

considered yesterday by Mr. Beecher. His audience contained a great many Methodists, who evidently enjoyed themselves and the sermon too. "No man," said Mr. Beecher, "was ever born into the ideal of the Christian life. It must be developed, and in the development he must consider the total of his endowment."

The German Catholics of Hoboken opened a new church for themselves yesterday, and the Catholics of Brooklyn laid the corner stone of a new one for themselves. That's the way. Let the churches be multiplied. No community is safe without churches, and the more we have of them of every denomination the safer shall we be and the purer shall be the morals of any community.

The Indian Massacre on the Border. The attack on the supply train at Howard's Well, on the Texan border, and the massacre of seventeen persons with all the most horrible features of the old Indian atrocities, once more call public attention to the state of our border. Although the majority of the miscreants are said to have been red men they were by no means the only actors in the bloody drama. Mexicans and negro deserters from the United States army also took part in the devilish work. The fact is that the state of society on the border is such as to encourage the development of the worst qualities of our nature. And so long as the present state of things is allowed, incidents that are a disgrace to civilization must continue to occur.

The tenderness of the United States authorities for the ruffians that infest the border is not easily comprehended. They are unquestionably the outscourings of every race and combine the most savage traits of all. Owing no allegiance to either the Mexican or United States government, they make war with impartiality on the subjects of either, and yet find safety from pursuit under the flag of both. We appreciate the feeling which prompts the military officers to respect the independence of a neighboring territory, but cannot help thinking that in this case it is a mistake. It is certain that we cannot continue to look on idly while bands of murderous ruffians are allowed to issue from a friendly State and make war upon our citizens. The extent of our frontier precludes the possibility of our guarding it so as to prevent the inroads of marauders, and the only adequate remedy seems to be the establishment of a protectorate over the Mexican republic. If the Indians will not remain at peace with the white man they must be taught to feel his power in a way that will leave them no choice between peace and extermination. There is certainly no reason why a man whose skin is red should be any more at liberty than a white man to commit crimes against society; and, this being recognized, the weak policy hitherto pursued against the hostile Indians ought certainly to be abandoned and a vigorous one adopted in its stead. It would not be difficult by adopting precautionary measures to sensibly diminish the danger from the Indians. Were the sale of firearms strictly prohibited the red man's power for evil would be greatly lessened. This is so obvious, and the safeguard so easy to be enforced, that it is very difficult to understand why the border States have not enacted laws to this end for their own protection.

Society along the Mexican border is just now in such a demoralized condition that even the government agents are flying for their lives. This state of things reflects very little credit either on the State or federal authorities. It certainly must not be permitted to continue. If the President would turn away from his blundering attempts to patch up with England a dishonorable treaty, which can bring no honor to himself nor benefit to this country, he would find a wide field for the exercise of his energies in maintaining the honor of the nation and protecting our citizens from outrage. We have before pointed out to him that his true policy was to gain support for his administration by a vigorous Mexican policy. It is at once our interest and that of the Mexican people to have an end put to the chronic anarchy which exists in the neighboring republic. We cannot be expected to suffer disgraceful outrages to be enacted on our borders; it is a duty that we owe to civilization not less than to ourselves to free the Mexican people from the bands of military robbers who, under no pretence or another, plunder the law-abiding citizens. Until we make up our minds to fulfil our duty such incidents as the massacre at Howard's Well will continue to stain our civilization. If the government paid that respect to popular opinion which it ought the scandal would soon be at an end. Mexico would then repose in peace under the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes.

Park Officials. Complaints are constantly made to us of the incivility and over-officiousness of the employes in Central Park. These public servants no sooner put on the livery of the people than a curious obliquity of understanding they begin to look on themselves as a superior race for whose special benefit mere citizens are taxed. No doubt they are sufficiently justified by the logic of events, for they rule their employers with no gentle hand. We have heard of the Greek philosopher who being exposed for sale as a slave invited intended purchasers to buy him if they wanted a master. The old Greek was honest, which is more than can safely be said of the moderns. If our officials would warn us that they were about to rule rather than serve us in all probability we would pass them by, preferring servants to masters.

