

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 298

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—A GAMBEL'S CELEBRITY. Afternoon and Evening.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—EMPEROR CITY—ARABIA-A-FOUR.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—DIAMONDS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—L. TROVATORE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—PYGALION and GALATEA.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—ARABIA-A-FOUR.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MADAMA—THE HOUSE DOG.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third and Eighth st.—ROSE CAROLINE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Forty-first streets.—AGNES.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Broecker sts.—OPERA BOOTS.—LA FAVORITE.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DIAMONDS.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NORO MISTRELLI, ECCE TERRITUS, &c.
730 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—GRAND ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.
WHITE'S ATHENEUM, 263 Broadway.—NORO MISTRELLI, &c.
GRAND PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bowery.—GOND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.
ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 23d st. and Broadway.—SAN FRANCISCO MISTRELLI IN FABRIC. &c.
CHARLEY SHAW'S OPERA HOUSE, Thirty-fourth st. and Third av.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
BAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, Foot of Houston street, East River.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d and 64th streets.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, Oct. 14, 1872.

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SPANISH RULE IN CUBA AND PORTO RICO.—King Amadeus' Cabinet still holds to its ministerial resolve of a rigorous and imperious policy in the system of administrative rule in the Antilles. Premier Zorrilla has just assured the Cortes that no reforms can or will be introduced in Cuba while "a single man remains in arms against the government." In Porto Rico the Ministry will observe the promises of the revolution, but will do nothing which might jeopardize the preservation of colonial integrity. The Cubans are again made aware of the alternative—general, universal disarmament, or a continuance of the frowns and hard knocks of the royalty. The inhabitants of Porto Rico must go on their good behavior if they wish to obtain a plum from the palace pudding in Madrid.

READY MADE SOLDIERS.—France is endeavoring to improve her military arrangements and repair the ravages of the war. One of the measures toward that end is the establishment of outfitting stores in certain localities. Of these M. Thiers is reported as saying:—"We must in future be ready to go to war at a day's notice, and the young soldiers must be able, on entering dressed in their civilian clothing, by one door of the stores, to leave by the other armed, equipped and, in a word, ready to fight." The ripe experience of the French President should teach him that uniform, arms and equipment fall far short of making soldiers. We had ready-made soldiers in our first battle of Bull Run. It is unnecessary to say they did not win. In many other of the early engagements of our late war we bitterly learned that war requires its own peculiar tuition; that soldiers are neither to be made by machinery, like shoe pegs, nor are they born full fledged, but must be trained in the rude shock of actual war. That France will again have a conquering army none who know the genius of her people can doubt; but veteran squadrons will not be the product of the clothing and equipment bureaus.

The Death and Funeral of William H. Seward—His Public Services and Great Career.

The statesman whose remains will to-day find their last place of repose in his time filled such important positions of honor and trust, and exerted an influence so vast and so commanding that the ordinary tributes to deceased greatness fall short of what is due to his merits and the grandeur of his achievements. No Senator of the United States ever uttered more touching eulogies to the memory of his departed associates. There was something in Mr. Seward's oratory peculiarly fitting to funeral occasions, and as he mourned for others as great as he the nation now mourns for him. The news columns of the HERALD this morning bear ample testimony to the general regret that is felt at his death. Though an old man, his retirement from public life was so recent, and his interest in the affairs of nations and of men was still so active, the people had not yet begun to lose sight of him or of his career. During his journey round the world the solicitude of his countrymen followed him. On his return he was welcomed as if coming back to hold again the reins of power. In his quiet Auburn home men went to entreat of him the excellence of his counsel, and his buoyant words left the nation not without hopefulness for the future. Death came unexpectedly even to him. As the word was whispered from ear to ear sadness took the place of joy, and there was universal regret at his loss. It is not always thus when the great ones die, but here was a great man, as well as a great statesman, who had lived long enough to outgrow the asperities of his political career, and could a eulogium be uttered over his grave this day as grand as that with which Pericles consecrated the Athenian dead it would find its echo in the popular heart.

