

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—AN UNUSUAL MATINEE. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FORMOSA.—ROBERT MA GARE. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—CLAUDES O'MALLEY. WARENEVILLE THEATRE, No. 72D Broadway.—A GRAND VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—MARY WALKER. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK. THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—ROBINSON CARO—HANKY-PANKY, & C. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—TWELFTH NIGHT. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF OLIVER TWIST. WOOD'S MUSICAL CURIOSITIES, Broadway, corner Third and M—Museum daily. Performance every evening. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—F. OK. BRANDED. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND PATTI CONCERT. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—MR. DE CONROZ'S LECTURE, "THE SILENT FAMILIAR AT HOME." TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, & C. THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, & C. RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway Building, 14th st.—REYNOLDS' MINSTRELS, NEGRO SOCIETIES, & C. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 35 Broadway.—ETHIO PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, & C. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIC PERFORMANCES, & C. AMERICAN INSTITUTE GRAND EXHIBITION, Empire Building, 52, 54, and 56 St. N. Open day and evening. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—UNDER THE LAMP LIGHT. FRENCH'S ORIENTAL CIRCUS, Brooklyn.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASIC, & C. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART. LAMEN'S NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, October 25, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated October 24. By special cable telegram from Madrid we learn that the Church expenditures and property question produces much difficulty in the Cabinet, and that the Ministry is likely to be broken up. General Prim defines the position of the government towards the Papal Council. Should his decrees operate hostile to the Spanish constitution they will be declared null and void. Napoleon will not hold a military review on the 26th inst. Pire Hyacinthe has been dispossessed of all his monastic charges. An Anglo-Irish radical political demonstration on a large and rather alarming scale was made in London. A trades' unionist president delivered a most inflammatory address, and all the troops in the city were under arms.

By steamship at this port we have our special mail correspondence in interesting detail of our cable telegrams to the 15th of October.

Haiti.

The brokers having run up the price of gold to 1,500, thus causing additional depression of the national currency, Salnave arrested several of the prominent operators and sent them on foot with the army sent to invest Jacmel. Salnave has applied to the British Admiral at Jamaica for a vessel to be sent to protect Port au Prince against the threatened bombardment by the French. The monopoly of coffee by government has been re-established.

Mexico.

Our correspondence from the city of Mexico is to the 9th instant. The opposition press was assailing the administration most vigorously for making Mr. Seward the guest of the nation, declaring that a people so impoverished as the Mexicans had no money to throw away in banquets and ovations. The W. L. Richardson, of San Francisco, one of the vessels supposed to be employed by the Sinatos revolutionists under Placido Vega, arrived at Acapulco, where she was seized by the Mexican authorities, dismantled, and her cargo and rigging sold at auction. Her crew and passengers were turned over to the United States Consul. George Feabody has been proposed as a member of the Lancasterian Society of Mexico City. Pantoleon Mont has raised the standard of revolution in Guadaluajara, and has proclaimed a plan abrogating the existing government and constitution.

Cuba.

In Havana the action of the United States authorities in regard to the seizure of the privateer Cuba is received with great satisfaction. The newly arrived Spanish troops are to be sent to the sea or without delay. The Havana press take the correspondents of New York papers in that city to task for too freely commenting upon the condition of affairs in the island, and say they have lost the right to remain there as impartial foreign correspondents. A war with the United States would not be popular with the Spanish residents in Cuba; but they would not fall in their duty to their government, and Spain would prolong the struggle for many years, until it was terminated by the intervention of other nations.

Miscellaneous.

It is intimated in Washington that an attempt will be made by a few ultra-radicals to prevent the re-admission of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas by re-opening to Congress that these States intend to re-adopt all the laws they have done in compliance with the instruction of Congress. The President, it is said, great this movement no encouragement, but is anxious for the speedy re-admission of all these States, and will use his influence to that purpose. Ministers 21 and 23 of the "Roll of Honor," just issued by the War Department, show that nearly 14,000 Union soldiers are interred in the national cemetery near Memphis, Tenn., of whom 4,200 are colored; 9,000 are interred at Chattanooga, La.; 16,075 at Marietta, Ga.; Fort Donaldson, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Stone River and Knoxville, Tenn. Treasurer Spink's forthcoming report will show that, as compared with the corresponding period of 1868, the increase of receipts and decrease of government expenses amount to \$65,000.

