NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIX.....No. 18

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery.—SCOUTS OF THE SIERRAS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. I. Frank Payne.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 585 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7 45 P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS, at 8 P. M.; THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, at 9 P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M. Yokes Family, Mr. Leffingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.—JACK ROBINSON'S MONKEY, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4 30 P. M. ACROSS THE CONTINENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. G. D. Byron.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD, at 7 45 P. M.; closes at 10 45 P. M. Mr. G. L. Fox.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MAN AND WIFE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M. Mr. Harkins, Miss Ada Dyas.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,
Washington street, Brooklyn.—LED ASTRAY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Frank Roche, Mrs. F. B. Conway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway and Thirteenth street.—MONEY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 30 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Jeffreys Lewis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.—LA FEMME DE FEU, at 7 45 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mrs. J. B. Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—VAUDEVILLE and NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE,
opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—KIT; OR, THE ARKANSAW TRAVELLER, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 45 P. M. F. S. Chanfrau.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
Twenty-third street, corner of Sixth avenue.—CINDERELLA IN BLACK, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

BAIN HALL,
Great Jones street and Lafayette place.—PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 9 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, January 18, 1874.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

BOB TURNER, OF POTOSI, A MURDEROUS RUFFIAN.—Grant county, Wisconsin, has been startled by the discovery of a citizen who has been in the habit of amusing himself murdering such people as ill-luck threw in his way in lonely places. The scoundrel seems absolutely to have had a thirst for blood and to have derived infinite pleasure from the slaying of his fellow man. For some unexplained reason he slew his own brother, and this murder led to his arrest and the discovery of several other cowardly murders he had perpetrated. Since his arrest he has attempted the life of his keepers; but in his softer hours he whiles away the time relating how he slew his unsuspecting victims and concealed their bodies. He claims to have killed something like forty persons, more or less. Such a string of victims deserves a rope, and we hope that no humbugging insanity plea will prevent him receiving his due. For his own sake it is better that he should go out of this world as soon as possible.

PAVIA'S COUP.—From our London files of the 6th inst. we have some additional particulars of the last *coup d'état* in Madrid. This fashionable pastime of Spanish generals and statesmen is becoming decidedly more agreeable, because infinitely less bloodless, than on former "State occasions." "A few shots fired in the air by the troops in the lobby of the House" were sufficient to disperse the National Legislature of Spain. Serrano's turn will come next.

The Great Want of the City—Rapid Transit an Immediate Necessity.

The city of New York is not at present in a condition creditable to the metropolis of the United States. It stands in need of many improvements before it can take rank with the great cities of Europe. The docks are old and insufficient for the proper accommodation of the commerce of the port; the southern section of the city is in want of widened streets to relieve the lower portion of Broadway; the uptown avenues and boulevards are lying unfinished, leaving a large amount of valuable property a burden on the hands of its owners; the roads everywhere, with few exceptions, are a disgrace to civilization. But the first and most pressing necessity—immeasurably more important to the people than all other public works put together—is that of "rapid transit;" of steam railroads that will carry passengers from the Battery to the extreme limit of the newly annexed territory in less time than it now takes to go by horse cars from the City Hall Park to Fourteenth street. We may be able to live for the next five or ten years without new and improved docks; to submit to the delays and annoyances attendant upon the choking up of our one great thoroughfare; to put up with roads that can only be travelled at the serious risk of life and limb. But the people who find employment in the city, and who are compelled to live in the city, cannot be for two years longer deprived of some means of rapid transit which will enable them to find residences in the upper part of the island and in the new territory without serious damage to their pecuniary interests, their health and their morals. For the past five or ten years, during which period we have really needed steam transportation in the city, each successive State Legislature has trifled with this vital question. The object of our legislators has been to make money out of a great public necessity. Enormous fortunes are believed to be in reserve for those who may be lucky enough to obtain the charter for a steam railroad or railroads in New York city; hence the various schemes proposed from time to time have been simply jobs, and have secured support or encountered opposition according as our trading Senators and Assemblymen have been admitted into or excluded from the Ring to be profited by the success of the adventure. A law was passed a few sessions ago which had the appearance of honesty and which authorized the construction of a road by the aid of the city's credit; but this project, although at one time promising fairly, was destroyed by the overthrow of the old city government and the paralyzing effects of the Tammany frauds. With this exception the "rapid transit" schemes concocted by the Albany lobby have been mainly schemes of plunder, and the few practical propositions that have been placed before the Legislature have found no favor because they did not promise to enrich those who might enlist in their behalf. This disgraceful traffic must now cease. Our citizens find that they can no longer exist in New York without steam travel, and they demand that the present Legislature shall take the matter in hand in an honest, business-like manner, and give them a law which will secure the desired object. It will be dangerous to trifle with the people on this subject any longer.

