

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII. No. 176

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—Chicago Before the Fire, During the Fire and After the Fire.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.—EPOCH AFTER.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.—PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT—AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.

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

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

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—SCHREIBER: ON THE OLD HOUSE OF THE LIONS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MAGNETS—THE PAIDS OF THE OCEAN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—ESCAPED FROM SING SING.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEURO ECCESTRICITIES, BULLSQUAK, &c.

SAM SHAPIREY'S MINSTREL HALL, 583 Broadway.—BACK AND MEATS.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—NACK AND MEATS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

TERRACE GARDEN, 98th st., between 2d and Lexington av.—SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.

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

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Monday, June 24, 1872.

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THE ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE published in to-day's HERALD is simply the details of the news already given to our readers in our Washington letters for the past three or four weeks. No new feature is developed, except that the overbearing arrogance of the English government is made more apparent in the light of the full correspondence. The documents have the less interest now in view of the alleged termination of the difficulty at Geneva; but their perusal will increase the feeling of general satisfaction at the fact that, while such wonderful diplomats as Granville and Fish were laboring to complicate the question, a body of sensible, practical men stepped in and unexpectedly swept away a mass of official blundering and folly, and found a short and easy road out of the troubles.

DOCTOR HOWARD TO BE RELEASED.—From Madrid we have special information, by cable telegram, that the Spanish government has consented to the release of Dr. Howard—a pleasing finale of a very perplexing and irritating case. The United States government waived the question of Howard's claim to American citizenship and placed its action on the ground of friendly intercession for an amnesty by the Spaniards—a soothing system of policy, and effectual, as we see.

THE DIAMOND FIELDS OF AFRICA.—The latest news from the Cape of Good Hope by mail is not encouraging to the hopes of the diamond diggers or of those who expected to sparkle into wealth suddenly at the mines. The Herald of Port Elizabeth says:—"Diamonds are still most difficult to sell. We have not heard of any sales lately worth speaking of. At the public sale in Maritzburg, a few lots were disposed of, but they were so small as to be scarcely worth taking notice of. The general feeling here seems to be that the diamond fields have seen their best days." Money was plenty and the banks imported specie freely, so that the coined value was likely to be maintained despite the temporary sheen of the new found equivalent—an interesting fact in the history of the solidarities of commerce.

THE WOOL TRADE AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By mail from the Cape of Good Hope we are informed, under date of the 1st of May, that large numbers of wagons laden with wool and skins had just arrived at Durban from the interior, and that the produce found ready purchasers at extreme rates. Wool was the favorite investment, in consequence of continued good advices received from the English home markets. Most sales were made directly from seller to purchaser, the prices given being so good that there was little inducement to hold back for public sales. At one public sale one hundred and fifteen bales of wool were sold, with gross 8d. to 9d., and washed 9d. to 10d. per pound—very remunerative rates, with exceedingly favorable prospects both for the colonial farmers and European manufacturers.

The Folly of the New Dominion—A Needless Insult to the American Flag.

Just across the waters of the St. Lawrence and of the upper chain of lakes lies the British province of Canada, now looked on to three or four insignificant outlying English colonies and dignified with the sounding title of the New Dominion. There are about two and a half millions of inhabitants in Canada, and less than three-quarters of a million more in the provinces which have recently been politically joined with her, making the grand total of the population of the New Dominion about three millions and a quarter, or some three-quarters of a million less than the population of the State of New York. As a general rule, the people of the province are dull, stupid and unenterprising, being made up principally of superannuated British pensioners, broken down clerks, half-pay officials, and such emigrants from the Old Country, sent out at the expense of emigration societies, as have not the spirit or the judgment to make their way over to the States. The enterprising, sensible part of the population is mainly confined to the citizens of the United States, who, to the number probably of a hundred thousand, are settled in the Dominion, lumbering, manufacturing, mining or otherwise developing the resources of the country. But the Canadians, although slow and heavy of intellect, have an extraordinary share of impudence and self-conceit, and one of their weaknesses is the gratification of making faces at their big neighbor on this side of the line, and shaking their not very alarming fists under his nose. Many of our readers have, no doubt, seen a small dog domesticated in the same family with a large and powerful companion of the Newfoundland or mastiff breed, and have smiled to observe the terrible and noisy valor displayed upon the slightest occasion by the lesser animal. Let a stray footstep pass the house or a strange quadruped pause at the gate, and the little dog will snarl and snap and tear lither and thither in a very frenzy of fury, evidently incited to his angry antics by his belief in the strength of the friend who stands at his back. Without offence to the Canadians, we may be permitted to express the belief that the waspishness and bad temper in which they so constantly indulge towards the United States must be in like manner induced by their faith in the power of the British bulldog, who they seem to suppose must be at all times ready to back them up in any difficulty they may invite with the republic.

