

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—New Version of HAZEL.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FRODO.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 5, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1.—Advertisements.
2.—Advertisements.
3.—Washington: Continuation of the Senatorial Fight over Georgia; The Negro Minority to Govern the State; Bill for Electing Members of Congress on the Same Day in All the States—Obituary—A Newark Sensation—Embezzlement in Broadway—The State Capital: The Charter Before the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs; The Committee Report to the Senate Without Amendment; It is Made the Special Order for To-Day, and Will Undoubtedly Pass—The Park Commission—Another Tweed Ratification—The Fifteenth Amendment in Jersey—Fifteenth Amendment Jubilee—Another Railroad Accident.

FRENCH LESSONS FROM IRELAND.

The establishment of a Rochefort cash aid subscription or "rent" in Paris.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN FAVOR OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

was held at Cooper Institute last night. Mayor Hall, Congressman Fitch and others made speeches.

THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

It is now said, left this port in a disabled condition. A passenger on her last trip from Liverpool to this port writes us that she put into Halifax partly because she was disabled, one blade of her propeller being broken short off and another rendered useless.

THE EARL OF MAYO.

Governor General of India, has undertaken a tour of the cotton growing districts of that country in order to urge on the inhabitants the necessity of cultivating the staple extensively, "so as to compete successfully with the United States."

THE PARK.

A large meeting of influential citizens yesterday adopted resolutions memorializing the Senate in favor of allowing the Park to remain in the hands of its present Commissioners.

The St. Domingo Question—Short-sighted Policy of the Senate.

There is a report from Washington that the St. Domingo treaty is killed, and that some new movement and further investigations are necessary to bring the Senate to the annexation of the territory in question. The statement here made is too broadly put. We do not believe the majority of the Senate is opposed to the annexation of St. Domingo; but there is undoubtedly a want of knowledge about that country and some injurious reports flying round about jobs in connection with the treaty which have caused Senators to hesitate and to ask for more information before acting definitely upon the subject.

In the meantime both the agents of the Dominican government and the administration are active in enlightening the Senate and the public, and in urging the ratification of the treaty. The Dominican commissioner, Mr. Cohen, has made a valuable statement as to the condition and productions of St. Domingo and relative to the popular sentiment of the island in favor of annexation. But President Grant has taken the broadest and most statesmanlike view of the matter. Mr. Cohen says "Coffee, sugar and tobacco can be grown in St. Domingo, through the enterprise and industry of the American people, in sufficient quantities to supply the United States." The President takes a still more comprehensive view. In his conversation with our correspondent, published a few days ago, he shows that the United States consumes about seventy-five millions of dollars' worth of sugar a year, besides coffee and other tropical products, which are imported chiefly from the West Indies, and that this really constitutes the balance of trade against us. "It is true," he remarked, "the bills for this trade are drawn on Europe, but they are chiefly to pay balances against us in the tropics. This is a drain upon the wealth of the country." He went on to say, "A country as extensive and populous as the United States consumes many things that grow only in the tropics. The population of the country is rapidly increasing, and, as a natural result, the consumption of tropical productions becomes larger in proportion. It is desirable to acquire a country where American capital, labor and enterprise could be employed in raising sugar, coffee and other tropical growths for home consumption."

The President showed, too, that there is a large field for American commerce and an extensive market for American manufactures and products in the West Indies. But the laws of Cuba, Porto Rico and other islands are inimical to the commerce and interests of the United States—they are a check upon American commerce. While expressing these views the President exclaimed, "I wish most earnestly to see commerce revived. A strong foothold in the West Indies would soon regulate this." Then, he argued, the country has become so vast in its proportions that it requires outposts. "Our vulnerable point is the Gulf. Before it is too late we should plant ourselves there. This will be a guard against aggression from foreign sources and will consolidate the power of resistance by this country. Without such a foothold, in the event of a struggle, the enemies of the United States would rendezvous in the Gulf and the whole power of the nation be called upon against a danger which by timely action could be averted."

