ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

A SERMON

Delivered by the Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, LL. D., in St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, Sunday evening, April 16, 1871.

"They hast brought a vine out of Egypt: thou hast cast out the leathen and planted it, thou madest room for it, and when it had taken root it filled the land."-Ps. 80, verses 8 and 9.

I propose this evening to present you with a brief sketch of the first church which ever held services for the worship of Jesus Christ, our Lord, in America. In doing so it will be neces-sary to refer to many points I should willingly enlarge upon, as full of instruction, example, and warning, but which I shall be obliged to pass with scanty notice and often the barest mention.

It is commonly supposed (by New Eng-landers) that the 22d of December, 1620, which is now yearly commemorated as "Forefathers" Day," was the day on which Protestant Chris-tianity first reached the shores of North America. And the general admiration of the Pilgrims who then landed on Plymouth Rock has obscured the fact of the earlier introduction into this the fact of the earlier introduction into this then pagan land of a pure and primitive Chris-tian worship. On the 13th of May, 1607, two grears before Canada was settled by the French, seven years before the founding of New York by the Dutch, and thirteen years before the land-ing of the Pilgrims, five hundred colonists dis-embarked at Jamestown, in Virginia, which was the yeary first permanent antifement of the was the very first permanent settlement of the English race on these shores. The Rev. Robert Hunt accompanied these colonists - a man of rare virtues and eminentservices. He and those he came with were devoted members of the Episcopal Church of England. One clause of the charter discloses the character of this expe-dition and an avowed object of the under-taking. It is ordered in it "that the presidents, councils, and ministers shall provide that the true word and service of God be preached, planted, and used according to the rites and doctrine of the Church of England, not only in the colony, but also as much as may be amongst the savages bordering on it, and all persons shall kindly treat the heathen people in those parts, and use all proper means to draw them to the true service and knowledge of God.

God." Mr. Hunt, therefore, on the 14th of May, the day after landing, administered the holy com-munion to the united company. This was the first time but one that the Lord's supper was celebrated, and the beneficial career of civiliza-tion and enterprise which the Anglo-Saxon race has since carried on was thus inaugurated by the most significant institution of our divine religion. These godly colonists at once erected an humble church of boards thatched with reeds, and having dedicated it to the service of Al-mighty Ged, they assembled there for worship, not merely on Sundays, but every day in the week. The remains of an old tower of brick still stands about forty miles from the mouth of the James river, and marks the spot where the first church rose in the territories of the British colonists. The island, once a peninsula projecting from the northern shore of the river, with this lone tower and burial-ground around it, is the only visible memorial of that James town, and the actual birthplace not only of our nation, but the place of the first effectual beginning of our Church and of Christianity itself in the limits of the original United States.

Thus, singular as it may seem, Hawks the historian, Wilberforce, and the writer from whom I quote, prove that the Protestant Episcopal Church preceded by thirteen years the arrival of the Filgrim Fathers at Plymouth. But it was not in Virginia alone that this occurred. In August, 1607 (the same year of the Jamestown settlement), a colony was founded on the western bank of the Kennebec river, near the spot where the city of Bath in the State of Maine now stands. A church was built there, and was served by a clergyman of the Protestant Epis-

same gracious and affectionate mood of mind. But the Cambridge Platform and Cotton Mather's "Magnolia" show us how transient were those better feelings. In Mather's book we find this statement, "The composition of common prayer and coremonies is a sinful violation of the worship of God." In the Cambridge Platform it is stated bishops are human creations, mere inventions of men, to the great dishonor of Jesus Christ; plants not of the Lord's planting, and should certainly be rooted np and cast forth. And on the principles of the New Haven settle-ment, "All rectors, bishops, and priests are of the devil; are wolves, petty popes, and anti-Christian tyrants; it is a helnous sin to be pre-sent when prayers are read out of a book by a vicar or bishop; the lovers of Zion had better put their ears to the mouth of hell and learn from the whispers of devils than read the blahop's books."

bishop's books." When such language was used in formal Church documents daliberately prepared and put forth, we may easily imagine the acts by which they were followed up. In reading them to you I utter no censure, no one could feel asy resent-ment. The spirit which dictated them need only to be seen, through the words themselves, to secure its inevitable deserts. But the civil law was invoked against every one who had courage to confess his frieadship or favor towards the Episcopal churches. Heavy fines were inflicted on those who took part in our religious ceremonies and a severe law enacted against the observance of any such day as Christmas or the like. And so Good Friday and Easter, on which Presbyterian ritualists are beginning to preach sermons on the crucifixion and resurrection and decorate their churches with flowers, and Whitsunday, were forbidden to be observed as the anniversaries of our Lord's death, of our Lord's resurrection, and of the gift of the Holy Spirit. The courts of law were ordered to sit on Good Friday, on which it was well said no other judges had been known to sit in judgment since the days of Pontius Pilate.

