

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD and the European Edition.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 344

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker Sts.—LA BELLE ECLAIR. BOHEMIAN THEATRE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—OX HAIR, AFTERNOON and EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—ITALIAN OPERA—MIGNON. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth Av.—HOW TO SING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—LEO AND LOTUS. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Forty-second streets—AGNES. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—AFRICA; OR, LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY. STADY THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—OPERA-NORMA. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE—AGNES SA POOL. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—ITALIAN OPERA—HUGENOTS. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—LECTURE, "DANTE'S O'CONNELL." COOPER INSTITUTE—LECTURE, "HOW WOMEN LIVE IN NEW YORK." BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 11th St.—NIGRO MINISTER, ECCECITIVITY, & C. ATHENEUM, No. 285 Broadway—SPLENDID VARIETY OF NOVELTIES. CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE, Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, & C. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, & C. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, Fourth street, near Broadway—Day and Evening. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Monday, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald. CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION: THE NAVY BILL: IS IT PEACE OR WAR?—FIRST EDITORIAL ARTICLE—FOURTH PAGE. WARLIKE SITUATION IN NEW ORLEANS: PRESS COMMENTS ON THE TROUBLES: ARMED ESCORTS FOR PROMINENT OFFICIALS: PROPERTY HOLDERS AND CAPITALISTS MOVING: A BAD OUTLOOK—FIFTH PAGE. POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES: EX-JUSTICE JOHN A. CAMPBELL GIVES HIS VIEWS—ART—THIRD PAGE. BURNING OF THE EXPRESS NEWSPAPER OFFICE: LOSS \$40,000: INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN PARK ROW: REMINISCENCES—FIFTH PAGE. WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA: GREAT SLAUGHTER OF NATIVES: EUROPEAN IMPROVED FIRE-ARMS USED—THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONALS—NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN LOCAL PARAGRAPHS—TENTH PAGE. NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL: AN EXCITING PROSPECT IN THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL: THE ALABAMA COMPLICTIONS: THE NAVY—FIFTH PAGE. LERDO DE TEJADA PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT OF MEXICO: DIAZ IN MEXICO CITY: SCIENTIFIC AND MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC—FIFTH PAGE. SUFFERINGS OF THE SHIPWRECKED: CAUSES OF THE LOSS OF THE GUATEMALA: CONCLUSIONS OF AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY: ROTTEN BOATS—SIXTH PAGE. HERALD ENTERPRISE VS. SPANISH-CUBAN BRAVADO: THE DIARIO'S DEFENCE OF SLAVERY AND DENUNCIATION OF PROGRESSIVE JOURNALISM: NEWS OF THE INSURRECTION: THE COOLIE TRADE—SIXTH PAGE. THE WALL STREET EXCHANGES: THE MONETARY STRINGENCY—THE "Q. E. D." OF THE RISE IN GOLD: IMPORTS—NINTH PAGE. MARRIAGE OF THE CELESTIAL EMPEROR: A MAJESTIC CORTAGE AND QUIET UNION: THE PERUVIAN COOLIES—SIXTH PAGE. PARK IMPROVEMENTS: THE GRAND FOUNTAINS: THE MUSEUMS AND THE BELVEDERE: MISS STEBBINS' ARTISTIC ENDEAVORS—MARINE INTELLIGENCE—TENTH PAGE. NEWS FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES—A SEXTON'S SON STEALING TALLOW'S COLLECTIONS—SIXTH PAGE. SERVICES IN THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS TABERNACLES YESTERDAY: THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION: TOUCHING ALLUSIONS TO MR. GREELEY: THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—EIGHTH PAGE.

No CABLE DESPATCHES from Europe were received Sunday or Sunday night up to the closing hour.

THE PROPOSED PRESBYTERIAN ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—We are glad to notice that the celebration of the tricentennial of John Knox has given birth to one really valuable suggestion. It is that, on as early a day as possible, and in such place as shall hereafter be agreed upon, there shall be held a grand general council of the Presbyterian churches throughout the world. It is a most sensible suggestion, and one which cannot fail to meet with general acceptance. It is stated that Presbyterianism can boast of twenty thousand congregations and a population of thirty-four millions. Lutheran, and other kindred bodies included, the total swells to fifty-seven millions. Disunion has long been a disgrace to the Protestant section of Christendom. Such a council could hardly fail to have a healing and otherwise beneficial influence. Union is strength and beauty as well. We wish the project all manner of success. It would be one of the grandest ecclesiastical gatherings the world has ever known.