We regret to learn from our special Washington dispatches, published in the HERALD to-day, that the New Dominion has been guilty of the folly as well as the indecorousness of needlessly insulting the American flag. The occasion for this display of colonial stupidity has been found in an alleged violation by an American vessel of the Dominion fishery laws. The United States schooner James Bliss was seized off Anticosti Island by the Dominion cutter Stella Marie, for a breach of the laws in relation to inshore fishing, and taken into Gaspé Bay on Thursday last. Anticosti Island is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and Gaspé is on the mainland, southwest of the island. The American vessel entered the bay with the American flag flying, Union down, and surmounted by the flag of the New Dominion. The United States Consul at Gaspé, Mr. George H. Holt, being apprised of this insult, convinced himself of its truth, and lost no time in sending a protest against the impudent act to the commander of the Stella Marie, with a request for an explanation. Commander Lachance replied that he was obeying orders; that the protest of the Consul was not worth the paper on which it was written, and, in order to further show his contempt for the remonstrance, repeated the insult, and again displayed the flag of the United States, Union down, beneath the Dominion colors. Consul Holt immediately applied to Captain Lavoie, the highest Canadian official at Gaspé and the superior of Commander Lachance, bringing the insult to his knowledge, and requesting an explanation from him as to its meaning. The reply was the same as in the former case, and Consul Holt thereupon placed the facts of the outrage in possession of our Consuls General at Montreal and Quebec, and of Secretary Fish, accompanying the statement by the information that the insult was believed to have been premeditated, and to have received the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province. The remark of Secretary Fish when the details of the case were made known to him, if correctly reported by our Washington correspondent, were more characteristic than gratifying. "It amounts to nothing," the Secretary is alleged to have said. "Some hair-brained Dominion official thinks he can make trouble by insulting our flag; but we have become accustomed to such insolence." Should this statement be confirmed, it is likely that the humiliating words of our highest Minister of State will prove as galling as the insolent act of the upstart Canadian commander, to the American people.

Now, the citizens of Canada owe a heavy debt of gratitude to the government and citizens of the United States, who have united in protecting Canadian territory from serious invasion and have been earnest in their efforts to subdue all lawless attempts at a disturbance of the peace of the Dominion. Upon the close of our rebellion, when a dangerous element was loose among us; when soldiers, returning fresh from war and victory, were ripe for any enterprise that promised to keep them in the field; when the natural enemies of England were eager to stir up strife between the two governments; when the recollection of the aid and comfort given by the Canadians to the meanest and basest of the rebels was fresh in the minds of our people; when every man, woman and child along the borders knew how sneaking ruffians, too cowardly to fight in the South, had been harbored in Canada and assisted in their vile efforts to spread disease through the States, to burn down our cities in the night time, and to organize freebooting raids on our defenceless villages—at this critical time the government of the United States used every diligence to prevent hostile invasions of Canadian territory, before which the raw volunteers and handful of redcoats over the border would have been powerless. In every instance where less dangerous enterprises have been undertaken against the province they have been checked by our own government, and not by the Canadians themselves. Independent of

