

NEW YORK HERALD

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 565 Broadway.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.
BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, corner of Atlantic av. and Union st.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st.
COOPER INSTITUTE, Laguardia Gas and Medical.
ROBINSON HALL, sixteenth street.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE AUGUSTA (Ga.) Chronicle indignantly asks "What reparation shall the United States receive for this insult to her sovereignty?" Hypocritical regrets, it opines, will not be satisfactory to the American people.
MODERATION SUGGESTED.—The Richmond Whig remarks that every good citizen should support the government in a judicious course upon this question, and "we should be careful not to imitate the haste and passion which we have condemned in the Spanish officials."
THE ACTIVITY OF THE ASHANTEES will surprise no one familiar with their warlike habits and military skill. It will take other qualities than English courage and stubbornness to reduce these formidable African warriors. They have already made important movements towards the coast and, if we understand the situation, the English military forces of operation are in great danger. The King is determined to triumph and, although it does not appear that he can maintain a protracted resistance, it looks very much as if the war will cost England more blood and treasure than did the Abyssinian expedition.
"AN ARMED OCCUPATION OF CUBAN WATERS," affirms the Boston Transcript, "by a United States fleet will at once rebuke the testiness and savagery of Spanish officials exercising authority on the island."
A PLEA IN ABATEMENT.—Now that the Spanish butchers in Cuba have gratified their thirst for blood and their hatred of America, they begin to tremble for the consequences. Their organs are attempting to concoct a story of an intended rising in various parts of the island simultaneously with the landing of the Virginus. This is done to give a coloring of excuse for the murders at Santiago. It will not avail. The crime that has been committed must be fully atoned; and the Cuban slave drivers will find that the Spanish government, whose authority they have already defied, dare not be inconsistent enough to uphold their savage and illegal acts.
"IT ISN'T BE A REPUBLIC," declares the New Orleans Times (democratic), "she should not be permitted by the greatest Republic in the world to tyrannize over the republican patriots in Cuba.

The Tichborne Case and the Diamond Necklace—Shall We Have a Historical Parallel?
The trial of the Tichborne case is to be resumed in London to-day, but it is supposed that a further postponement may be needed to await the arrival of some twenty witnesses from this city. The readers of the HERALD have not taken a deep interest in this singular case. Probably, unlike the English, and in some respects like the French, we have not the power to sustain a continuous excitement running through a period of years, which so large a part of the English people have bestowed upon the history of the ancient house of Tichborne and the adventures of the extraordinary person who claims to be its heir. What promised to be only a romance to be remembered in legal chronicles and "historical novels founded on fact" now presents itself as one of the gravest political questions that ever threatened the peace of the British government.
It is strange to see the importance given to the simple question, whether an Australian adventurer—by his own confession a scoundrel—has been guilty of perjury. Ten thousand men have been tried for that and other offences, and undergo trial from day to day, who are worthy of more respect and have higher claims to the quality of a gentleman than this hero of millions of Englishmen, who claims to be Sir Roger Tichborne. We have seen many cases in all countries of a morbid sympathy on the part of the people for a conspicuous criminal. In those good old times of great and merry England, when the gallows as an institution was as well established as the throne, and as many, almost, were executed yearly for trivial crimes as in France during the Reign of Terror, criminals were idealized and had a literature, and were celebrated in operas and comedies and romances. They lived like heroes and died surrounded by sympathizing thousands. We all know the morbid, foolish interest attaching to Dr. Dodd, the fashionable preacher, who was hanged for forgery, and Dick Turpin, Jack Sheppard and Claude Duval, and others who are better known to-day by a majority of English-speaking people than the kings who reigned or the lords who sat in Parliament. They died a glorious death on Tyburn Hill. We could understand any feeling of this kind on the part of the English people toward the claimant of the Tichborne estates. It would be a sentiment, quickly fading away, springing from that fondness the badly educated mind entertains for the grotesque or the horrible or the adventurous.