The jury in the case of Morrow and Dougherty, on trial in Philadelphia for attempting to assassinate

Chief Crook, about ten o'clock yesterday morning returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

Joseph T. Wood, of Boston, N. Y., on Saturday evening last murdered his wife by striking her on the head with an axe and cutting her with a razor. He then cut his own throat with the same razor with which he murdered his wife.

At the recent election in California for Judges of the Supreme Court the democratic candidates were successful by a large majority.

The story of the finding of the petrified body of a giant near Syracuse, N. Y., is exploded by a letter from a correspondent, which shows the alleged petrification to be a statue, the work of a crazy Canadian, who died near Onondaga in 1868.

At the burning of Wood, Parsons & Co.'s establish-

ment, in Albany, Friday night, the edition of the Assembly Journal of last session was destroyed.

The City.

Father Hyacinthe early yesterday morning attended the French Catholic church in Twenty-third street without being recognized by any one. Attended by Mr. Darling and Mr. Tilden he afterward proceeded to Plymouth church, where he also escaped recognition until after the congregation began to disperse, when he was cordially met and welcomed by Mr. Beecher, with whom he passed the greater part of the afternoon.

The Sisters of Charity hope to have the new foundling hospital ready by the first week in November. Subscriptions come in much slower than was hoped for, thus rendering the labor of the Sisters much greater to obtain funds to complete the institution.

The Gold Cornering Conspirators and the Administration.

More light is being thrown upon the schemes, dodges and falsehoods of the gold cornering conspirators from day to day. It will be seen by our special correspondence from Washington, published in another part of the paper, that the President and Secretary Boutwell emphatically deny the charges of complicity with or any knowledge of the nefarious gold operations of Corbin, Fisk, Gould and the rest. It will be seen also by the official communications of General Butterfield, the Assistant Treasurer, to the President and Secretary, that he stigmatizes the charges against him as falsehoods, and asks for a thorough investigation. We learn, too, that the President and Secretary, wishing to give General Butterfield an opportunity to vindicate himself and to wipe away any stain of suspicion from an officer occupying such a high and responsible position, have ordered a special agent of the department, Solicitor Barfield, to New York, with instructions to make a full and fearless examination of the whole matter, so far as the alleged conduct of General Butterfield is concerned, and to report the facts to Secretary Boutwell. So anxious is the President to maintain the purity of the government through his subordinates that we are assured he will instantly remove General Butterfield if it should appear on investigation that his officer was in any way, however remotely, connected with the gold ring or mixed up with speculations. Here, then, we have reached a point, which will satisfy the public, and shall soon look the facts with regard to the allegations against his subordinate officer, Assistant Treasurer Butterfield.

The authorized statement we publish to-day ought to put a stop to the attacks and malicious innuendoes of the party and opera bouffe press against the President and his family. Of course we do not include in the family of General Grant that arch schemer Corbin, who happened to marry the sister of the President. But it is doubtful if the emphatic language of the Chief Magistrate of the republic, or if even a voice from heaven, could stop the atrocious calumnies and innuendoes. However, such attacks can only injure those who make them. The public will be perfectly satisfied with this statement of the President, and will have more confidence than ever in his integrity and exalted character. We have said all along there was no foundation for the charges against the President. While these charges were being made by a hostile partisan and sensation press against him; while the gold conspirators and their lawyers and agents were making damaging statements and affidavits against him and his family, and when some of the chief conspirators approached us with their accusations, we said there was no evidence, that we did not believe a word about the President's complicity, and that we had too exalted an opinion of the honor and character of General Grant to credit such assertions. We have no doubt the mass of the people, as far as they could understand the matter, held the same opinion. Now there can be no longer any question, even with the enemies of the administration, as to the conduct of the President.