That Mr. Seward was a very great man few persons will deny. His whole career, from the beginning to the end of his public life, is evidence of his greatness. When a very young man in the Senate at Albany he showed a grasp of intellect and a power of analysis such as most men seldom exhibit. As Governor of the Empire State, ten years later, he commanded the love of his friends and the admiration of his foes. As a Senator of the United States, at the end of another decade, he startled friends and enemies alike by the boldness of his views and the earnestness of his statecraft. He took upon himself to be the champion of a Higher Law, which was only attained through the slaughter of battle, and announced an "irrepressible conflict" which was only ended in blood; but he clung to his purposes with a tenacity which was only equalled by his simplicity, and tried to heal the wounds when the issue was decided. If it had been in the power of statesmanship to bring about the speedy peace he so often predicted the work of reconciliation would not have so tardily followed the work of reconstruction. Where he failed in this, success at the time was impossible. Going back over the volumes of his speeches and state papers we find nothing in them to mar the history of his country or impair the fulness of his fame.

Mr. Seward's standing as a Senator was attained under difficulties which only genius could overcome. He took his place among colleagues of recognized power and established reputation, and commanded them to look upon him as their equal. The Senate was not then as now, a body of mediocrities, where it was easy for men of moderate abilities to take a leading part. In 1850 Clay and Webster, and Cass and Calhoun and Benton, divided among themselves the attention of the country. A young man whose legislative experience was acquired only at the Capitol of his own State was little fitted for taking up the gauntlet against such giants. The New York Senator essayed a difficult part in meeting them in debate, but to meet them on the champion of questions which antagonized nearly the whole country showed a temerity that bordered on recklessness. But Seward was not reckless. Few lawmakers were more cautious or better prepared for every emergency. He bided his time, and when he was humbled it was the humility of the lion, ready to pounce upon its enemy at the first unguarded moment. If Clay was eloquent Seward was even more classical; if Webster was the great expounder of the constitution Seward overleaped him by pointing to a law higher than the constitution; if Cass breathed fury at what he considered the affront of the new Senator he was met by a calmness of demeanor that would have baffled a cooler adversary; if Calhoun was dogmatic in the speciousness of his philosophy Seward showed him a dogmatism as specious as his own; or if Benton sought to strike him down by a subtlety in the arrangement of facts and figures that has never been surpassed Seward answered him with a recital as clear and concise as his own best efforts. With these great men he was compelled to contend only long enough to show that they were not his masters either in oratory or statesmanship, and before his first term of service had expired a new set of Senators had taken their places, who looked up to him as a superior, if not a leader. Of these only Sumner has attained to very great distinction, and Sumner will never be regarded as the ready, effective and comprehensive statesman that would have baffled a cooler adversary; if Calhoun was dogmatic in the speciousness of his philosophy Seward showed him a dogmatism as specious as his own; or if Benton sought to strike him down by a subtlety in the arrangement of facts and figures that has never been surpassed Seward answered him with a recital as clear and concise as his own best efforts.

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During the civil war Mr. Seward was the Bismarck of America. At its close he was to his country what Thiers is to France. His diplomacy saved the nation from conflicts more dangerous than rebellion, and not only stayed the hand of violence from abroad but loosened the hold which our calamity gave Napoleon and his unfortunate instrument, Maximilian, upon a sister Republic. A weak or fiftful policy could not have steered our ship of State through the dangers which threatened in distant seas as well as on our own shores. Only a clear brain and a strong hand could successfully mark the vessel's course and hold the helm at such a time. Much as the American people regretted seeing Mason and Slidell go free at the arrogant demand of England they saw wisdom in discretion, and all the more readily as the law of nations was against us. It was only the insolence of England that soured us in seeing Mr. Seward do right. But his triumph over the ogre of France recompensed in a great measure for the imperiousness of England, and the country could not but respect the man who so well upheld the honor and dignity of the Republic through years of disaster and trial.

