost as the beginning of its being, but the conceptions of the great I Am, whose thoughts are not as our thoughts, nor His ways like our ways, with whom one day is as a thousand

vears. Progress, the law of the universe, is an individual and social advancement, ever seeking the idol of perfection. There is no El Dorado of rest awaiting humanity, when it shall cease to labor, and which shall toil no more. "New occasions have new duties.

They must upward still, and on ward, Who would keep abreast of truth.

So, resplendent gleam her camp-fires! We, ourselves, must pilgums be; Launch our Mayflower, and meer boldly Through the desperate winter sea.'

The Republic of the West is the inspired, Godent apostle of numan liberty, the herald of that treat day, the dawn of whose splendor filled the vision of prophecy, thrilled the tasks of poetry, and now out of the chaos of the present is rising ato clear, calm, organized existence

Republicanism was put on trial in the forma-tion of our Government, under the most difficult dreumstances. Our institutions were the out growth of two hostile theories. And the prob-lem has been to reconcile, to barmonize them. The impossible has thus been attempted. The nation was forgetting justice, becoming a traitor to the baptismal vows by which it was conecrated to freedom, when God in His goodness ent war, His prophet, to warn us of our doom.

Revolutions are, indeed, not born of chance; they never spring from accident, but are always the means by which are accomplished Gad's great purposes, seen here and there in the cenartes, moving in steady procession, in their ebb nd flow obedient to the infinite Will. In our own struggle patriotism had a resurection. The young men gave freely the bloom

of their lives to the cause. It was a costly sacbrice three hundred thousand broken and breaking hearts! But what a glorious recompense - a resurrected ation, a people ransomed from sin and slavery With the broken chains in her hand, her limbs leased from the shackles of cruel tyranay, olumbia stands, with a glad light in her eye, a bright smile on her face, the song of liberty ushing up from her lips. And to the mourner

she whispers:- "Weep no longer. These that

were thine are mine now, the nation's children. embalmed in an eternity of name." Every pulsation of public sentiment, each dal wave of revolution, has settled our instituons further down through the shifting sands of human policy, into the clear granite of God's idea. Forests bend, mountains tremble, strong ships hie to the harbor, when the storm rushes forth in his fury. But Destiny isstronger than the empest-mightier than an army with banners. It is Divinity moving to and tro in the earth, Anglo-Saxon civilization is a wanderer no longer. Standing on the mountain top, it cries out to God:-"Where shall I go?" And the

answer comes, "Everywhere!" In addition to this great joy of our national surrection, we have other causes for thanksgiving. The pestilence has not been suffered to devastate our communities. He started forth from his house in the Orient, and swept her cities as with the besom of destruction. And hen, the dread Angel of Death, spreading his arm acress the ocean, stood hanging over the land, when God called out-"Azrael! Azrael! We were saved. And Thou, O Lord, hast been our salvation. "Thou hast been our dwelling-

And as from the cornucopia of His goodnes golden stream of mercies flows out to us all. is civil bodies, as social circles, as individuals may we not exclaim: - "Let the whole earth be filled with His glory."

#### PEACE, THE WORK OF RIGHTEOUS-NESS.

A Sermon Delivered at the Third Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. J. W. Schenck.

Rev. Mr. Schenck, who has recently entered pon his pastoral duties in this city, was greeted vesterday morning by a large congregation. He selected for his text the following words, from the 17th verse of the 32d chapter of Isniah: -"And the work of righteousness shall peace.

