The Sun.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1873.

Amusements To-Day.

Booth's Theatre—Amy Robsart.
Bowery Theatre—Cole Libre.
Bryant's Opera House—Twenty third street.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Divorce.
Grand Opera House—Monte Cristo.
Niblo's Garden—Arael.
Olympic Theatre—Humpty Dumpty.
Steinway Hall—Reformation Matinee.
Theatre Comique—Star Troupe.
Tony Pastor's—The Drunkard's Wife.
Thirty fourth Street Opera House—Minstrels.
Terrace Garden Theatre—Operetta.
Union Square Theatre—Frou Frou.
Wallack's—The Squire's Last Shilling.
Wood's Museum—Troupe. Matinee.

The regular Daily circulation of THE SUN *for the last week, ending May 17th, was as follows:*

Monday	112,152	Thursday	113,602
Tuesday	113,616	Friday	113,884
Wednesday	113,380	Saturday	113,560
Total for the week			678,594
Daily average			113,099
Average of the previous week			112,612

Civil War Impending in Arkansas.

There are two commonwealths in which President GRANT's statesmanship, as exemplified in his treatment of the reconstructed States, has had ample room to manifest the genius of its author, and these are Louisiana and Arkansas. There more than elsewhere the personal influence and handiwork of the Executive has been directly exercised with important results. In Louisiana all the political movements of consequence tending to the maintenance of the Administration policy have been executed under the supervision of the President's brother-in-law, who in important crises has made liberal use of the telegraph in order to keep himself in communication with the White House. Therefore, whatever the present condition of affairs in Louisiana, it may be reasonably ascribed to the personal interposition of Gen. GRANT. What that condition is just now is pretty thoroughly understood by the public, thanks to the report of two Republican Senate committees.

In Arkansas also the personal interposition of President GRANT has borne important fruits. This State has long been virtually under the control of a special friend of the President, POWELL CLAYTON, formerly Governor and now a member of the United States Senate. Mr. CLAYTON was the representative of the Administration party in Arkansas on the National Republican Committee during the late Presidential campaign, and manifested his gratitude for the honor conferred upon him by carrying the State for the Administration, although a large majority of the people voted the other ticket. This is a way they have of fixing things in Arkansas. Some time ago the people objected to this manner of conducting elections and a Republican District Attorney procured the indictment by a Republican Grand Jury of CLAYTON for being concerned in flagrant election frauds; but GRANT promptly removed the too officious District Attorney for fulfilling his oath of office, and showed his approval of CLAYTON's course by bestowing every mark of favor on him. Since then CLAYTON has done about as he pleased in that State.

Lately, however, there has been commotion among the faithful in Arkansas. Gov. BAXTER, who was not elected, but who was counted in by the CLAYTON officials, a result acquiesced in under terror of GRANT's antagonism, finding that all the respectable white men in the State and the most intelligent of the negroes had become disgusted with the corruption of the CLAYTON party, had shown a disposition to conciliate the better portion of the community by giving the cold shoulder to the ballot-box stuffers and the most notorious of the thieves who have reduced Arkansas to its present impoverished condition. This has excited the ire of the entire gang of public plunderers who have so long been engaged in violating the freedom of elections and depleting property holders. A plan was therefore formed to eject BAXTER from office. The legality of his election was to be contested before the Supreme Court; the Court was to issue a writ of quo warranto; the Chief Justice was to grant an injunction, and pending the trial the Lieutenant-Governor, who is a true disciple of CLAYTON, was to be installed in his place as Acting Governor, which would give the CLAYTON men full swing. What makes this scheme particularly interesting is the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor ran on the same ticket with the Governor who was to be unseated on the ground that he had never been elected, although the Governor, according to the official count, received the most votes.

This was the plan, and it was one eminently characteristic of the Administration, though perhaps not so entirely regardless of the forms of law as that pursued in the case of KELLOGG. But it appears likely that there may be difficulty in carrying it into execution. Gov. BAXTER does not propose to be ousted, and has reorganized the State forces, putting some redoubtable Ku-Klux chieftains in prominent positions, and he declares his intention to retain his office by force of arms. He has taken possession of the State arsenal, and intends to keep it. Meanwhile the citizens of Arkansas are arming to take part in the expected conflict. Nearly all the whites and the better class of negroes sustain BAXTER, who, although never legally elected, has refused to be the subservient tool of the CLAYTON faction, while the majority of the negroes and the carpet-baggers will support the CLAYTON clique. In this emergency, if actual hostilities occur, CLAYTON will probably call on GRANT for Federal troops, and get them.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas meets to-day, and action will probably be taken in this matter. What that action will be may be inferred from an article in the Little Rock *Republican*, written by Chief Justice MCCLURE, who in addition to administering Arkansas justice, is editor of an Administration organ. The Chief Justice in his newspaper says: "We labored night and day to put Gov. BAXTER where he is—we not only labored, but put more money into the canvass to secure his election than he was worth before he came into office. We did this hoping to secure the perpetuation of Republican rule in this State. We knew all this time that our money was not on a thoroughbred, but on a horse without a pedigree. When the Republicans elected Gov. BAXTER, we thought we had elected a man who would at least in the distribution of his appointments and political power recognize meritorious services of Republicans rather than the open opposition of Democrats, and reward the same accordingly; but this he has not done. We have been told that the Governor proposes to ignore men charged with ballot-box stuffing. All this may be well enough for some men, but can Gov. BAXTER afford it?" Upon the action to-day of the able editor and impartial jurist who conducts the Little Rock *Republican* and lays down the law for the people of Arkansas, it will depend whether or not that State is to be the scene of a bloody conflict based upon a struggle for plunder.

