

mailed tranquil. To-morrow he is condemned to hard labor and detention will be sent under a strong escort to Beyrout, where they will be immediately embarked for Constantinople. Among the persons hanged were brothers, sons, and parents of the first men in the country. No attention was paid to the rank or dignity. To-morrow all the principal parties compromised in the execution of the Sultan's orders, will be arrested, tried, and hanged. The trial of the Governor-General, and other officers, is proceeding before a council of war. The sentences will be rendered immediately after they are pronounced. The guilty persons who escaped after the massacre will be tried as outlaws. They will undergo their penalties as soon as they are seized. The army of the Sultan acts with the most rigorous discipline, and in perfect loyalty. The arm of justice is triumphant. Perfect tranquility reigns on all the borders of Syria. Order is re-established at Sai'i and its environs. At Hasbaya, out of 3,200 Christians only 1,400 were found remaining, nearly all women and children. The corpses remained unburied. The Serai was full of them, in the upper rooms they were piled in heaps five to six feet high.

The Christian Visitor.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 25, 1860.

INTRODUCTORY SERMON.

Concluded.

But all these worketh that one and the self-same spirit, dividing to every man severally as he will.

The nature, bestowment and reception of the gifts of the Spirit having been considered, it remains to speak of their use.

Their chief use is to glorify God. This is the highest end which anything can serve. All the works of God are designed to show forth his glory. All his gifts are conferred with the same object in view.

To possess spiritual gifts and to make no use of them, is equivalent to hiding the glory of God, and the righteous doom which such offenders merit is written in the parable of the talents against the man who hid his Lord's money in the earth.

To use the divine gift for any other purpose than to promote the glory of God, is not to use it aright.

The Spirit has conferred his gifts, not to minister to our vanity, and delight our foolish hearts and flattery-loving ears with the praises of men; not to gratify our ambition and raise for us a pedestal on which we may stand for the admiration of beholders; not to increase our gains and subvert the sordid interests of a covetous and selfish heart; not to afford us the means of pandering to the predilections of men, and winning their favor by striving to please them. But he has distributed the heavenly gift that we may labor as faithful stewards, seeking to approve ourselves in the Lord's sight. That as ministers of Christ we may be content to become servants of all, in imitation of our Lord's example. That we may serve the Lord, by ministering to the wants of his afflicted ones. That we may lay ourselves out in a wise and profitable manner for the spiritual good of others, as one would do, who is an agent entrusted with money for the purposes of trade.

The gifts of the Spirit are all designed for use and none of them for ornament. The military decorations of the soldier, however dazzling in the eyes of the beholder, are useless in the terrible shock of battle. When the question of the dress of the cavalry was under discussion by the authorities in England, one of the bravest and most athletic of the horse guards, who had distinguished himself at Waterloo, was asked how he would wish to be dressed, if he had to fight such another battle. "In my shirt sleeves," was his reply. The soldier of the cross is encumbered by no useless ornaments, fitted only to attract the admiration of the frivolous; he is impeded by no antiquated dress, all his equipments are designed for use. "As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God. If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God; if any man minister let him do it as of the ability which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ.

None are exempt from the obligation of using whatever gift the Spirit has given, and there is opportunity for the employment of all, among the diversified agencies of the Christian Church.

Let no one while living in negligence say, "I had the gift of such a brother, I would not fail to use it." A deceitful heart is deluding you in this matter, the only warrant you can furnish of your readiness to make a right use of any gift you do not possess, is the cheerful slavery you show in using what you do possess.

Each one is accountable for the talents he possesses, no more and no less. The man who receives two talents and gains two more is a good and faithful servant, though he do not gain five talents by trading; the man who receives one talent is not condemned because he failed to gain two more, but because he could show no gain at all. Have you received a talent? So far does your accountability extend; go thy way and faithfully use it for the master's glory.

Allow me, brethren, as an incentive to fidelity to remind you of the hum-able nature of the service to which you are called. You are workers together with God in the benevolent and noble work of staying the progress of evil. Iniquity still abounds, vice like a mighty torrent, comes rolling on threatening to overflow the land; the Spirit of the Lord has raised a barrier against it, your post is at that barrier to extend and guard it, to co-operate with all the good in checking and if possible rolling back that mighty tide of evil.

