

NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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

JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest rates.

Volume XXIV. No. 28

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

ANTHONY MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. A. JASMAN. Morning and evening.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. WM. R. ALGER. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—Morning.—REV. DR. DEEMS. Evening.—REV. C. FERRIS.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—REV. ABBOT BROWN. Morning and afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth avenue.—Morning and afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION.—REV. N. L. BROWN. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—REV. DR. OSBORN. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MERCY, Brooklyn.—DEDICATION BY BISHOP JACOBIN. Evening.—MUSICAL SERVICES.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—REV. DR. E. O. FLAGG. Morning and afternoon.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—REV. G. F. KROEGER. Morning and evening.

EVERETT ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISTS. Public Devotions morning and evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY GHOST.—REV. EASTMAN BENTLEY. Morning and evening.

FOURTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. DR. SCOTT. Morning and evening.

MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. SIDNEY A. COOPER. Morning and evening.

MASONIC HALL.—HENRY EDGER WILL LECTURE this evening.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.—SERVICES morning, afternoon and evening.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, West Twentieth street.—REV. A. R. GARDNER. D. D. Revival.

TWENTY-SIXTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Morning.—BISHOP JACOBIN. Evening.—REV. J. S. GIBBS.

UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—BISHOP SNOW. Afternoon.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—REV. GEO. M. McECONN. Morning and afternoon.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, February 7, 1869.

Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers.

HERALD carriers and news dealers are informed that they can now procure the requisite number of copies direct from this office without delay.

All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled sheets must be made to the Superintendent in the counting-room of the HERALD establishment.

Newsmen who have received spoiled papers from the HERALD office, are requested to return the same, with proof that they were obtained from here direct, and have their money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be sold to readers of the HERALD.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable despatches are dated February 6.

The London Times of yesterday condemns the recent treaty with the United States and advises a revision.

Mr. Guinness, M. P. for Dublin, has been unseated.

The French government has promised to pay one instalment of the Mexican debt.

The draft of the new constitution to be presented to the Cortes of Spain abolishes slavery totally.

The pretensions recently elected to the Cortes are forbidden by the Pope to take their seats.

The new Greek Ministry has proved a failure and the former Prime Minister is recalled.

Cuba.

The rebels have broken out in the insurrectionary districts among citizens and belligerents on both sides.

Caspeña, one of the Peace Commissioners, has sailed for the United States, disgusted with the state of affairs in Cuba.

Wealthy Cuban families sympathizing with the revolutionists are emigrating to New York or New Orleans.

An attempt to blow up the powder magazine in Puerto Principe by Cubans had been frustrated.

Haiti.

The news by the Cuba cable indicates great success for Salnave.

He has bombarded and destroyed the towns of Torbeck and Port Salut, and had captured Aquin.

The people of Aux Cayes are emigrating to Jamaica.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the bill for the repeal of the tenure of office act was taken up and generally discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

The proposed suffrage amendment was then considered, Mr. Dooley making a long speech in opposition.

Mr. Howard repeated a bill to give aid to all the Pacific Railroads by guaranteeing the interest on their bonds, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

In the House, at the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Hooper reported a bill from committee to prevent the further increase of the public debt, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and a spirited discussion ensued relative to the purchase of Ford's theatre in Washington by Secretary Stanton soon after the murder of Mr. Lincoln.

The bill provides for a reduction of expenses by \$10,000,000. An amendment proposing a great reduction of men and officers was offered by Mr. Gardner, and the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

The Governor of Nevada recently vetoed the Legislative Fund bill, which has since been passed in the Legislature over the veto.

An attempt is now being made by the Governor, assisted by the Attorney General of the State, to have the courts restrain the payment of warrants authorized by the bill, and the Legislature in return threaten him with impeachment for an abuse of the veto power.

An attempt was made on Friday night to burn the Children's Home at Lancaster, Pa., which contains nearly 300 children, by setting a fuse to a barrel of

coal oil in the cellar. The fire was, however, discovered and extinguished. One of the inmates, a little girl of fourteen, named Ellen Doyle, yesterday confessed to the incendiary attempt and also to having made several others within a short time.

The public debt statement for the first of February has just been issued. It shows an increase since the 1st of January, of \$15,498,457.

Several well known Feudals of Montreal are leaving Canada for the United States, fearing, it is said, the consequences of the revelations that may be made by Whelan.

Another building has been crushed in by weight of snow on the roof in Montreal. The snow is now being cleared off the roofs in all directions.