Congress and the Administration.—The Navy Bill—Is It Peace or War?

The proceedings of the first week of the closing session of the present Congress may be pronounced a fair beginning with an eye to business. It is a little remarkable, however, after the exhibition of the President's rose-colored picture of the beauties of arbitration in the settlement of international difficulties, as illustrated by the Geneva Tribunal, that the first act of the House of Representatives should be the passage of a bill for the construction of six additional ships for the purpose of war. Surely if the administration had any faith in the general adoption of friendly adjustments, from its boasted inauguration of arbitration as a substitute for war, it would hasten to set the good example of providing rather for a new era of general peace than for an enlarged employment of

guns, drums and batteries. But the Secretary of the Navy pleads the inefficiency of our present naval establishment for warlike purposes, the President supports his recommendations and the House of Representatives, as if fully impressed with the idea that no time is to be lost, hurries through its preliminary bid for the construction of six new ships-of-war. And what is the argument for this measure? General Banks, Chairman on Foreign Affairs, said in the debate that he had introduced this bill at the last session in anticipation of trouble with Spain, that affairs in the Gulf of Mexico had not improved since then, that no one knew what might occur there any day, and that it was proper to be prepared for all contingencies. But Mr. Scofield did not share in these apprehensions, and it was not for any such purpose as a possible conflict with Spain that he wanted these sloops-of-war constructed. His idea, perfectly innocent of warlike designs, was simply to keep up the American squadrons in the various seas of the world for the protection of our commerce. It appears, however, that General Banks speaks by authority and that the real object of these new vessels to the navy is to meet the possible contingency of a rupture with Spain. He says that the Secretary of the Navy had declared to members of the House that he was afraid that events had occurred in the Gulf of Mexico which would require the government to be prepared to defend our commerce.

What, then, are these ominous events? They are, perhaps, the alleged high-handed proceedings of the Spanish authorities in the island of Cuba and of the Spanish Navy in the Gulf of Mexico, in certain arrests and imprisonments or expulsions of our citizens, and in certain pursuits, detentions and searches of our trading vessels on the high seas or in neutral ports. But the President says nothing of these things in his Message. He regrets the continuance of the disturbed condition of the island of Cuba. He complains that no advance towards the pacification of its discontented population has been made, while the insurrection has gained no advantages and exhibits no better prospect of success than it exhibited a year ago; that this struggle has lasted for four years; that, with Cuba at our door, we cannot be indifferent to this state of things, and that he has no doubt that the continuance of slavery in the island is at the bottom of this continued strife. He hopes for the voluntary removal by Spain of this great evil; but he regrets to believe that citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be such citizens, are holders of slaves and are slave dealers in Cuba, and he recommends such legislation as may be deemed proper to discourage them from this unlawful business. There is nothing here to support the apprehensions of Secretary Robeson or General Banks, and yet the evidence submitted justifies the conclusion that the bill for these six vessels-of-war has been urged upon and passed by the House to meet the apprehended contingency of a war with Spain.

What ultimate design, then, is entertained behind the scenes at Washington in reference to Cuba? The President's Message means peace, but the bill for these new iron-clads means war; and as we have and fear no misunderstanding with any other naval Power than Spain, this warlike measure clearly is intended for the contingency of a fight with Spain. Such is the state of things in Cuba, too, that on the plea of the common interests of civilization and humanity upon which Louis Napoleon justified his military invasion and occupation of Mexico, or on the plea of England's belligerent rights to Jeff Davis, or on the plea of righting the wrongs committed upon our citizens on the island and upon our trade in the Gulf, by the servants of Spain, we might take military possession of Cuba or open the gates of the island to an army of filibusters. Even upon the plea of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade and of the coolie traffic with the island, our armed intervention for the pacification and civilization of Cuba would now be supported by the advanced public opinion of all the States of Europe, excepting Spain, and perhaps Turkey.

