

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV.....No. 116

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- NIELSON'S GARDEN, Broadway, Piffin; OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE FOREST OF BONDY-VARIETY—NEW YORK IN 1840-50.
ROOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A WIDOW HUNT—FOODLES.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 84 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF MACBETH.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PROFESSOR.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Third and M—Musical daily. Performance every evening.
THE FARMYAN, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—KATE LYNE.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—ESTYAN'S MINSTRELS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—PROV FLOW.
APOLLO HALL, corner 25th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HILARION.
ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—MINSTRELS—SPECTACULAR ILLUSIONS—HAMLET.
HIPPODROME, Fourteenth street.—PROFESSOR RUBY'S COMBINATION.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 26, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1.—Advertisements.
2.—Advertisements.
3.—Advertisements.
4.—Advertisements.
5.—Washington: Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment; Additional Subsidy for the California and China Steamship Line; The Senate Army Reduction Bill; The National Bank Inference in the House; New Jersey Proceeding; Another Version of the Boy Bennett's Wonderful Adventure; The National Game—The Indians—The Hackensack Bridge Outrage—The Judicial Convention—The Scott Mystery.
6.—The Brigands' Capture of English Tourists in Greece; American Securities on the Bourse in Germany; The French Plebiscite; the English Coercion Law in Ireland—The Fenian Scare in Canada; The Excitement Slightly Abated—Cuba: Condition of Affairs Throughout the Island—The Suez Canal—Negro Jury in Chicago.
7.—The McFarland Trial: The Prisoner's Sleepless Nights in His Cell in the Tombs; the Question of Insanity Reopened and Exhaustive Testimony Taken Thereon; Scenes in Court—Important from Africa—Flowers and Florists; Immense Extent of the Trade—Personal Intelligence—An Ingenious Convict—A Curious Psychological Phenomenon—Westchester County Courts—Municipal Affairs—India: The Duke of Edinburgh in Bombay.
8.—Editorials: Leading Article on The Plebiscite, the Emperor's Policy and the Future—Amusement Announcements.
9.—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World: Napoleon's Appeal to the Civil Power of France; the Greek Brigands' Murders and British Response; Pagan Progress in the Council—The Byron Banquet—A Pretty Brooklyn Scandal—The Incorporators of the Arcade Railroad—A Rowdy Policeman—Capture of Teddy O'Ryan's Pal—The Wild-Fox Case—The Stack Stabbing Case—Shocking Affair on Long Island: An Old Man Stoned to Death—Amusements—Business Notices.
10.—St. Domingo: The Feeling Regarding Annexation to the United States—United States Supreme Judges—The Bloomingdale Murder: Commencement of the Trial of John J. Nixon for the Murder of David Calo—Musical Review—New York City News—Proceedings in the New York Courts—Probable Murder in Jersey—Old World Items—Killed by a Premature Blast—The Duel.
11.—Mexico: Revolt on Tlaxcala Nears the Capital Subduing; Rosecrans' Mexican Improvement Scheme; Impositions on Foreign Merchants—George Peabody's Will—American Silver in Canada—Financial and Commercial Reports—Real Estate Matters—A Remarkable Colored Genes—Marriages and Deaths.
12.—The State Capital: Proceedings of the Legislature Yesterday; The Pneumatic Railway Bill Defeated in the Senate; Numerous Local Bills Passed and Four Vetoes Sustained—Naval Intelligence—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
13.—The Red River Troubles: A Narrative by Dr. Lynch, One of Rebel Prisoners—Brownlow on Reconstruction—General Sheridan in a New Role—In Pursuit of a Truant Husband—Advertisements.
14.—Advertisements.
15.—Advertisements.
16.—Advertisements.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW has passed the Senate, and, having already passed the Assembly, now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

A SAFE CONCLUSION.—That at Albany that it will be as well to let the bill for raising Central Railroad fares wait a little longer, and perhaps it will be better to drop it than to pass it. We think so, too.

NO SHAM.—The Chicago Times thinks "the Winnipeg rebellion no sham. It is a real one." The Canadian government seems to have a realizing sense of its consequence by sending ten thousand men to quell it.