Mr. Gatusha A. Grows' injuries by the railroad accident in Pennsylvania are not very serious, although he made a narrow escape, being near the stove when it broke from its fastenings, setting the car on fire and burning the clothes nearly of his body.

The Missouri Legislature propose next week to discuss a bill submitting the question of woman suffrage to the people as a State constitutional amendment.

The Texas Constitutional Convention under the Reconstruction laws is still in session. On the 4th inst. they passed an ordinance providing for the election of Congressional and State officers on the first Monday in July, when the question of accepting the proposed constitution will be voted upon.

A Chinaman recently sailed in the steamer Japan for China after victimizing San Francisco merchants out of about \$15,000. A telegraphic dispatch to secure his arrest on landing has been telegraphed to Hong Kong by way of Ceylon.

The City.

The bark America, Captain Kasser, arrived in this port yesterday from Bremen, after a perilous voyage, seventy-five days in duration.

On the way she rescued about forty passengers belonging to the wrecked bark Oubert, and ship Ibernia (not the steamship Ibernia, as reported by the London Shipping Gazette), and, being short of provisions, landed them at Fayal.

The examination in the Pacific Railroad frauds was continued before Justice Dowling yesterday. Bail for three of the parties was fixed at \$10,000 each, and for Goodall at \$5,000, but in the absence of sureties they were again remanded.

The Brooklyn jury in the case of Camden C. Dike, who sued the Erie Railroad for damages sustained in his person by the accident at Canby Rock, returned a verdict yesterday in his favor, placing the damages at \$35,000. Elishah L. Sanderson also received an award of \$4,000 damages in his suit against the Sunday Mercury for libel.

Joseph Roll and Frederick Baden, convicted of arson in the third degree, were sentenced by Recorder Hackett to ten years each in the State Prison.

The stock market yesterday was again irregular and excited in consequence of a "break" in the Erie Mail. Gold fluctuated between 135 and 135 1/2, and finally closed at 135 1/2.

There was but little activity in commercial circles yesterday, though in a few articles a large business was consummated. Coffee was steady and firm.

Cotton was in active demand, chiefly from speculators and exporters, and prices appreciated 1/4c per lb., closing strong at 30 1/2c for middling upland. On 'Change flour was slow of sale but unchanged in value.

Wheat, though quiet, was firm, while corn was quiet but steady. Oats were firm under an improved demand. Pork was quiet, but quite steady in value.

Naval stores were a trifle more active and a shade firmer. Petroleum was active, excited and 1/4c higher, the market closing at 38c, a 3/8c for refined and 25 1/2c for crude in bulk. Whiskey was quiet but firm.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Charles Fest Belmont, of Frankfort-on-the-Main; W. C. Perry, of Boston, and W. R. Robins, of Utica, N. Y., are at the Hoffman House.

General Griffin, of the United States Army; H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie; J. T. Stevenson, of Kentucky, and C. S. Bushnell, of New Hampshire, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel G. Chapin, of the United States Army; Congressman L. W. Ross, of Illinois, and C. S. Sanders, of Montana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General E. G. Sandford and Major N. Hodgson, of the United States Army; Captain Tom Clifton, of the United States Navy, and Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Colonel W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C.; B. W. Woolman, of Philadelphia, and Colonel J. Foster, Jr., of New York, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Collector W. H. McCartney, of Boston; John F. Seaman, Jr., of China, and George F. Houghton, of St. Albans, Vt., are at the Westminster Hotel.

Colonel R. C. Batten, of Luzerne, and S. A. Groves, of Mystic Bridge, are at the Westborough Hotel.

The Great Future Triumph of Christianity.

Christianity is the flowering of the theology of the ages; and Christianity is already and must more and more become a success.

How much of the theology of the East had reached Egypt no one can answer; but that all that was best in the theology of the Egyptians was picked up by the Greeks and placed by them on record no one can deny.

The civilization of the East, if anything ever became a fact, became a fact under the empire of the Romans.

The Roman empire gathered into itself all that was best in all the previous sources of civilizing influence. It is a fact well deserving of attention that the religion of Jesus Christ did not make its appearance until the Roman republic became an empire, and until, through the force of individual will, the Roman empire became a unit.

The advent of the Messiah had not been promised before the fulness of the times.

The fulness of the times did not come until the known world was at least a popular unit.

Then, but not till then, was it found that "all the world" was a popular and well known phrase. Then, but not till then, did the Messiah appear.

