TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Refusal of the Great Powers to Attend the Roman Conference.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

SEVERE DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES.

FRANCE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Roman Conference Plan a Failure—The Great Powers Refuse to Attend.

PARIS, Dec. 14—Evening.

It has been definitely ascertained that the European Conference plan proposed by the Emperor Napoleon on the Roman question has failed.

The assemblage was to have taken place in Munich on the 9th instant, but some difficulty was experienced in the diplomatic correspondence before the day arrived.

Paris was then spoken of as the place of meeting; the form of representation was changed, but the same day day adhered to.

Subsequently, after the delivery of a speech by the French Minister, Rouher, to the Legislature on the subject of the relations between Rome and Italy, in which he declared that Italy "could never go to Rome by force," the hesitancy of the Powers assumed the form of open objection on the ground of inutility.

It has been ascertained to-day that the conference, or congress, will not assemble, as all the great Powers have positively refused to attend.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Napoleon Presented with an English Bible.

PARIS, Dec. 15—Evening.

A deputation from the English Bible Society had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon to-day and presented him with a copy of the Bible.

The Emperor made a brief address to the gentlemen of the deputation, in which he declared that it was his first rule to protect all religions.

The Baron Von Magnus, late Prussian Ambassador to Mexico, has arrived at St. Nazaire.

VENEZUELA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Insurgents Disbanding—Illness of President Falcon.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, VIA LAKE CITY, Dec. 15, 1867.

We have news from Laguayra to the 22d of November.

The reports of fresh disturbances in Guiria are contradicted. General Colima announced that the insurrectionists were disbanding, and that the province was fast becoming tranquillized.

Marshal Falcon was sick at his country seat, where he had gone to regain some relaxation from his political labors.

CURACOA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Arrival of Arms Supposed to Be for a Raid on Venezuela.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, VIA LAKE CITY, Dec. 15, 1867.

Intelligence received from Curaçao reports the arrival there of the schooner Tinico from St. Thomas with arms and ammunition. The report does not state for whose account this war material was shipped, but the supposition is that a new raid by the partisans of Paez is in contemplation.

HAYTI.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Salnave Preparing for War—A Revolution Begun—Six Millions of Counterfeit Money in Circulation.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, VIA LAKE CITY, Dec. 15, 1867.

President Salnave left the capital for Gonaives aboard the corvette Sylvan November 20. His object is stated to be the inspection of the powder magazines at that place, and see to having them filled and all warlike material stored there put in readiness for any emergency.

Universal discontent reigned in the capital, and foreigners were filled with alarm at the prospect of affairs. Passengers just arrived from there report that a revolution had commenced.

Six millions of counterfeit Haytien paper dollars were reported in circulation throughout the republic. Some reports accuse President Salnave of having had a hand in their emission. Señor Aquiles Pettiferrandi has been apointed Haytien Consul at New York.

ENGLAND.

The Fenian Funeral Demonstrations Prevented—Order Maintained—Six Thousand Troops Under Arms in London.

LONDON, Dec. 15—Evening.

Public funeral ceremonies in honor of Allen, Gould and Larkin, which were to have been held to-day in many of the principal cities in England and Ireland, were prevented by the authorities in every place where the attempt was made to carry them out. Much indignation was shown by the crowds in some instances, but no violence was committed.

In this city battalions of regular troops, to the number of six thousand men in all, have been kept under arms all day to assist the police in maintaining order and suppressing any Fenian demonstration.

The Fenian Movement in Liverpool—Extraordinary Precautions of the Government.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—Evening.

Special precautions have been taken by the government to check any demonstration or disturbance on the part of the Fenians or Orangemen in this city, as this was the day which had been appointed for holding the obsequies of the Fenians executed at Manchester.

All the drinking places within the city limits have been closed by order of the magistrates.

The whole police force is on duty; soldiers are held in readiness at their barracks; the volunteer armories are all guarded and vessels of war are watching the docks.

An attempt was made, in accordance with the Fenian programme previously announced, to form a funeral procession, but it failed.

The city is quiet.

Fenian Operations Likely to Be Suspended.

LONDON, Dec. 15, 1867.

It is thought that the Fenians will cease all active attempts against law and order, in consequence of the universal horror and indignation caused by the disastrous attempt on Clerkenwell Jail.

Large rewards have been offered by the government for the discovery and arrest of the guilty parties.

GERMANY.

The River Oder Frozen.

STETTIN, Dec. 15, 1867.

The river Oder is frozen over and navigation is closed.

ITALY.

Changes in the Representation in Paris and London.

FLORENCE, Dec. 15, 1867.

A change is about to be made in the Italian Legation at Paris.

