RELIGIOUS.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

bibbers who, by their exalted station in society, exercise a deplorable influence for the spread of this vice. The power of a lovely woman in this respect he forcibly depicted, and said, just as she is refined and beautiful, just as she uses her fair hand, her beaming smiles and winning manners in presenting the accursed cup, so will be the influence of her pressing, almost irresistible request in tempting frail man to sip the demoniacal draught. He warned such sweet and lovely temptresses to beware of their example. To those men—that class of gentlemen who sign recommendations for tavern licences—he administered a scathing rebuke, and ended by saying a curse would fall upon them sooner or later.

Temperance mass meetings will be held in this city, at Taylor Hall, on the next three Sundays, to be addressed by lecturers of high repute.

Newark.

The fine weather of yesterday forenoon was largely taken advantage of by the church-going people of this city. As a natural consequence, therefore, most of the places of worship were filled with professors of Christianity.

The First Presbyterian church, the oldest sacred edifice in the city, was attended at the forenoon service by an equally numerous and fashionable congregation. After the usual services were gone through with the Rev. Mr. Martin, who has been for the past six years laboring as a missionary on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, delivered a highly interesting discourse on the importance of home mission extension. The reverend gentleman's remarks were chiefly illustrative of that section of the United States territory where he had been laboring, and showing how much had been done in the good cause, as well as how vast was the work yet to be performed. By means of a large colored map of the United States, which hung in front of the pulpit, he described what might naturally be expected in the far Western territory before a great many years by a comparison with the populated eastern section of the country. It was a country that was abundantly supplied with all the natural means by which the human race could produce all the material necessaries of life, and it remained for the Home Missionary Society and the Christian world generally to see that the providing of spiritual necessities was attended to. The discourse throughout was no less instructive as to the incalculable mineral and agricultural resources of the country alluded to than in the beautiful spiritualistic reflections of the learned preacher. It would require an infinite amount of reading to realize one half as much knowledge of the country west of the head waters of the Missouri river as was derived from the reverend missionary's discourse, which was attentively listened to from the commencement.

At St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral the second Sunday in Lent was observed in the usual manner. In the forenoon an able sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father C. A. Riley on "The Transfiguration of the Redeemer." The text was taken from the gospel of the day. Concone's mass in F was fairly rendered by the choir. The latter suffered materially through the absence of Mr. Kronenberg, the tenor. The monthly conference of the Sodalite Association, numbering some 400 persons of both sexes, was held in the afternoon. The Rosary Society performed special devotions to the Blessed Virgin afterwards. Bishop Bailey, at Vespers, delivered a homily of much power and effectiveness on the sacrament of penance, which was peculiarly applicable to the present season of Lent. At this time, perhaps more than at any other, Holy Church required that mortification and prayer should be fully observed.

The chapel of Trinity Church, a pretty little brick edifice located on Clinton avenue, was reopened yesterday, after having undergone a thorough renovating and repairing. The services were conducted by the Rev. Henry M. Stuart, of Bridgeton, N. J. The interior of the chapel now wears a very neat and cheerful appearance.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1869.

All the churches to-day were crowded, and at some of them the services were unusually interesting. St. Mathew's church, which is the aristocratic place of Catholic worship here, and where nearly the whole diplomatic corps make their devotions, was the scene of most impressive ceremonies. A grand high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Charles I. White, assisted by Rev. James Mackin and two other clergymen; and at its conclusion the ceremony attending the commencement of the forty hours' prayer took place. The sacred host was taken from the altar and conveyed in solemn procession under a magnificent canopy all around the church, while the congregation knelt in adoration. The canopy was borne by Mr. Manuel da Rosa, Portuguese Charge d'Affaires; General James A. Hardie, United States Army; William Ryan, of the Post Office Department, and John J. Joyce. After conveying it thus the host was placed over the tabernacle in public view, where it is to remain until sunset for two days. During the services Haydn's Sixth Mass and several beautiful hymns were sung by the choir, under the leadership of Professor Gannon, and the Rev. Dr. White preached an eloquent sermon.

The National theatre to-night was turned into a place of worship. Instead of the cancan, with its immoral suggestions, which had possession of the boards the other six nights of the week, there was a highly respectable and pious audience to listen to a discourse from the Rev. Wm. H. Sharman on "The New Reformation." Every seat in the theatre was occupied and the services went on very smoothly until a portion of the discourse where the preacher alluded to the "man who had his trunk packed for Tennessee"—an allusion to President Johnson—which was received with hisses by the audience. The preacher, however, instead of taking this as a hint, became quite excited, and exclaimed that he, for one, wanted to enter his solemn protest against the indiscriminate use of the pardoning power, as exhibited in the case of Dempsey yesterday, who was relieved from sentence by President Johnson, although Judge Fisher had declared he had been over lenient. This led to quite a scene. More than half the audience stood up and hissed for some minutes, after which they left the theatre, and the preacher was allowed to continue his discourse. Mr. Sharman is an English preacher, and the audience were more incensed on that account, remarking that the thing would have been bad enough from a native, but from a foreigner it was intolerable.