The public works and improvements of the city have not kept pace with its growth. The last census, in 1870, showed our population to be a little under a million; but this was notoriously incorrect, and we then, no doubt, had at least one million one hundred thousand inhabitants. Taking our population at the present time, including the newly annexed territory, to be one million and a quarter, we find that we have increased in fifty years more than a million; that in the last twenty years our population has more than doubled, and that we have added nearly half a million to our numbers in the last thirteen years, or since the census of 1860. The shape of the island, as has been repeatedly said, forces our population in one direction away from the business part of the city. The consequence is that so long as we have no means of rapid travel the poorer classes must be wedged into a small space, and there compelled to find such accommodation as they may in the unhealthful and degrading tenement house, crowded with human beings of both sexes, constantly in danger of spreading disease through the city, and always conducive to sickness, immorality and crime. Clerks, shopmen and all who live by work on small salaries are driven to seek homes at Yorkville, Harlem or far up town on the west side, where rents are somewhat within their means, and where the horse cars are within reach; but the time they lose in getting to and from their places of occupation is a serious damage to them as well as a constant wear upon their health. A man of family, who lives in Yorkville or Harlem, cannot travel four times a day between the City Hall Park and his residence without wasting from four to six hours on the cars. This destroys a large portion of the working day and leaves him no time for rest or relaxation at home. Even those who are better off, men in business for themselves or enjoying more liberal salaries, are seriously incommoded by the want of rapid conveyance. Houses within reasonable distance of the business parts of the city command rents which are beyond the means of by far the greater portion of the population; yet the inconveniences and discomforts of a home that can only be reached by inconvenient and comfortless horse cars in an hour or an hour and a half are so numerous and so serious that in order to avoid them many persons are induced to incur responsibilities for house rent which they are unable to meet. As we have said, our public works have not kept pace with our growth in population, and hence the large and rapid increase in our numbers has hitherto been in spite of these drawbacks. If we had secured good roads, cheap public conveyances and steam railroads, overground or underground, through the whole length of the city ten years ago, we should now number nearly two million inhabitants; for from half a million to three-quarters of a million of people who do business in New York have been within that period driven to Brooklyn, to New Jersey or elsewhere on lines of railroad to find homes within their means, accessible in less time than it takes to reach Yorkville by the horse cars. We have now grown as much as we can grow, unless we give relief to our densely crowded localities and allow our population to pour out into the upper parts of the island and into the new territory. If we do not secure "rapid transit" at once, without further delay, we shall check our onward progress and risk the destruction of the prosperity of the city.

