Guard the citizens should take the matter in their own hands. The importance of [illegible] drilled and disciplined body [illegible] a well cannot be [illegible] of State troops [illegible] and every encouragement and assistance should be given by the citizens to those who are willing to take upon themselves the burden of military duty.

Registration Riots in Missouri.

It seems that registration riots are occurring in Missouri, a State that is supposed to be free from the operations of the odious Reconstruction laws of Congress. But we expect similar acts of violence will occur in nearly every State where the system of slavery recently existed and which naturally leaves the turbulent of the two races in a more bitter state of hostility than prevails in other or non-slaveholding communities. The man who was a bad master before slavery was abolished will be a bad man to deal with the negroes now, and the negro who was a bad negro under a state of servitude will be a bad negro now that his freed condition gives him license to indulge his passions. We believe, however, that the leaders and masses of both races of native Southerners are disposed to become reconciled to the new order of things and establish a system of government which will inure to their mutual benefit. It is mostly the bad masters, the bad savage negroes, the reckless Northern adventurers or the incorrigible bushwhackers and desperadoes who get up these riots and little wars on their own account, encouraged therein by the radical Reconstruction laws of Congress. Were it not for these laws the scenes of anarchy and confusion which we are obliged to chronicle as occurring in the South would rarely be found in our columns. We are sorry to see that this spirit, confined as we believe it to be, to the restless and unprincipled classes we have mentioned, is breaking out in Missouri, a State which we have had reason to regard as fast settling down to a condition of acquiescence in the new order of things in relation to slavery and as becoming rapidly restored to her former position of wonderful prosperity.

WILL SOME ONE RESIGN?—The *Express*, the *Sun* and several other journals are anxious that some one should resign. One calls upon Seymour, another upon Grant, to commit political hari-kari, and each gives cogent reasons for the sacrifice. But we, on the contrary, advise both of these distinguished persons to hold on. Grant, indeed, scarcely needs to be advised, inasmuch as he is proverbially in the habit of holding on. Tenacity is one of his main characteristics, as his war record fully shows. But Seymour must be encouraged. Even in his boyhood, when his comrades used daily to push him off the end of the bench, he used lispingly to complain that he couldn't "sthick on." At the Convention he had such infinite trouble to get the nomination that we adjure him, now that he has got it, to hold on to it to the last. His holding on may keep the democratic party straight and lay a good solid granite foundation for future action. Neither Seymour nor Grant should resign.

THE MUDDLE ABOUT THE FINANCES.—Wells, Atkinson, Delmar, Washburne, and the stump orators and press of both political parties have so muddled the subject of our national finances that they have made confusion worse confounded. The whole matter is plain enough and can be summed up in a few words. The income from revenue is falling off and likely to fall off more, from the disorganization of the executive departments of the government, from the stupendous frauds and from the reduction of taxes on manufactures. The expenditures continue to be enormous, especially in the War Department, and are exceeding the income. Mr. McCulloch's large money reserve is rapidly wasting away and there is likely to be an empty Treasury before the end of many months. These are the general facts, and all the talk and long-winded articles published about our financial condition amount to nothing.

THE LATEST WALL STREET ROBBERY.—The denizens of Wall street are so intent upon accumulating wealth that they seem to neglect the most ordinary precautions for securing the treasures which they daily rake in. Another instance of their carelessness is afforded by the daring robbery on Friday, at noonday, of ten thousand dollars' worth of bonds by a stranger who was permitted to examine a Directory lying on the desk in which the bonds were placed in a grocer's office in Wall street. This case was fully reported in our columns on Saturday, although it had not been reported at Police Headquarters at a late hour on the previous evening. The Wall street men have the credit of getting all they can; but will they never learn to keep what they get?

A CALL UPON MR. PURSER.—Some time ago, as the agent of one of our Corporation rings, Mr. George H. Purser threatened the removal (a fat job) of all the stoops on both sides of Fifth avenue as unlawful encroachments upon that public highway. How is it, then, that we have no ring to look after the heaps of bricks, mortar, &c., which almost entirely block up the street at the present time? A fat job is one thing and a public right which does not pay is another. Is that the difficulty?

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD CONTRACT.—The English engineers who built the underground railroad in London have obtained and undertaken a contract for the construction of the underground line which it is proposed to open in New York, and Mr. W. B. Duncan, agent of the foreign capitalists, is now at sea bound for this city, commissioned to submit this important paper to the Board of Directors for approval. What is the matter? Where are the city "rings"?

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1868.

The following is the score of the international cricket match between the "All England Eleven" and the "Philadelphia Twenty-two," as far as played:—

PHILADELPHIA TWENTY-TWO—FIRST INNINGS.