this action on the part of the United States, which is simply a duty we owe to a friendly nation, our government has constantly evinced a friendly commercial spirit towards the province, and has done all in its power to foster the prosperity of Canada. The Reciprocity Treaty was made almost entirely in the interest of the Canadians, and but for their narrow-minded, greedy and small-dog conduct it would probably never have been abrogated. The discussion of the Monroe doctrine—the true American policy—has always been conducted in a lenient and indulgent tone so far as Canada is concerned; for our people have felt that it would be unbecoming a powerful nation to appear to threaten a weak and dependent government, utterly incapable of resistance if annexation should be seriously contemplated, and have been contented to abide the time when the Canadians, of their own free will and in their own interest, would be prepared to solicit admission into the American Union and to share in its progress, education, enlightenment and civilization. Americans have earnestly and philanthropically desired to see the Canadians advance as other nations are advancing in this great era of the world's history; to promote enterprise and knowledge in Canada West; to banish the ignorance and semi-barbarism of Lower Canada, and to inspire all the citizens of the Dominion with the spirit of the great republic. But, as freedom-loving men, we have desired to suffer our neighbors to work out their own destiny, and have preferred that they should come to us of their own volition rather than as a conquered race. Hence the Canadians owe us, as we have said, a heavy debt of gratitude, and a needless insult offered to us as a nation by such a people almost loses its grotesqueness and comicality in its baseness and ingratitude. We can afford to laugh at the snapping and snarling of the small dog with the big one at its back, yet, at the same time, our fingers may itch to apply a few sharp lashes to its sides and to change its valorous bark into whining.

The truth is, these local fishery laws of Canada are as dangerous as they are unwarrantable and outrageous. They are made for mischief, without any regard to equity or justice, and the British government know well enough that they could not stand by the province in their enforcement. It is possible that the settlement of the Alabama conference muddle may carry with it the removal of all these fisheries difficulties; but our government should not trust to this, and should send a sufficient force to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to protect our vessels and to check the insolence of these upstart commanders. In this present case we ought to demand an apology from the Canadian government for the gratuitous insult offered to our flag by this Lachance, and should insist upon its being made forthwith. If we are accustomed to such treatment under the régime of Secretary Fish it is time that we should insist upon a better respect for our national honor.

The Strike—The Firebrands and More Sensible Workmen.

The incendiary language of some of the speakers at the Cooper Institute Workingmen's meeting on Friday produced a great deal of uneasiness in the minds of conservative people and well-wishers of the workmen. This was an indignation meeting to protest against the action of the police in protecting the manufactories and workshops and the men in them who are not on strike from interference by the strikers. Now, these indignant workmen, or rather the firebrands who make speeches to them, should know that it is the duty of the police to protect property and the individual freedom and rights of the people. No man has a right, under any pretext, to invade the workshops or manufacturing establishments of his fellow citizens, for these are private property as much as dwelling houses are. If Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown refuses to let the strikers or any other persons enter upon his premises he has a right to do so, and it is the duty of the police to protect him in that right. His factory is as much entitled to protection as his bedchamber. And so with regard to the right of individual action. If workmen choose to accept employment on the masters' terms, that is an act of individual freedom which the laws guarantee, and which no man or body of men has a right to interfere with. The laws and personal freedom must be protected. Tyranny, when exercised by bodies of men, is not less odious and destructive to liberty and the well-being of society than when practised by individual despots. There is no safety but in the law and in maintaining the rights both of property and personal freedom. The decision of Judge Bosworth, therefore, in the case of Kavanagh against Captain Caffrey was just. The Judge decided that workmen had no right to enter people's shops to intimidate the men there employed, or take them from their work, and that in case of such an occurrence the police were justifiable in forcibly expelling the intruders and placing them under arrest.