We are entirely indifferent as to what plan of steam travel may be adopted or to whom the franchise for a railroad may be given. We believe that the most practical project, the one most certain of success and which promises the most speedy completion, is that of two viaduct roads running the whole length of the city—one on the east and one on the west side—with cross roads where needed, from river to river. We believe that such roads, honestly built by the city under the supervision of an unexceptionable commission, would pay their running expenses and the interest on their cost, besides accumulating a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds issued for their construction. But we are just as willing that an elevated road, or an underground road, or any other shall be built, and built by private enterprise, provided the work is certain to be done. If practical men and men of capital will undertake to give us a railroad we are ready to bestow all the benefits of a franchise upon them. All that we insist upon is that no jobbers, lobbyists, legislators or other speculative adventurers shall be allowed to interfere with or become interested in this great public work, for they would either defeat it altogether or make it so costly by their stealings as to deprive the masses of our citizens of its real benefits. A road must not only be built, but it must be built so honestly and economically as to secure to the people the advantage of a low rate of fare. It would only be a mockery to the working classes and to all men of small incomes to run a railroad from the City Hall to Harlem for fifteen or twenty cents. The people must be provided with "rapid transit" at rates but little, if any, higher than those charged on the present horse cars. If any passengers desire extra luxuries or special accommodations let them be provided and paid for on the plan now adopted in the "drawing room cars" seen at rare intervals on one of our city lines. But the laboring man and the poor clerk must be thought of in this matter. The great bulk of our population is composed of men of moderate means, and they are compelled to sacrifice the health and morals of their families, to forego all the comforts of a home, and to acquire loose and dissipated habits, while hordes of greedy speculators are struggling for the prize of a valuable franchise. There is no good reason why the progress of the city should be checked, why real estate should be locked up in unproductiveness, why the expenditures already made in the upper part of the island should be thrown away, and why the main advantages of the annexation of the Westchester towns should be sacrificed, when a steam railroad, which scores of honest, practical men and capitalists are prepared to construct, and which the city might profitably build, would at once remove the cause of such evils. All classes of our citizens are interested in this important subject, and we shall not cease to urge immediate action on the State Legislature. Our city Senators and Assemblymen in especial will be held responsible for the passage of a law which shall be free from all taint or suspicion of jobbery, and which will secure to the people without further delay the means of rapid transit through the city, so that they may be liberated from the extortions of landlords and enabled to live as civilized men ought to live, in decency and comfort.

The Sabbatarians and the Sunday Music.

An attempt to make people pious, and pious in a specific way, by statute would seem at the first glance to be as hopeless an undertaking now as it was found to be in the days when the Smithfield fires furnished regularly their fragrant offering for the nostrils of intolerance; but, nevertheless, there are intelligent persons among us who propose to continue the strange experiment. Our laws certainly are in their favor, and the habits of some of our citizens of foreign birth are in open defiance of those laws. It has been judicially held that the Christian religion is part of the common law, and consequently that the desecration of Sunday is a punishable offence. But further than this, a statute made in 1860 forbids the performance on Sunday in any public place of plays or dramatic shows of any sort, or of operatic or other music not sacred. All this was to secure, of course, that strict observance of a day of worship that was so striking a characteristic of our earlier times, and that has come down to us with many pleasant and some gloomy memories; but this observance of Sunday has always been felt as a restraint by a portion of our people, and constantly more and more felt in that way as that portion of our population grew more numerous which was of foreign birth or foreign parentage. Our German citizens especially, accustomed in the fatherland to regard Sunday as a day of recreation rather than of severe quiet, have always been restive under this exercise of authority, and have sometimes struggled with effect against it. We even had riots and hard fighting in the streets when the Sunday laws first assumed the form of depriving the Germans for one day in seven of their customary beer—for the Tenton seems to feel most that limitation of his freedom that touches his chosen beverage. But the Sunday laws appear to have slept for a while, and the result was the same as when the husbandman slept and the enemy sowed tares—for the jovial Germans amused themselves tremendously, and mostly with music. As the drama itself grew from the cart of Thespis to Booth's Theatre, so the Sunday entertainments, repeating in little the famous history, grew from a song or a concert of bugles at some gathering place to the full-blown presentation of Offenbach behind a regular row of footlights. Then the Sabbatarians, especial champions of the Sunday laws, arose with more or less might, and repression began again. For two or three Sundays arrests have been made at places of entertainment—on the east side mostly—for violation of the Sunday laws, and in one case over two hundred persons were seized at one place and incarcerated for the night. To-day and to-night a regular campaign is to be begun, and the police, at the instance of the Young Men's Christian Association, are to do what they can, while agents of the same association are to accumulate evidence to be used presumably in obtaining indictments. Doubtless the consequence of this revival of outward shows in religion will be an agitation for the repeal at Albany of all the Sunday laws; but in the meantime it will be surprising if the Germans do not meet the case in the courts. The clause in the State constitution under which people might claim immunity from sectarian dictation and control is as follows:—"The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State." Here the only restriction placed upon absolute freedom in regard to liberty of conscience—which would be likely to disregard Sunday as a religious season—is a restriction forbidding acts of licentiousness or "practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State." Do the musical recreations of our German citizens come under the ban of these clauses? We do not believe it, and if they do not the law under which they are repressed is in evident conflict with the constitution of the State.