O. Newhall b. Freeman	0
Codwallader c. Charlwood b. Tarrant	15
Hargreaves b. Freeman	7
Bussier b. Freeman	0
Markoe b. Shaw	1
Graffen b. Freeman	5
Mead, c. Freeman b. Shaw	6
D. Newhall b. Freeman	0
Johns b. Freeman	0
Morgan b. Freeman	9
L. Baird, l. b. w., b. Freeman	0
Outerbridge b. Freeman	0
O. Newhall b. Tarrant	2
Radcliff not out	4
Byes, 2; leg byes, 4	6
Total	56

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Marshal Espartero Chief of State in Spain.

A Cabinet Formed in Madrid.

SPAIN.

Entry of Marshal Serrano into Madrid—Popular Enthusiasm and a Free Platform—Espartero Head of the Government—A New Cabinet.

MADRID, Oct. 3, 1868.

Marshal Serrano, accompanied by seven generals of the army, entered Madrid to-day in triumph. Great preparations were made for his reception. The streets and buildings, public and private, were superbly decorated, and a large civic and military procession escorted the General through the city. The houses, sidewalks and public squares along the route of the procession were crowded with citizens, who received Serrano and the generals with the wildest enthusiasm.

The procession was followed by a parade and review of the National Guard. This was a great patriotic display and was made the occasion of striking manifestations of the popular will. The troops carried side by side with their flags banners on which were inscribed, "Down with the Bourbons," "Sovereignty of the People," "Religious Liberty," "Free Education" and other mottoes of a similar character.

At the termination of the review Marshal Serrano made a patriotic address to the immense multitude of citizens and soldiers, in the course of which he announced that he had united with General Prim in calling Marshal Espartero, the Duke of Vittoria, to the head of the State.

The formation of a new Cabinet has been completed. It is composed as follows:—Marshal Serrano, President; Castello, Minister of Commerce; Topete, Minister of the Marine; Aguirre, Minister of Justice; General Prim, Minister of War; Olozaga, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Madoz, Minister of Finance.

Manuel de la Concha has been arrested.

[Biographical sketches of the lives and eminent public services of the Marshal Duke de Vittoria—newly appointed head of the government of Spain—and of Marshal Serrano were published in the HERALD on the 25th of September.]

Protest of the Ex-Queen.

PARIS, Oct. 4, 1868.

Queen Isabella has issued a protest against the revolution in Spain.

The document argues that force used by rebels to depose the Queen does not injure her rights to the throne of Spain, and declares that the acts of a junta established by violence are not binding upon the people.

ENGLAND.

Contracts for the New York Underground Railroad.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1868.

A contract for the construction of the underground railroad in New York has been concluded with the English engineers who built the underground railway in this city, and they expect to enter upon the work at an early day. Mr. W. B. Duncan, who sailed from Liverpool on the steamship Scotia yesterday, took out the contract for the approval of the Board of Directors.

FRANCE.

The Relations to Italy—Italian Mission to Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1868.

The rumor is current that the success of the revolution in Spain has had the effect to induce France to mak esome important concessions to Italy. It is known that Prime Minister Menabrea is expected in Paris, and the supposition is that he comes to conduct the negotiations rendered necessary by the alleged change in the policy of France.

TURKEY.

Agitation Against the Throne.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1868.

It is rumored that a conspiracy to dethrone Abdul Aziz, the reigning Sultan of Turkey, has been discovered in Constantinople.

A number of political arrests have been made there. No further particulars have been received.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Sailing of the Steamer Great Republic for China—California Markets—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3, 1868.

The steamer Great Republic, for Hong Kong via Yokohama, sailed to-day with over $1,000,000 in treasure and a cargo valued at $160,000.

Wheat flour is quiet at $5 25 a $6 50. Wheat—Choice shipping, $1 75 a $1 85.

The shipments of wheat for September were the largest ever made any single month from California. The amount was 41,700 tons. Legal tenders 72.

Mining stocks have been moderately active during the week and prices have generally improved. Alpha $51, Belcher $125, Bullion $17, Chollar $158. Confidence $30. Crown Point $49, Empire Mill $105, Gould & Curry $101, Hale & Norcross $51, Imperial $109, Kentuck $293, Ophir $18, Onerman $86, Savage $119, Sierre Nevada $23, Yellow Jacket $1,410.

The Oregon Legislature—Resolutions Censuring Senators Williams and Corbett—Oregon State Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3, 1868.

In the Oregon Legislature to-day, General Crooks, commanding the Department of the Columbia, was formally received by both houses in joint convention, and introduced personally to each member.

A resolution was passed by both houses, censuring Senators Williams and Corbett for their acts in the United States Senate, charging them with misrepresenting the people of Oregon and requesting them to resign.

The Oregon State Fair has excelled any previous one in every particular. The gross receipts were over $7,000.

LOUISIANA.

Republican Congressional Nominations—A Negro Candidate in the Second District.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4, 1868.

