RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 28---HOLY INNOCENTS.

Herald Religious Correspondence.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CLERGY

Services To-Day.

"The Dving Year and the Star of Bethlehem" is Rev. Mr. Hepworth's morning theme, in the Church of the Disciples. Evening discourse on "The Great Redemption."

"Forgetting and Expecting" is the basis of a discourse appropriate to the closing year, to be delivered by Rev. Mr. Ganse, in Madison avenue Reformed church, at eleven A. M.

"The Old Year and Its Lessons" will be treated upon by Rev. Mr. Stewart, at three P. M., in West Twenty-fifth street United Presbyterian church. Rev. Mr. Sweetser will also treat his flock to the "Lessons of the Closing Year," in the Bleecker street Universalist church, this morning. "Hospi-

tality," the basis of the evening discourse, will doubtless evoke a lesson for New Year's callers. The President of Bethany College, Rev. W. K. Pendleton, LL. D., will fill the pulpit at the Church of Christ this morning. The pastor lectures to young men in the evening.

"The Burning of the Brooklyn Tabernacle" is the subject of the anniversary sermon by Rev. Mr. Talmage, in the Brooklyn Academy, this morning. In St. Thomas' (Episcopai) there will be impressive services to-day, the festival of the Holy

Innocents, Bishop Odenhelmer, of New Jersey, preaching the jubilee sermon in the morning. Children's festival at half-past three P. M. Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., lectures this afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Rev. Dr.

howland preaching the morning and evening dis-"Lessons from the Life of Agassiz" will be illustrated in Steinway Hall this evening, by Rev. Way-

The customary services will be held by Rev. Mr. Cookman, in the Methodist Free Tabernacle, to-

By Rev. Dr. Miller, in Plymouth Baptist church. By Rev. Mr. Galleher, in the Madison avenue

Zion church. By Rev. Mr. Knapp, in Laight street Baptist Mis-

By Rev. Mr. McClelland, in St. Luke's (Metho

By Rev. Mr. Barnhart, in Forsyth street Methodist church.

By Rev. Mr. Mitchell, in Canal street Presbyterian church.

By Rev. Mr. Pendleton, in Fifty-third street By Rev. Mr. Tracy, in the Church of the Reforma-

By Rev. Mr. Davies, in Berean Baptist church. The missionary anniversary of the Central Baptist Sabbath school, at half-past seven P. M., in the church, will be addressed by Messrs, G. H. Andrews, S. Merritt, Jr. : J. H. Dean and others, Rev. William Kolb will preach the morning sermon. Appropriate services by Rev. Mr. Sioss, to-day,

in the Fourteenth street Prespyterian church. "The Unity of the Race" is the special subject of Professor Hitchcock, at half-past seven P. M., in

the Collegiate church. Rev. Dr. Fulton will this morning and evening deliver characteristic discourses in the Hanson place (Brooklyn) Baptist church.

"The Relishes of Life" will be placed before young men by Rev. Mr. Pullman, of the Church of Our Saviour, in the Hall of the Standard Club this

"The Communion Opestion" will be discussed by Rev. Mr. Northrop this morning in West Twentythird street Presbyterian church, At the morning and afternoon services in the

Church of the Holy Trinity Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., will officiate. Rev. Dr. John Murray Forbes preaches in the evening. Dr. Tyng will, in the evening, at Cooper Institute

deliyer a people's Christmas sermon.
"Why Celebrate the Birth of Jesus ?" will be the query expatiated upon by Rev. Mr. Frothingham. before the Independents, in Lyric Hall, this morning. White Horse on which the Lord is Coming"

will be indicated this evening in the New Church temple by Key, Mr. Ager.

Professor William Everett, of Cambridge preaches morning and evening in All Souls' (Dr. Bellows') church.

At the installation of Rev. Dr. Alexander R. Thompson as pastor of the North Reformed church. Brooklyn, this evening, Rev. Dr. Vermilye will preach the sermon, Rev. Dr. Hutton deliver the address to the pastor elect and Rev. Mr. Merritt that to the congregation:

In Trinity Baptist church Rev. Dr. Helme preaches morning and evening; baptismal ceremonies after the latter. "The Prejudiced Man" will be the central figure

in the practical discourse by Rev. T. S. Pycott, this evening, in Cutter Memorial church, Brooklyn. Spiritual Stadium" and "Forward" ar Rev. Mr. Osterhaut's morning and evening topics,

in Harlem Hall, where the First Baptist congrega-Rev. Mr. Newton preaches at half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M. (choral service) in Anthon Memorial church.

In North Presbyterian church Rev. Mr. Rossiter preaches this morning. Communion service at The rector of the Church of the Resurrection will

conduct the customary morning and evening services to-day in this church. "The Dignity and Truth of Spiritualism" will be

set forth by Dr. F. A. Palmer, in De Garmo Hall, this evening. Lyman C. Howe lectures to the Robinson Hall

Spiritualists to-day. There will be a Spiritualist conference at No. 64

Madison avenue, to-day. Mr. Thomas Davis lectures on "Land Monopoly" in the Cosmopolitan Conference at three P. M.

The Mission of Professor Schlamovitz. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In last Sunday's issue the HERALD, with its

usual enterprise, presented an interesting detail of the interview of one of your reporters with Professor Emmanuel Moses Schlamovitz, Catholic missionary for the conversion of the Israelites of New York city and vicinity.

While carnest Catholics will, no doubt, offer up fervent prayers that success may attend the efforts of this patriotic and zealous ex-rabbi (7), cool-minded people of other sects cannot look upon this work with anything except indifference. Now, without attempting to discuss this subject from a theological point of view. I desire simply to offer a suggestion or two which, if acted upon, would result beneficially to a large portion of the community.

would result beneficially to a large portion of the community.

