# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

### AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thir-

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteentl

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—AFRICA; OR, BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue. The Lilly of France.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sta. LA BELLE HELENE. STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery .- OPERA

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- MAZEPPA-ME. AND

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st. Babes in the Wood. Afternoon and Evening. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTOS.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.-Negro Minstrelsy, Eccentricity, &c.

ATHRNEUM, No. 585 Breadway.—Splendid Variet CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE, Broadway, be TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.

FAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st and STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-LECTURE

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, near Broadway.—Day and Evening. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

## QUADRUPLE SHEET

New York, Sunday, Dec. 15, 1872.

# THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

SPAIN AND CUBA: THE FREEDMEN OF THE UNITED STATES RISING TO THE MAIN QUESTION"-LEADER-EIGHTH PAGE.

MR. HENDERSON'S CUBAN MISSION NOT FAILURE! ARRIVAL AT CHARLESTON AND DEPARTURE BY RAIL FOR NEW YORK-PERSONAL NEWS-NINTH PAGE. EUROPE BY CABLE! EXCITING DEBATE ABOUT DISSOLUTION IN THE FRENCH ASSEM

BLY: BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION: THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH STORMS-NINTH ANARCHY FOR OFFICE! FURTHER PROGRESS OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE SCRAM-

BLE: PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT OF WAR MOTH-FIFTH PAGE. THE WRATH OF THE STORM KING! THE DE. STRUCTION IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE

THE FALL RACE MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA AGAINST THE COOLIE TRADE-A FEAST FOR ANTIQUARIANS-FIFTH PAGE. PEDERAL CAPITAL NEWS! UNEARTHING FOUL

LINEN IN THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCAN-PRESENTATION OF A HISTORIC BATTLE FLAG

TO THE SPANISH VOLUNTEERS IN CUBA! THE EXTRAVAGANT DELIGHT OF THE DONS: THE BLOT OF SLAVERY-TWELFTH

AIDING THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DEAD COMMUNISTS-BROOKLYN LOCALS-MARI-TIME NEWS-TWELFTH PAGE.

FASMION'S MINISTER'S! WHAT SANTA CLAUS AND THE FICKLE GODDESS HAVE OR-FOLKS: NO END OF NOVELTIES-SIXTH

THE FEATURES OF BUSINESS AT THE WALL STREET EXCHANGES! MONEY EASIER: INCREASED IMPORTS-ELEVENTH PAGE.

FUNERAL OF THE FIFTH AVENUE FIRE VIC-TIMS! THE GIRLS' REMAINS INTERRED WITH DUE CHRISTIAN OBSERVANCES-SEVENTH PAGE.

RESUME OF THE RELIGIOUS FIELD FOR THE WEEK! PROTESTANT, CATHOLIC AND JEWISH SERVICES AND TOPICS: MINIS-TERIAL DOINGS-THIRTEENTH PAGE.

A REVIEW OF THE REAL ESTATE MARKET THE SALES AND OUTLOOK-CORONERS' WORK-ELEVENTH PAGE. A BITTER OPERATIC WARFARE! HERR WAG-

NER'S FESTAL THEATRE, AT BAYREUTH, CERMANY: IS THE GREAT COMPOSER IN-SANE? LISZT AND OFFENBACH-SIXTH

A SHAKSPEARIAN ESTIMATE OF MISS NEIL-CIZES THE "LADY OF LYONS"-MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL-SIXTH PAGE.

TEMPEST-TOSSED MARINERS! SUFFERINGS AND SAFE ARRIVAL OF ONE MORE OF THE MISSOURI'S ILL FATED HUMANITY-TENTH PAGE.

EDWIN FORREST'S LIFE AND DEATH! HIS WILL AND THE AGED ACTOR'S ASYLUM-PARAGRAPHS ABOUT HORSES AND BOAT.