The Chevalier Emilio Visconti-Venosta, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs last year in the cabinet of Baron Ricasoli, will replace the Chevalier de Nigra, who is to be transferred to London.

TURKEY.

Request for Free Trade in the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Dec. 15, 1867.

The great Powers have addressed a note to the Sublime Porte asking that the navigation of the Dardanelles be made free to the shipping of all nations.

ABYSSINIA.

March of the British Troops—Scarcity of Water.

LONDON, Dec. 15, 1867.

Despatches have been received from Massowah which report that the British expedition had advanced a considerable distance into the interior of the country; but at last accounts the troops were suffering from scarcity of water.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Highly Important from Paraguay—The Brazilian Camp Carried by Storm.

LISBON, Dec. 15, 1867.

The English mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived.

She brings important news from the scene of war on the Parana.

The Paraguayan forces under the command of President Lopez had assumed active offensive operations.

Their first movement was a complete success. They attacked the Brazilian camp and carried it by storm, taking 1,500 prisoners and several pieces of artillery. The Brazilians defended their camp with great obstinacy, and lost nearly 4,000 men killed, wounded and missing.

CUBA.

Money Tight—Exchange Quotations—Sugar Market.

HAVANA, Dec. 15, 1867.

The money market is tight; large sales of bank and railroad stocks have been made.

Exchange on London, 13¾ per cent premium; on Paris, ⅛ a ¼ per cent premium; on New York, currency heavy; sales at 23¼ a 25 per cent discount; gold, 2½ per cent premium.

The sugar market yesterday closed calm; the lower classes are in demand.

Sailed, steamer Columbia, for New York.

Arrived, Lord Lovell, from New York.

PORTO RICO.

Provisions, Machinery and Cattle to Be Admitted Free.

HAVANA, Dec. 15, 1867.

A royal order has been telegraphed from Spain allowing flour, rice, beef, corn and other necessary provisions, cattle, machinery, fertilizers, &c., to enter the port of Porto Rico free of duty, irrespective of flag or country.

CANADA.

American Silver and the New Tariff.

OTTAWA, Dec. 15, 1867.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is declared to be 25 per cent.

The new tariff proposes to place 15 per cent duty on American silver. The New Brunswick members of Parliament are much discontented with the new tariff.

The Nova Scotian members will leave for home to-day in view of an early close of the session.

ILLINOIS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Prize Fight Between Edward Lowry and Jimmy Black Near Chicago—Lowry the Victor in Thirty-two Rounds.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1867, 9 o'Clock P. M.

The third prize fight within the last two months in this vicinity came off at Sunnyside, six miles from this city, yesterday morning about seven o'clock, between Edward Lowry and Jimmy Black, in the midst of a blinding snowstorm. For several weeks previous to the time of making the match Black and Lowry were on very unfriendly terms, and had frequently met in saloons and at sparring exhibitions, where Black, assuming the aggressive, endeavored to pick a quarrel with Lowry. At length the latter signified his willingness to settle the existing difference by an appeal to the regulations of the prize ring. The money was speedily forthcoming and the match was made. By its provisions they were to fight at Sunnyside on the morning of December 14 for a purse of $400, the men to fight at catchweight.

Lowry is a native of Ireland and is about twenty-two years of age. He has lived in this city about three years. A year ago he fought a young man named Kelly, from New Orleans, at Cottage Grove. Kelly was defeated in twenty-four rounds. In person Lowry is very muscular, being five feet eight inches high, and weighing on Saturday one hundred and forty-two pounds.

Black has lived in this city for two years, during which he has followed no regular business. He is also a native of Ireland, and is twenty-one years of age. He is five feet seven and one-half inches in height, and his fighting weight is one hundred and thirty-eight pounds. The seconds were Michael Dorney and Tom Kent for Lowry, and Andy Duffy and Pat McDermott for Black.

The ring was pitched, and the referee, John Hickey, called time five minutes after. Both men were in fine condition, with the muscles standing out in great knobs upon the chest and arms of each, but Lowry was much the larger of the two, and seemed much the stronger.

On the third round, Black was knocked clear to the feet of his seconds, the blood spurting from a gash in his cheek. From this round to the twentieth Lowry, receiving but little punishment, struck Black a succession of heavy blows upon the face, ribs and neck that either drew blood or marked the flesh with dark discolorations. Black's left eye was swelling so rapidly that he could now scarcely see with it, while his breast heaved convulsively as he gasped for breath. With scarcely strength to stand, he yet stood up game and plucky until he was either knocked back to his corner or thrown heavily to the ground.

