

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BOHEMY THEATRE. Bowery.—The Harry Mack... THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—The Sensational Drama of DIEDRICH. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Wishing Hand. Afternoon and evening. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—ROSE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—JANE EYRE. OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—FIDELIA. WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—MOLL. NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 729 and 730 Broadway.—MADAME MOEUL. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NACRO MINSTRELS, &c. AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, Third av., 63d and 64th sts.—SUNNER NIGHTS' CONCERTS. IRVING HALL, corner of Irving place and 15th st.—BILLIARD EXHIBITION. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUNNER NIGHTS' CONCERTS. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, 125 West Fourth street.—CYPRIAN AND LOUIS COLLECTIONS OF ART. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, June 23, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- OUR WESTERN INDIANS AND THEIR RESERVATIONS: WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?—TITLE OF THE LEADER—SIXTH PAGE. THE INDIANS ON THE RESERVATIONS AND ON THE WARPATH: THEIR LOCATION AND CONDITION: HOW SOME OF THE SAVAGES ARE KEPT WITHIN BOUNDS—THIRD PAGE. THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST AND COLD-BLOODED MASSACRE OF THE MODOCS: DEMORALIZATION OF THE WHITE TROOPS: A FEARLESS REVIEW—EIGHTH PAGE. CROWDING THE WINNEBAGOES OUT OF WISCONSIN: GOVERNOR WASHBURN URGING THE BRAVES TO "GO WEST" IN SORROWS OF THE RED MEN—EIGHTH PAGE. THE STANLEY EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH-WEST: CUSTER AND FRED GRANT WITH THE VAN SURVEYING THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY ROUTE—EIGHTH PAGE. GENERAL GRANT ILL AT LONG BRANCH: EX-COLLECTOR MURPHY'S SON SHOT—SEVENTH PAGE. PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF THE SPANISH CABINET CRISIS: THE TROUBLES AT BARCELONA—IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC NEWS—SEVENTH PAGE. CUBAN AID TO DON CARLOS: LARGE SUMS FORWARDED TO SPAIN—MEXICAN CATHOLIC PERSECUTION OF THE PROTESTANTS—SEVENTH PAGE. STEAMSHIP BROKEN TO PIECES ON THE ROCKS OFF HOLYHEAD, WALES: FIFTEEN PERSONS PERISH—SEVENTH PAGE. THE KILLING OF MRS. LAMPLEY, IN BALTIMORE: A SINGULAR HISTORY OF CRIME: THE MURDERERS CONVICTED AND TO BE EXECUTED—TENTH PAGE. DETAILS OF THE PASSAIC FIRE—BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED—TENTH PAGE. BISHOP OEDENHEIMER ON THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE SEE OF NEW JERSEY: THE PRIMITIVE SYSTEM OPPOSED—TENTH PAGE. YELLOW FEVER DIMINISHING IN BRAZIL—CONTRADICTION OF THE YELLOW FEVER RUMORS BY THE BROOKLYN HEALTH OFFICIALS—SEVENTH PAGE. CARLIST WARFARE: DON CARLOS' BRILLIANT PARISIAN STAFF: THE ENDERLAZA BUTCHERY: SANTA CRUZ'S MODE OF FIGHTING—FIFTH PAGE. THE CHEFS-D'OEUVRE OF MODERN ART AT THE VIENNA FAIR—ELEVENTH PAGE. GOSPEL PUBLICATION: THE DIVINE PICTURING CHRIST'S NATURE AND HELPFULNESS, THE SOUL AS A PLANT, THE DANGER OF TRIFLING WITH CRIMINALS AND THE HAPS OF YOUTH IN THE CITY: INTERESTING INSTALLATION—FOURTH PAGE. THE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED: WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED—NINTH PAGE. TOURING IN EUROPE: HOW IT IS DONE BY AMERICANS, ARTISTS AND OTHERS: AN EX-COURIER DIVULGES SOME CURIOUS THINGS—FIFTH PAGE. FURF EVENTS IN CHICAGO: PREPARATIONS TO REVIVE THE SPORT BY A GRAND JULY MEETING AT DEXTER PARK—EIGHTH PAGE. TO-DAY'S REGATTA OF THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB—FLEETWOOD PARK—ITEMS FROM THE SUMMER RESORTS—REAL ESTATE—EIGHTH PAGE. A BRITISH SHIP, WITH A CARGO OF COOLIES, PUTS INTO A PANAMA PORT—THE CLARK OBSEQUES—FIFTH PAGE.

