The Press.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

PHILOSOPHY OF IMMIGRATION.

It is stated by a contemporary—and very seriously, too—that "the major part of the Irish race being in America, it is useless to try to keep the rest from following. It is also a fact that the greater part of the Welsh and Scotch races may be sought only in America. The English do not come in such numbers, because their country attaches them to it by a glorious history." There are several errors in this statement.

A great part of the Irish race is to be found in the United States, it is true, but of the Irish who remain in Ireland the last Census showed the number to be six and a half millions; and, allowing for the immigration which has taken place since 1861, when the last Census was taken in the United Kingdom, and allowing, too, for the natural increase of population in a country which has always been prolific in that respect, the number of Irish now to be found in Ireland cannot be less than 6,000,000. It must be recollected that other places besides the United States receive the surplus population of Ireland, though its "major part" does come thither. Irish emigrants, in no small numbers, find homes in Canada, as largely in Australia, also in India and in other British dependencies. In England a great many Irish are to be found—90,000 in Liverpool, 86,000 in Manchester, and over 600,000 in London and its suburbs. There are Irish in Scotland, more particularly in the manufacturing cities and towns of the West, but very few in Wales. But, independent of the distribution elsewhere, it is a mere figure of speech, likely to be mistaken for an assertion of fact, that "the major part of the Irish race is in America," when six millions of them remain in Ireland. Equally unfounded is the declaration, put as "a fact, that the greater part of the Welsh and Scotch races may be sought only in America."

It is admitted, by the remarkable statistician whose profound writing we are noticing, that "the English do not come in such numbers." That is comforting for John Bull, at any rate. It may be "Ireland for the Americans," but it still is "England for the English." But why this difference? There is a reason assigned, for we are told they "do not come in such numbers, because *their country attaches them to it by a glorious history.*"

There is more sentimentality than reason or fact in this assertion. Who are the usual emigrants from England to the United States? Mechanics, artisans, laborers—poor folks, who merely vegetate in their own country, where agricultural laborers on an average of all the year round can earn only two dollars a week for ten hours' daily work in the field and the farm-yard, and, out of that two dollars a week, have to pay for rent, fuel, clothes, and food—in most cases not for themselves alone, but as married men with children. The agricultural laborer who fortunately finds his way hither cannot be attached to England by its "glorious history"—for he knows nothing of it. In very few cases can he read or write, and his country's history, however "glorious," is nothing to a man who is profoundly ignorant of it. It is almost the same way with the mechanics, artisans, and skilled laborers, who come to us from England. A few of them may be able to read the newspapers, but most of them know nothing of the "glorious history" of their native land—nor do they care for it. They are not sentimental emigrants, who turn "to wipe away a tear" as they quit the fields wherein they labored for two dollars a week, and the Union workhouse, which would probably give them shelter and starvation diet when they were past work; but they are men and women who have heard that America is a new land of Goshen, literally flowing with milk and honey, for all who will be industrious, honest, sober, and saving, and the "glorious history" aforesaid never once is thought of.

There is balm in Gilead, however. Our philosopher, after what he said above, sheds a sunny gleam of promise on the way. "Our late war," he says, "with its unequalled record of grand achievements, will do much to break up this." This *what?*—this pride of the poverty-stricken and ignorant lower classes of England in the "glorious history" of their native land, which gave them hard treatment and small wages, which threw them a stone, when they cried for bread. But how break up this? The answer, by the philosophic writer, is "the British races can have no prouder history at home than we have made for them here; and perhaps it was a knowledge of the fact that this would produce a vast increase of English emigration hither that prompted such men as ROEBUCK to desire the destruction of the great republic, and the erection of five or six independent nations out of its ruins." There! It is made as clear as mud in a wine-glass. People who know little or nothing of the "glorious history" of their own country are to be brought hither by a knowledge that *here*, too, History's muse has been keeping an illustrious record!