In this great metropolis alone, during the winter mouths, there are several thousand persons who are without employment, with no home to snelter them from the ley blasts of winter, and destitute of even the slightest necessaries of life. Then there is a large class, pror but proud, which prefers to starve rather than to solicit alms. Among these classes there is a broad and ample field for labor, productive of an infinite amount of good. To supply the needs of these unfortunate beings, as far as possible to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, is surely a work of greater humanity and a nobier cause to engage in than the wasting of time and money in the futile attempt to induce the Jews of New York to embrace Christianity. I say futile attempt, because the reports of all these organizations show that in return for an enormous expenditure of money and pains these societies annually succeed in transforming a few bad Jews into worse Christians.

I am confident that all benevolent and well disposed persons will, after a little reflection, agree with me in these statements, and, in the hope that the Rev. Mr. Schlamovitz will give this subject his calm attention, I am, yours most respectfully.

H. N. L.

More About Ex-Rabbi Schlamovitz. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The articles and communications of the New YORK HERALD are generally of a grave nature, such as the times and themes of the present age require. Sometimes, however, a funny article creeps in, as a natural consequence of the prin-

ciple put up by the French, Les extrêmes se touchent. Such a funny article was "Ex-Rabbi Schlamovitz" in last Sunday's Herald. The Jews of New York must feel highly flattered that this celebrated man undertook the dangerous journey from England in order to save their souls and secure them

a friendly reception in heaven.

There always existed among the Protestants a small number of converted Jews, who, for one reason or the other-in the rarest case from pure reason or the other—in the rarest case from pure motives—have changeditheir religion and made it their business to try to convince their brethren, who still walk in darkness, of the new light which had broken in upon them. Such missionaries have existed for years in Protestant countries. They published annual reports, held anniversaries and conventions, lectured about the success they had with their brethren, and promised a general exodus of the Jews from the Egyphan darkness of Judaism to the bright light of Christianity. But, alas' the Jews proved stiffnecked and stubborn, and the word of these prophets became rare. Even plous

to the bright light of Christianity. But, alas! the Jews proved stiffnecked and simborn, and the word of these prophets became rare. Even plous women and weak-minded men, who supported these missionaries liberally, became doubters in their promises, and you cannot expect that men should devote their time and energy to a barren field if their necessities are not provided for.

In the good olden times, when Jews could not pretend to be men like Christians, and could claim no rights that even a Catholic priest must respect, the conversion of the Jews was undertaken in a different and more extensive style. The Jews were invited either to be baptized or to give up all their property and emigrate to other regions. Sometimes death or baptism was the alternative to be chosen by the persecuted Jews, and Jewish history abounds in a long list of martyrs who suffered death rather than ascend the pyre prepared for them by pious Christian hands and join a religion they did not believe in. The inciters of such religious persecutions were in the majority of cases converted Jews, like ex-Rabbi Schlamovitz, who wanted to prove their sincerity and zeal for their new religion by beiying their brethren and distarbing the peace of the country.

Those times are gone, thanks to Divine Providence. The nations have awkened to the conviction that a man may be a good citizen and an honest man, no matter what his views about events 2,000 years ago and his prospects in the future world; they commingle in their social and political relations peaceably and iriently, and leave all questions about the exposition of oscure passages of the Bible to theologians, who are paid for spending their talents and time to quarrel about them among themselves.

The Roman Catholic elergy of this city are too

of the sible to theologians, who are paid for spending their talents and time to quarrel about them among themselves.

The Roman Catholic clergy of this city are too wise and too busy among their own flock to attempt even a conversion of the Jews. There are enough heathens, athough of Christian parentage, living in this city to whom a conversion to any religion would be a blessing, and who deserve the whole attention of those pious men that are anxious for the welfare of unbelievers.

The Jewish citizens of this city never meddle with the religious convictions of their fellow citzens of other creeds and are fully entitled to the claim to be undisturbed in their religion by hypocrites and deceivers, who change their creeds offener than their linen. Such converted Jews as ex-Rabbi Schlamovitz are not much better than lepers, and ought to be saluted with "Unclean, unclean," whenever they come hear a decent man who respects the religion he inherited from his progenitors and of whose truths he feels convinced.

S. SEKLES, 1,325 Third avenue.

The Reformation-A Grand Secession. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

In an editorial of your last Sunday's issue, under the following title-"The Protestant Episcopal Church and the New Reform Movement," lour as tounding declarations are made-yes, made absolutely and unqualifiedly, viz. :-

First-That the Protestant Episcopal Church "is itself a seceding church."

Second—That the Reformation was "a grand se-

Cession."

Third—That the Protestant Episcopal Church "is a not undistinguished monument" of the Reformation; and
Fourth—That "the venerable establishment dates back to the days of Henry VIII."

These declarations have caused astonishment and pain to thousands of your Catholic readers; and, as one of them, I feel it my duty to contradict them absolutely and unqualifiedly; and, further, to beg of you the courtesy to send this denial as far

and wide as the declarations have gone. My general denial will take a proper and practical shape by a particular consideration of the Reformation in its historical aspect. And when I speak of the Reformation I refer only to the Eng-lish Reformation; because when, without any ex-planation, you use the phrase "the venerable es-tablishment which dates back to the days of Henry VIII." you mean, of course, the Church of Eng-

This I take for granted; therefore the so-called Continental Reformation and its results have nothing to do with the present discussion.

When did the English Reformation begin? At

least two or three, perhaps more, centuries before the Council of Trent, A. D. 1545. St. Bernard, for instance, earnestly and vehemently showed the need of Church reform, and thence down "to the time of the Council of Trent there had arisen one universal cry from intelligent Catholics for an assembly of divines to remedy the mischiels aris ing to the Church out of a general decay of moral-ity, corruption of doctrine and practice and over-

corruption of doctrine and practice and over-clouding of learning."—Chambers.

