

ST. CLEMENTS CHURCH.

A SERMON. Delivered by the Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, M. D., at St. Clements Church, Philadelphia, Sunday evening, April 16, 1871.

"Thee hast brought a vine out of Egypt: thou hast cast out the heathen and planted it; thou hast made room for it, and when it had taken root it filled the land."

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.

It is commonly supposed (by New Englanders) that the 23d of December, 1630, which is now yearly commemorated as "Forefathers' Day," was the day on which Protestant Christianity first reached the shores of North America.

At Salem John and Samuel Brown, a merchant and a lawyer, both excellent men, and members of the Church of England, were the first to be converted to the Christian faith.

Mr. Hunt, therefore, on the 14th of May, the day after landing, administered the holy communion to the united company.

Forty five years before the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the first church was organized in the English Colonies.

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 Puritans brought their peculiar theocratic doctrines and rigid discipline to New England in 1630.

While ahead of them all, in point of time, the English Church had settled in Jamestown, in 1607, and in Delaware, in 1639.

Let me repeat the words which I uttered and which I have since repeated, as they are given by Hutchinson in his History of Massachusetts.

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same gracious and affectionate mood of mind. But the Cambridge Platform and Cotton Mather's "Magnolia" show us how transient were those better feelings.

When such language was used in formal Church documents, the words were prepared and put forth, we may easily imagine the acts by which they were followed up.

At Salem John and Samuel Brown, a merchant and a lawyer, both excellent men, and members of the Church of England, were the first to be converted to the Christian faith.

Such is the effect of making things which are so new; such is the reaction from bigotry and zealotry to liberality and soundness of mind.

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labor, now York, and at Canterbury before the Romanists brought their books to those shores.

The Central Committee is still at variance with the Commune.

The Paris Commune is making preparations for a protracted siege.

The triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin is not expected before May or June.

A partial statement of the Government budget had been submitted to the French Assembly.

Frances Frederick Charles, commanding the German forces in France, is to visit Berlin in May.

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

The army and the Assembly are disconcerted because M. Thiers will not permit a coup d'etat in Paris.

The very latest telegrams represent that a fierce combat is in progress, and that the Communists are rapidly gaining ground.

Shells are continually falling in the city of Paris, and many of the people who remain are making strenuous efforts to get away.

The Communists report that the Versailles repulsed successive assaults of the Versailles on both Friday and Saturday, with severe losses to the assailants.

Navigation with the northern ports 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.

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 Versaillesists shall be captured and chained in corpses in the Champs Elysee, and then be delivered over to the fury of the mob.

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

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 17, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, Etc., at the City Hall, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, April 20, 1871.

ON GRANT STREET. From the sewer in Columbia avenue to the south curb line of Montgomery street.

ON PINE STREET. From the northwest curb line of Kensington avenue to the sewer on Market street.

ON FIFTH STREET. From Reed street to Wharton street.

ON WALLACE STREET. From Reed street to Twenty-first street.

ON PEARL STREET. From Pegg's run sewer east of Twelfth street to the east curb line of Thirteenth street.

ON ELEVENTH STREET. From Catharine street to Twelfth street.

ON BUCKLE STREET. From Franklin street to Eighth street.

ON FIFTEENTH STREET. From Walnut street to the 7th side of Sansom street.

ON CHERRY STREET. From Tenth street to a point 34 feet east of Eleventh street.

ON NINTH STREET. From Weger street to a point 15 feet northward from the street on the 7th side of Sansom street.

ON MORAVIAN STREET. From Fifteenth street to a point about 150 feet east of the street on the 7th side of Sansom street.

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AMUSEMENTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FIRST WEEK, April 17, of the elaborate Spectacles, in four acts, by Charles M. Barras, entitled "THE GREAT SPECTACLE."

THE GREAT SPECTACLE. The sole right to its production has been purchased by John E. McDonough for this city.

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Various small notices and advertisements at the bottom of the page.