THE WELCOME RAIN.—Since yesterday morning, in the thickening clouds and "areas of rain" over the Northern States, we have had cheering signs of a general deliverance from a dry season, which threatened a continuance into a general drought, with a still increasing budget of destructive fires in town and country, fields and forests, from day to day. Welcome, then, thrice welcome, the blessed rain, with the promise of general relief which it brings to the thirsty land!

THE SHAH OF PERSIA is expected to gladden the gay city of Paris with his presence on the 5th of July, from which, we infer, he will remain till the "glorious Fourth" in the enjoyment of the hospitalities of England. Meantime, in the inspection of Her Majesty's dockyards, arsenals, military academies, iron foundries, &c., it is evident that the Shah, upon this excursion, is combining business with pleasure.

AN INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT, for \$2,000 in gold (to begin on the 30th July), has been resolved upon as one of the special attractions of the Vienna Fair. Very good; but if the managers of the Exhibition desire to draw "full houses" they will get up a schedule of international horse races. Something of that sort is needed to relieve the Exhibition of its monotony, and to make it pay.

EX-SENATOR GEORGE E. PUGH, democrat, of Ohio, speaking as a partisan, wants a "new deal." There has been so much double-dealing on the part of Ohio democrats for several years in national conventions that a new shuffling of the cards would probably only turn up more Knays.

Our Western Indians and Their Reservations—What Shall We Do with Them?

For the information and gratification of our readers we give them this morning a carefully prepared and handsomely executed map of the numerous Indian reservations of that great western division of the United States over which (with some few exceptions eastward) all our Indian tribes and fragments of tribes are now distributed. On the same page a summary up and explanation of the various tribes and reservations represented are given, which, together with the general bird's-eye view of the map, will be found extremely interesting and valuable, not only to the philanthropist and the inquiring historical student, but to every reader in search of knowledge concerning those Indians and Indian reservations of the Great West.

With the pacification of the Kickapoos in Mexico, with the complete subjugation of the Apaches in Arizona, and with the unconditional surrender of Captain Jack and his terrible MODOCS of Oregon and California, there is now that favorable condition of general peace among our Indians which invites us to a review of the whole field embraced within our illustrative map. From the archives of the Indian Bureau it appears that there are (excluding the estimated force of seventy thousand in our Arctic territory of Alaska) three hundred thousand of the original native American race remaining within the limits of the United States, and that, upon the important question of subsistence, they may thus be divided:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Categories include self-supporting tribes, partly supported by government, and living by hunting and gathering.

The masses of the self-supporting tribes are those civilized and semi-civilized Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, &c., of the Indian Territory, one of the most beautiful, fertile and inviting agricultural districts of the Union. The tribes partly and those wholly supported by the government are those on the reservations outside the Indian Territory, and the marauders at large, and fragments of tribes still roaming at large, and mostly along the range of the Rocky Mountains, between the British Possessions and our Mexican frontier. Touching their political relations to the government, it appears that of our red brethren there are:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Categories include living under treaties, on reservations without treaties, and the treaty Indians embracing all tribes of the Indian Territory.

The main body of the civilized tribes are in the Indian Territory, and of the semi-civilized among the best deserving tribes are the Pimos and Cocco Micoeapas of the Gila River, in Arizona. The general distribution of our aborigines may thus be given:—

Table with 2 columns: Region and Amount. Regions include Minnesota and east of the Mississippi, Nebraska, Kansas and Indian Territory, and California, Oregon and Territory of Washington.