You are pledged as a Christian against every form of evil which the works of the wicked one can assume.

Redeem this pledge, and you become a work-together with Christ Jesus, for the Son of God was manifested for this purpose, that he might destroy the works of the devil.

It is your duty to sympathize with the mourner

to wipe away the tear of sorrow, to stand by the bed of sickness and death, to speak words of comfort to the afflicted and desponding.

It is yours to instruct the ignorant and misguided; to win them if possibly from a course of folly and sin; to teach the young and fortify their minds against the allurements and seductions of the tempter.

It is yours to point the stricken soul to the Lamb of God whose blood cleanses from all sin, and thus to save a soul from death and hide a multitude of sins. Honorable employment! In every way worthy of sons of God. Granted that you must fulfill the duties amid the scorn of some, the hate of others, the maligning of many, the opposition of many, and the deadly assaults of the powers of darkness. Our Saviour passed through the same ordeal to the crown, and it is sufficient for the servant to be as his Lord.

Brethren let me invite you to the last reckoning, we are hastening to the judgement, soon must every man give account of himself to God. Unutterably sad will be the condition of that soul who knew his Lord's will but did not the unprofitable servant who will be cast into outer darkness; the impenitent sinner unpardoned and condemned.

But in that day there will be those who will be saved; yet so as by fire. Saved, because they have built upon Christ Jesus the only foundation. But saved with loss, because they have built upon that foundation wood, hay, stubble, instead of gold, silver, precious stones. For the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. If any man's work abide which he hath built thereupon, he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss: but he himself shall be saved, yet so as by fire.

Let our aim rather be to have an abundant entrance ministered unto us into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord. Happy they who hear the Saviour's words addressed to them. "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." AMEN.

THE BAPTISTS OF GERMANY.

It is known to our readers that a mighty work is in progress in Germany, through the instrumentalty of Baptist missionaries, raised up by God to scatter widely in the land of rationalism the seed of eternal truth. In the year 1833 a small Baptist church was organized at Hamburg, by Professor Sears (now Dr. Sears, of Brown University) and placed under the pastorate of Mr. Oncken. The "little one" has already multiplied into many thousands, and these are rapidly extending their numbers and their influence throughout the nation.

A deeply interesting account of the TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE of our brethren in Germany is furnished by the correspondence of the New York Examiner, of the 18th inst., which we transfer to our columns for the information of our readers. It teaches us the value of true Christian love in promoting the truth as it is in Jesus.

The meetings of the Conference were inaugurated by a devotional service of several hours duration. The service revealed to the spectator the real secret of the success of the German Mission. It is carried on by men of prayer. Never has it been my privilege to listen to such prayers. The deep earnestness and fervor, as manifest in the outpourings of the heart before God were truly affecting. Such men cannot but be successful. They have power with God. By them "the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence," and they "take it by force." Throughout the whole of the Conference, a prominent place was given to, and much time occupied in such services, and in consequence almost a delightful season was enjoyed.

The sessions were harmonious, spiritual and profitable in an eminent degree. Far distant as the day when they shall depart to their respective homes, the exclusive business character which such gatherings have come to assume with us. At the opening of the Conference, there were about ninety brethren present, from the different sections embraced in this Mission, ministers, colporteurs, &c., and a noble band of men they were, too, plain and simple, and in some cases very rustic in their personal appearance, their whole aspect and bearing gave unmistakable signs of Apostolic decision and boldness of character, allied to a piety of a peculiarly celestial type. As they sat together, their eyes all closed during the offering of prayer, absorbed in the petition ascending to the skies, or listening, with childlike earnestness, to addresses made, one was forced to feel that if a company of true disinterested Christian men can be found in the ranks of humanity, they can do anything. They are Germany's true nobility. Princes and a proud aristocracy, men of learning and men of wealth, men of a larger sphere in the world's eye, but in the true estimate of what is grand and worthy, or in other words, in the view of the men who do most truly noble and sublime, and who, in the great day of awards, will be recognized as such, while those who now despise and persecute them will be humiliated in their presence. There were more than a hundred present during the sessions of the body, and when one thought of the churches they represented, and the work in which they are engaged, he could not but feel that there is still hope for Germany, notwithstanding its bold rationalism and its rampant infidelity.