A FRENCH MURDER MYSTERY! ARREST OF BERTIN, ALIAS DUTOT. CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER IN FRANCE: WHAT THE PRISONER HAS TO SAY-SEVENTH

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS-SKATING-

MAMMOTH MARTS FOR THE METROPOLIS! THE IMPROVEMENTS AT WASHINGTON AND CENTRE MARKETS-NEW YORK CITY NEWS-UNCTUOUS OSTRANDER-TENTH

OUR LATE COMMISSIONER TO CUBA.-In another column we print a brief despatch from Mr. A. Boyd Henderson, dated yesterday at Charleston, S. C., where he had just arrived from Hayti. It would appear from this despatch that he has not failed in the object of his mission, as we were at first led to believe from his apparent abandonment of his post. In a few days Mr. Henderson will arrive in this city, and we shall then be enabled to set forth at length the story of his travellings and their net result in the way of actual, impartial information on the state of the insurrection in the beautiful Queen of the

THE INCREASE of popular power in Austria is illustrated by the announcement in the Enstern Budget that the government bill for enlarging the number of members of the Reichsrath, and electing delegates thereto directly by the people, had been prepared by the Ministry and would be submitted to the Emperor at the next Cabinet council

Spain and Cuba-The Freedmen of the United States Rising to the Main Question.

The meeting of our colored citizens at Cooper Institute on Friday evening last, called to take action in reference to the "irrepressible conflict" in the island of Cuba. was the beginning of a movement on the part of a political element in the United States which, on the main question involved in reference to the action of our government, can wield the balance of power. The black population of this country embraces seven hundred thousand voters, and upon an issue which, outside of Spain and Turkey, commands the sympathies of the civilized world, these seven hundred thousand colored voters have only en masse to define their position in order to determine the action of Congress and the administration. Nor can it be questioned that the voice of this Cooper Institute meeting is the voice of all our citizens of African descent, including especially those four millions lately released from the shackles of slavery and invested with all the rights and privileges of civil and political equality.

What, then, is the position which these col ored citizens have assumed in behalf of their brethren in the island of Cuba? They declare themselves on the side of "the Cuban patriots, who have already decreed and put in practice the doctrine of the equality and freedom of all men." They "view with abhorrence the policy of the Spanish government for the last four years" in the island of Cuba, "both for the unnecessary and inhuman butcheries that have taken place under its rule and for the tenacity with which they cling to the barbarous and inhuman institution of slavery." Our colored citizens further declare that "it is our opinion that the success of the Spanish arms will tend to rivet more firmly the chains of slavery on our brethren, re-establishing slavery where it does not now exist and restoring the horrors of the African slave trade and the coolie traffic," and that, on the other hand, "the success of the Cuban patriots would immediately give to the whole inhabitants of the island freedom and equality before the law.' And the line of action asked of the President and Congress, after four years of patient waiting, is "to accord the Cuban patriots that favorable recognition to which these four years' gallant struggle for freedom entitles them." In other words, the freedmen of the United States, in behalf of their enslaved brethren in Cuba, ask the concession of belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. It appears, too, that agents and sup-

porters here of the Spanish authorities were quick to take the alarm from this movement of our colored citizens, for at this meeting a printed circular was scattered about the hall addressed "To the Colored Citizens of the United States," and warning them of the folly of Supporting the Cuban rebels. To this circular was appended the name of the editor of the Spanish paper El Cronista, José Ferrer de Conto, and his appeal is that of a loyal Spaniard deeply in earnest and really frightened. He warns our colored citizens of "some cowards" from Cuba, who have come here to live upon their wits and to induce white and black Americans to go to Cuba in their places; he says that these Cubans are now agitating the abolition of slavery in the island, "when the Spanish government has just decreed abolition on a plan a great deal better organized and much more advantageous than the one which made so many victims in the Southern States of this Republic;" that "those hypocrites who talk to you about fraternity and of rights" and all that, "have all their lives lived off nothing but the labor of negroes," and that our colored people ought not to be deceived by these Cuban 'loafers," nor allow "the rogues now appearing before you to put you down as fools." Mr. Pindell, however, faction of the meeting, in quoting from El Cronista numerous advertisements for the sale of slaves; and an excited young Cuban clinched the nail by proclaiming the publisher of this Spanish document as the author of the "Negro in Slavery," the "most proslavery book ever written.' We discover here that there were some

Cubans at this meeting, from which we may infer that they are at the bottom of this movement; but even conceding the accusations against these men as cowardly and unscrupulous adventurers, their participation in this colored meeting does not shake the argument on the main question of African slavery in the island of Cuba. Nor will the plea avail that "the abolition of slavery in the Spanish Antilles is a fact already decreed and introduced by the government at Madrid," and that for the colored citizens of New York "to take action now upon the subject is the most ridiculous and useless step to which they could induce you who want to prey upon your savings by similar nonsense." The idea here is that these penniless Cubans are aiming to collect money from our colored citizens on false pretences; but it does not appear that these colored men entertain any filibustering designs. Their plan of action is to appeal for official intervention in behalf of liberty in Cuba. They do not propose, and we presume they will not be led into, the folly of subscribing money for Cuban filibustering expeditions. They ask the concession of belligerent rights in behalf of the Cuban insurgent cause because they think this concession in point of law would be right and because it embraces liberty and equality to the half million African slaves of the island.