NOT TO BE REMOVED FOR THE PRESENT.—The Brooklyn Navy Yard, the House Committee on Appropriations, it appears, having agreed to report an item of one hundred thousand dollars for repairs of said yard. Very good, then. Even so let it be.

THE PNEUMATIC RAILWAY TENNEL BILL has been defeated in the State Senate. This is the company that has been boring secretly under Broadway at Murry street, and we would like just now to know by what authority they commenced work and what damages accrue to the city from the work done.

SHERIDAN TAKING THE SHINE OUT OF GRANT.—At a reception of General Sheridan by the Constitutional Convention in Springfield, Ill., the other day, he was introduced as a general who kindled an enthusiasm in the State which no other general could. Is Illinois "going back" on her favorite son, General Grant?

The Plebiscite—The Emperor's Policy and the Future.

In the HERALD of this morning we print the Emperor Napoleon's address to the officers of the civil service. In the HERALD of yesterday we printed the conclusion of the Emperor's address to the people. We have already reproduced and commented upon the kernel of the plebiscite in our edition of Sunday. It is fair now to say that Napoleon has said all that he wishes to say in the matter of this latest plebiscite, and that all the world has a fair right to sit in judgment and freely to express its opinion.

It would not be difficult to draw a distinction between the address which he has made to the officers of the civil service and the address which he made to the people. Both addresses will take their places in all the future as able State documents. Each is as nearly perfect as any document of the kind can be expected to be. In his address to the people the Emperor gives proof that he knows the meaning of ad captivum oratory, and that even in print he can show himself master of such oratory. In his address to the officers of the civil service we are not permitted to say there is not equal ability and equal mastery of the situation. The Emperor appeals to all the people and he appeals to all the officers of the civil service, asking them to sanction the past, to endorse the present, and lend their combined help to make the future what it ought to be, or at least what he wishes it to be. Further than that the Emperor fully understands his audience and fully understands the merits and demerits of modern society all over the reading and thinking world, we shall not reprove upon the qualities of the two discourses.

It is now safe to say that the plebiscite is now before us as well as before France. No one who reads the despatches of yesterday will refuse to admit that the Emperor has made out a good case, and made a fair and not unjust appeal to the French people. Remembering that eight millions of Frenchmen voted for him in 1848, that a similar vote was cast in his favor in 1852 when he called upon France to re-establish the empire, and pointing to the concessions of ten years, to the triumphs of eighteen years, and to the confidence unbroken of twenty-two years, he asks all true Frenchmen, including all the civil officers of the empire, to make this latest election sure. That he has a right to make such an appeal we are not prepared to deny. From the exhaustion of the first empire, from the weakness of the Restoration, from the stupidity of Charles the Tenth, from the selfishness of Louis Philippe and the miseries that begot the revolution of 1848, France might have recovered life without him; but history must admit that the Third Napoleon gave France the life she needed, and that for at least twenty-two years he figured as her saviour. He has given her a strong government; and Frenchmen, finding peace within their own borders and security for property, have given themselves to industry, to home life, happiness and the accumulation of wealth. He has done more. Overcoming the dynastic dislike of his name and the European jealousy of the people over whom he ruled, he has forced recognition from the courts of Europe and made France a power in the modern world. Whatever fault Frenchmen may have had to find with their chosen chief in connection with the coup d'etat, they have had no choice but say they have been governed by the most intellectual, the most able, the most successful man in modern times. If some Frenchmen have had reason to grumble, millions of men, the world over, have had reason to envy or admire or worship him. Nothing is more absurd than to imagine that the French, the most spirited and the most liberty-loving people in the world, could be governed almost absolutely and for twenty-two years by a fortunate trickster. That any man should have been able in this age of universal intelligence, of the railroad, the telegraph, the open mouth and the free press, to play the role of Caesar, of Cromwell, of the First Napoleon, among the French people, will be regarded by all the future as a great miracle. That such a man, after twenty-two years of prosperity, should ask the French people to repeat their vote, will be considered by the same judges as of all things the most natural. Whatever, therefore, from our own national or individual standpoint we may think of the plebiscite, we have no choice but say that from the higher standpoint of an all-embracing philosophy Napoleon is fairly justified in the course he has taken.

