Satanic Preachers.

From "Br.ck" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat. Diodorus Siculus informs us that it was a law of the ancient Egyptians that if any man saw another assailed and distressed by thieves and robbers, and did not do all in his power to protect the victim, he was himself adjudged worthy of death. If the politicians of the North, who look almost passively on, and see the helpless people of the South preyed upon and doomed by the voracious scoundrels and tools of Congress, were to be judged by such a law, how many of them would escape hang-ing! The law of Christ in this same matter is about as severe as that of old Egypt. It is undeniably based on the reason of things. The enlightened mind of man enforced it generations before the birth of Jesus Christ; and by him it was reaffirmed with all the sublime pathos of divinity. What kind of Christians, then, are these furious builds of the pulpit, who ery aloud for vengeauce and torture upon a disarmed and suffering people? They are such Christians as the Devil alone rejoices in. Such Christians as will crowd the battlements of hell, just as fast as our profaue political pulpits are dismantled of their satanic presence.

The terrible Danton once thundered out in the French Assembly :- "Room | room there in hell for Maximilian Robespierre!" when one of these satanio preachers vacates his mortal battle ground, fiends may roar out: Room ! room here in hell for a scalawag political preacher!" If hell does not rejoice at such an event, the earth ought to.

While we yield to no one in reverence for the preacher who breaks the bread of peace and-goodwill to mankind, we confess that we have no words to express our detestation of the canting scoundrels of the Beecher and Bellows type, who desecrate the pulpit with harangues which are meant to stir up the passions of hatred and revenge against the whole people. The satanic preachers have done and still are doing more to prevent the restoration of that spirit of compromise and good feeling in which a political union alone is possible than even such furious implacables as Schenck old Ren Wade, and Sumner. Such reverend rascals cannot exactly be called "blind guides," because they are leading our country to perdition with their eyes wide open. pernicious ministrations are inspired not by a blind zeal, but by an intensely wide-awake malice. When Beecher, some years ago, declared that "the best Gospel missionaries for Kausas were Sharp's rifles," he struck a key-note to the psalmody of our political or satural pulpits which has been sung without intermission ever since. It has rolled on like an accuracd anthem of the Devil, driving the spirit of devotion and love out of the bosoms of the people, and filling them with a thirst for murder and revenge. We have ceased to hope for either repentance or reform in these satanic pulpits. They will drive on their car of destruction and death until death himself shall mercifully relieve the pulpits and the world of their presence. Then will be heard, roaring down the flaming avenues of pardition, these awfal words of Danton, "Room! room there in hell for Beecher, and Cheever, and Tyng : the whole earth respond "Amen!"

Bond Robberies.

From "Brick" Pameroy's N. Y. Democrat. There are few vivid wickednesses that have not the power of attracting to and around themselves a variety of other pests. It is so with our Government bands. As is the light of the candle to the pestiferous ily, so is the Government bond in the grasp of the avaricious bondholder to the ardent and daring burglar. A bond with a leaning towards twenty per cent., over all, to the holder, has a clear interest to robbers of all grades, beyond that which attaches to honest money honestly obtained, and the consequence is an increase in the incentive to a raid on that species of goldbearing value among all the robbers of the land. Hardly a day passes on which there is not a demonstration made upon the strong boxes of one or more of the over-fed waddlers in the country's misfortune, and generally with success. This week there has been two effective movements on Pine and Wall streets, with a realization of about \$100,000. We had supposed that the old rule of "honor among thieves" was still effective, but we have been out West, and therefore had not so well defined as here the means of knowing. It does really seem that twenty per cent. is too strong for their friendship, and they now rob each other without compunction. Won't some prominent Radical recommend paying both principal and interest in greenbacks? It might render holding bonds more safe. Butier has done so already; but then Butler has gouged his brethren too often before, and they can't trust him. Let some other almost equally true Radical, but not so well known to outside thieves, try it. The effect might prove mollifying. Do try it, some of you. If you don't, they will soon be after you-hides, bonds, and all.

Revenue Rulings of Rollins.