This is the main question to our citizens of African descent. The freedom which they now enjoy they wish to be enjoyed by their brethren elsewhere; and while the British government is striking at this relic of barbarism-negro slavery-in Africa, in consequence of the astounding disclosures of Livingstone and Stanley, these black citizens of the United States call for the intervention of their government for the extinction of the evil in Cuba, and by such action as they hold to be within the law of nations. We dare say, too, that this Cooper Institute movement is due more to the suggestions touching slavery in Cuba thrown out in the President's late annual Message than to the intrigues of Cuban emissaries. We suspect that our colored citizens have seized the idea from General Grant's opinions that slavery in Cuba still prevails; that the civil war in the island still goes on; that there is no prospect of its early termination one way

that meantime we can only hope that the present liberal government of Spain will put an end to this curse of slavery. Upon these hints, we apprehend, our colored citizens have come forward and defined their position. They may have been further inspired by the encouraging remarks of General Banks in Congress on the bill providing for those half dozen improved ships of war. But, in any event, let the freedmen of the United States submit their ultimatum to Congress and to the President in a flood of petitions on this subject. Let them keep up their fire hot and neavy, and decisive action will follow.

Public opinion throughout the civilized world would justify a proclamation from Washington of belligerent rights to the Cubans, or even armed intervention there, in the cause of humanity and civilization. But there are other measures through which we may bring the Spanish government to terms and thus give the finishing blow to slavery in Cuba-such measures, for instance, as a peremptory demand for reparation and indemnity in consequence of the Spanish outrages in Cuba upon American citizens and upon our commerce in Gulf committed during the last four years, resting our cause upon the troubles arising from Cuban slavery. Doubtless, too, resolution from the House of Representatives asking of the President such official information as he may possess as to the decrees and purposes of the Spanish government in reference to the abolition of slavery in Cuba would operate to bring the Cabinet of King Amadeus to reason. It is reported that Señor Zorrilla has recently declared that Spain would move no further upon this matter of slavery in Cuba until the last insurgent shall have surrendered. If so, the dominion of Spain in the island is the dominion of slavery. And, indeed, as the abolition of slavery is the corner stone of the insurgent constitution for Cuba, we cannot doubt that the removal of slavery involves the independence of the island. So it is understood and accepted by our colored citizens, and, from their strength in our body politic, they have only to pour in their petitions upon Congress and the President in order to command a hearing and definite and decisive action.

France-The Petitions from the People

and the Debate in the Assembly. It was known to us vesterday that the Right in the French Assembly would make a bold effort to prove that dissolution in present circumstances would be unwise, impolitic and even dangerous, until the territory of France was utterly freed from foreign occupation. It was known that the Right would make an effort to prove that the Left was responsible for the present agitation. It was also known that there was some dangerous difference in the Committee of Thirty with regard to the proposal that there should be organized a second Chamber.

The Committee of Thirty has not yet reported, but yesterday the debate in the Assembly took place on the petitions from the people in favor of dissolution. The debate seems to have been keen and spirited. M. Duval, who was one of the first speakers, boldly asserted that the petitions brought forward in favor of dissolution were irregularly signed and evidently the work of agitators. Gambetta, who replied, denied the charge. The people had again and again given unmistakable evidence that they were opposed to the policy of the Assembly, by returning, when they had the opportunity, even from monarchical centres, republican candidates. The late crisis, he said, had taught the people lesson, and the popular desire for dissolution was universal and invincible. It was a calumny to say that the petitions were got up by foul means or under false pretences, monarchy which a king would accept or a people ratify. M. Audiffret Pasquier followed. on the part of the Right, in a speech in which he violently attacked the radicals, declaring that the horrors of the rule of the Commune were the fruits of their own principles of gov-

It has long been our opinion that France should submit to the present government until the soil was freed from the invader. Any serious trouble would but tighten the grip which Germany now has upon France. If, however, France will not content herself under the present government, the only thing to be done is to dissolve the Assembly, coupled with an appeal to the people.