But the Tichborne case is not a sentiment to be dismissed to the comedians and those who write ballads. Beginning as an action of law, it has grown to be a question of grave public policy, and in this respect reminds us forcibly of the famous "diamond necklace case," which had so large a share in bringing about the French Revolution. The "diamond necklace case" was an instance of swindling. A cardinal desired to be restored to the favor of the Queen, Marie Antoinette. He had enormous wealth, and was willing to pay largely for readmission to the sunlight of royal eyes. He was willing to believe that if he would purchase a certain diamond necklace, valued at about half a million of dollars in our present money, and give it to Marie Antoinette, his peace would be made, and he might again float in the radiant glories of Versailles. Out of this anticipation and by ordinary swindling tricks—such, for instance, as a lady in waiting forging the Queen's name to a bill of sale and passing herself off as the Queen in a midnight interview granted to the Cardinal in the groves of Versailles—possession was obtained of the necklace, which was carried to England and sold and the money parcelled among the thieves. Jewellers believed they had sold the necklace to the Queen, and brought suit against her for its value. It was proved in the trial that the Queen had never bought the jewels; that the whole business was an ordinary swindling trick. Scandals arose, the good name of the Queen was tarnished by a suspicion, and suspicion to a queen is almost worse than crime. From the social emotions that arose from these scandals came that public opinion which culminated in the Reign of Terror.
We do not believe that there was anything in the diamond necklace scandal to bring about a revolution. Greater scandals had been known before—in the time of the Regency, for instance. We have seen them in our own day in reference to the last of the Condés who was supposed by many people to have been hanged by Louis Philippe in order that his money might pass to the Duke d'Angulême. But the condition of society was such in France that the "diamond necklace case" acted as the fire to the fagot. We can build a fire on the prairie, in spring time or fall. It will live its life and die into ashes. Build the same fire in midsummer under the pitiless burning skies of our torrid days and the flame will sweep like the waves of the sea for miles and miles, carrying forests and houses and living beasts and men and women before it in a desolating tide. France was ready for any flame, and when we speak, as our historians always do, of the Revolution taking its life from this pitiful and absurd scandal, we forget that it would have come in any event. France had been ripening for it since the time of Louis XIV. While consummate wisdom and virtue on the part of the rulers of the House of Bourbon might have controlled and fashioned it to the good of France and the glory of their own dynasty, it was inevitable. The "diamond necklace case" was only a symptom and not a cause. The prairie does not burn because we build the fire. It only burns when nature has made it ready for the flames.
Even as the "diamond necklace case" was a symptom of France, so this Tichborne affair is a symptom of the present condition of English society. Were he an ordinary swindler on trial for an attempt to take possession of the estates of an ancient baronetcy this claimant might, at the utmost, have the sympathy which attended Dr. Dodd and Jack Sheppard, and go to prison only to be remembered in a ballad or a comedy. But in England to-day we find one class who believe him to be an impostor and another class who think that he is really a baronet deprived of his title and his lands by a conspiracy of noblemen and Jesuits. It is extraordinary to notice the widely differing public opinions coming out of this case. On one side the aristocracy and gentlemen of England have taken

their stand. Somehow they seem to say, if this is Tichborne then of what use are lands and titles and our ancestral claims to honor? The fact that a man of this wretched character should make a claim to be a nobleman is, in some respects, a reflection upon the order of nobility. We have men like Mr. Whalley, who tell reporters of the HERALD that Lord Chief Justice Cockburn is worse than Jeffries, and who, upon the witness stand, swear that they believe Mr. Gladstone and the General of the Jesuits are in a conspiracy to persecute this man. Mr. Whalley, remember, is a member of Parliament and a magistrate for three counties. Other members of Parliament take as prominent ground. Behind them is a rude but resolute and mighty public opinion, with a keen sense of fair play, not easily moved to anger; but when angry, terrible beyond belief. They think that this claimant is Sir Roger Tichborne, and that the Crown, Parliament, the courts, the aristocracy and the Church have combined to dishonor him, because he is not good enough to be a gentleman. So we have the two classes antagonistic. On one side my lord Plantagenet, whose garment is purple, who has a coronet upon his brows, and who lives upon the lands that came from William the Conqueror. On the other side is Hodge, the collier, who lives in a hut on twenty shillings a week, and, although the land upon which he lives has been the home and the grave of his ancestors since the time of the Saxons, the Hodges have never risen above misery and poverty. What will be the end? They are in battle array upon the case of Tichborne. Will it be only a three days' wonder—a charge or two of cavalry, perhaps suspension of habeas corpus, as we see in Ireland now and then, and a postponed issue, or will it be fought to the end by the Englishmen of this generation?