The repulicans have renominated J. H. Sypher for Congress from the First district. They have also nominated L. A. Sheldon for Congress for the full term from the Second district and J. Wells Menard for Colonel Mann's unexpired term. Mr. Menard is a colored man. He announced himself as a candidate for the nomination in a circular, from which the following is an extract:—

The time has fully come to test the professions and principles of those who now control the renublican party of Louisiana, and it is a sacred duty to themselves for the colored people to see that the colored race is not sold out by a few trading, treacherous white republicans in Louisiana as it has been in Georgia. This State is entitled to seven representatives in Congress. Are not the colored people entitled to at least two out of this number? Is it not our duty to see that at least two colored citizens are selected to represent in Congress the ninety thousand colored voters of Louisiana. The ballot means equal representation as well as equal rights; and if men are still to be debarred from the Halls of Congress, or even the White House, on account of the color of their faces, then reconstruction and republicanism are lamentable failures. The reward of the long oppressed race will not be adequate, and the great cause of equal rights will not be accomplished until the colored man is seen in every department of this government. It is necessary that the Forty-first Congress should possess more back bone than the present one, in order to fix a plain provision in the supreme law of the republic, which shall confer the ballot on every citizen, regardless of race or color, North, South, East and West."

GEORGIA.

Ex-Confederate General Nominated for Congress—Radical Negro Murdered.

ATLANTA, Oct. 4, 1868.

General P. M. B. Young, late cavalry officer in the Confederate army, who was elected Congressman for an unexpired term in the Fortieth Congress, was on Friday unanimously renominated from the Seventh district for the Forty-first Congress.

Last week a colored man named Walker, formerly of Savannah, left for Blakely, Southwestern Georgia, to organize a club. He was called out of the house in the night and taken into Calhoun county, where he was shot by unknown parties. The colored people of Atlanta have made up a subscription and sent for the body of Walker, which will be brought to Atlanta.

Cold northeast winds and rains have prevailed here for the last three days.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1868.

Clerks Going Home to Vote.

During next week there will be quite a large exodus of department clerks from this city on their way to their respective States to avail themselves of one of the most important privileges of freemen on the 13th inst. The number of public officials, clerks and government employés that will go to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana to vote is estimated at nearly one thousand, more than half of whom are Pennsylvanians. Certain politicians, it is said, have been here for two or three weeks past ascertaining the names of all those men claiming residences in the States who have voted in the elections here, with the view of challenging their votes in the States.

Disclaimers by Surratt's Counsel.

The late counsel for Surratt deny the statement that they have assured the District Attorney he would be forthcoming to respond to any proceeding that might hereafter be instituted against him. The case which they tried having been decided and their client dismissed they have nothing further to do with the matter, and while they believe Surratt will not attempt to evade any process that may be issued against him, they are in no way responsible for him or his movements.

Cretan Diplomatic Agent.

Mr. Julius Berg, formerly United States Consular representative at Smyrna, Asia Minor, has just been appointed diplomatic agent of the provisional Cretan government in this country.

Treaties with New Mexican Indians.

Ex-Governor W. F. M. Arny reached here yesterday from New Mexico. He lately had an interview with the Utah, Picarrilla and Apache Indians in the unexplored country west of San Juan river, and his mission here is to procure the ratification of the treaties which he has made with the Utah and Apache Indians.

Operations of the Pension Office.

The whole number of claims received during the month of September at the Pension Office, original and increase, were:—Of widows, &c., 1,273; invalids, 1,449—total, 2,722. Number of claims admitted, original and increase:—Of widows, &c., 1,736; of invalids, 623—total, 2,359.

Number of claims rejected, original and increase:—Of widows, &c., 170; of invalids, 206—total, 376.

Number of claims disposed of during September, 2,735; letters written, 4,348; circulars sent, 12,539.

In the Bounty Land division, sixty-six warrants of 160 acres each were issued, covering 10,560 acres.

Original applications received, 87; letters written, 142; circulars sent, 184; claims suspended, 156; duplicate warrants issued, 2. Number of claims disposed of, 2,735; received, 2,722.

In addition to the foregoing, a large number of claims for arrears of pension, under section six of the act of July 27, 1868, have been adjusted, of which no record has been kept.

Indian Agriculture and Manufactures.

Mr. S. N. Goodale, who has spent much time among the Indians for the purpose of assisting them in being furnished with hand machinery and materials to enable the Indian women to fabricate a portion of their own blankets, is now in this city. He reports that while there is little disposition among many of the Indian tribes to cultivate the fields, there is a growing desire among the squaws to engage in industrial pursuits. There is a large increase in the manufacture of sugar, sorghum, syrup and gloves and mittens, for the production of the materials of which the women do all the work. They exhibit much taste and ingenuity, both as to design and coloring, in the fabrics which they weave by hand loom, and are apt scholars, and are persevering and industrious. Mr. Goodale, in his representations to the government, says the men will soon appreciate the value of the manufactured blankets, &c., as articles of sale, and this will stimulate them to grow the wool, they being fitted for the shepherd's life. Through the efforts now being made to encourage such industries it is believed that New England manufacturers will, at no distant day, receive large supplies from the Indian tribes, who now have a precarious and uncertain dependence on the chase.

