

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—Articles 47.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—SEPARATE MAINTENANCE—SWAMP ANGELS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—CHICAGO BEARS THE FIRE, DURING THE FIRE AND AFTER THE FIRE.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue—EPOCH ARDEN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway—PORTUGO AND HIS GIPTED SERVANTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street—ON THE JURY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—SCHNIDERER, OR, THE OLD HOUSE ON THE RHINE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway—GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—RED MAZEPPA.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—OUT AT SEA.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery—NEURO ECCECITICISTS, BURLESQUE, &c.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL, 555 Broadway—FAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

PAVILION, No. 68 Broadway, near Fourth street—LADY OSCARINA.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 745 Broadway—ART AND SCIENCE.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Monday, June 17, 1872.

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SPAIN AND CUBA—A SAVAGE POLICY.—According to a cable despatch from Madrid, Señor Gasset, the new Minister for the Colonies, has telegraphed the Governor General of Cuba to be firm in his resolution to uphold the integrity of the empire, and to chastise the enemies of the pacification of Cuba in all parts of the island. The present Captain General of Cuba is the last man to need any such instruction. His policy, from first to last, has been savage in the extreme. Spanish rule in Cuba is an offence to modern civilization. It needs but a little more severity on the part of the Spanish authorities to make it a necessity for the United States to give Spain timely but emphatic notice to quit. We can no longer afford to behold with indifference the barbarities which are practised in Cuba. The carrying out of the above savage instructions cannot fail to have the certain effect of hastening the end.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON A SPANISH PASSENGER STEAMSHIP.—The Spanish passenger steamship Guadaya exploded her boilers when at anchor in the port of Marseilles, France, yesterday. Her decks and cabins were crowded at the moment. Fifty-five persons were killed instantly and a number of others wounded sadly. The wreck took fire, but the flames were subdued after much difficulty and the loss of valuable property. This is a very deplorable occurrence. Can science do nothing, or suggest nothing, as a means of preventing deposit incrustations forming on the inside of steam boilers? This is a matter of hourly occurrence, and in which may be found the secret of the main cause of boiler explosions; the lumpy aggregations tightening the plates at certain fixed points, and thus, to a very great extent, preventing the uniform expansion of the metal. The disaster at Marseilles, like that of the ill-fated Westfield in the waters of New York, occurred on Sunday.

The Geneva Court of Arbitration—The Singular Position of the British Government.

The special cable despatches from our correspondent at Geneva published in the HERALD to-day continue the important history of the proceedings of the Court of Arbitration under the Treaty of Washington, and will be found extremely graphic and interesting. The scene in the hall of the Hotel de Ville, in which the tribunal assembled on Saturday last, is described in such a manner as to bring it as vividly before the eyes of our readers as if the arbitrators were actually sitting in one of the fine rooms in the new Court House, so elaborately furnished before the downfall of Tammany. The judges of the Court, we are told, were arranged in a semicircle, the desk of the President, Count Sclopis, the representative of Italy, being placed in the middle. At his left sat the Brazilian representative, Baron d'Albuquerque, and beyond the latter the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Alexander Cockburn. At his right were seated the Swiss member of the Court, Jacob Staempfli, and our own, Charles Francis Adams. On one side of a square table, in front of the semicircle, sat Lord Tenterden, with the British counsel behind him, and on the other side Bancroft Davis, with the American counsel at his back. The sketches of the personal appearance of these gentlemen, already given in our special despatches, renders it easy to picture the Court in the mind's eye; and when we add the "several octavo volumes" of the American case and argument piled up in front of Bancroft Davis, and the small, lawyer-like bundle of papers lying under the hand of Lord Tenterden, we have the whole scene before us. The doings of the arbitrators and others yesterday have been closely observed by the watchful eyes of the HERALD correspondents, and hence we discover that the British agents went to church in the morning, while the Americans remained at their hotel, probably paying their devotions to their cigars, and that in the afternoon, tempted by the beautiful weather, they all throw Alabama claims, indirect damages, postponements and arguments aside, and enjoyed the splendid drives around the city.