Sooner or later the fight must come. It would be a strange repetition of history, and one not altogether surprising, to see the Tichborne case in England assume the extraordinary and terrible proportions of "the diamond necklace case" in France.
The Conflict in the French Assembly.
To-day will witness the opening of an important debate in the French Assembly at Versailles. This will be on the report of the committee on the prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. The committee appear to have been unable to arrive at any very distinct conclusion. The character of incompleteness which tinges every result arrived at is one of the remarkable features of the session thus far. When the report dwells upon the difficulty of prolonging the tenure of office of the President, without any organic basis for the rest of the government, it is like stating gravely as a fact that to build a lofty column from the head downwards is a troublesome thing to undertake. General Changarnier will move the Assembly for a vote of unconditional prolongation of MacMahon's powers during ten years. The moderate section of the Left is inclined to unite with the republicans with the view of defeating this movement. The royalists are willing to render themselves ridiculous, illogical or anything else to preserve for themselves the semblance of a chance for future success. In spite of the Comte de Chambord's letter to M. Chesnelong they are unwilling to concede their failure, but in France a coup manqué is more difficult to repair than anywhere else. The republicans of the committee have fought the irresponsible prolongation of MacMahon's power with the effective argument that this would establish a dictatorship—something which France has always good reason to fear, even from the hands of a man as pure as MacMahon. The debate to-day will test the strength of all parties severely, and will indicate pretty accurately the immediate future of politics in France.
"LET US HAVE WAR," cries the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier. "Apologies are not enough. They will not bring Ryan to life or restore Fry to his weeping widow and orphan children. Swift and decisive action is what the people now demand."
THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.—President Grant's visit to New Jersey was quite an event to the good people of the suburbs of New York. On Saturday evening the President attended a reception and supper at ex-Congressman Halsey's residence, and spent the night at Senator Frelinghuysen's house. On Sunday he drove to Elizabeth, and passed a quiet Sabbath with his mother. He attended service at the Presbyterian church, and no doubt joined fervently in spirit in the prayer of the minister that the highest wisdom might be vouchsafed to the administration in this important epoch in our national affairs. President Grant left for Washington last night. No one will begrudge him this peaceful Sunday snatched from the momentous duties that press upon him, and to be followed, perhaps, by many days of excitement and anxiety.
"AGAINST THE ABANDONMENT OF THESE BLOODTHIRSTY WRETCHES," declares the Albany Journal (administration), "our government itself will have to protect its rights—and it will do this if it has to cover the Cuban waters with American men-of-war."
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—The energy displayed by Secretary Robeson speaks well for the management of our Navy Department if the Cuban complications should unfortunately lead to war. The Secretary has not suffered the grass to grow under his feet since the outrages committed by the Spanish butchers at Santiago de Cuba first became known to our government. The people may feel confident that his share of the work will be done promptly and efficiently, and that we shall soon be in a position to protect the lives of the survivors of the Virginus, to secure the return of the vessel, and to compel the surrender of the murderers of those who have been slaughtered, provided the government is ready to enforce our national rights and defend our national honor. Secretary Robeson, accompanied by the Chief Officer of Construction, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday, and leaves this morning for League Island to personally supervise the preparations for active service. He has accomplished much valuable work in the last two or three days, and, considering the means that have been at his disposal, the condition in which our vessels and yards are found, now that an emergency has arisen, is deserving of the highest commendation.