But we shall not have done full justice to the greatness of this man till we have recognized that he was too great to be President. Mr. Seward was not one of those men of whom it ever could have been said, in that slightly sarcastic vein the American people are too apt to indulge in in speaking of departed Executives, that he was once President of the United States and a good man. Mere goodness is never considered in a case like his, for goodness with such men is subordinated to greatness. He was too essentially great to be anything else; but he was great in his antagonism to the wish of the moment rather than in trimming to the winds of popular favor. Inferior men carried off the Presidential prize from before the eyes of Clay and Webster and Calhoun in an earlier era of our history. Too great to be President he yet enjoyed a power superior to the Presidency, and showed an executive skill which none of our Chief Magistrates ever equalled. Even Lincoln was but as long in his hands, and while the one will be remembered as the martyr of the Republic the other will go down to history as its master spirit in its darkest hour.

This man, so great in himself and so great in the eyes and affections of his countrymen, has finished his work and his spirit has passed through the dark valley which man can pass but once. All that remains of him now will this day be laid out of sight. The village which claimed him as its most illustrious citizen is mourning his decease and ready to follow his bier to the tomb. Many of his most eminent associates in public life are present, with his old neighbors and friends, to pay their last tokens of respect to his memory. Yesterday the churches of Auburn resounded with his praises, and his name was whispered in the prayers of the multitude. He believed that there is a life beyond this transitory existence, and it is in the hope of that more blessed state that his body is laid at rest. There is a political lesson in his career that is not forgotten in the many funeral eulogiums which are pronounced over him; but the simpler grief, which testifies itself not in words, and is felt only in the quickened palpitations of the popular heart, is a loftier and nobler tribute to the virtues and services of William H. Seward.

The Radical Revolution in Spain and Exciting Elevation of the Red Flag.

The cable news report from Madrid, dated to a late hour yesterday evening, which appears in the HERALD to-day, goes to show that the republican revolutionary movement which has been commenced against Amadeus' crown and authority in Ferrol was still maintained after having been conducted to a very critical point by the insurgents. The red republican flag was flying over captured galleons and from the mastsheads of vessels which had been seized by the rebels. The people who are not in arms appear to be perfectly unconcerned as to the result of the struggle. In the royalist theory of allegiance indifference with regard to the cause of the Crown ranks next after active treason, so that this stolid expression on the part of Spaniards placed in the midst of such exciting scenes is in itself a very menacing symptom of coming default. The King's troops are hurrying in force from various points of army stations towards the disturbed centre. An iron-clad vessel-of-war will aid in the operations against the treason. The troops in the garrison proper of Ferrol remained faithful to the throne yesterday, as did the high officials, military and civil. The insurgents were becoming demoralized after their first success. Their supply of ammunition was failing. The royalist soldiers hope to attack the disaffected position to-day, so that we may hear at any moment of the "stamping out" of this latest revolution in Spain, or, on the contrary, of the spread of the movement. Its occurrence presents an aggravated symptom of that chronic fever which is emanating the strength of the populations of the whole Iberian peninsula, and which may at any moment inflame them to one powerful public effort—the precursor either of a healthful recovery or of complete citizen dissolution.

It is not our opinion that the government of Amadeus will eventually experience any great difficulty in putting down this insurrectionary movement. It is not a national outbreak. So far as we know it is without the encouragement and support of any of the great representative leaders of political parties in Spain. The disavowal made in the Cortes by the republicans, and also by the acknowledged friends of Alfonso, is encouraging to those who hope for the continuance of the present government in Spain. This insurrection is a small affair compared with the late rising in favor of Don Carlos in the northern provinces, and we know with how much ease that rising was put down by Amadeus' government. While we have little doubt that this insurrection will result in failure, we cannot refuse to admit that it reveals a state of feeling in the Spanish army and among the Spanish people the reverse of encouraging to Amadeus and his friends. The present government is strong. It can count on two-thirds, at least, of the Congress. But with thousands of Carlists ripe and ready for revolt, the all powerful Church encouragingly standing behind them, with a powerful party in favor of the son of the deposed Isabella, waiting their opportunity, and with a compact republican organization widespread throughout the country and well represented in Congress, the government, strong as it is, has much need to be vigilant and fearful. This revolution in Spain shows that in that unfortunate country party interest is still preferred to the general welfare of the nation.

