

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII, No. 266

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Market Sts.—ONE WIFE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Fortieth streets.—AGNES.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth Street.—KENTWOOD.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—DIAMOND.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—BOI CAROTTE.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 614 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.—ARRAS-NA-POGEE.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FRANCEE SYR-LOAN OF A LOVE-THE CRUISE.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—CROW-CROW. Afternoon and Evening.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—STRAUSS CONCERT.
WHITE'S ATHENEUM, 285 Broadway.—NEGRO MINISTERS, &c.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner City and Negro Ministers, &c.
ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 25th st. and Broadway.—SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS IN PARCE, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.
72 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—GRAND ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
JAMES ROBINSON'S CHAMPION CIRCUUS, corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—ROSENSTRAIK CONCERT.
BAILEY & CO'S CIRCUUS, Houston Street and East River.—EQUINEBILISM, &c.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, Sept. 22, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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TROTTING AND RACING: HUNTRESS GOES THREE MILES IN 7:14 AT PROSPECT PARK.—AQUATIC.—BROOKLYN NEWS.—TENTH PAGE.
EDITORIALS: LEADER, "CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS TROUBLE IN GERMANY—THE PERSECUTION OF THE JESUITS"—EIGHTH PAGE.
GREGLEY: DOINGS AND SPEECHES IN OHIO AND KENTUCKY.—CURA: COOLIE CONTRACTS; AN ENGAGEMENT.—EUROPEAN CABLE NEWS.—NINTH PAGE.
THE POLITICAL STATUS IN THE STATE AND CITY: APOLLO HALL AND THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' VIEWS ON THE BOURBON NOMINATIONS.—POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS.—FIFTH PAGE.
THE ELIZABETH MURDER: THE FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—A SOUTHERN FRACAS.—BURNING OF THE HENRIEVILLE.—THE VERMONT CENTRAL.—FIFTH PAGE.
WHO KILLED NATHAN? LINKS OF FACT AND COINCIDENCE: THE UNSOLVED MYSTERIES OF FORMER MURDERS.—THE STRUGGLE FOR MRS. DUGAN'S WIFE.—SEVENTH PAGE.
THE WALL STREET MARKETS: RELAXATION IN MONEY; THE BANK RESERVE TOO LOW; GOLD DECLINING.—JOHNSON'S DEFEALCATION.—THE EQUALIZED REAL AND PERSONAL VALUATIONS OF THE EMPIRE STATE.—ELEVENTH PAGE.
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RELIGIOUS: SERVICES TO-DAY; THE VIEWS OF THE PIOTUS INCLINED.—EXPULSION OF THE GERMAN JESUITS: RESULTS; A REMONSTRANCE.—SERVICES AT TEMPLE EMANUEL.—ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY.—SIXTH PAGE.
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GENERAL CROOK AND HIS APACHES.—From a San Diego despatch on the subject, it appears that the Quaker policy among the Apaches "is a thing which no fellow can understand." At the Date Creek reservation a party of the Apache braves were discovered on the warpath; that is, after being fed on the reservation, they became impatient of restraint, they struck out in search of emigrant trains, when General Crook, with a guard, attempted to arrest them. But, as the Apaches did not understand this thing of arresting a refractory party, they, to the number of four hundred, opened fire on the guard, killing one soldier, whereupon a company of cavalry returned the fire, killing thirty red men. The remainder broke and fled to the mountains, hotly pursued by two companies of cavalry. Moral.—Where the Quaker man with his striped blankets and roast beef fails to pacify our wild red brethren, the cavalry man with his carbine is a good idea.

THE SPANISH TREASURY BUDGET.—The Spanish Minister of Finance expresses the hope that the Treasury budget, which he will present to the Cortes to-morrow, will have the effect of permanently restoring the financial equilibrium of the kingdom. It is to be hoped that his anticipation will be realized. Should he succeed in balancing the revenue income and expenditures of Spain, with a fair show of justice to the different interests of the country and to its creditors, he will prove himself to be one of the ablest, if not one of the most wonderful, financiers of modern times. If he can manage to obtain a national loan from the Spanish people, and avoid any heavy tax imposition on vested interests or on articles of prime necessity for domestic consumption, he will be enabled to serve his country and to share pleasantly in his official position. Like to His Majesty Amadeus, we must await the exhibit and rejoice if the figures come out all right.