An advanced order of Spiritualists took possession to-day of a place on Pennsylvania avenue called Odeon Hall, and dedicated it to spiritualistic utterances, with prayer, singing and trance medium performances. Mr. Foster made what was generally deemed a powerful argument from the summer land in favor of the new religion, and Miss Nettie Colburn Maynard, having put herself under the proper mesmeric conditions, delivered herself of a long enigmatical discourse, which was listened to with profound attention by the crowded congregation. A great deal of singing filled up the pauses, the air of "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower," being the favorite one.

At the Congregational church Dr. Boynton preached in the morning and evening to a crowded congregation. Rev. Dr. Samson, in the Thirteenth street Baptist church, preached on "The Miracles of Christ and His Disciples," before the Young Men's Christian Association. At St. Paul's Lutheran church Rev. Dr. Albert, of Philadelphia, delivered a discourse in the evening. At the Memorial church, on Fourteenth street, Rev. Mr. Grossman preached in the morning and evening. At Metzerott Hall Rev. Mr. Boiles, of Maine, preached to a considerable audience. At the Episcopal chapel on Capitol hill Rev. F. A. Steele preached at the morning service. At the New Jerusalem temple Rev. Jabez Fox preached on "The Ark of Noah and What it Contained." At the Christian church Rev. Henry T. Anderson made a very interesting discourse on the subject, "No man can come to Me save the Father, who has sent Me, draw him."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN CONNECTICUT.

New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 21, 1869.

To-day at the Centre church the morning service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of the North church, who preached from Matthew, xviii. 37. His subject was upon "The Nature of Truth." In the afternoon he preached at his own church upon the subject of "Clothed with Righteousness." In the morning at the Chapel street church, Rev. Mr. Daggett, of the College chapel, preached upon the subject of the omnipotence of the Lord. He referred particularly to the presence of the Lord at the pecuniary offerings in the church and the pulpit, in the retirement of the closet and in social life. In the morning at the North church Rev. Mr. Walker, of the Centre church, preached a discourse upon the subject of development in grace. In the morning, at St. Patrick's church, Rev. Father Hart preached upon the subject of temperance to a large congregation. At the morning service in the First Methodist church Rev. Mr. Fletcher, the pastor, preached upon "The Life of Jacob and the Lessons it Teaches." In the afternoon he delivered a discourse upon the missionary work. In the evening, at the Third Congregational church, Rev. Mr. Folsom delivered a sermon upon the subject, "The Character of a Man who Bravely Performs His Duty in the Face of All Obstacles and Every Rebuff." The united service of the Episcopal churches was held at Christ church. Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Trinity church, preached upon the subject, "The Use of Sacraments Necessary to the Repenta nt Sinner."

Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 21, 1869.

The usual services took place at the various churches to-day. At St. John's Episcopal church the Rev. E. W. Maxey preached an able and eloquent discourse from the text, "These men have set up their idols in their hearts." The Rev. Dr. Richardson preached a fine sermon at St. Paul's church, East Bridgeport. The services at Trinity church were conducted by the Rev. Sylvester Clarke, rector, and were of a very interesting character. In the North Congregational church the Rev. Mr. Lindsley, of Southport, officiated, in place of the pastor, the Rev. George Richards, who is incapacitated by a disease of the eyes. The Rev. Daniel Lord, pastor of the South church, preached fine sermons in the morning and evening. The services by the Rev. Mr. Hopper, of the Baptist, and the Rev. Mr. Carroll, at the Beaver street Methodist church were well attended. There were the usual services at the East Bridgeport Methodist church. Rev. S. H. Smith, pastor, preached at the Universalist church. The evening lecture has been dropped, and a serial conference under the pastor, Rev. S. Gilbert, substituted. There was preaching in the morning and afternoon at the Presbyterian church by the Rev. Mr. Hinsdale, pastor. The Rev. G. B. Falcon, rector of Christ church, Episcopal, officiated in the morning and evening.

There were the usual services at the East Bridgeport Congregational church by the Rev. J. G. Davenport, pastor. Mass in the morning and vespers in the evening were celebrated at St. Augustine's (Catholic) church, the Rev. Father Synnott officiating, and at the East Bridgeport Catholic church the same services were held.