The reports from the churches made to the Conference, will of course be spread, in due time, before the American Christian public; therefore, I will not speak particularly of them, except to say that they were on the whole encouraging, especially that from the Poles among whom God is doing a noble work in a remarkable manner.

The Conference continued its session a whole week, and most of the brethren remained quiet to the close, thus reaping the benefit of the entire services. The Sabbath before adjournment was a day peculiarly rich in interest. In the morning, a sermon was preached by brother Ringedorf, of Völmstein, once a Lutheran minister, and was said to have been able and excellent. I can testify that it was delivered with union, and that it had the undivided attention of the assembly. Afterwards some thirteen candidates were received by the church for baptism. In the afternoon, Prof. Ruschenbusch of Rochester University, delivered a sermon of great power, at the close of which the candidates received in the morning were baptized by brother Oncken. Several from the whole country followed the example of their Divine Lord in this beautiful ordinance, and seldom do we see a happier man than was the administrator on this occasion. The chapel was crowded to excess, and multitudes were standing around the doors, eager to witness the holy rite. When the baptized persons returned to the chapel, after changing their dress, brother Oncken offered prayer, during which he, aided by the second pastor of the church, brother Gulzan, placed hands upon their heads, as they knelt around. They followed the hand of fellowship, in addition to which brother Oncken kissed each of the mates, nine in number, as he bestowed upon them assurances of a cordial welcome to

the sacred companionship of saints. To us cold foreigners, these warm-hearted demonstrations of our German brethren seemed a little singular in such a connection; though we had often before seen men kiss each other, sometimes on both cheeks, in the ordinary meeting and partings of life. The Lord's Supper was next administered, after which all took hold of hands and sang a hymn. Mr. Oncken called to his side, previous to singing, brother Kauter and another brother, the last of whom and himself were the only survivors of the number baptized and formed into a church by Prof. Sears, in 1833. With clasped hands, they, and the whole audience, sang the hymn with deep emotion. Sincerely an eye was tearful. Holy love and a deep sense of the Divine presence, appeared to rest upon every soul. The music, under such circumstances, seemed seraphic; and it was surpassingly sweet and inspiring, as is all music that comes from, and gives expression to, the heart. The hymn ended, brother Oncken, overcome by his feelings, threw himself into the arms of his former associate in baptism, and they kissed and embraced each other in the most fervent manner. The example was contagious, and instantly the whole company followed it. Brother Kauter and brother, and sister kissed sister, all over the chapel, while the warm, spasmodic clapping of hands betokened the strength of Christian affection. It was a scene never to be forgotten, as singular as it was rare. No one of the least sensibility could refrain from participating in it. The singing that was interspersed with these services, and indeed throughout the day, was such as I never expect to hear again, for I imagine that it can be heard in no other country but Germany. By the side of it, the music of choirs, however well trained they may be, is insipid. On the following Tuesday, the day before the final adjournment, the Conference held a "love-feast," in which was a repetition of the scenes of the Sabbath, an occasion ever to be remembered, whose influence tended to cement more strongly the hearts of those faithful laborers in the cause of God. When brother Oncken, who presided over the body, came to deliver an address, just before parting, he and those with him, as he rehearsed the history of this grand Mission, its small beginnings, its rapid progress, and its glorious success, in connection with what it now is, could not refrain from exclaiming, with deepest emotion, "Wistlich God wrought!" w. c. d. Sept. 24, 1860.

We direct the attention of our readers to the interesting correspondence on our first page. The article on RAILROADS by Professor O. S. Fowler is well worthy the perusal of every one interested in the progress of our Province. The remaining articles from the same pen are very interesting and instructive.

It will be seen that our Fredericton correspondent, of "Pro Bono Publico" has commenced a series of articles on DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION. The "Introductory" of which promises well. We trust these articles will receive the prayerful and serious attention of our Churches and Ministers.