On the twenty-first round Black seemed to revive somewhat in strength. At the cry of time he rushed at his opponent, whom he startled by the energy he exhibited, and whom he beat severely in the face. They grappling with him, they both fell side by side. For the next few rounds Black's seconds sought to revive him by giving him whiskey. The man fought with the energy of desperation, furiously and blindly. The coolness of the other gained the mastery, however, and the weakness of Black became more and more apparent.

On the thirty-second round Lowry came rapidly to the scratch, where he stood waiting for Black, who staggered up to meet him. As he came, too feeble to hold his arms up, Lowry seized him by the neck, and, after beating him until he was too weak to continue, dropped him, and Blake fell like a dead weight in the centre of the ring. Time forty-three minutes. The sponge was thrown up and the victory awarded to Lowry.

GEORGIA.

The Assault on Mr. Hayes in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 15, 1867.

C. H. Hopkins, Jr., and Robert Hopkins, the former the son and the latter the nephew of Colonel C. H. Hopkins, Assessor of Internal Revenue, were arrested yesterday for an alleged assault with intent to murder John E. Hayes, editor of the *Republican*. They were released on bail last evening, but were rearrested to-day and lodged in jail to await the result of Mr Hayes' injuries. They walked into the office and one of them shook hands with Mr. Hayes, and at the same time, beat him with a loaded whip. He was alone at the time. The cause of the assault is supposed to have been an editorial on the taking of test oaths. These men are Union men, so-called, and the person to whom the editorial is supposed to have alluded is a radical member of the Convention. The assault has created intense excitement, and the authors are denounced by the entire community.

MAINE.

A Child Accidentally Killed by the Careless Handling of a Pistol.

PORTLAND, Dec. 15, 1867.

Two children of Rev Mr. Jackson, of Gorham, got hold of a loaded pistol on Saturday, and while playing with it one of them was shot through the eye, causing death almost immediately.

The steamer Nestorian sailed last night for Liverpool.

MARYLAND.

Snow Storm in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15, 1867.

Snow fell during the greater part of last night and at intervals to-day, and is now several inches deep. The weather has moderated somewhat, but it is still snowing rapidly.

NEW YORK.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15, 1867.

Kurstzman & Son's piano factory, on Staats street, was destroyed by fire this morning, and a large number of pianos and material were destroyed. The loss in stock is $22,000; insured for $10,000. The building was owned by Mrs. P. Staats, and was valued at $12,000; insured for $3,000. Forty-five workmen have been thrown out of employment.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Arrest of the Murderer of a Provost Marshal in Newton—Railroad Accident on Wilkesbarre Mountain—Travellers Snow Bound.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 15, 1867.

In Newton township, fifteen miles from this city, February 13, 1865, Deputy Provost Marshal James Hoste was shot and killed while attempting to arrest a deserter. Before his death Hoste declared that Noah P. Smith was his murderer. A reward of $1,000 was offered for Smith's arrest, but he fled the country and only returned some months ago. He was to-day arrested in Newton by Captain John McCasey, and is now lodged in the lockup in this city.

The thermometer here indicated 28 degrees above zero yesterday morning; to-day it is thawing.

The engine Pacific, drawing the express train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, due here at ten P. M., was thrown off the track by the spreading of a switch, near the top of the Wilkesbarre Mountain. If the accident had occurred two rods further, on the train would have gone down the mountain. The engineer was badly injured, and lay in the ruins nearly an hour. It is thought he cannot live. No passengers were hurt. General Tom Thumb and party were on the train.

Two thousand travellers are reported weather bound at Bound Brook and Somerville, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Funeral of Thomas Sharpe in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1867.

The funeral of Thomas Sharpe this afternoon was largely attended. The interment took place at Monument Cemetery, on the northern outskirts of the city.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Incendiarism in Northampton.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 15, 1867.

An incendiary fire at Northampton this morning (the seventh within the last six months) destroyed $65,000 worth of property, including two dwelling houses, six barns, 150 sheep, 100 tons of hay and ten tons of tobacco, with other stock and produce. The heaviest losers are J. Smith Parson & Son, Orrin Kingsley and J. D. Kellogg. There is $25,000 insurance.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1867.

The store of Barnes, Merriam & Co., dealers in foreign and American woolens, at No. 77 Franklin street, was partially burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $50,000, which is insured.

The weather continues cold, with frequent snow squalls.

Destruction of the American Print Works at Fall River by Fire—Loss $1,500,000.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 15, 1867.

The American Print Works at Fall River was destroyed by fire this morning, with all the printing machines and a large stock of calicoes. Five hundred hands are thrown out of employment. The loss will amount to a million and a half of dollars. It was the finest structure of the kind in the country. Its loss will probably occasion the stoppage of many cotton mills, and is a great blow to the industry of Fall River. The insurance has not been ascertained.

RHODE ISLAND.

