RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PROGRAMME OF SERVICES TO-DAY.

Herald Religious Correspondence.

The Christian and the New Jerusalem Dispensations.

A FEW THEOLOGICAL CONUNDRUMS.

Non-Conformism and the Church of England.

MOVEMENTS OF CLERGYMEN.

Services To-Day. Rev. Morgan Dix repeats his sermon on "The

Manifestation of God in Christ," in Trinity chapel, at half-past seven o'clock P. M. Rev. P. L. Davies preaches, morning and evening, in the Berean Baptist church, Downing and Bed-

ford streets. Rev. C. S. Harrower preaches in St. Luke's Meth-

odist Episcopal church, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and at half-past seven P. M.

Rev. Dr. Cheever preaches an evening sermon in the chapel of the University, Washington square. Subject—"Materialism not a Doctrine, but a Ditch." Professor Allen Curr, F. R. S., and Rev, J. Hyatt Smith address the Morning Star Mission, Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at half-past two o'clock P. M.

The Praving Band of the Thirty-seventh street Methodist Episcopal church, near Third avenue, conduct the services at that church at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and at three and seven P. M.

Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., preaches in the Pres byterian Memorial church, Madison avenue, corner of Fifty-third street, at eleven o'clock A. M. on Redeeming Time," and at half-past seven P. M. on "The Fugitive Jacob." Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., lectures in the Church

of the Holy Trinity, Madison avenue and Fortycond street, at haif-past seven o'clock P. M., on "The Sea."

The Bishop of the diocese will preside at a mis-sionary meeting in St. Bartholomew's church, Madi-son avenue and Forty-fourth street, at half-past seven o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Hare, Bishop of Niobrara, and Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter.

Rev. John W. Kramer officiates in Grace chapel, Irving Hall, Irving place and Fifteenth street, at eleven o'clock A. M., half-past three P. M. and halfpast sever P. M.

Mrs. Alderdice preaches in the Eleventh street Methodist Episcopal church, near avenue B, at seven o'clock P. M.

Rev. J. W. Barnhart preaches in the Forsyth street Methodist Episcopal church, between Canal and Division streets, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and at seven o'clock P. M. Services at All Saints' Episcopal church, Henry

and Scammel streets, Rev. W. N. Dunnel, rector, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and at half-past seven P. M.

Rev. R. Heber Newton preaches in the Anthon Memorial church, Forty-eighth street, at hair-past ten o'clock A. M. and at hair-past seven P. M.

* The Chaplain of the Bleecker Street Mission lec-tures in the Mission House, 11 Carmine street, at eleven o'clock A. M. Subject-"The State Cannot Ignore the Right of the Church to Seek its Fostering

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., preaches in the Brooklyn Academy of Music at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and at half-past seven P. M.

At the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fifth street, a sermon will be preached at half-past seven P. M.

Professor Allan Curr, F. R. S., preaches in Trinity Boptist church, Fifty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. In the evening Rev. Dr. Helme, pastor, preaches his sixth sermon on "The Book of Proverbs."

Rev. George H. Hepworth preaches in Steinway Hall a morning sermon on "The Discouragements of a Christian's Life," and an evening sermon, the subject being "The Lord Will Guide You."

C. Osborne Ward lectures in Turner's Hall, Fourth street, at three o'clock P. M., on "The

Postal Telegraph Question." Rev. Halsey W. Knapp preaches in the Laight street Mission at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and at

tters of faith by man over togener with the claiming and usurpation of nal dominon in matters of laith by man over low man and denying to men religious free-has brought the first Christian Church to its ad split it into its innumerable fragments. In nautiful allegory of creation in the first chap-f Genesis, where, in the spiritual sense, the the beautiful a ters of Genesi ters of Genesia, where, in the spiritum methods regeneration of man is described. Cain denotes fulth and Abel charity; and when Cain destroyed Abel he became a fugitive and a vagabond. And thus faith ever becomes when it destroys charity; it separates, puffs up, allenates and arrays man against his fellow man, and sect against sect. The seer for the New Jerusalem in-forms us that if charity had retained its proper place in the Christian Church differences of bellef <text>

Theological Conundrums.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Your Sunday edition is particularly interesting

from the theological criticisms it generally contains; it seems to fill a void and loosen the bonds of bigotry which have been so devotedly cherished. of bigotry which have been so devotedly cherished. I now propose to present a few apparent contra-rictics to be solved by theological wisdom, that the light of truth may eradicate the darkness. Matthew states that there were forty-two generations from Abraham to Jesus, while Luke informs us there were fifty-siz generations, which makes a differ-ence of 700 years, estimating fifty years as a gener-ation, as to the time of the birth of Jesus. Again, Matthew makes Salathiel three generations older than Elnakim, while Luke makes him seventeen generations younger, thus differing a thousand years. But a no less wonderful difference is that Matthew asserts that Jesus descended from Solo-mon, the son of David, while Luke states that he descended from Nathan, the son of David. Thus the question arises whether either of these his-torians are correct; if so, which one? D. L. D.