It is, we admit, an exceptional course. But in great emergencies exceptional courses are justifiable. Once again France is excited and demands a change. The Emperor is not, opposed to concession. He is willing to give his people a larger measure of liberty; but liberty must be compatible with order. It is not, therefore, without good reason the Emperor says:—"In 1852 I asked power to assure order. In 1870 I now ask power to establish liberty." It is plain, open speaking. Never, perhaps, did any ruler fling himself and his motives so completely upon the people. He does not forget what he owes to the founder of his house. He admits that France honors him as the heir of the great Napoleon. But he is not disposed to ignore his own merits. He has a son, and he wishes to make the position of his son as easy and as comfortable as possible. His son will be his heir, but he will also be the heir of the founder of the family. Napoleon the Third honors his uncle, but he wishes France to honor himself. In appealing to France for his son he asks France to do honor to the Bonaparte name, and to give his son, as his heir, a fair and a righteous chance. He might have left all this undone. But he has chosen the better part; and, unless we greatly mistake, the French people will honor the Emperor's honesty and heartily respond to his call. If we doubted the Emperor's honesty we could not so write; but believing him to be sincere, we do, for his own sake, for the sake of his Empire, whom all the world honors, and for the sake of the boy prince, wish him one other popular triumph. When the boy comes to the throne we shall speak of him as we find him; but for the present we cannot refuse to write kindly of the father's policy and of the father's intentions.

THE ARCADE RAILWAY is still in suspense in the Assembly. The country members, having

some qualms of conscience left, voted yesterday with the city members against going into Committee of the Whole upon it; but it is feared that they are determined to earn their money and will try to rush it through to-day.

The First Sunday of Free Rum.

On Sunday last there was no police surveillance of the drinking shops in the city and no active restraint upon the sale of beverages. There was rather a presumption on the part of the keepers of barrooms that they would not be interfered with than an understanding that effect between them and the police. Many drinking places were closed as usual, but the larger number were open in a quiet way. The initiated could get in at a side entrance, and an enterprising traveller would have found that the key was not turned against him even at the main entrance. This anomalous condition seems to have been the result of some uncertainty in regard to the present state of the law touching the sale of liquors on Sunday. There was so much done and undone by the Legislature in its action on the Excise law that it was not really known whether a Sunday clause was in force; and the dealers, on the one hand, feared to violate a law that might still be vital, while the police, on the other hand, were doubtful of authority to interfere with the traffic. As a fact, therefore, the dram trade was free, and it is a coincidence worthy of note that the murder return is very large. Four assaults—each ending in death or likely so to end—are reported for that single day. Whiskey was apparently the immediately exciting cause in every case.

The most flagrant of these outrages was the murder of O'Day, the direct consequence of a drunkard's quarrel. Doubtless in this case the city is well enough rid of the victim; but, as we cannot always be sure what sort of a man is to be taken off, it is none the less desirable to prevent even murders like this; and it is not in the least likely that this crime would have been committed if the parties had not been able to hide themselves from public view in a convenient rum shop. O'Day began the disturbance in the street, already the worse for the liquor he had taken, and if he had persisted then he would doubtless have been safely carried away by the police; but the adjournment to a saloon where the shutters were closed and the rum barrel open necessitated another end to the quarrel. If this slaughter and the three less desperate cases associated with it in the reports for Sunday are any indications of what Sunday is to be in the new state of law, the result in the minds of good citizens will not be favorable to this democratic change. It will be observed, however, that the Attorney General of the State has given an opinion that the sale of liquor on Sundays is still prohibited by law, and it is to be hoped that before another Sunday shall invite a murder carnival the Mayor and the police authorities will take steps to enforce the law, whatever it may be. Our local authorities have now greater power in the government of this city than they have had before for many years, and it is necessary for them to show that they are equal to the right use of that power.

The Reported Massacre in Greece.