Lenten services have been held during the week in all the Episcopal and Catholic churches, and have been well attended.

The Children's Progressive Lyceum (Spiritualists) held their usual meeting at Lafayette Hall yesterday, and there were services for the Germans in the schoolroom on Gold street in the evening. There was preaching by a layman at the Advent Christian church in the afternoon.

It is raining this evening, consequently the attendance at the various places of worship is small.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ELSEWHERE.

Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1869.

The services were well attended in twenty churches to-day in this city. In the American Reformed church Rev. Mr. Manderville preached in the morning on "Private Devotion" and in the evening on "Secret Sins." In St. Patrick's church Father Prendergast discoursed on "Righteousness, Temperance and a Judgment to Come." In the First Presbyterian church Rev. Dr. Sprole preached to a large audience on "Salvation." In Trinity Methodist church Rev. Dr. Miley preached on missionary topics, by way of stirring up his people to making large contributions next Sunday to the missionary fund. This evening Rev. E. W. Bliss, the recently chosen pastor of the First Baptist church, baptized a number of converts, the fruits of a revival which is going on in that church. A detachment of the Newburg Praying Band conducted the services at the West Newburg Metnodist church to-day. The remainder of the band are at Chester, Orange county, where an extensive work of grace is progressing, over sixty persons having been converted.

This afternoon Dr. W. W. Hebbard, of Boston, delivered a stirring temperance address in the Opera House to a large audience. A temperance prayer meeting, to be held every Sunday afternoon, is to be established at Odd Fellows' Hall.

As soon as the weather will permit religious services will be held every Saturday afternoon on one of the wharves, for the benefit of river sailors and longshoremen.

Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1869.

There was a numerous attendance at the various churches here to-day and to-night, though the weather this evening is unpropitious.

This afternoon there was an immense concourse of people at the Washington street Methodist Episcopal church, the occasion being the obsequies of Joseph C. Harris, vice president of the Merchants' Bank, and Treasurer of Dutchess county. The officiating clergymen were Rev. W. G. W. Lewis, Rev. E. L. Prentice, Rev. A. E. Van Giesen, Rev. L. M. Vincent and Rev. D. G. Wright. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. W. G. W. Lewis, the text being from the eighth verse, thirty-fourth chapter of Psalms. All the city officers, including the Mayor and Common Council, were present.

To-night there was a good attendance at the First Reformed church, the congregation listening very attentively to interesting remarks by the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, formerly of Brazil. His address consisted chiefly of personal observations among the Protestants of Spain.

The revival at the Clover street Methodist Episcopal church is still in progress, the edifice being crowded to-night, and many new converts have come forward.

Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1869.

The services at the different churches in this town were unusually well attended to-day, and the sermons were for the most part very interesting. At St. Joseph's Catholic church the usual mass at eight A. M. and vespers at four P. M., were celebrated, the Rev. Father Andrew O'Reily officiating and delivering a very interesting discourse in the evening.

The services at Grace (Episcopal) church were of the usual interesting character. The Rev. Alexander Capron, rector, took his text from the tenth verse of the Fifty-first Psalm:—"Create in me a clean heart, O God! and renew a right spirit within me." His discourse was based upon the statement that from the time of the Apostles fasting has been held to be of the greatest importance as an aid to devotional feeling. Sin, no matter how heartily repented of, leaves a taint that hinders us from receiving the full benefit of God's Spirit. Our business during this season should be to examine ourselves with prayer to find out what the particular sin is that hinders us. If the Psalmist needed to make this prayer, how much more do we need it! Our duty to God and our fellow man is inseparably connected. We should always speak of our fellow man as charitably as we would of our own family.

Rev. Horace Burchard, of North Bennington, Vt., formerly professor of languages in one of the Southern colleges, occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist church. His theme, based on the seventeenth verse of the twenty-second chapter of Luke, was "The Antagonistic Forces of Good and Evil in the Church and in the World, and the Final Result." The discourse was a logical and dispassionate exhibition of the ultimate triumph of the Christian system and of the church founded by Christ over all external and internal foes and influences, and incidentally a defence of Protestant faith and practice. The disparagement suffered by the Church through the inconsistent and sometimes ungodly lives of individual members and the errors which have crept into the Church itself could not be used as legitimate grounds for attacking its claim to Divine origin. The golden harvests it has already gathered in; its elevating, purifying and enlightening influences, seen wherever its disciples had taken up the cross, proved that it had not failed in its mission and cannot fail in evolving and consummating all the glorious designs and purposes of its immaculate founder.