Indian Schools.

Statistics in the office of Indian Affairs show an increase for the last year of twelve schools, twenty-nine teachers and fourteen missionaries in the Indian country. The amount contributed by all religious societies for education was an increase over the previous year of only $1,164, while the increase by individual Indians for the same purpose during the same time amounted to $3,266.

Minerals in New Mexico.

Mr. Arny has with him some extraordinary specimens of gold, silver and copper ore, which had been discovered in the San Juan, Santa Fe, Cimaron and Ute Creek regions. He says that the country is filled with the richest ores in the world, but that they cannot be developed so long as the Indian tribes are permitted to ravage the Territories as they are now doing. The Indians expressed to him their willingness to dispose of this country and go on a reservation outside of the settlements, but positively declare they will not allow the white men in their country to mine or settle till they have a treaty with the government and the country is opened for settlements under the law.

Baptism of the Heir to the Greek Throne.

Letters have been received here stating that the baptism of the new heir to the Grecian throne, according to the rites of the Greek orthodox faith, was celebrated with great splendor in the Athenian cathedral on the 3d of last month. The child was brought to the altar by her imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Alexandra Josephonna of Russia, acting as godmother, and representing his royal Majesty the Emperor of Russia. Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark, his royal Highness the Crown Prince of Denmark, her royal Highness the Princess of Wales, her imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Cesarewitz, his Highness the Duke Joseph of Saxe-Altembourg and his imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nichalas Constantinowitz. Admiral Farragut, who had just arrived at the Piræus for the occasion, was, with all his officers, present at the ceremony.

Farragut in Athens.

Admiral Farragut was most cordially entertained at the Court on the same evening, and the next day the King and Queen visited the United States steamship Franklin, and remained there over three hours under the American flag. Assurances of friendship and sympathy were exchanged. The Athenians did everything in their power to show their admiration for the naval hero and their love and gratitude to the American people, who have always so generously succored them. The Admiral's stay was one uninterrupted ovation. The new Prince, who has received the name of Constantine, is also to bear the title of Duke of Sparta.

Railroads in Greece.

The construction of three lines of railway traversing Greece in three different directions has just been conceded to a Belgian company. The work is to be immediately commenced. The railway to the Piræus is now nearly completed.

The Postage Stamp Contract.

Postmaster General Randall has accepted the proposal of the National Bank Note Company, F. Sheppard, President, to furnish postage stamps at twenty-five cents the thousand for a term of four years, according to the advertisement of the 22d of June, 1868. This, he says, is to include embossing and separating and packing stamps in such quantities as may be daily ordered, not less than two hundred stamps to the package. He also accepts the proposal of the same company to prepare receipts and direct packages of stamps for mailing at one-half cent a thousand additional. It is a condition of this acceptance that stamps of new designs are to be furnished, including a combination of colors in the same stamps limited to four, of the higher denominations and the use of fugitive ink and colored paper, if required, for all denominations, and that the contract is to be executed, to take effect from date, when such stamps of the new and approved quality and designs shall be actually delivered for use upon orders of postmasters through the Post Office Department.

THE WEATHER.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4, 1868.

It has been raining violently all day. Wind east.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 4, 1868.

There were heavy gales from the northeast last night, which continue. It has rained incessantly since noon Friday.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The French theatre opens for the season this evening with the newly imported *opéra bouffe* troupe of Mme. Grau, and as every seat in the house has been taken for this evening's performance it would be a rush and a crush if it already been ta[illegible] looks as though there would be a rush upon this occasion of beauty and fashion on hand [illegible] to pronounce judgment upon the relative merits of the new artists. The "Grand Duchess"—personated by Madame Rose Bell—and her large army of opéra bouffers under the command of General Boum and Private Fritz, will be present to receive their friends, and should they bear out the estimation that the public have already formed of them, they will most assuredly be accorded a hearty and a generous welcome to the American stage. Of the success of Mr. Grau's grand undertaking there is scarcely the shadow of a doubt, and entrenched within the renovated Théâtre Français, the Disraeli of managers opens vocal fire upon the public this evening, and as he is said to possess some heavy soprano, contralto, alto, tenor, bass and baritone pieces of ordnance it is expected that the city will succumb at once and acknowledge itself completely "bouffed."