Some of the men at the Cooper Institute meeting who pretended to speak for the working classes are not, we are happy to say, the true representatives of these classes. They were not Americans. They have not yet learned the spirit of our institutions and what freedom means. They vented their foreign and socialistic ideas, which are out of place here. Mr. Blissard's allusions to British bayonets, standing armies, and of the United States being a country of thieves, murderers and policemen were as out of place and outrageous as they were ridiculous. Our respectable American workmen should repudiate them and their untrue and slanderous language. They are really the worst enemies of the laborers, and injure the cause they pretend to espouse. Happily our sensible and conservative workmen are taking action against these firebrands. At a meeting of the iron and metal workers at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Saturday the incendiary speeches referred to were universally condemned. Mr. Roache, the acting president of the league, said such violent remarks would not be tolerated. He added that "no matter which side should win in this peaceful contest between two great forces (the laborers and capitalists), the vanquished must be prepared to submit gracefully. As for the iron and metal workers—men among whom he was proud to be ranked as an honest and a humble toiler, aiding to build up the electrical and steam vehicles of modern civilization—

ation—he was sure they would frown down any attempt to draw them into scenes of outrage and riot. If they could not by stout hearts and clear heads gain the terms they demanded they would bare their strong arms for work, and not for war, and prove that they could manfully and hopefully bide their time." Such language and such a course as this will do more to enlist the sympathy of the community for the workmen and to gain the object they have in view, now or hereafter, than anything else. In this free country, where every man has a voice in making the laws and where all have equal rights, reforms can be accomplished by moral power, and if the foreign workmen who have come here do not understand this there is reason to hope that our American workmen do, and that they will suppress the incendiaries who would foment disorder and defy lawful authority.

The Railing of Our Domestic Exchanges on Political Topics—"Posting Up the Books."

Although the fact appears to be pretty clearly established that the "Woodchopper of Chappaqua" will be endorsed by the Baltimore Democratic National Convention on the 9th proximo, still the political press has not as yet entered with a full cry into the current Presidential campaign. The extreme hot weather of the past week has also, perhaps, tended to produce a little relaxation in the spirits of our contesting political gladiators of the quill. For who cares about Greeley or Grant, Grant or Wilson, Tom, Dick or Harry, when the thermometer is clambering up toward a hundred in the shade? The great anxiety in these present scorching days is to learn how to keep cool, and our political writers seem inclined to act the part of wisdom by keeping themselves as much in the shade as possible.

The Boston Transcript (dilettanti republican) says there is a more serious look about the canvass than was apprehended. In several of the doubtful States—Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania—the republicans are, says the Transcript, considerably divided, and disaster seems almost certain to occur unless some speedy and material alteration takes place for the better. The republicans possess—especially under the leadership of the republican candidate for Vice President—much of the political sagacity formerly the exclusive property of the democrats, and may manage to arrange matters so as again to be successful in these States, the electoral weight of which decides the contest for the Presidency.

The New Haven Register (democratic) thinks that after the nomination of Groesbeck and Olmsted, if any other gentlemen desire to get up a convention now is the time, and demolishes the hopes of persons so inclined by declaring that the Groesbeck and Olmsted ticket will not receive the votes of twenty-five hundred men in the whole country. In this calculation we think our New Haven contemporary would have been mistaken had Mr. Olmsted remained in the field. As President of the Board of Public Parks he has some twenty-five hundred spades at his command, and in election times every spade is a trump. The Register insists that the only choice is between Greeley and Grant.

The Norfolk Journal (democratic) takes this bull by the horns in trusting that the Baltimore Convention will either openly and boldly reject Mr. Greeley or unequivocally and emphatically adopt him. We hope, it continues, "to have a third candidate; but if that is impossible, let the whole power of our party be brought to bear in favor of Greeley against Grant."

Some of our Western democratic exchanges are advising their friends to take Greeley and grant. This suggestion is made, probably, in view of the fact that the nominations were made in a city familiarly known as Porkopolis.

The Utica Observer (democratic)—a very careful and shrewd observer of political events—follows Mr. Greeley's practice in log cabin days (thirty-two years ago), when he did what he called "posting the books" of the canvass from week to week. After surveying the field the Observer "posts the books" of the present situation of the campaign, as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Pop. Greeley, Elec. Vote, Pop. Grant, Elec. Vote. Lists various states and their electoral votes for both candidates.

