

—and practice the old style of praising God, in Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs,—and take the old posture in prayer, then, we may well hope that they will go one step further, and look for the old apostolic Commission, and having found it, will at once seek a place in the bosom of that Old Holy Catholic Church, where that Commission is kept.

The Presbyterian Banner contains a letter from a member of St. Peter's Church, Rochester, a Presbyterian Parish, which has adopted this title, who, to the evident chagrin of the editor, thus speaks:

"In St. Peter's Church, Mr. Editor, we propose to follow what we think the best Presbyterian example. We name our church after one of the Apostles, for which we have the sanction of Calvin, Knox, Chalmers, M. Cheyne, and a host of other true Presbyterian churchmen. Our minister wears a gown and bands, in accordance with the common practice of nearly every Presbyterian church, ancient and modern, except a portion. (I am very sorry to say a large portion) of our own. In our worship, we chant the Psalms and other passages of Scripture in the words of the common version, and we are endeavoring to have all our people unite in praising God in Psalms and hymns and spiritual songs. For this we find our authority in ancient practice, and in the command, 'Let the people praise thee, O God, let all the people praise thee.' We propose to teach our children the Lord's prayer, the Catechism, and the Apostles Creed; for which we plead the example of our forefathers in the faith, and the express injunction of our Confession.

To sum up the matter—in our church we have taken an old name—our minister adopts the old style of pulpit costume—we expect to have the old doctrines preached, and to be led in the old paths—we teach the old creed—we have the old style of singing, and we take the old posture in prayer."

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Niagara, May 27

TURKEY.

The Times' correspondent, fully aware that the interest of his news is anticipated by the telegraphic despatches, gives zest to his letters by the interpolation of traits and anecdotes, fully justifying Mr. Bernal Osborne's voucher for his good companionship. We make an extract or two:—

"The arrival of the Duke of Cambridge at Constantinople in "a plain shooting-coat and round hat" has created a talk, and is much compared with the showy *entrée* of Prince Jerome Napoleon. The English Duke has likewise declined the honour of the palace selected by the Sultan for his residence, preferring to take soldier's fare at Scutari, and declining to place himself in any way above his superior officer, Lord Raglan.

"Last Sunday two of the Grenadier Guards, in their bearskin caps, came over from Scutari, and were followed about by a crowd of people, who were all very anxious to find out who or what they might be. They passed for generals at the very least; and I have a strong impression that the bulk of the population put them down as Prince Napoleon and the Duke of Cambridge, taking a walk before dinner. The bearskin cap has more astonished the Turks than the whole army that is encamped at Scutari. 'Ishallah! what a hat! What can it be? Can they take it off?'

"Drunkness continues to be the great evil of the allied army. In one company of the 93d Regiment upwards of twenty men were brought up on one morning at the camp to answer for this offence. A huge gaunt Highlander, who had been fraternising with some Zouaves, presented a ludicrous appearance on coming up before his officers. He had, in the height of his convivial good-fellowship, exchanged the greater portion of his dress with an African soldier, and when morning brought recollection he must have been rather horrified to find himself in a fez cap, a blue jacket embroidered with red worsted, a bright blue sash round his waist, and enormous Dutch-built scarlet pantaloons flapping about his legs. He had forgotten the yellow leather greaves, and when he was ordered up he displayed the plaid hose of his regiment beneath the nether garment of the French soldier. What became of the corresponding Zouave, who must have made rather a sensation among his comrades when he appeared before them in kilt and coat, has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained; but the *wo-begone*, *sherpish*, and utterly prostrate look of the Highlander as he presented himself in his borrowed wardrobe, can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The 'fraternising' is so vigorous and cordial that it is really rather a nuisance to commanding officers of regiments."

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—On the 10th instant the Duke was received by the Sultan in grand ceremony. The Sultan had no terms to express his gratitude

for the great British nation. The Duke on his side, said the red jacket would show what they could do. They had never turned their backs to an enemy, and as for yielding to the Muscovite, that would be incompatible with the national honour, so long as there remained one Englishman.