Comparing these broad, statesmanlike and patriotic views of the President and his earnest desire to carry them out with the delays and quibbles of the Senate about ratifying the St. Domingo treaty, we are struck with his foresight and ability and see how weak are the petty arguments and contracted policy of Mr. Sumner and the other Senators who have opposed annexation. Though he has had but a short experience in public life General Grant shows that he is a greater statesman than those Senators who have been long in the councils of the nation. He has plenty of practical common sense, a cool judgment, and looks to the future. These, really, are the first qualities for statesmanship. The President looks at the acquisition of St. Domingo, as we see from his language, in two important points of view. The one is commercial and the other military or strategic. We complain, and with reason, of our depressed and declining commerce and of our greatly decreased tonnage. We know what a difference there is in our present condition in this respect as compared with what it was just before the war. We see the carrying trade and the profits of freights pass to the hands of our maritime rivals, and we are earnestly discussing the means to restore our commerce. We see other nations pushing their commercial conquests, and England particularly pushing hers, all around us and in every part of the globe. Yet we have here in our own hemisphere—in our immediate neighborhood—a vast field for commercial enterprise and for increasing our shipping. With St. Domingo, Cuba, Porto Rico and the other West Indies in our possession or under our control we would have a monopoly of sugar, coffee, tobacco and other tropical products, as we now have of the best staple of cotton. Extensive markets would be opened for our agricultural and manufacturing productions. Hundreds of thousands of tons would be soon added to our shipping and our depressed commerce would revive.

The possession of St. Domingo would be a flank movement upon Cuba and the other rich islands of the West Indies. They would fall into our hands in a short time. Then the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea would become merely American lakes and the United States would be, in a military and naval point of view, impregnable in this hemisphere. Such is the destiny of this great republic as General Grant contemplates it, and such is the comprehensive policy he has laid down for his administration. He is grieved that a career of empire and wealth so glorious should be obstructed by the short-sighted men of the Senate. Let him persevere, however, and, if necessary to carry out his views, reorganize his Cabinet and break down the political influence of those opposed to him. He is right, and if he will act boldly the country will sustain him.

Greeley and Morrissey—To What Strange Uses We May Come at Last.

The genius of history—the power that governs in the conduct of great events—has a dramatic taste. Her ability to concentrate the spirit of a tremendous contest in a group, to indicate possibilities by contriving the mere juxtaposition of remarkable men, is what gives all its interest, as well as its picturesque force and effect, to the annals of great nations. How splendidly the very soul of the Middle Ages is put before us in the meeting of Henry and Francis on "the field of the cloth of gold." Convulsed, torn, shaken Europe is presented in the brilliant picture of Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander exchanging civilities on a raft in a river. In the meeting of Wellington and Blucher we catch a magnificent emblem of a union of the powers that saved the noble old ruins of European society. On our own Continent, are not Appomattox and its apple tree forever famous for their association with the wonderful picture that comes up to every thought of Grant and Lee shaking hands, making treaties, and smoking the mutual cigar over the collapse of the confederacy? And now comes one more picture into this historic gallery. Another group, typical of the possibilities of human strife, will attract the eyes of ages yet unborn in the temple of fame. The young democracy has not struggled in vain. Its great contest for the honor of handling the city cash will be historic in years after the city cash is all spent or stolen; for the result will have crystallized in the startling picture of Greeley and Morrissey with their heads together over one of Delmonico's tables.

They were remarkable heads that thus came together. Heads, indeed, of strange variety viewed in any aspect, whether moral, intellectual, physical or tonorial. On Morrissey's face has "put a head" fit for Hercules, the expression of which is all hard force; on Greeley, one that is all softness, like a pippin in December. On Morrissey, the jetty Jove-like curls come down to the very brows, leaving no forehead, as there was no need for any; and on Greeley the scant hair, to which nature in her economy gave no color, parts away from a wild waste of forehead, eloquent of brain run to seed. Morrissey's head is indebted to art for the greater part of its heroic style—partly to the art tonorial, partly to the art that is for pre-eminence distinguished as "the manly art." Greeley's head is as simple and unwashed a piece of nature as ever came out of a turnip field. Behold, then, the many differences in the two heads; and not less different than the heads thus brought together by the force of events are the characters of the men who came with them. One of them is a great moralist, who preaches without stint and with almost savage invective the doctrines of plain, straightforward honesty; who cannot indulge himself with even Christian patience for rogues, but who, with all his abstract love of honesty, is so charmingly and eccentrically ignorant of the ways of the world that he believes faro to be an innocent little game that children play in the Sunday schools. He is a philosopher who has all the true philosophic love of virtue in the abstract, but who does not believe practically that it makes any difference whether a man is honest or dishonest—does not believe that virtue forfeits her character in coming to terms with vice. Finally, he is a great politician, who can be fooled to the uses and intrigues of a prize fighter through the vanity of his personal importance.