The fact, however, simply is that emigrants who arrive here are influenced by no historical memory or hope. They come here to better their condition, and it is generally their own fault if they fail in the endeavor.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The British elections, of which we have an account up to the 15th inst., have proceeded in the usual manner, agreeably diversified, in a few *striking* instances, by some bludgeon fighting, a few episodes of detected bribery, a large amount of speech-making at the hustings and out of tavern windows, a good deal of intimidation, and some dictation by partisan landlords to tenants who have not got leases of their dwellings or farms, and may expect a regular "notice to quit," on the next rent-day, if they vote against said landlords' expressed wishes. Up to the above date four hundred and twenty-one members had been elected. As there are six hundred and fifty-eight members of the House of Commons, (some of our press-neighbors erroneously diminish this total by four,) there remained two hundred and thirty-seven to be elected. The greater number of these are county members, a majority of whom are opposed to the policy of Lord PALMERSTON.

It is claimed that on the election, so far, the Government has gained thirty-five and lost twenty-six members. Among the loss is that of *four* members of the Government, and it seemed that Mr. GLADSTONE would be defeated at Oxford University, though he would probably be returned for South Lancashire. At Tiverton, which is PALMERSTON'S own nest, *he* was re-elected, but Mr. GEORGE DENMAN, a supporter of the Ministry, was there defeated by a Tory—which will make a difference of two votes in a division. Mr. BRIGHT was re-elected, but his brother, JACOB, who stood for Manchester, was defeated. Among the ministerial members are counted JOHN BRIGHT, THOMAS HUGHES, JOHN STUART MILL, PETER A. TAYLOR, W. E. FORSTER, and several others of very advanced political opinions—so advanced that Lord PALMERSTON cannot count upon their votes upon any great public question—such as Reform, Retrenchment, or Peace. On each and all of these questions, they will vote in the affirmative whatever the policy of the Government may be.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S eldest son is elected member for Chester. He appears, from his speeches, to be a young man of much ability and promise. In his speeches to the electors, as candidate, young GLADSTONE displayed a skill, tact, and readiness very unusual at his age. No doubt, he had been trained, in some manner, at the memorable Union debating club in Oxford University, where the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, Lord STANLEY, and GLADSTONE (the father) had learned to be oratorical; but this young man, after a speech or two in public, exhibited an alacrity and ability at reply, and a wonderful presence of mind when pelted with hostile remarks and personal attacks from some of his opponents' supporters, which showed him fully "master of fence." He promises to be a chip of the old block, and may be set down as a promising young man. Certainly he is young, for his mother, (a sister and co-heiress of Sir STEPHEN GLYNNE,) is little more than forty years old, and he has only just turned his twenty-fourth year. In a session or two, he will probably be found a member of the Government—a junior Lord of the Treasury or an Under Secretary.

Another leading man's son was disconfited. Lord Viscount AMBERLEY, who was only twenty-one years old a few months ago, was a candidate at Leeds, where a Tory defeated him. In the spring, the electors of Leeds, on the look-out for a liberal candidate, discovered Lord AMBERLEY—probably by using a strong magnifying glass, for the young gentleman is one of the smallest men, not actually a dwarf, in Queen VICTORIA's realm. He went down to Leeds, declined to give the liberal pledges the electors required, returned to London to consult with "Papa," (Earl RUSSELL,) went back to Leeds, and said he would pledge himself to any thing—if they would send him into the House of Commons—went to the poll, was distrusted, at the last moment, of having protested too much (like the Player-Queen in "Hamlet") and was not elected. *He* is certainly another "chip of the old block," for he exhibited a great deal of his father's facility in promise-making to the public.

It will be at least a week yet before the entire result of the general election can be known here. Doubtless there are more liberals than tories in the new House of Commons, but the tories are a compact, one-way-voting body, whereas the liberals have various shades of opinion, and on any great question may as soon vote against as for the Ministry—as they did in February, 1852, against Lord JOHN RUSSELL on the extension of the county franchise, and, in February, 1858, against Lord PALMERSTON, on the proposed law of conspiracy, both votes causing the break up of the administration. One thing is certain. Lord PALMERSTON, in the new Parliament, must propose progressive measures, or be beaten by the ultra votes of his own supporters. If Lord DERBY return to office, his hostility to the United States may lead to great difficulties.

TEXAS PAPERS—No. 1.

WHO WILL EMIGRATE, AND WHY.