In commencing his discourse he referred to the fact that the Chief Magistrate had called upon the people to engage in thanksgiving to Atmighty God to-day; therefore the event is happily again made national. The pastor now branched out upon the subject, in which he said men were educated to found this nation in the

school of conflict for sacred principles. The spiritlof God had awakeneda few minds to see an appreciate the deadening influence of Rome on mind and heart and estate. In the great Bible doctrine of justification by faith was incorpo-rated the freedom of conscience in the Church

It was the Papal shackles and the soul tyranny of Rome that caused men to er gage in Protestant reformation. Reference was now made to the reign of Phillip the Second, who brought the Spanish Inquisition to his aid, and from the cruetties then enacted sorings that independent feeling which resulted in the formation of a free Dutch republic, the wonder of the are, and a sate asytum to the oppressed for conscience sake. The reverend speaker, in language at once eloquent and forcible, gave a brief though comprehensive history trials and troubles incident to the reformation in the ecclesiastical world, and the wonderful and special providence by which it has been sustained to the present day,

In regard to thanksgiving for large harvests, ctive industry, preserved health, and peaceful reign relations, we should not be unmindful of what is necessary to effect the end for which t is so clear we were brought into and are coninued in existence as a people. He suggested that the text imparted the necessary instruction, "The work of rightcourness shall be peace." In applying this to all parts of our country, the entire people would speedily become happy, contented, law-abiding, and prosperous, and over them the bright san of od's tavor would pour down blessings. illustrating these points the speaker alluded to Solomon, who desired that God would give him an understanding heart, that he might be able to judge between good and bad. His reign was

one of peace.

Taking Solomon as the bright example, the pastor discoursed at great length on the duty of the people and their rulers; and on this latter point he said that God must be practically recognized in this country as the Ruler among the nations. nations. The principles of His government must be adopted here and put into operation. The truth of God must be replaced into the foundation of our institutions. The holy code of Jehovah must be recognized as the great constitution to which we must be subject. In a word, what may be termed the Christian power in the world must be submitted to and made to give impulse to our social and national machinery. Honor must be paid to the kingdom of God as the great governing authority, and men and measures must be tested by the standard that kingdom sets up, and made square with its provisions, or be rejected and held in complete obscurity.

Long enough has the great Father of this nation, in whose fear and at whose bidding and

after whose pattern its foundations were laid, been ignored, and men's passions, ambitions, follies, and thirsting for power and strifes for atness been the masters. The speaker concluded his discourse with appropriate remarks, soliciting the Church to arouse from its sleep, and assist in framing public sentiment, and by the favor she, through her gracious Head, can bring on our nation, avert calamity, and by her work of righteousness, whom God will honor. secure peace.

# FOR WHAT SHOULD THE NATION BE THANKFUL!

A Sermon Delivered at the First Independent Church, by the Rev. John Chambers. Rev. Mr. Chambers preached yesterday to a very, very small congregation, from the follow-

ing text, found in Ephesians v, 17-20:-"Wherefore be ye not unwise, but understanding waat the will of the Lord is; and be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the spirit, speaking to yourselves in psalms and symus and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart in the Lord, giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The preacher said the congregation had met for the great purpose of giving thanks. There are many reasons why thanks should be given. There never was a period in which we enjoyed greater blessings than the present. He contrasted the character and condition of a grateful and ungrateful man. The grateful man is always an honorable man; whilst the ungrateful man, he whom we call an ingrate, is always contemptible and mean. This those before him had seen in the character and conduct of those whom they had had in their employ. There is omething in the grateful heart upon which a solid superstructure can be raised, whilst in that of the ingrate we see only that which is

base and disgusting. When you have done favors to another, which have not only not been appreciated, but which have been turned to your disadvantage, you can-not avoid speaking of the ingratitude, and saying low badly you have been treated. We all expect men to be grateful to us in proportion to the extent of the lavors we bestow. Let us apply the subject. When we consider the amount of the blessings that God has bestowed upon us and the return we have made, we cannot avoid regarding ourselves as ingrates. Notwithstanding all these blessings (which the speaker eloquently enumerated), we find to-day, even under the call of the President of the United States of the Governor of the Commonwealth, and of the municipal authorities, we cannot get people to come to a place of worship to acknowledge the tayors they have received, and render their thanksgivings to the bountiful Giver.