Disestablishment of the Church of England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD :-

Having read the article contained in a late num ber of the HERALD, on the subject of the "Disestablishment of the Church of England," permit me to respectfully entreat you (until you have been more fully informed on the subject and heard both views of the question) to abstain from advocating stitution, which for the past 300 years has promoted and advanced Christianity, not only in the British Empire, but nearly throughout the Protestant world. The clamor for the disestablishment of the the destruction of that sacred and venerable in

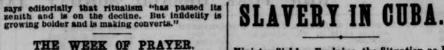
and advanced christianity, not only in the prism Empire, but nearly throughout the Protestant world. The clamor for the disestablishment of the Church of England arises among the Nonconformists, chiedy from a jealousy of the social position held by her clergy by virtue of their sacred office, also from an envy of the rich endowments of that Church, bequeathed to her by her faithful children in past ages. The Nonconformists enjoy perfect religous liberty and equality, as the cluit constitu-tion of England tolerates all sects. Previous to the census taken in Great Britain in 1871 it was proposed in the House of Commons to have an "enumeration of the religious professions of the people." When that proposal was made in Parliament it was opposed by the political, Dis-senting and radical members of that House, in-cluding Mr. Miall, who, no doubt, feared that it would show Nonconformity to be in the minority. Perhaps you will kindly publish the names of the fourteen cities referred to in the HERALD of last Sunday, as, although lately arrived from England, your statement is new to me. I admit that Non-conformity exists to a large extent in some of the manufacturing towns of England; but in agricul-tural districts, where there are many poor labor-ers who would live without the comfort of religion-tor the Established Church, and who have a truly kind friend in times of sorrow, need and sick-ness in their parish clergyman, that Church is a great national blessing. Her portals ever open Alike to rich and poor;

Her portals ever open

charge and will remove to New York. A correspondent of the Observer mourns the decime of Presi-certainism in Cincinnati, owing partity to rece-tiversions from the path of virtue and religion rtain Presbyterian clergymen. "Three as of scandal, lust and crime" have lat ely co

diversions from the path of virtue and religion of crates of scandal, lust and crime" have lately come to light there. Calls have been received or accepted by Rev. H. W. Fish to Hamlet, HL, by Rev. W. it. (ien, of Bioomington, III., to Monticello, III.; by Rev, E. Carrell, of Lambertville, N. J., to Kingwood, N. J.; by Rev. H. A. Duboe, of Bootnesser, M. Y., to Emporium, Pa., for one year; by Rev. G. W. Crofts (Lutheran), of Oregon, III.; by the Presbyterian church, in Sandwich, III.; by Rev. William Fulton, an appolatment as financial agent of the Theological Seminary at Alleghenry, Pa.; Y. Rev. E. F. Pisk to Du Quoin, III.; by Rev. T. R. Jervis to the Freabyterian church of Wells and Osumbla, Pa. Hev. J. S. MacConnell has resigned his patorate of the Presbyterian church in Pro-tiac, III. Rev. G. R. Alden has resigned his charge at Cooperstown, N. Y. Rev. Dr. J. Martis has also resigned at Brookville, Pa., and gone to Webster Grove church, St. Louis. Rev. J. L. Lan-do has left the church at Conderaport, Pa. The presbyterian Sabbath school in Staunton, Va., has 269 scholars and forty-six teachers. The following pastoral condershous, of East avendulars and forty-six teachers. BATHER Rev. Mr. Reeves Isaves Naahua, N. H., for South-bridge, Mass. Rev. H. N. Sperry removes from the central Baytist church, Thompson, Conn., to Lit. Sagnaw, Mich., has accepted the pastorate of the satist church, as cocylet the pastorate of the satist church at Clifton Park, N. Y. Rev. Thomas G. Wright late of Philadelpiffa, has ac-cepted the call of the First Baptist church in Westerly, E. I. Rev. A. J. Frost, of Bay Clity, Mich., goes to University place Baptist church, Chicago, H. General in Agent of South Carolina, has become a Bap-tist minister. Rev. S. L. Morgan, of Clinchnad, has become pastorate care of the Baptist church in Westerly, E. I. Rev. A. J. Frost, of Bay Clity, Mich., goes to University place Baptist church, Chicago, H. General in Mesterly, B. J. Rev. A. J. Frost, of Bay Clity, Mich., goes to University place B