The war has opened to the close, scrutinizing examination of hundreds of thousands of Northern men, and men from Europe, the limitless acres of a land they never would have seen but for the great rebellion that made them soldiers, and gave them the warrior's right to camp and march, and fight, among its hills and valleys.

It is a fair, sunny land they have seen, and its deep, black, oily mould gives promise of such wealth of harvests as, upon their little New England and Old World farms, they never have dreamed of before. And these same soldiering men—have not failed carefully to note that the serr leaf comes *later*, and the green leaf *earlier there*, than upon the trees at home; nor that less labor yields a better pay, and that winter is not there so much the starving mendicant that eats up the substance of busy summer, and, in spite of its best efforts, leaves the year lean and poverty-stricken at its end, as in the homes they left behind them.

They, too, are busy, eager, restless men, whose affections are not tied to acres because their fathers tilled them; nor to houses, because their fathers built them. But, as though "their very names began with them," they are ever ready to pack up, travel, or settle, whenever and wherever the most money can be made with the least blows, and the fairest prospect opens to establish themselves and their children prosperously.

Having seen these new lands and breathed these balmy airs, the little old farms at home look to their owners smaller and more rocky to-day than they did five years ago; and the frosts of next winter will freeze them more than ever.

They remember, too, that bountiful as are the products of the land they have seen, they are but raised here and there in scattered fields; and that still a great majority of its surface is opening wide its wilderness arms, and inviting to its rich but unoultivated bosom, all who desire to go and are willing to labor. Nor do they forget that it has been a part of *their* work to tear down the old barriers that used to hedge in these royal wilds, and to forever strike off the fetters and break the scourges that used to be there, and within hearing of whose thunderings and stripes they never could have settled and rested in peace; and that hereafter, in very truth, there is to be "no North, no South, no East, no West, but the common bond of a common brotherhood" in all its depth of *meaning*; and that labor shall be honorable all over the land.

And there been no war, the next five years would have witnessed the emigration of vast numbers, both from the North and from Europe—but it would have been to the West. But now double that number will emigrate but very largely to the South—and why? Because the South gives them a richer land; a better climate; a longer summer; a milder winter; a greater variety of production, and so better pay for the same labor. And these are solid advantages that the keen men, who compose the emigrating classes, are not slow to appreciate. And their soldiering experience in the South has already convinced them of these facts. It is to these men that these papers are addressed; not to induce emigration (wise and necessary as it is for political as well agricultural and commercial reasons, and I do not fear but that, in the hands of Providence, these men, full of freedom and humanity, once there, will, as if by instinct, set themselves to work out the great political problem now pending, in the right way; but it is not for that purpose that they will go. They will go for their own good—the result will be the good of the country and the world,) but to try and regulate it according to the interests of the emigrants. But it happens that the best, broadest, and most desirable section of the South for emigration from northern countries—the State of

TEXAS,

has not been opened to the sight of Northern men by the war, and is still comparatively unknown; and without information upon it, emigrants are likely to fix upon homes in the older Southern States, only to find, after their investments are made and their families settled, that, though they have done well, they might have done better, and that they have been immigrating to States, which do not admit inhabitants have, for a number of years, been emigrating from, not because their lands were poor or not valuable, but because there were better, healthier, and cheaper in the Southwest, and every way more desirable, when their greater range of agricultural products are considered.

Everybody acquainted with Texas is fully aware that, since 1850,

ITS IMMIGRATION

has been very largely—almost exclusively—from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas. The Northern States have furnished comparatively few, and Europe, since then, still less. There is, especially in Western Texas, a respectable German element, but *their* great settlements were made earlier. While, the whole year round, the great roads crossing Red River and leading through Eastern, Middle, and Northern Texas, have been alive with the wagons, cattle, pigs, poultry, slaves, men, women, and children, which, in that promiscuous, intermingled, and picturesque confusion, so peculiar to all caravans and long journeys, might be found slowly journeying or quietly camping everywhere along them. And they were always from some of the States I have mentioned by name. The wealthy slave-owners sought the deep-soiled river bottoms of Eastern and Middle Texas, with the black prairies adjoining, for the profitable working of their slaves in the cotton fields; while their poorer neighbors, having few or no negroes, settled more largely in the northern counties, where they could honestly and (there) respectably raise corn and grain with their own hands.