LAST CALL.—A call has been issued for a State Convention of straight-out democrats, to meet at Tweedle Hall, Albany, on the 3d of October, at noon, to nominate candidates for our State offices to be filled this year, and a Presidential electoral ticket under the flag of O'Connor and Adams. "Nil desperandum."

Civil and Religious Trouble in Germany.—The Persecution of the Jesuits.

In another place in this day's Herald will be found some most interesting matter relative to the civil and religious questions which now agitate the new German Empire. A letter from our correspondent in Germany will enable our readers to understand what is the actual position of the Jesuit Brotherhood in the reconstructed Fatherland. It is known to our readers that the Old Catholics of Germany are now in session at Cologne, under the shadow of the great cathedral, around which cluster so many sacred memories inseparably associated with the history of Christianity in Europe. To add to the interest of the general question, the news which we publish this morning informs us that a serious rupture is imminent between France and Germany, the German Minister at Versailles having resigned his position, owing, it is said, to the treatment he has been receiving in Parisian society. It is added that if the German government is satisfied with the conduct of the Minister who has thus demitted his charge no successor will be appointed, and the duties of the Ambassador will be left in the hands of the German Consul. The Pope recently refused to receive as Ambassador the Cardinal Hohenlohe, and now Parisian society makes the position of the German Ambassador to France so uncomfortable that he voluntarily retires. All things considered, the aspect of affairs is not promising, and somehow we are forced to the conclusion that the new German Empire is neither comfortable herself nor making herself agreeable to her neighbors.

We believe we express the sentiments of thousands of our readers when we say that in all this we find cause for disappointment. It was our opinion that the triumph of German arms and the unification of the German peoples would mark the commencement of a new and noble era—an era the principal characteristics of which would be intelligence, prosperity and peace. We saw the evils of disunion, and we knew how earnestly for generations the divided German race longed and prayed for the union of the Fatherland. We rejoiced in the victory at Sedan, because we believed that the one victory and the other contributed to the union of Germany, to the consolidation of a great empire and to the establishment of the world's peace. It is unnecessary to say that our expectations have not been realized, that our hopes have been blasted. In the conqueror we were entitled to expect magnanimity; but in place of magnanimity we have found selfishness of the meanest and most sordid kind, carrying out its purposes by most merciless means. In the unification of a great people and the consolidation of a great empire it was not unnatural to look for fruit in the shape of contentment, peace and prosperity. But the fruit which we had expected to be pleasant is, alas! bitter to the taste. Discontented with their lot at home, the German people are leaving the united Fatherland in thousands; and so great is the exodus that the government has deemed it necessary to interfere. Among the religious orders who did good and faithful service to German soldiers on the field none were more devoted or untiring in their efforts than the followers of Ignatius Loyola; and how have they been rewarded? By a cruel law—a law which revives the memory of the bloody Inquisition—they are not only robbed of their property, but expelled the country. It was natural to expect that after so grand a series of victories, and after so glorious a national triumph, the princes and potentates of Germany would live together in unity; but the arrogance of Bismarck and the pretensions of the House of Hohenzollern have done much to mar the peace of what otherwise might have been a happy family. The Kings of Saxony and Bavaria are no longer on the best of terms with the Berlin government; and it is almost safe to say that in the event of another Franco-German war their support to the cause of the Emperor would be but reluctantly given. There were thousands of intelligent men in all lands who rejoiced in the triumph of Germany, because they believed that the permanent peace of Europe and the world would thereby be effectually secured; but the recent Imperial Congress at Berlin has done much to dispel this pleasant dream from the most hopeful minds. Never was the condition of Europe so critical as it is at the present moment, and never since the days of the First Napoleon have the nations been so much at the mercy of a daring and unprincipled man. As yet the new German Empire has not been peace.