We are happy to learn by telegram received to day, that Professor O. S. Fowler who has been lying dangerously ill at Machias is recovering.

ERRATA.—In the article on "Denominational Education," on our first page for the words "sings" and "out-sings," in the poetry, read weighs and out-weighs, for the word "number" in the third line from the bottom of the first column read amount.

The Prince of Wales and suite left Portland in the Royal Squadron for "home" on Saturday last at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Visitor.

MESSRS. EDITORS: One of the "Associated Alumni of Acadia College," a few days ago, applied to me for a statement of the constitution of the Society, observing at the same time that he had received a notice from the Secretary, R. L. Weatherbe, Esq., requesting him to act as an agent in procuring members. It occurred to me that as other members may have been applied to for the same purpose, it might not be amiss, for the information of all concerned, to publish a few extracts from the Constitution, showing the qualifications for membership, and the objects of the Society.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

1. "All persons shall be entitled to become members of this Association who have been educated either at Acadia College, or at the Baptist Academies at Horton or Fredericton, and who shall have complied with the provisions of rule third of this Constitution."
2. "All other persons shall be eligible to become members of this Association, who shall be proposed and duly elected, upon their complying with rule third of this Constitution."
3. "The annual payment of Twenty Shillings or upwards shall entitle any person duly admitted according to the provisions of rule one and two of this Constitution, to become a member of this Association, provided that such payment be made to the Treasurer on or before the day of June of each and every year."
4. "The donation of Twenty Pounds or upwards, at any one time, shall entitle any person to this Constitution, to become a life member of this Constitution."
5. "The objects of this Society shall be generally the advancement of Education in connection with Acadia College and the Baptist Academies of Horton and Fredericton, and more particularly the founding and sustaining either wholly or partially professorial, and assisting students by the bestowment of scholarships or pecuniary donations, and by awarding prizes for superiority in public examinations of learning, and by the adoption of each of the means as the Executive Committee of the Association shall deem most advisable for the accomplishment of the end proposed."
6. "The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. These, with four directors, shall be an Executive Committee."
7. "The officers of the Society were chosen, President, J. W. Johnston, Jr., Esq., Secretary, R. S. Weatherbe, A. B.; Treasurer, D. McN. Parker, M. D., all of Halifax. The other names I have not received from the Secretary."

The constitution also provides for an annual meeting at the anniversary of the College about the 6th of June, and it will devote upon the Executive Committee in a short time to provide a suitable orator for the occasion. On the list which is now in my hands one hundred persons of both Provinces have enrolled their names as members of the Society, and this number might be largely increased if each member would use his influence to procure additional subscribers.

to fast the enlargement and efficiency of the Society must depend upon the individual activity of the members.

This new organization is entirely distinct from the governors of the college with a corporation of its own and yet it may perhaps see fit for the present at least to aid in sustaining the professors. In thus uniting the old students perform an act of gratitude to their alma mater, the friends of education most effectually promote the great ends in view, and those of kindred spirit are brought together to form pleasant acquaintances, and to enjoy that fellowship which next to religion is of the most benevolent and exalted character. May it not be hoped then that each member of the society will use every exertion to increase the list and forward such additions to the Secretary or to the Treasurer in Halifax, so that when anniversary day comes our family circle may be represented by sons, and daughters too, from every section of the country.

Yours Faithfully,

D. FREEMAN.

Tryon, P. E. I. Oct. 11, 1860.

P. S.—Will the Christian Messenger please copy.

AN AFFECTIONATE ADDRESS.

The joint address of some of the clergy, magistrates, and other inhabitants of the parishes of Cambridge and Johnston, Queen's County, to James Tool, Esq., and Mrs. Tool and family: MUCH ESTEEMED SIR:

We cannot allow you and Mrs. Tool to depart from us without expressing our admiration of your honesty and fidelity so manifest in all your business engagements, and in the manner in which you have fulfilled the various offices of trust committed to your care. The cause of Temperance, morality, and religion have found in you a zealous advocate and a devoted friend. Ministers of the gospel, not only of your own, but of other denominations, have shared largely in the comforts of your hospitable home, and your unostentatious liberality in supporting the institutions of religion has set an example that we shall all do well to follow. The amiable disposition—namely your virtues of Mrs. Tool have won the affection and respect of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and therefore her removal as well as yours, cannot but occasion many regrets.