Looking back to the gold ring operation, with its terrible consequences and the scandal that resulted from it, we must give Corbin the unenviable credit of being the Mephistopheles of the conspirators. Fisk and Gould were bolder, took a loftier flight and had larger aims. They were bold speculators, and gloried in proclaiming that. But Corbin acted under disguise, assumed a character and position that did not belong to him, and clothed himself with a false robe to accomplish his purpose. How long the conspiracy had been hatching before the denouement in Wall street we do not know yet; but, judging from the magnitude of the scheme and the efforts of Fisk, Gould and Corbin to appear on intimate terms with the President during the summer, it was concerted probably as far back as the spring. Neither General Grant nor the public had any idea of what those special attentions on board Fisk's steamboat, on the railroad cars, at Corbin's house and elsewhere meant. Neither the President nor any one else outside of the ring knew what was the object of the conversations forced upon the President by these men about the national finances and Treasury gold, though General Grant had the sagacity to decline answering when a direct question was put to him about the operations of the Treasury Department. But it seems clear now that the gold ring conspirators were at work then for the gigantic object they had in view.

As to Corbin, when we look at his antecedents, it would not be surprising if he had begun to concoct some scheme long before Gould or Fisk did. He was an old Washington lobby man. Twenty years ago he graduated in that hot-bed of corruption. He went from St. Louis under the wing of Benton, when that distinguished man was in the United States Senate. This connection was broken up afterwards, but Corbin stuck to the purities of Congress. He found that was the field for his talents. He succeeded in getting the position of clerk to the Committee on Claims, and here no doubt he laid the foundation of his lobby business and fortune. Smooth as a cold water Methodist preacher and sly as Mephistopheles, he got round members of Congress and heads of departments and became one of the most successful lobby agents. In fact, he amassed wealth and became the possessor and occupant of one of the finest residences in Washington. But he was not satisfied and became ambitious of transferring his operations from the capital to New York. To marry a sister of General

Grant was an important point for his future career, and he seems to have made all the capital possible out of that. It was through this that he impressed Fisk and Gould with the idea of his importance and usefulness in the gold ring conspiracy, and these speculators were eager enough to connect him with their scheme. Even after the whole party found they could do nothing with the President to aid them and dare not even approach him for such an object, they still endeavored to make a confidence operation on the strength simply of Corbin's marriage relationship with General Grant. In fact, it appears to have been on the part of Corbin a confidence game all through. But they all overreached themselves. As was said, we continue to get more and more light on this gigantic gold operation, and we are not without hope that in time the whole history of it will be made known.

The Peace and Liberty League at Lausanne.

In the HERALD last week we published special correspondence giving lengthened details of the proceedings of the Peace and Liberty Congress just held at Lausanne, Switzerland, and to-day we continue the report in the interesting letter which appears in our columns. This Congress commands attention now in all lands from the fact that it is the third which has been held in three years. It may be regarded as an established institution. Four hundred members were present this year—an evidence that it has not lost its hold on the sympathy of the advanced liberal party in Europe—while addresses were also delivered by delegates from the United States and Central America. We cannot say we expect great things from the League or that we have great faith in the men who control it; but such an institution, with distinct and definite purposes, and properly led, may become a dangerous revolutionary focus. Its headquarters are well selected. Switzerland is the home of the free as well as the home of the brave. The schemes of the League, it must be confessed, are somewhat Utopian. They are a little too far-reaching. But in their general scope they commend themselves to all lovers of liberty, and, of course, to the American people. Some of its more prominent members are perhaps a little too much in love with revolution for the revolution's sake; but this evil, if the institution can maintain its existence, may be cured in time. So far as the League goes in for universal peace we wish it all success. With its desire for a general European republican confederation we are in perfect accord. Universal peace cannot soon be a permanent fact; but a general European confederation is as certain as it is desirable, and such a confederation, based on sound principles, will be the best possible guarantee of universal and permanent peace. As we have often said, nations all the world over must become fewer, but larger. The tendency is already visible. We see it in the grasping character of Russia. We see it in the afflicting characteristics of the German races. We see it in French ambition. We see it in the immense empire of Great Britain. We see it in the continental expansion of the United States. The tendency will become more marked. Nation will be more and more attracted to nation. The human family will become a unit. All this is rendered necessary by steam, by the railroad, the telegraph and the printing press. If, therefore, the Peace and Liberty League understands well its duty it may act as a useful, even as a powerful auxiliary in this great work of progress. Guided by common sense it may acquire a name which will be more honorably mentioned in history than the Council of the Vatican of 1869. If, like most of its predecessors, it is too impatient to win, it may dig a grave for liberty, rather than crown it with the olive and the laurel.