Our special report asserts positively that the English argument was not presented to the Court on Saturday, thus setting at rest the rumor from London yesterday that the argument on both sides had been formally presented and the requirements of the treaty thus complied with on the part of England. The American argument alone was laid before the Court, accompanied by a mass of printed matter, which was probably evidence in support of our case, and the fact was duly entered on the records of the tribunal. When the papers had thus been formally placed in possession of the judges the American agent declared himself ready to proceed. The English agent, instead of presenting the argument of his government, asked for an adjournment in order that Her Majesty's government might have a further opportunity to endeavor to reconcile their differences with the United States on one main point at issue, but without fixing any definite date to which he desired the Court to adjourn. A press report from London puts the position of Lord Tenterden more distinctly, asserting that he demanded an adjournment until the question of indirect claims was settled with the United States. Our own account goes on to state that the Americans replied to Lord Tenterden's application by urging that a request for adjournment without a previous presentation to the Court of the final papers being contrary to the course of procedure required by the treaty and creating a situation not contemplated in their instructions, obliged them to refer the subject to their government by means of the cable, and they therefore asked that no decision be made by the Court until they had received a reply to their despatches. This statement somewhat changes the aspect of the case, as presented by yesterday's report, in which it was alleged that Lord Tenterden had suddenly found himself compelled to seek new instructions from the English government on a point that had unexpectedly arisen, although it is still asserted that the British agent is also in expectation of special despatches from London to-day. The conclusion is drawn from these facts that Lord Granville and Secretary Fish have decided to retain control of the case as now before the Geneva Court, and not to entrust any final step or decision in the hands of their several agents and counsel—a piece of diplomatic fatuity that is greatly to be deplored. Neither of those Ministers has been particularly happy in his treatment of the treaty question, and on the part of America, at least, the situation is so plain and the policy so clear that the able counsel engaged on our side at Geneva should be prepared to act promptly and decisively on any point that could possibly arise before the Court.

The question involved in the English demand for an adjournment of the Court and an extension of the time stipulated in the treaty for the filing of the arguments is, at least, one upon which it would seem that neither the Court nor the American representatives should need any further enlightenment. The intent of the treaty in fixing positively the time for the presentation of the original cases, the counter cases, and the final arguments, was clearly to prevent delays and procrastinations which, if not guarded against, might have extended the arbitration indefinitely. If one of the contracting parties could demand a postponement of either of these acts for a definite time, the other must of necessity enjoy the same privilege, and could require a still further adjournment. If England had authority to claim a postponement for eight months she would be equally entitled to a postponement for eight years should she desire it. To prevent such an absurdity as this was doubtless the object of the restrictions of time in the treaty. It is fair and reasonable, too, to conclude that the Joint High Commissioners who framed the treaty understood the justice and necessity of removing the irritating subject of the Alabama claims out of the way as a preliminary to the settlement of other open questions between the two governments, and hence purposely provided for their prompt adjustment by limiting the time within which the several official acts of the contending parties were to be done. It seems certain, in this view of the case, that the Geneva Court can have no power or authority under the treaty to alter or disregard these express provisions of limitation, and it must surely be conceded that neither of the con-

tracting parties can have the right to demand that they be set aside. But, apart from this view of the question, the application for an adjournment being one-sided only, it would not alone be within the province of the Court, but it would become its duty to inquire whether the request is made in good faith, and whether its concession would be equitable. England asks a postponement in order to enable her to come to an amicable arrangement with the United States on the subject of indirect claims. It is on record, and should be placed within the knowledge of the Court, that the American government have declared that they will make no deviation from the supplemental article as approved by the Senate, and will enter into no further argument or negotiation in relation to such article. It rests with England, therefore, to decide whether she will accept the supplemental article as it is or will reject it. On what ground does she ask an adjournment of the Court? Will she in eight months' time be prepared to accept what she now rejects? If not, then the postponement she requests or demands can have no other object than a profitless and irritating waste of time, is unjust to the other contracting party, and should be denied by the Court.

There is another point which seems to complicate this already perplexing question. The American argument, voluminous and elaborate, is already before the Court, and its reception has been noted on the minutes. It is now the property of the Judges. It must necessarily embrace in its scope the whole question of our indirect claims, and hence these claims are now in reality in argument before the tribunal and must be considered. The failure of the supplemental article, through the unfortunate objection of England to the verbal amendments of the Senate, has left the American case precisely as it was before any exception was taken by England to the indirect claims embraced therein, and before any attempt at compromise was made. The argument of the American counsel, therefore, could not fail to cover the whole subject of indirect claims, and hence a withdrawal of such claims now would necessitate also the withdrawal and reconstruction of the American argument. The question whether an argument already *de jure* made before the Court can be withdrawn, will be another of the delicate points to which the singular action of England must give rise. At present it seems to men of common sense that the position of the English government is full of contradictions and difficulties. If England is properly in Court she is bound to obey the judgment of the tribunal on the question she has raised in regard to postponement as well as on all other issues. Should the decision be adverse to her wishes, then she appears at once before the Judges as a respondent to the argument based on the indirect claims. Can she honorably make the plea for postponement and then retire from the Court because its judgment is given against her? It is evident that in rejecting the Supplemental Treaty as amended by the United States Senate the English Cabinet have committed a fatal blunder, and it seems inevitable now that the result of the error must be the withdrawal of the British case from the Geneva Court and the destruction by the English government of a treaty of their own seeking and their own making.