Does it, then, in our American society, really make no difference what a man's pursuits are, or what his character is? Is our democracy so indiscriminate in its levelling that there is not only no difference before the law, but no difference in any other respect? Does a man who has all his life inculcated the lessons of virtue, and made some generally crotchety attempts to live up to those lessons, really stand at last on the same level with those who, without morality, with small intellect and no conscience, have brutalized their early days in barbarous personal battles and debauched their later lives in the wild excitement and general robbery of the gambling hell? Is this the state of our society? Or is the practical assertion that this is the state of our society only another one of the vagaries of the philosopher Greeley? Once we remember the great advocate of "On to Richmond" energy went up to Niagara to plot peace with the rebels, who were eager only to save Richmond from the Union forces, and used this natural innocent to help them. Also we remember an earnest patriot who saw no man in the world more worthy his friendship than Jeff Davis. Is it to be understood now that Greeley's relations with Morrissey are of a piece with these other vagaries and betrayals of popular trust? Is Greeley, as a virtuous philosopher, at last as unreliable in his fidelity to honesty and the moralities as he was shaky, lax, crotchety and uncertain in the case of the Union?

AN APRIL SNOW STORM.—April, this time, seems to have taken up the work of winter left unfinished by March, and with a good will to supply all that is left to be supplied of the deficiencies of December, January and February. The snow storm of yesterday would have done honor to December, January or February, but was rather an extraordinary accompaniment of the Connecticut April election. We suppose now that the winter is nearly over; but as it did not fairly begin till about the middle of February it may possibly hold on till the end of May. Since the annexation of Alaska, in short, there is no telling, even in New York, the beginning or ending of winter.

WAKING UP.—Our country contemporaries are waking up to a lively sense of their own interests. At the recent convention of the editors of the weekly papers of Central New York it was resolved to adopt, after the 1st of January next, prepayment on all subscriptions. The wonder is that the system of advance payment on advertisements, as well as subscriptions, has not been adopted long since by all the respectable newspapers in the country. If advertisements are worth being published at all they should be invariably paid for in advance.

THE BRITISH CROWN AND PARLIAMENT.

gave a royal and legislative expression to a penal law intent against the Irish, the radicals of Jamaica and the Red River Indians. Whole-some, perhaps, but not just exactly in accordance with the spirit of the day.

The Elections and the Negro Vote.

A rainy day for an election usually depresses the republican vote which is generally strong in country districts where long rides or walks are necessary in many instances to reach the polls. The weather consequently depressed the republican vote in Connecticut yesterday, and it did not make as strong a fight as it might have made. As it is the democrats have carried the day and English is elected. But it would be a very niggard spirit, indeed, that could not permit the democrats an election some time or other, especially in this case, where the negroes did not vote under the fifteenth amendment.

In Ohio yesterday the negroes appear to have taken to the ballot with considerable zeal, the question being, at least in Cincinnati, partly on the Bible in the public schools. In Princeton, New Jersey, a charter election was held and the negroes undertook to vote, but an argument ensued, the hard-cider democracy not liking such an assertion of political equality on the part of the new citizens. The Mayor of Princeton seems to have been considerably muddled by the unusual aspect of affairs, for his wit went wool gathering along with the democracy, and he telegraphed to the Attorney General of the State to inquire if the negroes really could vote. The Attorney General telegraphed back that he thought they could, and evidently they did.

The Constitutional Crisis in France.

From our cable despatches it does seem as if a crisis had arrived in the course of the Emperor's reform policy. One telegram which we give to-day has it that the rumor which has been current for some days to the effect that the Emperor had made up his mind to issue a *Senatus Consultum*, and on the merits of the same make an appeal to the people, was generally believed to be well founded. Another telegram of a later date has it that the appeal to the people will not be made for some little time yet. It is added that the collision between the Ministry and the Chambers is thus likely to be avoided.