have called the Rev. J. V. Stratton, or buryan, Ohio. He entered upon his duties last sabath. A private letter from Liverpool states that the Myrtle street church are making arrangements for a grand silver wedding on the approaching twenty-fith anniversary of the settlement of Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown. The Second Baptist church, of Philadelphia, Rev. William Cathcart pastor, have purchased ground on Seventh street, south of Girard avenne, on which they will shortly erect a new house of worship. In Connecticut there are 114 Baptist churches, of which twenty-five are with-out pastors. Total membership, 19,490. Number of children in Sabath schools, 15,83, The -Port Jefferson (L. L.) Baptist church has not withdrawn nor does it intend to withdraw from the Long laiand Baptist Association as previously reported. It, however, refuses to pay the annual appor-tionment for missionary purposes. METHODIST. Rev. J. S. Inskip is holding revival meetings in the Franklin street Methodist Episcopal church, Batimore, and Rev. W. McDonald in Wharton street church, Philadelphia. Rev. James Morrow, late of the Irish Conference, now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Montpeller, Vt., is meeting with encouraging success in his new pas-torate. Bishop Wightman, of the Methodist Epis-copal Church South, has gone home to rest a hittle after prolonged and severe official labor. Accord-ing to a note from Des Moines, Bishop Andrews has his hands full of episcopal work out in that dis-tant region, and has engaged limself ahead for the whole month of January to preach and dedicate churches in divers parts of his feritory. Rev. Carl Schou, a mative Dane, who has been for some time connected with the Theological Institute at Evanston, Ind., was on Friday ordained in this city to the mission work in his native fand. He whole month of January to preach and dedicate churches in divers parts of his ferid of labor. He will have the oversight of the Methodist insistonaries will be supplemented by two na-tive to hybrais the start of his Irish Wesleyan Conference General Mis ports most encouraging news. The grac vival at Athy contines, and has extended ports most encouraging news. The gracous re-vival at Athy contines, and has extended beyond the limits of the ordinary Methodist congregations. There has been little or no opposition, and the biessed results of the revival have bad their in-fluence on Roman Catholics have professed con-version. An extensive revival has been going on during the last lowr weeks in the Methodist Episcopal church at Lock Haven, Pa., Rev. P. Krohn, pastor. Nearly one hun-dred professed religion, eighty-seven united on probation. The Church has been greatly re-vived. South Amboy Charge, New Jersey Confer-ence, H. S. Norris, pastor, has had about twenty converted. On Atlanticville Charge, New Jersey Conference, S. T. Horner, pastor, about forty have professed conversion. There is a glorious revival in progress at Southold, L. L, under the pastoral care of Rev. E. Warriner, assisted by Rev. E. in progress at Southold, L. L, under the pastoral care of Rev. E. Wartner, assisted by Rev. E. Davies. Twenty-dve have jeined the class and still the work goes on. A revival has broken out again in old Cross Street church, Paterson, N. J., Rev. D, R. Lowrie, pastor. Last year three were over two hundred accessions to the same church during a powerial revival. A new church edifice is to be built forthwith. The staden liness of Dr. Henry there an accessions to the same church during a powerial revival. A new church edifice is to be put for the seaded this tradis far hen may notice able to take an effective appointment this year, as negains strength soliowit. A revival is also reported on Knox circuit, Troy conference, Rev. J. B. Wood, pastor. Over ninety have been converted. Svene-ty-three have joined the Methodist Episcopal church on probation. Rev. F. Germond writes from Brewster, N. Y.:--"During the past few weeks iorty-sever persons have manifested a desire to "dee the wrath to come.' Most of these converts have been abptized by the pastor and received as probationers in the Church. The good work con-tines." Also at Corry, on Columbus and North Corry circuits, Erie conference, A. A. Horton, pas-tor, hirty-eight have sought and most of them have been converted. Among them are two under the and two ever sits, Most of the Christian ma-stora in China are enjoying end urraging past sor-ing the scale of verging has come. In Pitman Methodist Episcopal church, New Frunswick, N. J. Rev. C. W. Heisler, pastor, about fity bourne, Australia, Show an improved condition of Methodist New Connection churches in that local-ity, as indicated by an increase of numbers. Forty new converts are reported in the Methodist Epis-corp in Lepiand, leciand and Greenland. They have, Fay, having been beautifully ressoed, refurnished and generally repaired, was reopened on Sunday, De-comber 28. The new Weeksyan chit, Rev. F. Yan Buckalow, pastor. One-sixth of all the candidates is pout to despoil the Weiskyan chita. Horset is and a



Minister Sickles Explains the Situation as It How It Was Observed in the City-Toples Has Been Since the Passage of the Emancipation Law of 1870. To-day the week which has been spent in prayer and supplication to God throughout the Christian world will be closed appropriately with sermons on

Circumlocutory Preparations Render Useless the Law.

Secretary Fish Spiritedly Reviews the Whole Question and Defines the Position of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1873.

The following letters appear in the diplomatic correspondence submitted with the President's annual Message, which has just been published :--

annual Message, which has just been public MR. SIGKLES TO ME. FISH. (Heceived September 12.) UNITED STATES LEGATION TO SP. SAN SEARTIN, AUGUST 70 SP. Sum States Legation of the State State States Legation of the State States States Legation of the State States (Colonial Minister, with the sanction of the Cabin cil, after hearing the suggestions of the author Colonial Minister, with the sanction of the Cabin cil, after hearing the suggestions of the author Colonial Minister, with the sanction of the Cabin cil, after hearing the suggestions of the sufficiency Council of Easte. No more forcible fill could be given of the impercet and factory character of the act of 1879 th perusal of this sociation chundred para strates acticates About one hundred para strates acticates About one hundred para strates about one hundred parages organization of a Board of Seven commissioner of the civil districts, Ail persons residing inch subdivision of cirritory, and declared free ot July presuing officer of the Town Council, will be as officied members. Four members are to be chosen, two of whom must not be slaveholders, and a secretary will be appointed, who will not vote. The lour member appointed will hold office for two years, and serve gra-titiously. They will be named by the Captain Genera from a list of sixteen of the largest taxpayers in th-locality, no matter whether or not residents of the juris diction or district, one-half of whom shall not be slave holders. The sist is to be made by the chief officers o the jurisdiction or district, and submitted to the Captain General. The Boards may delegate to the member ics where the