New York's Yachting Carnival.

The present week will witness a return to the beautiful and invigorating sport of yachting, which has grown so wonderfully in public esteem within the past few years. Although some of the largest schooners are away from our shores, there is every prospect that the three great yachting events immediately before us will not thereby suffer in brilliancy, dash and keen amusement. New York, panting for fresh air, will seize with avidity on the opportunity to witness the glorious sight which our noble bay presents when these fast-flying, savvy aristocrats of the waves spread their snowy canvases in company before the healthy breeze. Never can the bay be seen to such advantage as when a fleet of skimming yachts are spread out before a breeze on the quarter with every sail set and the wind singing and the sun smiling in every inch of them. Then the homeward stretch, as they push for the Narrows, with the sun sinking behind the far-off city, and the waters, through which the hope-laden crafts are madly ploughing, one flood of molten gold. There are other scenes of interest beside those busy ones on board the contending yachts and the grandeur of the rippling sea and looming land—scenes where the amenities of life come in gleeful harmony to make a special delight to be folded in the memories of after years. These belong to the thousands who will throng the gaily decked steamers that follow the fortunes of the day. On Tuesday the regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club takes place; on Thursday the New York Yacht Club, in holiday array, will contend for the valuable prizes offered, and on Saturday the Brooklyn Yacht Club will end the week with a day of sport which will not be the least for being the last. If, then, Old Probabilities will only favor us with a modicum of sunshine and enough of a breeze to make things interesting the result will be joy to city-baked thousands and an additional impetus to the sport that flourishes.

In the teeth of the glad, rough weather; In the wet, blown face of the sea.

THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF FRANCE—TWO YEARS MORE.—The Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador to France, has just presented to President Thiers the reply of his government to the proposition for the gradual evacuation of France as the instalments of the war indemnity are paid. The German government accepts in principle the proposition of France, but insists that the indemnity shall be fully paid before the 2d of March, 1874. According to this piece of news the foot of the invader is to rest on the soil of France for two years to come. For two more years the presence of German soldiers on French territory will remind Frenchmen of defeat and humiliation. It is a punishment which it must be hard for a brave people to bear; but it is gratifying to know that Germany is not unwilling to meet France half way, and that after the payment of each instalment the burden of the occupation will be proportionally lightened. The experience of France has been sad and painful; but it will not be a vain experience if Frenchmen are convinced of the folly and sin of war.

The Mexican Republic—Its Present Condition and Inevitable Destiny.

Our despatches from the city of Mexico represent that "the feeling in the republic towards the citizens and government of the United States is growing very favorable." This is not surprising, considering the condition of Mexico, the utter hopelessness of any permanent peace or stable government there, and the forbearance and generous conduct of the United States to the Mexicans. The only hope of saving that country from destruction is in the protecting arm of this great republic, and the intelligent and patriotic Mexicans must begin to see that. The language quoted from the despatches referred to is something like an appeal for extended forbearance from the United States. It seems to come both from the Juarez government and the railroad and other speculators who want to perfect their contracts and arrangements before the revolution or interposition of the United States changes the fate of Mexico. It is the language of agony and appeal, like that of a naughty child when afraid of chastisement, pleading affection for its parent and praying for mercy. But would not further forbearance of the United States be cruelty and injury to the Mexicans themselves, to say nothing of the duty of our government to protect its citizens and territory on the border from the chronic anarchy that exists there?