Again, before the flev. Dr. Manning became a Papist he wrote:—"If any man will look down the line of early English history he will see a standing contest between the rulers of this land and the bishops of Rome. The Crown and the Church of England with steady opposition resisted the en-

Papist he wrote:—"He any man will look down the line of early English history he will see a standing contest between the rulers of this land and the bishops of Rome. The Crown and the Church of England with steady opposition resisted the entrance and encroachment of the secularized ecclesiastical power of the Pope in England. The last rejection of it was no more than a successful effort after many a failure in struggles of the like kind."

At the beginning the desire for and the need of a reformation were very broad and comprehensive; but, as the reformers gathered numbers and strength, it came to be considered that the usurped supremacy of the Bishop of Rome was the one grand object of attack; and at last, when the supremacy virtually received its deathblow, it was done by "a Catholic convocation in 1531, and not at the instance of King and Parliament alone." Many of England's kings, and notably from Henry III., had waged warfare against the bishops of Rome, on account of their usurped exactions and authority, before the reign of Henry VIII. But, in God's providence, the times lavored the efforts of the last named king, and he, who was then and died a Papist, was successful, but only, as we may say, in beginning the Reformation.

A very clear needed thinker and writer in the Church Journal of December 18 unst., in an article on "Heresy and Schism," speaks thus of the bishops and priests of the period of the English Reformation, and, I may add, his words cannot be disproved:—"They did not withdraw from the communion of the Church of Rome. For 11 years after the accession of Elizabeth the priests and people of both the Reformed Church and the Church of Rome. For 11 years after the accession of Elizabeth the priests and people in highly refused to admit the Pope's claim of un-Catholic jurisdiction in England that the built of excommunication was issued and all Roman Catholics foroidden by the Pope, to the worship of the Church of England. The bishops and priests of the Reformation did not found a new Church nor s

Thus I have shown that the Reformation was not a grand secession—that the venerable establishment does not date back to the days of Henry VIII. If it be meant thereby that the English Church was founded by Henry VIII. Therefore, the so-called Protestant Episconal Church in the English Church was founded by Henry VIII. Therefore, the so-called Protestant Episconal Church in the English Church was founded by Henry VIII. Therefore, the so-called Protestant pisconal Church is the result of the Reformation; but, being the legitimate daughter of the English oranch of the Holy Catholic Church, she is not a seceding Church.

Now, I can well understand how the Church in this land is placed in a false position. It arises in part from the very peculiar name by which she is popularly known—viz. Protestant Episcopal. First, as to the word Protestant, it is not a proper adjunct of the Church's name—is in reality no part of her name—i. e., according to the popular use and meaning of the word. This is well put by the late Rev. Dr. Neale in his celebrated lecture on "The Biole, and the Biole Only, the Religion of the Protestants," in the lollowing words:—

"Are Presbyter, and Frotestants."

"Year."

"Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in

Yes,"
"Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in

Episcopacy."
"Are independents Protestants?"
"Yes."
"then Protestants, as such, do not believe in any established line of ministry."

common acceptation of the term; besides Protestantism is a negative term, and a Protestant or negative church at all.

So, also, the phrase Episcopal Church is tautological. You might as well say a wooden tree or liquid water, or silk, satim or black coal. All are tautological, and, taerefore, incorrect phrases. When we say Episcopal Church it is a concession that there is a Church which is not episcopal, which a Catholic cannot say or believe. The Church is episcopal, of course; no one ever says Episcopal Catholic Church. Every Catholic is episcopal, because he is a member of the Catholic Church. Episcopal beather is a derivation of the Greek word episcopas, and this last word means a bishop; and as there can be no church without a bishop; the single word church has, in itself, all that can possioly be meant by both words Protestant Episcopal; for, the Church Catholic is the only Protestant body in the world, in the true meaning and use of that word.

But it may be said that the words "Protestant Episcopal" are in the title page of the Prayer Book. Granted; but Catholics don't believe in a title-page, it is not a creed. For aught I know, only some printer put it there. I never heard that the Church ordered those words to be used thus. The Catholic's creed is the Apostles' Creed, in which he is taught to say. "I believe in the holy Catholic Church, tae communion of saints;" and also the so-called Nicene creed, in which he is taught to say. "I be-

creed is the Aposties' Creed, in which he is taught to say, "I believe in the holy Catholic Church," to communion of saints;" and also the so-called Nicene Creed, in which he is taught to say, "I believe in one Catholic and Apostolic Church."

Again, it may be said that the words "Protestant Episcopal occur twice in the oath the Bishop takes at his consecration. Granted; nevertheless it it bad grammar, to say the least; and let the bishops settle that matter as best they can. It is devontly hoped by all true Catholics that these fainted words may soon be simply dropped out of the Prayer Book and out of common speech. We can, however, put up with the bad grammar of the Prayer Book better than we can afford to be put and kept in a laise position. We have, thank God, the grand old creeds left to ns. These are intelligible and Catholic. If we used the words "the holy Catholic Church," which are ours by inheritance and in fact, we should be better understood.

Chiristmas Eve, 1873. CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Interesting Christmas Ceremonies at St.

Agnes Convent and a Sad Sequel. Christmas was celebrated at St. Agnes Academy in East Eighty-first street with becoming religious and musical ceremonies. Besides solemn high mass in the little chapel of the Sisters of Mercy. which was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with Christmas garlands and appropriate inscriptions, enhanced interest was lent to the occasion by the fact that nine of the young pupils made their first communion. Their names were Sophie Waldon, Lizzie Waldon, Josie Killeen, Henrietta Geraty, Jennie Delaney, Mary Brophy, Madeline Reed and Fanny Lawrence. These beautiful young children were robed in pure white and wore long write lace veils fastened to their hands by floral wreaths. Just before the mass commenced the organ struck up a solemn religious aria, and a procession of nuns and children marched into the chapel, and, taking positions at each side of the chapel, and, taking positions at each side of the chapel, and, taking positions at each side of the chapel, and stooped heads and bearing lighted tapers, and knelt on the front row of pews on the right side of the chapel. At the appropriate part of the mass Rev. Mr. McDonnell delivered the holy eucharist to the trembling nine, separate from the rest, and the great event of the day was over. In the evening solemn benediction was celebrated and the nine children were invested with the scapular. tions, enhanced interest was lent to the occasion

brated and the line candren were invested when the scapular.