But while we deplore the loss we have sustained by your departure, we humbly pray that the blessings of Providence may accompany you, Mrs. Tool, and your dear children to your place of destination, guide and protect you amid earth's changes, and bring you safely to home and glory everlasting. Such is the sincere prayer of the undersigned committee appointed to present to you this Address.

WILLIAM MURRAY, J. P.
HENRY TODD.
STEPHEN S. WIGGINS, } Committee.
DAVID FOWLER,
SAMUEL WHITE.

At a meeting held in the Temperance Hall, in Cambridge, Oct. 3d, 1860.

REPLY.

To Messrs. Murray, Todd, Wiggins, Fowler, and White:

GENTLEMEN:—Be assured the address which you have so kindly presented in behalf of my numerous friends in Cambridge and Johnston is duly appreciated by me. In my relations to official business, social and religious life amongst you, I am happy to know that my conduct has been such as to receive your generous approval. Please accept the thanks of Mrs. Tool and myself for your strong expressions of kindness and good will towards us; we shall prize them a place amongst the most cherished reminiscences of life. If we have done anything to contribute to the progress of social comfort, public morality, or religious truth amongst you, to God and not to us be all the glory. Any sorrow which you may feel on account of our removal is fully reciprocated by us; but should we never be permitted to commune our joys and our sorrows together again at the same social altar, or in the same sanctuary, I trust through grace we shall meet in that blessed world where happiness forever reigns and where separation is forever unknown.

Respectfully yours, JAMES T. TOOL.

Cambridge, Q. C., Oct. 5, 1860.

News of the Week.

THE PRINCE IN NEW YORK.

From Correspondence to the Boston Courier. The popular demonstration of Thursday in New York excited in magnitude everything similar that had gone before. It is impossible to give in words the faintest idea of the crowds who thronged the town wherever a chance of seeing the Prince was to be had. A hawk, dropped from above, could hardly have reached the ground anywhere so unopposed as the throng. Fabulous prices were paid for ineligible situations, and every roof along Broadway was tinged with adventurous gazers. The sight was inspiring and beyond description. Unfortunately, this spectacle, the real spectacle of the day, was not fully seen by the youth in whose honor the occasion was made.

We are blessed with a Major General who combines the qualities of a noble soldier and a noble man, and whose executive ability may be represented by a very low figure. His chief idea, connected with the parent of Thursday, was to have reviews of troops, of whom there was a most brilliant display. There was a review in the City Hall Park; there would have been a review at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, if darkness had not fallen; at least, the people so did. The consequence of all this was deplorable; the mighty crowd rolled early in the day, and stood for hours, in bodily suffering, and yet with cheerful minds, waiting for the show. The Prince who were between the Battery and the St. Nicholas Hotel were in some measure repaid for their disappointment, for they indeed had a glimpse of the Prince, but the thousands in thousands in the upper part of the city had their pains for their labor and saw nothing but a few soldiers and a great many policemen. So much time was consumed at Castle Garden and the City Hall that night came on before the work was nearly done. The disappointment was severe, and the remarks at the expense of the Major-General were violent, in some cases profane. However, with all the drawbacks, it was a great affair, and may well have caused amazement to fill the minds of the strangers. During his progress, the ladies overwhelmed the Prince with bouquets, and showed imaginary kisses upon him. Some of the floral tributes contained poetry of the most elegant quality. It must have reminded the young

ladies of the advertisements put forth by Warren's blacking, Moses & Sons' tailoring establishment, and sundry other transatlantic enterprises. If you are ever inclined to envy the brilliant prospects of this section of royalty, just remember that your humble position shields you from such envy, and thank your stars that you were not born to a princely fortune.