The varying success and failures of the contending factions throughout the struggle in Mexico have been chronicled in the HERALD through our vigilant correspondents, and our readers, therefore, are better informed than even the mass of the Mexican people of both the current events and the prospect. The news of the battle at Monterey and overwhelming defeat of the Juarist troops by the revolutionists, which was first telegraphed specially to this paper, though questioned by some, has been fully confirmed by the despatch we published recently. The disaster to the Juaristas was greater, indeed, than was supposed at first. General Corella, the commander of the Juarez forces at the battle of Monterey, in an interview with our correspondent, admitted the entire loss of his army and the complete failure of the expedition against the revolutionists on the northern border. He lost, besides a force of some two thousand men, the exception of a few under Colonel Revultas, his guns, trains, and army chest containing sixty thousand dollars. General Treviño, the commander-in-chief of the revolutionists in that section of the country, has incorporated the captured troops with his army, and they will, no doubt, fight on one side as well as on the other, which gives him now a well-armed force of about five thousand men. This, probably, will enable him to capture Matamoros and place the northern frontier entirely under the control of the revolutionists. It will, at least, prolong the war, for it is hardly possible that the Juarez government can find the men and means to overcome the revolutionists at such a distance from the capital, and with the difficulties of transportation that exist in that country. Making due allowance for the uncertainty of Mexican warfare and everything in Mexico, it appears evident now that Juarez is not able to put down the revolution. Though he may retain his power at the city of Mexico, or over the country contiguous to the capital, he cannot exercise authority along the border of the United States or perform the duties of a neighboring government.

The rose-colored news sent from time to time from the city of Mexico does not invalidate these general and important facts. A telegram by the way of Havana, dated city of Mexico, June 7, states that "peace prevailed in the majority of the States;" but says, at the same time, "disturbances continue in Jalisco, San Luis Potosi, the Sierra Puebla and the northern provinces." This is a mild way of representing the situation of affairs, if the government at the capital had heard of the signal defeat of its forces at Monterey. The truth is the Juaristas are whistling to keep their courage up and to make the most favorable impression upon the United States. Though it is of little consequence to consider the direct or apparent cause of the civil war—for the Mexicans will always make some cause to keep up their perpetual conflicts—we may notice that Porfirio Diaz, as is reported, has made a proclamation, setting forth the complaints and object of the revolutionists. It is the plan of Noria modified, which proposes to make Lerdo, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, President of the republic. Of course it assumes that Juarez is a usurper, and that Lerdo should be President according to the constitution. In other respects this plan proposes some liberal and useful reforms. But, as was said, it matters not what the alleged grievances are, the conflict is simply one of rival factions and the continuance of that chronic and incurable disorder which can only be remedied by the intervention of the United States.

Under this state of things what ought our government to do? If the people and government of this country had no direct cause of complaint against Mexico beyond that of the perpetual internal disorders there; had no complaint to make of invasion of our territory, of the robbery and murder of our citizens along the border, or of danger to the peaceful maintenance of our laws and institutions, we might stand still and let the Mexicans destroy each other and ruin their beautiful country. We might carry the idea of conservative non-intervention so far, and leave them to their fate. That is what some of our timid and over-conservative citizens may wish. But this would be a questionable, selfish policy in a great, enlightened, liberal and progressive republic like ours. But it is not a matter of sentiment merely, nor even of ambition only, to intervene in the affairs of Mexico. The protection of our citizens and their property call for intervention. There is a thousand miles or more of continuous territory, separated only by the narrow stream of the Rio Grande part of the distance and by an imaginary line the remaining part, and along this the Mexican government is powerless to prevent depredations or to perform any of the duties of good neighborhood. The examples of robbery, murder, invasion, smuggling and defrauding the United States of its revenue are well known and too numerous to recapitulate here. Nor should it be expected that our government is to maintain a military force at great cost to defend American soil and to protect American citizens and their property. In fact, to do this adequately would require an army, and we could not think of employing such a force

to watch Mexican anarchists and desperadoes. Our own interests and protection, apart from any sentiment for the welfare of the Mexicans or in the interest of civilization, demand the intervention of our government. Mexico will never be able to perform its duty as a neighboring nation to the United States. If there were any hope we might wait patiently, but there is none.

It is all very well to talk of international considerations, or of sympathy for a nation struggling to maintain its existence; though really Mexico is, and has been for some time, in a struggle to extinguish its nationality. The United States, as the great Power of America, owes something to the cause of civilization, order and progress in connection with this Mexican question. We refused, and properly, to let European Powers intervene to cure the disorders of Mexico, and stopped them when they made the effort, because that interfered with republican institutions, the dignity of the United States and the policy laid down by the Monroe doctrine. Shall we, then, act like the dog in the manger? Shall we see Mexico devoured by intestine wars and not move from our attitude of selfish repose? The civilized world holds us responsible for the perpetuation of Mexican anarchy—for this disgrace of our enlightened age. Every one knows, and every intelligent Mexican must know, that the annexation of Mexico to the United States, or an American protectorate over that country, would be a blessing to the people of all classes and a great advantage to the world. As well might any one say he would not interpose when he sees a man drowning or a house on fire as this country to say so in the case of Mexico.