The Republican party of the United States are to be congratulated upon the brilliant consequences of the policy of their President; upon the high sense of morality and decorum which characterizes his action; and upon the exquisite taste and the evident regard for propriety which guide the choice of his confidential advisers. As for the unfortunate people in Arkansas, they have been so plundered and humiliated that probably they care very little whether civil war comes or not. But if it does come it will be cruel and bloody.

Who will be Appointed to the Supreme Bench?

Speculation is rife as to the probable successor of Chief Justice CHASE, though it is mostly a matter of sentiment which of the Supreme Judges shall preside over the Court. A far more vital question to the liberties and pockets of the people is, Who shall be added to the bench? Many eminent lawyers have been mentioned, and we trust the President will make an appointment worthy of hearty approval.

We regard as wholly unfounded the rumor, to which the general character of the President's appointments unfortunately lends too much probability, that the place is to be tendered either to BUSTEED, DURELL, SHERMAN, or DELAHAY. We are loth to believe that Gen. GRANT would so treat the Court, though from his standpoint those gentlemen undoubtedly have strong claims. DURELL and BUSTEED are both from the South. The latter President GRANT regards as one of the most intelligent and interesting gentlemen whom he has ever met, and they might drink and drive together by the hour. It will be remembered that last winter the President nominated BUSTEED to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, but the Senate refused to confirm the appointment. This action was said to be particularly harrowing to the feelings of the President, and he was only reconciled to certain Senators by the confirmation of Brother-in-law CASEY.

It is this same CASEY and his crowd who are now pushing DURELL. It is said that the validity of the Louisiana State Government may have to be decided on by the United States Supreme Court, in which case it will be of the highest importance that DURELL be on the bench, as he is thoroughly familiar with that question. His friends also claim that he is just as good a fellow as BUSTEED, and that when the President becomes intimate with him, he will find him just as valuable an addition to Washington society. On the other hand, BUSTEED's friends say that in a trial of Louisiana questions he would be just as safe as DURELL, as with a very little study he would become quite as familiar with the law involved as DURELL is.

SHERMAN's strong claim is his family influence and the backing of the New York Stock Exchange. TWEED and Brother-in-law CORBIN are said to be enthusiastic for him, and if the appointment is deferred until December, he can become a representative man of the South, like BUSTEED. Cleveland is just now a hotter place for him than any spot in the Gulf States, and he would be glad to take up a temporary residence somewhere in the South, and next winter move to Washington, and revel in the congenial society of ROBESON, CRESWELL, and GRANT. As a Judge he would know how to render his decisions so as to do the most good to the party that had the most money.

DELAHAY in Kansas is only a miserable drunken Judge, who sells decisions through relatives, and against whom the House of Representatives has directed the Judiciary Committee to find articles of impeachment; but transferred to Washington and installed in high official place, he would at once become the peer of ROBESON, JONES, PATTERSON, PINCHBACK, and the great war Senator from Michigan. Just think what a jolly crowd they would be; and then DELAHAY could resign his present office and save the House of Representatives some trouble.

It will be seen that the more the qualifications of these gentlemen are examined into, the stronger they appear; yet we think there is a Judge in South Carolina who has claims superior to any of them. We forget his name, but he is a full-blooded member of a race that has no representative on the United States Supreme bench, although without their votes Gen. GRANT could not have been reflected. This individual is no fraud, like PINCHBACK, who is three-fourths white, but is a thoroughbred; and as GRANT declined to appoint Prof. LANGSTON Attorney-General, he can offer no better reparation or recognition of their services to the colored race than the appointment of this South Carolina Judge to be Chief Justice. We are confident honest men of all parties would prefer him to either BUSTEED, SHERMAN, DURELL, or DELAHAY.

Attorney-General Barlow and Fisk and Gould.

Among the subjects discussed in the report of the committee appointed by the Assembly at Albany to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railway Company are the relations of Gen. F. C. BARLOW, Attorney-General of this State, to FISK and GOULD, and to the English stockholders represented by Gen. SICKLES in their operations against them.