When counting up the actual inducements offered by Texas for emigration, it is a significant fact that its population was almost trebled between 1850 and 1860; in the first, being a little over two hundred thousand, and in the latter, a little over six hundred thousand. And especially so, when we remember that the left of this increase is from States themselves noted for good soil, profitable farming, and large tracts of vacant land still covered with magnificent forests. And still more, that between the most of them and it lay hundreds of miles intersected with forests, swamps, and rivers, with no communicating railroads; that these removals were only by common roads, with slow wagons, camping by the way, and occupying weeks and often months on the road. But when

ITS GEOGRAPHY

is examined, its great inducements to immigration are apparent without comment. Between its most northerly and its most southerly boundaries lie more than ten degrees of latitude; and between its most easterly and most westerly are thirteen degrees of longitude, embracing every climate and soil adapted to the culture of every agricultural product grown in the entire Union—from the potatoes, onions, apples, oats, and wheat of Maine, through every intervening grade, to the sugar of Louisiana. It rises from the Gulf level prairies of Eastern Texas, by gradations, to the Llano Estacado of the West, lying in a grand plateau, four thousand feet above the level of the sea. It has the pine forests of Carolina; the live-oak lands of Florida; the rich river bottoms of Mississippi; the prairies of Illinois; the wheat lands of New York; the oat and barley lands of New England; the oak openings of Michigan; the stock range of Mexico; the sheep-walks of Scotland, and the vineyards of France.

It has clear and rapid streams abounding in fish; large timber lands and almost limitless plains, stocked with game; immense prairies already filled with herds of cattle; a thousand hills covered with sheep; and large districts waving with grain and white with cotton.

And from this magnificent State, across which a horseman may steadily ride in a straight line for a month, and traverse more than eight hundred miles, without touching either border, recent events have driven away that old bane, that heretofore has stood as an ogre in its doors to drive away such laboring freemen as would have been glad to leave Northern snows for Southern flowers. And now her arms are open to receive the capital, the enterprise, and the industry, of the emigrating world around her. So far, my readers have had but a bird's-eye view! but

FUTURE PAPERS

will be specific, local, and exact, giving information as to its local climate, soil, productions, capabilities, and resources.

R. ST. JAMES.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Commencement of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)

LANCASTER, July 26, 1865.

The annual exercises attendant upon the College commencement began yesterday, July 25. In the morning Dr. Steiner, of Frederick, Md., delivered a lecture in the Gothian Hall. His subject was "Reminiscences of Marshall College." Though it was rather lengthy, it was an interesting lecture, giving a graphic account of student life at Mercersburg, where the College was formerly situated. In the afternoon the lecture before the two literary societies was delivered by William Stenger, Esq., District Attorney of Franklin county, Pa. His subject was "Aaron Burr." The speaker expressed, in very strong terms, his hatred to military commissions, expressing the hope that the arch traitor, Jefferson Davis, will meet his doom at a civil, and not a military tribunal. From the general tone of the lecture, the speaker appeared to have a poor opinion of modern patriotism, as exhibited during the late war.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

During the lecture he was honored (?) by the presence of ex-President Buchanan, who, on passing up the aisle, was greeted with cheers, mingled with hisses. His pleasure is never unalloyed. A student by my side remarked, at the time, that "these Copperheads would cheer Jeff Davis did he now enter the hall."

EVENING EXERCISES.