The Congregational church was very largely attended, owing to the fact that the pastor, Rev. Charles A. Harvey, publishes the subject of his discourse in advance. This morning his subject was "Running," and although his discourse was somewhat rambling, it was still decidedly interesting and beneficial to his hearers. In the evening he took for his subject, "Great Lessons from Little Teachers," a subject which he handled with ability.

Rev. Charles Beattie, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, took for his text the last clause of the twenty-sixth verse of the sixteenth chapter of Matthew:—"What shall a man give in exchange for his soul." The sentiment of his sermon was that while no person could be found who would or could set a price upon his soul, or could imagine anything of equal value, yet there were thousands who were unconsciously exchanging their souls for the honors and riches of this world from day to day.

Rev. J. A. Oakley, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, preached from the third verse of the Thirty-seventh Psalm:—"Trust in the Lord and do good. So shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." After the sermon a subscription paper was circulated and $6,000 was subscribed for the building of a new church edifice.

At the First Presbyterian church the Rev. Dr. Seward took for his text Galatians, v., 4:—"Christ has become of no effect unto you, whomsoever of you are justified by the law. Ye are fallen from grace." His theme—"Justification before God by the Saviour's cross"—was ably and eloquently handled and the sermon was a very interesting one throughout. In the evening his discourse was "The application of the Parable of the Sower," taking for his text the fifteenth verse of the thirteenth chapter of Matthew:—"His people's heart is waxed gross and their ears are dull, and their eyes they are closed." His application of the text to his subject was thoroughly appreciated by his large congregation.

The usual services were held in all the churches in the evening.

THE PARK METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.—The recorded observations of the Park Meteorological Department for the week ending on Saturday last show that the barometrical mean for the week was 29.671 inches. The maximum, attained at two o'clock P. M., of the 20th instant, being 30.107, and the minimum, at seven o'clock A. M. of the 18th, 29.244, showing a range of 0.863 of an inch. The weekly mean temperature was 36.03 degrees, the thermometer at two o'clock P. M. of the 17th instant, indicating the highest point during the week, 45.05, and the lowest, 17 degrees, at two A. M. of the 20th, giving a variation of 28.05 degrees. February 14, commenced raining at eight P. M.; ceased February 15 at ten A. M. Amount of water, 2.60 inches. February 18, commenced raining at midnight, changed to snow at half-past two A. M., ceased at half-past eight A. M. Depth of snow two inches, amount of rain and snowwater 0.54 inches. February 19, commenced snowing at half-past seven A. M., ceasing at eleven A. M. Depth one-half inch, amount of water, 0.06 inches. Total of water for week, 3.20 inches.

The republican papers in Connecticut are bound to make a great man of James F. Babcock, democratic candidate for Congress from the Second district. Their wholesale abuse of this gentleman will, undoubtedly, insure his triumphant election, especially as the district is strongly democratic.

NATURALIZATION.

German Mass Meeting—All Nationalities Invited to Join—Resolutions and Memorials—Speeches from Both Parties.

For several weeks past there have appeared in the HERALD occasional paragraphs indicating the position the Germans were determined to occupy in the politics of this country. It seems that these paragraphs, thrown out at random, have taken seed and thrown out roots, and that, after all the disadvantages the Germans have hitherto labored under, they are yet having, or at least desire to have, their proper share in the influence upon the legislation of the country. If their meeting yesterday afternoon was any indication of this result, the Germans may be proud of it; for the meeting was one of the largest ever convened in this city, within doors. The Stadt theatre, which, with its galleries, holds more people than any other place of amusement in the city, was not only filled but crowded, and even the aisles of the galleries were filled with persons anxious to have standing room.

Punctually at three o'clock General FRANZ SIGEL called the meeting to order. He said that by the authority of the joint conference committee of the German democrats and German republicans he would call upon all naturalized citizens, without distinction of nationality, upon all who coincided with him, in making endeavors to preserve the rights of the adopted citizen. All the German democrats responded, and with them they would now go hand in hand to prevent the passage of the bill now in Congress to abridge or make more difficult the privilege of citizenship. General Sigel stated that, while he was opposed to all frauds and to all fraudulent attempts at becoming a citizen, he and the party he represented were not willing to give their support to measures which made it the imperative duty of all adopted citizens to submit to degrading inquisitions. He stated, further, that, the slavery question being aside, now the adopted citizens of all nationalities may be united to prevent any legislation detrimental to their own interests. After an eloquent appeal to all that this was the time to inform the public that now, with the changes in the material condition of the country, the Germans will take their appropriate position, he moved Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer for President, which was unanimously agreed to.