At Salem John and Samuel Brown, a merchant aid lawyer, both excellent men, and members of Council, were sent back to England in 1629 be-cause they had assembled with a few others in a private house to worship God according to the Book of Common Prayer. And I suppose if the Puritanical spirit in the Church had free course now my brother Batterson and myself would be transported to Rome perhaps for bringing Into use and life some other parts of the Prayer Book which we undeviatingly follow always. By the charter of the colony granted by that Charles who died on the scaffold in the Church's faith and for it, the colonists were enchurch's faith and for it, the colonists were en-titled to that privilege. Those were dark days for our Church, brethren, when toleration, jus-tice, and charity were thus forgotten. By de-grees this abated a little, and Boston endured with reluctance the introduction of the first Et iscopal church in New England. The King's Chapel in Boston was founded in 1686, fifty years after the colony wassettled. Subsequently I learn from Fuller that Salem, Portland, Portsmouth, Newport, Newburyport, Providence, and New London received the Church; and besides these citles many villages also became obedient to the faith, such as Cambridge, Taunton, Bris-tol, Stratford, Norwalk, Marblehead, and Litch-field. In the year 1701 "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" was chartered in Eugland for the purpose of im-parting the blessions of the Gospel in the Chard parting the blessings of the Gospel in the Church to all British and foreign peoples. This great society has been instrumental in establishing sixty jurisdictions and as many bishops in various parts of the world, eight or ten of whom are presiding over dioceses in American colonles, and about thirty-six are, in addition, bishops in these United States. At the commencement of the struggle between the colonies and the Old Country there was not a single bishop in this continent. Virginia and Mary-land, where the Church planted by Robert Hunt was flourishing, had about two hundred and fifty elergymen, of the first and second order, and the States North had not more than eighty in all. It was not an unpromising beginning, but the obstacles were numerous and formidable in the extreme. As an instance of the deep-seated prejudice cherished against the Episcopal Church, Hawkins, in "His Account of Missions," says that a sister was led by it to pray that her brother, who had sailed for England to obtain ordination at the hands of a bishop, might be lost at sea. The Church here was without a bishop, an academy, a college, or was without a bishop, an academy, a college, or any seminary for educating priests or deacons. In 1784 the first bishop of the newly-organized though long-existing P. E. Church was conse-crated for Connecticut — the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury. He obtained the grace of his orders as a bishop from our Lord Jesus Christ Humon's the band of these bishes of Himself, through the hands of three bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, an ancient and primitive branch of the Church, which has and primitive branch of the Church, which has no connection with the State, and is now fiourishing even in that Presbyterian soil, by the blessing of God, and the voluntary contri-butions of His people. Subsequently, the ever-venerable Bishop White, of our own Pennsyl-vania; Bishop Provost, of New York, and James Madison, of Virginia, obtained orders in Eng-land. The events which caused Dr. Seabury, the first Bishop of Counsection to seek consethe first Bishop of Connecticut, to seek conse-cration in Scotland, were mercifully overruled for the good of the Church here. He natu-rally was attached to the ritual of the Scotch Church, and to that circumstance we owe it that our communion office, and the owe it that our communion office, and the prayer of consecration especially, was taken from the Scotch ritual and not from that of England. The form of this prayer effectually debars the idea of any merely casual presence in the Eucharist, and makes our doctrine far more clear than the English canon does, which might be interpreted to favor a carnal presence. Its immense superiority in fulness and beauty over the English ritual will be apparent on in-spection. Possessed thus of a ritual composed spection. Possessed thus of a ritual composed of the greatest and best parts of other nationa rituals, as her people are compounded together out of the population of the British isles and other nations; possessed of bishops of her own, and a goodly company of priests obedient to the faith; and, above all, possessed of entire inde-pendence of all governments, secularities, and entangling alliances, our Church has, in the teeth of such opposition and prejudice as I have described, advanced steadily, until she has now more than fifty bishops and upwards of two thousand five hundred priests and 200,000 com-municants. Less than she ought to have, if she municants. Less than she ought to have, if she had not been so very respectable; so afraid to throw herself, in frankness and fulness of doc-trine, on the people. In a popular movement such as we had here, she would have gained the middle class, who are now mostly Methodists, instead of those highly respectable, first-class people, who are too dignified to let plain people worship with them in the same church; but enough to make us thank God and take courage from the hone that, in the next fifty years she from the hope that, in the next fifty years, she will embrace and assimilate a much larger pro-portion of our people. Ot her fity bishops and two thousand five hundred priests at least seven hundred have been brought into her fold by conviction of her Scriptural claims on their belief and obedience; and while kind friends are anticipating secessions to Rome I find about twenty-five ministers of various denominations twenty-five ministers of various denominations have joined, or are on the way to join us within the last month. And it is no mean victory, in a moral point of view, to see seven hundred men, nursed in the lap of Congregationalism, Me-thodiam, Presbyterianism, and far more imper-fect forms of religious belief, now standing and ministering at her altars. It is well known that fect forms of religious belief, now standing and ministering at her altars. It is well known that our Church does not attempt to proselyte, in the sense of using excitements, or by making (popular) appeals to passions or prejudices. Steady assertion of principle, patience, soundness of mind, and, where God gives the grace, meak-ness in instructing those that oppose themselves is her method. She from whose armory of litera-ture and learning all controversialists take their weapons loves not controversy. The truth, she thinks, cannot be discovered by doubtfal dispa-tations. She says, "This is the faith once for all delivered; these are the sacraments; that is the ministry; those are the rites and ceremonies we have received to hold from generation to generation. The ministry is the same ministry which existed from the days of Paul, for six hundred years, in Britain, before the Romish monk Angustine ever stepped upon her shores. The Prayer Book is substantially the ritual in which our British and Saxon forefathers wor-abipped God; at Sarum, now Sallsbury, and at