Respecting the latter point it appears that Gen. BARLOW, acting in behalf of the English stockholders, retained various counsel to prosecute FISK and GOULD in the courts. Among these counsel was the Hon. HENRY SMITH, who last year was Speaker of the Assembly. To him, just before the Assembly met, Gen. BARLOW paid $1,500; and it has been charged that this payment was in reality not a counsel fee for services to be rendered in the expected lawsuits, but a bribe for services to be rendered as a member of the Legislature. On this point the report of the committee reads as follows:

"But there was no evidence before the committee showing such to be the case. Gen. BARLOW swears positively that he was not so retained, and SOUTHMAYD testifies that it had no reference to that fact.

"In a consultation between these two it was decided that the best selection would be to take the counsel that had been employed in the RAMSEY litigation. These were THEMAIN, HALE, and SMITH. The parties named were all retained at the same time, and were paid the same fee. Mr. SMITH did not draft either of the bills presented, and did not appear before committees in reference thereto, so far as shown, and did nothing inconsistent with the position occupied by him.

"So far as Gen. BARLOW is concerned the question is one wholly of intent, and from all the testimony before the committee it does not appear that Mr. SMITH was retained for purposes other than litigation."

In the course of the investigation Mr. JOHN H. COBB, formerly private secretary to JAMES FISK, Jr., testified that he believed the sum of $35,000 paid by JAY GOULD to HAYES and BELDEN was given them for Attorney-General BARLOW; and that in the settlement of GOULD's accounts with the estate of Col. FISK he had given GOULD credit accordingly for a portion of this payment as having been for Gen. BARLOW. Mr. COBB also stated that at first he doubted the propriety of giving credit for this payment, but being referred by Mr. GOULD to Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, who had been counsel of FISK as well as of GOULD, he was told by him that it was all right and that he should make the allowance.

Subsequently Mr. SHEARMAN himself was examined and swore that he had been told both by Col. FISK and Mr. GOULD that the money paid to HAYES and BELDEN at the rate of $35,000 a year was for nobody but Attorney-General BARLOW, and was given to him as a bribe for acting in the suits of the English stockholders, commenced or expected to be commenced, in a way that would really be favorable to the interests of FISK and GOULD. This Mr. SHEARMAN said under oath he was told repeatedly, especially by Mr. GOULD.

This testimony was contradicted partially by Mr. BELDEN, and entirely by Gen. BARLOW, the person most deeply interested, and upon this subject we quote the conclusion of the committee:

"The testimony of Mr. T. G. SHEARMAN to the effect that in the matter named Gen. BARLOW was acting a double part; that while professedly carrying on a suit in the interest of the English stockholders he was secretly receiving a large sum from FISK and GOULD, with the understanding that no harm was to result to them from the proposed suits, was flatly contradicted by several witnesses.

"In the absence of any proof whatever your committee cannot resist the conclusion that the whole story was a fabrication, and that the parties giving currency to the tale had probably been grossly deceiving one another. The effort of Mr. SHEARMAN by innuendo and false charges to blacken the character of the Attorney-General is deserving of the severest censure."

In regard to this matter one unfortunate fact appears in the published volume of the testimony taken by the committee, upon which their report is based. Although Mr. GOULD was brought before them and interrogated at length on various other topics, he was not once questioned upon this alleged bribery, neither was he summoned again after the evidence of COBB and SHEARMAN had been given. This, we say, is unfortunate, because if he had testified confirming the assertion of Gen. BARLOW and contradicting that of Mr. SHEARMAN, the report of the committee completely exonerating the Attorney-General and condemning SHEARMAN without qualification would have received an added support which it now lacks. And who can tell why Mr. GOULD was not thus examined?

Imperial Powers.

There can be no stronger evidence that in sustaining the usurper KELLOGG the President is overriding the unanimous sentiment of the people of Louisiana than the fact that Gen. EMORY was unable to obtain transportation for his troops during the recent troubles.

While the citizens of the State will do nothing to provoke bloodshed, but everything to maintain peace and order, they feel it to be their duty to resist the tyrannical action of the President by every peaceable means. Those having horses or conveyances declined to lend or hire them to Gen. EMORY at any price, and the owners of steamboats not only refused to transport Federal troops to be employed in tyrannizing over their countrymen, but to avoid seizure kept their boats away from their accustomed wharves, and abstained from making their usual trips.

As KELLOGG and CASEY had not friends enough in Louisiana to furnish transportation for a few companies of troops, the President, through Secretary SECOR ROBESON, sent this order to Gen. EMORY:

"If the United States Marshal finds it necessary in the execution of his process to take possession of boat or other means of transportation, and asks assistance from you, directed to the officer in command ordered as a part of his posse, to assist him in such service for that purpose, all necessary assistance will be given to him in seizing and maintaining possession of and using the same."

Could the Emperor of Russia do more in his dominions? Under what section of the Constitution or what law of the land does the President assume the right to seize steamers, or how has the United States Marshal the right to take forcible possession of steamers to transport himself and deputies? Such things were done during the war without legal authority, under the plea of military necessity; but in time of peace the exercise of such autocratic power is simply despotic.