The worst feature of this official insolence to which we allude is the fact that it is principally directed against ladies. In spite of the seemingly soothing and civilizing influence of nature, as beheld in our charming Park, something of barbarism dwells in the lower official mind. It finds a safe outlet in acts of incivility, if not of absolute rudeness. One of the most annoying features of indifference to the convenience and pleasing of promenade in the Park is furnished by the watering men. All will admit that a watering cart, though not always an object of beauty, is nevertheless, of unquestionable utility. Still, when one is taking a stroll among the delightful perfumes of the spring foliage it is rather trying to be suddenly awakened from a pleasing reverie by a sensation of shower bath. Thomson is forgotten immediately; and if the victim be of the male kind the interruption probably leads to figures of speech which would rather astonish a polite assemblage. When the weaker sex are the sufferers nervousness and hysterics for at least a week are pretty sure to follow. All the enjoyment of the delightful walk is lost because a boorish public servant wishes to show how important he can be to public opinion. Now liberty and equality are very fine things in their way, but surely the citizens have some rights that the men they support are bound to respect. We will put up with being ordered off the grass just when we would like to lie down and feel a little real liberty, but if we may not even walk in the pathways or cross the roads when a watering cart is in view without running the risk of getting an unwelcome sprinkling we will be driven into rebellion. Will the Park Commissioners generously take into consideration the humble petition of the people who have no rights save such as the said Commissioners may please to guarantee, and request their proteges to act with some respect and consideration towards the public?

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WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1872. Greeley's Outlook at Baltimore. The Greeley and Brown headquarters in Washington have been established at the St. Marc Hotel, and are temporarily under the charge of John D. Deffres, formerly Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, until the announcement of the Executive Committee. Arrangements have been made to furnish campaign documents to all who apply. Even the most sanguine friends of Mr. Greeley, however, admit that it is impossible for him to get the required two-thirds majority to secure the ratification at the Baltimore Convention in his nomination at Cincinnati. The rule which prevails and has controlled democratic national conventions from time immemorial, that a two-thirds vote shall be requisite to a nomination will, as a matter of course, be insisted on at Baltimore, and though Mr. Greeley may be able to carry a few of the Northern and some of the Southern States, it is now as certain as anything can be the fate of which rests in the future that Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Florida will send delegations opposed to him. Letters received here today from North Alabama and Georgia, as well as from North Carolina, show that a revision of feeling has followed from Mr. Voorhees' speech and the newspaper comments regarding Mr. Greeley's war record, which will result in a regular democratic nomination, so far as the influence of those States can effect it. A prominent North Alabama politician now here, while admitting that the southern portion of his State may go for Greeley, says the old rebels of his section will vote for Grant rather than for Greeley. On the contrary, letters received from Mobile state that both whites and blacks, irrespective of party, are willing and anxious to sustain Greeley as he now stands.

The Business of Congress and Adjournment. Of the twelve general appropriation bills there have become laws. Seven are either in conference or being enrolled. Besides these the River and Harbor bill has passed the House and been reported to the Senate; but the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses has not yet passed the House. It is supposed the tariff bill will reach the Senate about Thursday next. The House will be prepared to adjourn on the 3d of June, but the Senate's business is not so far advanced as that of the House, the Senate having yet to act on the tariff and other important measures, including the additional article to the Treaty of Washington, the last named of which, it is supposed, will give rise to severe discussion.

The Japanese Princesses. Ambassador Kito, with his secretaries, called at Mr. Lanman's house, to-day, and informed the Japanese girls, three of them had been consumed by the recent fire in Jeddo. The story that the girls were arranged to Vassar College is not true. Mr. Mori has arranged for their education in Washington. They will this week enter upon their regular studies under the direction of Miss Annie Loring, with whom they will live, and who is an accomplished "kindergarten" teacher.

The International Prison Reform Congress. The International Prison Reform Congress will open its sessions in London July 3 next. Dr. Wines, of New York, who has been charged with organizing this parliament of humanity, and who holds a commission from the President to represent the United States, has been for several days in Washington on business connected with his mission. In view of the interest taken in the subject by the governments of North and South America, as well as those of Europe, success is expected to crown their efforts in the cause of humanity.

Movements of Mr. Greeley. Mr. Greeley was present at Dr. Chapin's church yesterday, where he is a regular worshipper. At the conclusion of the services he rode in a Fourth avenue car to Tenth street and dined with some friends. He spent the afternoon and evening at Mr. John's house, where he is reading and answering his letters, which come in great quantity every mail. Notwithstanding the number of pictures of him in all the printshops the photographers find him a winning corte and haunt his pathway, urging him to sit to them.