"Barbe Bleue," will delight the public and tease his many trusting spouses for but four nights more at Niblo's Garden. On Thursday evening next the last performance of this sparkling opera will be given, and as there is a probability that it will not be placed upon the stage again in this city, at least not for some months, the house will unquestionably be crowded during the continuance of its career. Mr. Bateman's *opéra bouffe* troupe opens at Pike's Opera House on the 14th inst. with the "Grand Duchess." Mlle. Tostée will assume her original rôle of the Duchess, with Mlle. Lambelé as Wanda, Mr. Aujac as Fritz and Messrs. Leduc and Duchesne in their original characters of Prince Paul and General Boum.

Miss Fanny Janauschek, the popular German *tragédienne*, commences an engagement at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, supported by a new company engaged by her in Europe. The opening play will be the "Bride of Messina," for the proper production of which neither pains nor expense have been spared. The genius of this accomplished actress has won for her a reputation second to none on the stage, and it is expected that she will receive an enthusiastic welcome back to the metropolis. The Janauschek season will be a short one, of eight nights only.

Wallack's theatre continues to attract large and fashionable audiences to witness the inimitable acting of Mr. J. W. Wallack and Mr. Charles Fisher in their respective *rôles* in "Simon Bernard" and "Dearer than Life." A new drama of thrilling interest is in active preparation at this establishment, and on Thursday evening "Love's Sacrifice" is promised, with a powerful cast of characters.

"No Thoroughfare," as produced at the Broadway, is a success which does credit to the management, actors, scenic artists and all concerned. The piece has been mounted in a superb manner, and from first to last the audience never weary of the acting, as the interest in the piece is never permitted to flag. Mr. Florence's Obenreizer is a capital personation, and bears evidence of careful study.

The Lydia Thompson English Burlesque Combination Company have suddenly become favorites with the American public, and are nightly delighting large audiences at Wood's Museum with their localized version of the wickedest man in mythology—"Ixion, or the Man at the Wheel." The piece is one of the best of its kind that has ever been presented to New Yorkers, and will unquestionably have a long and successful run.

The Olympic still plays "Humpty Dumpty" as its trump card, and every night the placard of "Standing room only" is exhibited, which alone is sufficient proof of the pale-faced rogue's popularity. The pantomime is shortly to be entirely reconstructed, and extensive preparations to that end are now being made. The Wednesday matinées will be resumed on the 14th inst.

The sprightly, breezy ballet, encased in its armor of gauze and fleshings, will make a flank movement by way of Brooklyn upon Niblo's Garden on Friday evening next, under the command of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, and will hold high carnival with short dresses in that establishment "for two nights only." The ballet will be strung upon the slender story of "Undine," which, in the meantime, is to charm the hearts of the saints in the "City of Churches," at their Academy of Music, until that auspicious occasion arrives.

At the New York theatre Mr. Charles Gaylor's new local sensational drama, entitled "Out of the Streets," will be presented to the public this evening for the first time, and the recognized ability of the author warrants the assertion that a full house will be in attendance. The piece is strongly cast and will, doubtless, be mounted in a careful manner.

The revival at the Bowery theatre promises to be the great east side sensation of the week. The entire "Black Crook" ballet troupe, from Philadelphia, together with the gorgeous "Black Crook" scenery, will be produced at this establishment this evening in the new spectacular drama of the "Crimson Shield, or Nymphs of the Rainbow." Much care and attention have been bestowed upon the piece, and it is expected to hold the boards for some months at least.

The New York Circus opens to-morrow evening for the season with many new stars and attractive novelties at its renovated and improved headquarters in Fourteenth street. Miss Caroline Rolland, a dashing bareback rider, will make her début before an American audience upon this occasion, as well as several new acrobats and horses.

Signor Blitz, the father of wizards, is working wonders in Dodworth Hall in more respects than one. He succeeds in drawing large audiences nightly to a place that for some years back has very seldom contained six consecutive full houses, and besides his repertoire contains some of the cleverest of tricks known to magicians. His dexterity at sleight of hand tricks never fails to please and amuse.

Bryant's Minstrels, keeping pace with the march of *opera bouffe*, have given their laughable "Lucrezia Borgia" the extra title of "M. D., or the Grande Doctoress," and by this sobriquet she will probably be known to future ages. Their programme has undergone a radical change and contains many new attractions.

The San Francisco Minstrels are tickled until they are black in the face with the success of their musical sensation, "Barber Brown," and they recommend their audiences to read the "Arabian Nights" after having once witnessed it. Their programme, too, presents many new features for the present week, and this evening Harry Raynor, the Australian comedian, will make his first appearance at their popular hall.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels are still burlesquing "Barbe Bleue;" and so superbly has the piece been mounted that it is only with difficulty that one is enabled to decide which to see the offener—the original or the burlesque. The costumes employed in the piece are gorgeous in the extreme, and the acting and singing excellent.