The immediate difficulty has arisen from a demand made by certain parties that the *Corps Legislatif* should be submitted to the *Corps Legislatif* for discussion. This was not part of the Emperor's original plan, and to this the Ministers very properly refused to consent. The crisis had reached such a point that Prime Minister Ollivier had made up his mind to ask a vote of confidence from the Chambers, and to abide by the result. If the later telegrams prove to be correct the crisis is for the present postponed. At the same time we have one or two great facts before us. One is that France is in a condition that makes continued uncertainty in the last degree undesirable, so far, at least, as the Emperor and the friends of order are concerned. It is the opinion of many that the Emperor has conceded so much that he has no choice but to concede more. The tide has so set in, they say, in favor of popular liberty that the Emperor dare not attempt to check it. It is the opinion of the Emperor and his friends that reform is necessary, but that while popular demands must so far be yielded to there is a point at which the Executive must say, "Hitherto, but no further." The extreme party in the Chambers, encouraged largely by the Orleansists and other moderates who have no great love for the Bonaparte dynasty, think that by pushing matters they can hasten on a crisis which will not be to the advantage of the Emperor or his dynasty. Napoleon, on the other hand, is fully convinced that, in spite of the seeming strength of the opposition, France is satisfied with what he has done, and that if, on the strength of his recent concessions—concessions which, as he says, have come forth at the proper time from the *filibuster* of 1852—he appeals to the people, the people will stand by him as they did in 1848, in 1852 and on every occasion since. It is our opinion that the Emperor is right. However these present troubles shape themselves, and whatever complications may result in the course of their development, we have no hesitation in saying that the Emperor will come out of the ordeal triumphant, more popular and more powerful than ever. We say this because we know that rural France will stand by the Emperor almost to a man. We say it because the order-loving citizens of France, the men of means and the men of mark, in their inmost souls detest revolution and prefer to "bear the ills they have"—if they have ills—"than fly to others that they know not of." Still we hold ourselves prepared for a general election in France at an early day.

SAMBO COMING OUT "RIGHT SIDE UP WITH CARE."—The colored voters have already made demonstrations in Delaware, New Jersey, Ohio and at other points, under the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment. A New Jersey democratic District Attorney has decided that there exists no legal objection to the colored citizen voting in that State, and the same might have been said about the election in Connecticut yesterday. But the question cuts both ways in that State, and the republicans were afraid to assume the responsibility of taking the initiative in regard to a measure which the people of Connecticut had repeatedly repudiated by a direct vote. But Sambo has come out at last, and now let us see whether he will prove that he is capable of appreciating the importance of his new position in the body politic.

ANOTHER DROP IN THE TREASURY BUCKET.

That little sum of ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars, and a few odd cents thrown in, interest on the city deposits, which Peter B. Sweeney paid into the city treasury for the month of March, making a grand total of two hundred and nine thousand four hundred and one dollars dropped into the same bucket, which used to go a different way before Mr. Sweeney was Chamberlain. Would Jack Morrissey do as much for the city if he occupied that little black walnut corner in the new Court House?

CAPTAIN EYRE AND CONGRESS.

A resolution was passed in the House yesterday inquiring into the sinking of the *Onelda* and the conduct of the English captain of the *Bombay*. We cannot yet see what good the inquiry into Captain Eyre's conduct will effect, but it is at least satisfactory to know that his being an Englishman does not awe us from inquiring.

The McFarland Trial.

The culminating scene of the tragedy that compassed the death of Albert D. Richardson commenced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday with the trial of Daniel McFarland before Recorder Hackett. The case is yet fresh in the public memory. It created such interest and excitement at the time of the killing of Richardson that it needs, now, no review of its details to conjure up the whole case clearly to all newspaper readers of the day. The domestic features of the affair, the political and social standing of the parties directly involved and of parties less directly involved, the deathbed marriage and other strange adjuncts of the killing, were universally detailed at the time, and served to make up a connected narrative that enchained the attention at once and was not likely to be forgotten in the short space of time that has since intervened. The universal interest in the trial was plainly shown yesterday, not only in the crowd of spectators in the court room and in the array of legal acumen that is in harness on both sides, but also in the difficulty that obtained from the first in selecting a jury. Of a panel of one hundred and seventy-five, nearly a hundred of whom answered, only five jurors were chosen, the others who were called having either formed an opinion or shown a bias one way or the other. It is almost impossible in a community where newspapers are so generally read to find a jury legally qualified to try even an ordinary case of life and death, and great care must necessarily be evinced on both sides in finding the right kind of a jury in a case like the present, of such absorbing interest that few men of intelligence could have failed to form an opinion upon its merits.

When the jury is finally found the trial will probably go on slowly and cautiously to a conclusion, every inch of ground carefully surveyed by the counsel for the prisoner and for the prosecution, every shred of evidence astutely disclosed to the select twelve, and every inner movement of the absorbing tragedy closely scrutinized, and on the law and the evidence thus presented depends the life of McFarland.