The South Carolina Democracy Moving. CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19, 1872. The following call for a Democratic State Convention has just been issued:— The National Democratic Committee having called a Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 9th of July, we think it advisable that we should take some action in regard to this matter. We therefore, respectfully recommend that a convention of the Democratic party be held in Columbia on Tuesday, the 11th of June next.

Spain. Legislative Sanction of the Army Augmentation Bill. MADRID, May 19, 1872. The Cortes yesterday passed a bill providing for bringing the effective force of the regular army in Spain up to 80,000 men.

Another Jayne's Building Burned. Destruction of a Philadelphia Publishing Building—Loss \$475,000. PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1872. About half-past six o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in Jayne's Building, on Dock, near Third street, occupied by the Liesingring Printing Company, William W. Harding, Bible publisher; National Railway Publishing Company, McCalla & Staveley, publishers Episcopal Register, and Stephen Winslow & Son, publishers of the Commercial List. The building was almost totally destroyed, although the fire department were promptly on hand with nine steam fire engines. There was much combustible material in the building, and it was almost impossible to stay the progress of the flames and save adjoining buildings. The paid fire department manifested evidences of superior discipline in their management of the fire by keeping it confined to one building in the face of so many obstacles, and after it had forced fiercely under way.

The Question in England. A Lawyer's Hope of the Geneva Arbitration Court as a Useful Fact and Precedent. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, May 19, 1872. At a banquet at Fishmonger's Hall last night Sir George Jessel, the Solicitor General, expressed the opinion that the Geneva Board of Arbitration, the obstacles to which he hoped were in a fair way to be removed, would inaugurate a new era in the settlement of disputes between nations.

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THE "RETREAT."

Licking the Backdown Article into Shape.

Anxious Deliberations and Slow Conclusion.

The Administration Confident of a Two-Thirds Majority.

Any Compromise to Ratify the Disgrace.

Fish Pleading for It Before the Committee.

ENGLISH HOPES BRIGHTENING.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1872. The history of the proceedings of the Senate regarding the pending protocol or amendment to the Washington Treaty is simply as follows:— On Monday last the matter was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, since which time FIVE MEETINGS HAVE BEEN HELD by that body for its consideration. The natural impulse of every member was averse to an immediate acceptance or ratification of the new article. Each one of them made desperate efforts to devise a compromise for the escape of the government from its present predicament, but without result which satisfied a majority of the committee. On Friday last the question was plainly put on agreeing and disagreeing to a report for ratification. The result proved the correctness of the HERALD'S information regarding the opinions of the committee. Messrs. Cameron, Harlan, Morton and Hamlin were in favor of ratification. Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, SUGGESTED A MODIFICATION, and Messrs. Schurz and Cassery were in favor of rejection. As soon as this result was arrived at a suggestion that Secretary Fish should be consulted in the premises was made by Mr. Morton, and, without taking a decisive vote or agreeing to any final result, the committee adjourned until Saturday morning. The Secretary having received from Mr. Cameron an invitation to be present at the meeting yesterday, arrived at the Capitol at nine o'clock. Messrs. Harlan and Patterson then presented suggestions in the way of amendment. Mr. Harlan's proposition, which amounted merely to a verbal change, was accepted, and it was agreed, with Mr. Fish's consent, that Mr. Patterson's amendment should be submitted as an independent proposition with the majority and minority reports.