But we conjecture that the administration contemplates no immediate quarrel with Spain for any cause—that the present object is preparation for possible contingencies in the future; but that when provided with even half a dozen ships-of-war, superior or equal in speed, strength of armor and weight and destructive force of metal to the best ships of Spain, we may expect an ultimatum from Washington that will startle the government at Madrid. Meantime the various interests concerned in the building and equipment of these new war vessels will have their influence in Congress in pushing through this bill and other similar bills as good things for the country, peace or war. The strength of the administration for party purposes lies in its expenditures, and in this view armies and navies and costly iron-clads and fortifications will still cast into the shade the peace policy of your Geneva Tribunals. Arbitration, moreover, will apply where neither party dare venture into war; but as between Spain and the United States we have a horse of another color.

The real work before this short and closing session of the present Congress lies in the regular annual appropriation bills, with such retractions as an established policy of peace may demand. Instead of retrenchments, however, the President's Message foreshadows a policy of enlarged expenditures in every direction. The government is now in a position which would justify a reduction of its expenses and its taxes to the extent of a hundred millions of money per annum; but while our expenditures are to be widened, it is not

surprising that, in the judgment of the executive department, a reduction of our taxation for the present is impracticable. The first act of the House of Representatives betrays the policy of liberal expenditures and valuable jobs, and in the magnificent schedule of internal improvements suggested and partially, at least, recommended in the Message, a hint is thrown out to Congress which will surely be seized upon by the lobby. We apprehend, therefore, that instead of reduced we shall have increased appropriations and additional subjects for the appropriations of this session of Congress; that the regular appropriation bills will be heavily charged with lobby jobs and with the introduction of new schemes of internal improvements which, under the next Congress, will, in all probability, be developed into a monstrous system of widespread official corruption and public demoralization. Here, then, is a field in which the minority in the two houses may labor to some purpose in building up a powerful opposition party for the Presidential succession.

Mexico Peaceful and Encouraging Progress.

By telegram from Mexico City we have news from the neighboring Republic dated on the 1st of the present month. The advices are of an encouraging character. There is no mention of the existence of political trouble, and the only revolutionist project which is spoken of in the despatches is a preparation which is being made by Dame Nature for the exhibition of a grand volcanic eruption which will be displayed, according to the scientists, through new apertures from the bowels to the surface of the earth. His Excellency Lerdo de Tejada was formally declared President of the Republic. His assumption of Executive authority was to be completed on the 2d instant, amid citizen rejoicing and the cordial recognition of the foreign diplomatists. Porfirio Diaz was in the capital. The once famous revolutionist had had an interview with the President, but his presence produced no excitement among the people. Telegraph communication with the United States was restored. The profitable and useful subjects of railroad extension and coast lights improvement were gradually, but certainly, weaning the mind of the Mexican nation from its remembrance of the losses which may be endured and the atrocities which may be perpetrated under the cry of God and Liberty, when it is prostituted by selfish men for demoralizing uses.

Cuban Capitalists in Exodus from the Spanish Island.

By a special HERALD report from Kingston, Jamaica, we are informed of the important fact that many wealthy Cuban planters have determined to seek shelter in the British West Indian colonial island, and to make it their home in the future. The intending emigrants have already made heavy investments in the purchase of English sugar fields and of other land, on which they propose to cultivate tobacco. Sums of forty thousand dollars and fifty thousand dollars respectively have just been paid by Cubans for Jamaica estates which would not have brought more than half these amounts a few years since. Property is advancing in value rapidly, as we are informed, in the English possessions, and it appears very likely, judging from the tenor of our report, that the Antilles system which is guarded by the lion and the unicorn will eventually triumph over that which it is attempted to enforce by bloodhounds and convict soldiers with scarred backs from Ferrol. Our Kingston despatch goes on to say that Jamaica still requires an infusion of American energy to make it just right. This will be supplied, no doubt, in due time, and then the world will behold the realization of a sweet poetic prophecy.

The lion and the unicorn fighting for a crown. Up came a little boy and knocked them both down.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP GUATEMALA, of the Pacific Mail, from the full accounts published in another part of the HERALD, would appear to be attributable in the first instance to a neglect by the third officer, George Foster, in regard to the steering orders of Captain Douglas. The course lay close to the land, with breakers on a bar known to be not far off. The course, as said to be directed by Captain Douglas, was northwest by west half west. When the vessel struck on the breakers the ship he declares to have been heading northwest by north half west—that is, a difference of two points. This would, in such a case, be sufficient to account for the disaster; but the conduct of the third officer proclaims him not only incompetent but wanting in common sense. After the worst had come the boats, as usual, were found to be next to worthless, one of them being rotten and only prevented from filling by the presence of mind of a lady passenger, who caulked it with her petticoat. The troubles of the shipwreck were heightened by the Indians, who refused sustenance to the sufferers until a chief was captured and held for the hospitality of his fellows under pain of death. The sad portion of the story is the reported loss by swamping of the boat under command of the first officer.