The Brooklyn Gas House Calamity—Verdict of the Jury.

The coroner's jury, sitting on the bodies of the two men, Loftus and Nolan, who were killed by the falling of a roof while in course of erection at the Citizens' Gas Works in Williamsburg, have put the blame of the disaster upon the Novelty Iron Works, the managers of which they charge with gross carelessness and turpitude in not furnishing proper material for the work in hand. At the same time they discharged the foreman Woodruff from custody, finding no fault with the employes, while condemning the employers. With this verdict in their hands the families of the deceased have good grounds to sue the Novelty Iron Works for heavy damages. Something must be done to end this trifling with the lives of workmen for the sake of a little profit.

Grain from the West.

On Saturday resolutions were passed on 'Change at Buffalo asking the Presidents of the Erie and Central Railroads to immediately give additional facilities for shipping grain from that port eastward, it being impossible to procure cars for wheat and corn to fill orders for points in the interior. The recent freshets, which washed away embankments and otherwise injured the canal, have occasioned an unusual accumulation of freights for railway transportation. Moreover, the low rates to which the latter has fallen has probably lessened the activity which transportation agents usually manifest in forwarding freight at this season of the year. But, after making all allowances for these circumstances, the suggestive fact remains that the marvellous productivity of the great West, the future granary of the world, is already in excess of the means for canal and railway transportation.

Justice to Murderers.

The first two weeks of the coming December will witness the execution of three murderers in our immediate vicinity, provided that no quibbles of law, as in the case of Real, should interfere with the hangman's duty. In Brooklyn, on the 3d day of December, Owen Hand is to expiate the murder of James O'Donnell, at the Citizens' Company Gas Works. On the 9th of the same month Antoine Maurer, convicted of the murder of an unfortunate German tailor in Rockland county, is to suffer the penalty of the law at New City, in that county. David Hunter, who killed Thomas Cane at a fire in Burke's Point some time ago, was sentenced to be hanged at Jamaica, Queens county, on the 10th of December. In these three cases justice follows swiftly upon crime. It is a pity that it is not always so in aggravated cases of murder.

The Removal of the National Capital—General Sherman's Views.

The mooted question of the removal of the national capital from Washington to some supposed central location in the Mississippi Valley has received an elucidation and a settlement that may quiet the weak nerves of all the old women proprietaries in boarding houses, furnished apartments, market stalls and fish stands that have a "local habitation and a name" in the "City of Magnificent Distances." General Sherman has, in fact, set the question at rest forever. His opinion on the subject is no doubt just as correct as it was in the beginning of the war. When asked by Secretary of War Cameron what forces would be required to free Tennessee and Kentucky of the rebel element therein, he promptly replied, "Two hundred thousand men." Here was an estimation of the proportions which the great rebellion had even then assumed in the soldier's judgment that even Cameron could not appreciate or stomach, and General Sherman ever, proved the sagacity and the far-seeing judgment of the second greatest soldier of the war—the hero of the march from Atlanta to the sea. Now, with regard to the removal of the capital he says:—"The consideration of the question is futile, as it would take one hundred years to get a bill to that effect through the House of Representatives, one hundred years more to get such a bill through the Senate, and even after the passage of the bill—after this double lapse of time—one hundred and one years would be spent in discussing the most eligible point in the Mississippi Valley to which the capital could be removed."

The odd year in the last mentioned century is very suggestive; and still after all this time was got rid of and had passed away in due order, and that a removal bill had received the legal sanction, and that an appropriate site and location had been selected, another half century would most certainly be required to put up the buildings, for it would be a "big job" and would stick as long as appropriations could be made to "delay the work."

Under all the circumstances, and relying upon General Sherman's calculation of the time needed to get even the House of Representatives to act in the premises the first one hundred years, the Washingtonians had better stick to their business and occupy, and in the brief course of time allotted to them—compared with the time necessary for removal—bequeath their several premises and appurtenances in the full hope and assurance that the Capitol will continue to stand upon the banks of their beloved and historic Tiber—Goose creek—long after their ashes will have mouldered in their family urns, and those of their children's children after them. Nevertheless, it is worthy of observation that Western men keep hammering at this subject—they have just had a Convention in St. Louis for the removal, which looks like business—and in the face of the exposed situation of the capital in case of foreign war, and the other fact that an approach to it is in the hands of a railroad monopoly, they have arguments that must be heard with respect.