On taking the chair Mr. OTTENDORFER regretted that his health was so precarious that he could not return thanks to the assemblage for having conferred on him the honor of presiding over them. The object of the meeting, he said, was not one belonging to a party, but to all nationalities; all who are naturalized citizens, wherever they may come from, have an interest in it. Hitherto it had been impossible to unite the Germans; but now, the Germans being united, it may be hoped that the other nationalities will join in and prevent what is threatened. He then called for the full organization of the meeting, and Mr. Albert Goettmann stepped forward and proposed the following list of vice presidents and secretaries, which was adopted:—

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Democrats.	*Republicans.*
Dr. Wm. Schirmer.	Andreas Willmann.
Emanuel Bernheimer.	F. Schwedler.
General Louis Burger.	George F. Steinbrenner.
Henry Clausen, Jr.	F. Kuhne.
Jacob Cohen.	Dr. Carl Roessler.
John Hasseldick.	W. V. Weber.
Gershon N. Hermann.	Sixt. L. Kapff.
Colonel P. J. Joachimsen.	George Kuhn.
Wm. A. Stebbe.	A. Benson.
Captain Charles Klein.	Dr. A. Naumann.
Charles E. Loew.	Professor A. Koerner.
Colonel Frederick Menck.	August Wolsmann.
Edward Schlichting.	Christ Schwartz.
General Wm. Seebach.	Dr. G. Schwarzenberg.
William Steinway.	Albert Dung.
Jacob Windmuller.	J. Schoenhof.

SECRETARIES.

Jacob Seebacher.	M. Schlegel.
Herrmann Schroeter.	Professor A. Granert.
Albert Goettmann.	Julius Hoeber.
Frank Reiffert.	F. Bonnett.

The meeting having been fully organized, the President, Mr. Ottendorfer, called upon Mr. Marcus Otterburg, the representative of the moderate German republicans, to first speak of what was intended that the meeting should accomplish. Mr. Otterburg, being thus unexpectedly called upon, read the resolutions passed by the joint committee, already published in the HERALD, and then proposed a memorial to be sent to Congress, which he read:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:—

The undersigned, adopted citizens of the United States, respectfully represent—

First—That European immigration always has been and still is a source of incalculable advantage to this country, and that in consequence thereof all laws and measures tending to invite, protect and facilitate the same will promote the progress and interests of this republic.

Second—That all alterations in the existing naturalization laws should be made with a due regard for the importance and the value of the adopted citizens and the liberal tendencies of the times; that the period of time now prescribed by law for which an alien must have resided in this country before he can be admitted as a citizen of the United States, should be shortened, and that no obstacles whatever should be placed in the way of applicants legally and rightfully entitled to admission; and the undersigned, therefore, request that for the foregoing reasons the process of naturalization should not be obstructed by confining the power of naturalizing applicants to the courts of the United States, to the exclusion of the courts of record of the several States.

Third—That, on the other hand, we will unhesitatingly approve of all modifications of the existing naturalization laws which may be made by your honorable body for the purpose of preventing illegal and fraudulent naturalization, and that we deem it to be our duty not only to respect the provisions of a law enacted for such purpose, but to aid and assist in its execution by all the means in our power. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

The reading of the resolutions and of the memorial, embodying the same sentiments, both in the English and German languages, were received with great cheers, and when the question was put they were adopted amid an enthusiastic swinging of hats and with cheers and hurrahs such as have never been heard or seen before within the walls of the Stadt theatre.

Mr. OTTERBOURG, the propositions presented by him having been adopted, then spoke at length in support of them. He claimed that the German republicans did not wish a law on naturalization to be passed in the interest of a party. The effect of the law is to reach others than German republicans. There were Germans who are not democrats; there were Irishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Mexicans and all other nationalities interested in a fair and what he believed liberal framing of the laws for naturalization. The American people were liberal when they were small and hoped to grow by immigration. Now that the liberal policy adopted at the beginning had brought the country to greatness none should turn against what had brought that greatness. What we are, he said, we are by the masses, and what the masses are they are simply through the progress of each individual. He was not in favor of extreme measures, for citizenship of America, to be worth anything, must be earned—earned by proof of devotion to the country. And here the speaker mentioned a number of our prominent generals, among General Sigel, whose political views were never asked, whose descent was never inquired into, at the time when they volunteed in the army to suppress the rebellion. Mr. Otterburg concluded with a fervent denunciation of those Germans who could not comprehend the spirit of the times and from purely party motives are opposed to this movement, for such men, he said, do not understand the rights they enjoy, and will never be able to defend them.