From the New York Tribune. On Friday morning the Prince proceeded from the Fifth Avenue Hotel immediately to the University and Washington square, where he arrived at 10 o'clock. He was received at the entrance by the Chancellor and Council, and conducted to the chapel, where the band had struck up. "God save the Queen," and all eyes were directed to the entrance. The Chancellor led in the Prince and after them came the suite and a large number of University and City dignitaries. These filled the platform, to which the Chancellor conducted his Royal Highness, and the reserved seats in front. Meantime the ladies seated their eyes on the young ranger before them; and the band continued to play "God save the Queen" until the Prince had nodded his recognition to a considerable number of the dignitaries on the platform. He was addressed in a long and prosy speech by the Chancellor, and was afterward introduced to the Medical and Law Faculties, the Faculties of Science, and the Judges of the Courts, and also to Prof. Morse Dr. Valentine Mott, and Prof. Draper of the University.

After these ceremonies were over, the Chancellor retired with the Prince to the Women's Library. The room was crowded with ladies, in full toilet. A fine picture of Victoria taking the oath was the leading decoration. The Prince entered the room leaning upon the arm of the Chancellor, and was received by Mrs. Powell, who, on behalf of the ladies, said: "Baron—We are happy to welcome to a Woman's Library the son of a royal lady, whom the Women of America regard as an honor and a pride to all womanhood." The Prince smilingly bowed his acknowledgments to the ladies. As he was leaving the room his eye rested for an instant on his mother's picture, crowned with flowers. This grateful tribute of respect seemed to please him highly. He was then conducted to the door of the University, where the Chancellor took leave of him.

Thence the royal party were driven to the Astor Library, where Messrs. J. J. Astor, S. B. Ruggles, with other Trustees, and Dr. Cugwell, the Librarian, did the honors.

The next building visited was the Cooper Union, where he was received by Mr. Peter Coper himself, and introduced to the trustees, after which he was taken through the building to the roof.

From the Institute the party, went to the Free Academy, where the Prince and his party, after being introduced to the Professors and Students, left their autographs in the visiting book.

The suite of carriages, four in number, was then driven to the Central Park, Police Superintendent Kennedy leading the way. A considerable number of carriages had joined the cortege, and the streets being free to all comers, it increased very rapidly until, before it reached the Park, it had swelled to thirty or forty carriages. The party alighted a few rods to the south-east of the Terrace, where the ground had been prepared for the planting, by the Prince, of two trees, the one an English-oak and the other an American elm, both the specimens of their kind.

From the Park the party drove to the Mayor's residence on the Bloomingdale road. The Mayor came out and received the Prince, and conducted him into the house, Miss Wood taking the arm of the Duke of Newcastle. Of the breakfast party were: Wm. B. Astor, J. J. Astor, Millard Fillmore, Augustus Schell, Go., and Miss Fish, and, oddly enough, Archbishop John Hughes and Provisional Bishop Horatio Potter.

When breakfast was finished, the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Fort Washington was visited, and an interesting exhibition made of some of the pupils.

THE BALL.

The general effect of the great ovation of our best circles, the contemplation and preparation of which has excluded all other subjects from the public mind for many weeks, and which was rendered on Friday night at the Academy of Music could scarcely have been more brilliant. In the overpowering lustre that was shed from whole horizons of blazing gas-jets, and from all the precious gems that industry and taste have snatched from the bosom of Mother Earth to sparkle on the brow of her loveliest children, the sense of the world was realized in full degree. Brightness was the grand incident of the festival; and if the eye was something tired with the heavy glare, and the soul longed for a softer and quieter tone, consolation came with the thought that no expense had been spared to make the entertainment in all the accredited essentials of such festivity wholly worthy of the distinguished guest of the metropolis.

We need not dwell upon the long and anxious rehearsals of the grace and wit which preceded the scene; the tremendous inundation of schemes of etiquette and polite deportment; the thoughtful consideration by the press and society at large of the grave problems of princely partnership; the transports of the milliners, the jewellers, and the dealers in all manner of fancy appointments of the human form divine; the struggle for tickets, exceeding in desperation any modern military engagement; the delicious exultations of those invited, the sullen glooms of those unsought; and the busy workings of the last few days within the classic walls of the Academy of Music brought to close but a few minutes before 6 o'clock on Friday evening. At once we plunge into the heart of the event itself.