CUBA'S CONSOLATIONS FROM MADRID AND SPANISH FUSS IN FURTHERANCE OF SLAVERY .-One of the HERALD special correspondents in Cuba supplies the interesting letter, under date of Havana, December 7, which appears in our columns to-day. The insular ovalists were moved simultaneously by feelings of fuss, military fury, devotion, street holiday enjoyment and gain. The artillery corps of the citizen militia of Madrid had presented, by deputation, a flag to the volunteers of Cuba, and the ensign, a historic one, was received with universal demonstrations of joy, duly blessed by the clergy and deposited in the Temple of Columbus. Through the sparkle of the popular glitter it is easy to perceive, notwithstanding, the sickly sheen of the pale, disastrous planet which symbols the black flag of slavery. Coolie ships were arriving from China, and what remained of the Asiatic chattel cargoes after the voyages was being sold in bulk to the highest bidder. Bull-baiting during the Sabbath was strictly maintained as an excellent sport school, well calculated for the hardening of the people's heart to the proper degree which enables it to endure the brutalities of the coolie trade. King Amadeus' Cabinet remains, evidently, concerned with respect to the matter of the administrative rule of Cuba in the future, so that it is likely the Habaneros will soon have a new executive deal, followed by new hands all round.

HARD ON THE BABIES. - Dr. Lankester, a London Coroner, lately stated at the inquest of an infant smothered in bed by its mother, who fell asleep while nursing it, that three thousand innocents are thus killed yearly in England. As emigration has so thinned the population of the British islands that humanity has value, the Coroner therefore suggested the propriety of having the rudiments of physiology taught in the public schools, so that the rising generation might avoid those errors and abuses which unnecessarily destroy so or the other, from present indications, and | many lives.

England. The English press is now engaged in dis

cussing the question as to whether the Established Church has the right to be considered the Church of the people, or, at least, the Church of a majority of the people. The Nonconformists, comprising nearly all those who are not in communion with the Episcopa Church, hold, on principle, that there should be no union between Church and State, and are now showing that for the same reasons that disestablishment took place in Ireland a similar course should be followed in England and Wales. The denominations that agitate this matter are the Congregationalists, Baptists, Independents and Methodists, who number seven or eight millions of the most earnest Christians in the Empire. Their leader is Mr. Miall, a member of Parliament, who at its last session proposed a resolution looking towards disestablishment and who intends to bring the subject again before the House of Commons after the recess. The Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Universalists have not yet declared against a national Church, but the broad, equitable and intelligent principle that the civil law shall make no ction between one citizen and another, and that all should be regarded alike, finds among the masses of the people sympathy and support.

The immense revenues of the Church of England are enjoyed by Bishops and Archbishops, and thousands of well-provided-for clergymen, who, as a matter of course, set their faces against such a proposition, which they regard almost as sacrilegious. The tory party upholds their views and denounces the Dissenters, who are preparing for a grand assault on this cherished institution. The Dissenters, on the other hand, argue that disestablishment, so far from being an injury to the Church, would be a direct benefit to it. It would have to change its name and abolish its relations to the State, and thereby throw off the chains that impede its usefulness, and march on to higher results. The Establishment does not see the matter in that light at all. Defence associations have been formed. congresses held, and meetings of the clergy convened to resist the designs of Mr. Miall and the Nonconformists. It was freely asserted by them that dissent was waning while the Church was gaining strength; that the latter had passed its lowest point and was advancing at such a rate that it must soon become in reality, as well as in name, the Church of the

This bold statement brought the Nonconformist, the leading organ of the Dissenters, to the front. It set to work to prepare statistics of the churches and sittings in the principal cities, and has already published several tables that tell a different story. It appears that no enumeration of the religious professions of the people was taken in the census of 1860, the only official figures being those gathered ten years before that date. When the proposition was made in Parliament to obtain the respective number belonging to each denomination in 1860, it was opposed and defeated by the tories, who no doubt feared that it would show the Establishment to be in the minority. The Nonconformist, aided by Mr. Miall, first commenced with fourteen cities, each with a population of one hundred thousand and upwards, to ascertain the number of places of worship and their accommodations. Twelve years before, as stated, an opportunity arose of setting the matter at rest, but, as far as the Dissenters are concerned, better late than never, for the tables now published show an astonishing progress of free churches in England and Wales. In fourteen years following 1851 the Congregationalists alone expended in London one million eight hundred thoud dollars in chapel build demonstrated that the Establishment is retrograding and must be prepared to abandon or at least part with its pre-eminence.

