THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

Mr. Field's Lectures on the Creation.

LECTURE FIFTH.—Mr. Field opened his fifth lecture by restating the fact, before shown, that the account given by Moses, in the first chapter of Genesis, was compiled from two documents, the Elohim document and the Jehovah-Elohim document. These were so distinct from each other, and so characterized by the style peculiar to each, that if they were set up in type, on a gallery, a printer could distinguish and take up the several parts of each with certainty. In the Elohim document God is called Elohim. In the Jehovah-Elohim document God is called Jehovah Elohim. This document commences with the fourth verse of the second chapter. In the Elohim document the earth is called the earth, the woman is created from a part taken from the side of the man, and man is created before the animals. In the other document, the term *for earth* means *ground*, man and woman are simultaneously created, and man is created after the animals. Other evidence was adduced to show that this history was compiled from documents which belong to a period of exceedingly remote antiquity, and that it was not to be taken as a literal history, or as a history of physical creating at all. For this latter history we have the Book of Creation, given by the Creator himself, which tells of the history of the material world; and we have from Him, also, the *Book of Revelation*, which treats of the mental, moral, and spiritual world.

Revelation pertains to the mind, the reason, the intellectual faculties of man—to his intellectual or spiritual being; and although the heavens and the earth, the sun, the moon, the stars, and other objects in the kingdom of nature, it does not follow that it is to be a history of these things, but of the things in the mind of man to which those natural objects correspond. As to all Divine Revelation, the primary idea which should be present in the thought as its subject and object is MAN. Man is the end for which Revelation is given and for which creation tendes. Creation pertains to the physical man; revelation to the spiritual man. This is apparent enough in the physical creation, where we ascend through the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, and terminate in man. And the end for which Revelation is given is equally man. In the spiritual creation, or birth of the soul, the end was to form a perfect man; because man is the type of the Creator and the Revelator. It is because the Creator himself is man, that man is the end of creation; that all creation adumbrates the human form; that man was created in the image and after the likeness of God. God is the Archetype or Prototype—man the antotype. We have both a Macrocosm and a Microcosm; the macrocosm is the grand physical world—the microcosm the grand mental world. One is the world of matter, the other the world of mind. One is the outbirth and the effect of the other. There is not an atom in the outward world that is not in the mental world, the mind of man. Everything in the natural world has its antetype or correspondent in some thought, feeling, affection, or principle in the world of mind. This was the origin of symbolic writing—this was the God-taught language which was the delight of the ancient people. It was used natural imagery, but their thoughts were not upon the images, but upon the affections and principles to which the images corresponded. By the earth, water, grass, &c., they understood ideas, thoughts, sentiments, and affections. Our modern conventional mode of expressing thought is almost entirely arbitrary, but there was nothing arbitrary in the symbolic writing. As the same cause produces the same effect, so the same natural image corresponded to the same mental idea. Thus light corresponds to truth. Darkness could not be made to represent a idea to a person, unless when we brink truth to bear upon it. But we could not make darkness the correspondent of truth, try as we pleased. Several other examples were given, which our space compels us to omit, to prove that the law of this symbolic writing or correspondence was fixed, exact, and definite. Man corresponds to the earth, not only in general, but in physical, in moral, and in arrangement. Thus the physical world is triptatic. It has its mineral, its vegetable, and its animal kingdoms. So man, the microcosm, having his physical body made up of less, upon which the rest is superposed or upbuilt, his body including the stomach and digestive organs, which sustain his life, and the head, the power by which he rules over the animal kingdom. The human body, the mental earth, is equally tripartite, composed of the natural, the intellectual, moral or rational, and the heavenly or celestial faculties. These exist in every man. Men differ only in the degree of their development. We call those natural men in whom is reared in merely worldly things preponderates; those are moral or rational men who delight in thinking and living upon spiritual or moral subjects; and those are celestial men who, more than their fellows, rise into states of worship of God, of entire devotion to His laws, and of full submission to, and reliance upon, His divine providence. So each state of their faculties has its distinctive functions, as much as minerals, vegetables, and animals have theirs. Each of these degrees is twofold, because there is affection and thought proper to each. Thus, the human body may be divided by a section continued downward from the suture, dividing the brain of the scull on the top of the head into two halves, entirely symmetrical. These ideas were elaborated quite fully.