AT THE EXECUTIVE SESSION YESTERDAY there were accordingly three distinct propositions offered—one for ratification, another for rejection, and the third, which virtually renews the proposal that this government shall persist in a settlement at Geneva of the question regarding the principles of indirect damages, but will not press for a money award. It is safe to repeat the assertion that, notwithstanding all efforts to amend or modify, the administration has sufficient strength TO CARRY THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE. To test the feelings of Senators the proposition to accept the Supplementary Treaty will be submitted in the form of a resolution, the passage of which will require but a majority vote. But as it would be useless for the President to accept advice on recommendation of a bare majority, two-thirds being required to amend the treaty, he will not be advised to send in the Supplementary Treaty unless the resolution is ADOPTED BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE. It is certain that the verbal amendments of the protocol recommended by the committee will be adopted before the resolution is put upon its passage. They in effect take the wry edge of the preamble, which asserts that "the United States consents," &c., and put the question in a more acceptable shape. In other words, the phraseology employed by Granville in constructing the supplementary article has been changed, so that it now does NOT APPEAR TO BE SO MUCH OF A SUBMISSION on the part of our government as he intended. There are certain members of the Foreign Relations Committee who are anxious to preserve the certainty of a settlement of the direct claims included in the treaty, and who have insisted that the protocol, as it now stands, may be construed so as to interfere with that settlement. They have accordingly amended it so that no forced construction on these points can possibly occur to the disadvantage of that class of claims. The result is that the article will be SUBMITTED IN THIS AMENDED FORM. It should be understood that all these calculations are based upon the supposition that the President will finally send a formal article to the Senate for its action. At present the Senate is acting in its advisory capacity, and will not be called upon to do more than offer advice until it has sufficiently perfected the pending proposition to make it acceptable to two-thirds of that body. After the amendments have been made, and it is found that two-thirds of the Senate will accept them, it will be necessary to submit the matter again to the British government. It is probable that MORE THAN A WEEK WILL ELAPSE before those amendments are perfected, and possibly a month will then follow before a final conclusion will be reached.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST DIAZ. President Juarez has ordered General Corral to concentrate all the available government forces at San Luis Potosi, and then to march on Guadaluajara, whence he is to operate against Diaz. The revolutionary Generals Garcia de Cadena and Pedro Martinez have again started with a considerable force toward Zacatecas, intending to recapture that city.

REBEL VICTORIES. Another force of revolutionists, under General Donato Guerra, are operating against the government troops, commanded by Rocha, in the State of Durango. One brigade of the latter has revolted, pronounced for Diaz and joined the revolutionists. The Juaristas, under General Alatorra, have been defeated in the mountains of Puebla, by the revolutionary forces of Generals Mendez and Negrete.

TREVINO'S "MASTERSHIP INACTIVITY." General Trevino is holding his forces in readiness for a battle. He is awaiting the attack of the government troops under General Cevallos. The latter is at Reynosa with his infantry. His cavalry is at Camargo.

CUBA.

Arrival of More Troops from Spain—Cubans Sentenced by Court Martial—Terrible Penalties on Frivolous Charges—Action of the Spanish Bank. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, May 19, 1872. Campuzano, General of Engineers; Sabalza, the new Governor of Havana, and Catala, the new Captain of the Port, with 500 soldiers, arrived from Spain to-day. The court martial at Matanzas has sentenced Emilio Garcia to ten years in the Penitentiary, and Eduardo Dominguez, Emilio San, Rafael Cabrera, Francisco Cabrera, Rafael Soto, Domingo Rodriguez and Gavino Perez to six years. All the above mentioned have eluded arrest and their whereabouts is unknown. Of those in custody Manuel Madruga has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and Simon Dusarte to six years in the penitentiary. Antonio Oliva has been placed under police surveillance. Bruno Dominguez, Alfredo Barrera and Francisco Garcia have been acquitted. The court martial lasted ten hours. The prisoners were charged with assaulting and injuring several persons and with using sedition language. The cities of Matanzas and Havana are quiet. At the meeting yesterday of the Intendentes of the banks, it was resolved that the Spanish Bank retire a portion of its large bills, and issue three millions or more of fractional currency. A commission of tobaccoists and manufacturers was formed at the same time, for the purpose of taking measures to evade difficulties between the employers and the workmen.

ANOTHER JAYNE'S BUILDING BURNED.

Destruction of a Philadelphia Publishing Building—Loss \$475,000. PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1872. About half-past six o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in Jayne's Building, on Dock, near Third street, occupied by the Liesingring Printing Company, William W. Harding, Bible publisher; National Railway Publishing Company, McCalla & Staveley, publishers Episcopal Register, and Stephen Winslow & Son, publishers of the Commercial List. The building was almost totally destroyed, although the fire department were promptly on hand with nine steam fire engines. There was much combustible material in the building, and it was almost impossible to stay the progress of the flames and save adjoining buildings. The paid fire department manifested evidences of superior discipline in their management of the fire by keeping it confined to one building in the face of so many obstacles, and after it had forced fiercely under way.

THE AGASSIZ SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION and the Herald. [From the New England Farmer, May 18.] The latest news received from the Haasler scientific expedition to the Southern sea is under date of March 15, and from off Sandy Point, Patagonia. The New York HERALD'S correspondent gives many interesting facts as to the discovery of Agassiz and his staff. That savant's glacial theory received final verification by the realization of his prediction, that in the Southern Hemisphere there would be found traces of a glacial movement northward from the South Pole. Many interesting discoveries have been made every day, and with very good success. What has been the result of the expedition seems to be yielding rich results to science and furnishing Professor Agassiz the resources for many an interesting discovery.

