

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—On and after January 1, 1875, the daily and weekly editions of the New York Herald will be sent free of postage.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XL.....NO. 13

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROOKLYN THEATRE. Washington street.—BERRY OF LEAVE MAN, at 8 P. M. Mr. W. J. Florence.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Closes at 10 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL. Sixteenth street.—BOBONE DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. MacCabe.

GLOBE THEATRE. Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARK THEATRE. Broadway, opposite the City Hall.—FANCHON, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Maggie Alcorn.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street and sixth avenue.—TWIXT AXE AND CROWN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mrs. Souaboy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—THE SHAGBRAIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. DeForest.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Fifth street.—EDMUND KEAN, at 2 P. M. and at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Uprico.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 26 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARK THEATRE. Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—Opera Comique.—LE VOYAGE EN CHINE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Minnie, M. de Querly.

TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE. No. 21 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

NEW YORK STADI THEATRE. Bowery.—DEER FOREVER, at 8 P. M. Miss Lina May.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 66 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOTH'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—LITTLE EMILY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Rowe.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME. Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—Afternoon and evening, at 2 and 8.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MERCHANT OF VENICE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Carolina Leonard, Mr. E. L. DeForest.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Broadway.—MEIN LEOPOLD, at 8 P. M.

NIBLO'S. Broadway.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy, with rain, sleet or snow.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was stronger at the close. Gold advanced to 112½. Foreign exchange was firmer. Money on call easy at 2½ a 3 per cent.

THE LATEST PHASES of the contests for the United States Senatorships in several States are presented in our correspondence to-day.

BRUTE FORCE, as Senator Schurz says, is one way in which disturbances in the South can be suppressed. There is no power there that can resist the United States Army. But is brute force the best way to maintain order? If the South must be controlled as Russia controls Poland, then, as Mr. Schurz says, it would be a "cruel stroke of irony to call the United States any longer a republic."

THE BECHER CASE.—The dramatic feature of the trial yesterday was the appearance of Mrs. Tilton in court, and the brilliant description of the scene in our columns will be read with intense interest. The argument of Mr. Morris was continued, and contained a strong arraignment of the reverend defendant. We give in full this powerful address, which is expected to be finished to-day.

THE LATE COLLISION on the East River between a ferryboat and a cattle transport, resulting in loss of life, has been investigated by a coroner's jury, with the inevitable conclusion, "nobody to blame," although the two pilots gave statements materially differing from each other. The dense fog which prevailed at the time was thought to afford a sufficient reason for the two vessels endeavoring to occupy the same position on the river at the same time.

IN OUR SOCIETY a pistol is more of a danger than a protection to the man who carries it. The temptation to use it in a quarrel has caused many a death and has sent many a man to the gallows or the jail. Thomas Hayes, who was yesterday sent to our State Prison for life, is one more example of this truth, and Judge Barrett illustrated the folly of the practice which resulted in a punishment so severe.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG has repeatedly affirmed that Louisiana under his rule is peaceful, and that only a few political agitators are dissatisfied with his government. General Sheridan, on the contrary, informs the President that there is no government, and asks for a proclamation authorizing him to punish leading citizens as banditti. There is a discrepancy in the views of the Governor and the General, and it is the more remarkable as they are both on the same side. If Louisiana is quiet Sheridan has no business to be there, and if it is not quiet Kellogg has no right to claim the confidence of the community.

The President and Louisiana—Is There a Remedy?