The lecturer then proceeded to show that a similar arrangement was made of the *days* in Genesis. There were two sets of three days each. One set of three days appeared to relate to the production of receptacles or organs; the other to the creation of the occupants or functions. One set begins with the earth, the other with the sun, or Heaven. One set has relation or correspondence to the understanding, and the other *to the will principle of the human mind; one set relates to the organic vessels as it were of the mind, the other to those affections which are to give life and fill them. The first three days are days proper, the second three days are days and nights, or days and years or seons. These days have reference to the three degrees before spoken of. We commence at the bottom of each set and ascend. On the first day we have the terraqueous globe and darkness. On the fourth day, the bottom of the second set, we have the sun, moon, and stars, given from heaven to flow to the earth and dispel its darkness.*

In the first set, we have the second day, the ocean and firmament, and next the, in the second set, the fifth day, fish to swim in the water and fowl to fly in the firmament. Finally, in the first set, we have, the third day, the dry land and vegetables; and the sixth day, in the second set, the animal creation, to walk upon the land and feed upon the vegetables. Thus, in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. The organic vessels for the reception of tenants or functions. This was the earth that was man—a mental, not a physical one—that is, the natural mind—that he created it empty. It had nothing in it, but was a receptacle or vessel, or bags, with a capacity for receiving the seeds of truth, of being cultivated and improved, of being a garden or a Goshen for

"If good we plant not, vice will fill the place
And rankest weeds the richest soil deface."

But this earth can produce nothing without the heavens. Man's mind must be vivified by heat and light from the spiritual world.

A number of tests were adduced to show that the earth, as used in the history in Genesis, meant the natural man. It was stated that by the words "in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth, and the earth was without form and void," we were denoted the state of man immediately preceding birth—i. e., the new birth or regeneration. In which, his mind, a mental earth, is an empty vessel capable of being filled. As it is described in Jeremiah, "For my people are foolish, they have not known me—they are sottish children, and they have no understanding. They are wise to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge."

I beheld the *earth*, and lo, it was without form and void, and the *heavens* and they had no light." The commencement of regeneration is denoted by the words, "And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters," and in first operation was when God said, "Let there be *light*, and there was light. This light was simple, natural, unsophisticated, proceeding from God *from God. For though the light shines in darkness, darkness does not comprehend whence the light comes. This is the first state, for we read, "There was evening and the morning were the first day." The evening first, because the darkness is increasing to receive the light of truth. This first day refers to the infancy. The fourth day is the first of the second set, referring to the will or affection. Water is made the source of that light, or the knowledge that the light of truth is not self-derived, but comes from God, the sun of the heavenly firmament.*

In the second day (intellectual) he begins to classify and arrange the order and form in which it is required. He perceives that there are truths which relate to earth and to heaven, to matter and to mind, and he begins to separate them—to divide the waters above the heavens from the waters below the heavers, the truths of intellectual philosophy from the truths of natural philosophy. He has a firmament and oceans. On the fifth day (will) there are organic vessels and life. The Fish are in his oceans, and his firmament vocal with living birds. By waters are denoted natural truths, and by the fowl living functions of uses, or the uses of scientific truths. Under the vivifying influence of the spiritual principle man, his earth, heaven, and firmament, or he accumulates stores of knowledge for use which he makes practical. And in the firmament of his rational mind, he thought some active and living, and the birds of heaven sing in the branches of his soul." To the newborn spiritual or regenerate man these are the living waters of Divine Truth, vivified by the Sun of Righteousness who is now risen or ascending in his soul. And these waters, as they come down from heaven to earth, or from the spiritual to the natural, revivify and renovate the barren ground; heal the waters of the Dead Sea of the soul so that it is fish shall live. The firmament is the expanse of the lower heaven, and denotes the rational and ideal mind, where our thoughts roam, and take wing over the earth, and over the sea. This state of the regenerating mind, the thought of the spiritual-minded man either sinks above its earth, born cares, and merely worldly delights, to hold communing with God, and enjoy a foretaste of that eternal home to which it aspires.

The third day, or the celestial state of man's understanding, is marked by the creation of the vegetable kingdom—the dry land, grass, herb, and tree, as vessels or organs of use for the creeping things and cattle of the corresponding day of the second series. On this, it is the sixth day that is the full measure of a man, in which every principle of life unites in a single, and animated with heavenly love. The animals correspond to the affections of man. They are not the affections themselves, but images or types of the affections. This idea was beautifully elaborated, but our limits prevent our reporting Mr. Field's remarks. The common speech of mankind, to a great extent, recognises the fact of these correspondences, as we call a man a snake, a fox, a lamb, or a wolf, according to his affections or inclinations, which make his character.