If the United States Marshal can seize means of transportation for troops by order of the President, he can also seize means of subsistence for them under the same authority; and if he can do it in Louisiana he can do it anywhere in the Union. If because the price offered is insufficient, or for any other reason, the merchants of New York decline to furnish flour, coffee, and other supplies to the troops in the harbor, Marshal SHARPE can by the same right, the right of might, break into any store and seize all that it contains. The same power that keeps MCENERY, who was elected by ten thousand majority, out of office in Louisiana, can, with equal propriety and the same justice, unseat INGERSOLL, who was elected by only four thousand majority, in Connecticut. If there was a brother-in-law there perhaps all the horses and railroads in the State might be seized to transport Federal troops for the purpose.

A Genuine Great Exposition.

At the confluence of the great river Volga and the Oka in Central Russia is the historic city of Nijnii-Novgorod. Its situation is picturesque, on some hills, three hundred feet above the right bank of the Volga. The city ordinarily contains about thirty-two thousand inhabitants; but at the time of the great annual fair which is held there, from the middle of August to the middle of September, the number is swollen by three or four hundred thousand visitors from all parts of Europe and Asia.

On the peninsula formed by the two rivers is the immense stone building of the fair, in which there are three thousand shops, where the principal sales are made. Numerous stalls in addition surround this structure. One hundred and forty-five million dollars' worth of wares and goods were brought to last year's fair; and only about twenty million dollars' worth remained unsold at the end of the fair.

Russian goods made of cotton, wool, silk, flax, and hemp; articles for smokers; metals, glass, Fayence ware and pottery, are the principal things sold. But grain, liquors, and cattle are also sold in large quantities. The sales of calico at this fair increase every year, and now mount up to many millions of dollars. At this season the lakes in the neighborhood of the city are thronged with little steamers and boats of all kinds. The goods are carried to and from Nijnii-Novgorod by the railway and the river vessels. The Volga, flowing in a southeastly direction, grows broader in its course and empties into the Caspian Sea.

To any American who goes abroad with purpose other than that of seeing his countrymen, a visit to this fair will be far more interesting than one to that of Vienna. The Novgorod fair is one held for the legitimate purposes of trade, not one gotten up by hungry speculators. About it there is an air of reality; it is not made to order like that of Vienna.

The place itself of the Russian fête is more interesting than Vienna, which is within the hackneyed route of the tourist, and the variety of costume worn by the peasants and the traders is far greater and more picturesque than that displayed at the Austrian capital. But what above all should influence the American who may be hesitating between the two fairs is the consideration that no Commissioners have been sent to the Russian city, and consequently no derivative taint of corruption will hang around our countrymen who travel thither.

A Mistake.

It is evident that the charges against Mr. EZRA CORNELL produced in the Assembly by Mr. MCGUIRE must be thoroughly investigated; and we regret that the joint resolution introduced for this purpose in the Senate has not been allowed to pass in its original form. This joint resolution provided a commission consisting of the Hon. NELSON K. HOPKINS, Comptroller, the Hon. THOMAS RAINES, State Treasurer, and the Hon. ABRAM B. WEAVER, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to explore the mysteries of this affair; but these names have been stricken out, leaving the commission to be appointed by Gov. DIX.

Of course if the joint resolution should pass in its amended form the Governor cannot appoint those officers to perform the duties; and yet it is manifest that by reason of their official familiarity with the matters to be investigated they are the best men who could be selected for the purpose. We trust their names will be restored before the joint resolution is passed.

In the Franco-Prussian war the superior excellence of the Prussian officers was attributed to their thorough education, and to the rigorous discipline which has been the rule in the Prussian service since the days of the great FREDERICK. The English have appreciated this, and in the abolition of the purchase system have accomplished a great deal in the right direction. Titles and wealth are no longer the only requisites for those who wish to enter the Guards or the crack cavalry regiments of the English army. There is, notwithstanding the change, a party in England whose views are strongly adverse to the fair and equitable system now established in the British army. Some twenty young Guardsmen were lately sent to the Military School at Sandhurst. Their conduct while there was disgraceful in the extreme, and subversive of all discipline. They were disorderly, and set their officers and instructors at defiance. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Duke of Cambridge, was appealed to. He visited Sandhurst, but his visit was productive of no beneficial result, for he acted as though he were called upon to arbitrate between two parties each equally to blame. One would have thought that, Peer and Field Marshal as he is, and near relative of the sovereign, the Duke would not have lacked the moral courage to severely censure these young men. But it would appear that he was anxious to avoid any social feeling which influential families might create if their darlings were disturbed in their predilection to defy all military discipline.