The Texas Troubles—An Extinguisher to Governor Davis.

A few days ago Governor Davis, of Texas, republican, appealed to President Grant for the services of a detachment of United States troops to maintain him in his office, notwithstanding his defeat in the recent State election by an adverse majority of forty thousand. The ground of his application was that the Supreme Court of the State had pronounced said election a departure upon a technicality from the State constitution, and, therefore, null and void. The President replied, substantially, that, after signing the bill providing for said election, and after participating in the canvass as a candidate for re-election, Governor Davis had no case justifying the employment in his behalf of the United States army, and that his request, therefore, could not be granted. Nine hundred and ninety men out of every thousand outside of Texas, on reading this application of Davis and the answer of the President, concluded, no doubt, that without further trouble Davis would make a virtue of necessity and retire, particularly in deference to the President's closing suggestion, "Would it not be prudent, as well as right, to yield to the will of the people expressed by their ballots?"

But failing upon one constitutional quibble, Governor Davis flies to another. He says that according to the constitution of Texas his term of four years as Governor does not expire till the 28th of April next; but that meantime the Hon. Richard Coke, (elected Governor in the late State election) has been inaugurated, and will attempt to seize the Governor's office and buildings, and that accordingly he, the outgoing Governor Davis, is constrained to call upon the President for military assistance. The President, through Attorney General Williams, replies, in substance, that this second constitutional plea of Davis is not good, "that your right to the office of Governor at this time is at least so doubtful that he (the President) does not feel warranted in furnishing United States troops to aid you in holding further possession of it, and he therefore declines to comply with your request."

Surely this will serve as an extinguisher to Davis. Had he been a wise man he would have gracefully given up the contest with the first broad hint he received from Washington; but he was, perhaps, the only man in the country who did not discover in that first significant despatch on the subject from General Grant a decisive abandonment of the troublesome, dangerous and profitless policy of federal intervention adopted in behalf of Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana.

More Pensions.

It appears by a despatch from Washington that the convention of Mexican veterans had something more in view than a social reunion and to make speeches over their deeds in the war with Mexico. At a meeting yesterday they agreed to memorialize Congress for pensions for those who were engaged in the war, or for their surviving widows and children. While no citizen would object to granting pensions to those who were disabled in the Mexican war, or in any of our wars, or to the families of soldiers who have been made destitute in consequence of service rendered to the country by the brave fellows, we should not forget that the pension roll already calls for the enormous sum of over thirty millions a year, and that, instead of being reduced as time advances and pensioners die off, a larger sum is demanded every year. Then, where is our boasted patriotism if citizens are not willing to fight for their country without enormous bounties in the first instance and a remuneration drawn from the taxpayers afterwards? In this remark we except, of course, the poor fellows who have been disabled, and their families who suffer in consequence. It is somewhat strange, too, that after a quarter of a century has passed since the brief war with Mexico and when the people are borne down with heavy taxes this claim should be presented. If anything is to be done, let those who fought be rewarded by a grant of homesteads from the public lands. Few of the soldiers or sailors get much benefit from pensions. Agents and schemers get most of the money. It is time that some limit should be set to such a vast drain upon the Treasury and the taxpayers.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.—The large profits offered by American securities as compared with those of some other countries, and the certainty that attaches to the payment of interest on the same, is evidently attracting the attention of European investors. Unusual activity has of late been manifested in this department in London, Amsterdam and elsewhere. Recalling the fact that there is an excess of capital on the other side which seeks safe investment, and that there has been disappointment and default in many of the other foreign securities there placed, it is a reasonable prediction that the capitalists of the Old World will seek investment in our government and railroad bonds, and thus secure a profit which nowhere else in Christendom has been more surely or regularly realized.