h bor, now York, and at Canterbury before the Romaniets brought their books to those shores. The faith is the twelve articles of the Apostles' Creed, without the fourteen additional ones of the Romish Council of Trent. And the doctrine the Roman Council of Frent. And the doctrines of our rites and sacraments may be found in the treatise of Bertram on the Body and Biood in the year 840, and in the homily of Ælfric, of St. Alban's, who flourished a hundred years later. These men spoke the truth as it is in Jesus, in their day, and that truth was proclaimed in Britain then, as it is here now, and as it was by other British bishers prices and theologians other British bishops, priests, and theologians in the old time before them. It is by proclaim-ing this one, uniform truth which is incapable of addition or diminution without being injured -of this truth the same yesterday, to-day, and forever-that our Church arrests attention and has convinced the minds of those who were brought up to think it either mutilated or garbled. But the great characteristic of our Church is her moderation in all thinks. It is this which has conciliated to our communion so many well-balanced and judicial minds. Entirely free from fanatical zealory, abhorring the extrava-gancies of enthusiastic impulsiveness, cultivating gravity, steadiness of mind, and sound speech which may not be condemned, we grow most where violent counsels and extreme and fanatical views on any points of religion prevail. Take as an instance, for which I am indebted to Fuller, the city of New Haven. It was there that all priests and bishops were said "to be of the devil." It was there that the new sin was coined, the helious sin of being present when prayers are read out of a book by a vicer or bishop. It was there that the whispers of devils lost their vaporous sulphur and became better than bishops' books. It was there that thirty years ago the first Episcopal church was conse-crated and where an aged clergyman said then that he remembered when there were but three that he remembered when there were but three Episcopalians in the place. Now there are in New Haven six or eight churches, 1000 Episco-palian families, and 1500 communicants of our Church. Some of you here to-night will in after years remember how there were only two de-cidedly catholic and apostolic churches in Phila-delphic and one of them in the force of a more delphia, and one of them in the fire of a persecution for such prayers and confessions as the Prayer Book allows. When those most adand zealotry to liberality and soundness of mind and the words of the Book of Common Prayer. Puritanism created constructive sins in scores. In defiance of Luther and Calvin, as the great In definite of Luther and Calvin, as the great historian Macaulay has shown, "they turned the weekly festival of joy and praise by which the Church had from early days commemorated the resurrection of her Lord into a gloomy, morose, and churlish Sabbath on which it was a sin to breathe the fresh air and a crime to smile. It was sin to denot cound a more large smile. It was sin to dance round a maypole; it was sin to fly a hawk; it was sin to chase a buck deer; it was sin to play at chess; it was sin to wear one's hair long; it was sin to put starch in a ruff; it was sin to play on the harpsicord; it was sin to read the "Faery Queeno." Rules which the free and joyous spirit of Luther would have deemed insupportable, rules of life which to the Swiss reformer's serene intellect would have been contemptible, were enforced as terms of Church communion and on pain of damnation. They abolished monasteries, it is true, but a penalty that was almost retribution appeared to settle down on themselves in the worse than monastic gloom and ascetic severity which fell upon house and home and children. It was