Among the young ladies present on this occasion and who partook of the noly communion was miss. Theresa Killeen, a beautiful girl of 18, who expired the next morning of heart disease. The circumstance is somewhat noteworthy from the fact that a sister of this same girl died five years before of the same disease and on the same day. The sad coincidence has caused a profound sensa-tion in the little community of the convent.

Christmas Boxing. The boys of the Catholic Protectory at Westchester on Chrismas Day presented Brother Tilou, rector of the institution, with a fine \$100 portrait of himself. This is pretty good for boys who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

The Week of Prayer.

At a meeting of downtown pastors, held in Dr. Deems' study (Church of the Strangers), it was agreed to hold meetings on the five evenings of the week of prayer, beginning with Monday, in the order of the following named churches:-Spring street (Presbyterian) Church of Strangers, oring street (Presbyterian) Church of Strangers, acdougal street (Baptist), Greene street (Methost Episcopal), and Canal street (Presbyterian), ac pastors of these churches will preside in turn, here will also be a daily noon prayer meeting om Monday, January 4, to Saturday, January 9, to the Canal street (Presbyterian) church, encance No. 17 Greene street, near Canal, at which he pastors of the above churches will preside.

Re-opening of St. Paul's Church in New Haven-Sermon by Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 23, 1873. This morning a large congregation assembled in this old church, now made new by extensive additions and decorations, to participate in the cereionies of reconsecration. Long before the hour fixed for the commencement of the service the church was filled by an eager and expectant throng of spectators. A large number of dis-tinguished diergymen were present, including sight Rev. Bisnon Williams, of Connecticut: Right

tinguished clergymen were present, including sight Rev. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Right Rev. Bishop Littlejonn, of the Diocese of Long Island, and Rev. Drs. Harwood and Beardsley, of this city. About thirty other clergymen from different oortions of the State participated. At the close of morning prayer Bishop Littlejohn ascended the pulpit and preached the delicatory sermon—an exceedingly able and appropriate production, and which was listened to with interest. The music, rendered by a double quartet, was of a high order.

The improvements to the edifice have been going on since June list, and cost in the aggregate \$30,000. Two memorial windows—one to the decased while of the present rector, Rev. Mr. Lobdell, and another to the wife of Judge Betts, a preminent member of the church—are among the attractive features of the interior. The work throughout is finished in the highest style of art, and the church is now accounted as strictly ecclesiastical in all its appointments, and one of the most astical in all its appointments, and one of the most beautiful in the state.

Appointments in the Catholic University of Ireland. At the meeting of the Board of the Catholic Uni-

versity, just held in Dublin, Very Rev. Gerald Molloy, D. D., was appointed vice rector and also professor of natural philosophy. Dr. Molioy, proessor of theology for many years in the Royal lessor of theology for many years in the Royal College of Maynooth, is creditably known for his scientific studies, his work on geology baving been favorably received. He has presented the Catholic University with a fine collection of philosophical instruments, apparatus and specimens valued at £660. Rev. L'Albé Polin, diocese of Strasburg, graduate of the University of Paris, has, on the recommendation of the laculty of philosophy and letters, been appointed lecturer on French and German. The salary of Dr. Casey, professor of higher mathematics, has been fixed at £400 a year, the sum offered to him to accept a similar chair in Trinity College. Trinity College.

Ministerial Movements. ROMAN CATROLIC.

The Archbishop and bishops of the Province of Cincinnati have determined to consecrate, on the Feast of the Circumcision, their diocese to the Sacred Heart. The Pope recently received from Mexico a golden chalice, filled with gold coin, as a thank-offering from the faithful in Guadalaxara. The semi-annual ordinations in the several dioceses have added several scores of clergy to the hierarchy of the Church. The diocese of Newark, N. J., has subscribed and given \$6,654 89 for the support of the seminary students. The collections in the churches in this city and Brooklyn on Christmas Day were for the benefit of the Catholic orphans in both cities. Hev. Father Salter, of the Cathedrai, New York, gave a retreat the week before last at the Convent of Mercy, East Houston street. the Convent of Mercy, East Houston street, A mission has been opened at the Catholic church, Evanstown, Ill., by Father Garesche, S. J. Father Eurke and companion Redemptorists have combleted a successful mission in Baitimore and returned to St. Louis, Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, who was curate to Father O'Keele at Callan, has resigned his office, repents of his past course, and is going to Rome to ask pardon. Father Hopkins, of Pathadelphia, expects to have his new church all completed to spring. Rev. Dr. Smilen, of Chicago, lately returned home from a very pleasant tour southwards. Architecture, Missionary to the Camada, and Rev. J. B. Prolex, missionary to the Camada, and Rev. J. B. Prolex, missionary to the Camadan Indians, have left Dublin for Rome. Rev. Wilham F. McIlhenny, or Philadelphia, was ordained priest on the 10th inst, by Bishop Wood, Very Rev. Father Damen and his companions—Fathers Masselis, Koopmans and Putten—nave re-"Yes."
"Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in infant baptism."
"Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in infant baptism."
"Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in infant baptism."
"Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in infant baptism."
"Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in any sacraments."
"Are characters as such, do not believe in any sacraments."
"Are the Swiss Calvanists Protestants?"
"Yes."
"Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in the atonement."
"Are the new school of German Lutherans Protestants?"
"Yes."
"Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in the atonement."
"Are the new school of German Lutherans Protestants?"
"Yes."
"Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in original sil.."
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"Are Socimans Protestants?"
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"Are the new school of German Lutherans Protestants,"
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"Are the new school of German Lutherans Protestants,"
"Are the new school of German Lutherans Protestan

cese of Quebec, made vacant by the death of Rev. P. H. Harkin. Monseigneur will be assisted by Rev. M. Gauthier as his vicar.