Some years since the people heard from General Grant, with great satisfaction, that in the administration of the government he would "have no policy contrary to the will of the people." It was an expression that was successful; for it echoed the common thought at that particular juncture. Just then the people had been very much excited by a Presidential policy of another sort. There had been a President in office whose policy was felt to be too much his own; who seemed too obstinately inclined to act on theories of government which had, as the people fancied, little other recommendation than that they were the conceptions of the Executive himself or of his more immediate personal adherents. It seemed in those times to men of all parties in the North that a strict administration of the law in regard to the South was best, and that in cases of appeal Congress would be a better dependence than any scheme of policy concocted in the narrow mind of an obstinate man. Apprehension of "my policy" went so far, as we all know, that politicians believed they could carry an impeachment on the indignation it had excited, and we saw a reference to that extreme resort of the constitution. It was with peculiar pleasure therefore that the people heard from a new President a declaration which imported especially that he would avoid the particular errors of his predecessor; that whatever he might do or fail to do, as he could scarcely be perfect, he would not excite the country nor alarm the just susceptibilities of the people by acting on his personal views rather than on the law; that in the nice phases of reconstruction the will of the people, as found in the law, would be his supreme guide, and one for which he would never fail to abandon any theories or convictions or personal inclinations of his own that were inconsistent with it.

In presence of the indisputable facts of to-day it must be conceded that Grant's pledge, if not insincerely made, was made in the light and incapable spirit of a man who did not comprehend his position. Andrew Johnson at his worst was never in so bad a place with regard to the solemn obligations of his office as Grant is in now. If it could have been shown on any evidence whatever that Johnson had done, or only proposed to do, what Grant has not only done, but what it is notorious that he has done, and what he does not deny, then Johnson's trial before the Senate would have closed with his removal from office in degradation and ignominy.

But the worst of Grant's improvement on the career of his predecessor is apparently to come. Johnson not only committed great errors, but he insulted the country with elaborate arguments in support of them, which would have amused people by their similarity to the endeavors to convince the "eleven obstinate jurymen" if the subject had been one in which the nation was less seriously interested. It appears that Grant is to imitate the infatuation of Johnson in this respect also. He is to put the country down with a message. His "whiskered pandours and his fierce hussars" have ridden over the law in New Orleans. At the request of Kellogg his troops have turned out a Legislature, as at the request of Durell other United States forces turned out the Governor whose place this Kellogg now occupies. Kellogg, it must be remembered, is Governor only by favor of the President. He is Governor because for some inscrutable reason his occupancy of that office squares with Grant's policy. He never was elected to the office, as has been clearly shown in Congress, and the President has admitted that he did not believe Kellogg was ever elected. But he is sustained in office against the will of the people, and, thus sustained, this man of straw is relied upon to give the authority that is wanted for ejecting from their places in the Legislature the elected representatives of the people. Had he really been Governor his authority would have been insufficient, but then the responsibility might have been his; as it is, however, it falls with redoubled weight on those who put in such a place this ready tool. But all this having been done—elections, popular sovereignty, law, right and constitutional form having been trampled under foot—the President proposes to send to Congress a message to sustain and justify all this by showing that somebody had been killed and somebody else threatened in that State. He will shake up once more that Mumbo Jumbo of Southern outrages which, during the fall elections, was so freely used in the hope that it might frighten the Northern people into voting the republican ticket, but which so conspicuously failed. But if it did not frighten the country then it may now, daubed with fresh blood. If it could not carry the elections it may make a diversion of popular opinion from this outrage against a Legislature. Alas! is there no ingenuity in the world? Can not some tyrant find a new pretext? Life was unsafe in Rome also. Between the proscriptions on one side or the other no one was safe, and that was why the man "in whom there were many Mariuses" had to put all under his foot and have his own way. It was the same in Paris also; and Louis Napoleon turned out an Assembly only "to save society." It is an exaggeration of Andrew Johnson or a servile copy of worse cases.

In his speech at the meeting on Monday night our great constitutional lawyer said that "in any of the circumstances proposed by anybody as prevailing in Louisiana" the course taken was equally at fault. No matter what bloody story they may dish up for their message it does not help the justice of the case; it does not justify the invasion of a State by federal authority; it does not constitute one of the cases to which our law restricts the use of national troops in State troubles. Is the President so ignorant of the constitution that he does not know this? or is his intelligence so small that he cannot comprehend the very plain terms in which his authority to interfere in domestic difficulties is defined? or is he so indifferent to the proper discharge of his duties that he does not care whether he is right or wrong? Is he mentally incapable or willfully wrong-headed? He acts in utter disregard of the law and proposes to insult Congress by giving for his action reasons that have no legal relation to the case. He seems to defy at once the country and Congress to find a remedy. And one of his retainers has even uttered in the Senate that ill-famed taunt, "What are you