vanced in life have disappeared, brethren, some one will record ten churches where people may come in Philadelphia and open their griefs. Such is the effect of making things sin which are no sin; such is the reaction from bigotry this which gave the catholic gladness and singleness of heart which we all find in the Episcopal Church, the advantage. (She has no con-structive sins.) The aims at unity in essential faith, liberty in all matters of opinion, and charity in all things. Thus have I endeavored to show you, brethren, how the prophecy of the Psalmist has been fulfilled, or is in process of fulfilment, respecting the branches of the vine which God's providence has permitted to be planted in our land. Its history has illustrated the prophetic statements that God cast ont the heathen and planted it; that her hedge was broken down by persecution, and in Revolution-ary days, both in England and here, her grapes were plucked off, and the blood of her martyrs flowed, as the purple juice exudes when you crush the grape. But no weapon formed against her has prospered. Room has been made for her, where she once had no standpoint, and she now rejoices in the confidence and obedience of some of the best and wisest in the land. Let us pray God that our Lord Jesus Christ, the great Pastor and Bishop of all souls, may deepen her catholic roots in the hearts of His people, and cover the everlasting hills with the shadow of her branches she has already extended from the sea to the river, and from the river to the sea beyond. May she grow always and may her shadow never be less.

Foreign Affairs.

THE DALLY SVENING THESING ADDAL PHILADERS MAN MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1971.

-The Central Committee is still at variance with the Commune. -The Paris Commune is making prepara-

tions for a protracted siege. —The triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin is not expected before May or June.

-A partial statament of the Government budget had been submitted to the French Assembly. --Prince Frederick Charles, commanding

the German forces in France, is to visit Berlin in May.

-Most of the troops that were in the vici-nity of Versailles have been sent to operate before Paris.

-The army and the Assembly are discontented because M. Thiers will not permit a coup de main on Paris.

-The very latest telegrams represent that

-The Communists report that Fort d'Issy repulsed successive assaults of the Versaillists on both Friday and Saturday, with severe

losses to the assailants. -Navigation with the northern perts of China is opened, and Admiral Rodgers, commanding our fleet in those waters, will start for Corea about the middle of April.

-All the insurgents taken prisoners are sent to Brest. Recently a party of them on the way there murdered one of their guards, and eight of the prisoners were shot for it the next day. —A Paris despatch asserts that Rochefort

demands that Vinoy, Favre, MacMahon, and other prominent Versaillists shall be captured and chained in codples in the Champs Ely-sees, and then be delivered over to the fury of the mob.



OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to \$7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE STH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit :- All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY. EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the Sth day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