Tony Pastor offers his countless patrons another wonderful attraction this week in the person of Mlle. Turnour, the "Female Leotard"—a graceful and sensational gymnast—who, in all probability, will craze the *gamins de Bowery* and set them to work trying all sorts of astonishing feats upon awning bars and lamp-posts. "The Constitution, or the Sailor's Duty," is the title of the new drama for this evening.

At the Theatre Comique the varied programme of the entertainments always crowds the house. Lingard continues his personal sketches, and his "Grecian Bend" convulses the entire audience with laughter. A number of new attractions have been added to the bills, and Miss Susan Galton and her English *opera bouffe* troupe are announced for next week.

The Central Park Garden loses none of its attractiveness, and continues as popular as ever. The two orchestras, under Theodore Thomas, nightly furnish excellent selections from the best authors, and the most fastidious cannot fail to be pleased with the programme here offered.

McEvoy's New Hibernicon continues to unroll its splendors nightly at Pike's Music Hall, and a good orchestra and company now help to amuse and instruct the thousands who go there.

The Stereopticon of Professor Cromwell will be on exhibition at Irving Hall to-morrow evening, where it will remain for just one week.

"Foul Play" is to be presented to the Brooklynites this evening, at Mrs. Conway's Park theatre, with a good cast, new scenery and "startling effects." It is a play just suited to the taste of the sensational Long Islanders. We commend it to them.

Hooley's Minstrels, Brooklyn, announce a large number of black "stars" for the present week and many attractive novelties. "Excelsior" is the order of the night at Hooley's and success the reward.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The eighth annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural Mechanical Association will commence on the 5th and continue until the 10th inst. It is expected to surpass any previous exhibition.

The formal opening of the connecting tract between the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and the Little Miami Railway, in Cincinnati took place on Saturday night. The transfer of passengers and freight will commence regularly on Monday.

Rev. G. Bassler, a distinguished minister of the Lutheran church, President of the Council of the Lutheran Church in North America, and director of the orphan's farm school in Seellonople, Pa., died Saturday night at the house of Rev. Mr. Passavant, in Pittsburg, Pa.

The inquest on the body of George Gookin, who was killed by the fall of the walls of the Boston skating rink, returned a verdict that the building had not been properly constructed. The wall was 196 feet long and forty feet high, in part one foot thick, laid in mortar, only with two pieces, or buttresses, to strengthen it.

Hugh Donnelly, a moulder, of Buffalo, on Saturday night entered the room of Thomas McNamara, who was sound asleep in bed with a friend. Donnelly drew a knife and stabbed McNamara in the abdomen, breast and shoulder, inflicting mortal wounds. Donnelly was arrested on the spot and committed for trial.

RELIGIOUS.

Plymouth Church.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached yesterday in the forenoon to a large and fashionable congregation at Plymouth church, Brooklyn. He took for his text: "And they were baptized in Jordan, confessing their sins," upon which he delivered a discourse intended [illegible] of sins, not the mere recital to show that confession [illegible] comings and offs in the ears of a priest of one's shortcomings and offences, but the practical exhibition of a [illegible] spirit and a sincere repentance of one's conscious habits of infirmity, was an eminently good and wholesome practice. He said there were many sins which men commit daily which they feel ashamed to acknowledge—sins which might be classed under the head of meannesses—sins which fill the air like the mephitic and impalpable essence of a pestilence which permeate the entire body social and sometimes like a mania seize upon a whole community and even on a whole nation. It might be paradoxical, but was nevertheless true, that men were facile in confessing their sinfulness, but not in confessing their sins. One of the reasons is that men will not confess their sins where the confession conflicts with their vanity, pride, or interest, but they are nevertheless ready for a general admission of the sinfulness of life. If sin only became common, allowable and fashionable, then they have no objection to confess. The general custom approves the vice, and men evince no feeling of shame in admitting their participation in what the prevailing sentiment of the time may be weak enough to endorse. There were many instances of whole nations practising and persisting in wrong, but there were instances also where the tortured consciences of thousands revolted against the enthralment of vice and error and told a grand confession of their sins.

The Water street movement is an instance of a sudden revulsion from the ways of sin and death, and as an exhibition of impulsive repentance and confession of wrong it is one of the most extraordinary events that has occurred. But then the particular cause which is predominant in this case may lead us to fear that the reformation of these men and women is not of a permanent character. It is not a little surprising that men in the very midst of their transgressions should thus stop suddenly short, and if there is anything to admire in it, it is that a soul away down in the depths of depravity should at one effort come boldly up to the level of virtue. Genuine reformation, however, in such instances must be continued through a long series of years.