going to do about it?" There is a provision in the constitution which may be held to cover the case of President Grant if public patience is tried too far. He is now obliged to answer the public by a special message of apology and explanation. We learn from Washington that this message will be given to Congress to-day, having been discussed and agreed to by the Cabinet. In the absence of full and exact information we are in duty bound to give the President and his Cabinet the benefit of the doubt, and to assume that there is something to say, with which we are at present unacquainted, which may appease, even if it does not satisfy, the people. In the language of Mr. Everts, "in any of the circumstances proposed by anybody as prevailing in Louisiana," we cannot imagine any excuse for supporting the acts of the President. We hope that there are at least three men in the Cabinet with sufficient honor, self-respect and regard for public opinion to refuse to gloss over the Executive usurpation in Louisiana because of any story of lawlessness on the part of her citizens, or any pretence of illegal action by the Legislature. We cannot imagine Mr. Fish assisting to condone a wrong, and cannot credit the rumor that Secretaries Bristow and Jewell are willing to join in any official defence of a plainly unconstitutional act.

Mysteries of the Temporary City Debt.

Comptroller Green reports the "temporary debt" of the city, consisting of assessment bonds, to be about twenty-one million dollars. This is a deceptive statement. Although under the present financial policy we are deprived of the opportunity to ascertain the exact condition of the temporary debt it is very well known that a large portion of this amount is not "temporary" debt, but permanent debt, and should not be classed under the former head. About three million out of the twenty-one million must be borne by the city through the vacation of assessments, and probably about as much more is for assessments on city property, and properly belongs to the city's permanent or bonded debt. The Comptroller neglects to transfer this six million dollars to the permanent debt account, where it ought to be, in order to induce the taxpayers to believe that twenty-one million dollars of our present indebtedness may be returned to us in the shape of assessments, which is altogether untrue.

But how is it that assessment bonds to the amount of twenty-one million dollars are outstanding and that the city is called upon to raise by tax the full sum required for interest at seven per cent upon such bonds? The total amount of assessment bonds called for in three years by the Department of Public Works is only eleven million and a half dollars, and confirmed assessment rolls amounting to about eleven million four hundred thousand dollars, or within a hundred thousand dollars of the total of the bonds issued, have in the same period been sent to the Finance Department for collection. In addition to these there are the street opening bonds, which do not pass through the Department of Public Works, but they have not been large in the last three years, and damages have not often been paid until assessments have been collected. Why have not the assessments been collected? What has been done with the money when it has been collected, and what disposition has been made of the interest received from the payers of the assessments, sometimes seven and sometimes twelve per cent? Why have assessment bonds, as they fall due, been "bridged over" by the issue of new bonds, instead of being paid out of the assessment funds? Mayor Wickham should get at the bottom of this mystery at once. At present the affair wears a very ugly look. We are aware that many people resist the payment of assessments, and many are slow to pay them. But a large proportion of the eleven million given in by the Department of Public Works for collection must have been received by the city, together with a considerable sum for interest. So also a large amount of the street opening assessments must have been paid in, with more or less interest. Why, then, should we have nearly twenty-one million dollars' worth of assessment bonds still outstanding and bearing seven per cent interest? We trust that this feature of our financial management will be promptly and thoroughly scrutinized by the Mayor.

Advertisements and News.