In the evening the Alumni Association met at the Courthouse to hear an address by Dr. Steiner, on the "New Era of the Republic." The court-room was filled by a large audience of citizens and strangers, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Steiner, who is a Marylander by birth, but has always been opposed to slavery; and since the commencement of rebellion has been constantly in the service of his country. He showed the gradual rise of State rights from the adoption of the Constitution to its full and complete development under the weak Administration of Buchanan, for whom he entertains no very exalted opinion. He then traced the gradual progress of the people in the full and proper comprehension of magnitude of the rebellion, and the means of its overthrow, namely, emancipation. He showed that until that measure had been accomplished and proper military leaders found to lead our legions, there was no headway in overthrow of the rebellion. That, now, the rebellion having been overthrown it is our duty to treat the freedmen as citizens, to educate them for their new duties of citizenship, to pardon the rebel soldiers, and to punish the rebel leaders, whether by military or civil courts makes no difference to loyal men. He anticipated a brighter and happier future for the Republic than our past has been.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The speaker was several times interrupted by rounds of applause. Mr. Buchanan was not present at the lecture. This address was marked and decided in its expression of devotion to the Union as was the noble address of the Hon. John Cessna last year. This morning the exercises of the graduating class took place. It numbers eleven. Among the speeches of the morning, we noticed for excellence of delivery, those of Messrs. Ellis, Kreider, Stern, and E. C. Reed. There was no faltering or hesitation among the graduates, all coming up fully to the performance of their duties. In the afternoon, Mr. Baker, of Lancaster, delivered an eloquent salutatory. The master oration by Mr. Mays, of Germantown, upon "Germania," was the most eloquent speech of the day. He sought to trace the influence of German thought upon the history of the world. He showed that it possessed the true spirit of liberty; that it did not fall into despotism on the one hand, nor unlicensed freedom like the French; that in it was to be found the true guide of American liberty.

The degrees of A. B. were then conferred upon the graduating class; that of A. M. upon Col. Fisher, Chief of the Signal Corps, of the class of '59; also upon Captain Wickersham. The title of D. D. was conferred upon Dr. Cole, of Rutgers College, N. J. This was the first largely attended Commencement since the summer of 1861.

Many friends met here who had been for years separated. Hon. John Cessna was elected President of the Board of Trustees in the place of Hon. James Buchanan, who resigns. No more worthy or more active person could be found to occupy the position.

M. T.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S COTTAGE AT CAPE MAY.—The cottage which Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, is to occupy upon his arrival at Cape May, is one of the handsomest on the island—cozily fitted up, and in all respects comfortable for the invalid statesman and his family. It is connected with Congress Hall, and in easy reach of its commodious parlors, dining and ball-room.

ITHACA AND TOWANDA RAILROAD MEETING.—A large number of persons interested in the construction of a railroad from Ithaca to Towanda, was held at the village hall, Ithaca, on Wednesday, the 19th. Officers were appointed, and the meeting addressed by several distinguished gentlemen. Resolutions were passed, a sum in advance of the amount necessary to organize a company under the general railroad law was subscribed, and proper steps taken to push forward the enterprise with all possible speed.

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR: I notice in to-day's edition of your paper, from the Doylestown *Intelligencer*, that the city of Philadelphia thinks of keeping a supply of pure water from the Perkiomen Creek. As far as my experience extends, I think it will require a large outlay of money for a very small supply of water, particularly in hot weather, when it is most needed. In July and August of last year, myself and family were boarding at Longacre's Perkiomen Hotel, situated on the Ridge Pike, near the town of Freeland, and for four or five weeks, this being the length of time we were there, the water would not average over one foot in depth; and at times so sluggish that it would not carry off the green scum which was collected on it by the heat of the stagnant water. I am sure there was not enough, if dammed up, to turn two turbine wheels, like those at Fairmount, and leave any surplus for pumping.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1865. G. A. J.

Public Amusements.

NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—At the Chestnut, Boucicault's Irish drama of "Arrah Na Pogue" is still drawing crowded houses. The Chestnut is now the only place in the city giving theatrical performances. On Saturday afternoon, July 29th, the second grand family matinee will be given, when the play, with all its beautiful scenery, will be produced.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—At this theatre Hooley's Minstrels are still holding forth, and delighting the great number, which nightly throng the house, with their fine entertainment.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—To-morrow evening, Fox's Variety American Theatre, Walnut street, above Eighth, will open for the season. A fine company has been engaged, and the house, as many of our readers already know, entirely renovated and remodelled.

FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS.—Hassler's Grand Military Band still perform at the Wire Bridge, Fairmount Water Works, every afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock. Printed programmes are daily issued and delivered to all visitors.

The American Blondin at Niagara Falls.

(From the Buffalo Courier, 19th.)