We find, next, that our Indian population occupy reservations of land amounting, in the aggregate, to 137,846,971 acres, or about four hundred and sixty acres for every man, woman and child of them. Here we touch the important questions, How long even under the protection of the government, will our poor Indians be permitted to hold in peace the vast tracts of country which they now occupy as the government for the maintenance of peace between whites and Indians and for the protection and civilization of the latter? The extensive general reservation of the Sioux in Dakota, and the reserve of the assembled tribes on the northern frontier of Montana, for example, are great hunting grounds over which the tribes concerned have the privilege of following the buffalo herds in their southern and northern migrations over the Great Plains. The general reserve for different bands of the Utes in Colorado is also a mere hunting ground, from which they will soon be displaced by the encroaching white settlements of the Territory. The same fate awaits the several reservations contiguous to the line of the Northern Pacific Railway. In short, the time is fast approaching when the government will be compelled materially to reduce the proportions of these great reservations and to abolish many of the smaller ones, and what, then, will be done with the dispossessed Indians?

Let us briefly look into this matter. Including the western half of Nebraska and of Kansas and of Texas, the general character of all the country westward to the great chain of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains, which look down upon the inviting valleys of California and Oregon, is analogous to that of Central Asia—dry, timberless and barren. It can be densely populated only in districts which can be extensively and liberally irrigated, as in the basin of the Great Salt Lake, and where the numerous head streams of great rivers, as in Wyoming and Colorado, afford the supplies and the channels for extensive systems of irrigation. Montana, embracing the numerous head streams of the Missouri, and possessing advantages of climate, situation and fertile valleys peculiarly its own, has prospered, and can prosper, without any general irrigating system; but otherwise, from the Great Plains to the Sierra Nevada, and in large districts of California to the seaboard, the soil is fruitless without irrigation. Our map, in this view, will serve to show how limited are the means for irrigation from a glance at the vast waterless regions of this great Asiatic section of our Continent.

The Great Plains, in ceasing to be a range for the wild buffalo, will become—are now becoming—a range for domestic cattle; for their Summer droughts and the want of flowing streams forbid the cultivation of those arid table lands. From the Rocky Mountains, then westward to the Sierra Nevada, the remaining available valleys and basins for cultivation will be taken up by the white man, and with the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Southern line there will be no resting place between these roads for the Indian, under the present Quaker system, in any considerable reservation where he can live by tilling the soil. In the cause of humanity to the Indians there will remain,

then, one of three courses for the government to pursue—the entire support of these scattered Indians in small reservations or their removal into the Indian Territory, or their collection into a new general reservation, where they can support or partially support themselves under the protection of the United States army.

A contracted reservation, in which the Indian has nothing to do but to eat, drink and be merry, and to sing hymns and listen to the stated preaching of the Gospel, will not do. The dull monotony, the humiliating imprisonment of such a life to the "noble savage," is intolerable. He cannot endure it—he will inevitably revolt against it at length, and in his desperation he will sing his war song of "liberty or death" and strike for the warpath. As it is, with the comparatively wide range and government rations of the reservations, a fort and a detachment of troops for each reserve are required to withhold our disgraced red men from the passing emigrant train. The suppression of Captain Jack and the wholesale chastisement administered to the Apaches may serve for a season to hold the warriors of the reserves and the roaming bands in an encouraging condition as "good Indians," but there is no security against the chapter of accidents which, here or there, may lead to murder and bloody retaliation between whites and Indians, from Dakota to Texas and from Arizona to Oregon.