SWEDEN.—An important article has been published in the Stockholm Aftonblad, the organ of the intelligent Swedish middle class and of the bankers, recommending preparations for carrying the war into Russia proper. A force of 60,000 Swedes, backed by an equal number of French and English, landed on a point or island in the Finnish Gulf, would be able to menace St. Petersburg itself. Such an expedition would be directed against the very lungs by which Russia breathes the air of Europe.

Prince Daniel of Montenegro has issued a proclamation calling on the Montenegrins to rise on behalf of the Emperor of Russia, "the father and protector of all Christians." It is dated "Easter Sunday."

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, June 2.—The Fugitive Slave Case.—At about a quarter before nine o'clock this morning, the fugitive slave Burns was brought into the Court room, attended by half a dozen men, the room being nearly filled with the guard provided by the Marshal to render aid, if necessary, in the enforcement of the decision, and each man provided with a pistol concealed under his dress.

At nine o'clock the Commissioner took his seat, and order was immediately secured. A few moments of stillness and anxious expectation succeeded. The counsel on each side soon came in, and along with them we noticed Messrs. Parker and Wendell Phillips.

The Court said, the issue is between the parties under the statute of the United States, and the respondent claims that it is unconstitutional. The provision is alike applicable to bond and free. When an officer arrests a fugitive he must identify the person; and it is only a ministerial act. A fugitive from law has a greater chance for escape than a fugitive from labor. Constitutional objections have been urged which have been decided by the courts, and they are settled and binding on this Court. The statute of 1850 has been decided as constitutional by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The Commissioner then quoted the words of the Chief Justice on the subject of the rights of slaveholders under the law. He referred to the objects of the law and the constitution, and said that it behoved all persons to regard them in the same spirit. It is said that the statute is cruel, and should not be executed. Will those who call it merciless commit its administration to the merciless Judge? If any wish it, they are more wicked than the statute. I think the statute constitutional, and it remains for me to apply it.

The facts set forth as to the escape and the identity are all which the Court has to consider; and the evidence of the claimant is that Anthony Burns was in Virginia. On the other side, it has been offered in testimony from many witnesses, to whom no imputation of interest can attach, who declare that the person claimed was in Boston previous to the time he is said to have been in Virginia. Thus there is conflicting evidence on the subject of identity. This case, however, affords evidence of identity. Burns saluted his master by his Christian name, and also Mr. Brent.—Burns' conversation with his master was then recited. That a conversation of this kind took place, has been shown. This confirms and establishes the testimony of Mr. Brent; and my mind is satisfied as to identity.—On the law and facts of the case, the Court considers the claimant entitled to a certificate from him of a right to the fugitive.

At an early hour in the morning, a company of United States infantry, and detachment of artillery, with a brass six-pounder from the Navy Yard, were stationed to guard the main entrance to the Court House. The crowd assembled rapidly, and by nine o'clock thousands had gathered in the neighbourhood of Court Square.

After the Commissioner's decision, Court Square was cleared, and the artillery detachment went through certain military evolutions. Meantime, Court street and every avenue leading to the square, were packed with people. Many stores were closed, and several buildings were festooned with black. An intense feeling was evinced throughout the city.

The Mayor issued the following proclamation:—

TO THE CITIZENS OF BOSTON.—To secure order throughout the city this day, Major General Edmonds and the Chief of Police will make such disposition of the respective forces under their command as will best

promote that important object, and they are clothed with full discretionary powers to sustain the laws of the land. All well disposed citizens and other persons are urgently requested to leave those streets which it may be found necessary to clear temporarily, and under no circumstances to obstruct or molest any officers, civil or military, in the lawful discharge of their duties.

J. V. C. SMITH, Mayor.

The excitement to-day in Boston, has been greater, probably, than ever before known in the present generation.