THE TRIUMPH OF JOURNALISM AND JOURNALISTS. Two notable demonstrations of the growing influence and power of newspapers have just been given in this country. By the unaided enterprise of one great journal an expedition has been sent into the interior of Africa, and has found the long lost explorer, Dr. Livingston, and two of the most prominent editors of the country—the one leading representative of the quill at the East and the other at the West—have been put in nomination for the two highest offices in the gift of the American people. These two demonstrations illustrate the entirely different phases of American Journalism. The New York HERALD despatched an expedition to Africa purely as a stroke of business. The enterprise was undoubtedly conceived in order to effect a sensational and profitable speculation, for which that paper has always been noted. Still, it shows none the less forcibly the progressive nature of the press, and illustrates none less perfectly the mission and character of modern Journalism. That Mr. Bennett should have conceived and successfully carried out an enterprise which ought long ago to have been undertaken by the British government, is an honorable alike to him and to the profession. It is a grand achievement, and the country has reason to be proud of it.

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THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

Porfirio Diaz in Jalisco with Two Thousand Revolutionists.

A VICTORY FOR THE REBELS.

Another Attempt by the Revolutionists to Recapture Zacatecas.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. We have received the following special despatch from the HERALD correspondent in Matamoros:— MATAMOROS, Mexico, May 19, 1872. Via Brownsville, Texas, May 19, 1872. The HERALD correspondent, who is following the revolutionary forces under Quiroga, has sent despatches from Cerralvo, dated 12th instant, confirming the report that General Porfirio Diaz is in Jalisco, at the head of 2,000 revolutionists. General Galvan, his chief of staff, is with him.

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THE NEW ERA IN JOURNALISM.

The Search for Dr. Livingston. [From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.] JOURNALISM IN JOURNALISM.

We do not know when we have seen a more glorious tribute paid to the enterprise of a rival journal, by another than was contained in the Tribune's report of the HERALD'S African expedition recently. This recognition of the enterprise and energy of its competitor and the success which has crowned it in the finding of the great African explorer, Livingston, by the HERALD'S agent, Stanley, marks a "new departure" in our city journalism, which we are happy to record. The HERALD has certainly had great triumphs in "carrying the war into Africa," for, if we mistake not, its special correspondent, Bennett first gave the English and American press the news of the defeat and death of King Theodore of Abyssinia. Now it gives us the more welcome tidings that a great explorer, whose fate the whole civilized world feels an interest, still lives to give us the fruits of his geographical discoveries. In an exact, detailed notice of the facts connected with the search after the explorer the Tribune thus concludes with a merited compliment to its rival:— It is most creditable to American liberality and enterprise that the editor of the New York HERALD should have had the ample resources, to attempt the solution of this question. A correspondent, so ready somewhat familiar with African travel was sent, and an expedition was fitted out upon a generous scale, which started from Zanzibar a year ago, and is at present good news should prove to be true, has not only accomplished a heroic and singular success. The world of science will wait with impatience for the enormous contribution to geographical knowledge which Dr. Livingston is expected to bring back with him, and the press of America and of Europe will offer its cordial congratulations to the New York HERALD upon this most brilliant achievement—the merited reward of its energy and enterprise.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald (official paper of the city), May 15.] THE TRIUMPH OF JOURNALISM AND JOURNALISTS. Two notable demonstrations of the growing influence and power of newspapers have just been given in this country. By the unaided enterprise of one great journal an expedition has been sent into the interior of Africa, and has found the long lost explorer, Dr. Livingston, and two of the most prominent editors of the country—the one leading representative of the quill at the East and the other at the West—have been put in nomination for the two highest offices in the gift of the American people. These two demonstrations illustrate the entirely different phases of American Journalism. The New York HERALD despatched an expedition to Africa purely as a stroke of business. The enterprise was undoubtedly conceived in order to effect a sensational and profitable speculation, for which that paper has always been noted. Still, it shows none the less forcibly the progressive nature of the press, and illustrates none less perfectly the mission and character of modern Journalism. That Mr. Bennett should have conceived and successfully carried out an enterprise which ought long ago to have been undertaken by the British government, is an honorable alike to him and to the profession. It is a grand achievement, and the country has reason to be proud of it.

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