The Virginus Outrages—The Activity of the Navy Department—The Voice of the Country.
While the exact purposes of the President and the action of the Secretary of State looking to redress for the intolerable outrages connected with the seizure of the Virginus, and the hurried and lawless massacres of her passengers, officers and crew, remain undisclosed, the country is encouraged to believe from the activity of the Navy Department, in view of possible contingencies, that the administration has resolutely abandoned the policy of temporizing or of half-way measures touching the atrocities of the Spaniards of Cuba on the land and sea. Secretary Robeson, evidently in full accord with the awakened indignation of the country, has, since the first intelligence of the late outrageous insult to our national flag on the high seas, exhibited a degree of activity in the preparation of his available ships for active service which challenges the approbation of the American people.
Two iron-clads, fully equipped and ready for action, are already on their way to the Gulf of Mexico; several others in the course of the present week will be heading in the same direction, and doubtless on or before the day of the meeting of Congress (first Monday in December) we shall have a powerful fleet within easy range of the Island of Cuba. A thousand men, we understand, will this day be added to the workmen in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and similar vigorous preparations are afoot in other places in the repairs and equipment of ships-of-war for immediate duty. These preparations are a grateful response to the demands of the general public sentiment of the United States, of all sections and all parties, because they are accepted as evidences that decisive and satisfactory action by the government will shortly follow. This action, in giving us indemnity for the past and security for the future, in reference to the honor of our flag and the rights of our citizens, does not necessarily involve a war with Spain, or beligerent rights to the Cubans, or a protectorate over the island; but it does involve a settlement not alone with Spain, but first and directly with the contumacious Spanish authorities of Cuba.
Now, in settling with these provincial authorities, is the President so restricted in his constitutional powers that he must await the meeting and the action of Congress on the subject? A demand under the guns of a fleet of iron-clads at Santiago de Cuba for the delivery of the ship Virginus, if not destroyed, or for an equivalent if she is destroyed, with a demand for the surviving men taken from the ship, will not be war, or a cause of war, with Spain, even if enforced by the bombardment and destruction of the town. On the part of the President it will be simply a proceeding in the fulfillment of his official duty, which is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, for this embraces the duty of seeing to it that the rights of our flag and our citizens are duly respected. In other words, no special authority from Congress is needed for a settlement with Captain Castillo and General Burriel and their Spanish confederates who constitute the actual government of Cuba; and in dealing with them we deal with the only parties that can be held responsible for these recent outrages.
The governing authorities, de facto, of Cuba pursue their own course regardless of instructions from Spain, and apologies from Spain for their offences neither redress the wrong nor serve as a check to its repetition. The Republic of Spain, struggling for existence against Carlists, intrasentences and other insurgent factions, is utterly unable to enforce its authority over the slaveholding oligarchy of Cuba. We shall, therefore, be rendering a friendly service to the Spanish Republic in dealing directly with its refractory provincials of Cuba and in holding them directly responsible for their crimes, for which otherwise there is no atonement. The course of our government in reference to the Spanish Republic has from the beginning been that of a friendly and sympathizing power. So far has this respect for that experimental Republic been carried in relation to Cuba, in the pursuit of filibusters, in the building of Spanish gunboats and in the gentle treatment of Spain for various outrages committed by her Cuban provincials from time to time that Mr. Secretary Fish has lost, to a great extent, the confidence of our people in regard to the important questions now before him.