THE PRUSSIAN REFORM BILL.—According to our latest news from Berlin the Counties Reform bill passed to a third reading in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet on Saturday. A number of amendments which had been proposed were withdrawn, and the bill passed in the shape in which it came from the Lower House. Final action will be taken on the bill to-day, when the royal signature will alone be wanting to make its provisions part of the law of the land. In this struggle between the popular and aristocratic branches of the Prussian Parliament the Emperor-King has, by judicious interference, secured the victory for the people. Since the creation of the new Peers it has not been doubtful on which side victory should lean. The bill provides for the extension of municipal privileges in the rural districts of Prussia proper, and it is expected to work great and beneficial changes in the matter of local self-government.

THE SWISS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—What is known as the Presidential election has just come off in Switzerland. The election has resulted in the choice of M. Cesario for President and Dr. Schenk for Vice President. How peacefully these elections from time to time pass off in Switzerland! What better proof of the smooth working of republican institutions than is furnished by these elections? If

it be true that this country is happiest which makes the least noise in the world the honor must be given to the Swiss Confederation. Why will not France learn the lesson?

The Situation in New Orleans—Playing with Fire.

Our special despatches from New Orleans represent the city as having been remarkably quiet yesterday. The radical leaders—Judge Durell, United States Marshal Packard, Senator Kellogg and Secretary of State Bovee—affected to be in fear of personal violence, and moved about guarded by soldiers besides having a garrison to protect their residences; but so far as we can judge from the reports the precaution appears to have been unnecessary. A meeting of prominent citizens was held on Saturday evening, and a committee was appointed to proceed at once to Washington for the purpose of remonstrating against the action of Kellogg, Casey, Durell and others who claim to act by authority of the general government, but at the same time prepared to pledge to the President the fealty and support of the people of New Orleans in all just measures. The Warmoth party declare that on no account will they be guilty of or countenance violence, although they express their determination to exhaust every lawful and constitutional method of resistance to what they call the usurpations of the federal government. Up to this time the Courts have been relied upon in all the movements that have been made, and no indications of a desire to appeal to force have as yet manifested themselves on the part of the Warmoth men. Under these circumstances it would seem that the radical fears are groundless, and the suspicion prevails that they have been assumed for a purpose. A legislative caucus was held yesterday by the Legislature, recognized as regular by the Governor and State authorities, and its members were likely to remain in consultation the greater part of the night. It is thought they will organize at an early hour this morning, while the Kellogg Legislature, convened under authority of the United States Court, will assemble at noon. The latter contemplate compelling the attendance of such members elect as remain in the Warmoth body by the power of a strong force of sergeants-at-arms backed, doubtless, by federal troops. Meanwhile the local press continues to comment on the situation in a tone not calculated to allay the excitement.

Do these New Orleans politicians know that they are playing with fire—that at any moment they may occasion a conflagration that can only end in their own destruction? The proceedings that have as yet taken place here, it is true, been confined to the action of the Courts of law, but a chance collision, a rash act on either side, might prove the commencement of an outbreak the limits of which cannot be measured. We regret the light and frivolous tone adopted by General Emory in his conversation with our special correspondent, reported in yesterday's HERALD. The confidence he expresses in the strength of the United States troops and his unsoldierly chuckling over the exaggerated estimate of the force at his command seem to imply that he does not look upon a collision between the authorities of the State and those of the United States—a conflict between the people and the federal soldiery—in a sufficiently serious light. No event more deplorable, more dangerous or more disgraceful could occur. We hope to see it avoided; yet we cannot conceal the fact that the peril is imminent. Governor Warmoth is bold and unscrupulous, and he will not hesitate to resist violence if any should be attempted against his authority. He can call out the militia of the State to sustain him, and probably would do so in case his Legislature should be scattered at the point of the federal bayonet. Indeed, there seems greater probability of an outbreak in New Orleans to-day than in Versailles, and every good citizen and every brave soldier would deplore the occurrence, not only on account of its danger to the lives of the citizens, but for the disgrace it would bring upon the nation.