A little affair which comes to us from Stuttgart shows the difference in the German and English ideas on this question of how much indulgence should be allowed to the insolence of young epaulets. Two gentlemen dressed as civilians were driving in a cabriolet through the suburbs of Stuttgart to Rosenstein, when two lieutenants in uniform rode up, and passing on each side in close proximity to the carriage succeeded in throwing a quantity of mud on the occupants. This pleasing amusement was repeated until the carriage reached the top of Rosenstein, when the Royal Adjutant-General, who with the King himself was in the cabriolet, jumped out and asked the officers for their names. They immediately apologized, and said they had not recognized the King. The King, however, declared that such conduct could not be allowed toward any other civilian, and the young men were cashiered. It is thought that this punishment, although it seems stringent, will have a most salutary effect throughout the whole of Germany.

In discussing the constitutional amendments now pending before the Legislature some journals seem to think that the present Legislature may pass them as a mere matter of form, and then hand them over to the next Legislature, where they can be altered and submitted to the people in an improved shape. This is a mistake. The amendments must pass two Legislatures in precisely the same form. Therefore, the form in which they pass the present Legislature is that in which they must go before the people, if at all.

Immediately after the delivery of Mr. ADAMS's eulogy upon Mr. SEWARD, Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR and Mr. GIDEON WELLES, who had been members of Mr. LINCOLN's original Cabinet, determined to prepare and issue a statement to be signed by them correcting the allegation of Mr. ADAMS that Mr. SEWARD had been the controlling spirit during Mr. LINCOLN's Administration. Chief Justice CHASE also agreed to consider their note after it should be prepared, with a view of signing it if he should concur in the statement. The death of the Chief Justice having rendered this impossible, Mr. BLAIR has published a manifesto of his own. "There could not be," he says, "a greater misconception of history than to give to Mr. LINCOLN a subordinate part either in his own Administration or in the Republican party prior to the nomination, and compare him with PIERCE, BUCHANAN, and other inferior men whose elevation was due to intrigue." Mr. BLAIR also reveals the fact, new to most of the public, that when Mr. LINCOLN ordered reinforcements for Fort Sumter Mr. SEWARD had stipulated to give the fort up to the South Carolinians within five days. What will Mr. ADAMS say to this?

The Fifth Regiment, Col. CHARLES S. SPENCER, will parade to-day in honor of THOMAS JEFFERSON. For more than half a century this fine regiment bore the name of the Jefferson Guards. The regiment will pass in review before Mayor HAVEMEYER.

New York is a city of sharp and curious contrasts. It is but a step from the highest and most attractive part of her glorious Central Park down to the quagmires of the Harlem flats. It is only a block from the central office of her powerful police to several of the most extensive thieves' dens in the world. She has the costliest Court House in the Western Hemisphere, and yet cannot raise money for the completion of its roof and porticos. If you are a native of Vermont, you next-door neighbor may have been born in Arkansas, or perhaps Kamtchatka. If you live in a palace, ten to one the adjoining structure is a hovel. If you own any of the New York Life Insurance Company's stock, and proudly boast that your company has the finest edifice in America's most magnificent street, a mental iconoclast solemnly asks how many of its occupants have been killed by the death-dealing miasmas which enter it from the stygian regions just under its rear windows. Then it dawns upon you that your superb Broadway property may be benefited by the filling up of the Sixth Ward's stagnant sewers and the covering of its fearful pavements with clean earth up to the level of Broadway and Chatham square.

BEECHER CUTTING LOOSE.

LETTING SOME OF THE OLD BIBLE MYTHS GO BY THE BOARD.

Straightening the Courses on the Orthodox Chart—Anchorage Ground from which there is no Fear of Drifting.

Plymouth Church was jammed as usual yesterday morning. Numbers of strangers flocked over from New York, and anxiously inquired their way to Mr. Beecher's. When the doors were opened a throng were waiting for admission, and all the seats appropriated to strangers were immediately occupied. By a quarter past ten the house was filled to its utmost, and anxious seekers crowded the corridors and stood on the sidewalks. Those visitors who had been fortunate enough to get seats talked about Plymouth Church and its pastor. One lady thought a man like Mr. Beecher should be supported by the country and have an immense free tabernacle to preach in, so that everybody might get a seat. Another said that Mr. Beecher was in Cincinnati on Thursday night fixing up his nephew in the Presbyterian Church there, and that she was afraid he would not preach. Her companion said, Oh yes, he would, for he had telegraphed to them that he was on his way back.

At half past 10 Mr. Beecher entered, cloaked and warm. He flung his sombrero under the little table, which was loaded with flowers, threw off his cloak, and sat down. He looked well. He seemed as though he had just come out of his garden. His boots were a little muddy, and a big lady bug sat familiarly on his coat collar. The organ began to play, and the lady bug went on a tour through the air and then alighted on Mr. Beecher's cheek. It sat there all through the anthem and the invocation. The choir sang Baumbach's solo and chorus, "Not unto us." Mr. Beecher uttered a short prayer, and read First Timothy, I. Then a hymn was sung, and a long prayer followed. Mr. Beecher prayed very earnestly for Plymouth Church and for all those engaged with them in extending the influence of right morals through the family, the city, and the State.