The Fall and Winter Fashions.

We publish to-day an account of the opening displays of Fall and Winter fashions at the leading houses in the city. The uncertain weather which has prevailed for a month past has seriously interfered with the arrangements of the modistes, and has compelled these hand-maidens of Fashion to postpone their exhibitions of styles and materials to a later period than they have been accustomed to for years past. It is gratifying to find that there is no longer a tyranny in fashion. When the ladies were compelled to yield allegiance to Paris and the follies of the reign of extravagance during the Empire there were many complaints made by all lovers of good taste and adaptability against the styles that prevailed. Now there is a change for the better. The endless variety of toilets gives to each lady ample opportunities of selecting what best becomes her. It would be impossible to classify all the styles and toilets that are now offered to the choice of American ladies. Suffice it to

say that this is the reign of taste and common sense. *Paters familias* will be glad to hear this, as it will remove from their minds all fears of undue extravagance. There is no longer an Empress Eugenie, with unlimited means at her command, to devise some ruinous toilet, or a nameless belle of the Boulevards to call into existence some extraordinary fabric before which our modistes will bow down in abject allegiance. There has been a revolution, and no lady of taste will refuse to express her entire satisfaction at the democratic character of fashions this Winter.

Archbishop Bayley's Installation.

The ceremonies of the Church of Rome were yesterday invoked with all their solemnity and appeal to the senses and the soul in the installation of Archbishop Bayley at Baltimore. In another part of the HERALD we give at length the details of this unusual event, which will be of such deep interest and significance to thousands of our Catholic fellow citizens. Not long ago we were called on to chronicle the sad ceremonies surrounding the obsequies of the new Primate's illustrious predecessor, and now His Holiness the Pope, having made up his mind on the American prelate most worthy of the higher distinction, we record the investiture of the latter with the mystic pallium of the archiepiscopacy. In an inaugural sermon, preached without text and handling his subject in a familiar way, the Primate dwelt on the position of the Roman Church amid the tide of "liberalisms," which he roundly assailed as false to the very ideas they pretended to champion. "Order, liberty and conservatism" were his keywords, and all these, he said, could be found only with surety in the Church. While admitting the influence of the press, he declared it to be the parent of dangerous innovations. He regretted the misuse of such words as "duty" and "loyalty" in these degenerate times. Without contending upon the arguments the venerable Archbishop used in support of his propositions, we may remark that they are uniform with those put forward so determinedly by all the orthodox champions of his Church, and, in the simple form expressed by him, may be fairly taken as the Catholic stand in reference to the questions he treats. It is of the Church, which time and the tide of human passions and social upheavals have left unchanged, and which in its firm conservatism to-day challenges respect, although its thunders awaken fear no more. Better, too, it is, that if religion should prove itself invincible it should be through the milder ways of appeal and gentleness, and in the impressiveness which seizes men's minds when they assist at a great church ceremony like that of yesterday, or read a graphic transcript thereof through the press, whose uses, we believe mistakenly, the good Primate saw fit to deplore.

The Meeting of the Mexican Congress—President Lerdo's Address.

At the assembling of the Mexican Congress on the 16th ultimo President Lerdo de Tejada made the opening speech. He warmly praised the long and eventful administration of the late President Juarez, and recapitulated the line of measures pursued in the government since his death. He said that the relations of Mexico and foreign Powers were in a satisfactory condition, and that he was engaged in inaugurating a system of retrenchment and reform. These are encouraging assurances, and we hope that President Lerdo will not be seriously embarrassed in his patriotic designs nor disappointed in his hopeful expectations.