If the telegraphic despatch from London which we published yesterday, about the slaughter of Viscount Mandeville and the other Englishmen in Greece be true, it may lead to serious consequences to that little kingdom. The British government is never slow in avenging outrages upon its subjects, and in this case, when the son of a duke, a Secretary of Legation, and other prominent persons have been the victims, we may be sure the anger of the British lion will be terribly aroused. Then the massacre, if true, was a most atrocious and cold-blooded one. The question which will be seriously considered, probably, by the English is whether a government that cannot protect even foreign representatives from murder by brigands is fit to be recognized or to be in existence. We are told that the troops of the King of Greece were sent after the robbers who held these Englishmen and others prisoners, and that, though they were ordered to operate against the outcast rascals, they were powerless to do anything. In fact, it appears that the pursuit of the brigands by the troops was the immediate cause of the massacre. The brigands defied the Greek government in the most bloody and contemptuous manner. Is such a government fit to be recognized or to exist? There are, we are aware, grave political and international difficulties surrounding this little kingdom. It was created and has been sustained by the great nations of Europe as a sort of balance of power or territorial equilibrium on the shores of the Mediterranean; but if it cannot maintain order—if it cannot prevent brigands from doing what they please, the great Powers will be constrained to erase it from the map or to reorganize it. We shall soon hear, probably, of some strong language from England on this subject.

AFRICAN ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.

By mail from Liverpool we learn that King George of Bonny, on the west coast of Africa, with his brother, Prince Charles of Bonny, arrived in England on the 18th of April. The mail steamer which landed the royal personages brought also fifteen hundred casks of palm oil and two thousand pounds sterling in specie and gold dust. The advent of the African princes will no doubt produce a very pleasant sensation in the more aristocratic circles of Great Britain, as well as in the fashionable churches. Exeter Hall will be jubilant over the advent of so much live royalty, and from the very parent stock at that. See the names—King George and Prince Charles—a happy neutral balance between the Guelphs and the Stuarts, "King George and royal Charles." Africa is evidently neutral in the matter of English home politics.

TWO REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

one in Virginia and the other in Kentucky, have been ordered to report with all possible despatch to the commanding officer of the Department of Daotah. This department borders on the Winnipeg territory, and Pembina, the most northerly town of the department, has recently been made headquarters. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that these hurried reinforcements are intended to watch the events that will follow the arrival of the great British expedition against the Winnipeg insurgents.

The Garden of Eden—Modern Progress in the East.

Our special correspondent, who accompanied the memorable Napier expedition into Abyssinia, gave the readers of the HERALD some exceedingly interesting letters of the ancient dominion of the Queen of Sheba, that famous queen who, in great state, made the long journey to Jerusalem to see for herself the wisdom and the glory of King Solomon. Among the curious traditions of Abyssinia, in this connection, furnished to the outside world by our commissioner, was this: that from this fore-said journey the delighted Queen of Sheba returned to give to her royal line the glory of a descent from the glorious Solomon, and that King Theodoros thus claimed him as the head of his family. We published, however, in our issue of Sunday last, a letter from a HERALD correspondent in another quarter, and from scenes which, through the imperial Caliphs of Bagdad and the Oriental splendors of the "Arabian Nights," and Alexander's crowning victories and death, and the royal cities of Babylon and Nineveh, whose sculptures to this day testify to their magnificence, and beyond Cyrus, Xenophon, Belshazzar and Nebuchadnezzar, carry us back to the Tower of Babel, and thence to the first pair of the human family and to the Garden of Eden itself.

Our correspondent in this ancient region, after ascending in a Turkish steamboat to the Euphrates and the Tigris to Bagdad, writes that the site of the Garden of Eden, by tradition, is located at the junction of the Euphrates and the Tigris, at an Arab village called Korneh (about a hundred miles above the Persian Gulf), and that this is the only place which, in all essential points (including the four rivers) agrees with the Scriptural narrative of the surroundings of Paradise. "To look at Korneh," says our correspondent, "it is by no means a Paradisaical abode, though it is certainly a much more inviting location than many other towns along these rivers. Scattered along the bank are some couple of hundred houses, made of reeds and thatch, while nearly on the extreme point, where the rivers meet, a shanty has been built for a telegraph station;" and we agree with our traveller that "it is curious, indeed, to think of the site of the rustic arbor in which our first parents bled and cooed being appropriated as a resting-place for commercial bulletins and newspaper despatches." We are further told that "the town people live chiefly by the cultivation of dates, of which there are several plantations enclosed by mud walls;" that besides the date there is only one other kind of tree in the locality, which, though not a fig tree, is plundered of its leaves by every traveller as souvenirs; that two or three years ago the real fig trees of Korneh were carried off to the British residency at Marzilli, and are much esteemed as lineal descendants of the trees from whose loaves Adam and Eve made themselves aprons.