The European Mail Budget—"Any of Marengo?"

The arrival of the French transatlantic mail steamship *Ville de Paris* at this port yesterday, after an unusually rapid passage from Brest, enables us to complete our European mail report in detail of our cable news telegrams to the 26th of March. The exhibit is varied and quite interesting both in its contents and point. Prince Pierre Bonaparte's trial progressed towards its conclusion. Of the character, intent, tone and bearing of the radical Rochefort democracy of Paris it is enough to call attention to the fact that Pascal Grousset sought to defame the memory of the Prince's mother, when under oath and in the presence of the Court, by the use of the most offensive expressions—words calculated in fact to demoralize the idea of the age. Napoleon's letter of Magna Charta, as addressed to Premier Ollivier, engaged the earnest attention of the French press. The important subject presented by his Majesty was canvassed in an open and really manly tone, partly opposition and personal pique being almost completely disarmed and neutralized by the generous effort which imperialism had made to "crown the edifice" of national constitutionalism. The Emperor and Empress of France, with the Prince Imperial, received a visit from veterans of the first empire. The interview took place in the grand saloon of the First Consul, in the Tuilleries. After the men had saluted, the young Prince inquired:—"Are there any of Marengo?" (14th of June, 1800), on which two old soldiers replied:—"Present, Monseigneur—a glorious and feeling attestation of the devotional love of the nation, as well of its loyalty to the succession of the dynasty founded by the great soldier and conqueror. The Duke d'Annamale wrote a letter sympathizing with the Duke de Montpensier in his unfortunate position previous to the duel with Prince Henri de Bourbon and subsequently to the tragic issue of that event. Cardinal Antonelli is reported as being inviolated in health. Whether his Eminence is really so or not it is very difficult to affirm just now, considering the many corners which he is compelled to turn almost daily on the lay diplomatists with respect to the infallibility subject. The Cardinal may be perhaps merely adopting the use of a little of the strategy which was practised by another illustrious prelate just previous to his elevation to the Papedom. During the sitting of the conclave this gentleman appeared in a wretched condition of health. He was consequently accepted as a "compromise candidate" by the varying interests and elected in the hope that he would die almost immediately and thus afford their representatives another chance. No sooner was he declared the chosen one of the Holy Spirit than he jumped up and affirmed that he was "all right"—in Italian, of course—and thus continued to rule the Church for many years. From England we have again advices of love-making, marriage, divorce, law, Parliamentary progress and crime. Our European news details are thus, on the whole, instructive, entertaining and attractive, besides affording much aid toward the illustration of the current history of the Old World.

JACK REYNOLDS' LAST HOPE GONE.

Judge Ingraham yesterday denied the application of counsel for a new trial for Jack Reynolds, the philosophic young murderer, who made an apothegm on the murder he committed that will probably live longer than Reynolds himself. It was an unfortunate remark, for it demonstrated Jack Reynolds' intelligence so clearly that no doctors could possibly save him on the plea of insanity. As his execution is fixed for Friday next there is but little doubt now that it will come off, and thus the philosopher who had corrected the evil of his philosophy "that hanging is played out" by being himself the first murderer hanged in New York on the first trial for many a year.

A CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN VIENNA.

A late cable despatch has it that the Austrian Ministry has resigned and that the Emperor has called to his aid a certain Count Potocki. We are well aware that there have been financial, religious and political difficulties in the way of Baron Beust, but wait for a further and fuller disclosure of facts before we discuss the situation.

The American Catholic View of Papal Infallibility.

Bishop O'Connor, S. J., on Sunday evening last, at the new Catholic Church of the Epiphany, in this city, delivered a learned and interesting discourse on "Papal Infallibility and the Ecumenical Council." With this Council now in session at Rome, and with this question of Papal infallibility awaiting its action, and considering the apprehensions of temporal rulers, statesmen, philosophers, reformers and politicians, and the general agitation in the public press of both hemispheres as to the intent and probable results of the proclamation from said Council of Papal infallibility, this discourse was well calculated to attract, as it did, a very large and attentive congregation.