OLD CLOTHES WANTED.

After the prayer Mr. Beecher asked the members to send old clothing for the children of the Jay Street Mission. They wanted clothes for the boys and dresses and ribbons and flowers and things for the girls. Here Mr. Beecher paused and chanced over the assembly. Many of his hearers could dispense with some of their flowers and ribbons and send them to the children, who were just the ones that would profit by such things. It was necessary with many to clothe the outside before you could clothe the inside. A good suit of clothes was often like John the Baptist—it prepared the way of the Lord. The poorly clad frequently kept out of the way of those who were likely to benefit them. Give them a comely dress and you often gave them also self respect, and self respect was next to conscience. Hundreds and thousands had not been converted because they had not good clothes. His hearers must send those clothes as part of the Gospel.

After the singing of a hymn Mr. Beecher gave out his text.

MR. BEECHER'S SERMON.

Who also made us able ministers of the new testament; not of the letter, but of the spirit: for the letter killeth but the spirit giveth life.—2 Cor. iii., 6.

Paul said Mr. Beecher, was thought to be dangerous by the pious Jews—by those who talked of keeping close to the old landmarks, and adding by the teachings of the fathers and so forth. To a real regulation Pharisee, Paul must have seemed undoubtedly false. He appealed to the experience of men as of higher authority than any written statement of truth. "Ye are our Epistles." Any form of words or services, if followed slavishly, would lead to materialism or fetichism. Paul warned us against a pulmous idolatry of Scripture. Not the man who held to the Bible doctrines in the very words was right or safe, but that man was orthodox who held to its spirit. Men had always been more ready to depart from the exact statements of doctrine than from the inward spirit of Christ Jesus. There had been men in all ages who themselves would partner

BURN OR BURN OTHERS

than let the formulas of truth go; but these very men would at the same time harbor envyings and heart-burnings and other uncharitableness without its disturbing their conscience.

The Bible had never been so ably or so universally assailed as to-day. There were vague imputations that it was full of inaccuracies. There was, on the other hand, a feeling of utter indifference to the claims and teaching. Indifference was more fatal than skepticism. There was no pulse in indifference; but in skepticism there was blood, vitality, something to work upon. The speaker believed in the Bible with all his heart, just in the spirit in which it had been given. He believed that the Bible would never be taken away. It had never been so important as to-day. So long as there was darkness he did not believe its oil would be burnt out. So long as men were strangers he did not think the world would lose its guiding influence. Not until God's will was done on earth as it is in heaven would the Bible be superseded.

THE DRIFT OF THE BIBLE.

The Scripture employed external mechanism to develop internal manhood. The drift of the book, from Genesis to Revelations, was for the building up a right manhood. Look at the view the Bible gives us of God in Exodus. "The Lord God, gracious and merciful," and in a score of other places where his face is represented to us as our Father, full of compassion and tender forbearance. The general doctrine of the Bible was that man was an animal who was to be developed into an angel. The book declared him to be immortal, and his line of growth was away from the flesh toward the spirit. Faith, love, charity, ran through the whole book, until in the New Testament they were more gloriously effulged. The Bible gave a father to the universe, taught love to want was highest and noblest, and shed light on the road leading toward eternity and immortality. Whether did not care what rhetorical or external elements it used by which to set forth these truths. If men agreed that this was true of the Bible, then its power existed not in the letter but in the spirit. In its external elements, which were the growth of time, it bore the marks of its creation. But in its interior there was no imperfection.

WHAT MEN MIGHT PROVE.

Men might prove that some dates were wrong, that things recorded in it were improbable, perhaps false; but no man could determine the worth of the book until he showed that the picture of God there drawn was not true. If God was depicted better anywhere else, then the Bible might go. If the nature of man and the economies by which man was to be saved were better disclosed elsewhere, then forgo the Bible. Until you did this you might pierce the book with doubts, but you could never pierce it to its harm. The world would never let the Bible go out until the information it contained on these points could be beaten. When the preacher read the criticisms on the book published in Germany, France, England, and in this country, he felt they were weighty, murderous; but he found that they were expended on the external features, on the letter of which you might take away as much as you pleased without injuring the interior, the spirit. If a man went into his old orchard in the night and wished to make a Newtown pippin, he did not do it bark, scraping off the worms and insects, and never touching the vital sap, he would say, "Thank you; come again." [Laughter.] So it was when skeptics went to work taking down

THE DATES AND MYTHS

in the Bible; the more they raked the better he would like it. It was the spirit that had life, not the letter.