This is a very interesting budget of facts, and what a world of speculations, looking backward and looking forward, they suggest! The basin of Mesopotamia, drained by the Euphrates and Tigris, is some seven hundred miles long, north and south, by two hundred miles wide. Under the rule of the Turk it has become little better than an unbroken waste, the rich lands on the rivers being reduced to marshes by inundations, while all beyond on both sides have gone back to the domain of the Arabian and Persian deserts. We know, however, from the flourishing and elegant empire of the Arabian or Saracen Caliphs of Bagdad, when their dominion extended from the Tigris and Euphrates to Egypt, and thence across Northern Africa to Morocco and thence into Spain; and we know, from the mighty armies and splendid cities of the Medes and Persians and Assyrians, that the basin of the Euphrates in times past must have sustained many millions of prosperous people, and at the highest mark of the civilization of their day; and we know that what in the cultivation of the earth was done in times past can be done again.

The telegraph station at the Garden of Eden and the steamboat on the Tigris and Euphrates mark the beginning of the new age of modern renovation of those seats of ancient empires in the distant ages of the past. A railway from the Mediterranean across the desert and by the southern end of the Dead Sea to the lower valley of the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf, and the infusion among those people of even a little Anglo-Saxon enterprise, will soon revive that overland trade which in ancient times enriched even the intervening deserts between Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean with cities of marble temples and palaces. All those countries of Western Asia which figured so conspicuously through the first three thousand years of the human family, and which contributed so much by their migrations to the peopling of Europe, though now gone to decay, are destined soon, by a reaction from the West, to undergo a wonderful resurrection. And such things as the Suez Canal and railway, and the telegraph station in the original Garden of Eden, and the steamboat on the Euphrates and the Tigris, are the pioneers announcing this approaching revolution over all the sleeping East.

AN ITALIAN BANKER in Paris has presented one hundred thousand francs to the republican committee engaged in agitating against the acceptance of the plebiscite by the people. This is a pretty decided demonstration against the Bonaparte dynasty. The Italian gentleman may, however, enjoy a perfect citizen right of action. Perhaps he is a native of Savoy or of Nice, and they have been annexed to the empire.

THE EUROPEAN MAIL at this port yesterday supplied interesting details of our cable news telegrams from the Old World dated to the 15th of April. The advices come in the shape of special correspondence and newspaper mail reports. They speak of the operation of the Gladstone coercion bill in Ireland, of the brigand murders in Greece, the democratic agitation in France and political "checks and balances" generally.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL has just recovered from an attack of scarlatina. A short time since his Majesty was invalided by measles, and again by erysipelas. The King evidently pays very slight attention to the *constitutio de fide*, in either the theological or physiological sense of the words.

The Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

The Senate yesterday devoted itself steadily to business. A bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and a number of unimportant bills on the calendar were passed. The provisions of the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment are very stringent. The amendments to the Income Tax bill are to be insisted on by the Senate, and a committee of conference on the House disagreeing vote has been demanded. The Senate Funding bill, it seems, has been discarded by the House Committee; but one even more objectionable will probably be agreed on. From indications it would appear that this new bill surrenders everything to the national banks, which were already accorded a very heavy slice in the Senate bill. The powerful banking corporations, created by the government in an emergency, have become strong and cruel tyrants that it will take all the country's energy to put down.

Among the bills presented in the House yesterday under the regular call of States for bills for reference only, one was introduced by Mr. Sargent, of California, providing for a reduction, after the 30th of June next, of fifteen per cent on all internal taxes and ten per cent on all import duties, except on whiskey and tobacco, an abolition of the income tax and all special licenses except on distillers and tobacco manufacturers. After some other matters of little or no importance the House, of course, took a little recreation in the way of hearing more excuses from absentees, who failed to answer at the call of the House on Friday evening. Nearly all were excused, most of them being sick or engaged with their legislative friends from Ohio. It would almost appear that that peripatetic Legislature carried around some contagious disease with which it had seriously infected Congressmen.

The Sheltering Arms Bazaar.