Many as have been the errors of the imperial government, in nothing has it so much sinned as in the treatment of the Jesuits. We are willing to admit the truth and force of many of the arguments which have been used by Bismarck in justification of his policy. It was not unnatural for the authorities at Rome to regret the fall of France and to view with disfavor the rise of a great Protestant empire in the heart of Europe. It was not unnatural for the leaders of the Catholic Church in South Germany to prefer the interests of the Church to what seemed at Berlin the interests of the Fatherland, and in view of the great influence of the Protestant States of the North to think and speak of the Church's danger. Let it be granted that the sentiments of Rome were known to be unfriendly, that the leaders of the Church in South Germany thought and spoke and wrote of their danger, and that even, as Bismarck attempted to prove in Parliament, when pushing through his School bill, something like a conspiracy had been discovered—a conspiracy traceable to Jesuit influence—and the object of which was to thwart the purposes of the imperial government and to hinder the progress of German unity. Let all this be granted. Let us suppose all this to be true. What then? Have we yet found a reason for the merciless treatment which the Jesuits are now receiving at the hands of the imperial government? Let us look at the law passed by the Federal Council and now being enforced throughout Germany.—"1. The Order of the Company of Jesus, orders akin to it, and congregations of a similar character, are excluded from the German territory. The establishment of residences for these orders is prohibited. The establishments actually in existence must be suppressed within a period to be determined by the Federal Council, but which shall not exceed six months. 2. The members of the Company of Jesus, or orders akin to it,

and of congregations of a similar character may be expelled the federal territory if they are foreigners. If natives, residence within fixed limits may be forbidden them or imposed upon them. The measures necessary for the execution of this law and for the certainty of this execution shall be adopted by the Federal Council."

Since the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which led to the St. Bartholomew massacre; since the dark days of the Spanish Inquisition no such edict had gone forth to the world. When the law was first made public there were few who believed that it would ever be enforced. The letter of our correspondent shows that the law in many parts of Germany has already been rigorously executed. In Metz and Munster and Mayence and in some parts of Prussian Poland the Jesuit brothers have been subjected to the most merciless treatment, and all over Germany they are packing up and preparing to leave. Naturally enough there is great excitement among the Catholic population, and numerous petitions have been addressed to the government in favor of a gentler policy. All, however, is in vain. The harsh law is enforced, the cruel work goes on, and in a few weeks, of the seven hundred and eight Jesuit brothers who were known to be within the limits presided over by the federal government of Germany, not one but will have gone forth in quest of another home.

Surely milder treatment was possible. Why so much pretended fear of seven hundred men? It looks like wanton cruelty; and it is difficult to get rid of the idea that Bismarck, having some ulterior end in view, is resolved to stir up the passions of the entire Catholic population of Europe and so force on another war. If left alone the Jesuits would in time have become reconciled to the Empire, and, as schoolmasters and professors, they would have done good service to the State. As it is, Bismarck has adopted a course of policy which is as cruel as it is unjust, and which must in the end defeat the object he has in view. The blood of the martyrs, it has often been said, is the seed of the Church; and it will not be at all wonderful if this persecution of the Jesuits should strengthen the Catholic cause all over Europe and the world. There are in the German Empire not fewer than fourteen millions of Catholics, and it will be strange indeed if they tamely submit to this wanton insult. Certain it is that the sympathy of the Christian world, Protestant and Catholic alike, goes out to-day to the persecuted Jesuit brothers of Germany. Bismarck in this case has overreached himself.

The East River Investigation.

Professor Peirce, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; General Newton, the engineer in charge of the harbor improvements, and General Humphreys, a board to investigate the consequences of narrowing the East River, are now prosecuting their inquiry. Several witnesses familiar with the formation of the river have testified. Certain occupants of the water front on the Brooklyn shore are driving piles and constructing piers out far into the strait, so as to give room for an increased amount of shipping in their docks. A careful consideration of this matter will demonstrate that if this system be carried out, narrowing by many yards the natural gateway through which the tides from the bay rush to meet those of the Sound and then recede towards the ocean, it will be most seriously detrimental to both New York and Brooklyn, whose interests in this matter are identical. Narrowing the channel will either greatly reduce the volume of water to pass through it, and so induce deposits of sand and mud, which in the long run would close the river to navigation, or it will so increase the velocity of the currents as to greatly interfere with the movement of boats. As there is no large stream discharging its torrent through this chasm into the ocean we might, no doubt, carry a causeway across from shore to shore, and thus annex Long Island to the mainland of the Continent; but such a step, though it might facilitate the transit of citizens from their business to their homes, would seriously curtail our commercial facilities. More than that, it would be most dangerous in a sanitary view. Our docks and all their surroundings are now kept pure and wholesome by the constant unchecked motions of the tides, which carry away all filth and give us always clean running sea water along both the long sides of the city. To stop or check that flow would be sheer madness and folly. If Brooklyn needs greater facilities for wharfrage let her continue her admirable system of basins, or let her excavate slips as far inland as she will. The river is far too valuable to the general public to be monopolized, destroyed or impaired for the benefit of a few property owners, and the people of both cities will look with interest for the report of this board of competent, practical gentlemen on this important subject.