A contemporary speculates upon the possibility of a future newspaper that will depend upon its circulation for its business. It describes an Irish journal which is circulated gratis and depends upon its advertisements for its revenue. Journalism, like every other profession, is in a state of progress. There is no knowing what enterprise and public taste may accomplish in the future. There have been all kinds of experiments with newspapers, but the highest type of journalism is based upon the fact that the reader desires the news as well as the advertisements. In truth, there is no difference between these two classes. The advertisements of a representative newspaper are as much news as the telegraphic columns. Take the "marriages and deaths," for instance. We question if one-half the readers of the Herald would not rather see the cable despatches omitted than the "marriages and deaths." Take the dry goods and publications, also, that enter into so large a part of our daily life. Their omission from the Herald would make a deeper impression upon the general public than to leave out a Senate debate on Louisiana. And so we might go through all the departments of advertising. They represent the wants of the people, and the people are as much interested in the wishes and desires of their neighbors as in the great facts that occur from day to day in the outside world. A paper publishing advertisements without the news, or publishing news without advertisements, is like a man travelling on one leg. It is imperfect. It does not satisfy the people and is far from representing the true type of journalism.

SENATOR SCHURZ is right in his opinion that it is not a Napoleon that this country should fear, for such ambition as his would not find a French nation to deal with. But the real danger is from Ring rule, innovations upon constitutional government, and a condition of politics in which "in the hollow shell of republican forms the government will become a mere football of rapacious and despotic factions."

The Voice of the People.

Governor Tilden, in his Message, has spoken of the Presidential usurpation in terms worthy of the Chief Magistrate of a free State, but every citizen must regret that partisan feelings induced the Senate to refuse him its support. All the republican Legislatures, however, seem disposed to wait the action of Congress before taking any steps in behalf of the country which might possibly be an injury to the party. Governor Parker's Message to the New Jersey Legislature is another manly protest against the pretence that the military can lawfully interfere with representative bodies, and he defines the recent violation of the federal constitution by the President as "a blow at the very existence of State sovereignty." The popular branch of the Legislature of New Jersey will emphatically respond to his appeal. We also present the resolutions now before the Virginia Legislature and those adopted by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, which, we are glad to know, will be presented to the President and Congress. The Republican State Convention of New Hampshire has done its party a service by forcibly condemning the unlawful use of military power, and in Boston, at the public meeting next Friday at Faneuil Hall, the people will protest without distinction of party. The Kings county democracy last night spoke for the cause of freedom in ringing tones of indignation. Thus every day strengthens the proof that the people of the United States fully understand and will firmly resist the action of the President. The issue made in Washington is accepted by the country, and the State of New York will be among the first to meet it. New York, in the language of Governor Tilden, "will now address herself to the great and most sacred duty of re-establishing civil liberty and the personal rights of individuals, of restoring the ideas and habits of freedom and of reasserting the supremacy of the civil authorities over military power throughout the Republic."

A Partial Lifting of the Veil.

Under the gentle and salutary pressure of a resolution of the House of Representatives the lips of one conscientious counsel of Pacific Mail have been unsealed, and, like the lips of the young maiden which dropped out pearls and diamonds and rubies when touched by fairy fingers, they have scattered about precious gems in the shape of developments. The hesitating, but yielding Albert has told us the names of the recipients of about ninety-five thousand dollars of the subsidizing subsidy funds, and the list of beneficiaries supplied by him is exceedingly interesting, even if it does indicate a wasteful waste of the company's money. But the glimpse thus afforded us of the characters behind the scenes only operates like Oliver Twist's plate of soup, and makes us clamor for more. Let us have now a full, true and particular account of the sums received by other representatives of the press, officers of the House and "operators" in the lobby. There must certainly be a richer and more interesting list than that supplied by the benevolent Albert. Let us also know the "dummies" represented by the nominal recipients of the money, as the bluff and honest Forney was represented by the unassuming Joseph. The question is, Who benefited by the seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars or thereabouts that is understood to have been placed where it would do the most good? At present we are simply beating about the bush and scaring up a few hares while the real game lies low and stands a chance of escape. Come, gentlemen of the committee, you can make others than Albert speak if you will. Why trifle with the matter if you are really anxious to get at the bottom of the corruption?

"BE BOLD ENOUGH to look the great question in the face." This is what is asked of Congress, and of at least three of the leading members of the Cabinet. It is not the time in which public men can pretend blindness or cast side glances at a direct issue of right or wrong.