The Bible concerned itself with truths of emotion and character. What the word indicated was not seen in the word. Here was a signboard pointing the way to Goshen. It said so many miles in that direction, but it did not tell you all the trees and rivers and beautiful landscapes that lay between. Take the words sorrow, joy, peace, love—they did no more than point to the emotions they indicated. A man must have felt sorrow, joy, peace, love, to know what the words meant. The thing the word expressed must be a living thing. If the thing had been felt, then the word reminded you of it, so the Bible could be understood only by those who had felt the truths it taught. The interpretation of the Bible was in you, according to the life you had been living. The interpretation of the Bible required all the physical help you could get, but this was only subordinate, and interpreted the Bible and not that language. Language itself was but a mail bag; ideas were the messages sent by it.

MR. BEECHER'S JOKES.

Sometimes people said to Mr. Beecher, "Do you believe that Balaam's ass spoke?" ["I don't see why it shouldn't," said Mr. Beecher, "for its owner certainly does." Great laughter.] The Bible didn't stand or fall by that. A man went into the orchard and pointed out a tree with a shattered bark, covered with vermin, and said, "You call that a Newtown pippin. Pomologically, that man was a fool. [Laughter.] You must test the tree by its fruit. So with the word of God. It had been growing through all ages. It was the only book which bore the right intimation of God, of man, of the best things that grew up to happiness. And should we despise it because the bark was not sound? The man who spent time in criticising the outside was not wise, and when a man was not wise it meant he was a fool.

Before a man could understand the Bible there must be something in him that answered to its truths. Would you preach the gospel to a tortoise? Would you go out into the moonlit woods and repeat the ten commandments to a possum? [Great laughter.] It would be useless, because these creatures had no reason. It was nonsense to talk about separating reason from the Bible. We had to come to that: "Come let us reason together," was God's invitation. The astronomer when he was going to make an observation had to prepare. He burnished his glasses and got everything into gear, and waited for a fine day. So must we do when we wished to study the book. We must prepare for the task by getting our hearts ready to receive its truths.

A hymn and the benediction closed the services.

The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank in the Sun building offers many advantages to depositors.—Adv.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

M. ADOLPHE DE CHAMBRUN has published under the title *Le Pouvoir Exécutif aux Etats Unis*, a work of much value upon the Constitution of the United States and its practical working. It is the fruit of several years' residence at Washington, especially during the eventful period of reconstruction, and of a careful and perspicacious examination of our legislative and political history. Written in French, it discusses every point of law or of history with that lucidity and distinctness which seem natural to that language. M. DE CHAMBRUN aims especially to instruct European readers, but his essay might be studied with profit by the most intelligent and experienced Americans. He treats successively of the mode of electing the President and Vice-President; of the attributes and limitations of the Executive; of the relations between the President and subordinate functionaries; of the relations between the President and Congress; of the power of declaring war; of the relations of the Executive with the judiciary; of the several departments of the Federal Administration; of the Senate as an executive council; of the relations between the President and the States of the Union; of the extension of the executive power under President LINCOLN; of the impeachment trial of President JOHNSON; and finally of the causes which tend to modify the Constitution. All these topics M. DE CHAMBRUN discusses with penetration, freedom from party spirit, and faith in the permanence of republican institutions. His volume cannot fail to take a high rank among treatises of the kind.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Drama.

A noteworthy event, and one to which we gladly call attention, is the benefit of Mr. William Davidge, which is to take place at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening. There is not a more industrious or conscientious actor than Mr. Davidge on the American stage, and in the class of humorous characters by which he is best known he has no superior. To-night he is to appear in "Divorce," which will be given for the 50th and last time.

"Madelein Morel," the original play by Dr. Mosenthal, of Vienna, which has been in preparation here for some time, will be presented at Daly's to-morrow evening with a cast of great strength, including Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Clara Morris, and Miss Fanny Morant. There are four acts, and the scene of the drama is laid in Austria at the present day.

At the Union Square Theatre, also, the season is to close with the production of a new dramatic work, the authorship of which is ascribed to Mrs. Sheridan Shook. In consequence of the illness of Miss Agnes Ethel however, the first representation of "Without a Heart," which was announced for this evening, has been deferred to Wednesday. In the mean time "Frou Frou" retains its place upon the programme.

Only two weeks more remain of Mr. Sothern's engagement at Wallack's, and Mr. Potter's engagement at the Grand Opera House. Mr. Sothern will appear in "The Squire's Last Shilling" until Wednesday evening inclusive, after which "Our American Cousin" will be given seven times, and then "Brother Sam" and "Lord Dundreary Married and Settled" till the end of the season. At Booth's Theatre Miss Nilsson continues to play *Amy Robsart* to full houses.

The announcements for the week at Wood's Museum comprise a drama entitled "Trumps," in which Mr. Yankee Locke will appear every evening, and a monologue piece called "Nip, the Pretty Flower," for the afternoon entertainment.

THE GRANTITES IN VIENNA.

Results of the Official Investigation.

From the New York Times.