The Paraguayan War—The Cost to Brazil.

The latest mail news from South America leads us to the belief that the war in Paraguay, for the present at least, will be suspended. Lopez has taken to the mountains, and the allies, unable to follow him, have given up the pursuit. In his present position Lopez is not without an army, small though it be; neither is he destitute of arms. With from two to five thousand men fully equipped, and animated with confidence in their leader, there is little doubt that the Paraguayan chieftain will again take the field against all comers. For over four years has this war continued. A large quantity of treasure has been recklessly squandered and a vast amount of human life sacrificed to bring Lopez to terms or compel him to quit the country and leave the affairs of the republic to the care of a provisional government established under the protection of the allied Powers. How far these attempts have been successful the logic of events already shows. The sufferings of the people of Paraguay scarcely find a parallel in history, and yet it cannot be denied that their devotion to the acknowledged head of the country is of an intense nature. With such a feeling animating the inhabitants, will it not prove a difficult task to bring them to regard the interference of the allies as favorable to their interests? Even taking it for granted that the inhabitants look upon the action of the allies as beneficial, how much longer will Brazil be content to draw upon her treasury for means to support the army of Count d'Eu and maintain the suffering people who daily apply for aid and support? The latest official advices from Rio Janeiro inform us that during the month of August alone over one hundred thousand helpless persons threw themselves upon the allied humanity. To support this vast number of persons it requires one hundred thousand dollars a day to be distributed in rations, thus making the monthly war expenditure of Brazil not up the respectable exhibit of seven million five hundred thousand dollars.

How can Brazil stand this? How long will the Brazilian people allow it to continue? Brazil all through has been the grand central figure operating against Lopez. The part played by the Argentine confederation dwindles almost into nothing beside the towering strength of its powerful ally. Possibly Brazil looks to the gradual absorption of the Paraguayan republic, and when too late, perhaps, the Argentine government may discover that it has been made a tool of to forward the ambitious desires of Brazil. Certain it is that millions of money have been expended and thousands of lives sacrificed by the allies; and what have been the results? A provisional government, without means to support itself and lacking an army to enforce its decrees, has been established in Asuncion, and Lopez has been declared an outlaw. These are the results of a four years' war, in which Brazil has played the principal part.

The picture is anything but a gratifying one for the Brazilians. Their commanders, of whose military genius so much was expected, and who regarded Lopez as a mere guerilla and an ignorant and reckless fighter, have not been able to accomplish anything but drive and harass the Paraguayan leader without

destroying his army or annihilating him. And yet the Brazilian treasury bleeds, in almost countless sums, for such unsatisfactory results. The Finance Minister is in sore perplexity at the situation, and the belief is fast gaining ground that the war is a ruinous one. Looking at the situation from this standpoint, the independence of Paraguay may yet be acknowledged and Lopez still be regarded as its President.

The Cardiff Giant—A Stupendous Hoax.

We publish elsewhere to-day a complete exposure of a hoax which surpasses in magnitude the moon hoax of Locke and Poe's story of Hans Pfaal. It is unnecessary to recapitulate here the details which our Syracuse correspondent presents in proof of a deeply laid scheme to make money out of the pretended discovery of "a petrified giant" at Cardiff. The geological nature of the soil in which this huge statue was found would disprove the character of antiquity claimed for it, even if it were not shown to have been the work of a crazy Canadian who dreamed of rivaling Michael Angelo. It is probable that the missing links in the evidence in favor of our correspondent's narrative will ere long be supplied, and the perpetrators of this attempted fraud will be fully exposed.

Meanwhile the whole case adds another to the curious and numerous illustrations of the fact that Western New York is, for some unaccountable reason, a permanent hotbed for the growth of all sorts of humbugs. It was in this "burnt district," as it has been designated, that anti-Masonry had its birth and the Morgan mystery originated. Here Joe Smith dug up the miraculous tablets which form the Book of Mormon, and planted the germ of future troubles at Nauvoo and of the strange society which now peoples Salt Lake City and Utah. Here innumerable communities of comeouters, free lovers and followers of every distorted shape of religious belief and unbelief have flourished. Here John Brown hailed from when he set forth on his crusade against the "peculiar institution," and initiated the war which has so tremendously affected the destinies of this nation. In short, Western New York is so extraordinary as the source of some of the wildest delusions and vagaries and enthusiasms that have swept over the national mind that it richly deserves the attention which it claims from philosophical students of American history.