He cannot, however, be insensible to the voice of the country; he is, we are inclined to believe, anxious in this business to meet the just expectations of the country. As the authority and the responsibility, however, rest not with him, but with the President, we entertain the hope that, heedful of the general voice of the country, the President will have something better to report in his forthcoming message to Congress on these outrages connected with the Virginus than the interchange of preliminary diplomatic despatches between Washington and Madrid.
THE EFFECT AT MADRID.—The effect of the Cuban outrages is beginning to be felt at Madrid. The Spanish Colonial Club, which is probably an offshoot of the infamous Casino Español at Havana, has sent a delegation to the Minister of War to ask—perhaps to demand—that Captain General Jovellar shall be kept in Cuba. This movement was no doubt incited by the rumor that Jovellar had resigned, which is likely to have been construed into a forced resignation. The Minister of War wisely declined to give any decisive answer until the whole story of the events in Cuba shall be known. This looks as if the Madrid government does not feel disposed to be dictated to at home by the cutthroats who rule in Cuba. There is nothing at present to connect Jovellar with the butcheries at Santiago, and unless there should be the United States will have no charges to make against him. A cabinet crisis was reported to be impending in Madrid, but this has been officially denied.
"SMALL RHOBY" IN THE BREACH.—The war feeling is running very high among the Rhode Island veterans. Many of them are singing, according to the Providence Press, "We are coming, Uncle Samuel, three hundred thousand strong." This will include all the men, women and children in the State, besides about a hundred and fifty Indians "not taxed."

The City Expenditures—Curious Developments in Reform Finance Management.
We publish in to-day's HERALD some curious developments of the shiftless, illegal and extravagant management of the "reformed" Finance Department of the city government. From this statement it appears that the expenses of that department are much greater now than under the corrupt Tammany Ring rule in its most infamous days, while the Comptroller asks for half a million dollars more next year than he receives the present year. It also appears that a large amount of money is paid out by the Comptroller to secret emissaries and occasional employés for the most singular services, in addition to the sum legally appropriated for salaries in the Finance Department, and in violation of the charter. Thus, we find that one person who is regularly employed in a city department has been paid over \$2,000 as "examiner" and for "expenses to Albany." One fortunate employé is paid by the Comptroller for "professional services" from April 14 to April 30, 1873, over \$525, and for "professional services" from May 1 to May 31, nearly \$870, or at the rate of about \$11,000 a year. Another person is paid for "searches and examining bills" \$2,285 and for "professional services" \$1,460. For preparing an estimate of work under the head of "legislative inquiries," one man is paid nearly \$2,000, and another for "examining the amount and condition of the city debt," a labor which Mr. Green and his clerks are supposed to be paid for performing, draws out of the treasury \$945. Several warrants for "examiners" have been paid amounting to thousands of dollars, and one "examiner of claims" gets \$1,800. Two of these unearthened warrants are for the services, we should judge, of amateur detectives; one containing such items as "investigating accounts in banks," "investigation of frauds," "procuring evidence" and "travelling expenses," amounting to between \$6,000 and \$7,000, and the other being for similar "professional services," reaching over \$4,500. Probably the most curious of these singular expenditures of the Comptroller is embodied in two warrants, each payable to the same man, one for "examining street lamps," \$50, and the other for "examining books and accounts in the Comptroller's office," \$250. It is evident that in this employé the Comptroller discovered a genius. The man who can earn \$50 to-day in examining street lamps and \$250 to-morrow in examining the books and papers of a city Finance Department must necessarily possess remarkable qualities. Perhaps it was hoped that his familiarity with lamps might throw some light on the dark mysteries of the muddled accounts and books in the Comptroller's office and aid in discovering the \$94,000 worth of bonds or receipts which the Commissioners of Accounts were unable to unearth.