PRESINTERIAN.

The Presbyterian church at South Charleston pays its minister his salary every week; a good example. There are in the Church of Sootland 924 parishes the ministers of which are supported in whole or in part from the Endowment funds. No living is less than \$750 a year, and the average salary of these ministers, including parsonage, &c., is \$1,500. There are also 42 parishes whose ministers are paid \$500 each from the Consolidated und, and 181 parishes where ministers are provided for by voluntary contibutions. The aggregate amount received and expended on ministers, chaples, preaching stations, education, missions, &c., by this Church is \$3,311,000. The memorial stone of the new church built for Mr. Knight, the "heretic" of Dundee, was recently laid by the Frovost of that city. Mr. Knight said on this occasion that it was his wish to live and work with every section of the Christian Church. Principal Caird, of Glasgow, is to open the new church on the first Sunday of 1874. Rev. Mr. Burkhead, of Cherokee Presbytery, Georgia, recently visited Cedartown and found in a section 15 by 20 miles square just eight Presbyterians, no Sunday school, no preaching. He remained five days, preached 17 sermons, organized a church with 19 members and a Sunday school with over 60 scholars. And now—two months since—they have a church building which cost \$2,500, and have secured the Rev. R. F. Taylor as their minister. Rev. W. F. Arms has accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian church, Wantage, N. J. Rev. Newman Hail has raised about \$14,000 towards building the "Lincoin Tower" of his new church in London during his late visit to America. Dr. A. A. Wood has been installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lyons, N. Y. The new Presbyterian church at Lyons, N. Y. The new Presbyterian church at Lyons, N. Y. The new Presbyterian church at Syracuse. Ohio, was dedicated two weeks ago.

The Presbyterians of Westfield, N. Y., are building a \$30,000 church, which they expect to occupy next summer.

MEYHODIST.

Bishop Simpson is to sail from New Orleans January 3 for Mexico, to visit the newly established Methodist missions in that country. Two lady missionaries will accompany him. Bishop Peck left Syracuse last Friday to return to California. Rev. Dr. Cobleigh, of Atlanta, who came North to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Education, returned home again last week. Rev. Henry Bieby, Superintendent of Wesleyan missions in the Bahamas, who has been on a brief visit to this city, sailed for his mission home on Wednesday last. Rev. Professor John J. Brown, A. M., Professor in Syracuse University, has received the appointment of Assistant Astronomer for the party to be sent out by the government of the United States to take observations on the transit of Venus. He is to be gone 15 months from next May. He will first proceed to China. Rev. Francis Howarth, of the North Mississippi Conference Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has been transferred to California and stationed at Gilroy. At Manticoke, N. Y., over 30 persons have been converted. At Stoddardsville, N. Y., 50 persons have united on probation. At Richneid Springs a new church will be dedicated January 6. The new church at Hemlock Lake, N. Y., was dedicated on Tuesday last. The remodelled church at North Ridge, N. Y.. was reopened on Tuesday, 23d inst. The Church Extension Society has received and disbursed from its beginning to November 1, 1873, 2670,000, of which nearly \$20,000 have been on account of the loan fund. More than \$24,000 of this latter sum has been returned and reloaned: 1,127 churches have been aided by the society. Methodist Church to be plain in their dress and unostentations in the Lord's house. It recommends responsive services and congregational singing and earnest, spiritual, scriptual preaching. The first Methodist Church to be plain in their dress and unostentations in the Lord's house. It recommends responsive est, spiritual, scriptual preaching. The first Methodist City Missionary in Boston was the Rev. Samuel Kelly, appointed seven years ago, and from a small and comparatively recent beginning the work in this direction has grown to one of great results. The "Boston Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church" was chartered in 1869. The first year it raised \$3,000 and employed a missionary, and the next year four dourishing schools were reported, three of them in new chapels. Early in the present year the scope of the society was enlarged. The society had under consideration the past year 22 church enterprises in various stages of development. Some hall-dozen new churches have been organized under the direct influence of the society during the past year in the city and vicinity, and at the last annual report five other mission schools were mentioned, and since that time some seven or eight other me fields of promise have been developed, and the preliminary work is being done in still other localities. The receibts of the society last year were upwards of \$12,000, and the mission churches and Sunday schools themselves contriouted \$3,175 88. Some wealthy Methodists of Boston have purchased the use of Music Hall for Sunday religious services, and a new enterprise is to be started there. The whole number of Methodist churches in Boston last April was 18, and the membership 4,000, bestdes 400 probationers. The valuation of the church property was \$500,000. The Wesleyan Building, owned by an association, is valued at \$300,000 more.

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EPISCOPALIAN.