Everywhere-in the streets, our homes, the fields, the skies, the crops—in all things we behold causes for gratitude; and our text assures us that we should always give thanks in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. It is true that pestilence has stalked abroad in the land it is true that there has been a comparative failure of crops, and that breadstuffs are scarce and costly; but it is also true that we have been denvered from the diabolical horrors of civil war-a cruel, horrible, bloodthirsty, damnable war. The preacher said there was nothing in the world he hated and abhorred so much as war; and, in his opinion, we should do all in our power to promote peace, brotherly kindness, and

It was the duty of the pulpit everywhere to preach the doctrines or peace: it was the duty also of the religious press, and especially the duty of the secular press. Yet it was unfortunately the case that the press is endeavoring to stir up strite. Every press that endeavors to set one portion of this country against another should be banished from the land-every one o

It is a question now whether this country should be ciothed in garments of mourning of arrayed in the vestments of praise. There is much to be done. We must have those men who are going over the country to sur up the passions and arraying one section against another, converted and turned from their detractive ways.

The reverend gentleman referred to the amentable condition of certain classes of people in the South. We are told that in the State of Alabania there are three thousand and five hun-dred whites and blacks in a condition of actual starvation. The Washington Star tells us that in the District of Columbia there are thurty housand colored persons who do not get on day's work in seven, and are literally rushing nto the jaws of starvation. All the poor-house are crowded. Only think of it! At the city of Washington, from twenty to thirty thousand, who have been taken from comfortable homes

are left to starve! goes along Chesnut street and sees a man sitting on the curbstone grinding out musithe pennies that are thrown to him, with both his legs severed from his body by the cruelties of war. In looking upon sights like tals, his bicod boils with indignation against the Gov-erument for its neglect of such men. And they come thus maimed and helpless from every part of the land. It is a wonder that God should give a nation so horribly depraved as this, even so

much as a shower of rain.
We must lock at these things. All there knew he was man of peace—that he loves the country and that it is his greatest desire to see it united by the immutable principles of righteousness. He spoke of ladies he vesterday saw begging for the suffering poor of Virginia, and was gratified to perceive upon their subscription-books the names of Jay Cooke and others, who had contributed a hundred dollars and other liberal

sums. We want these charities. For this he prayed, for this he preached, for this he lived. What is the will of the Lord? It is in provide or the poor and destitute. If your brother is hungry, feed him; if he is thirsty, give him drink; if he is naked, clothe him.

But we are told these people of the South have rebelled. What have we done? Have we not rebelled? We have rebelled against God; and what has God done? He incarnated His own Son, and sent Him to hve and die for our eatvation.

No nation on the face of the earth has done this country so much harm as Eugland. She is more to blame for the horrors of the late bloody war than all other people combined. Had she minded her own business, ninety thousant persons would not have been sacrificed upon the field and died in our hospitals.

He referred to the famine a few years since in Ireland, and the magnanimity on that occasion of the American people. They opened their arms and their purses, and sent to the relief of the perighing Irish poor vessels fladen with others. with clothing and provisions. The Irish have been a grateful people, and appreciated what was done for them. We have now hundreds was done for them. We have now hundreds and thousands, whites and blacks, old and young, male and female, naked and starving, calling aloud upon us for assistance from our own Southern country, and it is our duty to listen to and auswer their call. He wonders, when he goes to market and discovers the cost of provisions, how it is possible for thousands to procure even in this city the necessarie of life. How can we pretend to rejoice when we see so many people clothed in rags and starving for bread?

Let no man misconstrue his language. Let no man say he was here to stir up strife and wrath. That is no part of his character. He has gone into stores and counting-houses to obtain means to relieve the wants of these suflering people; and he was happy to say that, with two exceptions, his petitions have with a generous response. In regard to the Southern people, they have done all that they have been asked to do-have accepted all the proposed terms of peace and reconciliation, and are there'ore worthy our commiseration and support. No nation on the face of the earth has ever had such an opportunity for magnantanity as this nation has at the present time. Let u governed by the immutable principles of