These expenditures are made by the Comptroller outside of and in addition to the regular amount for the salaries of the Finance Department, as legally fixed and allowed. They are for services which pertain to the Comptroller's department and should be performed by his regular employés, except where they are for work not legitimately belonging to his department, and which he has no legal right to pay for out of the public treasury. Like the employment of his Albany counsel, his employment of amateur detectives is a wilful violation of the law. We call the attention of Mayor Havemeyer to the following provision of the city charter, article 4, section 28:—
The number and duties of all officers and clerks, employés and subordinates in every department, with their respective salaries, whether now fixed by special law or otherwise, shall be such as the Board of Apportionment shall designate and approve, but subject also to the revision of the Board of Apportionment; provided, however, that the aggregate expense thereof shall not exceed the total amount duly appropriated to the respective departments for such purposes.
And also to the following provision in section 112, article 16:—
For the purpose of making said provisional estimate the heads of departments shall \* \* \* send to the Board of Apportionment an estimate in writing, herein called a departmental estimate, of the amount of expenditure, specifying in detail the objects thereof, required in their respective departments, including a statement of each of their officers, clerks, employés and subordinates.
Several of these illegal warrants are for services in the Comptroller's office, rendered after May 1, 1873, when the new charter became law. The persons drawing the amounts were never reported to the Board of Estimate as "officers, clerks, employés or subordinates" of the Finance Department. The money they have drawn has been paid from appropriations other than that for "salaries in the Comptroller's office," and has been illegally taken from such appropriations. The amount paid to these employés exceeds the amount duly appropriated for the payment of officers, clerks, employés and subordinates in the Comptroller's office. Such services as the persons named in the warrants profess to have rendered come within the clerical duties of the Finance Department and have no right to be paid for out of a "contingent" fund or a "Board of Audit" fund. If they could legally be so paid the provision of law which requires every department to present an estimate of the whole amount required for clerks, employés and subordinates, and which prohibits every department from expending any more for such purposes than the amount appropriated therefor, would be a mere farce. Any department under the head of "contingencies" might double its clerical force. Besides the questionable character of the services professed in some instances to have been rendered—the services of secret detectives—this system of paying unknown employés for "professional" work is as open to fraud and license as any ever adopted by the Tammany Ring, and is in direct violation of the law. Will Mayor Havemeyer take action on this gross violation of the charter when he passes upon the charges brought against the Comptroller by the Reform Association?
"WE CANNOT DISGUISE THE FACT," avers the Lynchburg Virginian, "that the peace of the two countries is menaced by the status in Cuba, and that intervention of some kind, on the part of the United States, cannot long be postponed."
THE ST. LOUIS Democrat advocates moderation and recommends that measures which might be misconstrued into acts of hostility by Spain be deferred until the meeting of Congress, when the voice of the nation can be heard through the chosen representatives of the people.

Summary of Yesterday's Sermons.
Another weekly cycle of time has brought to us again the Sabbath's services and sermons, and as we present them to-day to our readers they will find some good and some better, with perhaps some that are not so good. But as truth is large and many-sided we presume that some minds who to-day may read the pulpit products of yesterday will be benefited, as it is to be hoped those who heard them delivered in the sanctuaries were encouraged and comforted. At such a time as this the inculcation of principles of charity is and should be considered an absolute and imperative duty for churches and ministers. Sorrow and distress brood over many cities and communities of our land, and, while there are some streaks of sunlight in the financial and commercial horizons, there may yet be much suffering and many disappointments ere the day dawns and the shadows flee away. Bishop Bowman, of the Methodist Church, yesterday presented the bright, the blessed side of charity. Man, he declared, is a bundle of wants, and experience shows that this statement is not exaggerated. If, therefore, we desire enlargement of heart and development of our moral faculties and nature, we must give largely and liberally. The Bishop's view of life in the better land is far less sentimental, but we think, therefore, the more scripturally and rationally true than that commonly held by ministers and Christian people. We are not likely to spend our days there merely in psalm singing, but we shall doubtless find there active mental employment; and, for aught the Bishop knows, he may there bear again the messages of love and sympathy to men out of the flesh, as he has borne them here to men in the body. Some reasons why we should exercise charity in its broader and truer sense, as well as in its more limited meaning, will be found in the Bishop's discourse.