The Bishop of Manchester, England, preaching at
Anfield, near Liverpool, recently, denounced ritualism, and said that those who bractised it were
alike disloyal to the Church and to their ordination
vows. The Chicago ritualists are not quite unanimous among themselves in regard to the secession
of Bishop Cummins and the ordination of Dr. Cheney to the Bishopic of the Reformed Episcopal
Church. Dr. Locke, of Grace church, calls Bishop
Cummins a "traitor," but declares also that it
mattered not how bad a man Bishop Cummins
was or might become, "yet if he had been ordained
a priest by the regular Episcopal forms he still
had the power of imparting the presence of Christ
in the bread and wine of the Encharist and of regenerating the soul by baptism." Church and
State reports that its editor has received during
the past week a paper in which the advantion of
the eucharistic elements is recommended in Protestant Episcopal churches. The editor very unequivocally condemns such a practice and declares
that it ought to be suppressed, for there is most
huminent perfit to the peace and unity of the
Church if it is not. Christ church, Boston—the
oldest church building in that city—will celebrate
the 150th anniversary of its founding to-day. The
Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, of this
city, employs six missionaries, who have, during
the past month, held 96 public services, gathered
664 children into Sunday Schools, besides caring for
a number of orphans and homeless poor. This
work cost \$2,675. St. Mary's church, Manhattanville, was 30 years old on Thursday, 18th inst. It
duly commemorated the event. It is proposed to
raise \$56,000 from the Episcopal churches of New
Jersey, in order to increase the present Episcopal
fund, amounting to \$4,000, to, \$140,000, when it
is thought, will be the least sum which will
warrant the division of the present diocese into
two and to not take place until . General Convention.

two and to support two bishops. The division cannot take place until aiter the indexing of the next General Convention.

A series of revival meetings in the Baptist church at Greenwich, Conn., has added 16 to the membership; at Monongahela, Pa., 42 have proisesed laith in Christ; at Williamsport, Pa., over 30 have risen for prayers, many of whom have been converted; at Imlaystown, N. J., nearly 100 have been converted; at Imlaystown, N. J., nearly 100 have been for ward for prayers during the two weeks' revival, a large number of whom have yielded their hearts to the divine inducates. The work is still spreading. Roxborough Baptist church, Philadelphia, and Franklord church, in the same city, are both enjoying revival blessings. The Baptist church at Bloomington, N. J., which has been in a sickly condition for some time, has at last yielded up the ghost and disbanded. Mr. F. O'C. Eking was ordained on the 18th inst. and installed pastor of the Baptist church at Vincentlown, N. J. Rev. William Turner has assumed the pastorate of the Baptist church at Salem, N. C. The Baptist churchs at Thomasville, Jersey, Reeds Cross Roads and Pine Meeting House, N. C., have nearly completed a church edifice and secured a pastor. The First Baptist church of Albany, N. T., is split on the Communion question. The pastor (Rev. Mr. Reeves) is "open," and so is a large minority of his congregation. He resigned lately, and was about to depart to pastures new, when his open communion friends railied, organized themselves and re-engaged his services as pastor. Charles Diffin, licentiate of the Eichburg (N. Y.) church, accepts a call to Smithport, Pa. Rev. P. K. Sheidon, of Evans' Mils, goes to Smithyllie, N. Y. Rev. Thomas Crudginton, of Stepney, Conn., has taken charge of the North Kingstown church. R. I. Rev. J. Burchard, of Woodstock, Ill., has been not be pastored a charch edifice at Morgan Park another suburb of that city. Mr. G. H. Frederick was on the 18th inst. ordained pastor of the Cottage Baptist church, Cleveland, Ohio.

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It is said that a strong desire for religious liberty prevails in Persia, and many people show special interest in the study of the Bible. New Hampshire lans, according to the torthcoming "Congregational Minutes," les churches, 155 ministers, of whom 68 are pastors, 67 acting bastors and 58 without a charge. Only one minister, the venerable Dr. Barstow, has died. The membership of the caurches is 18,424, 61 whom 823 were received last year, 530 by profession of faith. There are 29,519 scholars in the Sabbath schools. The amount of charitable contributions is \$59,204. The Rev. C. F. Lee, late pastor of the Universalist church at Lockport, M. Y., nas resigned and gone to Utica to another charge. Rev. J. H. Winsur, who has for 12 years been laboring among the Yokima Indians in Oregon, says that there are about 400 converted Indians under his care, and in every case there has been a complete and voluntary abandonment of the use of tonacco. Rev. W. H. Harrington, late of Mt. Morris, N. Y., has removed to Belvidere, Ill., and commenced his labors with the Universalist Society in the latter place. The Hanover street congregation of Baltimore has increased the salary of its rabbi, Rev. Dr. Szold, from \$2,000 to \$4,500. Rev. E. J. Wolf, pastor of the Second English Lutheran church of Baltimore, has accepted the professorship of church history in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa. The King of sweden has ordered a collection to be taken on a nixed day throughout his kingdom, for the benefit of the Emmanuel Lutheran church of Chicago, Ill. A "Minister's Meeting" has been organized in Danbury, composed of all the clergymen of all the denominations in the town. Rev. D. M. Hodge, of the Universalist church, was chosen secretary. Three Universalist church, was chosen secretary. Three Universalist church, was chosen secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET SYNAGOGUE.

The Sale of Joseph Into Egypt and Confusion of His Brethren in His Presence-Conscience the Accuser and Judge of Sinner-Sermon by Rev. Vidaver.

Dr. Vidaver addressed his congregation yesterday on the slavery of Joseph in Egypt and the confusion of his brethren as they stood before him his self-accused murderers. Their surprise can scarcely be imagined when he said, "I am Joseph your brother whom ye sold into Egypt," &c., and with tears of joy he extended to them the hand of a brother's love. They were completely overcome. and we are told they could not answer him a word. What was it that made them tremple in the presence of of Joseph their brother? It was that power ful monitor which lives and acts in every man's soul-conscience-and which on this occasion asserted its authority and right in them and made them turn aside from their own guilt-a guilt which now became doubly greater in the presence of him against whom they had sinned. Conscience now awakened in them a remembrance of what they had done. It conjured up all their past sins before their minds. Years had passed since they committed the offences against their brother and they had almost forgotten them. Little did they think that one day they would stand in the presence of that injured brother. But

brother and they had almost forgotten them. Little did they think that one day they would stand in the presence of that injured brother. But here they stand before him, face to face. Conscience arises to accuse them, and terrible, indeed, is its accusation. They tremble and fear and quake before each other, while the tears and CRIES OF THAT INNOCENT BROTHER.