of the enhorate spectacle, in four acts, by Charles M. Barras, entitled THE BLACK CROOK. The sole right to its production has been purchased by John E McDonough for this city. THE MOST COMPLETE ORGANIZATION BOTH IN BALLET AND SCENIC GRANDSUR, introducing for the first time in Philadelphia THE WONDERFUL MACHITON TROUPE, THE GREAT LUPO. PARISIENNE BALLET, AND VIENNOIS TROUPES. THE GREAT SKATERS, MAD'LLE PAGANI AND SUARDL. THE GOLDEN ILLUMINATED TERRACE. THE CRYSTAL DASCADE, AND of GRATZ STREET, From the Sewer in Columbia avenue to the south carb line of Montgomery street. ON ADAMS STREET, From the northwest curb line of Kensington avenue to the Sewer on Emerald street. ON SECOND STREET, West side from Pine street to the north line of Stam-per's alley. vest side from Pine street to the north line of Stan-per's alley. ON FIFTH STREET, From Reed street to Wharton street. ON WALLACE STREET, From Nineteenth street to Twenty-first street. ON PEARL STREET. From Pegg's run Sewer east of Twelith street to the east curb line of Thirteenth street. ON ELEVENTH STREET, From Parrish street to Orden street. GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE. MATINEE SVERY SATURDAY. Box Sheet at No. 1102 CHESNUT Street and at the Academy of Music. the Academy of Music. WALNUT STREET THRATRE. EVERY EVENING AT S AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT S. LAST WEEK OF the Reconstructed Spectacular Pantomime entitled THE THREE HUN(BBACKS. The World-renowned Trick Clown. MR CHARLES ABBOTT, and his celebrated Pantomime Troupe. The young, peeriess, and beautiful MAD'LLE MARLE BONFANTI, SIGNOR NOVISSIMO, the celebrated Dancer and Maitre de Ballet. MOE AND GOODRICH, the OBIGINAL SKATERS, from Niblo's Garden. CHANGE OF TRICES EVERY NIGHT. Frem Catharine street to Christian street. ON BUTTON WOOD STREET, From Franklin street to Eighth street. ON FIFTERNTH STREET, From Walnut street to the n th side of Sansom ON CHERRY STREET. street. ON FIF'H STREET. From Wager street to a point 75 feet northward from the said Wager street. Said sewers to be constructed of bricks, and to be circular in form, with clear inside diameter of three feet, and a two feet six inch sewer ON MORAVIAN STREET. From Fifteenth street, according to specifications pre-pared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be com-pleted on or before the first day of December, 1871. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street is finished. When the street is occupied by a city passenger raincad track, the sewer shall be constructed along-side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the carsi thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved and so the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved and track as specified in act of Assembly approved and track as specified in act of Assembly approved and track as specified in act of Assembly approved and track as specified in act of Assembly approved and track as a specified in act of Assembly approved and track as a specified in act of Assembly approved and track as a specified in act of Assembly approved and track as a specified in act of Assembly approved and track as a specified in act of Assembly approved and track as a specified in act of Assembly approved and track as a specified in act of Assembly approved and track as a specified in act of Assembly approved and track as a specified in act of

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.

D SEWERS, ETC. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NO. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.) NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED PROPOSAL⁴ will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 20th instant, for the construction of a sewer across Darby road, half way between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward; to be of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of twenty feet. Proprisals must specify the prices for the follow-ing fiems:-

DAVENPORT'S OHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Admission, \$1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at S o'clock. MONDAY EVENING, April 17, BENEFIT OF W. S. FREDERICKS. BENEFIT OF W. S. FREDERICAS. The Drama of THE TWO FRIENDS. The Comedy of MARRIED LIFE. E. L. DAVENPORT AND STAR COMPANY appearing in the cast. Tuesday Evening. THE SERIOUS FAMILY. Box Office open from 9 until 4 o'clock. Box Office open from 9 until 4 o'clock, MRS. JOHN DREW'S AROH SFREET BENEFIT OF MR. L. JAMES. TO-NIGHT (Monday), April 17, Shakespeare's Beautifal Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET. ROMFO (first time).....L. L. JAMES After which, THE TOODLES. TIMOTHY TOODLES. R. ORAIG WEDNESDAY-Benefit of MAY SEVILLE. FRIDAY-Benefit of Mrs. THAYER. SATURDAY-Benefit of Mr. D. E. RALITON. ASSEMBLY BUILDING. MARVELLOUS SUCCESS 1 MARVELLOUS SUCCESS 1 Dr. Cory's great Diorama of IKELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE. EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATUR-DAY AFTERNOONS. [4 17 65 Accompanied and illustrated by that talented troupe of IRISH MINSTRELS AND VOCALISTS. Admission, 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT F Street, above Tenth. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. MISS KATE FISHER MISS KATE FISHER in Lord Byron's great Drams of MAZEPPA! with her magnificently trained steed! "Wonder." STAR PANTOMIME TROUPE, with the original Black Crook Ballet, Ethiopian Bur-lesques, Local Sketches, etc. THE ALHAMBRA, SEVENTH STREET, The below Arch. MONDAY, April 17, And every evening during the week, the GREAT CALIFORNIA CONSTRUCTION OF VARIETY ARTISTES,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIRST WEEK, April 17, of the elaborate Spectacle, in four acts, by Charles M. Barras, entitled

FIFTY IN NUMBER. FIFTY IN NUMBER. FIFTY IN NUMBER. 4 17tf] Don't fail to go to the great Variety Theatre to-night.