General Toombs has been making another characteristic speech, which we elsewhere reproduce. The Mobile Tribune (Greeley and Grant) pays its respects to the irrepressible Toombs in the following style:—

General Toombs is not noted for wise and considerate utterances, but the rather for intemperate and ill-advised extravagances of speech, which can only be productive of evil. Had he wisely considered he would never have been guilty of the folly of promising to "drink all the blood which secession should cause to flow." This, his last speech, is, like unto that, full of unpurposed mischief to his own people.

The Nashville Union and American (Greeley), touching upon the subject of the "company Grant keeps," relates the following:—

A Southern republican, "native here," having expressed some doubts as to the propriety of the nomination of Grant, was interrogated by a carpet-bagger, who was, as a matter of course, an office-holder. "Why, you don't mean to say that you would vote for Horace Greeley before you would for General Grant, who whitewashed us in 1862?" "Yes, I would, and so would every man who was a resident here before the war." A whitewasher in 1866, he has been a black washer ever since. I could state grave objections to Mr. Greeley, but none so serious as the company which Grant keeps and enjoys."

The Pittsburg Commercial (Grant) propounds this political conundrum:—

What is the significance of the fact that Mr. Greeley is so warmly supported by the secession leaders of the South? Has he to a man, and by detached political leaders of both parties generally? The fact is too conspicuous to be without a reason, and what that reason is people who pay attention to politics want to know. What is it?

"Where is Colonel A. K. McClure?" asks the same paper. Not being at the New York conference the Commercial seems to be somewhat exercised in regard to his present political location.

The Cincinnati Times thinks that although Boston may jubilate Greeley will have no Jubal Early. The same paper announces that George H. Pendleton is to be counted out in

the present Presidential contest, as he is going to Europe, accompanied, it is to be hoped, by the author of the above atrocious witticism.

Faith, Music, Works in the Palpits.

The warm weather is beginning to tell upon the pulpits as well as on the congregations of our city churches, and to-day we have little to present that is above commonplace. Mr. Beecher had been up to the "Hub" during the week and came back full of the spirit of music and song which he imbued there, and yesterday he shared this spirit with his congregation. In passing he complimented the Methodists, to whom, he declared, we are greatly indebted for much of the music that has been useful in developing the popularity of a musical education among us. Our greatest obligations, however, he thought, were to the foreign immigrants, more particularly the Germans. They brought to us much rationalism and more lager beer, but they brought us more music than either, and for this the other two could be very patiently endured. Among musical instruments the organ received a fair share of Mr. Beecher's praise; but he as earnestly denounced the "musical gymnastics" which are so often presented in our fashionable churches. Such he declared to be a desecration of the Sabbath and the sanctuary. Charles Wesley and Dr. Watts have given us more and better ideas of heaven, Mr. Beecher thinks, than the Ser of Patmos, and the hymn book moulds our faith far more than the catechism. To those who want to spend the Sunday in recreation Mr. Beecher recommended them to make the day "a singing Sunday." He was highly eulogistic of the British Grenadier Band, and expressed his readiness, were it consistent with our national characteristics, to have embraced them after they had played the national airs of their own country and ours.

Dr. Schenck, of St. Ann's on the Heights (Brooklyn), laid down the law of burden bearing to his people, whereby they might fulfil the law of Christ. The necessity for bearing one another's burdens was shown in the relation we bear to each other and the dependence we have one upon another. Two classes of burdens given us to bear are personal infirmities or suffering and moral trouble or sympathy. These were elucidated and enforced in detail, and the congregation were urged to make the homes of their neighbors more cheerful and their lives more pleasant and happy than they are. The Doctor administered a just rebuke to the tale-bearing spirit of the age, which has found its way into churches and Christian societies, to their injury and disgrace. Dr. Gibson encouraged the Ross street (Brooklyn) Presbyterians to seek thatfulness of life which is offered in the Gospel, and which is without restriction or limitation. It includes in its provisions and gifts perfect health of body, soundness of mind, purity of heart, the healthy use of all our legitimate natural desires; perfect beauty for the eye, the most exquisite music for the ear, unlimited truth for the mind, unchanging love for the heart, society, friendship, brotherhood; all this and much more is included in the promise of life. And that which it promised in the future "eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive."