Possibly neither Juarez nor the leaders of the revolutionary faction would venture to open negotiations for an American protectorate or annexation; but if our government would send Sheridan or some other capable general, with sufficient force to take possession of the northern border of Mexico, as necessary to protect our own territory, a solution to the whole question would soon be found. It would not be long before the Mexicans would hail the Americans as deliverers, and as giving them promise of a bright future. In the course of a few years we should see the vast mineral and agricultural wealth of Mexico, that richest country on the globe, surprisingly developed by American enterprise. Our commerce would receive such a stimulus as has not been witnessed since the discovery of gold in California, and greater, even, than that to anticipate the astonishing results to every branch of industry, to our depressed shipping interest, and to our national progress generally. Besides adding five millions of laboring people to augment the national wealth, we should have the glory of raising these people from a state of semi-slavery and degradation to freedom, a higher civilization and a much improved condition. Shall we protect our citizens and territory? Shall we save Mexico? Shall we bring about the great results referred to? It remains for the government to answer. General Grant has it within his power to take the initiative; the rest would follow, and he would have the glory of doing a great thing and of laying the foundation of a great future both for his own country and Mexico.

The House of Refuge—The Duty and Responsibility of the Board of Managers.

The revolting stories of cruelties practised at the House of Refuge under the administration of Israel O. Jones, Pope of Randall's Island and Grand Inquisitor, have taken deep root of indignation in the public mind, and the subject should not be dismissed until Jones is, and a thorough reform inaugurated. There is nothing which so excites contempt as hypocrisy and false pretence; there is nothing against which more hearty anathemas can be hurled by society than an institution which blatantly professes to do good while in reality it is a speciously conducted sham, with insidious roots of evil. The smirks of a thousand Sleeks will not wash away a single act of inhumanity, but the world well knows how successfully they can cover it up under the shadows of their skyward-lifted eyebrows. The pen of Rabelais, Swift or Dickens never laid bare a viler nest of simpering, holy-worded, tiger-hearted cant than that whose description rushed out before the world with the blood of the House of Refuge keeper, Calvert. We have previously laid stress on the fact that but for this horrid deed, to which a bad boy was goaded, the system of brutal flogging, fiendish thumb-hanging and more fiendish after-taunt might have gone on unheard of. Heaven knows how long. Certainly Jones would never have disclosed it. His underlings and helpers, Silas Brush, Gildersleeve and Sprole, would doubtless have continued thinking that thumb-hanging was not very painful and that whipping a boy in a dark closet produced no more smarting than was agreeable, and to give a boy a "mild" touch of a club or leaver on a whipped boy and ask him "how he liked his candy" were exquisite and justifiable pleasures which nobody had any right to interfere with. The mild Methodist parson would have gone on spreading his narcotizing dish of "unsectarian" religion before a heedless auditory with unconscious complacency for years to come. The annual reports would never tell it, things always look so very rosy and goody-goody in their pages. Taken from the latest encyclical letter of Pope Jones and his patrons, we commend the following passage to those who have listened to or read the evidence of barbarities detailed in the trial last week before the City Judge of that luckless scapegrace youth, Justus Dunn:—"The same benevolent spirit, which gave birth to the institution presides over all its arrangements and animates those charged with its superior executive duties. Its discipline is not an iron discipline; it is emphatically a house of refuge, and if, among the large amount of intractable material submitted to our training to be fashioned into good citizens, there arise sudden ebullitions of passions long unused to control, or obstinate resistance to wholesome restraint and counsel, requiring unusual severity, such cases are exceptional to the rule, and their treatment committed only to the immediate authority and judgment of the Superintendent himself." That "same benevolent spirit" must be of curious grade which countenances thumb-hanging and flogging, but we well know that Pope Jones never intended that the State Legislature and city

corporation, to whom the encyclical is addressed, should ever think it did; for is it not avowed that "its discipline is not an iron discipline?" Wherein and how the many worthy gentlemen of the Board of Managers whose names are on the signboard behind which Jones has erected his "whipping closet" were deceived into publishing such specious untruth is for them to tell. In this same report for 1872 we find a report from the chaplain, which, besides puffing that eminent Christian, Jones, in a respectful way, and furnishing an essay on juvenile reform in general, dashes off the religious result neatly and truthfully as follows:—"The peculiar work of the chaplain has repeated itself throughout the year as heretofore. There have been no special occasions of encouragement or the reverse." Very peculiar work indeed, reverend sir, but we think there will be a good deal of "the reverse" in the report of the year now rolling away!