Harry Leslie made his third ascension over the Niagara River, below the Suspension Bridge, yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, and we put it on record as one of the grandest feats in funambulism ever attempted. On both sides of the river within the enclosures, and upon the Suspension Bridge, immense numbers of people congregated, but the prevalence of an almost hurricane gale induced many to believe, not only that Leslie would not attempt to cross the rope, but, that if he did, he would be blown from it into the seething waters beneath. But Leslie made his appearance, in due time, on the American side; was shackled hands and feet with heavy iron chains, with barely freedom enough allowed him for the use of his balance pole. His management, safe and pretty child watched the arrangement of the preliminaries with a genuine anxiety, which was only relieved when he had accomplished his marvellous feat.

On the afternoon and evening of August 3d he will make two grand ascensions. In the first he will carry a cooking-stove with him, and cook his dinner, and eat it, on the rope; in the night he will give a performance with flying fings, surrounded by fireworks.

A Niagara Falls correspondent of the Hamilton (Canada) *Times* states that Leslie was waited upon by an official of the American Government, a few days since, with a demand for a large percentage on his income, under the internal revenue system of taxation. Leslie demurred at the claim, on the ground that his line was an international institution, and that he himself was residing in Canada; but the authorities were unrelenting, and took him into custody, conveying him to Lockport for safe keeping until the demand was settled. Leslie was finally released, however, on one thousand dollars bail, with permission to continue his performances until the legality of the tax-claim could be decided upon.

PASSENGER RAILWAY TRIPS—NO. IX.

THE UNION LINE.

ELLSWORTH, BROAD, AND CHRISTIAN STREETS.

BEAUTIFUL MANSIONS.

HOW THE CITY IMPROVES.

CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL.

WHIG AND DEMOCRATIC RIOT.

HEADQUARTERS OF BOTH PARTIES DESTROYED.

THE DEMOCRATS ARE REPULSED.

Reinforcements Arrive, and the Whigs are Driven from the Ground.

THEY FIGHT WITH DETERMINED RESISTANCE.

THE DEMOCRATS GO THE "WHOLE HOG—TAIL, BRISTLES, AND ALL."

BY "CHIPS."

That branch of the Union Passenger Railway, extending from Ninth street up Ellsworth to Broad, thence to Christian, and again to Ninth, remains to be noticed. This will complete the sketch of the entire Union line, containing, as it does, twenty-one miles of track. This part of the route is not without considerable historical interest. Ellsworth street was until recently known as Little Washington street. There are no particular features on it worthy of a passing notice. Upon rounding the curve at Broad street, a block of six model brick houses, located on the broad thoroughfare, will attract more than ordinary attention. They are the prettiest edifices of the kind in Philadelphia. They have five large fronts and high stories, with marble door jambs and circular heads. To the south of these houses are others of a more palatial order, with observatories on top, while in the centre of the street are parks containing two rows of trees parallel to each other. These private improvements on South Broad street are costly. They beautify the section in which they are located, and it is reasonable to suppose that the same order of buildings will be adhered to in other improvements, which are soon to be made. South Broad street will compare favorably in point of the beauty of its mansions thereon with any part of North Broad street. The car proceeds onward, and stops directly in front of the

CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL,

an institution that sprung from the humane and patriotic affection which a few active ladies and gentleman entertained for the soldiers of the Union. Thousands of sick and wounded patriots were received in this place to await transportation to the military hospitals, by means of the ambulances of the Fire Department. Like the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, it has endeared the name of Philadelphia to thousands of men belonging to all parts of the country. Those who have recovered from their wounds will at times, in moments of reflection, think of the brotherly love evinced for them at critical periods of their lives. They will gratefully remember the manly impulses, kindness of heart, and tender record that actuated the Fire Department of Philadelphia in their behalf.

The Baltimore depot is located directly opposite the hospital. The car awaits here a short time to give the horses a little rest; for, be it remembered, they have come all the way from the northeastern section of the city.

M. E. CHURCH.

On the west side of the street, above Carpenter, will be seen the Broad-street M. E. Church building. The material is of brick, the front being enclosed with a wooden railing. Farther north several other churches of