Young converts are generally so enthusiastic over their new-found faith that they rarely take time to consider but rush right off to proclaim the news which they think the world needs so much, and which they alone can give. Had they waited "ten days in Jerusalem" many of them would not have to wander "three years in the desert," as they have to do now, and as we fear our new Unitarian light, who preached in All Souls' church yesterday, will have to do if he believes what he declared, that "Christian faith is a natural endowment, as universal to humanity as electricity is to water." The Good Book tells us that faith is the gift of God, and that all men have not faith, but God giveth it for the asking. If it be a natural endowment and universal we fail to see the pertinency of the Saviour's rebukes to His disciples for their lack of faith. Touching the development of rational thought from the old theological superstitions this young convert rejoiced that "even Satan, who has held an important point in all religions, is now refined away to the personified evil lusts of humanity, and his dark abode, which shows so terribly in Dante, is now nothing more than the uneasy conscience of the unforgiven soul." The enthusiasm to which we referred above is acknowledged by the preacher in these words, and may, perhaps, serve as his apology for talking so wildly:—"It is true that when a person comes into possession of a new truth, and feels in his soul the freedom which that truth gives, it acts upon him as a new life. He cannot rest without communicating it to others." The Unitarian faith has both an orthodox and a heterodox side to it, as we had always supposed. Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Shippen, of Boston, in the Church of the Messiah declared that the Unitarian belief embraced a little of almost every faith, but not enough of any one. That is true, and the trouble arises from an untheological confounding of the several ingredients whereby the system hangs at loose ends, so that even its doctors and professors can hardly tell us what it is or what it includes.

Bishop Foster preached yesterday in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church on the heroism of Christian faith. He declared that Paul had suffered more for the truth than his divine Master had, but he bore all through the power of Christian faith. We all have a power, he said, which does not naturally belong to us. We walk through life as a child on the brink of a precipice, with its hand in that of its father, having full confidence in the strength and ability of the father. The Bishop urged his audience to cling to their Father above as the ivy clings to the oak, and then amid the storms and tempests of years we shall still stand erect and secure.

The German Catholics yesterday dedicated a new church up town, at which the Archbishop and a Capuchin priest delivered appropriate addresses. The Archbishop declared that the church could not be consecrated so long as it owed ten cents to any man. This is the true policy, and the opposite of it is that which compels the Protestants to sell so many of their church structures. From the sketch of Father McNamee's sermon which we publish the reader will perceive that it was eloquent and discriminating in treating of the characteristics of the outer and the inner Christian life. The outward forms and ceremonies of church worship will not save us without the inner life of Christ in the soul.

and this idea was illustrated by the preacher, Dr. McGlynn preached, from the well worn text, "Thou art Peter," &c., a sermon to prove and to illustrate the strength and the perpetuity of the Church in one unbroken Papal-apostolic chain from Christ to us. The Doctor also showed the harmony that exists between reason and religion and the unreasonableness that men manifest in denying Christianity. The Catholics of New Jersey laid the corner stone of a new church in Mount Holly yesterday, Bishop Bayley, of Newark, officiating and preaching.

Dr. Vandevere, of Kingston, N. Y., preached a characteristic sermon on the resurrection of the body—the greatest marvel of the universe. It is a marvel that overtops everything but the faith of man.

The Gold Market—Failure of the Speculators to Affect the Value of Gold Materially.