He hoped that not a syllable he had uttered would be understood as intended for any other purpose than to unite the country in the bonds of peace, and to restore every section to prosperity. In reference to the pending political difficulties, he said that the people are the rulers, and that President Johnson and the Congress of the United States were nothing more nor less than the people's servants, whose duty it is to do their bidding. The people should and must rule—they would be fools should they let the power pass out of their own into any other hands. An appeal was made to the charities of the

people, and a collection taken up for the suffer ing poor at the close of the discourse. SCIENCE, INFLUENCED BY CATHO-

LICITY. Dr. Moriarty's Lecture at the Academy of

Music Last Evening. The Academy of Music was comfortably filled

ast evening, the occasion being a lecture by the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarity, on the subject of "Science, influenced by Catholicity." The lec-turer spacks substantially as follows:— One very disagreeable result of the religious

revolution of the sixteenth century has been a spirit of antagonism and prejudice between different nations as well as different individuals Men were not content with the discussion of diverse principles, but unfortunately proceeded to carry out personal prejudice, and even national odium, and in consequence of this a rivalry has been e-tablished between differen nations. Those who endorsed the principles and proceedings of the so-called Reformation were condemned in every shape and form, and prejudged with animosity. Thus, for example, in the departments of science, it became quite a popular and tamiliar vituperation to condemn. incapable of progress in science, all those ho did not advance on the level of the presun ed civilizing progress of the sixteenth cen-

As it was said in ancient times, "No good could come out of Nazareth," so it was judged that where there were no Catholic influences science and scientific discoveries never could flourish. Science has nowhere flourished more -the origin of more sublime and useful dis coveries-than where it has been nursued under the influences of the Catholic religion. Considering how this proposition may be proved and illustrated, my mind naturally turns towards the bright and fair country of I alv, in which the influence of the Catholic Church has been uninterrupted for years. Also, naturally, I turn towards that fair and

beautiful country for another reason. Because having, in the preparation of my subject, to revive reminiscences in my mind, I travelled back over many years to the bright, fair, and sacred period of youth, standing beneath the shadows of the Coliseum, surrounded by the classic influences of glorious Italy, where I received an education, which was limited as to the extent of science by the deficiency of my own in tellect, not by any restraint cast upon me by the Church, or imperfection or want of depth of learning of those who condescended to be my tutors. I go, then, to Italy to prove and to illus trate my theme. Were I to go over and tell you that Italy has been the nursery of the arts; that she has filled her churches, her halls, her palaces with the beautiful productions of her most renowned painters, which rival the ductions of other nations - were I to tell you that she has been the happy parent of Dante, Raphael, Guido, and others, it might be said I was repeating only that which you already know. We know that Italy is the country of art and of depths of learning, but science belongs to the people of northern climates, inventors of the modern sixteenth century civilization, especially to Parisian regions. We frequently hear it said, "What has italy to do with stientific research and discoveries?" am sure I can give a very satisfactory answer. Invention or discovery may be considered in two distinct ways. A phenomenon has been before the eyes of mankind perhaps for hundreds of years, but it has passed completely unob-Suddenly there comes up a genius who sees it

finds it out, and thus gives it to the world, the germ of a most important discovery. That man s entitled to be considered the inventor or dis coverer, even though afterwards that which has given in an imperiect form may grow up to something great and mighty in the hands o another genius; and this other genius may like

wise put in his claim to the title of inventor. He then said that the microscope, the tele the barometer, the thermometer, and spectacles, were all discovered by Italians under influence of the Catholic Church, and that that was a proof of his assertion. The speaker continued at some length, and was frequently applanded.

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Notice is hereby given that the 10 lowing named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the
accounts of their Administration to the estates of those
persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trus ces' accounts
whose names are undermentioned. In the office of the
Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of
Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the
Orphans' Court of said City and County or confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in December
next at 16 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court
House in said city.

1868.

1868.
Uct. 26, James Watt, Administrator of JOHN DUCK-EIT, deceased.

21, Francis Blackburne and William M. Smith, Administrators of PETER HALL, deceased.

29, Henry Balz et al. Executors of DAVID SPIELBERGER deceased.

29, John Trucks, Executor of WILLIAM TRUCKS, decease 1.