SWEDEN'S NEW KING.—By a cable despatch we learn that on Friday the State dignitaries at Stockholm took the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign of Sweden and Norway. Oscar Frederick, late Duke of Ostrogothia, now proclaimed King Oscar II., is the eldest brother of the late King Charles XV. and son of King Oscar I. He is now forty-three years of age, a man of acknowledged ability, and will begin his reign enjoying the good will and confidence of his subjects. In accordance with usage he will be separately crowned in the two ancient kingdoms—at Stockholm for Sweden and at Drontheim for Norway. While the united nations mourn for the death of King Charles they will rejoice over the accession of King Oscar. As the old French phrase it, "The King is dead—the King lives—long live the King!"

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE INMATE of the Ward's Island Insane Asylum has passed beyond the reach of such care as its nurses bestowed upon him and Seymour and Ornell, who have gone before him on the journey from which none return to tell tales. District Attorney Garvin will have the opportunity to add another count to the indictment against Farrell.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET wound up quiet, and there was a general subsidence both of excitement and activity in the various markets. There was a further yielding in gold, and money at the close loaned down to 2 1/2 per cent. The bank statement was in curious contrast to this general serenity, owing to an impairment of the legal reserve, which has been as sacredly intact heretofore as a vestal virgin.

The Cuban Insurgents.—The New Plan of Campaign.

Those who imagined that the age of Quixotism had passed away are likely to find out that they were too sanguine by watching the proceedings in the Spanish Cortes. In spite of the warnings of common sense the haughty Spaniards will insist on subjugating Cuba and restoring peace to the "Ever Faithful Isle" in the most approved "peace reigns in Moscow" style. Nothing will convince the representatives in Madrid that they cannot easily put an end to the struggle which for years has desolated Cuba. Like their grand chivalric predecessor, their lance is in rest, and whether they charge a muleteer or a windmill is of no particular importance, so long as the spirit of chivalry is maintained. So strong is this feeling that the would-be heroes cannot be made to recognize the ridiculousness of their position, and while the arm of the windmill is carrying them through the air they continue to sing a song of triumph. It is very difficult to advise a people so exalted, and one would imagine that the fruitless efforts made by Spain for the last few years to crush the Cuban movement ought to have convinced even enthusiasts of the hopelessness of the task. Not but that the movement has been suppressed—crushed out, and the revolutionists completely annihilated several times—on paper. Somehow, however, they got resurrected, and the Spaniards admit that there are four thousand some hundreds and odd. The government is very careful to give the exact number, as a proof of its skill in divination. The Ministers do not tell us how they came by such perfect reports of the state of the Cuban Army, which they have been loudly assuring the world for some years had no existence. Be that as it may, the report is not a creditable one to Spain or her army. Allowing that the report is true, even to the odd man, it may be pertinently asked why the "ever faithfuls" do not put an end to the trouble by exterminating the gallant few who uphold the Cuban cause? It is not creditable to the chivalrous Spaniards that some thirty thousand troops of Castile should be held at bay by a miserable band of four thousand adventurers, mostly Mexicans, negroes and Americans. We should never think of rating so low the courage of Spanish soldiers. But the fact is admitted, even paraded, and therefore we must believe it to be correct.