"Our Dear Friend Banquo."

If President Grant reads the newspapers—which, we believe, is an open question—he must look with dismay upon the announcement that Andrew Johnson has no real opposition as candidate for the Senatorship in Tennessee, and that the ex-President will probably be elected. There is no man we would rather see in the Senate than Andrew Johnson. In the first place, Andy is one of the most remarkable men in the country, of great force of character, courage, knowledge of affairs, and by his intellectual position alone entitled to sit in the Senate. In the second place, there would be a poetic beauty in his return to the body which came within one vote of impeaching him. In the third place, he has qualities which endear him to the people. He can fight, he can speak for a week without stopping, believes in the constitution, is not afraid of the republicans and has lively ideas on finance. He will give the debates in the Senate an interest they have long wanted. We trust he will be returned to that body; and when it is announced that Andy Johnson is about to speak on the constitution or the administration there will be such a gallery of spectators to hear him as has never been seen in the history of the Senate.

A Statement of Facts.

The "Statement of Facts" by the members of what is called the Kellogg Legislature presents one point very clearly. It sets forth that the memorial of "the republican members" presented to the Governor, asking him to break up the House of Representatives then in session and to place the hall in possession of the memorialists, was signed by fifty-two "legally elected and returned members," or less than a quorum of the House. Being less than a quorum these persons could not have any right to speak for the House of Representatives of the State. The "Statement of Facts" then proceeds to show that in response to the request of the Governor the United States troops proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, expelled some of the members by force and by force drove the Speaker and Clerk from their places, and then added, "the democratic members, with Mr. Wiltz at their head, then withdrew, and the House proceeded to organize according to law."

"The House," after the withdrawal of the democrats, consisted of the fifty-two signers

of the memorial to the Governor. As we have said, they did not make a quorum of the House. How, then, could they "organize according to law?" Upon their own showing what is their bogus organization worth?

Education and Everyday Life.

A Richmond paper gives voice to a sentiment which, unfortunately, finds acceptance in a field much broader than the limits of Virginia, in saying that a large number of the young men of the State are "too well educated for practical purposes." The fallacy embodied in that brief sentence is so far inwrought into the popular belief as to be the fruitful cause of an enormous amount of inefficiency, with its resultant poverty and misery. All over the country, not alone in the great cities, are to be found in large numbers men and women who, in virtue of a certain, or, rather, a very uncertain, amount of literary culture, hold themselves aloof from and above the common occupations of everyday life. They apparently expect their education, such as it is, in some mysterious and miraculous manner to lift them above the necessity of daily toil, and to bring them comfort, if not luxury, in whose production "the sweat of their brow" shall have had no place. Every journalist, every professional man, every merchant, every woman who has earned her own place in the world by vigorous and persistent endeavor, is well acquainted with a class of applicants for aid and counsel who "have had an education," who are "willing to do anything," yet who are wholly unfit to do anything, whose education of certain overcrowded and poorly paid avenues of employment, and who lack the moral stamina or the common sense to put such culture as they have into the work that is waiting to be done even if it be less dainty.

The trouble is not that they are "too well educated," but that their education, whatever it includes, lacks the highest essential quality of all worthy culture, the perception that it is itself a means; not an end, but a force, a power, a factor of value in the attainment of higher objects; and that its greatest usefulness inheres in enabling the worker to do well, to dignify and to elevate whatever work lies where his hand may find it to do.

The cry of distress from those "too well educated for practical purposes," as our contemporary puts it, goes up continually, but sounds always more mournfully with the coming of winter. It would be as vain for a journal as for an individual to attempt to give aid or counsel in each one of thousands of cases. In point of fact the majority of those who have sunk into habits of inefficiency from rejecting the idea that their education should be applied to the common work of everyday life, while waiting for easier or more aristocratic avenues of labor to open for them, will not recognize themselves or will resent the portraiture. But it may be well for a good many young men and women to whom are just presented the issues of self-support, of life worth living and of character worth having, and into whose ears has been dinned the idea that education is too dainty a possession to be used in ennobling drudgery—it may be well for some such to consider whether mental culture and culture may not find room for as broad and as elevated play in mechanical or agricultural or domestic labor as in the avenues of professional work. In the professions it is the few who attain eminence, and the work which secures competence is as fatiguing and as persistent as the day laborer's. Even social consideration, which is apt to be their idol, waits to a far greater degree than the educated inefficient class are apt to believe on one's self than on one's employment.