COME UP before them, and the anguish which almost rent their father's heart stares them in the face. The blessed Creator has implanted in the soul a faculty whereby we may distinguish right from wrong, and this principle produces in us a fear of punishment. It approves of that which is good in us and abnors that which is evil. When it assumes the right thus to judge of our motives and actions it is called conscience. When Joseph's brethren were thus thrown into his presence all their evil deeds came up before them, and they said among themselves that all this trouble and chastisement had come upon them because they deserved it for their crimes. The dread of punishment remained with them as long as they remembered the sin they had committed. Conscience brought in a verdict of guilty and pronounced the judgment of condemnation against them. And those who do such things are haunted by day and by night. He sees a spectral apparition of all his misdeeds. A thousand times this sense of sin and fear of punishment burns in the bosom of the sinner. Just look at such a man as Antiochus, to whom we referred last Sabbath! A man of an inamous life, who declared his fixed purpose to destroy Israel and blot his name out of the Book of Life. Look at him on his couch! He fears and trembles like an aspen leaf. All his sins arise before him and he acknowledges that all these things are but the just judgments of God upon his crimes committed against an innocent people. The Doctor gave another illustration also from the life of Nero (?) who, maddened by remorse, became a raving maniac. Many a man tries to escape from this pursuer which sits enthroned in his own bosom, Appealin

be crowned with glory and honor, and a time will come when

THE ANGEL IN MAN WILL SPEAK,
and blessed is the man in whom it does speak and who nearkens to its voice. But woe to him who turns away from it and will not listen to its tender pleadings! Joseph's brethren could not answer him. The ghost of their sins stood there before them. Not a ghost outside, but one within them. Let us, said the Doctor in conclusion, beware that we do not stand dumb before the eternal bar of Justice as Joseph's brethren stood before him; but let us be able to say that we have done what we could, and have, to the extent of our ability, obeyed His will.

THE BUCHU CHIEF JUSTICE.

another, and where they are so abundant, which causes the prudent and conservative man to doubt the stability of our government, it is the custom now grown prevalent of filling offices and positions of quondam honor and dignity with men of little or no character, and of small acquirements. Although it is essential to the community that good men should be appointed to offices of trust, yet the occasional promotion of a medium man to high position might be overlooked, but the persistent position might be overlooked, but the persistent practice of appointing men to noble and sacred places, who, instead of filling them, contract them and reduce them to their own stature, is that of which we now complain and the effect of which we deplore. We lose the awe and respect which should be due the office on account of the incumbent. The highest office in America has intherito unquestionably been the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It has been migher in its tenure, as it is for life; higher in the interests committed to and governed by it, higher in its secual position and in the character of its incumbents. It has been higher than any other until now. It was deemed necessary to possess the greatest legal culture in all the various sources from which our jurisprudence is derived, as well as in international law combined with a thorough knowledge of history, an acquaintance with the sciences and the perfect familiarity of a well educated gentleman, with belles letters literature. We object to the appointment of George H. Williams to the position of Chief Justice, not because he has not all of the necessary qualifications, but because he has none of them. He is a politician in the technical sense of the word, as contradistinguished from a statesman. He spent the early part of his life, at least the first that is known of it, as judge of a local court in Justice, and it was probably expected, from the stimular soubriquet. Flaxbrake, for the delectation of an audience arrayed in buckskin breeches. It was sinally thought that he was disposed of loreverboys and all the survey of the contradistinguished at that time made of Orgonians, that he would be heard of no more, unless, like Sidney Smith's missionary to the Cannibal Islands, he might be served up some day cold—for lunen. For many long and weary years of "Salement himself take," and weary years of "Salement himself take," and the substratum came to the surface. George H. Williams chered for he captain of the surface of t practice of appointing men to noble and sacred places, who, instead of filling them, contract them and reduce them

for Her Husband.

THE CUBAN LADIES' CHARITY FAIR.

Mrs. Secretary Williams as a Lobbylst The Providence (R. I.) Press says:—"It is said that if Attorney General Williams fails of confirmation as Chief Justice It will not be for want of special effort on the part of Mrs. Williams. Her labors of love or ambition are very marked and excite much comment in the atmosphere of Washington society."

CUBAN AFFAIRS IN THE CITY. The New Cuban Agency-Miguel Aldama Again in Power-Interesting Interview With the New Agent of the Republic-The War To Be Energetically Prose-

cuted. The retirement of Carlos Manuel Cespedes from the Presidency of Cuba Libre and the ingress of Salvador Cisneros has caused quite a sensation in Cuban patriotic circles. It made a favorable impression that the change in Cuba Libre took place in the most pacific way. The instalment of the new Executive brought about the separation of General Quesada from the agency in New York, and that officer is now understood to be in Paris. Mr. Carlos del Castillo, the colleague in office of General Quesada, was temporarily appointed sole agent abroad for the Cubans. Subsequently, Mr. Aldama, the Cuban millionaire, was appointed permanent agent in the United States, with full power to do everything necessary in order to accomplish the speedy remission of material of war to free Cuba. It is understood that Mr. Mestre has been offered the diplomatic representation in Washington of the young sister Republic.

Mr. Aldama was interviewed by the HERALD man:-

"I understand, sir, that you have accepted the

agency of the Cuban Republic?"
"I have accepted it pro tempore only. We have many men among the Cubans who are abler than I to discharge the difficult and delicate duties of the regency. I will retain the office for a short time, until some one else is named for it."

"Was not Mr. Carlos del Castillo nominated as temporary agent ""

"He was. About a month, or perhaps less, since his nomination the Executive in free Cuba thought well to name me as permanent agent. I do not recollect the date of my appointment, as I have not had time to examine well the documents that were placed in my hands. By some delay in the time of departure of the Jamaica steamer the ap-

time of departure of the Jamaica steamer the appointments of Castillo and myself arrived here on the same ship, and that circumstance has caused some confusion of dates and rumors."