The Communists of New York—Their Secret Meetings and Movements.

That there exists in the city of New York a disturbing element known as the "Communists" was demonstrated on Tuesday last in Tompkins square, and again last night in Cosmopolitan Hall. Although frustrated in Tuesday's open attempt to defy the lawful authorities which forbade their assembling, or at least their parading the streets in procession, there is no knowing at what hour or by what preconcerted and secret action they may commit some overt act and cause widespread consternation among the community.

These dangerous conspirators against society are not confined to New York nor to Paris; they are spread the world over. They declare, as one of the prisoners arrested on Tuesday last did, that the red flag is their only flag; that they spit upon all other flags; that they demand equal rights in all things, the equalization of property, the apportionment of "good things," and "free love," as it is commonly known, in its broadest sense. They have no religion and no respect for person or station. In New York the body is controlled in a mysterious manner by an unseen so-called "Committee of Safety," only a few of whom have appeared upon the surface. The movements of this committee are as secret and mystical as those of any known secret organization. Their leaders attempt to cover their own peculiar objects and schemes by advocating—nay, "demanding"—the employment of laborers upon the public works. These laborers, it is generally known, are mostly Irish Catholics, and if by their demands they succeed in securing employment for this class of people they take all the credit therefor, and hope thereby to win the Catholic laboring element to their side and obtain their assistance in their machinations. In these ridiculous demands, however, they have thus far failed. And when the Irish Catholic laborers are made to realize the hideous conduct of these Communists during their reign of carnage and terror in Paris, when the highest prelate in their Church in that unfortunate metropolis—the beloved Archbishop Darboy—together with other venerated and venerable magnates of the Church, was savagely butchered by these frenzied semi-barbarians, and the sacred shrines of their churches ruthlessly robbed of their precious jewels and treasures, they shun, as they would a pestilence, all affiliation with these foes of Christianity and civilization as well as of law and order. Evidence of this may be gleaned from the fact that of the large number of arrests at Tompkins square on Tuesday not a single Irish Catholic was found among the number. And another significant fact may be mentioned here—that of all those arrested, with only two or three exceptions, none were either native born or adopted citizens or foreigners who had declared their intentions of becoming citizens; in short, the great majority were men who recognized only the "red flag" as the flag of their nationality, and who "spat upon all others." The Communists attempt to cajole the German laborers the same way they have the Irish; but they to almost as great an extent have failed with them as with the Irish. It is even intimated that the Communists have threatened to burn schoolhouses in order to give employment in their reconstruction to both Irish and German laborers.

It may be asked, where does all the money come from to support the extraordinary operations of these men—men who work like machines, or as an engineer moves his locomotive, with people's passions for tramways? They must have money, though professedly poor and starving, for if allowed to appear in procession they are ready to make a gorgeous display of banners and legends, of regalia, gold shields and other paraphernalia that must have cost thousands of dollars. At their meetings, which are seldom held twice in the same place or at the same hour when the places are changed, they have a free lunch at which many a poor fellow, out of work and out of money, is glad to get the wherewith to appease the pangs of hunger. These cost money, and it is the best possible way for them to spend it. The leaders—the engineers of the "Committee of Safety"—do not seem to be very impecunious, one of them (if not of this, of some other similar, if not so radical an organization) exhibiting in his shirt bosom on a certain occasion a thousand dollar breastpin while shrieking for "bread or blood." The money to support all these things, we say, must come from some source, or may it not be here already? May not the booty of the plundered churches of Paris be now furnishing the material aid to carry on these nefarious projects—projects so menacing to the peace and safety of this whole community? It is known, as has been before intimated in this paper, that large amounts of precious stones, without setting, and concealed in balls of wax, together with numerous other treasures, the spoils of the Paris churches we refer to, were secretly conveyed to this country during the temporary but sanguinary *régime* of the Communists in Paris. Hence is it not reasonable to suppose that the product of these treasures of the sanctuaries is employed in the work of these incendiaries, conspirators and revolutionists?