It is truly a miserable affair from the beginning, and the best thing that Spanish statesmen could do would be to recognize the importance of reconciling their pride with their real interests, and allowing Cuba to dispose freely of her own destinies. Our own pitiful policy has been much to blame for the bloody and protracted struggle which has been waged at our door. Had we had statements with grasp of mind enough to shape a reasonable and decided policy we should have used our moral influence as mediator between the belligerents, and by a clear definition of our own position deprived either party of any illusion they may have indulged in. So far from pursuing this manly and straightforward course we have trifled with the Cubans by hollow expressions of sympathy, which mean nothing and were never intended to mean anything. The chances of a peaceable solution of this question seem to be as remote as ever, unless the Spaniards succeed in the coming campaign in completely annihilating the insurgents. Sad as this prospect is, our boasted civilization has no alternative to offer, unless some powerful third party should appear on the scene, and there is not much chance of this.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.—Yesterday morning the echoes of the Kill Von Kull were startled by the loud explosion of a tugboat near Cavan Point. When the terrified dwellers on the shore sought the cause of the sudden noise they saw in the stream what remained of the Passaic, of Newark, and her crew of four men. The captain, a fireman and the negro cook were so badly scalded and bruised that it will be strange if either should recover, while the engineer alone was uninjured. Having towed two schooners on Friday to a North River wharf the tug was on her way back to Newark without a tow at the time of the explosion, which took place, as the engineer says, when she was only carrying fifty pounds of steam. To call this and other like occurrences accidents would be a misuse of the term. They are natural results of known laws, and should be expected as of course. Certain strength of iron will only withstand a certain strain. We have a system of official inspection which is intended to be far more severe than the allowed working steam pressure. This boat has been inspected this season, it is said. Who certified her boiler to be sound? Here is a chance for another search for truth or a whitewashing job, as the steamboat authorities shall decide.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.—It is said there is some anxiety in official circles at Washington to learn the result of the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany on the San Juan boundary question. We think this unnecessary, for Kaiser William will no doubt make an award according to his honest convictions, and it is not of vast consequence after all whether the little bit of territory in dispute be adjudged to belong to the United States or to Great Britain. The disputed line originally across the Continent, embracing five degrees of latitude, was another thing. There was a great difference between the parallels of fifty-four and forty-nine, but this little speck of the San Juan Island is not of much consequence. We shall hear before long what the Emperor's decision will be, and then this difficulty, with those relating to the Alabama claims, the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the fisheries, will be closed up and there will be a new departure in our relations with England.

THE BIENVILLE INVESTIGATION was begun yesterday by Inspectors Mershon and Mathews, but no new material fact was elicited from the one witness who appeared. Mr. Mathews having certified the steamer before she started, some doubts were expressed as to the propriety of his conducting the examination; but he declared he was ordered to do it, and had no discretion in the matter. Has not the Department a proper officer who could relieve Mr. Mathews? He is said also to have inspected and certified the Dean Richmond, which burst a fine last week while carrying a few hundred passengers up the river.

Spirit of the Religious Weeklies.

"Is it doing more good than evil?" is a question under which the Observer discusses the character of the Roman Catholic Church. Against the liberal expressions of Dr. Hodge and the Christian Weekly it affirms the conviction that any Church asserting infallibility for its earthly head, and claiming the ability to pardon sins for a consideration, must be evil in its influence, and that the individual members of a society founded upon the morality of Socrates, Hume, Emerson and Herbert Spencer would be more moral than the Catholics. Admitting that there are black sheep in every flock, it says we never see newspaper accounts of Baptist brigands or Methodist pirates, while the banded robbers of the East are as punctilious in their duties to the Church as they are regardless of every law God ever made for man, unwilling to eat meat on Friday, but willing to cut a man's throat every day in the week. Still it concedes that there are many sincere and noble Christians in the Roman Church, that learning has had her aids and ornaments there and liberty its friends and martyrs. After uttering such ex-emplications of the spirit of Christian charity the editor advises Christians to emulate the politicians in the beautiful mood in which they take defeat and disappointments, hoping, as they always do, to "sweep the State in the next struggle."

The Jewish Times blows a blast for Hebrew reform against orthodoxy, and rejoices that refined, educated and thoughtful people are no longer ashamed of being known as Jews, because the antiquated superstition is being eliminated from that Church of Churches and heavenly freedom is taking its place. The Boston Pilot discusses women's politics. It says the Catholic Church from the first took the hand of woman and has led her from the social depths to the position she now holds. But no Catholics are to be found in the ranks of the so-called woman's party, because, going on the wrong track, it denies that a woman is a woman, and attempts to prove her "only another man." Newspaper "interviews" and the power and usefulness of the press are the subject of an able article, in which the great men of this day are reminded that their fame comes mostly through the newspaper, and that the commendations of the press are the wind which swells the sails of popularity. In illustration the recent interview of a HERALD correspondent with Mgr. Dupanloup is quoted.

