THE PULPIT.

Consecration Services of Rev. James Pyle, D.D.

A short and very interesting sermon was preached on the last Lord's-day morning at the Church of the Covenant, (Concert Hall,) by the Rev. Dr. James Pyle, preparatory to the consecration of the Rev. Reed Spencer in that place. Pyle's beautiful dissertation on the excellences of Charity, as recorded in the fine chapter of his 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, was read as a part of the morning lesson, the text for the discourse being selected from the forty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, and the 24th verse, to wit: "Saying, Surely, shall one say, In the Lord have I righteousness and strength."

In view of the time, required for the administration of the sacred ordinance, and the somewhat protracted lessons peculiar to the occasion, the time allotted to the discourse was comparatively short, though long enough to give ample assurance that the minister—who, by the way, is a new man in the pulpit of our city—was not only thoroughly master of his chosen theme, but ability, when occasion required, to utter in brief, what some others we wot of would have spread over the surface of an hour.

Just so, reply, said the speaker, in opening as we are the children of God; just as surely as we have been born again of the spirit of God, and have right views of what a true believer is, just as surely would we be the subjects of deep, pungent convictions of sin. To not have this was, he believed, a proof that we had not been born again at all, nor as yet seen the exceeding beauty of Christ, our Redeemer. He believed as firmly as he believed in his existence, that all true believers knew from experience, what was implied by conviction of sin. It was, he said, under such convictions, alone that we could come to the sacramental board with the assurance of a good hope; and it had sometimes seemed to him that this consciousness of sin was greater when we partook of the emblems of the Lord's broken body and shed blood, around his table, than at any other time. He knew that the inquiry was likely to arise in the mind at such times, "How can I, with all my imperfections, partake of these emblems?" yet, if we had correct views of the subject, no matter how vile we might be, we should have no cause for fear if we would but remember, in faith believing, the language of the text, "In the Lord (not in myself) have I righteousness." But in too many instances, he feared, this was forgotten, and instead of taking the Lord at his word, men went about to establish their own righteousness. Here, then, we had the evidence of the sincerity of those who had made ourselves worthy, but rather in the consciousness of our great unworthiness, that acceptance was sure; for what was it for the downcast soul to go about in deep humility, acknowledging the holiness of this living Lord, but the evidence that that penitent one was plucking the crown, not on his own head, but upon the head of his Redeemer? It was in this position only that the soul was enabled to see what Christ has really effected for man in his sufferings and death—namely, that we might be invested in the spotless robe of his own righteousness, for ever more? The enlightened Christian only sing in their ecstacy, to make themselves clean, was sheer Pharisaism. This was not the way for believers to glorify Him who is their only righteousness, their sanctification, and their salvation. It could not be other than displeasing to God for his children to come in a sense of their own righteousness, even in part; for if Christ was anything to the sinner, He was everything to him, and it was a virtual impossibility for those who did not accept Christ as their whole Redeemer to accept Him at all.

Then, said the speaker, let us come to the table of the Lord with our sins condemning us; yes, with our sins condemning us; with all our manifest and deplorable short-comings condemning us; yet with the blessed consciousness that after all is said that can be said, "in the Lord we have righteousness and strength;" and that in Him who ever liveth to intercede for us, we have perfect justification with God, from whom we, and all who put their trust in Him, receive eternal life.

Christ, then, was not merely our righteousness; He was also our SALVATION. This to the speaker was a precious thought. Creeping upward so slowly as we did toward the goal, he felt it important it was to know that slow as it was, the ultimate result would be none the less certain knowing that "God was our strength." With this blessed assurance to cheer us, the Christian should not feel that it was his lot to accomplish the first object in his own power, but he should rather ever look above. The reason why our compliance with God's demands of his children was so tardy and imperfect was because of their limping and imperfect faith. If we believed as we should, every promise of God would not only seem possible, but they would so impress us with the absolute certainty of their fulfilment that to doubt would be sacrilege, and it was with this view they impressed upon the minds of all those who heard him that he wished to invite them to gather around the Master's table, admonishing them again to come with the language of the humble penitent written in their hearts, hoping only for perfect salvation through the merits of Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord and Saviour.

At the close of Mr. Pratt's impressive and earnest appeal, the usual blessing employed in the Episcopal Church was invoked upon the bread and wine to be received by the communicants, and a considerable portion of the congregation withdrew from the Hall, after which, all who remained, in turns appeared around the temporary chancel, and partook of the Supper of the Lord, being administered by the Rector and an assistant. The services were not concluded until nearly one o'clock.

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

[Reported for The Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1859.