It have not at hand for comparison a copy of the act of 150, without which I shall not venture any extended criticism of these arrangements. I may, how-ever, remark that in confiding the execution of this law to those whose unsatisfactory methods of administration have so frequently been the sub-ject of complaint in Cuba and Porto Rico, the go-ernment has evidently yielded to the suggestions of the slaveholders, who will, of course, profit by the opportunities afforded through the complicated machin-ery created by this decree to diminish the few ameliora-tions promised by the original measure. I do not see any sated by this decree to diminish the few ameliora-romised by the original measure. I do not see any ion made for a marge class of freedmen, called oupadors¹¹-persons rescued by the authorities he hands of slavelraders-whose situations especi-lied for the intervention of the Grown. I is no reason to believe that any considerable or of these people have yet realized the liberty to them by a succession of treaties and decrees or to the act of 1870. They are now leased for long of years to proprietors, many of whom soon report

aves. The Spanish Emancipation Society have published an The Spanish Emancipation Society have primite present of the Minister to acquaint them with the outlines of his scheme of regulations. They point out that, while the slaveholders had every opportunity afforded them to present their views, neither the slaves nor anybody in their behalf were allowed a hearing. I am not without hope that the Cortes now chosen may its out of the guestion of emancipation, and resolve it on a

I am not without hope that the Cortes now chosen may take up the question of emancipation, and resolve it on a more radical basis. The neglect of the government and the authorities in Cubato execute the "preparatory" act of 1870 may expedite the passage of a better measure. I shall not fail to make proper representations on the sub-ject to this government. Tam, &c., D. E. SICKLES. MR. FISH TO MR. SICKLES. Sine-I have to acknowledge the receipt of your de-spatch of the same date received from you, in regard to the enforcement of the emancipation law in Cuba and Porto Bico.

to the enforcement of the emancipation far it for to also and Porto Rico. This Infelligence is especially gratifying to this govern-ment, and it is hoped that efficient and practical regula-tions for carrying out this humane and beneficient object may be enforced. You will omit no proper occasion to enforce upon the Spanish government the expediency, the humanity and the justice of making their laws for the abolition of slavery more efficient and more immediately operative, and you will make manifest the strong interest felt by this government in the adoption of a humane and prac-tical system of emanification and a humane and prac-tical system of emancipation. I am, &c... HAMILTON FISH.

MR. SICKLES TO MR. VISL. MR. SICKLES TO MR. VISL. (Received Oct. 24.) UNITED STATEL LEGATION IN STAIR, MARRD, Oct. 6, 1872. SIN-I have the honor to forward herewith a transla-tion of the paragraphs relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, which I find in the address to the Crown reported by a committee of Congress. They may be regarded as the expression of the views of the majority in the Cortes, and like wise of the Executive, since the address is always a Cabinet question.

ion that there is no reason why slavery The declaration that there is no reason why sla may not be abolished and ample political rights enj in Porto Rico justifies the hope expressed in my No that upon these topics the Cortes would be found a what in advance of the Ministry. It remains to be se I am too sanguine in belleving that the Cabinet is no willing to yield to the liberal tendencies of the Le ture in hastening these measures. At all events, ever slow the movement, it is at least evident that is progress is made in this country toward the suggestiod diligently urged by the United States upon the atter of this government for the amelioration of its colo

system. Concessions made to Porto Rico cannot long be with-held from Cuba. It appears that the more radical views expressed in the address, compared with the royal speech at the opening of the Cortes, do not satisfy the Left of the Chamber. An amendment is proposed by Orense (Marguis de Albadés), Castilar, De Labra, Marquis Orense (Marguis de Albadés), Castilar, De Labra, Marquis

a law providing for the gradual emancing in the West India colonies. This law, so

and especially in an punishments and excessive i confined to those who were r ig us. It is universal as if is pon the instincts of humanity ponts rights of man which are those rights of n Governments reneral and so righteou uently, in decisive

be a dimetif task. The reproaches, open or covert, of thos posed interests may be affected by it, to so ther underhanded proceedings, must be to patience and highly embarrassing to the st may be the best disposed toward the measure yer, who countenance lukewarmaces or news tying it into effect must, more or less, be it have a duplicity and the measure its set of the statement o ge of duplicity charge of duplicity or bac lance man of honor in high station ought to ende By the enactment of the law of July, 15 ment of Spain is practically committed to emancipation. It is true that the law was as comprehensive a measure as was ho friends of emancipation, both in Spain out Christendom; but it was regar entering wedge and the first step extermination of a great wrong. Inauguration of a measure of justice whereby Spain, to her high honor, decla harmony with the general sentiment of m inc a and with the principles of unquest on and with ights. It is so Tights. It is so manifestly due to that sent those principles that their recognition, as it be made practical and effective by the ento law, that it cannot be questhoned that Si pride and the honor that mark her history, delay the effection of the law and the the piedge to humanity and to justice wh in the enactment. There is another vice in the enactment. be taken of this ment and the Span almost unanimously adverse to the of Cuba. It will not be denied to ance to the enforcement of the em-property in the island of Cuba, who has successive ministries to which the govern has been entrusted since the enactmen-July, 1870, been enabled hitherto to del it accessive by nervaning the promule