Millions of money upon Indian Commissioners, agents, contractors and traders are now wasted upon these numerous reservations which could be saved to the Treasury with the gathering of all these scattered tribes into the Indian Territory. And, again, emigration to and settlements in our new States and Territories are checked by apprehensions of Indian disturbances. Remove the Indians and these dangers will cease. We have shown that within a few years there will be no available abiding place for any great body of them anywhere west of Kansas upon a self-supporting basis. We understand that the idea of ultimately settling all our scattered tribes and roaming bands in the Indian Territory is entertained by General Grant, with the view of advancing them by careful cultivation to the usages, industry and enjoyments of civilized life, and to the capabilities of a State government. This, too, may be a wild Utopian scheme; but, considering the embarrassments resulting to all the States and Territories concerned from these numerous and widely scattered Indian reservations and wandering bands, and considering the dangers from encroaching white speculators and adventurers which menace the Indian Territory itself, it strikes us that this idea of gathering into that Territory all the outside tribes approaches nearer to a practical solution of the whole Indian problem than any other settlement so far suggested by speculator, missionary, politician or statesman.

The Sanitary Condition of the City.

When the Summer approaches the most important subject which can engage the attention of the authorities is the sanitary condition of the city. In comparison with this one question of the public health all others sink into insignificance. Unfortunately our rulers in the city of New York seem to have forgotten this duty entirely, and while they are quarrelling over the spoils and fighting for the miserable drippings which come from this or that little official position the streets and other spots where pestilence is bred are neglected. The Board of Health, so far as we can see, is taking no active measures against the approach of cholera and yellow fever. The Police Department is apparently gathering no information in regard to the plague spots scattered all over the metropolis, and has, so far, failed to warn our citizens to guard against disease. There seems to be easy confidence and glaring neglect everywhere, while the streets are in a worse condition than was ever before known in the history of New York. All of them are still filled with the garbage and offal thrown into them last Winter. Many of the most important thoroughfares in the most densely populated parts are badly paved, and foul and stagnant water remains in the streets day after day. There is scarcely a block uptown or down that has fewer than half a dozen wagon holes filled with water, to poison the atmosphere and generate disease. Everywhere disagreeable odors infect the air. The condition of the sewers may be even more deplorable than the condition of the streets. Cellars and sub-cellars, and other places liable to infection, are mysteries to the police, but full of dangers to the people. And all this while a fitful Summer, hot to-day and cool tomorrow, seems to utter threatenings of disease and death.

We would not alarm the people unnecessarily, for to create fear in the public mind is bad policy. Aside from the filthy condition of the city, there is no reason now for undue fear or alarm among our citizens that yellow fever or cholera will come. But these terrible scourges may come, and it is best to be prepared. Cleanliness is the best preventive, and it is upon this that we insist. We must guard every avenue of approach and sweep away every cause likely to breed pestilence or to produce a condition of things likely to expose the people to danger and make them susceptible to contagion or infection. If a plague of any kind should fall upon the city at this time its ravages would be awful. If the cholera should reach New York what a rich harvest of death it would reap, and what a splendid showing its ravages would make for the reformers who forgot or neglected their duty! What a fearful reckoning would be demanded by the people! Men who disregard the most sacred duty of authority can find no words to excuse themselves before the overwhelming wrath of the community. It is time that the officials whose duty it is to take sanitary measures against the approach of disease learned the responsibility which attaches to their exercise of authority, lest they also suffer with the innocent. It is criminal in them that they are compelled to address these appeals to them. Weeks ago all demands we are now making should have been already past the demanding. Then the city would have been spared this necessity, and people of weak nerves would have been saved a danger which even the imagination might develop into disease. If we could refrain from pointing out the danger and insisting upon proper sanitary measures we should do so, but it would be useless to

close our eyes to probable calamity, and this is why we insist that our authorities in the different departments shall no longer fall in their duty, but set about their work at once and perform it earnestly and efficiently.

We print in another column this morning some directions for guarding against the approach of disease, which we commend to all householders for practice and to the police for enforcement. It is too late to dally longer with danger. Even the ruined drain pipe must be rendered pure and wholesome. Throwing off into the streets must cease. There must be much earnest street sweeping and the use of disinfectants everywhere. The waterholes in the streets must be closed up, if necessary at the expense of new pavements. No stone should be left unturned where pestilence may lurk. Unless all this, and more, is speedily accomplished the plague may pounce down upon us before we are aware of its coming, and the Destroyer show his presence in every house. Precaution is all that is necessary, and if proper precautionary measures had been already taken there would be no danger of approaching calamity.