In six cities of the fourteen referred to the number of sittings provided by the Dissenters exceed that provided for by the Church by 77,514; and in the eight others the Estab lishment falls behind, instead of gaining ground, and the general result is that the Church only provides thirty-three per cent of ecommodation instead of forty-two, as in 1850. The second table, issued on the 9th instant, embraces statistics of twenty cities, having a population of 50,000 and less than 100,000 and having an aggregate population of 1,440,000. The relative accommodation of these twenty cities is as follows: -Established Church-places of worship, 292; sittings, 222.878. Non-established churches-places of worship, 809; sittings, 443,665. In favor of Non-established churches-places of worship, 517; sittings, 220,687.

These results prove that the Church of England, with its immense revenues, only provides for one-third of the population, and that two-thirds, who are not in communion with the Establishment fund, provide ministers and churches for themselves. So far as the statistics, carefully gathered during the present month, show, the Establishment is responsible for thirty-seven per cent in a population of 4,345,000-about one-fifth of the entire population. These inquiries are to be pursued further by the Non-conformists, the object being to place beyond doubt that their is no reality in the alleged revival of the Church of England, of which so much has been heard. The arguments to be based on the results

are expected to silence those who have heretofore claimed that the Church is that of a majority of the people, and further that as disestablishment took place in Ireland because the Church was that of the minority, the same ground must hold good in England and Wales, particularly in the latter principality, where nearly the entire people are Dissenters. It is admitted that the Episcopal Church is a venerable institution, that has taken deep root in the hearts of many of the people : but it is held that that is no reason why a majority of Englishmen who attend public worship should be placed, by its existence, in an inferior position before the laws of the country. They claim the same justice as has been extended to Ireland. At a recent meeting of the clergy of a provincial diocese one of the bishops suggested the necessity of girding themselves up for the practical work that must follow disestablishment, as the eventual vote of the people will pronounce in favor of religious equality. The Non-conformists rely upon the soundness of their principles, and do not doubt the nation will acquiesce in a reform that cannot | week.

or be consistently longer withheld. Disestablishment promises to be one of the great ques tions at the next session of Parliament.

of the State Government to Federal

The citizens of New Orleans have afforded nother striking example of the earnest desire of the Southern people to accept the consequences of the war in good faith and to prove the sincerity of their professions of renewed fealty to the federal government. They have yielded up what they at least believe to be their most precious rights rather than risk a collision between the authorities of the State and the federal troops. Yesterday the State militia laid down their arms and gave up possession of their armory at the summons o United States soldiers, and the Governor of Louisiana, with the Legislature and the Courts of the State, have avowed their determination to surrender their trusts to the keeping of federal bayonets and to await patiently the developments of time, in hope that in the end justice may triumph over brute force. By this prudent action they have merited the gratitude of their fellow citizens in the other States of the Union. A resolute persistence in their opposition to the Kellogg usurpation would have inevitably led to bloodshed, and the consequences, not to Louisiana alone, but to the whole South, might have been deplorable. At the same time the peaceful struggle against the great wrong that has been inflicted upon the State has not been abandoned. An appeal has been issued to the American people, backed by the names of the representatives of some of the leading commercial houses of the United States, and the committee of one hundred prominent citizens are on their way to Washington to plead with the President, despite the singular announcement of the United States Attorney General that the President has already decided a case that is still an open one in the Courts The Pinchback government is thus ten

porarily installed in office by the active aid of the federal troops, but it has not a pleasant prospect before it. Apart from the few whites who are interested politically in its success and the negroes it can control by money or other means, it is utterly without a following in the State. The militia refused to recognize its authority and defied its armed police, yielding only to the federal troops. The people are united against it and will, no doubt, contest its right to levy taxes or to do any legislative act. While it holds on to its usurped authority it can only bring confusion, trouble and discredit upon the State. Without the federal government at their backs Kellogg, Pinchback and their associates could not remain in power a single day, and every hour of their rule will be an injury to the people of Louisiana. The question upon which the existence of the Pinchback government depends is still before the Supreme Court, and nence there is some slight prospect that the action of Judge Durell may be set aside. We are willing to await that decision before we refer to the part played by the Attorney General of the United States in the drama or review the action of the federal government in this and other recent political controversies in some of the Southern State governments.