The next speaker was Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, one of the leaders of the German democrats. He spoke of the irregularities and even plain infractions of the law which had been resorted to as being no cause whatever to interfere with the rights now enjoyed by naturalized citizens. Such irregularities have happened in this country for twenty, twenty-five and more years ago, and in this city, and in almost every other city, and, with the exception of the Know Nothings, no party made such a fuss about them. He would not declare white and clean what was black and dirty among the politicians of this city; but that was no cause for passing a bill which would be in opposition to the best interests of the county and of the entire naturalized population of the country. These irregularities may be prevented very easily; but such extremes as those proposed in the bill of Senator Frelinghuysen are the result of nativism. The bill of the New Jersey Senator was then severely criticised, after which followed an explanation that even if so many fraudulent naturalizations were effected in this city the census and the record of the vote, in view of the acknowledged ratio of the number of voters to population, fail to disclose it, since the young percentage in this city was only seventeen and three-quarters, while the ratio of voters to the population in the counties of Tompkins, Madison, Chenango, Yates, &c., was from twenty-six to twenty-seven per cent. This city was bad enough, said the speaker, and many improvements might be made; but it is not as bad by long odds as other places. The ball set rolling here to-day will set in motion other influences in the West. They are not defending the Germans, but the adopted, the naturalized citizens, without distinction of nationality, and what they were now doing would be to the benefit of all. The whole country was gradually coming into the work, and they all, even the organ of Carl Schurz, the *Westliche Post*, acknowledges that the bill of Mr. Frelinghuysen is an insult and a disgrace to the naturalized portion of the American people. The speaker then announced that the German democrats and republicans may hereafter be as fervently united on the matter of the Excise law, which was received with tremendous applause. Party men and party leaders, he said, may frown upon us; but with the conviction of having done right, of having defended the honor of the naturalized citizen, we may well say to them, "Whatever is right is right."

Before Mr. Gross made his speech Mr. HERRMANN SCHROETER offered a resolution, which was adopted, not only unanimously, but with excited cheers. The resolution is as follows:—

Resolved, That, in mass meeting assembled, without distinction of party, we, the naturalized Germans of the city of New York, do approve and ratify the resolutions and memorial presented by the joint committee of conference of the Democratic General and Republican Central committees in reference to the proposed changes of the laws on naturalization, and that hereby we declare the same to be the unanimous expression of this mass meeting.

Judge J. J. Friedmann being detained, sent a letter, which was very instructive, as giving the whole history of the naturalization laws from Colonial times to the present day. It suggested that making the term of probation for naturalization three years would be only returning to the law passed by the first Congress, and in view of the liberal provisions adopted of late by the governments of many European States it behooves the American republic, having received such benefits from immigration, to which it owes its power, prosperity and greatness, to be more liberal still. The letter closed with an appeal to naturalized citizens, without distinction of party or nationality, to oppose all endeavors to make the laws of naturalization not only less liberal than they were before 1802, but even less liberal than they were before 1795.

Messrs. Herrmann Schroeter and Dr. Hartwig Gercke spoke next—the first for the democratic, the last for the republican side of the Germans—and then the meeting adjourned with three times three for the rights of the naturalized citizens in America.

If an Irishman, a Scotchman or a man of any other nationality had been present he would have found that his battle, as well as that of the German, was fought and sought to be won.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

3 A. M.	40	3 P. M.	47
6 A. M.	42	6 P. M.	46
9 A. M.	45	9 P. M.	46
12 M.	47	12 P. M.	46

Average temperature 44⅞
Average temperature for Saturday 43⅝

BURNED BY KEROSENE.—Catharine Robinson, of No. 65 Canal street, was yesterday taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from severe burns caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—At pier No. 48 North river last night Francis Goss, a sailor employed on the schooner Curlew, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen. A physician who dressed his wound expressed the opinion that it is not likely to result fatally.

THE UNION LEAGUE ASSOCIATION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD will celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Washington by a literary and musical entertainment at the Republican Wigwam in West Forty-sixth street. Major Douglas Campbell delivers the oration, on "Washington and Grant."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday morning Margaret Patterson, a woman forty-four years of age, died suddenly at her residence, No. 533 West Fifty-third street. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest.

DEATH AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning Charles Young, late a barkeeper at the Union League Club House, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, was found dead in his bed. Death is believed to have resulted from natural causes. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest on the body. Deceased was twenty-eight years of age and a native of New York.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning John Donnelly, residing in Rutgers street, while in a fit of delirium tremens, attempted to terminate his existence by cutting his throat with a knife. Fortunately the coroner was deprived of a job by the dullness of the knife, and the man is likely to recover. The wound was dressed by the surgeon of the Seventh precinct, when Donnelly was sent to the New York Hospital.