The Carlist War and the Cure of Santa Cruz.

The letter which we print this morning from our special correspondent in the Carlist camp is valuable as disclosing the real emptiness of the reactionary movement. The description of the base of operations at Urdax, and the scenes that struck the eye of the HERALD correspondent while there, certainly do not reveal any high order of military energy. In fine, as far as we are able to perceive, the Carlist army consists of the Curé of Santa Cruz. This grotesque ecclesiastic is the only distinct character, the only resolute man, that all these months of civil war have brought to the surface. He is monarch of all he surveys, and he is as much feared by the Carlists as he is opposed by the republicans. He acknowledges no subordination, will attach himself to the army only on conditions, and replies to a message of distress from the retreating forces of Don Carlos by a threat to shoot the *parlamentario* if he renews his appeals for succor. Hardly has our correspondent time to record this little eccentricity before the Curé falls upon the republicans at the Bridge of Enderlaza and they hoist a flag of truce in token of surrender; but as the Curé advances to receive the prisoners he is greeted with a volley of musketry, whereupon the little garrison is put to death as the recompense of treachery, and the "flower" of the Carlist army are released from danger. The Curé has displayed qualities which indicate that the olive-branch profession is less suited to his natural capacity than the occupation of a bold and successful guerrilla chieftain. The prestige which he has already acquired throughout Spain will undoubtedly make him a formidable competitor of the leading generals of the Carlist movement for the favor of the pretender and the applause of the monarchists.

The Conservation of Wood.

One of the most important economic problems of the age, the conservation of wood, has recently been undergoing experimental solution among French and Belgian engineers, with very interesting results. Chief among these is the discovery of the rates of decay of the various woods, similarly exposed and similarly defended, by the aid of substances insoluble in water and unaffected by the atmosphere. Instances are mentioned in which prepared blocks, into the sinuosities of whose woody fibres the tarry preparation had penetrated, after exposure to alternate steam baths and frosty weather and to burial in wet or marshy soil, were perfectly sound and uninjured after twenty years' trial. A section of a piece of timber impregnated with tar shows that the conserving substance has followed the lines of the longitudinal fibres, and often the microscope reveals the complete filling of the pores, and every channel which might give entrance to deleterious agents is plugged by the tar, which, in many cases, is also found a perfect preserver of bolts, screws and nails.

It is said that a railway sleeper thus carefully coated and injected with the solution ought to hold together as long as an Egyptian mummy, and it is easy to see that with proper attention to this one item of railroad expenditure millions of dollars might be annually saved to the companies and the disastrous deforesting of the country be measurably arrested. The experiments show that the oaken blocks superficially prepared are capable of outliving the roughest exposure to weather for many years without internal or external dissolution of the fibres. The enormous extension of the American railway systems and the ever multiplying demands for the forest oak for mining, shipbuilding and street pavement purposes, in all of which the timber is exposed to rapid decay, establish the necessity for great economy in the use of wood and the expediency of using every means to preserve it when once put in use. The railways, the great timber-consumers, have usually taken little trouble to make known the ascertained durability of the wood used in their tracks and bridges; but enough is known to demonstrate the great economy of preparing timber for track use before it is put down. In Belgium more than two-thirds of the sleepers on all the railroads have been chemically prepared since 1863; and there can be little question that the experiment so successful and satisfactory in that climate would be still more so in the United States.

The Cholera in Europe.

This dreadful pestilence is reported in various places in Eastern and Central Europe, from Turkey to the Peninsula of Italy, and thence northward to the Baltic. Leaving the United States, then, for the tour of Europe, will be no security this season to our pleasure seekers against the cholera.

Woman Suffrage—The Canadiana Fair Ended.