Church and State inquires "Who are dissenters?" and, in answer, alludes to eight millions of professing Christians called Starvers or Old Church Believers. They esteem the Greek Church, with its one hundred millions, innovators and heretical dissenters, guilty of marching in processions contrary to the course of the sun and shaving the beard, sooner than do which one should cut off his own or his neighbor's head. Adherents of the Greek Church charge dissent and schism upon the Holy Catholic Apostolic Church of Rome, which, in turn, points the finger of reproach at the Church of England, whose champions claim for it a history beyond the Middle Ages, through Gaul and Ephesus up to the Apostle John. Episcopals scorn as dissenters the short-lived Independents, disciples of Calvin, who reproach the followers of Arminius as dangerous introducers of new notions. In fact, to each Church its own orthodoxy is obvious, while the heterodoxy of all the world besides is cause for grief and pity. "It is always spelled with a large character, while 'thou' is never so dignified; yet the editor believes the dissenters of the West come no whit behind the orthodox in living piety. Liturgical church service is commended, and sects which do not employ it are assured that the Episcopal Church claims no monopoly of it, but would be glad of its adoption in all worship.

The Liberal Christian makes the not very liberal charge that in American Christendom there is most zeal to be found where ignorance most abounds. Such capacity of wholesale assertion and reckless disparagement of those who hold opposite views naturally suggests the inquiry whether the editor is not better fitted to conduct a political than a religious paper. The Freeman's Journal alludes to a contribution by the Holy Father Pope Pius IX. of a table service for the benefit of the female branch of the Catholic Protector, which was burned a few weeks ago. The articles, which are embellished with the Pope's monogram, are to be sold, and a raffle is suggested, that rich and poor alike may have a chance to become their possessor. The Journal, after complimenting the Herald on the fulness and promptness of its recent Geneva despatches, expresses the opinion that in the arbitration Great Britain has submitted to a signal humiliation, and considers the award as a fine imposed upon her for her malevolent ill will towards America.

The Examiner and Chronicle criticizes the practice of "singing down" a long-winded prayer or exhortation in social meetings, intimating that such hymns are hardly fit praise for the Almighty. It contains also, from Rev. Mr. Pentecost, of Brooklyn, a statement of the circumstances attending the first communion of Miss Smiley, who, having been a Friend, was lately baptized. His action had been condemned as at variance with the rules of the Baptist Church, as on this occasion he permitted persons belonging to other churches to join, and even one who belonged to no Church, the service being at the bedside of a dying man. That the sect is narrow-minded enough to find fault with the pastor places it in an unenviable light, while all will commend the independence of the minister who obeyed conscience rather than the canon.

The Methodist laments the coldness of the congregational worship of its sect, and wants the people to have some part in it, not leaving pastor and choir to do its worship vicariously while the congregation sits as critics upon the performance. In its opinion Christian worshippers should offer prayer and praise personally, and not by proxy. To judge from some of the achievements of this denomination in their camp meetings very many of its members are well able thus to speak for themselves in devotional exercises. The Church Weekly urges upon the clergy the duty of a frequent administration of the holy communion and the making and hearing of confessions, in which, it alleges, they have been deficient. The Hebrew Leader, alluding to the approach of a season set apart for religious observances, declares that the divine command requires the participation of the heart, and is

not satisfied with a formal performance of such duties, and quotes from the Mishna that "the loud sound of the Shofar does not suffice for man to elevate himself," but the whole soul of the worshiper should accompany his acts of devotion.

The Tablet congratulates the archdiocese of Baltimore on the appointment of Bishop Bayley as its Metropolitan, saying that only those who know him personally can form a correct idea of the atmosphere of love and winning gentleness that surrounds him in daily life or the strong hold he has on his clergy and people.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS IN COLOGNE.—The Congress of Old Catholics, which convened in session in Cologne a few days since, was dissolved by adjournment yesterday. The delegates named a committee, including Dr. Döllinger and Dr. Friedrich, and commissioned its members to secure a union of all Christians in the new Reform Church movement. The "broad" Church idea is evidently extending, but whether Döllinger will be able to nurture it to the proportions of a powerful Episcopal leverage for the alteration and repair of the ancient structure remains to be seen.

THE "LATE UNPLEASANTNESS" IN PARIS.—We are sorry to hear that Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador at Paris, has tendered his resignation, in consequence of the unpleasantness he encounters in Parisian society. It is said further, that if the Count's resignation is accepted his office, for the present, will remain vacant, and the duties thereof will be turned over to the German Consul. In other words, the money spent by the German Embassy with the removal of the Minister, will be lost to the Parisians. How fearful must be this German subjugation of the French when even their politeness has been conquered.