The birth of the Roman empire marked the era of the birth of the Messiah.

The time was opportune. Not to speak of the inspired prophets, who saw and described scenes the realization of which stretched into the far and indefinite future; not to speak of the intensity and universality of feeling which marked the period and which pointed to a Messiah about to come; not to speak of the Roman roads, the railways and telegraphs of the period, or of the almost universal diffusion of the Greek tongue, which made a scholar intelligible to any intelligent audience in any part of the known world; not to make too much of any one or of all these facts, it is not to be denied that there was a peculiar fitness in the times for the birth of a new religion.

It is as little to be denied that that religion—the religion of Jesus Christ—look an immediate hold upon the world.

Its beginning was small. The acorn, the little cloud, the small stone from the mountain were but feeble illustrations of the fact.

As grows the acorn, as swells the cloud, as rolls the stone, so was it with this new theory which, in course of time, the world called Christianity.

Paganism yielded before it. It became in a brief space of time the religion of the empire.

The headquarters of the empire were removed from Rome to Constantinople; but the new governing force in human society continued to work as before and was little affected by the change.

Rome, in spite of Constantinople, became the centre of the world. The secular empire both at Rome and Constantinople died; but the spiritual empire remained to give life and energy and enterprise to a larger

empire and a new and richer era.

We do not make the mistake which is too often made—we do not cut off the Reformation forces and their results from the history of one continuous cause.

The Reformation was but an episode in the history of Western Christianity.

Unlimited power is good; but unlimited power is dangerous. Unlimited power had become the property of the Church, and was already, unconsciously to those who put it forth, working the Church's ruin.

The Reformation came in time to save the Church, or rather to save Christianity; for Christianity is, after all, a something separable from churches.

The Reformation is generally supposed by good Catholics and good Protestants alike to have been a disturbing and, in some respects, destructive revolution. It broke up the idea of unity; but revolution is better than death, and vital difference of opinion is infinitely better than tame uniformity.

For well nigh ten centuries the world had been all but dead. The Reformation checked the progress of decay.

To the force which has ever since been inseparable from Reformation principles and to the new life which reformers infused into Catholicism we owe all the prominent characteristics of modern Christianity, or, rather, of modern civilization.

We know nothing of isms. We wish only to speak of Christianity. After eighteen, well nigh nineteen, hundred years Christianity—that same Christianity which made subject the will and the intellect of imperial Rome—not only lives, but lives as the controlling force of modern civilization.

The acorn has already become an oak; the little cloud, like a man's hand, has all but covered the heavens; the stone cut from the mountain not only rolls, but is irresistible.

The religion of Jesus has often suffered—suffered from foes without, suffered from would-be friends within—but all opposition, all disturbance, all resistance has but contributed to one result, and that result, if it cannot now be called triumph, can certainly be called success.

What is there in the modern world which is worth preserving which is not in some sense the product of Christianity? What is there in the modern world of which we have any cause to be proud which is not Christian in its origin or in its main characteristics?

Absolutely nothing. Speaking from a world-wide point of view, Christians are yet in the minority. Who can deny, however, that the world, in all its length and breadth, is virtually under Christian control?

The steam engine is ours; the railroad is ours; the telegraph is ours; the printing press is ours. All that these agents can do—and what can they not do?—they are doing and they will do to propagate the principles to which Christianity has given birth or which have been developed under her shadow.

We march on to victory. Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Brahminism and all other isms that anywhere may find place and power must yield and bow the knee as we advance.

The car of Christian triumph rolls on. Those who will not make room for it and follow and worship must submit to be destroyed. In her conquering progress she offers but two alternatives—submission or death.

Those who will not become Christian must perish. We see this truth illustrated now in our own country, in Australia, in Africa and elsewhere; and what is true now will be more and more true of the swift-marching times of the hastening future.

"He shall have the heathen for His inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession;" "His dominion shall be from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth." Such is a specimen of the language in which the ancient Hebrew seers—men full of inspired genius—set forth the future glories of the higher and nobler dispensation.

Why will not Jews begin to learn that the triumph of Christianity, now so near, will be their triumph? Christianity, the religion of the despised Nazarene, marches on with rapid steps to universal empire; but the eyes of its first opponents are still darkened and they cannot, or rather will not, see.

WHAT NEXT?—Last week we had a tremendous nor'easter, striking in from the Gulf Stream as far down as Georgia, and spreading over all the country between the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains and far up into the British dominions.