District Attorney Crowley on Saturday last entered a *not. pros.* in each of the cases of the fourteen women indicted with Miss Anthony for illegal voting, and the Court adjourned *sine die*, all parties apparently satisfied with their temper in a tepid.

Groesbeck, of Ohio, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer, is believed to be in favor of a new democratic departure.

There have been so many departures of that party within the last few years that its remains might be supposed to rest quietly at this time in the "land of departed spirits."

Yesterday's Sermons.

Notwithstanding all our hopes and expectations of rain as indicated by the overhanging clouds and the occasional droppings yesterday, the weather held up very pleasantly, so that the prayerful were able to spend their accustomed morning and evening hours in the house of the Lord. The sermons, with hardly an exception, are practical or doctrinal, simple and Scriptural, so that they can be easily read, marked and inwardly digested both by those who heard them yesterday and by those who shall read them to-day. Those who may be curious to know what Unitarianism teaches regarding the way of holiness will find in Dr. Bellows' discourse as thorough orthodoxy as many of the most "evangelical" divines could furnish to their congregations. He tells us that holiness is merely a holy-hearted simplicity of purpose, a singleness of eye to see the right, a strong love of goodness and a resolute will to seek and possess it. It needs not education or cultivation to secure a holy heart. While all this is true, it does not tell the whole of what holiness as a state of heart or of life is. We do not agree, save conditionally, with the Doctor's statement that it does not matter what direction a man's feet take if his heart be turned the right way. If the feet always followed the heart this might do, but not otherwise. A firm resolution and a strong will are good things if they are sanctified; but they cannot keep the heart pure nor the feet in the way of holiness. And there the completeness of this discourse is lacking in that it leaves the divine factor altogether out of this attainment. Is it true that without this holiness of heart nine out of every ten of the young men who leave country homes for city life are wrecked every year on the shoals and quicksands of this great city? If it be it is a terrible fact, and one that cannot be too gravely considered.

The story of the Saviour's trial before Pilate was plainly and briefly commented upon by Dr. Ross, but no new thought was evolved therefrom, according to our synopsis. As St. Paul taught his pupil, Titus, so Dr. Imbrie taught the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church yesterday, that Christianity was not a new philosophy or a humanly devised scheme of renovation, but an entirely new heaven-sent principle; and that it is distinguished from the philosophies in that Christian morality is superior to the morality of the world; that it is sustained by a peculiar hope of the appearing of the great God our Saviour, and in that the source of this moral life and hope is not in man, but in God. The proof and illustration of this latter point will be found in detail in the sermon.

The rewards of selfishness and of abnegation respectively formed the theme of Mr. McArthur's discourse. Society, he declared, is suspicious of the man who proposes self as the object of worship. It shuns him and defeats his projects. God also withdraws from him and allows him to fall into his own snares. When sin is reduced to its last analysis it becomes selfishness, the opposite of which is abnegation, of which Jesus and Paul are shining examples, as Judas and Pilate are of selfishness.

Most of us realize that this life is a warfare, but very few of us go into the conflict prepared to do battle with the world, the flesh and the devil, the soul's greatest enemies. The world is constantly alluring us, and the flesh is more than ready to be allured, and if we escape from these we have the devil as a roaring lion going about seeking whom he may devour. Father Power tells us that we have little chance of escaping this last enemy unless we take St. Peter's advice and "be sober and watch unto prayer," which is undoubtedly true. With prayer as a weapon we can defy and defeat all our enemies and arrive at heaven, our final and proper resting place.

Father Kearney, using the parables of the lost sheep and the lost piece of money, illustrated God's care for His erring children and His anxiety to bring them back to His fold. He is now as ever scouring the wilderness after the lost sheep or sweeping the house after the lost coin, and when they are found, the sinners are brought back to God, there is rejoicing not only in the heavenly household, but in the earthly one also.