Meantime, however, the internal condition of Mexico is not very promising of good results. Her Congress, in secret session, had been discussing certain charges against Governor Hernandez, of Vera Cruz. Twenty soldiers, trying to desert at Puebla, after killing seven sentinels, had been captured, court-martialed and shot. The revolutionary disturbances in Minatitlan continue. Laiveva had been burned and several persons executed. The government was about sending a detachment of troops against Lizaroga. Porfirio Diaz had turned up again, and was assuming a hostile attitude in Chihuahua. At the same time the Mexican stealers of Texas cattle along the Rio Grande were still engaged in that profitable vocation of border ruffianism. Still, we must allow a reasonable margin of time to President Lerdo for the establishment of law and order, and we must admit that under the circumstances he is doing as well as could be expected.

The primary Presidential election was appointed for Sunday, the 13th instant, yesterday, and the secondary election was fixed for Sunday, the 27th instant. President Lerdo, so far, is without a competitor for the succession, and he will probably be elected without opposition. The revolutionary factions appear to be pretty effectually, for the present, broken up and dispersed; but, doubtless, with the first general levy of taxes under the new régime, there will be a dozen hostile armies in the field, each making its forced contributions for active war against the central despotism. Still, let President Lerdo, like the old Roman patriot, stick to his text, and "never despair of the Republic."

Purify the Legislature.

A timely note of warning is the address to the people of the State, signed by Messrs. Charles O'Connor, Wheeler H. Peckham, Joseph H. Choate and James Emmott. Except Judge Emmott these gentlemen were the extra official aids to the Attorney General last Winter in the attempt to bring to justice some of the rascals who, for a series of years, had practically swayed the legislation of the State and city and had liberally feathered their own nests and those of their friends at the expense of the public. Lawyers of high standing and of various political leanings, their position gave them the opportunity to know intimately the nature and source of that corruption which so thoroughly a year ago roused the voters of this city to a combined and successful effort at reform. The address truly says that last year's reform stopped short of the real fountain of crime and uncleanness which has disgraced New York; that in the Legislature the remedy is to be applied. Let the honest people of the State weigh fully the character of every nominee for the Legislature, and if he falls short of the standard sternly set their faces against him, no matter what party nomination he may secure. It has become an admitted fact that legislative votes have

been a marketable commodity, and though their value has not yet been quoted in the stock list it has been fully established and well known to the unscrupulous men who made a business of its negotiation. Till this is thoroughly changed New York can never again take the high rank which her greatness, wealth and power naturally assign her among the federated Commonwealths of the Union. Till a man can be a member of the Legislature without incurring the suspicion of being a corruptionist the State will not be safe from the plundering hands of such men as the storm of last year's reform partially swept out of sight. To purify the Legislature is one of the first duties of the citizens of the Empire State. They have it in their power to make the Senate Chamber and the Assembly Hall places of honor to which the best men of the State may aspire with credit. No man worthy of the name should help to send a suspicious character to Albany to make laws for this great State. Let party chains be sundered, or teach parties to respect the honest people in making their nominations. Put only honest men on guard as lawmakers this Fall and the State will be relieved of a stigma whose severity was equalled by its justice.

The Expulsion of the Bonapartes from France—What Next?

President Thiers does not sleep upon a bed of roses. The revolutionary elements of France are beginning to effervesce again. This provisional conservative Republic of Thiers is approaching a crisis. In the Southern departments the radical republicans are gathering around Gambetta; in the North, and in and around Paris, the Empire has its adherents waiting and watching for their opportunity. The Orleansists and the elder Bourbons have permitted theirs to pass by, and it may never be offered them again. The impending struggle will be between the party of Thiers, the party of Gambetta and the party of the Empire. President Thiers has maintained his *pro tempore* government so far with singular and unexpected success through his adroit manipulations of a discordant Assembly. But this policy of hedging and masterly inactivity cannot hold much longer. A government in France which fights only to gain time is not secure from one day to another. We may excuse, on the ground of necessity, the re-establishment under Thiers of Napoleon's censorship of the press; the continued shooting of the Communists may be approved by a large body of Frenchmen as necessary to keep down that terrible spectre of the Commune; but in the expulsion of Prince Napoleon and his wife from the soil of France there is a confession of a fear of the Empire which will not weaken the party or the cause of the Bonapartes among the French people. If, in this connection, it is true that President Thiers has requested King Victor Emmanuel to recall the Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister to France, because he is a Bonapartist, then it must be true that of all the dangers most dreaded by, and most threatening to, Thiers is the dangerous power of the Empire through a possible *coup d'état* in the revolutionary French capital. The remnants of the Commune might possibly support an imperial *coup d'état* with the opportunity in Paris in revenge against Thiers. In any event, the internal peace of France is not yet secured, and the dangers which threaten it are thickening and widening from day to day. France needs and is hungering for a permanent government, and the transition thereto threatens another convulsion.