Koopmanschap and His Chinese.

The letter which we published on Friday from our New Orleans correspondent shows that the problem of the introduction of Chinese labor into the South and the Southwest has at length been practically solved. The agents of Koopmanschap have already closed contracts for some four or five shiploads of Chinese immigrants, to be delivered at Key West by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. One of those agents is now on his way to Hong Kong in order to complete the necessary arrangements for thoroughly testing Chinese labor in Louisiana in the coming spring. He is accompanied by Tye Kim Arr, a native of Hong Kong, educated in England, who has been for some years a resident along the banks of the Mississippi, and is thoroughly familiar with the soil, the crops and the capabilities of Louisiana. Tye Kim Arr will engage the services of the best laborers of the class familiar with the kind of cultivation that is most profitable in Louisiana—namely, rice and sugar. The terms of the contracts, which are drawn up for five years, seem to be just and liberal, both as to rations and pay.

Should this test experiment succeed—and we hardly see how it can fail—it will be difficult to estimate the effect which it will have on the future of Louisiana and on Chinese immigration to the Southern and Southwestern States. Most of the early shipments will find immediate employment on the rice and sugar lands in the vicinity of Bayou Lafourche. Doubtless further shipments will soon be demanded, in order to reclaim the vast tracts of swampy land available for rice culture in that State, amounting to not less than three hundred thousand acres. The climate and soil of Louisiana produce a description of rice worth at least five per cent a pound more than any East Indian importation. "The only thing lacking," says our correspondent, "is labor. That the coolie immigration will supply." He adds, moreover, that "the negroes are already becoming alarmed" at the prospect of competition with their Asiatic rivals. And he appends a curiously suggestive call which has been issued for a colored convention "to consider the best means of promoting the agricultural interests of the colored race and to prevent the introduction of coolie laborers into Louisiana." But this call is too late to effect the latter purpose, however effectually it may lead to the former. The introduction of Chinese labor, signally useful as it has already proved to be in California, notwithstanding all obstacles, and particularly in hastening the completion of the Pacific Railroad—one of the most gigantic and influential of modern enterprises—must even now be regarded as *un fait accompli*. Its consequences will be incalculably important. Among the earliest of these consequences will be the vital warning to the Southern colored population, which has been considerably diminished since its emancipation, and has become fearfully demoralized by the tricks and holed deceits of radical carpet-baggers. Sambo can no longer hope that forty acres and a mule, with a seat in Congress, will be the sure rewards of idleness and roguery. When he shall be brought, as he soon will be, into close competition with the frugal and industrious John Chinaman, he must make up his mind to work or starve.

Improvements in Up-Town Travel.

As an example of what people may do in their own behalf when they go to work with earnestness, we may notice the result of the Yorkville movement to obtain better accommodations in reaching the city from their homes. The agitators in that matter have succeeded in obtaining a promise from Vanderbilt to run a line of cars on Madison avenue. They have been fortunate also in getting a slight improvement on the Third avenue line, and we observe that the Fifth avenue stages, which used to run only to Forti-fifth street, now run away up the avenue a considerable distance along the side of the Park. There is much more yet to be done before all the conveniences of travel up

town are complete; but this partial improvement only shows that when people take matters touching their interests into their own hands, without leaving them to be manipulated by politicians and public bodies, they are very likely to gain their purpose.

The Churches—Father Hyacinthe "Under the Pulpit."

