

WEEKLY SERMON.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Campbell on "The Beauty of the Stars, the Spectacular in Astronomy."

In the Westminster church, Clinton street and First place, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Campbell spoke on "The Beauty of the Stars, the Spectacular in Astronomy."

Living on the earth, its daily rotation causes the entire heavens to seem to make a complete revolution every twenty-four hours; the sun and stars, the moon does the same, though, because of its own motion in the sky, changing its place from night to night; the stars of the central heavens follow the example of sun and moon, rise in the east, set in the west; in the south, like the winter sun, they rise in the southeast and set in the southwest, and the stars in the north turn round like a ponderous wheel. One has only remain out of door all night in order to verify these statements.

Beside all this, if we will carefully mark the position of individual stars, we will see that each night they are somewhat farther to the west than the night before. In the course of a year the heavens are thus brought about to the condition in which we first observed them, and we learn that all this revolution is only the earth's own ceaseless rush round and round the sun. No less, with no apparent effort, and with unceasing speed, the wonderful kaleidoscope turns on.

A marvelous thing is that while the heavens present this aspect of universal motion, the great mass of stars repeat either in single solars or in small groups, as well drilled soldiers preserve their individual places in the ranks. But there are some exceptions. In the midst of all this uniformity appear the stars which, being among the brightest stars, which the ancients called planets, because they seemingly wandered about the sky and refused to keep harmonious with the heavenly lyre. But, rightly understood, this is no discord. The great body of the stars are like the solid orchestra against which as a background of the most majestic harmony the planets appear, as a few voices, which, being among the brightest stars, which the ancients called planets, because they seemingly wandered about the sky and refused to keep harmonious with the heavenly lyre.

The ancient Greeks developed the aesthetic side of their higher nature more than they did the religious, which they lent to the Hebrews. With them all was art. Their religion was art. Their temples and idols were art. And when they contemplated the universe, they called it all the cosmos, the orderly, the beautiful. The Greeks, as well as all the peoples of their day, had no scientific knowledge of the stars; they were quite unnecessary in order to the discovery of their beauty. Nevertheless, the science of the heavens, which has so developed in the last century, does not in the least detract from the beauty of the heavens, but, by drawing aside the curtain of ignorance and leading us far afield, it has greatly enhanced our conceptions of the universe.

In looking heavenward, the first thing that impresses us as beautiful is light; this is the characteristic of the starry night. God's message is always written in characters of light. So He speaks every morning when, out of the blackness of the night, the daylight appears, and, however dimly, the rays of the sun penetrate to earth. Long before it has arrived in the

FULLNESS OF ITS GLORY. daylight announces itself as coming after star and sun, and the splendor of the brightest is quenched before the rising of that nearest of all stars, the lord of the day, the fitting symbol of Him who is described as "King of kings and Lord of lords; who only hath immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto; whose splendor is the light of the sun that the eye is positively overpowered and compelled to turn away, for the moment blinded to all other things. Whosoever shall be able to transfer this to canvas.

And when it has set the heavens are still full of its splendor, the clouds are tinted with its rays, the landscape is still glorious with its luminousness, the stars, which have waited all day for their opportunity, even now venture but timidly appear, the largest and the bravest, and the fainter ones encouraged by their example, till the sun now completely withdrawn, the heavens are spanned with other stars, and away, to be sure, and therefore called stars and some of them so great that they dwarf our sun into insignificance. Look abroad over the firmament, behold these orbs great and small, single or in groups, constellations, clusters, swarms too numerous to count, or the great band of the galaxy, encircling the entire heavens as the largest and the wheel of almost infinite proportions. The eye was made for light, and in the moon's faint reflections, in the glimmerings of the countless starry orb, it fills the heart with gladness.

The beauty of the firmament like-wise in their majesty. It is not the delicacy of the flower, but the statefulness of the stately vault. High above the whole earth it is the largest and the bravest, and the fainter ones encouraged by their example, till the sun now completely withdrawn, the heavens are spanned with other stars, and away, to be sure, and therefore called stars and some of them so great that they dwarf our sun into insignificance.