As early as eleven o'clock, window roofs and every available position to view the departure of the fugitive, were occupied. Thousands of women filled the balconies, and retained possession of the windows in Court and State Streets, up to the time of his departure. Business was generally suspended, and many stores closed. After twelve o'clock every avenue leading to Court and State streets was closed by the military. Much inconvenience was caused to persons who had notes to pay, and even the telegraph messenger boys had to suspend their duty.

At a quarter past two o'clock Burns was taken from the Court House, and placed in a hoion square of one hundred special deputies of the United States Marshal.

The marines, infantry, and a detachment of the 4th regiment of Artillery, with a brass nine-pounder, loaded with grape, under command of Major Hedges, United States Artillery, acted as a special escort. The United States troops numbered one hundred and forty-five rank and file.

The State troops, under Major General Edmonds, embraced the lancers and light dragoons, with a regiment of infantry, and another of artillery—altogether one thousand men.

The entire police force of the city was also engaged, and rendered efficient service.

As the escort proceeded down Court and State streets to the wharf, the several companies who had kept the avenues leading thence, close filed into columns, and the full force concentrated on the wharf, Burns was put on board the steamer John Taylor, about three o'clock.

The wharves and vessels in the vicinity were crowded with thousands of persons gathered to witness the embarkation. The United States marines and the troops from Fort Independence went down the harbor in the steamer. The steamer was delayed at the wharf by the labor of getting the field piece, which was drawn into the procession, on board.

At a quarter past three o'clock everything was on board, and the word to cast off was given. At precisely twenty minutes past three, the steamer swung from the wharf, and proceeded down the harbor to the revenue cutter Morris, in waiting off Fort Independence.

The cutter after leaving Burns on board, with half a dozen officers who accompany him, sailed for Norfolk, Va.

It is impossible to estimate the number of people gathered to witness the final close of the fugitive slave case. Thousands were present from the country, many having come seventy or eighty miles. All the streets leading to the route of the escort were packed with the living mass.

A portion of our sister city, Brooklyn, was disgraced on Sunday June 4, by a serious disturbance, which resulted in severe injury to many persons, and a heavy loss of life.

It seems that for the past two Sabbaths certain persons from New York have repaired to Brooklyn, for the purpose of hearing one of the many itinerant preachers who have made a trade of the present religious excitement. This preacher held forth in Brooklyn on Sunday week, and there was a breach of the peace at that time. The preacher repaired to Brooklyn yesterday, with his New York friends. These friends, as the Brooklyn people say, were armed with revolvers. His usual exercises were gone through with at a lumber yard near the South ferry, and there was no disturbance. The Chief of Police had detailed a number of his men to preserve order, and they volunteered their aid to escort the New York party to the ferry boat. Whether or no this was declined, we are not informed. It is certain that there were passionate muttering in the crowd, as the preacher had been particularly outrageous in his denunciations of the Roman Catholic Church, and there were many persons professing the faith in the assembly.

At about six o'clock the preacher and his friends moved towards Fulton ferry, followed by a large concourse of people. At Fulton ferry there was another crowd, and they continued on down Main street to the Catherine ferry. Here some stones were thrown, and one or two pistols were fired. It is stated that the pistols shots were fired from the New York party, they being first provoked by a shower of stones from the Brooklyn enemies. In the *melee* which ensued, thirty or forty people were more or less injured. One boy was shot through the nose, dividing the cartilage. A report that he would had proved fatal was not confirmed at eleven o'clock. Another boy was shot in the mouth. James M. Grath, a policeman, was shot in the knee. A boy named Doherty was shot in the side. Thomas Kapa was severely injured by being hit with a paving stone.

The police, supported by six companies of military, cleared the ground, and at ten o'clock the military guard was removed, there being no further occasion for their services.

The most exaggerated reports relative to the riot, were flying over New York and Brooklyn last evening, as to the mob; but it will be seen that it was less enough as its best.—N. York Herald.