THE CONSTITUTION.—At this day, when we hear nothing in our party politics but corruption and reform, it is refreshing to hear the bogle blasts from Tennessee of Honest Andy Johnson for the constitution. "He is thar."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Colonel Henry Taylor, of Savannah, is at the New York Hotel.
General N. P. Banks yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sardou, the French dramatist, is said to be worth a million of francs.
Governor E. M. McCook, of Colorado, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Rev. Dr. Baich, of Baltimore, is rusticating and evangelizing in Newport.
Rev. George Clay Smith, of Kentucky, has accepted a call to a Baptist pulpit.
Emilio Bernard, the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.
Judge H. Haven, of Cincinnati, has found a temporary haven in the Grand Central Hotel.
Mr. James Figgins, M. P., of London, England, yesterday arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.
Lieutenant Governor John L. Mays, Jr., of Virginia, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Hon. Walter Williams, M. P., of England, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Brevoort House.
William W. Hazard, the veteran hotel keeper in Newport, retires from the Atlantic at the close of the present season. His son George takes charge of the house.
Frederick Kapp, formerly a lawyer and a Commissioner of Emigration of this city, is likely, it is said, to be appointed Prefect of the police of Berlin, Germany, where he now resides. He is now a member of the German Parliament.
Lieutenant Hundt Von Haften, of the Prussian army, has been cashiered for eloping with the two daughters of a Berlin banker. The lieutenant was decorated with the Iron Cross at Gravelotte, but this last act re-affirms his bravery. But why did he not follow out his name and have ten instead of two wives? In Salt Lake, whether he is said to have gone, he could have Utahized them all.

CORRECTION.

In our announcement of the course of lectures about to be delivered by F. H. Worrall an error occurred. These lectures will be delivered under the auspices of the American Literary Bureau, not of the Historical Society, as we stated.

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieutenant P. A. Hinman, of the Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to report to Major Houston at Chicago. Thirty days leave of absence has been granted to Superintendent E. P. Russell, of the National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing, who is now in Washington.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1872.
Lieutenant Commander E. M. Shephard, Lieutenant E. McCormack, Masters A. B. Wyckoff, William P. Potter and John Garvin, Midshipman C. E. Fox and Chaplain J. K. Lewis have been ordered to the Hartford; Medical Director George Mansby, as a member of the Examining and Retiring Boards at Washington; Assistant Surgeon P. F. Bielly to the Tallapoosa.
Detached—Lieutenant C. B. Gill, from the receiving ship Sabine and ordered to the Hartford; Lieutenant A. H. Vail, from the receiving ship Ohio and ordered to the receiving ship Sabine; Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson, from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Hartford, as a fleet engineer of the Asiatic squadron; Assistant Surgeon William B. Davis, from the Tallapoosa and ordered to the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.
Despatches have been received from Rear Admiral Taylor, commanding the South Atlantic station, dated flag ship Lancaster, Rio Janeiro, August 24. The Tuscarora was at Rio Janeiro and would sail shortly for Valparaiso. The Ticonderoga was at Para August 7, and expected at Rio September 7. The Wasp was at Rosario July 19, on the way to Ancon, with our Minister, Mr. J. L. Stevens, on board. She had exchanged visits of courtesy with the Argentine naval officers on the passage from Montevideo and with the United States and English Consuls at Rosario.

EUROPEAN MAIL CONTRACTS AWARDED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1872.
The Postmaster General to-day awarded to the White Star line the contract for carrying the Saturday European mail from New York to Queenstown and Liverpool, and to the North-German Lloyd steamship line the contract for carrying the Saturday closed mail for the Continent. The service in both cases is to be performed for a period of fifteen months, from October 1, for the sea postage of two cents a letter. At the end of that period the contract of the Williams & Gunion line will also have expired.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, SEPT. 22-1 A. M.
Probabilities.
For New England, southerly to westerly winds, rising temperature and clear weather; for the Middle States, westerly winds, veering to north-westerly over the lower lake region, rising temperature and generally clear weather; for the Southern States east of the Mississippi, clear weather except, probably, along the Gulf coast, with light to fresh southerly to southwesterly winds; from the southern portion of the Missouri to Ohio and lower Michigan, partly cloudy weather; for the Northwest, easterly to southerly winds.
The Weather in This City Yesterday.
The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Building, Herald Building:
1871. 1872.
3 A. M. 53 56 3:30 P. M. 65 78
6 A. M. 52 55 6 P. M. 67 73
9 A. M. 55 61 9 P. M. 66 70
12 M. 58 67 12 P. M. 63 67
Average temperature yesterday, 60 65%
Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 60 65%
Average weekly temperature this year, 64 74