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"On the 13th of February a detachment of torpedo boat destroyers proceeded, braving the fierce north storm, toward Port Arthur. At 8 o'clock the most morning the Asiatic a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer, amidst a shower of shells from the enemy's fort and ships, torpedoed a Russian man-of-war and farther, firing on the enemy's guard boat, sailors returned to its headquarters. The Hayatori, another Japanese torpedo boat destroyer, at 5 o'clock of the same morning, approached a Russian man-of-war, which she found two of the enemy's men of war, and, in defiance of their firing, immediately torpedoed one of them with effective explosion and safely withdrew."

Heavy weather, he says, prevented him following the coast, and the cruiser in which he was aboard, the Chestaroff, before the tempest to gain the Korean coast. Owing to the storm the squadron was only able to accomplish five knots per hour. Heavy seas were shipped and the cruiser and the guns were coated with ice, there being nine degrees of frost. Two violent gales were encountered within three days.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Japan is most successfully keeping her plans secret. It is possible service to the troops which could be permitted to leak out. The belief prevalent in London, based on hints in despatches from correspondents, is that her main objective will be to be the Liao Tung peninsula, but that nothing of a military nature will be attempted until Russia's naval squadrons are effectually blocked out.

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After the inspection the rendering of the national anthem by the band and cheers from the spectators, his majesty made a speech to the departing soldiers, in which he said: "I am happy to be able to see you all before you leave and I wish you a good journey. I am firmly convinced that you will uphold the honor of your ancient regiment and readily risk your lives for your fatherland."

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A cablegram to the Daily Telegraph from Nagasaki says transports are clearing every night from these ports for Corea and ten large steamers were embarking troops at Nagasaki last Monday. All arms of the service are reported, but the cavalry horses were such sorry and scrubby nags that they hardly seemed worth transporting. The embarkations are all remarkably well managed.

In conclusion this correspondent says the harbor of Nagasaki has been mined. A cablegram from Shanghai under date of Feb. 17, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declares that a combined movement between a Japanese fleet and a large landing force from Nagasaki is now proceeding.

The report that the Japanese captured the East Asiatic Company's Manchurian steamer, the "Mikasa," Railway's steamer of the same name, is confirmed.

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At Nassau, Feb. 9, sch. Elie, Russell, for Jacksonville. At Pascagoula, Miss., Feb. 11, sch. Albert, Brown, from Kingston. At Pensacola, Feb. 13, bark Calumet, McKenzie, from Buenos Ayres. At Vineland Haven, Mass., Feb. 14, sch. str. Hector, bound from Newport News for Boston, came up Vineland Sound today, towed a small two-masted schooner which had evidently picked up somewhere outside of Cape Cod. Owing to the heavy ice in Nantucket Sound the Hector anchored at Nobska, but the identity of the schooner was not learned, as it was impossible to communicate with either vessel.

At Portland, Me., Feb. 15, sch. H. A. Holder, McIntyre, and Luta Price, from St. John, N. B. At Matanzas, Feb. 5, sch. Albert D. Mink, Snow, from Gulfport. From Key West, Feb. 15, sch. Excelsior, Baxter, from Azim (and sailed St. for Cape Cod, N. B. general. At Fernandina, Feb. 15, sch. Omas, Deley, from Havana. At Liverpool for New York, passed Nantucket lightship at 1.40 p. m. At St. John, N. B., Feb. 15, sch. Victoria, Sch. str. Celtic, for Liverpool; Victoria, for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 17—Sch. str. Catherine and Baines Hawkins, for Louisville, N. B.; sch. Lucia Porter, from St. John, N. B. Bridgport. At Carleton, N. J., Feb. 15, sch. Gypsum, Decker, from New York. At New York, Feb. 15, sch. str. Ganstar, Lark, from Pensacola and Norfolk via Annapolis. At New York, Feb. 15, sch. str. Troop, from New York via Tourmaline. At New York, Feb. 15, sch. str. Lewis, from New York via France, for New York. Cleared.

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PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 17—Sch. str. Catherine and Baines Hawkins, for Louisville, N. B.; sch. Lucia Porter, from St. John, N. B. Bridgport. At Carleton, N. J., Feb. 15, sch. Gypsum, Decker, from New York. At New York, Feb. 15, sch. str. Ganstar, Lark, from Pensacola and Norfolk via Annapolis. At New York, Feb. 15, sch. str. Troop, from New York via Tourmaline. At New York, Feb. 15, sch. str. Lewis, from New York via France, for New York. Cleared.

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