Arrest of an Express Agent for Alleged Attempt at Robbery.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 15, 1867.

James C. Engly, agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company, was arrested here Friday night, charged with a conspiracy to rob, and an attempt to rob, the safe in the company's office here of $500,000. He is in jail awaiting an examination. Engly, it is said, is the man whose operations in connection with recruiting in this State were subject of legislative examination.

THE STEAMER DE SOTO.

Arrival of Commodore Boggs at Washington—Reports of the Officers Relative to the Disaster to the De Soto and Monongahela at St. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1867.

Commodore Boggs, of the United States Navy, commanding the United States steamer DeSoto, arrived in this city yesterday. He had previously despatched on board a sailing vessel a detailed report of the circumstances attending the damages received by the vessel under his command, together with the Monongahela, at the Island of St. Thomas, which has, however, not yet been received at the Navy Department. It is ascertained that the injuries received by the De Soto in the late violent hurricane consisted mainly in having her bottom stove in two places by being thrown with great violence against a wharf. These injuries were soon repaired. The Monongahela was, however, thrown broadside on the beach, considerably distant from the water, and will not be got afloat again without being regularly launched. The lurch she received by the uprising of the sea was so great as to throw over her side a one hundred pound gun stationed on the forecastle, the gun carriage being left in position. Four or five of the crew, who did not succeed in securing a hold at the time of the lurch, were washed overboard and lost. The machinery is in good order and can easily be worked. Preparations will be immediately made towards completing all necessary repairs and getting the vessel afloat again.

Fever on board the United States steamer Don had caused the death of six of her crew, but there were no new cases for several days upon the leaving of the De Soto.

The officers of the De Soto say that they never before experienced anything so terrific as the earthquake. They were, at the time, dressing to go on shore, it being about three o'clock in the afternoon, when their attention was attracted by a dull, heavy noise, and all hands came on deck to ascertain the cause of it. None seemed to understand what it was except the chief engineer, who has been in the service about twenty years, and who declared that it was an earthquake, and that they would presently see a large wave, as they were always accompanied by one. One of the officers then looked over the side of the vessel and discovered to his dismay that the water was receding from the harbor, and that the vessel was being left high and dry. The Chief Engineer then called their attention to a wave about two miles out which was rapidly approaching the vessel. The De Soto was laying under one anchor, which was speedily run out, and the wave struck the vessel amidships with terrific force, carrying her far up the harbor and breaking the cable. Two of the ships' boats were stove and a third was carried away, but was subsequently recovered. The wave receded and returned no less than six times, and slewed her keel, causing her to leak considerably. This damage was subsequently temporarily repaired.

The following officers of the steamer Monongahela are on board the De Soto:—

Surgeon—W. T. Nord.

Engineers—Chief, J. Q. A. Zeigler; Second Assistants, J. C. Van Hovenburg and C. J. Hobinghurst; Third Assistant, H. W. Forse.

Lieutenant— —— Harrington.

Ensign— —— Lyons.

Midshipmen—R. S. Richards, J. N. Hemphill, A. B. Carter, S. V. Hansel.

The De Soto left St. Thomas at noon December 5, making the passage in six days and a half. Although considerably damaged by the earthquake, she leaks but very little. The earthquakes were of frequent occurrence from November 18 up to the time the De Soto sailed, but they were not of great violence. The principal damage was caused by the first one, which shook the buildings to pieces, and the smaller ones which followed only served to knock down the remaining few that had resisted the first shock.

The De Soto's bottom was temporarily repaired by the divers from the wrecking company's schooner Competition, from New York.

The officers and crew of the De Soto are all well.

MUSICAL.

There was a fair audience at Steinway Hall last night at the eleventh Sunday concert. The artists were Leopold de Meyer, the eminent pianist, who played his Norma fantasia and a serenade with exquisite delicacy and feeling; Miss Jenny Busk, the favorite soprano, Fortuna, Henry Mollenhauer, Caulfield and G. W. Colby. The encores were frequent and testified the success of the artists and appreciation of the audience.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN ALABAMA.

The United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama convened in Mobile on the 11th inst. Judge Busteed addressed the Grand Jury in a lengthy charge, the tenor of which may be judged from the following headings preceding it in the Mobile *Times*:—

The Era of Law—The Constitution of the United States Triumphant—Alabama a State of the Union and has a Federal Court—What are the Rights of Black Men Under the Civil Rights Bill?—White Men Not to Take Back Seats—The Anglo-Saxon as Good as the African—Archie Johnson Cannot be Banished for Libelling the Military Mayor—Officials Shan't Extort from a Starving People.