President Grant condemns the action of both parties to this miserable faction fight, and it is said that he will not suffer the interference of the federal troops unless it should become actually necessary for the maintenance of the law and the protection of the citizens. But the federal troops are already playing a conspicuous part in the drama, and so far as General Emory is concerned, there does not appear to be any disinclination to give them yet more unenviable prominence on the scene. It might be as well for the President to send General Sherman to New Orleans, or at least to detail some experienced and discreet officer to the temporary command of the department until the trouble is ended. As the Collector of Customs at New Orleans is mixed up in the deplorable scramble for office it might also be well for the President to make an immediate change in that position, and thus remove at least one of these political firebrands from the unfortunate city.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli at Glasgow.

From our cable news it will be seen that Mr. Disraeli, the leader of Her Majesty's opposition, is an honored guest in the city of Glasgow. It is now some time since Mr. Disraeli was elected to the honorary office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. Circumstances have hitherto hindered him from visiting the North. The installation of the Lord Rector is a somewhat pompous ceremony. The large hall of the University is crowded with the students and alumni, the galle of the city and neighborhood fill the galleries, while on the platform sit the Principal, with the new Lord Rector on his right, the Professors and leading officers of the University being ranged on either side. After the ceremony of installation has been gone through it is the custom of the Lord Rector to address the students in his robes of office. The Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow has acquired some historic importance from the long roll of distinguished men who have filled the office. Edmund Burke, Adam Smith, Lord Brougham, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Macaulay, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir Archibald Alison, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Lytton are specimens of the rank and class of men who have in the past graced the Rectorial chair. Their speeches, which have been carefully preserved, have almost invariably been worthy of the occasion.

Mr. Disraeli, who is, no doubt, fully alive to the honor which has been conferred upon him, is the last man in the world to fling away his opportunity; and it is reasonable to presume that he will do his best to make his inaugural address worthy of a place beside such masterpieces of eloquence as those of Burke and Bulwer and Macaulay. When Disraeli failed to command the ear of the House of Commons on the occasion of his maiden speech, he said, with emphasis, "The time will come, gentlemen, when you will hear me." These honors, which are now being showered upon him by an old and honored University, and by the second city of the British Empire, prove that he has long since made good his word. No man is so patiently heard in any part of the three kingdoms as Benjamin Disraeli.

More Lessons from Greeley's Life.