Our religious report, detailing the progress which was made yesterday by the pastors and clergy of the different churches for the cure of souls by the conversion of sinners and the confirming of the godly in the Word, is of a very consoling character. The cardinal essentials of faith, hope and charity were inculcated from many pulpits and the altar, according to the ancient system of routine and the modern plans suggested by differentialism of ideas and interpretation, and permitted by a freedom of conscience guaranteed by a State constitution of universal tolerance. The congregations were numerous, fashionable, dressed according to the "latest style," and, in the judgment of our reporters, very devout. The preachers were, it is almost needless to say, eloquent and impressive, and, it is to be hoped, effective accordingly. Father Hyacinthe, himself the embodiment of an embryo religious revolution and it may be the regenerated centre of an entirely new system of creed and discipline, attended at mass in the French church in Twenty-third street in the morning, and worshipped subsequently in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, "sitting under" the ministrations of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and thus, as it were, plunging at once, as was the fashion in pagan Rome, *in media res*—from the sombre cell and the matins of Father Domenee and "Stations of the Cross" here, to the full light, even glare, of a platform which permits "plenty of room" for eleutionary emphasis in the able enforcement of an unrestricted text commentary. In St. Stephen's Catholic church, in this city, the earnest and able pastor, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, delivered a sermon on the authority of the Church of Rome and the power and force of the prelates assembled in general council and the decrees of the coronal. Dr. McGlynn referred incidentally to disobedient, or what the politicians would call "unreconstructed," priests or monks, delivering a few sentences of warning or admonition, as they were accepted by his hearers, to the Pire Hyacinthe in front of that magnificent altar piece which represents St. Stephen suffering for the early faith. It is worthy of remark in speaking of Father Hyacinthe and, by way of illustration, of the checks and balances of Christianity, that Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and the Princess Clothilde, his wife, daughter of the King of Italy, who have been exiled so frequently by Pire Hyacinthe in Notre Dame, Paris, were devout daily attendants in Dr. McGlynn's church during their visit to this country, the Princess being present at the earliest mass every morning. We live, however, in an era of progress. So the barefooted monk has stepped ahead of the white cross of Savoy. He now enjoys the first requisite of a new Apostleship, poverty; for we are informed by the Atlantic cable that he has been "dispossessed of all his charges" for not having returned to his monastery in Paris within ten days, as summoned by his superior. So be it.

The Sword of St. Peter.

Pope Pius IX. does not appear as yet—the Ecumenical Council not having opened in session—inclined to abate in the slightest degree his claim to rank as the successor of St. Peter. Indeed his Holiness seizes on every opportunity for reasserting it by repeating or reproducing before the world the leading incidents of the life of the "Prince of the Apostles," with, to be sure, the one grand exception of his poverty in cash, clothing and carpets. The Pope holds the "keys," "feeds the sheep and lambs," but yet wears a triple tiara shining with jewels instead of the hat of Peter, if he had even a hat. Pio Nono has sometimes unsheathed the sword also, and ordered its use on divers occasions, and that, too, without having been in the slightest degree prompt to heal the wounds which it may have inflicted on the ears or otherwise of the democrats of Italy. It appears that the Pope has now determined to keep on "that line" just so long as he possibly can, for we are told by telegraph from Rome that ninety-six North American recruits for the Papal army arrived in the Eternal City from Canada last Thursday afternoon. This fact realizes to a great extent the anticipations which we ventured to indulge in lately, to the effect that the New Dominion is likely to loom into a very great territorial importance, on account of Prince Arthur, the Mohawks, its calls "to arms," and now the running off of its soldiery, just in the face of the Irish legions and Sunburst flag from New York, to the shelter of the sanctuary, and for duty, with its bishops, before the altar in Rome. These Canadians are likely to prove very useful to the Pope, too; for as they are, every one of them, deeply read in the American fisheries question and its diplomatic entanglements, they will be just the men to handle the net of the fisherman and haul in an abundant "take" to the Church from this side the Atlantic during the approaching prelatial assemblage. Let the Papal military commissions of the Canadians be attested with the seal forthwith.

The Revolutionary Movement in Europe.

Our cable telegrams from Europe to-day go to show that the radical revolutionary agitation remains in active progress in Paris and London, and that the governments of France and Great Britain are seriously troubled on account of the popular demonstrations. Napoleon's home military preparations are described as "enormous," and all the British troops stationed in and around London were held under arms yesterday on account of the assemblage of a huge Anglo-Irish democratic gathering in Hyde Park. A spark may kindle a serious blaze in the Old World.

Jerome Park Races.

It should not be forgotten that, in consequence of the unlucky weather on Saturday, the close of the fall meeting at Jerome Park was postponed until Tuesday. On that day the attractions of a steep chase, the first that has been offered there, will be added to those of the four races which are to come off. A full and fashionable attendance may be expected.