In spite of the Washington Treaty difficulty, the drain of specie to Europe and the ups and downs of stocks, gold has remained remarkably steady in price. It has not fluctuated over three or four per cent during a period of some months, and hardly even more than a few fractions from day to day. There has been no sudden or violent disturbance. Though it has touched fourteen or fourteen and a fraction per cent premium, it soon fell back again to between thirteen and fourteen. All the efforts of speculators to create a flurry and send the price up on account of the difficulty between this country and England regarding the Washington Treaty have been unavailing. At most the market has only been affected a fraction or two at a time from this cause. The strong language of the British Parliament, the thunder of the British press, the putting down of the Presidential foot, the no-yielding cry on both sides, and the apparent deadlock in the whole business made little impression on the gold market. Those mercenary gentlemen in Wall and Broad streets who speculate in the precious metal pretended to be dreadfully apprehensive of trouble, but all in vain; they could not make anybody tremble, and gold would not move. The truth is, there never was any fear of serious trouble with England, whether the treaty were consummated or failed. But another and more potent cause of the comparative steadiness of the gold market is found in the prosperity, wealth and wonderful progress of the country. A great city may be destroyed, as in the case of Chicago, involving a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars at one swoop; millions of gold a week may be shipped to Europe; the crops might fail even in some particular localities, and yet such things are but like a ripple on the surface. The country is so full of resources, and these of such a varied character, and the people everywhere are so intently industrious that no calamity but of a most extraordinary character could disturb materially the even tenor of our business and progress. Herein lies the secret mainly of the comparative steadiness of the gold market during the excitement over the treaty difficulty with England. What we want really is to make the balance of trade less unfavorable to us than it is, to have not such a disparity as exists between imports and exports, to get some share of the profits of the shipping trade and to open new fields of commerce for the country. Gold would then come to par, and the business of that hotbed of speculation, the Gold Board, would be ended. In the meantime there is no need to fear that gold will rise above a few fractions, if at all, hereafter, and the probability is that the tendency will be downward.

The Streets—More Water and Less Dust Wanted.

The new broom on our streets is doing pretty well. It is a decided improvement on the old one. Besides, we wish to give those who have undertaken to clean the streets a fair chance, and, therefore, would not be over critical at the beginning. Nevertheless there are some improvements to be suggested. For instance, the street cleaners literally, and without any figure of speech, have been kicking up a great dust. With the wonderful muscular energy they exhibit, and the dry, hot weather, the atmosphere is filled with clouds of dust wherever the sweepers are at work. People's eyes, mouths and clothes, as well as the dwellings and stores, suffer from this local simoom. Now, a good sprinkling of water on the streets at the time of cleaning them would obviate this nuisance and be a great boon. Let the water be used hereafter. Then, why could not the sweeping and clearing away of dirt be done at night instead of during the day? Men could work much better and with more comfort in the cool of night than under a burning summer's sun. They could sleep in 48 day time. We suppose there are few laborers who would not prefer to work at night, though the convenience and comfort of the mass of our citizens should be the first consideration. We would suggest, too, that some regulations be made by the city authorities with regard to the heaps of lime, mortar and other things on the streets where building is going on. People passing are at times nearly choked or blinded by these materials. Why should they not be removed to the yards or vacant spaces between streets, or have a cover of some kind over them? Hoping the best from the new arrangements for cleaning our streets, we make these timely suggestions rather to aid than to hinder operations.

UPSET IN THE RIVER.

Yesterday afternoon, as Richard H. Quinlan, John Gillespie, Barney Newman, Patrick Smith and William Martin were out rowing on the East River, their boat was capsized, opposite Deaneys street, and the occupants thrown into the river. They were rescued by the hands of the ferryboat Minnesota, of the Grand street line.

At half-past six o'clock last night William Manly, of 61 Degraw street, Brooklyn, reported at the First precinct station house that while sailing in a small boat on Governor's Island he was run into by the schooner S. J. Gurney and upset. A boy named James Harbar, residing in Mulberry street, near Grand, who was in the boat, was drowned. The balance of the party were rescued by a small boat from the schooner. The body of the drowned boy was not recovered.

FIRE IN ROME, N. Y.

A destructive fire occurred here to-night. It began at nine o'clock and started in the barn of Giles Hawley, on James street, and destroyed the dwelling houses of Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Knox and E. B. Tyler, on James street, and the house of W. H. Booth and R. Kent, on Embargo street. Eight families are rendered homeless. Loss, \$25,000; partially insured. Cause of fire unknown. It is supposed to be incendiary.