In the Revelations, we read of the four animals, round the throne, because these denote all the affections of love for the Lord, and by which he is worshipped. The first was like a lion, typified by those beasts, will beasts; the second like a calf, or ox, representing all cattle; the third was like a man, and the fourth like an eagle, representing all flying fowl.

These highest affections of the spiritual and celestial man were also designed by similar representations among the ancients. Bulls or oxen with human heads, lions with human heads, a bird, a lion, a man, or an eagle, a bull, and a man, united in one, the body of a man, the head of a lion, the feet of a bird, and many other variations. So, also, these animal forms were poetically displayed in the heavens, and in the signs of the Zodiac. All the imagery depicted about the path of the sun, and all the composite form and arrangement of animals upon earth in the earlier ages of the world were only so many pictorial representations of mental, spiritual, or heavenly states of human affection and thought.

Letter from Harrisburg.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1860.

Mr. Smith, in the Senate, read a bill in place exempting from taxation the building and lots of the Mercantile Library Company, and Frankford Lyceum of Philadelphia. It is very commendable in Senator Smith to try to secure such exemptions for his constituents, and he may possibly get the bill through the Legislature, but it will hardly secure the signature of the Governor. His Excellency Governor Packer has heretofore vetoed all similar acts, and this will scarcely be made an exception. It is frightful to contemplate the amount of property exempted from taxation by special acts. If the thing is to go on, let us have a general law exempting property of a certain character, and then all will be on the same footing. Mr. Moore read a similar bill in the House.

In the House, Mr. Smith, of Berks, read in place a bill "to operate the Lessport and Leesport Railroad Company." Corporators—Frederick S. Hunter, James Mifflinburg, John Kuhns, John B. Gernant, John Atherton, Washington Wiley, Daniel S. Hinger, Joseph S. Yeiser, John D. Stitzel, David Willitts, H. H. Muhlenberg, M. D., and Isaac Eckert. Routes—From a point on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at or near Lessport, and from thence by a route that shall be deemed best to the Mosselim Ore Bank, in Richmond township, Berks county, with power to construct a branch of said railroad to Mosselim Furnace, in the last-named township, and to some point on the East Pennsylvania Railroad. Capital stock three thousand shares, at fifty dollars each, with power to increase, and also to issue bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars in amount.

The same gentleman also read a bill a few days ago incorporating the West Reading Railroad Company. It commences at the terminus of the Lebanon Valley road in Reading, and runs along the Schuylkill canal to Eckert's furnace, about a mile and a half in length.

Mr. Custer, a bill to authorize and require the city of Reading and the different boroughs and townships respectively in Berks county to assess and pay all damages arising from the opening of any streets, lanes, or alleys and public highways in the county of Berks. For the purpose it gives them power to levy a tax to pay the awards after the same shall have been affirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Senator Naunmacher and Representative Miller, of Berks, have been detained at home for a couple of weeks by sickness, and I am sorry to say that it is of such a serious character as to preclude hopes of their speedy return. The duties of looking after the interests of Berks, therefore, devolve upon Messrs. Custer and Smith.

A. Kelker presented a petition from three hundred citizens of the Seventh district, Philadelphia, asking for a law defining the rights of farmers in the markets in which the city is interested. Mr. O'Neill, a number of petitions numerously signed, protesting against the passage of House bill No. 424.

The bill extending for fifteen years the charter of the Columbia Bank was reported from the committee today favorably. It was read in place by Mr. A. S. Green, some days since. The Columbia Bank Company is one of the safest institutions in the State, and its continued existence is loudly called for by the business interests of Columbia.

Mr. Pancoast read in place "An act relative to sheriff's titles," &c., as follows:

"*Whereas*, Great practical inconvenience has been experienced by reason of purchases at sheriff's sales putting upon record deeds pretending to convey premises which the defendant in the execution had no interest; therefore,

"*Be it enacted*, &c., That no grant or conveyance given or made by any sheriff within this State shall be taken or adjudged to be valid and effectual, unless within five years from the date of the date thereof, the and purchaser, or his alienee, shall commence legal proceedings for the purpose of obtaining possession of the same, or shall have obtained lawful possession of the same, by entry or otherwise."