#### River Floods in France with Ruin ously Destructive Consequences.

The Paris telegrams which we publish to day report the occurrence of most disastrous visitations to the manufacturing, agricultural and railway transit interests in several of the departments of France by river inundations consequent on the recent wind storms. The streams which water the northeastern departments have overflowed their banks and flooded portions of the surrounding country. Part or the city of Lille is under water, the inhabitants have fled to places of safety, factories have been closed, and the general trade of that portion of the country has been impeded by the loss of many bridges which have been swept away. The crops have been ruined. The river Loire has swollen to such an extent that the quays of Nantes, with a great many buildings situate in the lower part of that city, are completely under water; the Custom House has been closed and the neighboring farms made desolate. The railroads which are the principal means of travel to the town have been submerged and the commerce of the section entirely suspended. This great and heavy visitation comes at a very inopportune moment, almost in midwinter, for these poor and suffering Frenchmen. Their Christmas-as with some of their more northern neighbors-will be a cheerless festival, so far as the things of this world are concerned: but it is to be hoped that the faith and charity which have sustained and consoled poor earthly sufferers from the beginning will enable them to bear their burden patiently till Christian brethren stretch forth their hands to ease them of their new and still more heavy load.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MUTUAL LIFE IN-SUBANCE COMPANY held a meeting yesterday and, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, put a quietus, for the present at least, upon Mr. Winston's proposed reduction of rates. Very good. This is just what we have been predicting all along would be the result. It will quiet the nerves of all the quaking and shaking little mushroom companies, and we hope it will restore general confidence also in our insurance business, where everything in the shape of empiricism and quackery ought to be squelched. Therefore we say, very good. But something more is needed. The gravest charges have been made against the character of the President of the Mutual Company, and it is due to him and to the company that these charges should be investigated calmly and dispassionately. If the charges are groundless, they should be retracted as publicly as they have been made; if they are true, then he is the wrong man in the wrong place.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.-The leading incident of the Wall street markets the past week was the decline in gold to 1121. In the speculative shares there was a heavy fall in Pacific Mail, following the news of so many disasters to the vessels of the line. At the close on Saturday expectations were indulged in that the Treasury would begin paying the January interest some time during the ensuing Spirit and Spice of Our Religious

There is neither much of the one nor the other in the columns of our religious contemporaries this week. Whatever of spirit there s is not vivacious hor yet devotional, and whatever of spice there is is neither piquant nor peppery-except in a few instance will proceed to demonstrate.

The Christian Union comes to the conclusion that the "world moves," and therefore it is not fixed concern in the pulpit of Plymouth church, Brooklyn. The installation of the Rev. Mr. Hepworth as pastor of the Church of the Disciples is the theme for this article on mundane progressiveness. "Happy Hepworth!" ejaculates the Union, "the bars were let down for thy feet to enter the green pastures and wander by the still waters! Hadst thou gone over the stony paths to ordination which we shudderingly remember long ere this the wolves and ravens would have devoured thy remains."

which he tasted. The scene usually opened gents; the existence and attributes of God were soon diposed of; the inspiration of the Bible quickened the pace a little, but not till we reached the decrees and the character of man, his natural inability or his moral ability, did one see the real

"Through such a fire of examination," concludes the editor-orator-preacher of Plymouth church, "came we to the liberty of preaching! It is with a kind of mournful envy that we see Hepworth riding in a chariot drawn by six denominations, while we fought almost in blood through six mortal hours to win the prize. All hail good sense! All hail Christian good sense! All hail the growth of manly independence joined to toleration! All hail the unity of the spirit, in spite of external diver-

Touching upon the subject of a "fitting memorial" to the late Mr. Greeley, the Golden Age gracefully avers that-