A heavy odor of flowers pervaded the house. Vases of these natural delights, which fade so when they are led into an unreal life, were placed at convenient points in all the lobbies. A sort of a hedge of scents and blooms ranged around the dress circle, and although their charm was stolen from the sight by the mass of people, their presence was clearly betrayed by a perpetual incense—the last generous yield of their brief existence.

The decorations of the auditorium were not profuse. Light was the grand controlling influence. It flashed from special rows of jets that encircled each tier and the dome itself, from a constellation of chandeliers over the stage, from all the hosts of burners belonging to the house. It brought out in a lurid glow the white and gold and crimson of the theatre, and went into a haze of excitement over the rich costumes of the ladies. The stage was draped with a cotton canopy, not well washed, and beside brackets of flowers over the presentiments emblematic hanging displayed the union of the tutelary spirits of England and the States, and sympathetic folding of their respective flags. At the rear of the tent a small dais was raised and the view was extended behind it by a picture of a lady place somewhere. Seats were arranged around this portion of the Terrace foreman area.

The familiar glories of the Academy; and the infusions of elegant dress, did the rest of the adornment. Two bands of music, one for dancing the other for promenade—had their place at opposite extremities, star ward, of the second circle. But we are leaving the Ball. It began fairly to roll about 10 o'clock. Then comfort in any part of the house except the uppermost tier was a dreary delusion, the crowd were striving tumultuously on floor and stairs, the military band was engaged in inspiring the obscure of a promenade, ladies were fully occupied in keeping their delicate skirts and a her charms out of harm's way gentlemen of mature age were invoking praises upon the delightful taste of the affair between furious palpitations of the heart, the younger men were mourning the failure of all their chase schemes to pupils, bright-eyed, elegant quality. It must have reminded the young

up, matrons were sighing for home, secure in their boxes favored fair smile d dantly upon the mob, and a gentle surging of the floor imparted an excitement to the very act of standing still, with an elbow in every rib and a heel on each toe.

The surge of the splendid mass was toward the dais. There came a pause. It was for the breath of life. A matron then threw herself into the spirit of the moment, and, with a loud voice, called for music, and bade the leader of the band watch the movement of his handkerchief amid the waves of the sea.

The leader of the opposite band assumed an attitude of eager expectation, and of calm disparagement of all other music than that which his own baton evoked. The house stood on tiptoe, at 10 o'clock a buzz ran round the hot ranks. The moment had come. The long agony was over. While the band joined in a glorious burst of God Save the Queen, the Prince and his party entered by the private way, and stood in line before the dais, his Royal Highness in the center. The entire assemblage were on their feet, and it was a monument of brilliancy. How the glances of the nearest ladies—those who gaily fought for the seats at an early hour—shot from beneath veils of flowers and gems, at the elegant little person of the Prince. We certainly expected a hysteric. But they bore it well. They looked at the royal line and were not cast down.

When the flurry of the Prince's entrance had in a measure subsided, a serious effort was made to inaugurate the reign of Terpsichore. But she is not the divinity of the crowd. Her gentle sway is exercised over the few that have perfect faith, not over the inconsiderate many. So when a number of gentlemen and ladies took the line for a promenade, the preliminary step to the dance, their passage was laborious. It demanded sacrifices of temper, time, and tone. And while the huge company was awaiting with a white deer to evolve order out of chaos, the Prince, to ravish him with the charms upon which months of cultivation had been spent, and to taste the bliss of hurried flirtation and melodious thrills, there was before a Prince. The Prince was forgotten in the excitement of a sudden breakage. A vortex yawned in the broad sea of dissipation. Or, as if the brilliant company were assembled on a surface of ice which the sun had touched with softening rays somebody stepped on a spot that should have been marked DANGEROUS, and the crowd parted in terror from the viding hole. The floor, in wooden truth, had given way beneath the tremendous pressure of the guests, verifying the early predictions of those who yielded to its undulations and went away to secure places, even to the top of the house.