TRUCK's, decease 1.

30, George K. Zeikier, Administrator of JOHN BORIE BUHLEN, deceased.

31, Margaret 'limmins Administrator's of HENRY TIMMINS deceased.

Nov. 1, Stacy Brown, Guardian of FRANKLIN W. HOUGH, late a minor.

2, Abraham War msn, Jr. Executor of ABRAHAM WARTMAN, deceased.

3, James C. Hand and Coates Wa ton, Executors of BENJ MIN T. UUR IS deceased.

2, Mary Ann Hardwick, Administratrix of WILLIAM HARDWICK, deceased.

3, William H. Alien and William H. Knight, Executors of THOMAS W. MATPSON, deceased.

Executors of THOMAS W. MATPSON, deceased.

3, Reuben Hagy and Hiram Johnson, Executors of MAR'IS BICKING, deceased.

5, Henry Knauff and John M. Mitchell, Executors and Trustees of JOHN H. SEYFERF, deceased.

5, Wi iam Stilling. Jr. Administrator of Tdomas Briterly. Jr., deceased.

5, Wi iam Stilling. Jr. Executors of AZA-BARCLAY Harding ton, Administrator of J. BARCLAY Harding H. Simons, deceased.

6, William M. Swain et al., Executors of AZA-BIAH H. SIMONS, deceased.

7, Townsend Yearsley Administrator of PASCAL YEARSLEY deceased.

7, Townsend Yearsley Administrator of PASCAL YEARSLEY deceased.

7, Paul Kneffloch, Executor of GODFRIED SIEDEL, deceased.

7, John (Rutherlord, dr. Executor as filed by his Executors), of ALLEN RUTHERFORD, deceased.

9, John Cold. Administrator of LEWIS COLD.

9, John Colp, Administrator of LEWIS COLP,

consed.

9, John Cold, Administrator of LEWIS COLP, deceased.

9, James S. Bell, Trustee of ABRAHAM BEN-WOOD, doceased.

9, John & Orey and George W. Rhawn, Executors of BERNARD & OREY, occased.

9, Wilfam M. McKnight, Guardian of ELIZABETH F. PICKLTT, late a minor.

12, Sciplo Sewell, Executor of WILLIAM W. SMITH, deceased.

12, William B. Page, Administrator of HENRY M. PAGE, deceased.

13, William and Richard B. Dunne, Executors of WILLIAM J. DUANE, deceased.

13, John B. Irwin, Executor of STEPHEN BALBWIN, deceased.

13, George Stewardson, Executor (as filed by his Executor) of MCREIS SMITH, deceased.

14, Thomas Williams, Jr., Executor of CHARLES WILLIAM & deceased.

15, James M. McKim, Administrator of WILLIAM McKim, deceased.

15, Sarah McClure, administratrix of SAMUEL McClure, deceased.

16, Exambeth Krause, Administratrix (as filed by her Executor) of CHARLES RRAUSE, deceased.

17, Jacob M. Cuid Executor of ELIZABETH

" 17, Jacob M. Culo Executor of ELIZABETH KRAUS\*, decensed.

19, Isaac Hazlehurst, Acting Executor in the United States of THOMAS On UN, de

THO MAS WOODWARD, deceased.

28. James and Margaret Houge, executors of ALEX-ANDER HOUGE, deceased.

28. James Bard. Executor of MARGARET LATI-MER, deceased.

25. Tho mas Sparks Asministrator of ELIZA F, -PARKS, deceased.

26. Robert C. F. ovd., Executor of ANN BURGIN. deceased.

24. Robert C. F. ovd., Executor of ANN BURGIN.
deceased
28. John S. Twells. Administrator of GODFREY
TWEU'S, deceased.
28. Careims R. Peiot and Edward N. Wright, Executors of ELLISTON FEROT, deceased.
28. John williams and William Smith Administrators of LIZABETH BOLTON, deceased.
28. Solomon Alter Executor of Dr. BENJAMIN S.
JANNEY deceased.
11.36/4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

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