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDA1, APRIL 17, 1871.

PROPOSALS. DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.

DESCRIPTION OF CHILF COMMISSIONER, NO. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 17, 1871. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED FROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of High-ways until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, Seth instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line

From Parrish street to Orden street. ON ESSEX STREET,

From Tenth street to a point 94 feet east of Eleventh

ON FIFTH STREET,

said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not exceute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as de-clining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bid-der. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. MAHLON H. DICKINSON, 4 17 St Chief Commissioner of Highways.

ing flems :- EXCAVATION. Earth Per cubic yard

Shoring......Per foot B. M.

But before either of these (in the year 1575), forty five years before the arrival of the Pil-grims, the Rev. Mr. Wolfall, chaplain to Martin robisher's expedition, administered, on the far-off coast of Labrador, the Holy Eucharist to the captain of the vessel, and to many other gentlemen, soldiers, mariners, and to many other gentlemen, soldiers, mariners, and miners. This celebration of the Divine Mystery, says the original record of the event, "was the first sign, seal, and confirmation of Christ's name and passion ever known in these quarters," and the very first in all North America.

Let us recapitulate, and connect the dates of the arrival of different religious communities. The Dutch brought their Calvinistic faith to New York in 1614. The Puritains brought their peculiar theocratic doctrines and rigid disclline to New England in 1620. Maryland was settled on principles of perfect religious free-dom by the Roman Catholics in 1634, and the Society of Friends settled Pennsylvania in 1681, Society of Friends settled Pennsylvania in 1681, while ahead of them all, in point of time, the English Church had settled in James-town and on the Kennebec, in Virginia and Maine, in 1607. The ground having thus been occupied by others in every State except Virgi-nia, the English Church had small hope of growth in them. But she did gain a foothold in largey and Delaware where the Swedes and Jersey and Delaware, where the Swedes and Finns had introduced Lutheranism in 1637, and, amidst opposition the most violent and even bitter, she did secure centres of influence even in New England. Nowhere was our Church so bitterly opposed as in New England, and in speaking of the English Church, of which the early settlers and the Pilgrims themselves had once been members, they seemed to have changed their natures and become reckless of the sense of words and force of language. Let me contrast the words they uttered and printed on leaving England, as they are given by Hutchin-son in his History of Massachusetts, and the words in which they allude to the Church Epis-copal, as they are given in the Cambridge Piat-form, and the principles of the New Haven settlement. A few days after Winthrop left Eng-land for Salem, in the year 1630, a little writing was published entitled "The humble request of the Governor and company lately gone to New England to the rest of their brethren in ald of the Church of England, for the obtaining of their prayers, and the removal of suspicions and misconstructions of their intentions." "We desire," says Winthrop and his followers, who sailed from England in ten ships, "we desire you would be pleased to take notice of the prin-cipals and body of our company, as of those who esteem it our honor, to call the Church of England from whome, to call the Church of England, from whence we arise, our dean mother, and cannot part from our native land, where she specially resideth, without much sadness of heart and many tears in our eyes, even acknowledging that such hope and part as we have obtained in the common salvation, we have received it in her bosom and sucked it from her breasts. We besom and sucked if from her breasts. We leave it not, therefore; as loathing that milk wherewith we were nourlished there, but as blessing God for the parentage and education. As members of the same body we shall always rejoice in her good, and unfeignedly grieve for any sorrow that shall ever betide her; and while we have don't we shall ever betide her; and while we have death, we shall sincerely desire and en-deavor a continuance and abundance of her weldeavor a continuance and abundance of her wel-fare, with the enlargement of her bounds in the kingdom of Uhrist Jesus. You are not ignorant that the spirit of God stirred up the Apostle Paul to make a continual mention of the Church at Philippi, which was a colony from Rome, —let the same spirit, we beseech you, put you in mind, who are the Lord's remembrances to here the reasting who are the weak pray for us without ceasing, who are the weak colony from yourselves. What goodness you shall extend to us in this or any other Christian kindness, we, your brethren in Christ shall labor to repay in what duty we are or shall labor to repay in what duty we are or shall be able to perform. Promising, so far as God shall enable us, to give him no rest on your behalf, wishing our heads and hearts may be fountains of tears for your everlasting welfare, when we shall be in our poor cottages in the wilderness overshadowed with the spirit of sup-plication, through the manifold tribulations which may not allowether unexpectedly nor which may not altogether unexpectedly, nor we hope unprofitably, befall us." These were the men that settled Charlestown and Dorchester, and about the end of 1630 founded Boston. After such a tender and parting tes-timony to their love for the Church of England, it might well be supposed that they would continue in the

REWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

-The journeymen tailors are on a strike, and last night a mass meeting was held at Twelfth and Filbert streets, and after much discussion a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Wanamaker ask that gentleman to raise the men's wages to the figures of last fall.

-The new P. E. Church at Norris and Camac streets was dedicated to the Lord's work yesterday. -The highest marking of the thermometer

yesterday was 521 degrees.

Domestic Affairs.

-Indian atrocities still continue in Arizona. -Several extensive fires occurred at Lafayette, Ind., yesterday.

-It is thought probable that Congress will

adjourn on Wednesday. —The condition of the Mississippi river is reported as unfavorable.

-One hundred miles of the Oregon and California Railroad are completed.

-John L. Buckalew, nephew of the Sena-

tor, was drowned yesterday in the Allegheny river, at Pittsburg. —General E. Dumont, recently appointed Governor of Idaho, died yesterday, at his

residence, near Indianapolis, Indiana. -An association of merchants and others has been formed in Boston for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the income

-Twelve gentlemen of St. Louis, styling themselves the Liberal Republican Executive Committee, have just issued an address explaining their position.

-Levi Farrington, alias John Hastings, who has committed three murders since October, in Tennessee and Missouri, has Leen arrested in Memphis.

-Hon. Benjamin T. Eggleston, of Ohio, has published a denial that he is a candidate for, or will accept the position of Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue.

-The corner-stone of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Allegheny City, Pa., was laid yesterday with imposing caremonies, among which was a procession with twelve brass bands.

-The three young rufflane who are under arrest in Lowell, Mass., for committing a brutal assault on a young female operative, were on Saturday fully committed for trial in default of \$10,000 bail each.

-Charles W. Wooley and J. C. Needelday, Democratic politicians in Cincinnati, quarrelled on Saturday over an election fund, when they came to blows, and Wooley drew a pistol, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

-The situation in the Scranton mining district looks somewhat threatening again. It is believed that to day the minors will receive an answer from the companies rejecting their \$1.25 proposition, and that upon the resump-tion of the non-Union men a hostile demonstration may occur, for which precautions have already been adopted.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a los of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe.

all of whichfis now upon the premises. 1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK. AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES. Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly re-corded, will sell at PUBLIC-AUCTION at the Ex-based Salosmon No. 111 Broadway Now York corded, will sell at PUBLIC-AUCTION at the Ex-change Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the elevent day of May, 1571, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dweilings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, fur-naces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinary, re-torts, tools- and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and con-veyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and sail the interest and title of said Company therein.

therein.

therein. Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and pro-perty, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City. Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale (2.15 taw 15.10 place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, Trustees.

REAL ESTATE -- THOMAS & SONS'SALE. -- On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Ex-change, the following described properties, viz.:--No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling. No. 1908 Thompson street, Twentieth ward. All that three-REAL ESTATE-THOMAS & SONS' SALE. story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Thompson street, 72 feet west of Nineteenth street, No. 1903; the lot containing in front 16 feet, and ex-tending in depth on the east line 76 feet 5 inches, and on the west line 66 feet, widening on the rear to 18 feet 6 inches. The house has saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, bath-room, and saloon sitting-room on the second floor, and 2 chambers on the third floor; has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, heater, etc. Terms_\$8000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate

Perma-good may remain on moregage. Tunnetitate possession.
No. 2. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1620 Amboy street, Twentieth ward. All that three story brick message and lot of ground situate on the west side of Amboy street, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward, No. 1620; the lot containing in front 16 feet, including the northern molety or half part of an alley 2 feet 8 inches wide, and extending in cepth 40 feet 6 inches. House contains 6 rooms and bath room; has gas, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
48 22 29 Nos. 189 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE_THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