"What do you think, sir, of the present condition and prospects of the war?"

"The state of the revolution is very satisfactory indeed. It never was better. It is in a healthy condition, and there are excellent prospects for the future. It is hard to propnesy when the triumph of the Cuban arms will be consummated, but there can be no doubt of a final success."

"Will you continue sending material aid to free Cuba?"

"Material of war, men and other efficient aid will continue to be sent as soon as they are gata-

"Will you continue sending material aid to free Cuba?"

"Material of war, men and other efficient aid will continue to be sent as soon as they are gatarered together. We shall respect the neutrality laws of the United States; but, notwiths anding, the Cubans mean to avail themselves of every honorable chance for sending more and larger expeditions to Cuba than heretofore."

"By the way, a Cuban named Varona gave evidence lately in lavor of the Spanlards. Was he a prominent man among you?"

"A man naturally shrinks from going into matters of this kind; still, in justice to the truth, it must be said that the individual whose worthiess affidavit figures as one of Spain's irrefutable proofs of the Virginius being Cuban property, is a man who for three years has, by common consent of all, been excluded not only from our councils but even from our meetings. As no gentleman can delve into the slums of New York gambling hells to follow the infamous career of any tool of Spain, perhaps, the least said the better on the subject of this unhappy man's doings."

"What do you think of the opinion of Attorney General Williams?"

"I don't desire to critcise the official proceedings of any functionary belonging to the United States. It is not too much to add, however, that his opinion is not mine. There can be no doubt but it is a conscientious, but, at the same time, an alarmingly one-sided decision. Instead of mending the matter, it is likely to bring about new and unexpected complications."

"What do you think of the arrangements in the Virginius' case."

"I think it is the beginning of the end. The Spanlards, who have always behaved with offensive and insulting rudeness towards America and the Americans, will now claim a decided victory in these negotiations, and their arrogance towards the people of this country will know no bounds. American clitzens will be insulted and mattreated wherever they may be found under Spanish dominion. Their lives will be incontinual danger and at last the United States must find themselves g (From the Salem, (Oregon) Mercury, Dec. 12.1 the war will last. It is a strange policy on the part of the United States to treat with such exceptional indulgence a nation which was among the first to range itself alongside of England and other European nations who were the declared enemies of this great American Union. All the old monarchies of Europe were opposed to the Idederals, excepting Russia alone. Why, I remember that the old restored gunpowder in the government stores in Havana, which cost the Spaniards but \$12 per hundredweight, was sold to Confederate privateers in that port for \$80 per hundredweight, in gold. Liberty-loving Cubans condemned such nefarious traffic; yet we are now neglected, and the sworn enemies of this glorious Republic preferred to us. This is not right.

THE EDGAR STUART.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27, 1873. Several despatches having been sent from this city in regard to the fitting out of the flibustering steamer Edgar Stuart for an expedition to Cuba, and it having been stated in the local press this morning that she had cleared from this port for Jamaica, the following authentic and official statement in regard to the Edgar Stuart is furnished the

"The steamer now lies at Jenkins' wharf, watched

press:—
"The steamer now lies at Jenkins' wharf, watched daily by Customs officials. Her register is in the hands of the Colector of the Port, and she will not be allowed to leave under any circumstances without the full knowledge and consent of the proper department at Washington."

The Edgar Stuart was built at Guilford, Conn., in 1869, and from her papers is owned by Zimri W. Butcher, of New York. On the 21st of March, 1872, she obtained enrollment at New York, and sailed coastwise for New London, where on the 28th of the same month she surrendered her enrollment and obtained a temporary register. She arrived at this port on the 1st of February last from Key West, under the command of Rudolph Simmers, her cargo consisting of 71 tons of old fron, and has been lying quietly at her wharf ever since. A few weeks ago Colonel Melchor Aruero, representing her owners, contracted with parties to repair her boilers and machinery to the extent of a lew thousand dollars. These repairs are now going on, and cannot be completed under four or five weeks.

FOUR GREAT CHARITY BALLS.

Splendid Programme-Terpsichore Hand in Hand with Benevolence. Four grand charity entertainments, all of them to take place at the Academy of Music, and of unusual proportions, are announced to take place within the next six weeks. They are, first, the Sevent regiment reception and ball, to be held January 6, the Roman Catholic Asylum ball, on Janu-

ent regiment reception and ball, on the listh of January 6, the Roman Catholic Asylum ball, on January 7; the Infant Asylum ball, on the listh of January, and the well known annual Charity ball, on February 5.

The entire net proceeds of the Seventh regiment ball will be devoted to charitable purposes, distributed among the various institutions and societies, and the receipts promise to be very large. There were 1,500 tickets issued at \$5 each, and it is a circumstance reflecting the greatest credit on the organization that all the tockets were taken by the members themselves. There are remaining yet to be sold the Joxes, and these will be disposed of by auction, at the regimental armory, on the night of January 3. This will be more essentially a "military ball" than any that has ever taken place before in New York, as at least 50 per cent of the gentiemen guests will be in uniform. The regiment will net between \$6,000 and \$7,000, as their expenses wil be comparatively light, for the regimental bane will jurnish the music and a large number of the members of the rank and flie have vouniteered to "do the courteous" as ushers.

The infant asylum, the Roman Catholic Asylum and the Charity balls will be under the nighest patronage, and all of them will be very orthiant affairs, well worthy of their projectors and of the excellent object they have in view.

In consequence of the success obtained by this fair, instead of closing on the 24th instant, as was anticipated, it will remain open until the 30th in Masonic Temple Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. The society has a room very tastefully decorated with the Cuban and American flags. The patriotic Mrs. E. Villaverde and the ladies who are working with her deserve great credit for the praiseworthy efforts they are putting forth in behalf of their country. Among the many currosities on exhibition is a Soanish flar captured in holguin.