In the discussions of the subject through the public press, and in the reported diplomatic movements among the European Powers, the opinion has been widely disseminated that the object of the Pope in his efforts to secure the definition and proclamation of his infallibility is not a religious, but a political object; that his purpose is not the definition of his spiritual authority, but through the believers in his Church all over the world the strengthening of his temporal power, and especially at Rome; that he is aiming at a dogma of infallibility which will enable him, whenever he may deem it expedient, in a temporal view of his authority, to call upon the members of his Church, as upon his subjects, to resist the authorities of the State of which they are citizens or subjects, whether of Italy, Germany, France, Great Britain or the United States, as blind obedience to the supreme command from the infallible Pope may require. This would indeed make the dogma of infallibility "the Pope's bull against the comet;" and yet such is the construction which underlies the general anti-Papal agitation of this question in Europe and America.

Bishop O'Connor, however, has given the American Catholic view, which is the genuine Catholic view everywhere, of this doctrine of infallibility. He says:—"It is nothing but that stability in faith which was granted by Christ to the office of Peter; that 'it does not mean that every act or every word of Peter, or of his successor, is inspired by God,' but that 'it only means that in faith, and faith alone, Christ will ever assist him (the Pope) to teach it officially in his purity, so that he may confirm the brethren;' that this infallibility will not protect the Pope 'from the frailties of human nature,' and that it is only when confirming the brethren in the faith that they believe or are to believe him infallible. Furthermore, Bishop O'Connor explained that this doctrine was as old as the Church, and that it is only a distinct definition that is now sought from the Ecumenical Council. In truth, all this anti-Papal outcry in Europe and America against this apprehended dogma of Papal infallibility is all very absurd. We say, let the Holy Father have his dogma, and all the dogmas he may ask. We have passed far beyond the age of the Crusades, and the age too, of such politico-religious conflicts as that of the thirty years' war in Germany has forever passed away. In this new age of steam, printing presses, steamships and railroads, telegraphs and ship canals, the Pope may be given all the dogmas he may want, and without fear. They can do no harm, and they will do good. Let the Holy Father be infallible, and may he live a thousand years.

The Sermons of the Day.

A careful perusal of the sermons delivered in this city on Sunday will convince one that a majority of the preachers, while they echo the materialism of the age, do not teach a faith which breathes of the progress of civilization. It is this error which has weakened the influence of Christianity upon the masses, driven some into all but openly avowed paganism, and impelled others, weak of mind but eager for some outlet for their intuitive religious feelings, into the absurd though mystical realm of Spiritualism. When Mr. Beecher tells us that the ideal generally adopted by the Christian is vague and unsatisfactory he utters a truism; but, with all his ability, he fails to perceive that this very vagueness is the offspring of teachings in themselves vague and unsatisfactory. The religious impressions which are made upon the young lack the stamp of a true Christianity; and the reason why, when grown to maturity, so many neglect the faith is because they cannot reconcile in their minds facts as they exist with the lessons they have learned. Can we not have the joys of heaven depicted and the greatness of God described without making them "of the earth earthy," or impossible of realization? It seems not, and Mr. Beecher must have felt his inability; for he dealt in vague generalities—in negatives which can only add to the perplexity of his hearers. Eloquently worded sentences avail nothing. We hardly needed to be told of the obstacles to the Christian in the walk of life. They are perceptible to every intelligent mind. How shall we remove them? How master the materialism which stands between us and the Infinite? That is just what Mr. Beecher did not tell us. His sermon was like the Dead Sea fruit. It was beautiful to the ear; it brought no conviction to the heart.

THE PASTOR OF PLYMOUTH AT LAST ENDEAVORED TO IMPRESS UPON HIS CONGREGATION TRUTHS WHICH HE DOUBTLESS FELT BUT TO WHICH HE DID NOT GIVE PROPER UTTERANCE.

There was in his language an evident desire to serve the Christian cause, and inasmuch (without intending an invidious comparison) his sermon, viewed from a Christian standpoint, possessed an advantage over that of Dr. Hepworth. This latter clergyman delivered a discourse which would have been more appropriate to the lecture room. We cannot see wherein religion is served by challenging the claims of the Pope to be regarded as the successor of St. Peter. Granting even all that Dr. Hepworth said was golden truth, did his remarks make one hearer a better man or woman, convert one sinner or save one soul? What connection has the jugglery of the Catholic Church with the soul of the Protestant? If we regard the duty of clergymen correctly it is to preach God's Word and to urge sinners to repentance. "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone;" and this admonition is applicable to the sermon of Dr. Hepworth.

It must not be supposed, because of the foregoing paragraphs, that we have failed to perceive in the sermons delivered on Sunday any teachings calculated to further the cause of