FIGHT BETWEEN NEGROES.—Last evening a fight occurred among some of the black rabble who inhabit the rear of No. 40 Wooster street. During its progress Christopher Baker got into a serious difficulty with Lizzie Godfrey, whose African blood boiled over and prompted her to seize a razor and a carving fork, with which she attempted to open the jugular of Christopher. Fortunately officer Sipp, of the Eighth precinct, was attracted by the noise, arrested Lizzie and locked her up for Justice Dodge's treatment at Jefferson Market.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A WIFE.—John West, of No. 103 Cherry street, is unfortunate in the possession of a wife who possesses an ungovernable temper, yet he does not hesitate to arouse the slumbering fires of hate that occasionally show themselves. Yesterday they quarrelled, and on attempting to chastise her the woman seized a knife and stabbed him in the arm, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Becoming alarmed she left the house and fled from arrest. West was taken to a physician, who dressed his wounds, and then to his house, where he mourns the absence of Mrs. West.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THEFT OF REVENUE STAMPS.—John Boone, a lad sixteen years of age, living at No. 237 Newark avenue, Jersey City, was yesterday brought before Alderman Coman at the Tombs by officer Walsh, of the First precinct, on the charge of having stolen internal revenue stamps to the amount of seventy-five dollars from David Felt, of No. 51 Cedar street. John has been employed as an office boy in the same building with Mr. Felt's office. During the temporary absence of the latter he left John in charge of his office, and upon returning Mr. Felt discovered that the tin box containing his revenue stamps was missing. As no one else but the accused had access to the office, he was charged with the larceny. John denied his guilt, but from the evidence presented the magistrate committed him for trial in default of $500 bail.

CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON.—On Saturday night Michael S. Toohey was arrested, on the corner of Broadway and Cedar street, by officer Sullivan, of the First precinct, on the charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct, at which time he had concealed about his person a formidable looking dirk knife. It is alleged by the officer that Toohey had the dirk with intent to use it. In default of $500 bail Alderman Coman committed the accused for trial.

ALLEGED THEFT OF OIL.—On Saturday evening officer Hargan, of the Second precinct, arrested Henry M. Golding, a carman, living at 406 West Twenty-sixth street, and Michael Sharp, at 37 Cherry street, on suspicion of being concerned in the larceny of five barrels of linseed oil, valued at about $400, which were taken from in front of premises No. 10 Burling slip. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs to await an examination. If the complainants, who live in Newark, N. J., appear before Justice Dowling to-day the case will be investigated.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A smith named James Egan, twenty-eight years old, was arrested yesterday morning as he lay concealed in the house of Mrs. Roe, No. 115 Hudson street. He is held for examination on suspicion of being a thief.

Hoboken.

TWO DANGEROUS DRUNKARDS.—Two middle-aged men, natives of Italy, were captured in Newark street yesterday afternoon and locked up in the police station for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, one of them having a long knife which he was alternately brandishing and concealing in his sleeve. When placed in the cell they became furious and acted like maniacs. They will be brought before Recorder Pope this forenoon.

Newark.

BURGLARY.—At an early hour yesterday morning, the residence of Mrs. Baldwin, No. 115 Pennsylvania avenue, was entered by burglars and two coats, some jewelry and a pocketbook, with a small amount of money in it, carried off. An entrance was effected through a rear window.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—During the twenty-four hours ending at nine o'clock last evening the police of this city have accomplished an unusually large number of arrests, chiefly, however, on charges of a minor character. Out of twenty-one cases sixteen were for drunkenness. Most of these were disposed of by the imposition of light fines. A veteran guzzler, one Barney McNulty, was sent to jail for three months. Among the prisoners committed is Chilian Stickles, who was discharged a few days ago, after being held on a charge of embezzlement. This time he is complained of as a deserter from the United States army. It is alleged that while a private in company I, Twelfth regiment United States infantry, stationed at Newport, Ky., he ran away. He acknowledged the correctness of the accusation and will be handed over to the proper authority.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