The Express markets have been rather more active during the past week, and business generally is improving. Breadstuffs are better again, and for Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Rye prices have advanced, with a moderate demand or most kinds. Rark is rather lower. Cauliflower Seed continues to advance. Coal is inactive, but without change in prices. Cotton is quiet at full prices. Sugar and Molasses are rather quiet, but prices are unchanged. Oils are arriving freely, and prices are better. Drugs and Dyes are rather quiet. Fish are quiet. Fruit—Very little doing. Hides—There is no stock here to operate in. The Iron market is dull, with moderate transactions in Pig Metal. Lead is steady. Leather is buoyant. Naval Stores are in fair demand, and for Spirits of Turpentine prices have advanced. Oil Cake is steady. Plaster is easier. Provisions—Nothing doing to alter quotations. Salt—Nothing doing. Cloverseed is unsettled. Tallow is rather lower. Tobacco is better demanded. Wool continues full prices, but the demand is limited and the stock is light. In Dry Goods, the business is very large with both the jobbing and commission houses, particularly in the former, who are selling a great many goods. Cottons, both brown and bleached goods, are selling very freely, at most kinds are still taken in advance of the supply, and prices keep well up. Flax Cloths and Linens are taken freely, and for the latter all the best lines sell well. Prints, Delaines, and Reefers are firm, and quickly taken at full prices. Ticks are dull. Woollens are in good supply, and heavy goods are well held and firm, but the sales are mostly confined to Fancy Cassimeres and Satinets. Tweeds and Jeans are also quiet, and the latter keep well up. Foreign goods are selling freely, and most kinds are bringing good prices. Silks, simple and will assorting broken to operate in.

BREADSTUFFS.—With light receipts and the influence of the speculative demand for Flour previously noticed, the market has been in a very buoyant condition, and prices have put up their prices 12½@25c ⅌ bbl, sales including some 5,000 bbls to look, part for export, at $5 25@5 50 for ordinary and good straight superfine; $5 62½@5 75 for extra; and $5 87½@7 25 for family Fancy brands, the latter price for a very choice lot; sales in the lower figures, the above to the trade have been to a moderate extent within the range of $5 25@5 37½, up to $5 50 for good common to extra and fancy brands; as to quality, see Prices Current. Rye Flour is steady, with 500 bbls sold at $4 37½ and 50 ⅌ bbl, which is an advance. Corn Meal has also been more inquired after, with 1,000 bbls Pennsylvania sold at $3 12½, and 500 bbls Brandywine, part private, and part at $3.25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in very little demand, and prices are lower, with sales of Pennsylvania red at 130c, and 500 bushels of white at 135c. Rye is wanted, and sales of Pennsylvania are making at 83@85c, and Southern at 90@92c. Corn has also been in good demand, and has advanced 3@5c ⅌ bushel, with sales of about 20,000 bushels yellow at 72@73c, closing at the latter rate, including some damp lots at 70@72c. Oats are in good request, and have again advanced. With sales of 15,000 bushels Delaware at 37c for Jersey and Delaware, and 38@39c for Pennsylvania. Rye is dull and lower; sales of 2,000 bushels Southern at 90c for the former, and 95@100c for the latter, as to quality.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain for the week ending March 10, 1859:

Half barrels of superfine	441
Do. Extra	7,760
Do. Family	1,000
Do. Middlings	225
Do. Rye	200
Do. Corn Meal	2,610
Do. Cloverseed	34
Puncheons Corn Meal	50
Total	11,314

PROVISIONS.—The market for most kinds has been very dull this week, and prices are barely maintained; the demand for Pork is limited, with small sales of city packed at $18 75@19 ⅌ bbl for prime, and $19 25@19 50 for prime Mess. Beef is unchanged, and sells slowly at $15@15.50 ⅌ bbl. Western Ham is held at $15. Bacon is very quiet, with small sales of Hams at 11@12c for plain, and fancy cured; Sides at 10½c, and Shoulders at 8@8½c, such and short time; the latter to go South. Lard is dull, and demand continues light, and we quote Kettle at 12½c, and Prime at 12c ⅌ lb. Sides 8½@9½c, and Shoulders at 7½c, on time. Lard is dull, and holders of bbls and tcs prime Western at 12½@12¾c, and kegs at 13@14c, as to quality. Beef Hams are dull, with sales of 100 tcs at 21@22c ⅌ lb. Tallow is quiet, with sales of 10,000 lbs at 9½@9¾c ⅌ lb, cash and short time, the latter to go South. Green Meats are in demand, and we quote Hams at 9