VIENNA, May 17.—The investigation into the charges against the suspended American Commissioners to the Exhibition has been completed, and voluminous details have been forwarded to Washington. The inquiry developed the fact that the appropriation made by the United States Congress for the exhibition is nearly exhausted.

The charges of bribery have been fully sustained. It was also brought to light that $30,000 were expended on the fitting of the sewing machine department, when its actual cost was not more than one-tenth of that sum. Other reckless expenditures were also proven.

From the Daily Graphic.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In reply to the solemn assertions contained in the affidavits of Gen. Van Buren, late United States Commissioner to Vienna, the Secretary of State says that at 64 Liberty street, New York, is a restaurant kept by J. Sutherland, who distinctly states and affirms to the authorities of the State Department, and has so stated to three prominent gentlemen of New York, who have made affidavits to the fact, that Gen. Van Buren came to him and offered him a place in the Exposition if he would agree to divide the profits.

Neither the President nor Mr. Fish entertain a doubt regarding the truthfulness of the assertion, and if they had doubts of this there is other testimony of even a stronger character. Mr. Fish also says that the statement that Mr. Van Buren's assistant commissioners were appointed on his (Secretary Fish's) recommendation, is utterly untrue.

Mr. Van Buren was allowed to select his own men, and every one of the old board was appointed at Mr. Van Buren's request.

Don Hamilton Fish the Party Most Culpable.

From the New York Times.

Last October Gen. Van Buren, in imitation of Mr. Beckwith's course, and under the advice of connected gentlemen of this city, selected one of the most able and respectable committees that could be got together for such a purpose. Among them, in different branches, we may mention the names of Mr. S. B. Ruggles, Prof. Joy, Prof. W. P. Blake, Prof. Chandler, Prof. Horsford, Mr. J. F. Schultz, Mr. A. S. Hewitt, Prof. F. G. Hunt, President Barnard, Mr. C. Vaux, Mr. Howard Potter, and many others of like character. It was understood when these gentlemen were appointed that all questions in regard to the allotment of space and the character of goods to be forwarded were to be referred to the chairman of each group, and that no article should be accepted till it had passed the committee. Nothing of all this, however, was done. Though this influential committee backed up Mr. Van Buren and secured the passage of the Appropriation bill by Congress, they had no part nor lot in any practical arrangement for the exhibition. Gen. Van Buren took it all into his own hands. The Secretary, Prof. C. A. Joy, went to very considerable personal expense and wrote hundreds of letters; but he might as well have been writing treatises on chemical analysis for all the influence it had on the Vienna Exhibition.

But worse than this, the Department of State, knowing that there was this committee serving gratuitously, and composed of representative gentlemen for each department, never once did them the honor to consult them as to the Commissioners to be sent to Vienna. Long lists of names were sent by the committee to Secretary Fish, recommending those who would be experts in their own departments, and who were persons of the highest character. Out of these lists the Secretary of State, in making 115 appointments, only selected four, and these not because of their fitness, but because they happened to possess at the same time political influence. The Government was even warned by the committee in regard to the character of some of the appointees, but paid no more heed to the suggestion than if it had come from the Modocs. Scarcely a single appointment was made by the Department of State or by Congress with any reference to fitness for the place, and it German lager beer sellers, Irish ward politicians, and Yankee speculators were sent out by this country as its representatives to the great industrial exhibition of all nations, instead of American savants, manufacturers, merchants, and agriculturists, the blame must fall on the Department of State or on Congress, and not on the Advisory Committee of New York; and if these Commissioners have brought public disgrace on the country before the eyes of all Europe by wretched jobs and corruption, *the blame lies upon some other shoulders than Gen. Van Buren's alone.*

Long Branch—Investing the Profits of Business.

From the World.

Secretary George M. Robeson has a new residence which cost about $50,000. Alexander G. Cattell has a new residence which is located next to it, which also cost $50,000.

The City of "Addition, Division, and Silence."

From the New York Ledger.

Philadelphia, which has been known from time immemorial as the city of "brotherly love," is, we are sorry to say, in these latter days rapidly losing its good name. The worst and most notorious band of public thieves and plunderers in the country seem to control the politics not merely of that city, but of the entire State of Pennsylvania.

Smoke!

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: The irrepressible women have invaded the smoking cars set apart for gentlemen, and the tired male traveller no longer enjoys his comfortable seat and consoling cigar, but has to give them up to the tender sex, or indulge in the latter under the vindictive glances of some antiquated maiden. Cannot the Third Avenue Railroad Company devote the smoking cars exclusively to the use of those whom they were intended to accommodate? The cars are few, and interfere little, if any, with ordinary travel. Respectfully,

OLD RIDER.

Wealth for the West.

Six European steamships arrived yesterday, with 5,147 emigrants. The City of Washington brought 1,269; the Ernest Moritz Arndt, 972; the Calabria, 566; the Adriatic, 855; the Donau, 664; and the Europa, 864.

THE S