Dr. Holme charges our fearful criminal calendar to the late war, to the character of our foreign immigration, to the publicity given by the press to records of crime. It familiarizes the public with deeds of violence and thus aids greatly in their propagation. Intemperance he considers the parent of all vice, and the antidote to all these evils is the cultivation of the love faculties among men. But we can hardly wait for the ripened fruit of that sowing. We must make the punishment as short, sharp and decisive as is the crime itself. There is no other remedy half so effective for clearing our criminal calendar as that.

Mr. Beecher explained the nature of belief and of man's responsibility for what he believes. As belief, according to Mr. Beecher, is partly voluntary and partly involuntary, our responsibility is therefore equally divided. Every man who has the ability and opportunity to investigate truth is responsible for failing to investigate. The character of a man's mind will determine the way in which he will see truth. It is possible for truth to be so large that ten men may believe in it, and the whole ten sections may be the whole truth, and yet not one of the ten men may have the whole truth. But the responsibility rests with every man to do his best to know what truth is.

Taking the analogy of nature, Dr. Scudder pointed out to his people the characteristics of growth in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and the elements necessary to a successful and steady growth in spiritual life. Christ is the typical man, and we are to grow in knowledge and grace until we resemble Christ; and this growth is promoted by the Spirit of God dwelling in our hearts, and who, if we seek it, will make us flowers for His own paradise.

We have a couple of country sketches to-day—one from Closter, N. J., where a sorrowing congregation lamented the sudden death of a beloved pastor who had lately gone to Colorado as a missionary and fallen a victim to disease there; and the other from Hewlett's Station, L. I., where the joy of heaven over the repentant sinner was held up to the congregation that the night might win some hearts from death into life and from the power of Satan unto God. All of these Sabbath discourses will form an excellent literary meal.

for country readers who have the time and can give them the necessary study. But let faith be mixed with what you read as well as with what you hear.

SUNDAY RECREATIONS.

Shall the Masses Have Healthy Moral Relaxation?—Visit of the Excise Commissioners to the Bear Gardens Yesterday—The Way People Enjoy Themselves.

The problem of rational Sunday recreation is one that has become a very important and serious one in nearly all large cities of America and Europe and appears at least to be approaching a practical solution in New York. London has insisted on having popular open air music in her parks, and the followers of Odger and Bradlaugh, finding that their wishes in this respect were likely to be contravened, did not hesitate to remove the railings of Hyde Park as an intimation of the general uprooting of the political destinies of their opponents that would follow a persistence in the policy of prohibition. The question of allowing the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Legislature of this State, and various provisions have been enacted either to restrict, regulate or prohibit the traffic. There has, however, always hitherto been a peculiar influence brought to bear on the question, arising from the fact that metropolitan politics have for many years been of the "pothouse" order, and that the retailers of "ride" whiskey, that would KILL A FIVE HUNDRED YARDS on Creedmoor Range, have wielded an inestimable strength at all the caucuses, conventions and elections. The reform struggles of the past two years have very materially altered this state of affairs, and have brought the people to the surface, so that it need no longer be what the gin-mill keepers demand, but what the masses desire shall prevail. And in this mild and conservative sort of way the Sunday drinking question has again been brought up for consideration and settlement.

Recently, with a view to solving the vexed question, at least in a great degree, Alderman Kebr, one of the German business representatives of the municipality, extended an invitation to the Commissioners of the Board of Excise, Superintendent Matzell and Captain Mount, of the seventh Police Precinct, to accompany him on a Sunday tour of the larger beer "gardens" of the city, and by personal inspection to judge for themselves whether these resorts were detrimental to the MORAL HEALTH OF THE CITY, and whether the physical and mental recreations of their patrons was not largely contributed to by allowing such establishments to keep open on the Sabbath. The German Commissioner, who, as he desired was "see for themselves," and if they could not see for themselves, then he would see for them, and he carried with him a number of the most distinguished members of the community, he was content to abide by their judgment. The invitation was accepted, and by consent of the parties invited yesterday was fixed upon as THE TIME FOR THE TOUR.