Arrival of the Frost King—A Fine Triumph of Agricultural Meteorology.

After a long absence, during the unparalleled heats of the past Summer, the Frost King has finally returned to the country. It is not the first time this hoary-headed personage, scattering his showers of sparkling and delicate ice crystals, dissipating the noxious miasma of Autumn, driving back disease and bracing the human frame, has been gratefully welcomed. This year his coming has to be announced in connection with an interesting triumph of science in correctly forecasting the time and place of his first appearance. On the morning of the 10th instant the Signal Service "Probabilities" cautioned the farmers and horticulturists in the Northwestern States and in the Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys to look out for him, and the prediction was fully verified on the morning following. Beneficent as is this physical agent in a sanitary point of view, the prevision and pronouncement of its approach is of the utmost advantage to agriculturists, and the success of the Weather Bureau in anticipating the wants of the husbandman will be highly appreciated. The Signal Office has furnished information also which will enable farmers, by the aid of the weather reports, to make their own forecasts of frost, and thus economize their labor and preserve their plants. As the growth and maturing of the earth's harvests depend chiefly on the heat received from the sun, and especially in the new Territories of the United States, it becomes a question of prime importance to ascertain the minimum temperature requisite for ripening the staple objects of agriculture. The emigrant farmer and the settled agriculturist of the older States will be greatly enlightened and profited by this new and beautiful system of agricultural forecasts. The observations of the government signal officers show that the gateway of Winter to our Continent lies west of Lake Superior, but it is a noticeable fact that even at this early period of the cold season the thermometric readings in the Missouri Valley and from Montana to the Pacific coast are much higher than in the country eastward and southward of this belt.

It appears from the weather reports that the farmers of the Middle and Eastern States may now look out for the hoary visitor.

CONTINUED DISORDER IN ARKANSAS.

According to our special despatch published elsewhere to-day it will be seen that the epidemic of local political rioting and bloodshed is spreading throughout the State. In Osceola township, Missouri county, Fitzpatrick, the Register, and Murray, the Sheriff, quarrelled. Murray was shot and killed by the Register. Armed bands were then gotten together by the faction leaders. A fight occurred near the place on the day when Fitzpatrick was to have been tried for murder. The Court was closed and most of the inhabitants departed, leaving the town in the possession of armed desperadoes. Fitzpatrick fled to Little Rock, and in the meantime over forty of his negro fighting men were captured by the whites.

Messages from Zion's Signal Corps.