The main column passing through the Atlantic States was charged from the Gulf with the elements of a heavy thunder storm which went flashing and rattling along, amidst rain, hail and snow, from the Carolinas to Nova Scotia.

It was followed by the usual cold snap of a sharp nor'wester, and by a brilliant display in these latitudes of the auroral lights of Alaska, the predominating color being green.

Yesterday there was a genial softening of the atmosphere and a thickening overhead indicating the brewing of another nor'easter or sou'wester, with perhaps a touch of a hurricane or a general flood.

After all these meteors, earthquakes, floods and tornadoes of the last two years we are prepared, or ought to be, for almost anything in the catalogue on the shortest notice.

In fact, since the annexation of Alaska and Seward's treaty for St. Thomas the old rules and notions of the weather in this country have been completely upset.

A VERY RIDICULOUS FABRICATION—The farce in the House of Representatives over Scannel, the obdurate New York democratic witness in reference to certain election frauds.

The whole debate on the subject of Scannel's ability to pay his fine by pawning his diamond breastpin or by making a loan on a lien of his fast trotting horse was, perhaps, very amusing, and yet such amusements are too expensive to be often repeated.

But the peculiar merits of the farce as a farce belong to Mr. Brooks and his plea of poverty and martyrdom in behalf of Scannel.

Think of Scannel as a martyr in being confined as a refractory witness on election frauds in one of the committee rooms of the Capitol, on a regimen of champagne, stewed oysters, roast turkey, buttered toast and hot coffee!

AFRAID OF THE NOISE.—The editor of a Wall street paper (J. B. Ecclesie) published the shortcomings of a life insurance company, and the company has appealed to the courts to shut him up.

We are of opinion that the relations of the public to these insurance machines demand a better investigation than the law requires and justify every publication whose object is the information of the people.

Greeley and Train as Orators.

Greeley and George Francis Train resemble each other very much as orators, and in their mental qualities both are full of theories and clichés, are radical in everything, visionary, fussy, vain, and love to hear their own sweet voices.

In their own estimation they are the greatest philosophers of the age, and believe that the world could not move without them. It would be hard to tell which lets off the most gas or nonsense or which shows the most conceit; but there is no resemblance in personal appearance.

Train rejoices in his Websterian look and thinks he honors the great Daniel by wearing a similar blue coat, with brass buttons, and in cultivating his nobby head of hair in the same style of his imaginary prototype.

He is the lion in lion's clothing and roars vociferously. Greeley is a lion (as he believes himself to be so) in sheep's clothing and affects a modest appearance, while he is not a bit less fierce or presumptuous than Train.

By chance he puts off his old white coat at any time for a dinner party he feels like a fish out of water or with its scales off. He is unhappy till he gets it on again, because he loses his identity without it.

Greeley would be nothing if he were not eccentric, and he is indebted to this very white coat for being dubbed a philosopher. When we consider that he owes all his fame and honor to this precious garment we need not be surprised that he has a great affection for it and that he cherishes it as the apple of his eye.

We say nothing about his boots or his hat or his general make-up—all in keeping with the coat and characteristic enough—but simply make this reference to his dress to show the anomaly that, while Greeley and Train are alike as orators and in mental peculiarities, they are in the matter of aesthetics totally unlike each other.

LOSS AND GAIN.—Maloney, the efficient policeman who captured the butcher cart rascal Boyle, loses \$2,500 by Boyle's conviction in this State. Had Boyle been returned to Michigan Maloney would have been entitled to that sum in the reward for the capture.

It is to be hoped, however, that Maloney will reap some substantial advantage from his success. Such courage and acuteness as his are wanted in the police and would make the city an uncomfortable field of operations for the swarms of murderers, ruffians and burglars who now infest it.

Let the Police Commissioners see to it that Maloney is rewarded in a substantial way, by promotion for merit, and there will be an example for the force which will tend to develop in other members the same good qualities.

TALK IT THROUGH.—On Friday of Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, on motion of Mr. Stewart, the Senate resolved to hold night sessions on the proposed impartial suffrage amendment to the constitution from the House, until they shall have talked it through.

What time will thus be required to bring it to the vote it is impossible to tell; for the inexhaustible Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, is said to be booked for a speech of five days, by way of an opening on his part; and he is still in reserve.