The pulpits are still vocal with the praises of the dead journalist, Horace Greeley. Yesterday Dr. Chapin, Rev. W. F. Clarke, Rev. Henry Asten, Rev. E. G. Sweetser, of this city, and Rev. Dr. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, laid their offerings on the lately closed grave of the departed Philosopher. Dr. Chapin held up Christ as a man who was popular with the masses. But the politicians wanted to make a leader of Him, and because he discouraged their plans and defeated their schemes He aroused their animosity and they in turn conspired against Him and compassed His death. While He lived men did not think so much of Him, nor, indeed, as the Doctor declared, do we appreciate the full worth of men until they are dead. And nothing illustrates this better than the sad services which were held in the Church of the Divine Paternity last week. "All through Mr. Greeley's life, and especially during the last six months of it, the clouds of misconception enshrouded him, and people talked of his mistakes; but with his death the clouds dropped away and the inner central spirit of the man was revealed—the spirit that loved human nature and sympathized with the slave and the oppressed." It was this that attracted the thousands who thronged the church and crowded the streets last week. Though Mr. Greeley's form has gone from our midst the lessons of his life remain. And the greatest lesson is the broad sympathy with human nature that Christ symbolized by his death upon the cross. Rev. E. O. Sweetser considered "the patience in well doing as the hidden motto of the great journalist whose late death was so universally felt." Mr. Sweetser examined some of the causes which make men weary of well-doing—namely, increase of worldiness, frequency of disappointments and the like. But amid such distractions causes the late lamented Horace Greeley continued patient in well-doing. Every life of well-doing, Mr. Sweetser believes, is "fully rewarded with an abundant harvest." Such was Horace Greeley's life from beginning to end, and we ought not to let the significance of such a life escape our notice. It is a providential opening through which we can see, if we will, into heavenly realities. "In all that Mr. Greeley undertook he aimed to benefit humanity. His paper he made an organ for good, or at least what he believed to be good. He made his voice a messenger for good, bringing tidings of freedom to the slave, of woe to the oppressor, of knowledge to the ignorant, of advice to the erring, of pity to the penitent and of reconciliation to the long estranged. He never lost his faith in God or in man. He has reaped his harvest and is immeasurably richer to-day than if he had lived a selfish life and were still on the earth filling the throne of a king. Even in his death he triumphed. It was a glorious death, for out of the very gloom that surrounded it there came a ray of heavenly light, which was worth more than all the anguish, the heart-breaks, the bitter disappointments, the shattered nerves and the ruined system—I know that my Redeemer liveth." One would be almost willing to die daily if he could secure such energies as this. But it will be useful life that made the death so triumphant and worthy of applause and emulation.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Harlem, could not well talk about "Journalism and Journalism" without taking account of the two great lights of American journalism who have passed away—the late editors of the HERALD and of the TRIBUNE. Tracing the origin of the newspaper in America from the time that an enterprising Yankee attempted to start a single sheet daily in Boston, in 1690, but was prevented by the interference of the General Court, down to our day, when the late Mr. Bennett "made the model American newspaper; lifted reporting to an art; developed the collection and arrangement of intelligence from all parts of the world into a business and science," Mr. Clarke could not do less than exalt the genius and the enterprise that could produce such results. The newspaper is as many-sided as the manifold life out of which it springs and to which it ministers. "It lets daylight into the darkest recesses of our modern life and vice shrieks from its blazing illumination. The enterprise of the press is one of the marvels of our age, and the splendid achievement of the HERALD in lifting the curtain that has concealed the heart of a continent is the spirit of tremendous organized energy which ransacks the world for intelligence and turns the globe into a whispering gallery. The HERALD is the daily confessional of mankind. Mr. Bennett made the newspaper an institution; Mr. Greeley made the American Journal." Rev. Mr. Asten drew from the life of Horace Greeley the lessons of self-reliance energy which made him one of the greatest in journalistic fame, and covered him in death with an honor greater than can be won by the Presidency of this Republic. Moral heroism in honesty, sobriety, patriotism and humanity are other traits of Mr. Greeley's character which were pointed out. Mr. Asten credits the lately deceased journalist with creating the moral sentiment which pressed Mr. Lincoln to sign the proclamation of freedom to the slaves. The lesson of Mr. Greeley's death is that in all our definite conflicts and triumphs we need a divine helper.

Dr. Chadwick, in Brooklyn, referred to the defamation of Mr. Greeley's character by party politicians and the partisan press, but now they unite in praising him—a circumstance which shows conclusively that it was the cause with which he was espoused and not the man that they distrusted. The contrasts of Mr. Greeley's life were brought out and the

real qualities of his character were made more apparent by the exhibition. "The dead philosopher was a good hater, but his bark was greater than his bile."

Mr. Frothingham talked about "Crime and Punishment," taking his cue from the hanging of Rodgers in Brooklyn last week. Mr. Frothingham does not consider hanging punishment in any sense. It is the removing of the criminal beyond the pale of punishment. The preacher's idea of punishment is the excommunication of the criminal by the civilized community of the nation or of the world. The Rev. D. McAllister demonstrated from the Scriptures the national right to use the Bible in the public schools. He critically examined Superintendent Weaver's decision on the Hunter's Point School case, and proved from State papers that among the original ideas which prompted the founding of our school system one was to disseminate religion and learning throughout the country. And now for sixty years the Bible has been legally read in the public schools. Mr. McAllister would make the constitution conform to the common schools by acknowledging God and the Bible rather than have the Bible thrust out of the schools.

Mr. Beecher contrasted the constitution and the doings of the council at Jerusalem with the council which a few days ago installed Mr. Hopworth as pastor of the Church of the Disciples. Mr. Beecher called attention to the memorableness of the place in which this last council met, to the remarkable circumstance that a former Congregational minister of Brooklyn is now Mr. Hopworth's successor, and to the grounds of faith on which Mr. Hopworth was received.