Under the inspiration of last week's festival, or silver wedding, in Plymouth church, Mr. Beecher yesterday indicated a golden future which awaits not only his own local church, but the Christian Church universal. We now hear but the first notes in the gray dawn of the progress of Christianity in the world, but by and by we shall bear the grand chorus of a world redeemed. This is certainly a grand aspiration to labor as well as a noble purpose to live and toil for, and with the praying fathers and mothers which Mr. Beecher says his church contains, they ought, if they concentrate all their energies and prayers on winning souls from darkness into the marvellous light of God's grace, to see a wonderful work, not only in Plymouth church, but in all the churches of Brooklyn. "It is never too late to mend, never too late to be sowing seed," said Mr. Beecher, all of which is true, but all of which will have disbelievers in the future as it has had in the past; so that men will still sow the wind and reap the whirlwind, and characters will go unimproved still. Mr. Talmage, in his highly wrought theatrical style, drew a picture of Christ's sufferings, by which, according to a supposed figurative allusion in Solomon's writings, his hair turned white with trouble. And this event Mr. Talmage thinks took place on the eve of His crucifixion. There is much more of Christ and His Gospel in this sermon of Mr. Talmage than in that reported last week, probably owing to the HERALD's strictures on that occasion. But still it is so surrounded with a certain serio-comic caricature "Humpty-Dumpty" style that we hardly know whether the preacher is serious or not, when he exhorts all to seek the Being whom he has pantomimed on the Tabernacle stage; and no doubt the people go away from the place as they would from a theatre, feeling that they have been admirably entertained and amused, while their hearts remain unaffected. In answer to the question, "What is truth?" asked by Pilate ages ago, Dr. Souder pointed out the three kinds of truth which are known to exist—namely, physical, intellectual and spiritual. The first and second are built merely to uphold the third, wherein the soul sits calmly and investigates all moral and spiritual truth. And though men had sought long and earnestly to find an answer to the question in each of these departments no man could stand up and say he had discovered absolute truth. But Christ declared Himself to be "the truth." This He is in His nature as the God-man and also as a teacher of truth spiritual and eternal. For centuries the truths which He has taught have been put to the test and have come out un tarnished; and these considerations were used by the Doctor to induce his hearers to accept the Gospel and Christ as the truth, the life and the way. Rev. Dr. Wild insisted that as Christ was the living flesh and fact of God's Word or good will and loving kindness to mankind, so should believers be the living epistles of Christ, known and read of all men; that as Christ is the wisdom and power of God so are the saints the wisdom and power of Christ. In the incarnation of Christ God met suitably the universal instinct of man for a visible God. But having gratified that instinct men now look upon Jesus of Nazareth as nothing more than a man, though a good one, and they still seek a way into the kingdom of grace and glory beside the living way which God hath ordained.

In the department of speculative theology Mr. Frothingham will probably always lead New York preachers, as he does now. His discourses cannot be called sermons, nor can they be properly judged by the same standard as the latter. They are designed more to please the intellect than to renovate the heart. Yesterday he spoke of "The Soul of Truth in Error," and evolved the idea that creeds are founded on error, and that doubt steps in and produces or collates a true creed. Speaking of the claim of infallibility, which he declared is made by Protestants as well as Catholics, he said it had instilled into men a spirit of doubt, but for the time being the doubt is put to rest by a creed, for creeds are doubts at present put to rest. The doctrine of the unity of the two natures in Christ, of the creation of a perfect man in Eden, of total depravity, the doctrine of election and of the eternal damnation of the wicked, were judged by the light of Unitarianism false doctrines and false creeds, from which doubt and scepticism are evolving better creeds and purer truths. Dr. Bellows, in his discourse on the almost universally felt need of men making their peace with God, paid an eloquent tribute to the Christian character of the late William H. Seward, whose dying advice to his children to love one another showed that he had made his peace with God.

Rev. Dr. Rogers, of the South Reformed church, having returned from an extended tour in Europe, was yesterday welcomed by his people, and preached a discourse appropriate to the occasion. He hoped his congregation would seek the true rest of the soul in Christian activities and a life of active service in the cause of Christ. The demands for these are to be found on every side, and the opportunities are abundant and the day of labor is shortening, so that what is done must be done quickly. Preaching on prayer yesterday, Dr. John Hall thought there was too little prayer for our rulers and those in authority, and he would have us pray, especially for the President, no matter to what party he may belong. But there are grave doubts in some minds whether or not politicians are worth praying for at all, and in others whether or not prayer will make them in any better. If the churches could only get the communities from whence the politicians spring on their knees there would be some hope that the latter would have some respect for the will of their constituents and be in some sort of sympathy with them. But at present this is not so.

The Rev. Dr. Starrs discoursed on the duty of forgiveness and the promotion of peace and good will among men, as illustrated in the parable of the master forgiving his servant, recorded by Matthew, chapter xviii. The debt which we owe to God and that which our fellow men owe to us is as ten thousand talents to one hundred penny; but God is willing to forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. Every persecution, the Doctor declared, has its source in the evil reluctance men have to forgive injuries.