Mr. Strong, an act to authorize railroad, plank road, or coal companies to make payment on mortgages in process of foreclosure against such companies, and thereupon to become interested in such mortgages.

In speaking of the proposed supplement to the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad Company, the other day, I spoke of it as an *alleged* attempt to black mail the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and that I was on the ground of opposition to it. It is only justice to the friends of the measure to say that they urge its passage on entirely different grounds, viz; that it will give a closer and better connection with New York to the North Pennsylvania Railroad. If this is so, as they persistently urge it, then the parties have a much better case than I had supposed.

The bill allowing a bond in Pine creek, Lycoming county, was postponed until Monday. Mr. Grant urged its passage on local grounds, and made a speech of marked ability in its favor. He was opposed by Mr. Williston.

PENN.

IMPORTATIONS.

[Reported for The Press.]

LIVERPOOL—Ship Pam Flush, Maguire—27 bales mdse W Watson & Co; 26 do W Raphael; 63 cases 1 bale Stuart & Bro; 11 cases W Geisse & Son; 10 do D Graham & Co; 52 do A Wray & Co; 40 do Wray & Gilliam; 3 do M L Hallowell & Co; 1 do Sharples Bros; 2 do Wight & Brown; 14 do H Cohen; 1 do J B Lippincott & Co; 6 cases seed D Landreth & Son; 3 cases mdse J W Dibbs & Son; 32 casks soda Ash G Dallett & Co; 192 do Binns & Halsted; 14 do B & F C Yarnall & Co; 54 do B & W Welsh; 100 do bleaching powders J Lea & Co; 1775 sacks salt 72 bble crystals 55 casks soda ash Alex Kerr; 500 boxes tin plates 287 bdls iron N Trotter & Co; 200 do J Gillingham & Son; 107 do J V Creason; 409 do Bye, McDowall & Co; 319 do Harber, Young & Co; 876 do G D Robbins & Co; 540 do N & G Taylor; 483 bars 105 bdls do C B Lee & Co; 499 bars 237 bdls do Middleton & Barnes; 35 bdls 1515 bars do W P Foster; 218 bars do M S Mahony & Co; 492 bdls do W B Long & Co; 5 bbls earthenware H P & W C Taylor; 3 casks do Jules Hanel & Co; 15 crates do Jas Cartwright; 250 crates and casks do 170 tons pig iron R Wright & Sons; 1 box bdw Cocks, Hopper & Co; 1 do W S Hansell & Sons; 4 do Newlin, Marshall & Co; 1 do Coleman & Smith; 140 cases stout 24 do steel 6 casks hdw 1 pkge mdse 376 bdls iron 4 crates earthenware 50 tierces bleaching powders 2 do soda ash order.

NEW BEDFORD—Schr Carthagena, Crapo—10,000 gals sperm and whale oil 28 bbls candles Shober, Hunting & Co; 20,000 gals sperm and whale oil G Amory, Jr, & Co; 800 gals do Boehran & Russell; 100 gals do Jas P Wentham; 1400 do J Pedrick & Co; 50 bales cotton batting 58 cases paper hangings 33 bales yarn 100 empty bbls sundry consignees.

SALT CAY—Bark Irma, Stevens—5541 bushels salt to Francis Fetz & Co.

HALIFAX—Schr Village Belle—453 bbls fish John Stroup & Co.

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Bark Imperador, Hubbard...Pernambuco and Rio, soon
Brig Thomas Wistar, Smith.....St Barts, soon
Brig Mary E Milliken, Norden.....Havana, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1860.

SUN RISES.....6 13—SUN SETS.....5 47
HIGH WATER.....4 27

ARRIVED.

Bark Irma, Stevens, 10 days from Salt Cay, with salt to Francis Fetz.

CLEARED.

Steamship Virginia, Kelly, Richmond, T Webster, Jr.
Ship Scutor Johnny, Edmonds, New Orleans, Bishop, Simons & Co.
Brig Charles H Frost, Lowry, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Willard Salsbury, Hudson, Savannah, Pettit, Martin & Co.
Str R Willing, Claypool, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del. March 9, P M.

The fleet reported at the harbor in my last (this morning) is comprised in part of the following vessels viz: Schrs Lewis Mulford, Inc O Whipple, Thos J Tull, E S Miller, Harriet A Moore, Cameo, Florence Nightingale, Mary Adeline, Rebecca Seager, Geo Dummer, Jr, Allen H Brown, James Steele, Washington, W Thompson, Jas Hones, Jacob Broom, Boodle, Commander-in-Chief, Jas T Brady, Levi Rowe, D Comstock, Telegraph, and H S Sohr Brown, Capt Lockwood for the Five-Fathom Bank lightship. Will place her on the Bank as soon as the wind will permit. Wind north, and nearly calm.