A very interesting canvass is going on at the bazaar for a watch presented to this charity by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., the friends of different clerical dignitaries voting for the man of their choice and paying a given sum—we believe fifty cents—a vote. The race seems to be between the Pope and two low churchmen, Dr. Washburn, of Calvary, and Dr. Potter, of Grace, Dr. Washburn at the last advice being about a length ahead. We are not, as outsiders, quite *au fait* in regard to the mysteries of high and low churchism, and there is one thing we should really like to understand.

The Sisters of St. Mary who, as we well know, made the Sheltering Arms what it is, devoting themselves to this admirable charity without compensation, were driven out, or compelled to resign, according to the *Protestant Churchman*, "as the absolute condition of the co-operation in support of the bazaar of the rectors of St. Bartholomew, Grace Church, the Ascension, Calvary, the Atonement, St. George's, the Incarnation, the Anthon Memorial, St. Thomas, the Reformation and the Holy Trinity." We understand that the only objections to the Sisters were that they prayed seven times a day, and that they had Popish tendencies. We do not profess to know how many times a day the rectors of those churches think it safe to pray without injury to one's moral constitution. We do what praying we consider needful for ourselves, and are willing that our neighbors should enjoy the same privilege. But what puzzles us is this—that as soon as the sisterhood is driven out on account of their Popish and praying tendencies the Pope himself should step in with a fair chance of carrying the day against the reverend gentlemen in deference to whose prejudices the expulsion of these charitable ladies was brought about. We cannot say we care much who succeeds in obtaining the watch. The Pope and the low churchmen are tugging at different ends of the same rope, and if they would pull in the same direction there would be some chance of putting an end to the clerical warfare by which the Christian world is scandalized. But we really do not see yet in what way the persecutors of the sisterhood have been gainers by their movement. As the lawyers say, we do not perceive that they are likely to take "anything by their motion."

CRIME AND THE NEW POLICE REGIME.

As if to signalize the advent of the new police regime under Superintendent Jordan in some emphatic manner, the roughs and rowdies of the city on Saturday night and Sunday morning last enjoyed a high and bloody carnival. No less than four murders, or attempts at murder, were reported in Monday morning's paper, including the slaughter of one of the most desperate leaders of one of the most ferocious gangs in the city in a horrible fight with some of his own companions. Notwithstanding this sanguinary inauguration of his administration, it is gratifying for law-abiding citizens to know that by the prompt arrest of several of the parties by Superintendent Jordan's force rowdism is likely to be made odious and dangerous, and that rowdies will be surely and severely punished by the imposition of well-merited sentences of long terms of imprisonment by our young and inflexible City Judge.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

published on another page of the HERALD shows little signs of improvement in the condition of affairs in that republic. It is true that the disturbances in the neighborhood of the capital have for the present been suppressed, but this may be only a temporary lull, and it would not surprise us to hear before long of fresh disturbances in the localities now restored to peace. In the State of Sinaloa affairs are growing from bad to worse. The notorious Garcia de Cadena, of Zacatecas, has been getting into trouble among his own followers. He has now lost the thirty-five thousand dollars which he stole but a short time since when his troops sacked the city of Zacatecas. The State governments in some parts of the republic have resorted to a practice lately that may result in trouble. A system of "voluntary contributions," as they are called, on foreign merchants has been imposed in many instances, and considerable feeling is manifested in the matter. Mexicans have enough domestic troubles without seeking for foreign ones.

THE PIRGAN INDIANS.

having been severely thrashed, now express themselves anxious for a permanent peace. They have been convinced by the only argument that would ever have convinced them.

Sunday Sermons and Their Influence.

It is just barely possible that the readers of the HERALD have not been made any purer for our weekly publication of the sermons delivered on Sunday. On the other hand, the probability is strong that many persons have been benefited spiritually by their perusal. At any rate we are glad to note that the pulpit recognizes the sincerity of our efforts to promote the cause of religion, some preachers even attaching a value to them which we cannot with becoming modesty lay claim to. After all, it is the duty of the press to aid the pulpit. When Christ bade Peter feed his flock He surely never intended to restrict the supplying of spiritual food to a few privileged men. He must have foreseen the day when modern Peters would not be able to appease the hunger of the famishing multitudes. Surely, then, we may claim to be merely fulfilling a solemn obligation in publishing these sermons, by means of which we lead the sinner to repentance and compel the clergymen to be vigilant and untiring in their work of spreading the Gospel.