Jury, 1870, been enabled hitherto to delay and to its execution by preventing the promulgation of r tions effective for the end to which the law was dir An important law is thus multified through the ence and agency of a class in Cuba who are most le profession of devotion to the integrity of the Spanis ritory and to the continuance of Spanish dominios the island. The example of disregard to laws the cannot be without its influence. If Span permut authority to be virtually and practically defi-that island by a retunal or neglect to carry effect acts of the bome governmennt of a hu-tendency, is not this tantamount to an acknowledg of inability to control? If she retures to entrope he thority in one instance, why may it not be spurn others? and will not her supremacy, sonce of late gome nominal only, with no real advantage to her

thority in one instance, why may it not be spurated an others' and will not her supremacy, sooner of later, be-come nominal only, with no real advantage to herself or her colonics, but to the serious detriment to both, as well as of those other powers whose relations, whether of neighborhood or commerce, give them special interest in the welfare of those possessions? It is also represented that the grasping cupidity of sugar planters in Cuba has succeeded in enabling them virtu-ally to annul their contracts with coolies for a limited term of service, coupled with the privilege of returning Asiantes, under regulations for an enforced re-engargement when their former contract may have expired, are being practically reduced to the same abject condition as the government of any civilized country to be indifferent to o attrocions a proceeding. You will mention this subject

to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs a conceal the view which we take of the last The insurrection in Cuba has not a star-Attempts to suppress it, so has notice, have probable at a sacriable anneute of property. Band commercial and other connections island compelus to take a warm interest is i and orderly condition, without which there processing the start of the start of the start of the second with that

and orderly condition, without which there cannot be prosperity. Cubs being separated from this country by a narrow passage, the temptations for reckless adventurer there is violate our law and embark in hostile expeditions thitaer is great, despite the unquestioned vigilance of this govern-ment to maintain its duty and the efforts with which the approaches to the island have been guarded by the Span-ish cruisors. The said proximity has led Clubans and others, partisans of the insurgents, to take up their abade in the United States, actuated by the bytan abade in the United States, actuated by the biand. We certainly have reason to expect that the great strain upon our watchfulness to thwart those schemes, occa-sioned by the long duration of hostilities in Cubs, should

which hitherto has been supposed to m or the discharge of our duties as a neut Ever since the insurrection began we seen called upon to discharge those du ormance of them we are conscious o ious of no ty by the

the line of action it has thus far pursued, the line of action it has thus far pursued. It is initimated, and is probably true, that it tion, which is more or less inseparable from tracted contexts, is itself a principal agent in bostilities in Cuba. The extortions incident bostilities for the troops, the thus far pursued, probably true, that the corru

and of the tender ably to maintain alands. The ab The abuses of that system press rous educated natives of the same ned, must be a constant source

rry. nees of the intention of the gov-ery and to grant liberal reforms uran in the administration of the manus are administoria of spain of the wrong of slavery and of the existence of evils which need reform, but are still allowed on the illogreal and inderensible ground that concession cannot be made while resistance continues. A nation gives justification to resistance while admit-ted wrongs remain unredressed; refuse ad disards to be justed by when no we are resistance will cannot be made while one of the set of the state of the apprehend that the reforming of abiases and of wrongs, which she admits to exist and declares herself ready to correct. will be attributed to an unworthy motive, while delay in removing admitted wrongs, which it is within her power to remove, places ber in a false position, and goes far to justify and to attract sympathy to those who are sufferers from the unredressed wrong. That is to an or have an of the so re-garded in the colonies i or why should they be so re-readed in the colonies i or why should concessions be dis-honorable in Cuba hat are not so considered at has the sufficient in the they would be is the offspring of the sufficient and humane policy toward Cuba. If it would not bring quiet and order and contented the so selfabriess of those interested in prolonging the contest for private gain. A fust, lensent and humane policy toward Cuba, if it would not bring quiet and order and contententess, wond at least modify the indgment of the world that most of the evils of which Cuba is the scene are the neces-sary results of harsh treatment and of the maladminis-tration of the colonial government. You are aware that many clitzens of the United States, owners of estates in Cuba, have suffered in jury by the causeless seizure, in violation of trenty obligations, of those estates, and by the appropriation of their proceeds by those into whose hands they have failen. Though, in some one or two instances, the property has been or-dered to be restored, so far there has been no indemnif-cation for the damage sustained. In other instances, where restitution has been promised, it has been evaded and put off in a way which cannot fail to excite the just resentment of the sufferers and of their government, whose duty it is to protect their interests. The decree of the Sist Argust last, prescribing regula-tions for the government, as well as to the regarded as a concession to the Trequent remon-fiscation of the property of hose charged with complicity in the instruction, as a judicial proceeding, in which board to be constituted under that decree estibutis avery different measure of promptness and activity from that requirements of justice. But, unless the action of the property of thates has heretotore been solved, the organization of the organd where by the property of clitzens of the United States has heretotore been solved, the verganization of the organd where by the grouperty of clitzens of the troceed ings where by the property of clitzens of the the tartege estibutis of patience. or of delaying been to the trement mits of patience, or of delaying been to the trement which has been give to be the many cases of the which have been the subject of potra-tering clitzens of the United States has heretotore been solved, the verest dub in violation of the treaty between this country as in some of these cases you have been promised lease of the embargo. It is expected that the dress thus promised will not be further delays alleged necessity of reference to this newly co Board. diege accessity of references to this newly constituted and. It is hoped you will present the views above set forth must conviction the government to which you are ac-frequent to the survised to that, as the inevitable result of the should not soon be afforded should need to the survised to that, as the inevitable result of the delay, a marked change in the feel in government of the third states. Believing that the pressite of the delay, a marked change in the feel in government of the third states. Believing that the pressite of the delay, a marked change in the feel in government of the third states. Believing that the pressite of the delay, a marked change in the feel in government of the the temper of the beiner which has been encouraged by repeated promises that all be access the the removal of the chanes to not which have been encouraged by repeated promises that all be accessite the forever removed. Lam, &c. MILTON FISH. XRL SICKLES TO MR FISH.