Ancient and Modern Pythoneses.

The startling claims put forth by modern Spiritualism may occasion some good if they succeed in awakening attention to the nature of the agencies through which supernatural revelations are obtained. These claims are by no means new, although they have been modified in every age to commend themselves to the minds of men. One of the most laborious classical scholars asserts that in the Greek and Roman world there were not far from three hundred of these familiar spirits, doubtless akin to those which are now professed oracles of a new inspiration. Demonology has, indeed, from the earliest epochs of history, occupied a place in human thought and inquiry, but the facts upon which it rests have been too summarily dismissed from rigid scientific investigation. During his magnificent experimental researches in the Royal Institution the illustrious philosopher, Michael Faraday, subjected some of these spiritualistic claims to a crucial test. In the celebrated table-turning experiment Faraday found that when a sheet of paper was superimposed the table failed to move, and very confidently concluded that rotatory impulse was unconsciously communicated by the votaries of the supernatural. But his solution of the phenomenon did not satisfy Spiritualists, who contended that the necessary conditions were, in that case, simply narrowed. They scorned the scientific inference that animal magnetism could explain the facts which had come under their notice. And, so far as science has thrown any light upon the subject, we are little better off than the world was in the primitive days of Egyptian necromancy and soothsaying.

The most important clue to the reputed phenomena of Spiritualism has been brought to light by the labors of modern theologians and biblical exegetes, which, though partial, are yet of the highest significance. These inquiries have pretty well established the fact that our earth is, in a measure, visited by supernatural agents taking possession of the human body, and, through it, exerting their potent spells upon their victims. We know, from the Mosaic record and independent sources, that Egypt—the cradle of so many arts and sciences—was profane in these wizard and diviners, and in the reign of Pharaoh, preceding the great Israelitic exodus, these supernatural powers, working through the magicians, for a time rivalled the wonders wrought by Moses himself.

But the most remarkable and complete record of the reality of such spirits acting through men is that of the Pythian or Delphic oracle. Men now think it superior wisdom to sneer at an invisible agency that once exercised a controlling ascendancy over the statesmen, orators and poets of Greece and Rome. They ridi-

cule the existence of the spirit of Pytho, which the whole pagan world consulted at Delphi, and through whom it came under the guidance and mastership of Satan. Plutarch informs us that the name of this spirit, whose Delphic responses were so famous over the then inhabited world, was Pytho—so named from being professedly inspired by the Pythian Apollo. Were this all the information we have it would be as a chain with a missing link. But, fortunately, that missing link is supplied from a most astonishing and trustworthy source. Quite recently one of the ablest English exegetes of New Testament Greek has shown that the damsel who divined at Philippi was possessed of the spirit Pytho, and that this spirit, exercised by the Apostle Paul, was no other than that before whose Delphic shrine all pagandom had formerly sat. The Pythones at Delphi, he demonstrates, was "the great medium in the pagan world," and a spiritual reality, which had entered our earth from the Plutonian realms. The exegetical evidence from the inspired volume is hard to resist, and brings with it the almost irresistible conclusion that our modern media, if like those of former ages, are actual vehicles of Satanic craft. The ancient pagan world, largely through the instrumentality of the Pythian medium, was held in the chains of mental and spiritual darkness for ages, as history gives us reason to believe the Israelitish nation long was from the delusion of its witches and enchanters. Less than a century ago we know this dark dominion of evil spirits was strongly entrenched in New England. And we may well inquire how far it is to establish its malign sway over the civilization of the present century.