Around the chasm, in whose depths were revealed the strange man-hierarchy of the stage, the crowd pushed closer still together, and confusion and dismay spread among the outer circles, while the Prince and his suite regarded the catastrophe from the very brink of the ruin. It was not a pretty sight to see before a Prince. If the Ball had been an act of success, there could not have been a more striking and effective climax. The scene was suspended, while several able bodied persons rushed into the breach. The favorite section of an elite church, the impromptu of the Muses in this and other cities, with carpenter and policeman laid hold of ropes. The people in the upper tiers gazed with wonder and awe upon what only good fortune preserved from being a very serious catastrophe. The Prince danced first with Mrs. G. Morgan. His set was surrounded and hemmed in by the most remorseless of impatient crowds. A number of other quadrille parties had far freer opportunity for enjoyment. In a second quadrille, the Prince danced with Miss Mason, taking his position with royal disregard of the consequences, just over the spot where a few hours before the floor had flaked in like pie-crust. This time, fortunately, all was secure, although the combined weight of the tightly packed gazers who pressed against the Prince, no doubt tested the full endurance of the supports. After other dances with Mrs. Gould Hoyt (the daughter of General Scott), Miss Rosevelt and Miss Jenny Field, the Prince forsook the crowded ball-room for the still more crowded spa hall.

Returning toward three o'clock, the Prince resumed his light fantastic exercise, and continued it late that night, at least, and it difficult to follow him to the end. Already had the carriages begun to whirl away with departing guests. The policemen had shown those signs of dilapidated weariness which naturally follow a like theirs of stern and vigorous fulfillment of noble duties. The assemblage slowly diminished, but so slowly that at three o'clock it was still impossible to conjecture when the last gleam should fade from the Academy's closing portals.

From the opening of the ball, the Prince was the object of the most ardent object of interest. The exquisite politeness of the heart which marked his manner, won the affections of all. When not bowing or talking with some person, his eyes were cast down, as if anxious to raise them only for some definite purpose. But when he looked up he met his partners with a full glance expressive of a desire to make himself agreeable, and of much gentle modesty and bonhomie. The Prince has evidently much of the kind-heartedness and moral beauty of his mother, and he is still in that tender age of adolescence during which the feminine femina seems, in delicate constitution like his, to predominate over the masculine nature. In the midst of all the excitement of the occasion he preserved the utmost self-possession. A mixed expression of dignified reserve, and of gentle affability, distinguished him to such a degree that if he had not awakened interest as heir to the British throne, he would have attracted attention as a youth of remarkable refinement and beauty of manners.

THE DRESSES.

There was, of course, great elegance in the toilettes of the ladies, in diamonds even magnificence, and in flowers the utmost lavishness. We can describe only a very few of the most remarkable:

A very rich dress was of white velvet, ornamented with brilliant bouquets of flowers, embroidered in gold and colours, which seemed thrown upon the skirt. Garniture of point lace; jewels, a complete set of superb diamonds.

A very pretty dress was of the new pale Empress green glace silk, neatly covered with a full skirt of tulle, looped up on one side with moss roses in their green foliage; the low corsage was ornamented with Grecian folds of tulle, with garniture to match the skirt; gold and coral bracelets and necklace.

A dress of white tulle, spotted with gold, attracted attention—the low corsage draped with a scarf, fastened on the shoulder and under the arms with tiny gold stars. Head dress, torse of pearls and tiny gold stars.

A charming dress of white crape was made with narrow flounces, alternating with bands of violet silk, covered with puffing. On the upper part of the skirt was a tulle, looped up on the side with a bunch of violets. The corsage was very low and pointed, the sleeve very short, the bouquet and wreath composed of violets, and the ornaments wholly of pearls.

A robe of rich emerald green velvet was made en train, and the corsage ornamented with costly blonde. Clasp of diamonds and pearls ornamented the shoulders, and point of the low body, and torse of green velvet and pearls, with diamond pendants, decorated the hair.

One of the costliest dresses was a robe antique. Splendid baron of real point lace, ornamented with a fine, each finished at the end with a white opera fan. Upon the back was worn a Marie Antoinette cap of point lace, with bouquets of