ST. LOUIS IN DANGER.—St. Louis is again alarmed at the danger of becoming an inland town. A careful examination by the city officials the other day, revealed the fact that the Missouri river, which discharges into the Mississippi some twenty miles above, sends its volume of water at right angles across with such force against the Illinois shore as to have worn it away nearly a mile. There is some danger of the river making a channel through the American bottom, so as to leave St. Louis two miles from the stream. It is proposed to rivet the Illinois shore with stone, where the river impinges, to prevent it from wearing away.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the rigor only slightly relaxing toward the close of the evening of yesterday, the churches of the recognized religious denominations were well and, in numerous instances, largely attended in this and the adjoining cities. Below will be found notices of the more prominent exercises of last night, and in which, principally in consequence of their directly benevolent character, more than a mere passing interest was felt by the charitably, not less than the religiously inclined public.

Discourse by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn before the Catholic Sunday School Union at St. Stephen's Church.

The second discourse of a series now in course of delivery before the Catholic Sunday School Union of this city was pronounced last evening in St. Stephen's church, East Twenty-eighth street, by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, before a very numerous gathering. After an introductory vesper service by the choir, the reverend gentleman ascended the pulpit, and having announced as his subject, "Who is Jesus Christ?" proceeded to a very logical as well as theological analysis of the question. As an appropriate text he quoted the Gospel of St. John, who was the divine genealogist that had shown that Christ was the Word and that the Word was God, and that Word had become flesh. Here came the pertinent inquiry, in the present investigation, what was flesh? The use of the word in the Scriptures had shown that it meant mankind. Now it was one of the necessary attributes of the Almighty that He could not suffer diminution. But it had been narrated that God became flesh. What was the meaning of this? The Catholic and the logical interpretation was found in the inference that He became man without losing His divine attributes. It meant that Christ became man, but that the Divine Being only assumed the form and nature of man. God could not suffer loss by becoming the inferior being. On the contrary, a human form had been elevated to divinity. The relationship of Christ to God as the second person of the Blessed Trinity, as the Son of God, was one which had no model in the gross relationship of the flesh. Such an illustration had been permitted for the purposes of religion. But the Son of God was the image wherein God, in His infinite power, had reflected His own wisdom and goodness. This image was the Word, and the Word was Christ, and Christ was the Son of God. In this connection it was interesting briefly to sketch the relationship of the Holy Ghost or the third person of the Blessed Trinity to the Godhead. The Holy Ghost was the Holy Spirit, and the Holy Spirit was the perfect love with which God, the Father, loved God, the Son. The mission of that Son had been to unite earth to heaven, and man to God, and to make morality immortality. His advent had shown more of the plans of the Almighty, even than the creation of the world. To accomplish His purpose He chose a life of suffering. Might He not have chosen a life of ease and comfort? Here was a logical reason why man should suffer. The divine intellect which was infallible, had chosen suffering as the means to the end right. But God could not suffer. Hence the assumption of the human form. He taught as well as spoke. He taught more than He spoke. While He preached only three years, He had taught thirty-three years or eleven times as many. Here was the lesson which was so instructive to the Sunday school teacher. In concluding, the reverend speaker traced the existence of the same suffering Saviour in the Church of to-day, whose communicants he exhorted to an intelligent consideration of the mysteries which involved their faith, and whom he warned against a mere religion of words. A collection was then taken up in aid of the objects of the Union, and the benediction closed the services of the evening.

Evangelization of the "Far West"—Meeting in Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

A large congregation assembled last evening in the Madison Square Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Adams'), pursuant to an advertised call, for the purpose of considering the necessity of evangelizing the vast tract of country opened up to missionary effort in consequence of the building of the Pacific railroad. The exercises were under the auspices of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Committee. They were opened by the singing of an anthem and the 67th Psalm:—

On the mountain's top appearing,
Lo! the sacred herald stands,
Welcome news to Zion bearing,
Zion long in hostile lands;
Mourning captive!
God himself will loose thy bands.

Prayer was then offered up by the Rev. Dr. Adams, who afterwards briefly stated the object of the meeting.

The Rev. Dr. KENDALL, Secretary of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Committee, then addressed the congregation. Referring to a large map of the United States, which was suspended at the back of the pulpit, he said that two-thirds of our nation's territory lay west of the Missouri river, and over all this vast extent of country thousands of population were now pouring in, owing to the progress of the Pacific and other railroads now in process of construction. Towns were springing up all along the line of these new roads, and in all these churches and missionaries would be needed in order to secure them to the cause of Christ. The reverend speaker then gave a brief summary of the railroads being built in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and other Western States, and also a description of the progress being made on the Union Pacific Railroad. All of these opened up a vast field for missionary work, and it behooved the Christian people of the older States, and especially those of this city, to provide the means for carrying it on. During the past six months the contributions to the Home Missionary fund had not been as large as during the corresponding period last year, while the work to be done was continually increasing. The committee were now twenty-five thousand dollars in debt. Fourteen thousand dollars would be due for missionaries' salaries on the 1st of January next. The speaker concluded by making an earnest appeal to the Christian people to come forward and furnish the means, not only for relieving them from their present embarrassments, but also for creating a fund whereby missionary operations might be extended in the "Far West."