Madison square Presbyterian churches, in Forty-third street and Seventh street Methodist churches and in some others of other denom tions. The week was opened last Sunday with se mons on the foundation, security and universal ex-tension of the Christian Church. On Monday there was devout acknowledgment of God's mercles du

ing the past year to families, churches and nations and of His providential and

of the Week.

the complete and final prevalence of the Gospel over the whole earth. During the week services have been held here daily in the Fifth avenue and

ing the past year to families, churches and nations and of His providential and spiritual blessings upon individuals and a concession of ain. Tuesday was spent in prayers for christian Churches their increase in love, activity, delity to truth, and the clearer manifestation of the unity in the faith; for ministers, missionaries and evangelists. On Wednesday the prayers were directed toward BLESSINGS ON CHRISTIAN PARENTS and their children; on the services and ordinances of the Church, and for schools, colleges and univer-sities, and for young persons generally. Thursday was devoted to prayer for kings, presidents, nance of peace, for increase of rightcourses, for the spread of religious liberty. for the discerment of God's hand in national judgments, and for the removal of intemperance, immorality and the sins which are a "reproach to any people." Friday was spent in general prayers for mankind and in special prayers for the increase of the first's Kingdom. Yesterday the Sunday Schools' Missionary Tract and other religious societies were prayed for; the for the wone Presbyterian churchs's kingdom. Yesterday the Sunday Schools' Missionary Tract and other religious societies were prayed for; the fraw of thrain and soft the system of the christ's kingdom. Yesterday the Sunday Schools' Missionary Tract and other religious societies were prayed for; the fraw of thir anneces to the spread of the forsper and the conversion of the world, and the raising the the conversion of the world, were fourth for the first wenne Presbyterian church Mether were preached by Dr. Hall every evening during the Christless," "The Grase on the Christ's kingdom among were farger than on former occasions and a deeper interest seemed to pervade the meetings, both in the thetext, "Let the whole earth be filled with this give.". The spread of Christ's Kingdom among were they excend to christ's Kingdom among were they excend to christ's Kingdom among were they excend to christ's Kingdom among were they extend and resest, in view of the events

LEXINGTON AVENUE SYNAGOGUE.

Father Burke and the Mortara Case Reviewed by a Jewish Rabbi-A Parallel Case in Israel-Discourse by Rev. Dr. Huebsch

Yesterday Rev. Dr. Huebsch, the eloquent rabbi of the synagogue in Lexington avenue and Fiftyfifth street, preached a sermon partly in review of Pather Burke's lecture in Yonkers on the 19th of last month. In that lecture, it may be remembered, the eloquent Dominican justified the abduction and the baptism of the Mortara child, which case, some twenty or more years ago, created such a sensation all over Europe. The case had been almost forgotten; but having been again raked up. Dr-Huebsch deemed it proper yesterday to analyze Father Burke's philosophy as well as his theology, and to show that both are inconsistent with each other and with true philosophy and history.

The basis for the Doctor's discourse was found in I. Kings, xxi., which records the story of Ahab's longing for the vineyard of Naboth, which adjoine the royal garden of that wicked monarch. Ahab offered either to pay the full value for it or to exchange another vineyard or garden of equal size and

value for it. But Naboth, the Jezreelite, refused every offer, and solely on the ground that he could not justifiably or conscientiously part with THE INHERTANCE OF HIS PATHERS which had come into his possession. Jezebel, the ascrupuious wife of Ahab, determined to secure the coveted garden for her husband. She, there-fore, wrote letters in the King's name, had a coun-cil cathered and witnesses supormed, who testified the covere letters in the King's name, had a coun-cit gathered and witnesses snoorned, who testified that Naboth had biasphemed God and the King, and according to Jewish law he was stoned. Then she reported to Ahab the death of Naboth, and the King at once seized the vineyard of the murdered man. Naboth's sin was simply that he adhered to that which he had inherited from his fathers. His action is sure to obtain the approval of every rightcous and right-minded man. His faith calls forth our sympathy for himself and our indignation against those who had so cruelly wronged and foully murdered him. But what was Ahab's part in this tragedy ? He did not destroy the good man with his own hands. Nay, the murder was probably committed without

did not destroy the go Nay, the murder was Nay, the murder was probably committed with out his foreknowledge. But he enjoyed the fruit of the evil deed, and instead of punishing those who had perpetrated the crime; instead of saying, as Naboth did, "Far be it from me before the Lord to stain my hands with ill-gotten gain." he welcomed

Rev. J. Spencer Kennard preaches in the Pilgrim Baptist church, Thirty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, morning and evening, on "What Religion Costs and What It Is Worth."

Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., will continue his cours of lectures on "The Distinctive Features of the Anglican Church," in St. Ignatius' church, Fortith street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at the evening service. Divine service in French at half-past ten o'clock

A. M., in the French Church Du St. Esprit, Rev. Dr. Verren, rector, officiating. Elder H. L. Hastings, of Boston, preaches in the

Attorney street Methodist church, between Delancey and Rivington streets, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and at three and half-past seven

The Rev. J. M. Pullman preaches in the Young Men's Universalist Association Rooms, 1.288 Broadway, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Rev. W. C. Dawson preaches in the Christian church, West Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and at half-past seven P. M.

In the Church of the Messiah, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, Rev. S. H. Camp preaches at the morning service, and in the evening Rev. Henry Powers lectures to the young people on "Citizenship."

Rev. Dr. Flagg officiates at divine service in the Church of the Resurrection, Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, morning and evening.

Rev. E. C. Sweetser preaches in the Bleecker Street Universalist church, Bleecker and Downing streets, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., on "The Celestial City."

Bishop Snow preaches in the University, Washington square, at three o'clock P. M., on "What God Will Soon Do with Romanism."

Thomas Gales Forster, trance speaker, lectures in Apoilo Hall, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and at half-past seven P. M., on "Spirit Phenomena."

The Old and the New; or the Christian and New Jerusalem Dispensations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

It is somewhat amusing to read the many communications in the HERALD in regard to the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, but they sound strangely of the past-of the old dying age-and possess little of the intelligence, warm charity and liberality of the New Jerusalem, which is now descending from God out of heaven and making all things new. Can staying with Mr. Hepworth in the Unitarian following him into the orthodox Church, or churches, or going with him into the Catholic Church, make a man a Christian 'or save him ? Can either puny man, a sect, or sectarianism save a man? There is but one Saviour-our Lord Jesus Christ-and there is but one road to heaven, and that is a spiritual road which every man must perseveringly and faithfully travel for himself, or he will never reach the Celestial City, We enter that road when we sincerely repent of We enter that road when we sincerely repent of our evil deeds, and we walk in it when we earnestly strive to live a lite according to the commandments, shunning evils as sins against God, and act honestly and justly towards our fellow men and endeavor to do good to all as opportunity effers. The Lord Jesus Christ, or God manifest in the fless, the one God in one Divine Person, is the corner stone of the New Jerusalem. This is a central doc-trine around which all true doctrines will yet be seen to revolve like the planets around the sun. Let your correspondents cease following men and took to the Lord Jesus Christ for salvation and to the sacred Scriptures for light to guide them, and especially to the latter as unfolded by the Lord in the writings of Emannel Swedenborg for this in-coming new age, and the truth will make them Her creed to all, forgiveness Who worship and adore.

Her creed to all, torgiveness Who worship and adore. In the last session of Parliament Mr. Miali brought in a bill for disestabilishment, which was opposed by all Her Majesty's Ministers, including the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, many Irish Catholic mem-bers of the House of Commons, much to their credit and honor, abstaining from voting on the subject, so that, Mr. Editor, if the motion is brought again before Parliament I trust Mr. Miali and his followers will again be defeated in such a manner as to show them the inconsistency of wasting the time of the members of that house, thereby incurring the de-served contempt of the people of Great Britain. Hoping some more able pen than mine will give you further information on the subject, respectfully yours, A JOHN BULL.

St. John's Guild Relief Fund.

The following additional subscriptions have been received by St. John's Guild for the poor of the

Rev. Arthur Sevan	100	W. S. Howell.	5
C. V. B. Ostrander	190	Francis & Loutrel	5
Alex. Ford	100	D. & H	5
Cash, for the poor	50	J. M. J. & Co	5
S. W. J	25	Mr. John R. Brady	5
Latimer Bailey	25	D. E. Van Valkenburg.	5
E. L. T.	25 25	WR	5
Miss G. Wilkes	10	W. H. & Co	5
Miss H. K. Wilkes	10	S. Frank	2
Through Rev. C. E.	0.335	P. Haywood	5
Swope	10	Cash, through Mr. Ho-	
Cash, through Mr. Za-		sack	8
briskie	20	John Atwill 1	5
W. A M	10	Mrs. Atwill	5
Christmas Gift	10	Mrs. W. W. M.	5
P	10	Cash	ĩ
George W. Smith	5	Bennie	i.
S. W. Forrest	10	Cash	i.
John Taylor's Son	10		21
			61
Previously acknowledge	ed	4.70	
action of action and			21
Grand total			

St. Mary's German-American Literary

Institute Fair. The ladies connected with the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Melrose, of which Rev.

Father Stump is the pastor, have been very active rather stump is the pastor, have been very active in conducting a fair for the benefit of the above institute. The attendance during the past two weeks has been very large, and a large sum has been realized. The institution was established by the Rev. Father Stump, of the Catholic Church, but persons of all creeds are admitted.