IT IS OF THE FIRST FALSE STEP that the country must beware. As Senator Schurz said to the republican majority in Congress of their schemes for maintaining power:—"You did not mean to do it by the Russian method; but from small beginnings something has grown up of near kin to it—a few steps further and you may have the whole. If you do not want to go on, then I say to you it is the highest time to turn back. It will not do to permit such things as we now behold to pass without rebuke and resistance; for to permit them is to urge them on."

IN THE SENATE yesterday Mr. Howe replied to Mr. Schurz, and as a piece of special pleading about everything but the real issue displayed great ingenuity. The circumference of his argument was enormous, but it did not once approach the central point of the subject.

THE PRESIDENT'S LOUISIANA MESSAGE is expected to be moderate in tone and to throw the responsibility for the dispersion of the Legislature by military force upon Governor Kellogg. Soldiers, it will plead, are not lawyers, and neither are Cabinet officers, we suppose, when they approve official despatches which, it is now claimed, they did not understand. In short, the President will retreat under cover of a long array of outrages, which are paraded to receive the fire which was intended for his act of usurpation.

THE RECORD OF MORTALITY for last week shows no increase of contagious diseases. New York is comparatively healthy now, and with proper energy by the authorities its sanitary condition can be easily improved.

A LIST of the standing committees of the House is contained in our Albany despatches.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION yesterday took the preliminary steps in respect to the international match at Dublin this spring.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Now then, Faneuil Hall! It's your turn. General Lew Wallace, of Indiana, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Professor Ira O. Peck, of Rochester, is registered at the Windsor Hotel. Poor Senator Morron! What a fool's labor was that of Sisyphus compared to his! Congressman Robert M. Knapp, of Illinois, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Abner Doubleday, United States Army, is quartered at the Coeplan House. The Marquis de Chambrun arrived from Washington yesterday at the St. Denis Hotel. Rev. C. S. Hale and Rev. O. Wetterspoon, of Buffalo, are stopping at Barnum's Hotel. Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, is among the latest arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Richard M. Field, manager of the Boston Museum, is residing temporarily at the Westminster Hotel.

Lord Keane (Edward Arthur Wellington Keane), of England, has taken up his residence at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Señor Don Luis de Potesada, Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, has apartments at the Brevoort House.

One man who is not an office-holder sustains Grant. His name is Wendell Phillips. John G. Whittier and Victor Hugo are still to be heard from.

Morton says the carpet-baggers are heroes. There was a time when they thought nothing could be more remarkable than his theories on finance; but this beats them.

Senator William B. Washburn, who has been spending the holidays at his home in Massachusetts, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel last night on his way to Washington.

The military imbecility of old Garibaldi and the harm it did in the late war is likely to be well understood after the publication of M. Perrot's report; but the French must not too hastily decide that Garibaldi was the sole cause of all their misfortunes.

Senator Henry B. Anthony, who has been confined to his home on account of sickness, left New York for Washington last evening. His letters and papers, which accumulated at Washington during his illness and which were transmitted to Providence, were burned in the railroad disaster of January 7.

The German Princess Imperial visited the telegraph office in Berlin lately. There are many women employees there, and numbers have received their positions upon the recommendation of Her Royal Highness. She went to see them and did not like their toils. Next day they received a circular directing a less extravagant style of dress and forbidding them to wear their hair down in the sixteen fashion.

A very important discovery has been made on the Esquiline Hill, in Rome, consisting of seven statues in the preservation. There is a remarkable bust of Commodus, several heads and many fragments. All these have been found in one room not yet entirely excavated. There are indications of the presence of other objects. It is rumored that Dr. Leonard, the German Minister of Justice, will resign his portfolio. It is known that the relations between Dr. Leonard and Prince Bismarck are not of a friendly character; but secret influences are supposed to be at work which rendered it difficult for the Chancellor to get rid of the too independent and unmanageable Hanoverian. But the Armin trial was perhaps an ounce too much for Bismarck's patience.