Rev. Mr. Hepworth took the incident of the restoration of sight to Bartimeus as an illustration of the moral condition of mankind by nature. We are all born blind, and we cannot discern spiritual things until our eyes are opened by the same power that gave sight to the darkened eyeballs of this Judean wayside beggar. We should, therefore, as Mr. Hepworth thinks, grope our way to Christ. But, in our blindness, we need a guide, and that guide is at hand—the Bible and the Holy Spirit.
"Any truth, to be perfect, must become incarnate," said Mr. Frothingham yesterday. And he cited Carlyle, Mazzini, Abraham Lincoln and James Fisk, Jr., as illustrations of the incarnation of truth. To the vision of a great many persons something else than truth was incarnate in these men. We dare say Jesus Christ, who is classed in the same list as an incarnation of truth, will feel Himself complimented by even the mild recognition by this modern prophet that He (Jesus) may have been a perfect specimen of a man. But what of the possibility of the other way? There have been men," says Mr. Frothingham, "who, as far as personal qualities are concerned, were as good as Christ." It is very evident that when Mr. Frothingham tries to get on the roadway where Jesus has to pass he is spiritually in the condition of old Bartimeus, and his first care should be to have his eyes opened that he may discern spiritual truths. He accounts for the popularity of Jesus Christ when on earth on the ground of His sincerity. But by parity of reasoning the popularity of the other incarnations named should depend on the same element, whereas it is too palpable that other, if not entirely opposite elements, actuated them. The popularity of Christ as a preacher and teacher, we take it, lay in the perfect sympathy of His mind and thought with the mind and thought of His audiences. He never broke in abruptly upon the thoughts of the people as other teachers, ancient and modern, have done and are doing. When he saw men fishing and wanted disciples He tells them He will make them fishers of men. When He met a woman at a well He talked about water, and thus led her mind along in its natural train of thought to the higher and the spiritual object which He had ever in view. And if some of our modern preachers would imitate Christ more fully in this aspect of his ministry we have no doubt their success would measurably increase.
Dr. McGlynn applied the parable of the wasted seed to a "mission" about to be opened next week in his church, and very faithfully urged his congregation to set their homes and their hearts in order to attend the ministrations of the missionaries. When we pray, even the Lord's Prayer, our hearts, he said, should be in unison with the will of God, that we may be ready and able to do His will on earth as it is done in heaven. And if the seed of the Gospel in our hearts are so tender that the Saviour likened them to a grain of mustard seed we ought to be very careful of the beginnings of grace in our souls.
Christian liberty was Mr. Beecher's theme yesterday, and in its treatment he gave the congregational committees, who are said to be examining the discipline of their church, some points to start with. Rules and regulations, he thinks, are good for a man when he is low down at the bottom, but after men have put forth roots and branches then the less they are put under institutions the more thoroughly the church is working out the true idea of manhood. And, of course, on this principle Mr. Beecher would make the door of ingress or egress to the Church as large as humanity and free to all.
Professor Hitchcock drew from the text, Matthew, x, 39, two great laws of life—namely, that it is commonly required of us to sacrifice a lower good that we may gain a higher good, and that, having secured this higher good, we are prepared to obtain and enjoy the Christian state. Hence he who would save his life must lose it.
Rev. John Ashworth, of England, gave an interesting sketch of his conversion in boyhood and of his subsequent career as a preacher, philanthropist and reformer, to the West Presbyterian Church.
At the opening of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church, Jersey City, Dean Byrne discoursed about the importance of religious education for Catholics.
"WE OWE IT TO OURSELVES," asserts the Hartford Times (democratic), "to our oft insulted flag, to humanity itself, to go at once to the brutal ruffians in Cuba who perpetrate these crimes and teach them one such lesson as neither they nor the world shall forget."