March 7—The above fleet still remains, in addition to five other schooners. Wind E.

March 8—It is now so foggy we are unable to see the harbor. Wind east.

Yours, W. M. HIGKMAN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

NEW YORK, March 9.

The ship De Witt Clinton, from Liverpool, is ashore on Squan Inlet. No communication has yet been had with the vessel.

NORFOLK, March 9.

Arrived, ship Washington, from Antwerp, British islands.

CHARLESTON, March 8.

Arrived, ships Oswego and Lydia, from Liverpool; bark Avola, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship State of Georgia, Garvin, hence, arrived at Savannah 6th inst, and sailed at 7 P M on the 7th, on her return.

Ship Finland, Jones, from New York, was discharging at Apalachicola 3d inst.

Ship J H Allen, Tucker, for Cronstadt, cleared at Savannah 5d inst. with 3400 bales upland cotton, 50 tcs rice, 500 sacks cotton seed, 130 bbls rosin, 20 bbls of oil tcs.

Schr Regnard, (Br) Rochester, for Philadelphia, was loading at St John, P.E., Feb 25.

Schr D P Hickman, Healey, hence, arrived at Norfolk 8th inst.

Schrs Mary Ellen, Hoffman, and S N Smith, arrived at Wilmington, Del, 8th inst.

Schrs T R Williams, Herring, for New Haven, and Maria Fleming, Shaw, for New York, sailed from Wilmington, Del, yesterday.

Schr Belmont, Wescoat, Thrasher, sailed from Taunton 6th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Isabel, Taylor, hence for Providence, at N York 8th inst.

Schr E Flower, hence, arrived at New Haven 7th inst.

FOREIGN PORTS.

[Per steamship Nova Scotian.]

Arr at Liverpool 5th ult, Henry, Thomas, New Orleans; Arizona, Robinson, do; 20th, *Telegraph*, New Orleans; Thomas Gibbons, Fisher, Savannah; 22d, Ocean, Savannah; Albert Gallatin, Delano, Mobile, with damage.

Arr at Deal 18 ult, Liverpool, Kearney, from New York for London.

Arr at Queenstown 21st ult, Empire, Coombs, Savannah.

Arr at Marseilles 12th ult, Southerner, Avery, N York.

Liverpool, Feb 26—The Africa, Captain Guard, dates, from Liverpool or Queenstown, has put back.

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The last Fight between Caunt and Bendigo.
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Par.		Market Value.
$125,000	Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loan	$129,250 00
$100,000	Pennsylvania State 5 per cent. Loan	93,552 00
$25,000	Pennsylvania State 5 per cent. Notes and interest	25,203 34
$30,000	U. S. Treasury 6 per ct. Notes and interest due	30,618 00
$25,000	Treasury Loan to the City of Philadelphia	26,000 00
$60,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	63,300 00
$30,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	12,300 00
$14,000	West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company 7 per ct. coupon bonds	12,600 00
$18,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, interest and principal guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	18,000 00
$8,000	120 shares River Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,775 00
$8,000	100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	250 00
$7,550	shares Philadelphia Ice Boat and Steam Tug Company, Philadelphia and Savannah Steam Navigation Company, Ocean Steam Navigation Company of Philadelphia, Schuylkill Navigation Company, Philadelphia Exchange Company	2,210 00
$456,550		$403,718 34
	Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate, Office Building Company, Philadelphia	76,363 33
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	181,698 69
	Balance due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, interest accrued, and other items belonging to the Company	65,664 03
	Scrip and stock of other Insurance Companies	3,500 00
	Cash on Deposit in Bank	67,000 31
		$803,955.87

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHARLES ADAMS has this day admitted into Partnership his son, CHARLES H. ADAMS.
The business will be conducted by
CHARLES ADAMS & SON,
who will continue at the old stand, S. E. corner of EIGHTH and ARCH Streets.
CHARLES ADAMS,
CHARLES H. ADAMS.
Philadelphia, third mo. 1, 1860.

CIRCULAR.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have made important alterations to the Old Establishment, and are now prepared to exhibit a large and splendid assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
adapted to the wants of the public.
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