The Rev. Mr. MARVIN, a missionary sent out to Nevada by the committee, was the next speaker. The great and important fact of the hour, he said, was that God required the evangelization of our whole country. Next to the miracle that Providence had wrought in eradicating slavery from our land is the far greater miracle of opening up the wide domain for the reapers to enter in and gather up the harvest of the Lord. God is now stretching across this continent the greatest moral agent He ever used in spreading the Gospel in this country, the great Union Pacific Railroad, whereby, in effect, the two shores of the continent would be united, and the people on the Atlantic coast and those on the Pacific slope would be brought into immediate contact. Population was keeping pace with the progress of this mighty work, and all along its line towns and villages were springing up as if by magic. The town of Cheyenne now numbered five thousand in population, while on the 1st of July there was not a house within fifty miles of the site of that place, and this was only a fair instance of the spread of civilization throughout the almost boundless West. The State of California was fast filling up with a busy, teeming population. San Francisco was now the great outlet for traffic to Asia. The recent acquisition of Alaska had added to the missionary work to be accomplished, and its commerce with California had already commenced. Sitka was only three hundred and seventy-five miles north of our northern territorial boundary line, and there the thermometer never fell more than eighteen degrees above zero. All this vast Western domain would soon be practically owned in New York, for everything in the way of commerce and trade gravitated toward this city. The responsibility of the Christians here, then, was great. The material benefits arising from the settlement of the vast Western wilds would accrue to this city, and it was only right to expect that, from this point, where the great bulk of the country's capital was massed and controlled, there should go forth the means of evangelizing this as yet unsettled, but fast settling waste, and of bringing it under the sway of the church. Railroads were not only great civilizers, but they were also the most successful means used by Providence for spreading the truth. New York owed her wealth and prosperity to railroads. They had made her what she is—the centre of trade, the focus of talent on this continent. In the evangelization of our extended country a greater battle was to be fought than was ever fought with the confederacy. The Papal and the pagan systems were on our shores and spreading their baleful influences; it behooved Protestant Christians, therefore, to be prompt in counteracting them. If they would only get an enlarged view of their responsibilities, and appreciate to the full the duty of the hour, he felt confident that the Church need no longer beg for a dollar, as the means necessary to evangelizing the Great West would be promptly and voluntarily provided.

The Rev. Dr. ELLINWOOD, chairman of the Presbyterian Church Erection Fund Committee, then addressed the congregation. The missionary, he said, cuts the grain, binds it and leaves it in shocks on the field, while the Erection Board gathered it into barns. There were now at least one hundred Presbyterian congregations without edifices for religious worship. One church in Michigan had preserved its organization for over thirty years, and up to this time had not a proper church edifice. The value of the sanctuary to a people was incalculable. Strike out these monuments of the Gospel, and how small would be the Christian work performed. In many sections of the West the Presbyterian missionary could only get the use of a schoolhouse one Sabbath out of four, and the truth then enunciated was, during the other three Sundays of the month, unprezched by Universalists, Campbellites and others, whom this denomination considered to be errorists. Church congregations were now organizing more rapidly than church edifices were being or could be built, owing to a want of means on the part of the Erection Board. The receipts of the board were altogether inadequate to the work they were called upon to do; but he hoped that God would open the hearts of Christian people to supply the wants under which they now laboured in this respect.

The Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK followed. He said that the law of Providence comprised both that which is natural and that which is spiritual. Our Lord himself was not born until the way for his work had been prepared by the spread of the Roman empire; the Reformation was not ready to be launched forth until after the invention of printing and the subdivision of the mariner's compass. Providence marches on one line, but the key of the march is being continually changed. Two passed ages moved slower than time does. It formerly took months of tedious travel to reach the "Far West;" but in two years from now we can take the cars in New York and be landed in San Francisco. Religious fervor must keep pace with the spirit of the age. The Methodist ministry had done a good work in using a ministry which they said was ordained on horseback, and the Presbyterian Church is now invoked to ordain a ministry on locomotives, and it will be a burning shame if they cannot mount these horses of fire and keep even pace with the material and commercial interests of the time. The true plan should be to appeal to the young clergy—to those who were now students in the theological seminaries—to make the West their field of labor. Let the wealthy merchants of this and other cities furnish the funds for those, knock at the door of the seminaries and say to the young clergymen, "Here's your money, there's the locomotive—start," and he would guarantee the proper and necessary men for missionary work would be forthcoming.