Age gracefully avers that—

It was a graceful and magnanimous act on the part of the Herald to propose a journalistic subscription for the benefit of Mr. Greeley's daughters. When it is remembered that that paper has always been Mr. Greeley's opponent, and has oftentlimes criticised him and his views with mercitess severity and with all sorts of weapons, the act takes on a truly beautiful aspect and becomes a welcome filustration of the innate generosity of human nature and its profound and ineradicable respect for the sterling integrities of character and a life devoted to human welfare. The animosities of politics, the rivalries of business, the violations and bitternesses of personal contact and collision, are superficial as the froth and foam and dashing spray on the wind-tossed tide which hide the clear, caim waters underneath, and seem to be all there is until a great sorrow stifts the storm and reveals a depth that is a mirror of heaven.

The Age thinks the event of the installation of the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, without being required to make a statement of faith, is of more significance than some of its participants seem to be aware. It indicates not only a step towards a most desirable unity of our contending sects, but a departure from the old dogmatisms and standards of faith.

The Liberal Christian (Rev. Dr. Bellows) wants "a credible and credited theology," and relates that a fortnight ago twenty or thirty of the well known ministers of this city were present on the platform from which Mr. Froude delivered his reply to Father Burke, and during which the English historian said he would have no clergymen on the jury of arbitration to which he proposed to leave the case be-tween himself and his accusers of inaccuracy and falsification of records, "because clergymen are always blind of one eye." And here

Has it come to this, that the people have come to consider the clergy as one-eyed instead of single-eyed, as half-blind guides, with a characteristic squint of incapacity of sound judgment and candid consideration of disputed themes? And are the clergy so accustomed to this charge or so self-condemned that they can do nothing but join good-naturedly in the laugh that assails their character as veracious, unprejudiced and candid men. or st as veracious, unprejudiced and candid men, or a least as much so as lawyers and doctors and mer chants? Are the teachers of faith and morals, the examples of purity, piety, moral courage, charity and disinterestedness to permit themselves to be publicly ridiculed as wanting in all judicial qualities, as if it were a thing wholly admitted and too well known to be taken amiss?

Referring to the Jewish emigrants from Roumania, expected here, the Jewish Messenger remarks that the Israelites of America. being practical men, are disinclined to defer action until a shipload of emigrants shall actually land at Castle Garden. The Messenger

When the Roumaniaus come in bodies of ten, fifty or a hundred there ought to be an organization already matured, and nobody should be subjected to the pain and mortification of vainly applying for aid to societies and individuals that disclaim any connection with the business of helping the friendless stranger.

Such an organization, we believe, is already

in process of formation.

The Methodist hopes that the project of a general council of Presbyterians will be carried out. "Evangelical Protestantism," says the Methodist, "will be stronger for such a council. Counting the Continental churches. the Presbyterian polity is represented by a population of over fifty millions. A few of its churches are slightly infected with the sacerdotal spirit, and are so far un-Protestant; but taking Presbyterianism as a whole it still resta on the foundation of justification by faith alone and the right of every man to read the Scriptures and to judge of their contents for himself, under his personal responsibility to God."

The Interior, of Chicago, has discovered a new American "deity," as will appear from

Among the polytheistic crowd of false objects of worship to be found in our times and on our shores there is one god to whom Americans largely bow, who is no nobler in himself or in his demands of his votaries than old Nisroch or Ashtaroth of old—the god Numbers, or Legion.

The old political saw, "the greatest good to the greatest number," may now be changed to the "greatest god to the greatest number." The Interior gives the following among other attributes of this new Yankee deity: -

In the churches of the land, everywhere, almost In the churches of the land, everywhere, almost universally, vacant pulpits are sought to be filled with reference to what are caded the "taking" qualities of their proposed incumbents. If by these were intended their skill in leading poor, lost sinners to the Saviour of men there would be great rejoicing in heaven, and ought also to be on earth, over the uprising of such a divine style of feeling, at last, in the Church. But not the taking qualities sought are those which will suffice to draw a crowd. What they come for is not the matter of moment, in the case, but only that they come; and that the minister draws them to his pulpit and presence in large numbers is all sufficient, without inquiry or concern whether he also leads them to Christ and glory everlasting.

The Newman's Journal demands that justice

The Freeman's Journal demands that justice shall be done the Catholic Indians by General Grant Does it make any particular differ-