REAL ESTATE-THOMAS & SONS' SALE. —Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1832 Bond street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, below Moore street. On Tuesday, J pril 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphis Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Bond street, below Moore street, No. 1832; con-taining in front on Hond street 14 feet, and extend-ing in depth on the south line 70 feet 2 inches, and on the porth line 61 feet 7 inches, to a twenty feet on the porth line 61 feet 7 inches, to a twenty feet wide street. Subject to a redeemable yearly ground

rent of \$36, currency. Terms' cash. M.THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 S 531 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SAXON GREEN is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers, 391 No. 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia. WILSON'S CARPET CLEANING

ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 671 South SEVENTEENTH Street. 4-1 3m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER. Chapis and Manufactorers of Conestoga Tick-ing. etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadel-phia.

Brick work. M Brach proposal submitted must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as birected by ordinance of May 25, 1867, that if the bidder to whom the work is allotted fails to execute a contract within five days after the award is made, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference be-tween his bid and the next lowest bidder, to whom the contract may be awarded

the contract may be awarded. The plans and specifications, which must be strictly adhered to, may be examined at this strictly

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. All bidders are invited to be present at the time of

opening the proposals. MAHLON H. DICKINSON, 4 17 Bt Chief Commissioner of Highways.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Propo-sals for Building a Public School-honse in the Twenty-second Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, south-cast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets. until THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Allen's lane, Mount Airy, Twenty-second ward.

said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provi-sions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known mas-

ter builders. By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL

4 14 17 24 26 Secretary. UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Fayette Street, near Charles, Batt"MORE, Md., March 28, 1871.) PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river, Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. Separate Proposals will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericks-burg bar.

burg bar. The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feat in width or S feet in depth as mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The

mean low water. The board is a short tide rises about two feet Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office. The right to reject any bid is reserved. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, WM. P. CRAIGHILL, 3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

M

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, FAVETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMOBE, MD., March 29, 1871. PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be sealed, in du-plicate, endorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 25, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

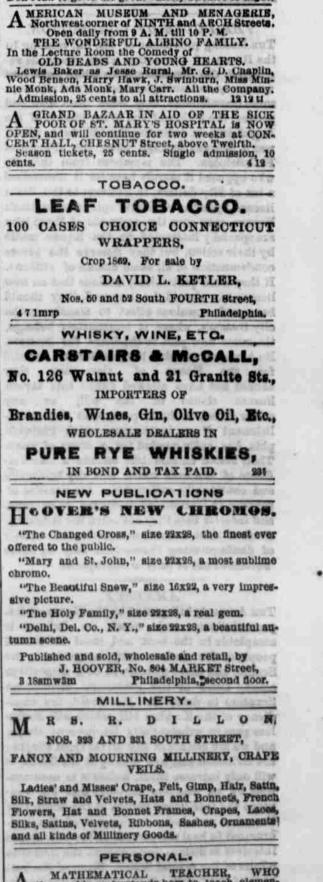
may be present. The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office, 'The right to reject any bid is reserved. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, 3 23 Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED

PHILADELFHIA, Pa., April 5, 1871. SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be re-ceived at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, for the delivery of fifteen (15) cords of merchantable hard Wood, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:--Annapolis. Md.: Culpeper, Va.; City Point, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; the tast three near Richmond, Va.; Poplar Grove, Va., near Peters-burg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Stauntor, Va.; Seven Pince, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Hampton, Va.; York-town, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Falleigh, N. C.; Salis-bury, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C. The Wood to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.

At such times as the Superintendents at each of the Conceteries in ay respectively desire. Forms for proposals furnished upon application to this office. 45.61 Major and Quartermaster U.S. Army.



A MATHEMATICAL TEACHER, WHO thoroughly understands how to teach elemen-tary and higher mathematics, is wanted for one hour daily. Address "ABITHMETIC," Telegraph Office. EDWARD PONTI & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE, Wines, Oils, Fruits, Oigars, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 904 WALNUT Street, EDWARD PONTL ISSIS JAMES W. HAVENS. THEST. CLOUD,"

This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH, Now open. Terms, \$5 per day. 415m O. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors. CARACAS CHOCOLATE 1001Quand Col Imported and for sale by DALLETT & SON, (4 Im No. 129 S. FROMT Street.