Yesterday was the feast of the Immaculate Conception, and as such was religiously observed in the Catholic churches. Hence, in the Cathedral, Father McNamee treated on original sin by way of preface to the doctrine of the day. He quoted largely and learnedly from the actions of popes and councils to prove that the precious blood that was to pay the price of devotion was, though yet unfurled, by a strange miracle of anticipation so applied as to keep the heart of the Virgin Mary from coming under the ban of sin. Rather a far-fetched "miracle," and lacking in biblical corroboration.

THE BUILDING IN PARK ROW in which the Express editorial, press and composing rooms were situated was burned last night. The newspaper offices in the vicinity were naturally alarmed at the burning of their brother. Streams, nay, brooks of water, however, got the better of the flames, and Printing House square settled down quietly to writing up the conflagration. It is to be hoped that the enterprise of our contemporary will rise superior to this misfortune, and that not a day's intelligence will be lost.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.
- It is said that Bismarck is a member of forty-six American societies.
- Colonel Bolivar Christian, of Virginia, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.
- Ex-Governor F. G. Stockdale, of Texas, yesterday arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.
- Captain A. Fernandez, of the Spanish army, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House.
- David A. Welles yesterday arrived at the Albe-marle Hotel from his home at Norwich, N. Y.
- The Marquis of Waterford has denied the report that he intends to become a Roman Catholic.
- A proposition is pending in Congress to award Mrs. General Meade a yearly pension of \$2,000.
- Captain J. M. Withers, of Liverpool, is at the New York Hotel. "Let the galled jade wince," &c.
- General James Cunningham, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
- A Husband's Protective Union is to be established in Washington as soon as Laura Fair arrives there.
- It is said that Charles O'Connor is to be made Chief Justice in the event of Judge Chase's resignation.
- It is announced that the marriage of Prince Albrecht, of Germany, will take place towards next Easter.
- Mr. Edwin C. Bailey, of New Hampshire, former Postmaster at Boston, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
- Ex-Mayor Norcross, of Boston, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "Keep straight on the right path, Norcross!"
- Ex-United States Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
- Prince Gortchakoff, Chancellor to the Czar of all the Russias, has returned to St. Petersburg from his summer ramblings.
- Mr. James Capel, the oldest member of the London Stock Exchange, and for many years a prominent officer, has just died.
- Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clotilde, are still in Milan, like Micawber, expecting "something to turn up."
- Barry Gray, the author and journalist, is about to take the editorial chair of a new monthly in New York, to be called the Table.
- Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, who lately died, was the premier baronet of England, and descendant of the great philosopher Lord Bacon.
- Mrs. Lugner, wife of a Westchester county minister, is the only surviving relative of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home."
- Mr. Snycross, a banker of Constantinople, has secured a contract for lighting the streets of Athens with gas. What a subject for Diogenes!
- Political speculation puts "Andy" Johnson soon in the Senate in the place of Parson Brownlow, who is to resign. Then heaven help the Senate!
- Mrs. Governor Dix and daughter paid a brief visit to Albany on Saturday afternoon. The selection of the Governor's residence has not yet been definitely determined.
- Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the Nation, purposes to establish a daily newspaper in New York with a capital of \$100,000, of which \$30,000 was said to be raised two weeks ago.
- The will of Horace Hawes, of San Francisco, who left \$1,000,000 to found a college, has been broken on the ground that the testator was insane. His heirs have inherited the property.
- Mr. Bass, M. P. for Derby, has given \$5,000 towards the erection of a free library. The honorable gentleman believes in providing alms for the minds of the poor as well as for their stomachs.
- The Queen of the Netherlands left England for home a week earlier than she intended, upon receiving news of the death of her private secretary, M. Von Wickherm, at the Hague. She had employed his pen for years.
- The monument to the memory of Thaddeus Stevens was completed on Friday morning last. The panel on the south side contains the words, "I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude; but finding other cemeteries limited as to space by charter rules I have chosen this that I might illustrate in my death the principles which I advocated through a long life—equality of man before his Creator."
- Miss Nellie Grant, writes an unimaginative Washington correspondent, has lost some of her beauty and freshness, and does not give promise of such grace and loveliness as she did three years ago. She may be seen at the avenue almost every day, driving at a sharp pace a fine horse to a basket-phaeton. Her beautiful blonde hair has changed to a brown, and her figure is less graceful, but she is a capital horsewoman and handles the reins with consummate skill.