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE then addressed the audience, briefly urging all Christian people to contribute to the work of home missions, especially in the West, after which the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

Christ Church.

This handsome structure at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, is one of the most fashionable Episcopal churches in the metropolis. At the morning service yesterday the latest winter fashions were displayed by the congregation. Near an aisle a fair devotee in a Bismarck velvet pelisse cut in most perplexing geometrical figures and accompanied with a carriage robe to match. Another had a black velvet cloak trimmed with gray astrachan, and she most coquettish of fanchons sat, or rather danced, on her head. The majority of the ladies wore suits of all hues and shapes, purple, black, brown, &c., and velvet seemed to be the prevailing material in fashion for suits and dresses. Let it not be misunderstood, however, that this material is always real velvet, for in many instances velveteen serves the purpose as well. Sashes, with large bows tied behind, were worn on all the velvet cloaks. The bonnets seemed to have been contracted by the cold weather even within their previously small dimensions, and round hats of black or purple velvet, with a drooping plume of the same, adorned many a fair head. The music consisted of the chant, "Venite," by Jackson; anthem, "Gloria Patri," by Gunier; "Benedicite," by Wilson, "Benedictus in D," by J. R. Thomas, and a fine arrangement of the 218th hymn, founded on Mozart's "Sancta Maria," by Jackson. The quartet consists of Mrs. Hitchcock, soprano; Mrs. Scott, contralto; Mr. Kendall, tenor, and Mr. Schwecardi, basso. Mr. Samuel Jackson is the organist, and one well worthy to be placed in charge of the noble instrument of this church. His hymn gives the soprano and tenor beautiful solos, followed by a clever quartette, all of which were given with artistic finish and true devotional feeling by the choir. Rev. Dr. Waldron, of Philadelphia, preached in the morning and also in the evening.

City Evangelization.

A public meeting in behalf of the City Mission for the Evangelization of the masses was held yesterday evening in the College Reformed church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. Despite the severity of the weather and the slippery condition of the sidewalks, quite a large number of the members and friends of the society obeyed the call of the benevolent projectors of the meeting. The 118th Psalm was beautifully rendered by the choir, after which the Rev. Dr. Vermilye delivered a very appropriate prayer, earnestly invoking Divine aid and assistance for the workers in the holy cause of evangelization. After announcing that Rev. Dr. Crosby was unable to attend, owing to a sudden attack of sickness, Dr. Vermilye introduced Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphia, who had kindly volunteered his services.

Mr. STEWART spoke warmly in praise of the New York City Mission. The works of the society, accomplished as they were by the united efforts of ministers and laymen of the evangelical churches, were such as could not fail to be productive of incalculable benefit to the poor, ignorant masses. The Society was organized, not to convert the Indians of the prairies, or the savages of Africa, but to spread the glad tidings of the gospel to the heathens at our own doors; to soften the savage breasts of the numerous barbarians who to live in our midst. It is the duty of the more enlightened to assist those poor wretches who, in the night of their ignorance are stumbling, thousand by thousand, along the broad road to destruction. The speaker reminded his hearers that as well as souls to be saved, poor people had bodies to be fed; that besides exerting ourselves to the utmost to save the one from being consumed in eternal fire, we should do all in our power to protect the other from the cold blasts of winter. There is a great deal of gospel in a vote of coal, wood or bread; supply the temporal wants of the needy and ignorant and you prepare their hearts for the blessings of the Gospel. In addition to the holy task of religious instruction, the New York City mission lights the fire upon the poor man's hearth, puts bread upon his table and clothes his shivering frame. In conclusion Mr. Stewart said that the missionaries of the society were always at work, and that ten times the amount expended last year might be judiciously applied in the present, and that he was fully convinced that if the Church only did its duty one half the number of prisons, almshouses and penitentiaries now in use would be closed and turned into places where the Gospel would be taught.

Mr. W. E. Dodge, Jr., delivered a very eloquent and earnest address, in the course of which he gave very full and interesting particulars concerning the practical working of the City Mission, concluding by exhorting his hearers to more vigorous efforts in aid of the good cause.

After the meeting a collection was made and the funds of the society increased by some $200 or $300.

Lecture by the Rev. Thomas Street on the "Responsibilities of City Life."