We do not think that there is any immediate cause for serious alarm in regard to the operations of these desperate people; but it manifestly behooves the authorities to take such steps as will prevent their obtaining the upper hand in any single demonstrative movement they may undertake.

THE CHURCH QUESTION IN GERMANY.—Since the close of the late Franco-German war Germany has had some trouble with the Roman Church. The late Encyclical revealed the feelings of Rome, just as the late elections revealed the feelings of Germany. The antagonism is complete. The Pope speaks plainly to Emperor William and Emperor William writes plainly to the Pope. Both are old men and the one and the other must soon pass away from that stage on which neither Emperors nor Popes can resist the will of Heaven. The strife is painful. Germany and Rome were wont to be a unit. The Holy Roman Empire was once the world's pride. It was long the dream of Rome, as it has long been the dream of Germany, that the unity which so long existed and which has been interrupted should be restored. The question is of world-wide interest. It is not a question that concerns Germany alone or Rome alone. It is live in England. It is live in America. If reconciliation is not soon effected it may lead to trouble which will convulse the world.

The Religious Press—Their Views on the Topics of the Day.

Our religious contemporaries this week take no one particular subject as their theme for editorial remark; but while ranging over the wide fields of their different theological tenets they here and there express their views upon the general current topics of the day.

The *Methodist* thinks that "Economy is the cure for financial distress;" that the wealth of a nation is not in its paper currency, which is so much defaced paper, nothing more, unless it rests on a substantial basis. "A government note," says the editor, "is merely a promise to pay, and varies in value as public faith in that promise increases or diminishes. Neither is it in the abundance of gold. If all the gold now in circulation in the world were to become the property of the nation, and it had nothing else, it would be poor indeed. National wealth consists mainly in these three things: in the crops which are gathered, in the coal and ore taken from the mines and in manufactured goods, which enhance thirty, sixty and a hundred fold the value of the raw material." In regard to an interesting subject the *Methodist* says:—"Very slowly, yet steadily, the public opinion of the country grows up to the idea of compulsory education," and hopes that before long it will be the accepted policy of every State in the Union.

The *Christian at Work* (Rev. T. De Witt Talmage) sees in a recent article that there is some doubt about the Darwinian theory of our origin. "Just as we who have given up the Bible," says the editor, "were getting ourselves reconciled to the monkey theory some one comes in and shows that the real origin of our race was the soft-shell clam. We confess," he continues, "that this last theory is the more agreeable. We like the habits of the soft-shell clam better than the monkey." It has been said that "there is no accounting for taste." All this may be very amusing, but is it really dignified? The same paper affirms that "an unmitigated nuisance to God and man is a half-and-half church, with piety tepid." Does the editor desire all pious people to be in hot water continually, or would he have them adopt the "noble Briton's" alternative in a certain emergency and take it "half-and-half" without a grimace?

The *Baptist Weekly*, touching upon the theme of "Praying Pastors," remarks that, "to be an able minister of the New Testament, a man must live in constant communication with Heaven, maintaining unbroken intercourse with the Throne of Grace, having a consciousness of Divine power working within him and making him increasingly earnest in prayer, and by consequence increasingly effective in preaching." It is a very pretty—nay, an electric—figure, but suppose the wires should break; what then?

The *Observer* discusses the subject of the "Universe Without God, or the Attempt of the Philosophy of Evolution to Destroy the Soul's Relief in a Divine Designer," remarking that "it is difficult to set forth adequately the absurdity of the attempt to drive the doctrine of design out of the rational universe. Yet," asserts the editor, "this is what those philosophers are attempting who seek, by the system of evolution, to exclude the presence and intervention of God as the Creator and, consequently, the Redeemer of our race."