This institution is one in which the State is not only morally but pecuniarily interested. On a total of one hundred and ten thousand dollars receipts for 1871 nearly forty-five thousand dollars are derived from the State or the city government, while nearly forty-eight thousand dollars are set down to "labor of the children," the balance being placed opposite "temporary loans." When the facts as developed in the trial are laid beside the figures above given, we are certain that the Board of Managers will see their dual responsibility in the matter and set about uprooting the disgrace, Pope Jones, flogging, thumb-hanging, contract-driving "unsectarian broad truths," and all, and give us a true reform system, of which there are plenty of examples, wherein a regard for society and the hapless, delinquent boys will be happily blended, and no element of moral amelioration thrown away in self-sufficiency, cruelty and ignorance.

Sunday Philosophy, Morals and Religion.

The leading social question of the day—the labor strikes—was discussed yesterday by Mr. Frothingham, who, if he ever had an aspiration toward a political office before, has spoiled his chances of election in the future by what he said on this point yesterday. Looking at the question of a reduction of the hours of labor, he said, what is well known as the true and experimental test of success, that "the rule is, work until the work is done, whether it take two or twenty hours. There are many brain workers whose brain sweat stands out on their foreheads. Some times they work fourteen hours. The true worker estimates his work not by the time it takes but by the success he achieves. Apply the eight-hour rule to New York," he added, "and civilization would go back." He had watched the procession last week and he saw well-dressed men—men who did not look ill-used or trodden on. If a procession of capitalists were to go down Broadway he believed they would look more haggard and careworn. The lawyer, the man of letters, the journalist, the physician, do not limit themselves to eight hours. Do the rich improve their leisure hours? and will the laborers? he asked. The assumption is too much. He scouted the Internationalists' idea that there is an eternal warfare between capital and labor. Wealth belongs to everybody who will labor for it, and none work harder than the capitalists themselves. Mr. Frothingham then drew a picture of the capitalists getting together and deciding to live without the labor of the poor. The idea is preposterous and the attempt would be suicidal. He showed that there is just as much "tyranny" exercised by the laborers as by the capitalists. We may in passing earnestly commend the suggestions of Mr. Frothingham to the consideration of the workmen of our city.

Yesterday was the time appointed for taking up collections in the Catholic churches of this city and diocese for the Pope, and we doubt not the amount received was large. It certainly should be so in St. Stephen's, where a very suggestive text was taken by Father McCready, who elaborated the Scripture idea of work, work until the allotted task is accomplished and success crowns our labors. Dr. McCaffrey, of Maryland, speaking in St. Andrew's church on the temporal resources of the Pope, remarked that St. Peter and his successors faithfully fulfilled their mission to become fishers of men, for they captured the whole pagan world in their net and made it Christian. And they did it and still do it by the ever-present power of the Savior, who has promised to be with His Church even unto the end of the world. The reverend doctor waxed very bitter against "the prince of robbers," Victor Emmanuel, and assured his hearers that the Italians are "on the point of rebellion on account of the exactions of the unscrupulous adventurers who now rule them." If this were so we should be likely to hear of it in another way and from another correspondent. The statement, however, we presume served to increase the Pontifical fund. The Archbishop briefly sketched the growth and power of the Catholic Church from the days of St. Peter, its assumed founder, and claimed that "the whole history of the Church is the history of St. Peter and his successors." He acknowledged that "heresies and schisms did arise in the early history of the Church," but they don't compare with the heresies of the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. Luther rebelled against the Pope, but held to the Bible and the divinity of Christ. But our modern reformers have discarded the Pope and the Bible and religion and the divinity of Christ, and have made and set up for their adoration and worship the idols of science, money, power and reason. There is, therefore, great reason why Christian faith should be deeper and stronger, and the congregation was asked to show its faith by its works and to subscribe liberally to aid the Pope.

Mr. Beecher was very felicitous yesterday in his pulpit, and amused his hearers with apt illustrations and pointed commonplace sayings. He wanted to convince them that the Christian life is one of growth, and that while God does much for us we have much to do for ourselves ere we can stand up perfect men in Christ Jesus. Dr. Porter, of Brooklyn, made an eloquent plea for the sanctity of the Sabbath, and compared it to the mountains in the physical world. It was a well attested fact of sociology, he said, that those who climbed up the high mountain of the Lord's Day felt the bracing atmosphere and the dry odors that came