The second of a course of lectures to young men was delivered last evening at the North Presbyterian church, corner of Thirty-first street and Ninth avenue, by the Rev. Thomas Street, on the responsibilities of city life. After a few preliminary remarks the reverend lecturer expatiated upon the unusual facilities for mental improvement and culture afforded to the dwellers of a great city. Libraries, literary associations, picture galleries, and magnificent collections of statuary, museums, &c., were all available to the humblest citizen, who might by these agencies refine and educate his taste and cultivate the faculties of his mind. In a large city, too, were gathered together the leading minds in every walk of science, art, literature and religion, the most eloquent speakers, the most attractive and instructive writers and the most able and distinguished statesmen. Then, again, by the marvellous enterprise of the daily press men were kept informed each morning of all that had transpired in every corner of the world in the twenty-four hours previous. The result of all this was that the inhabitants of a large city could not be dull and sluggish, as perhaps the dwellers in waste and solitary places might be; their minds, by the education they were daily receiving, were stimulated into a nervous activity capable of accomplishing the most prodigious results. On the other hand, the temptations presented in the city to indolence, dissipation and self-indulgence, were correspondingly greater. Alas! how many thousands of city young men, highly gifted by nature and highly cultured, and qualified to become the means of great usefulness, wasted the opportunities afforded them in the frivolities and trifling amusements offered to them in the city. The reverend lecturer concluded by appealing to all young men in the audience to "improve the time," and urged upon them the duty of each individual to follow the dictates of conscience and duty, and not to weary in well-doing.

The Spiritualists Again.

Mrs. Nettie C. Maynard, formerly Miss Nettie Colburn, but who, being unsatisfied with her mere spiritual companions, has since taken a partner unto herself in the flesh, yesterday expounded on mediums and table rappings, clairvoyance and Spiritualism in general, before a scanty audience in Dodworth Hall. The room was decorated in the manner customary to such seances. Heavy red curtains, which seem, however, strange to say, to throw a tinge of green upon the eyes of the true believers, can be used to shut out the light of day, and the usual four-legged table, with the inevitable glass of water upon it, and a sofa in the back ground, complete the picture. It is a peculiar feature to notice in these gatherings of the ghosts how the audiences are always composed of old men, young girls hardly in their teens, an occasional strong minded female, like those seen at the meetings of the Mutual Social Admiration Society, and some young fellows who labor to make fun of the whole thing, and who are consequently prepared to have a good time. These wasted impatiently for the advent of the lecturess, and at the appointed time she made her appearance on the boards. Instead of being an angel of light, clad in the luminous white robes common to the spiritland, Mrs. Maynard was a very substantial prophetess, and although there was a good deal of the ethereal in her discourse, there was none of it in her appearance. The creed of the ghosts was then explained and the poetic frenzy of Spiritualism defended—its beauties, its truthfulness, its comfort to the dead and dying; and Mrs. Maynard was almost as wandering and rhapsodical in her "lecture," of which it is believed this is only the first of a series, as Mr. George Francis Train usually is in his. It is very pretty, doubtless, to believe in the existence of departed souls and the longevity of the soul, but the poor spirits are sadly debased when they are compelled to occupy most of their time in knocking tables, overturning piano stools, and such domestic occupations. The fair spiritualist, who clearly insists on the orthodoxy of the persuasion, went into two trances during her discourse, but during these trances her tongue wagged quite as freely as when she was in a non-transition state. Mediums and their doings have already been fully explained in the columns of the HERALD. Their weaknesses and idiosyncrasies are too well known to be further commented on. If Mrs. Maynard's lectures serve no other purpose they will, at least, enable a few weak minded and demented, demoralized old men to get through hours which might otherwise hang tediously on their hands. Dodworth Hall resounded with the words of the lecturess three times yesterday, and how many more times it will continue to similarly resound the future advertisements in the paper will tell.

Services at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

There was a large gathering at the Academy of Music last evening to hear a discourse by the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith. His subject was "The Antiquity of Labor and Importance of Laborers," and he proceeded to show how Christ had identified himself with the laboring classes by becoming a mechanic himself. As a master builder the Lord appeared first in the world, and during six days He prepared the earth for man's reception, resting from His labors on the seventh. Wealth did not exonerate a man from work, it did not deprive him of the high prerogatives and privilege of labor. In the second appearance of God to man He again manifested Himself as a laborer, twice setting the divine seal to industry. Justin Martyr said that Jesus, with His reputed father, made ploughs, narrows and yokes, and when engaged in making those might He not have been thinking, said the speaker, of His own trade when He gave His inimitable parable of the sowing of the seed and the raising of the corn, or when He said, "Take My yoke upon you and learn of Me, for I am meek and lowly in heart." The mechanic had a glorious record. Before the merchant was the mechanic both in history and prayer. By vindicating the ark was constructed and man's race was perpetuated. After speaking for some further length the reverend gentleman concluded, and the congregation separated.

Installation of a Pastor at Greenpoint.

The Rev. Alexander McKelvey was yesterday afternoon installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Greenpoint