It is fortunate that Christianity cannot be judged by the influence exercised over the masses by the sermons delivered every Sunday. Nothing illustrates more forcibly the decreased power of the pulpit than the mere fact that the discourses of clergymen no longer affect people as they did a few years ago. Mr. Beecher, than whom we could have no better authority, admitted as much last Sunday, and nearly all of the other preachers implied as much in their lamentations over the prevalence of sin. Nor is it difficult to explain the reason for this. Three centuries ago the minister of religion was intellectually the master of his flock; to-day the flock are quite equal on the average, and sometimes mentally superior, to the minister. Had our spiritual teachers progressed with civilization mankind would be to-day as blindly obedient to their teachings as they were before the days of Luther. Unfortunately, after achieving almost marvellous success with our instincts they came to a dead halt when reason began asking questions. Men do not make long journeys on horseback at the present time; they ride in railroad cars, which shorten the trip, are more comfortable and supply the demand for a practical method of solving the question of how to overcome distance. In like manner the mind of man cannot obey the religious instructions of the Middle Ages, however beneficial they may have been to our half-civilized forefathers. We want to go to heaven by railroad, and until the sermons of our present preachers are as much superior to the teachings of the clergymen of three centuries ago as steam is to horseflesh we cannot expect them to possess that influence which is essential to the preservation of a high order of religion. When Mr. Hepworth tells us of the beauties of "the divine hope" we recognize and admire the picture on the principle that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." We admire meteors, rainbows and auroras also. What is hope? It is a good thing to die cherishing, but in life it is, like husks, "such dry fare," as Mrs. Calhoun says, that it can hardly be said to satisfy one. Now, to convince us on the subject of his sermon, Mr. Hepworth should have proven that it is better to expect a great deal than to possess a little. Despair is a terrible thing, no doubt, but one knows what it leads to, and that is a consolation at least.

Of the twenty-one sermons reported in the HERALD of yesterday there was not one which might not have been delivered some centuries ago. As mere literary performances they were, in the main, excellent. Undoubtedly the preachers were eloquent and some of them ornate in their language. All recognized and depicted the evils which beset religion, but they did not apply a satisfactory remedy. As Rev. Mr. Wyatt declared, more grateful praise is needed in our churches. Christianity does not now inspire the masses with that error which characterized its youth. For this the religion is certainly not accountable. Believing that the Christian faith is that of God, we dare not say that it is at fault. The Divine essence is infallible and cannot err. Without doubt, then, the evil is to be found in the poverty of our Sunday sermons. When one preacher tells us there is no Satan; another that the devil does exist and marshals millions under his banner, and so on through the list, supporting their doctrines with none but the weakest of arguments, what wonder is it that Christianity loses power and Sunday sermons lack influence? We never read some of these sermons without thinking of the remark made by a distinguished barrister who declined attending a church where a popular clergyman preached because "his arguments in defence of Christianity always made him think of what a logical and convincing reply the devil could make in opposition."

FROM ST. DOMINGO we learn that the feeling of the people in favor of annexation to the United States is as strong as ever, and that the opponents of President Baez are as active as possible in endeavoring to stir up the elements of discord throughout the republic. In the South, Cabral, at the head of a number of followers, is doing all in his power to precipitate the country into a civil war. So far he has met with small success. He is, however, making a desperate effort to overthrow the present government; but from the energy displayed by Baez, who has already outlawed him, there is little probability that his labors will meet with any degree of success.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COMPLAINT.

The Fayetteville (N. C.) Eagle says the children from the colored school make such a noise and clatter along Gillespie street when school turns out that citizens are becoming annoyed thereby. Such a complaint would have been supererogatory in that locality ten years ago. The little niggers are probably getting jolly over the fifteenth amendment. Seven negroes escaped from the jail in the same county about the same time. This is an amendment of another sort.

OUR CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE.

presents few features of importance. Little is doing beyond a guerrilla war, in which the insurgents evidently are able to hold their own. General Valmaseda is now at Bayamo, looking after affairs in that district. He has issued a proclamation. He is great on proclamations, and of course his arrival in Bayamo afforded him an opportunity of gratifying this propensity of his. The Captain General still remains at Puerto Principe.