Ministerial Movements. FRESBYTERIAN. The Synod of Alabama consisté of 3 Presbyteries,

103 churches, 43 ministers and 5,913 members. During the last ecclesiastical year 329 persons were admitted on examination and 187 by letter 3,528 children were taught in the Sunday schools. The Synod of Texas is composed of 4 Presbyteries, 90 churches, 53 ministers and 2,913 members. There o churches, 53 ministers and 2,913 members. There were added during the year 258 persons on exam-ination and 306 by letter. The Sunday schools and lible classes report 2,578 pupils. At the Presby-tery of East Texas, new churches were reported at Augusta, 7 members; at Boston, 41 members; at Harmony Hill, 36 members; at Bontam, 14 members, and at Rocky Ford. During the Synodical year eight Presbyterian churches were organized in that State. A late re-vival in the Presbyterian church at Lavernia, Texas, has added twenty-live persons to the com-munion of that church. The church at Winnsboro, S. C., has received from some unknown giver a present of a bandsome commanion service and baptismal bowl. The First church, Lexington, Mo., has recently enjoyed a precious season of God's grace. Up to this time there have been twenty-five conversions. The Rev. Hugh Smyth, an Irish Presbyterian church at Minnet, he hately received from Cincinnati. He is a brother of Professor Smyth, of Magee College, Londonderry. The Hermon Presbyterian church at Meipine, lowa, has just closed a series of meetings of twe tweeks' duration under the charge of their pastor, Rev. A. M. Tanner. Mr. Tanner has been with this church four months, and there have been tweaty-two ac-cessions, Key. Allen H. Brown, for over thirty years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Meipine, low has just closed a series of meetings of twe tweeks' duration under the charge of their pastor, Rev. A. M. Tanner. Mr. Tanner has been with this church four months, and there have been tweaty-two ac-cessions, Key. Allen H. Brown, for over thirty years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Meipine, low berter the charge been tweaty-two ac-cessions, Key. Allen H. Brown, for over thirty were added during the year 258 persons on exam-

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surrection in Cuba that have not hithe the Cortes. The deh can scareely fail to i the Cuban question. In proceeding wit without waiting for

Cuban question. proceeding with reform measures in Porto Rico tout waiting for the pacification of Cuba, the govern-that series in the powerful slave interest

ment has serionsly alarmed the powerful slave interest in the latter province. The reactionary press of Madrid hastens to show that an insurrection is imminent in Porto Ricc. Failing to hold this Cabinet to the failagy of postpooling the redress hold this Cabine to the failacy of postpoing the redress of grievances in one colory, because in another too much delay has provoked sedition, the conservative opposition now shift their ground, and assert that since the loyalty of Porto Rico is the offspring of slavery, emancination with

Porto Rice is the offspring of slavery, emancipation will precipitate the tendency towards independence, already formidable in both islands. It seems that the apprehensions expressed in my No. 507, forwarded on the Carlist antecedents of General de in Torre and his unfortunate administration of Santiago de Cubs in 1868, are not borse out by his conduct in Porto Rice. The reactionary party, after commending his nomination, are disappointed by the firmness he shows in resisting their demands and offended at the freedom he has allowed to the people in the choice of their obsputies to the Cortes, most of whom are radical reform-ers and abolitionists. The appears, noiwithstanding, to retain the confidence of the government. I am, 4c. D. E. SICKLES.

The result of the second secon

rison of British troops, a permanent army is found ne-crossary to constrain the unwilling allogiance of Cubs and Porto Kica. The risinor of the appointment of Licutenant General Cordors, at present Secretary of War, to be Captain femeral of Cubs, is again revived, with some foundation, suspect. The Minister of State remarks and at pre-sent as General Cordova sculd real and and the same print of the secretary of War. The secret rest as General Cordova could not in all respects accelent. I and acc. The Minister of State remarks and at pre-sent as General Cordova could not in all respects accelent. I and acc. The Minister of State remarks and the secret rest as General Cordova could not in all respects accelent. I and acc. The Minister of State State State States and States which he has presented as projects and the secret rest as General Cordova could be in all respects accelent. I and acc. The Minister of States and States and States in the secret Minister in Spain has given assurance to find the secret secretary of the secret secret and income the secret Minister in Spain has given assurance to onstruct thread the sepatches, of their intention to put in the colonies which are consideration in rela-tion to the colonies which are consideration in rela-tion to the colonies, than there can be justification there can be no more room to doubt their ability in a support, into operation the reforms of which they are present, therefore, to be a fulling the assurance to look back upon the relations between the United tates and Spain, and to mark the progress which have been made in accomplishing those objects in which they are been made in accomplishing those objects in which they are been made in accomplishing those objects in which they are been made in accomplishing those objects in which they been made in accomplishing those objects in which they been made in accomplishing those objects in which they been made in account with the repart, have been ton the sincerity with which the assurance made the sincerity wit

at Madrid. The department is persuaded that no persons, however, gitted with those qualities and monifies, could have bet-ter succeeded against the apparent spathy or indiffer-ence of the Spanish authorines. If, indeed, their past omission to do what we have expected should not be as-citable to other causes. The Spanish government, partly at our instance, based

be speedily and forever removed. I are, ec. HALLTON PISH. AR. SICKLES TO MR. PISH. IN. 40. 47. WALLTON PISH. M. SICKLES TO MR. PISH. IN. 40. 47. M. 10. 47.