Confession, as the experience of the world demonstrates, is a hard task to most people. This man, with all his show of piety, will not confess he slandered his neighbor's character. That man wears a garment of decency to conceal his shame. He deceives himself and hides out of sight in the recesses of his heart the evidences of his sin. "Confess your sins one to another" does not imply that one man shall tell in the ear of another the offences of which he has been guilty; but if you have done wrong, or thought wrong, admit it, confess the fact and relieve your burdened soul. Conscience will sometimes cry out in spite of oneself; it will make itself heard even to the ears of others. Of course it would do no good for a man to go out in the streets shouting forth "I have been drunk; I have been drunk." Better for him that he should go quietly to work, put the inebriating bowl away from his lips and show in the subsequent tenor of his life the sincere confession and repentance of his sin. Men, to be true to their manhood and to the eternal principles of God's laws, should see things in their right light, call things by their right names and act on the impulse to good which conscience dictates. But men allow their hearts to become the abiding place for petty intrigue, mean and sinful trickery and deceit, and fail to look inwards and inquire about the secret springs that prompt the actions of their lives. Some will lay the unction to their souls that they have done generous deeds, performed kindly offices and acted honestly in the transactions of the world, but let them turn inwards and go down among the depths of their own hearts, and lo! what naughty thoughts they discover; what breeding desires, what lusts, what consuming envy, what murdering avarice, what a host of meannesses eating away the finer springs of character. It is hard to find men who will confess the presence of these inward sins, and it is hard to get one's reason to help him in the effort to be honest with himself. If he sends in a messenger to bring out the statistics of crime in his heart, reason interposes and says he is just as good as other people; he has done many a kind act in his lifetime, and it is silly to seek too close an analysis of his motives. Pride enters largely into the human composition. It is the corner stone of honor in a man; it is that which gives him fortitude to stand by his knowledge. Perverted pride is wrong; it disposes men to obstinacy in error; it warps the spirit of self-investigation and buries the mind under a thick cloud of deception. True pride is essential to the development of a strong and noble manhood. It is the mainspring of great thoughts and great achievements. It fixes character and disposes to all things admirable and elevated. Vanity subjects the mind to bondage, to the slavery of fashion and conventional frivolity. Its effects are seen in the ways of women, in the blind devotion they exhibit to the dictates of unreasoning fashion. On a woman the arguments of sense are wasted. She cripples her feet that they may appear of the fashionable shape and size, she cripples her body to reduce it to the fashionable standard of deformity, she puts on humps and hummocks, false hair, false eyebrows, false hips, false anything that tends to alter her appearance from the God given form she originally received, until she comes to look in his, the preacher's, estimation nothing more than a splendid ass.

Mr. Beecher concluded by saying that only through confession and renunciation of sin can men feel that spiritual exaltation that gives the truest of all enjoyments.

The Bethel of Plymouth Church.

The new Bethel Mission of Plymouth church, situated on Hicks street, near Fulton, Brooklyn, was formally opened yesterday afternoon, a large attendance of ladies, gentlemen and children connected with the mission being present. The exercises were interspersed with singing, reading the Scriptures and addresses. Mr. George A. Bell, Superintendent of the mission, read the Scriptures and conducted the exercises. A historical statement of the origin and growth of the mission was made by Mr. R. S. Bussing. The school was established in 1841, when they took an old stable on Main street and fitted it up for a school room. Soon after their organization Father Burnett took charge and Mr. Elwell acted as superintendent for one year. Very little progress was made for the following seven years. In 1848 the school was fortunate in electing Mr. A. A. Smith as the superintendent, for the result was the filling up of the school. Good teachers came in, weekly prayer meetings were established and the mission began to prosper. In 1855 a room was engaged over the old James street market, where they worshipped for several years. They afterwards took a hall in Poplar street and in 1862 Mr. Smith resigned and Mr. Bussing was elected as superintendent. The school continued to increase and they finally found it necessary to have a larger place. He then referred to the circumstance of their attachment to Plymouth church, and remarked that the first subscription to their new building was made by Mr. J. T. Howard, who gave $500.

After the singing of a hymn the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., was introduced and made a pleasant address, expressing his great pleasure in being present to take part in the exercises. It was always delightful for him to meet them, for their faces were as familiar to him as those of his own congregation. He concluded his remarks by congratulating them upon the new chapel. The Rev. George J. Mingins followed Mr. Storrs and the closing address was made by Mr. Beecher. He referred briefly to the part which he had taken in the erection of the building. He had urged them to dig it deeper, build it higher, put on more expense, and after getting them pretty heavily in debt, like a naughty boy, he supposed, he had ran away and left them. He felt that his parish had largely extended. Their house had been completed and he desired to give them a word of advice. He hoped they would not make a golden calf of it; they should not worship it; they should not talk of it constantly. The work to be done was the old work. The house was new, but the Bible was not. They had a place now where they could draw the children and teach them; where they could draw their parents; where they could gather their wheat and thresh it, and he congratulated them. He congratulated Plymouth church upon their work and also the pastor of Plymouth church.

The congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

In the evening Rev. Henry Ward Beecher made a discursive conversational sort of address, giving the workingmen assembled some very excellent advice how to live as good men and Christians. He told them they could afford to be poor, but not to be dissipated, not to be irreligious and not to be ignorant. If they were farm laborers in England, peasants in France or serfs in Russia they might not be to blame for being the latter, but in a country like this, where any man who secures a foothold in it has unbounded and unrivalled opportunities of acquiring knowledge and using it to advantage, it should be looked upon as criminal to be ignorant. After the address, singing and praying followed; and then the congregation, which was composed almost wholly of working people, separated, very agreeably disposed towards those benevolent people who furnished them with the church and reading room of the new Bethel Mission.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

A very large congregation attended the services at the cathedral yesterday. There was, however, no variation from the ordinary ceremonies, which were conducted with the usual solemnity. High mass commenced at half-past ten o'clock, the Rev. Dr. McSweeny officiating as celebrant. At the termination the Rev. Francis McNierney preached a sermon, taking his text from the Gospel of the day. The musical arrangements were, as usual, excellent and satisfactorily carried out. Among the selections were General's mass in F, with Conconi's *sanctus*, both of which were admirably performed. At the offertory Miss Hohl sang Whur's "Ah! Jesu Me" with much sweetness and expression, and was assisted in the concerted pieces by Mrs. Werner and Messrs. Schmitz and Sohst. Mr. Gustavus Schmitz presided at the organ. The services were concluded before one o'clock.

St. Peter's Church, Barclay Street.

Yesterday morning solemn high mass was celebrated by an Italian priest, Rev. Mr. O'Farrell preaching. His text was taken from the Gospel of the day and was handled ably and eloquently. Mr. O'Farrell is a young man of highly intellectual appearance, and judging from the ease and fluency of his language and the force and style of his arguments promises to rise to eminence in [illegible] pulpit oratory. The [illegible] was present in the sanctuary a Syrian priest, who had celebrated mass at nine o'clock in his native tongue.

The Opening of the Sixth Seal.

Bishop Snow preached at three o'clock P. M. yesterday, in the chapel of the New York University, to a small audience, comprised mainly of old men and old women. Singing two very lengthy hymns, a lengthy prayer, reading a lengthy chapter from the Old Testament and a lengthy and urgent appeal for liberal contributions to pay expenses, while two plates were being passed around, opened the afternoon exercises.

As the basis of exploration regarding "the opening of the sixth seal," the advertised subject of the afternoon's discourse, Bishop Snow, the venerable though modern expounder of ancient prophecies, took for his text the Revelations 6, xii. to xvii. verses inclusive. These verses, he claimed, showed and proclaimed the final winding up of the material world. With this winding up of the affairs of this world there were, however, promises to mankind involving their existence in the world hereafter. He proceeded to show how, after the fall of Adam, God interposed a special dispensation whereby he and his descendants could obtain eternal life. He called this the Adamite dispensation, and next spoke of what he termed the patriarchal, Noahic, Abrahamic, Mosaic and Gospel dispensations—six dispensations altogether. There was another dispensation, the seventh and final one in the list to follow. Of the coming of this last dispensation there were abundant prophecies in the old and new scriptures. St. Paul called this dispensation the dispensation of the fulness of the times. The taking off the seven seals described in the Book of Revelations refers to this dispensation. He described the opening of these seals and the developments that respectively succeeded. The opening of the first seal signified peace, the second seal war, the third seal famine, the fourth seal pestilence and the fifth seal the martyrdom of the saints. The opening of the sixth seal was followed by an earthquake. This was figurative language, a symbol indicating a mighty convulsion of the kingdoms and governments of the world, as the government of Spain, for which God be thanked, was now being overturned. The speaker digressed here on one of the audience going out and urged that those who hated the truth would leave at once. "Go, go," said he, "we don't want you here," and as the person leaving reached the door he hurled at him "Go, ye cursed." Returning to the opening of the sixth seal he talked at frightful length, and no doubt with frightful effect upon some of the audience, of meteoric showers, cyclones and earthquakes. The sixth seal he insisted was now being opened. In stating this he wished to be understood as making no new revelations. He was not a woman and could not boast of new revelations. He only plainly interpreted the revelations of the Bible. A moral night overshadowed the earth. Popery was gaining a stronger foothold every day. False religions were on the increase. False governments were being instituted. Bribery and corruption were universal. All these were to be wiped away, were to be rolled up as a great scroll. The old heavens and the old earth are to pass away, and a new heaven and a new earth are to take their place. The Queen of Spain had fled her kingdom; the Pope of Rome would soon be leaving the Eternal City. The last of the Bourbons has passed away. Governments are called mountains; mountains are to be moved, and God's kingdom fill the whole earth as a great mountain. All the rulers of the governments of the earth had received notice to quit, and there was no alternative but to quit. God's