The *Independent* demands a thorough overhauling of the petty thefts in Washington. Why not take cognizance of the big ones first? The little ones will naturally fall in in due course. The *Independent* positively denies that it has been sold out. It is the people who think so who have been sold.

The *Evangelist*, discoursing upon the subject of "Science Recognizing God," quotes the testimony of Agassiz, as given in the last of his series of lectures delivered after his return from Brazil, adding that "Agassiz is a true successor of Newton, and though both are gone from earth the race of intellectual giants who were at the same time believers in a divine Reality is not, and, we trust, never will be, extinct."

The *Christian Intelligencer* announces that its accounts of the observance of the week of prayer indicate that it has been attended with many blessings.

The *Christian Union* declares that the uppermost political topics of the day are financial. "Here," it says, "we suffer extremely from the low state among us of the higher political education. If there is one earthly subject on which the average Congressman is ignorant it is political economy." The "ignorance of the average Congressman" might form the text of an excellent lecture by the editor of the *Union*.

The *Liberal Christian* preaches upon the subject of "Moral Independence," the *Jewish Messenger* upon the "United Charities," the *Hebrew Leader* upon the "One Hundred and Twentieth Psalm," the *Freeman's Journal* upon the "Baltimore Plenary Council and the Godless Schools," the New York *Tablet* on the "Catholic Union in Ireland," the *Catholic Review* on "Unchristian Marriage," the *Jewish Times* on extending the freedom of religious organizations to the Jewish Church in Germany, the *Christian Leader* on "Adding to the Church," and *Church and State* on the question, "What Is To Be the Future of Protestantism in This Country?" the latter concluding that "everything may be so ordered in the merciful Providence of God that those who are now in separation from us may, by the exhibition of a chastened Christian spirit and by a wise and generous policy, be ere long won back to us."

THE NATIONAL CHEAP TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION, which assembled the other day in Washington, closed its labors yesterday and adjourned and dispersed. We publish a report of its closing proceedings in another part of this paper, from which it will be seen that this cheap transportation league intends to urge the improvement of all the water lines of communication between the Mississippi Valley and the seaboard, and the regulation of our railways by Congress, under the power to regulate commerce among the States. This defines a regular programme of action, and the agitation will now systematically go on.

AS WE EXPECTED, not satisfied with losing over one hundred passengers and a valuable cargo, the French Transatlantic Steamship Company now refuse to indemnify those who have lost property or friends. Comment would be an insult to the reader

FRANCE.

The Question of Municipal Go
Cabinet Appointment—Legisl
jorities for the Govern

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK
PARIS,
During the discussion in the Nat
to-day of the clauses of the bill pr
appointment of mayors by the go
Left proposed an amendment req
mayors shall be chosen from among
of municipal councils, but it wa
by a majority of 5.
The same amendment was afterw
the Left Centre, and it was again
time by a majority of 14.

ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK
LONDON,
The amount of bullion gone into
England on balance to-day is £10,000

CUBA.

Spanish Official Report of the L
Summary Arrests.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK
HAVANA,
The official report of the engagem
inst., near Puerto Principe, states t
gents made an attack on forty-seven
diers who were out foraging, killing
them and wounding three.
SUMMARY ARRESTS.
Señor Quijano, a lawyer, and Señor
planter, have been arrested on the ch
Carlist agents.
They will be tried by court martial.

PERSONAL INTELLIGE

Charles Bradlaugh is again at the
Hotel.
Francis Kernan, of Utica, has apar
Fifth Avenue Hotel.
General Lew Wallace, of Indiana, h
the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Paymaster S. D. Huribut, United St
quartered at the Everett House.
General N. P. Banks, of Massachus
last evening at the Astor House.
Commander Selfridge, United Sta
registered at the New York Hotel.
Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, occ
quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
State Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port
is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
W. Oswald Charlton, of the British
the Brevoort House, on his way to W
S. Aoki, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires
is among the recent arrivals at the
Hotel.
Senator Conkling is expected at
Monday to appear in the United Sta
counsel in the Central Railroad tax ca
A Western paper refers to James
"now democratic Governor of New
In this instance, at least, straws do n
The diamonds and point lace
wife of the Hon. Benjamin Wood a
Catholic Orphan Asylum ball were v
$140,000.
Captain Whiting, commanding the N
flagship Worcester, and Lieutenant
Lieutenant to Admiral Scott, arrive
yesterday morning from Washington,
have been in attendance upon the Co
quiring into the sinking of the Vir
left at three o'clock in the after
Texas steamer Clyde for Key West, wh
join the Admiral.