FALLING OF A CHURCH STEEPLE.—About a quarter past three o'clock yesterday morning the tower of the Methodist church on the corner of Washington avenue and Fourth street, Morrisania, fell with a terrible crash, to the ground. The church is a new one, having been dedicated on the 17th of last November. It was built of the patent American brick and imitation free stone made of the same material as the brick. The cost of building the church was about $42,000, the greater part of which was subscribed on the day of dedication, leaving a floating debt of $7,000. The tower was about twelve feet square, and extended from the foundation, on the northeast corner of the building, square until it reached a short distance above the roof, about forty feet, the top of the spire being about 125 feet from the ground. The tower fell down in a mass, only a few of the bricks falling the width of the street, forcing large crevices in the adjoining parts of the building, racking and breaking the windows near the tower. The inside of the building is comparatively uninjured. The cause of the accident is variously attributed by some to the action of the frost, causing contraction to the building; by others to the soft condition of the construction materials, the brick and imitation freestone in the fall being broken into small pieces, which are easily crumbled with the hand. A citizen of the town, named O'Brien, who happened to be crossing Fourth street at the time, was struck on the head by a brick and knocked insensible. Major Meigs, who lives near by, heard the crash, and going out he found Mr. O'Brien lying on the walk. He took him into the house, and after restoring him to conciousness got a carriage and had him conveyed home. No other casualty is known, and it is only owing to the early hour of the morning at which the accident occurred that no lives were lost. The damage to the building will not be less than $20,000, and it is probable that the whole building will have to be taken down, in which case the loss will reach $40,000, which will fall entirely on the congregation.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

FOUND DEAD.—John Ansell, the owner of Ansell's Mills, near Rhinebeck, was found dead Saturday morning in the upper story of the mill. He was missed Friday evening, but could not be found. Search was again made on Saturday morning, when he was found lying on a pile of feed, frozen stiff. He leaves a wife and three children. The cause of his death has not yet transpired.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

Some bones have recently been discovered at Neufchatel, Switzerland, that belonged to an antediluvian mamifer. Professor Rutimeyer believes that it formed a part of a mammoth *(elephas primigenatus)*, similar to those whose remains have been discovered in Siberia. The animal was a contemporary of the men of the worked stone period, previously to the glacial era which seems to have put an end to its existence.

At Windischgarsten, in Upper Austria, a number of houses have been discovered that formerly belonged to the Roman settlers on the Middle Danube. Numerous household implements have been found, besides several coins ranging from Marcus, A. D., 161–180, to Licinius, A. D. 307, and one coin of the reign of Adrian, A. D. 119.

A curious leaden coin was lately found at Hampstead, in England. It is about an inch and a half in diameter, and on inspection it turns out to be a "bull" of Pope Innocent IV., one of the well known family of Fiesco, who sat in the chair of St. Peter from A. D. 1243 to 1254. The "bull" bears on the reverse the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, and is in a tolerable state of preservation and is likely to be secured for the British Museum.

King John of Saxony, one of the few monarchs who have cultivated science and distinguished themselves in legal lore and in the study of Dante, has lately been nominated by King William as Knight of the Order of Merit for arts and sciences. This decoration, which, according to its statutes, is granted to but thirty of the most scientific luminaries in Germany, has hitherto counted no royal scion among its members. During Alexander von Humboldt's *régime* numerous applications in behalf of princely aspirants were made, but invariably politely declined by him.

Mr. Richard writes to state that in November last he visited the high table land of Southern Algeria and the outskirts of the Great Desert. On approaching the oasis of Ain-el-Assafia, a name which means limpid spring, Mr. Richard told his fellow travellers that if the Desert was inhabited before the historical times there must be flint implements in that oasis. The event confirmed his words; upwards of sixty specimens were found there. Then he got others near the springs of Ain-el-Ibel and at Mecta-el-Guest and near the monastery of La Trappe at Staweli.

The Academy of Sciences of Paris has received a letter from Mr. Janssen dated Simla (Himalaya), December 25, in which he stated that the purity of the Indian sun had enabled him to continue his observations on the circumsolar regions, and that he had ascertained the existence of a very low atmosphere around the sun, but intimately connected with the protuberances, and observes that this atmosphere explains the phenomena of refraction remarked on the solar surface in examining the spots. He adds that it plays an important part in all the luminous phenomena manifested by the visible envelope of the solar globe, and especially in the faculæ, and that the diminution of intensity, whether calorific, photographic or luminous, so often ascertained on the sun's limb, is chiefly owing to this atmosphere.

Dr. Davaine recently read a paper at the Academy of Science, in Paris, on septicemia—a name given to those pathological phenomena which are caused by the introduction of putrefied matter into the economy. On the 22d of July last he sent for the heart of a newly-slaughtered ox in perfect health and kept the blood it contained in a phial for future experiments. The temperature of the atmosphere was at the time between twenty-eight and thirty-two degrees centigrade. Rabbits and guinea pigs were used for the purpose. On the 24th of July, only two days later, four drops of this blood, which had turned exceedingly fetid, were inoculated on a guinea pig by injection into the abdominal coat; on the 25th two drops were injected into another guinea pig, and one drop only on a third. Three more received one drop each on the 30th of July and on the 7th and 31st of August. They all died with the same symptoms, and in the course of from fourteen to thirty-two hours. How was the mortal disease thus produced by inoculation contagious? This was the next question to be decided. Dr. Davaine introduced two