We presume, however, that the amendment will be carried through before the 4th of March, inasmuch as it is feared that if passed over to the new Congress it may fall short of the required two-thirds vote in the House.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.—It appears by our Washington news that there is a project for a convention between the United States and the North German Union for the better protection of emigrants, and that Baron Gerolt and others are active in the matter.

It is to provide for the health, comfort and morals of emigrants passing from Germany to the United States. A very good idea, and the sooner it is carried out the better.

Emigrants have not been provided for and treated on the passage as they should have been, and much disease and many deaths have been the result.

The protecting arm of government be thrown around them in the future through this proposed convention.

THE HORRORS OF ST. DOMINGO.—That stereotyped phrase—the horrors of St. Domingo—is as appropriate now as ever.

At the latest dates Salnave was raging with even more than his wonted fury. He has attacked and destroyed the town of Torbeck. He has also bombarded and destroyed Port Salut, and bombarded and captured Aquin.

The inhabitants of Aux Cayes and the other towns in that vicinity are panic stricken, and emigration to Jamaica is the order of the day.

AN IMPORTANT BILL was reported in Congress yesterday by the Ways and Means Committee. It is to prevent the increase of the national debt by repealing all laws authorizing the issue of gold-bearing bonds and all bonds except those which are due to the different Pacific Railway lines.

It forbids the payment of commissions for the negotiations of government securities, and directs that all sales of bonds and coin shall take place by public auction.

THE BUMMER CASE.—It is evidently thought that somebody must be punished for the Rogers murder—just for example—and this is what stimulates the efforts of the police to make a case against the station house bummer.

But surely he is not the sort of fellow to throw his white overcoat to a confederate to keep it out of the damage of a fight. It is said that he can prove his whole wardrobe for weeks before and since the murder, and that, of course, will kill the case.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.—The trials of this enterprise prove it a great success, and we hope its completion will now be hurried up. It is nothing that some property owners on the line protest. The good of the whole city requires easy communication by steam between its extremities, and this is our only hope to have it.

AN UNSUBSTITUTED FELLOW.—Greeley, in throwing a wet blanket over the amiable Dana, after all the assurances of Mr. Stanton's right hand man that the venerable Fourierite shall have the English mission.

JAY GOULD says the recent extravagance in the management of Erie was intended to prevent the company going into bankruptcy.

The company owed more than it could pay, and fixed things up by spending ten times more than it had.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, on the Condition of the Country.

Mr. Kelley, in a speech in Congress, commenting upon the report of Mr. Wells, Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in reply to the hard money theorists relative to their croaking misstatements about the condition of the country, gives some interesting facts to show that trade and the people generally were never more prosperous.

He said that the statement that the working people of this country were better off in 1860, the year before the war, than in 1867 was preposterous—and he might have added that at the present time, had he not been confining his argument to Commissioner Wells' remarks on the year 1867.

He stated that the Commissioner's figures had been so marshalled as to present results that could not be sustained, and proved the fallacy of them.

Among other things he noticed in support of his argument was the condition of the savings banks throughout the country.

The deposits in these institutions last year amounted to millions upon millions more than in 1860, before the war and in hard money times.

He argued that this could not have been so if the condition of the masses of the people had not been better in 1868 than in 1860.

Taking his own city (Philadelphia) as an example, he showed that sheriffs' writs for the sale of real estate had each year fallen off, that litigation had greatly diminished, and that the number of buildings erected in 1867 were more than double those erected in 1860.

With a few exceptions a similar state of things may be found in other parts of the country, and throughout the country generally.

What, then, becomes of the groundless arguments, or rather the unfounded statements, of those who pretend that the country is suffering because of our paper currency and because we do not hurry on to specie payments?

A few facts like these of Judge Kelley, drawn from actual experience, with a little common sense, will scatter to the winds the flimsy structure of Mr. Wells' figures and the stereotyped fallacies of the resumptionists.

THE FERRIES.—The expansion of the city is such that no means of transit keeps pace with the growth.

The ferry communication over the East river is particularly behind the time. Some of the ferries are just what they were ten years ago, and in the meantime the need for accommodation has increased tenfold.

The Williamsburg ferries are inadequate, even the best one—that from Roosevelt street—and the Greenpoint ferry is a reproach to the city.

STRIKING AN AVERAGE.—The New Jersey jury that was asked to damage old Vreeland forty thousand dollars for the benefit of the woman who was not able to marry him gave her only five thousand.

They did not compute her value in this, but his. Her affections may be beyond price; but they thought that five thousand ought to remunerate her for the loss of a husband of eighty.

South American Affairs.

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