Accordingly, at two o'clock yesterday, Excise Commissioners Matzell and Voorhes, Aldermen Kebr and Koch, Major Sauer, Paul Falk, Daniel Schneider and a number of other well-known gentlemen assembled at the Excise Commissioner's office in the Bowery, and, embarking in carriages, proceeded on the tour of observation. Superintendent Matzell was prevented from being present, as he was also Captain Mount. Driving rapidly up Third avenue the party visited, first, Hamilton Park, at sixty-third street, where they found a number of the most respectable and apparently drawn from all the better elements of the community, enjoying themselves in the most orderly and unobtrusive manner. In the evening, of course, a large preponderance of husbands and wives with their families of little ones, attired in "Sunday bib and tucker," and their whole pastime consisted in pleasant conversational intercourse, sitting, or walking on the promenade platforms, or beneath THE SPREADING SHADOWS OF THE TREES.

Listening to the music of the orchestra, and sipping their thirst with crystal measures of Rhine wine and the gratefully cool and refreshing beer, there was no loud conversation or boisterous indulgence in a single individual, and it is fair to judge by what one sees it is fair to presume that the visit to Hamilton Park yesterday will form a fund of pleasant reminiscence during all the week of labor to every an industrious man, and to every wife and family of wife and little beer-quaffers. After nearly half an hour spent in this establishment the party proceeded to the next place, a more extensive concern of the same general type, where a much larger gathering of people were assembled. Here there was the additional pastime of lawn tennis, and shooting at a mark, and a military regiment. The same general social freedom and enjoyment were indulged in by those present, and after half an hour's observation here, during which nothing was observed to shock the sensibilities of the most sensitive lady in the land, the party again proceeded on their way. One very striking incident at the next place, the presence of a woman who from her garb appeared to be a widow, accompanied by her orphaned children.

By many of the gentlemen who witnessed it that there was probably no other resort in the city save those of this class where that widow with her little brood could be observed in so public a manner, and at the same time be as free from the possibility of insult or molestation as in her own home. Leaving the shooting gallery, the swings, the whirligig and other physical sports, and a new feature of the gathering was the presence of a German singing society, with the wives, families, sisters and sweethearts of the members. These associations, it appears, are in the habit of voting to attend various resorts *en masse* with their families.

PUTTING THEIR LAGER BY THE KEG, indulge in a rational and not impoverishing form of recreation. Leaving here the party proceeded to Bellevue Garden, and then, driving across Central Park, visited Elm Park, at Ninety-second street and Eighth avenue. Here there was the same kind of gathering, including also the visiting *Schwergarden*. Thence the carriages were driven to the rock cellar line cave, at 122d street, near the Bowery, where the great Rhine wine that cheers but rarely inebriates was indulged in. Then away in a whirl of dust to Lion Park, where a magnificent scene was presented, and where the party visited the mammoth brewery and partook of an elegant collation. It was now quite dark, and, embarking once more, the delegation were whirled through Central Park and Fifth avenue down the Bowery to Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery. Here the largest

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 23—A. M. Probabilities. For New England light to fresh northerly to southerly winds and increasing cloudiness; for the Middle States gentle to fresh easterly winds and increasing cloudiness; for the lower lake region fresh and occasionally brisk easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain; for the Atlantic States, light to fresh southeast and southwest winds, and partly cloudy weather; for Missouri, Arkansas and Ohio Valley to the upper lakes fresh and brisk southerly to easterly winds, generally cloudy weather, and a full survey of the weather from the Gulf States, upper lake region and all of the stations west of the Mississippi have not yet been received. 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 Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

3 A. M.	.....	72	67	3:30 P. M.	.....	93	73
6 A. M.	.....	73	65	6 P. M.	.....	91	74
9 A. M.	.....	74	64	9 P. M.	.....	89	74
12 M.	.....	71	61	12 P. M.	.....	76	67
Average temperature yesterday	.....	70	64	Average temperature for corresponding date last year	.....	69	64

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1872.	.....	73	67
1871.	.....	72	66
1870.	.....	71	65
1869.	.....	70	64
1868.	.....	69	63