MEXICAN WAR VETE

They Call Upon Their Old Co
Present Tenant of the Whi
General Jackson's Vase—P
Organization.

The Mexican veterans, at their
morning, agreed upon a memorial
asking pensions for those who were
that war, or their surviving widows a
In accordance with previous arrang
Convention in a body proceeded to th
Mansion and arranged themselves in
East Room, when the President enter
received by ex-Governor Herbert,
who, as Marshal of the Convention, sa
bers of the Convention were glad to
him an old companion in arms in the
victorious battles in Mexico. The Pres
his thanks in reply, and then, acco
General Denver, the President of the
passed from one veteran to anoth
hands.
Among the incidents were the
Colonel Ruddock, of Maryland, asked p
put on the President's coat the rose
that State.
General Cadwallader, of Pennsylvani
to the President, in a few humorous
old colored man, named Benjamin Jo
during the Mexican war served as Gen
cook.
One of the veterans, who was Presid
classmate at West Point, made known
him, and a brief but pleasant conve
owed.
Among the spectators were Genera
Senator Fenton and a number of ladie
The President and the members of t
tion seemed to be much gratified wit
ing. The Convention then returned to
to resume business.
President Grant was a lieutenant
mental quartermaster of the Fourth U
infantry during the Mexican war.
THE JACKSON VASE.
On the return of the veterans to th
President called their attention to a be
which had been placed on a centre
front part of the platform and which
South Carolina. He asked the Conve
ceive it standing. He then called
Mackey, of South Carolina, to give its hi
vase stands upon a square base of a
twelve inches wide and three inches
resting upon eagle's claws, all of solid
beautifully chased in frost work, repre
charge and repulse at New Orleans. Th
purchased solely by the ladies of Sou
2,000 subscribing for that purpose, an
following inscription on the front:—
"Presented by the Ladies of South
to Major General Andrew Jackson, J
1815."
The inscriptions on the obverse are
arms of South Carolina, and the mot
sides in full:—
"Presented by General Andrew Ja
Captain W. B. Stanley, in trust for
survivors of the Palmetto regiment."
Judge MACKEY said:—The vase was p
General Jackson by ladies of South
the close of the war of 1812.
Jackson bequeathed it to the
be given to the man, who, in
foreign war, should be deemed entit
acts of valor and gallantry. It was de
the last war, that no one man should
to hold it, and it was presented to Ca
Stanley, to hold in trust for the last s
the Palmetto regiment.
A resolution was adopted asking C
remove the disabilities of those who to
the Mexican war, but who were eng
late civil war, from receiving pensions.
PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.
Judge MACKEY reported a constitut
laws for the government of the permane
tion, to be known as the "National Ass
Veterans of the Mexican War," and pr
its officers, mode of management and
nual meeting in Washington on the 22d
ruary, that being one of the days upon
battle of Buena Vista was fought, as we
the birthday of Washington.
Mr. J. W. GRIFFITH, of Iowa, offered a
which was adopted, urging all the deleg
their influence with the State Legislatu
joint resolutions calling upon members
to pass acts carrying out the objects
vention.
The Convention elected the following
the permanent association:—
President, General George Cadwalla
president and counsellor from each
Territory; five secretaries and a treasu
representing the District of Columbia
J. W. Denver, Vice President; General A
Counsellor, and A. M. Kenaday, First Se
The Convention adjourned to-night si
The proceedings throughout were h
and the delegates rejoiced that old frien
seen renewed among persons coming f
sections of the Union.