From the N. Y. World, There is a story told in official circles at Washington to the effect that shortly after Mr. Binckley entered upon his duties as Solicitor of Internal Revenue, he remarked that it was difficult for him to determine what was the real construction of the office upon the important points which had come before it up to that time. This may have surprised him, but it would fail to surprise the hundreds of revenue officers throughout the country who have been hampered and perplexed time and again by the conflicting decisions which have emanated from the revenue headquarters, all of them bearing the official signature of Mr. Rollins, or those business men and others whose interests have been injuriously affected by the Commissioner's sublime disregard of uniformity and consistency in his decisions. It is a common occurrence for two radically opposite rulings to be rendered on identically the same question within one week. The records of the office are full of such rulings, and they are due to a lack of an efficient system, which is always wanting in an incompetent administration. The trouble in the Revenue office is a want of ability at its common head and at the head of the various departments into which it is divided. The Commissioner seems to be seized with the idea that he has the right to set up at will, and knock down at pleasure, rulings governing interests covering values of millions. Possibly he may regard it as an accomplishment to be able to make two decisions on precisely the same point which flatly contradict each other; but the tax-payers, who incur loss by his capri-cious course, do not so regard it. A formal ruling upon a given point at issue is published; one, for example, admitting an erroneous assessment and collection of some tax.

Those who paid it are informed that upon proper claims for refunding, the sums so erroueously paid will be returned.

into the Commissioner's mind that the decision is all wrong: it is summa-rily reversed, and the other half of the claimants are cut eff from payment which, in nine cases out of ten, is justly due. This is a fair illustration of the principle, or rather lack of principle, which controls this office. Those who have dealings with it can never feel certain that it will carry out engagements even which it has voluntarily entered into. Casting aside the legal merits of the case, Mr. Rollins does not seem to have yet risen to a perception of that discretionary policy which should govern him. Repeated retreat from rulings deliberately and formally rendered must in the end destroy that public confidence in those who conduct the revenue which all tax-payers should feel, and must tend to bring the office into disrepute. This fact should be appreciated by those concerned. A ruling should not be publicly rendered until the point involved has been thoroughly and carefully considered, and a definite, final judgment formed upon it which is accepted by reason as sound. If any doubt exists as to its soundness, it should be reconsidered before promulgation, not after it.

Peace Societies.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The trouble with Peace Societies has been that they are too good for this world. We cannot say that the memorial on behalf of the Indians sent up to Congress by the Universal Peace Union shows it to be any exception to the rule. A very humane and generous, but likewise a very unworldly, spirit pervades it. Nobody can read it without acknowledging the justice of its strictures upon our dealings with the Indians, or smiling at the innocence of its practical suggestions. "What diabolical inhumanity and wanton indiscretion," it exclaims, "destroying the winter supplies of the Apaches, at the very time when they are most needed!" "Instead of erecting fortifications in their very faces, we should relieve their pressing necessities, furnish them seeds, agricultural implements, tools, and teachers!" Could anything be sentimentally more humane and practically more foolish? Imagine a member of this most excellent and benevolent Peace Union remonstrating with our army officers about the cruelty of destroying the supplies of the enemy! Conceive Sheri dan's rough riders stopped in the midst of a charge on a party of painted Apache or Kiowa braves, while some peaceful sergeant rides forward to ask the savages if they wouldn't rather have some seeds, tools, and teachers instead of the impending carbine balls and sabre outs!

The excellent members of the Peace Union do not need to be assared of our entire sympathy with their general views on the Indian question, as well as with the humane purpose that prompts their present effort. But we must assure them that their error is the grave one of being right at the wrong time. We cannot stop in the midst of a flerce fight with savages to talk farming at them-much as the subject of farming concerns them. We are into a war, and must either fight our way through or submit to a humiliation in their eyes which will render subsequent efforts to control them by peaceful means futile. Having undertaken the taming of our horse Cruiser, we must first conquer him, or we will conquer us. Kindness is excellent, but even in the Rarey plan the object of the kindness must first be taught that it is backed by irresistible power. Suffrage for the Indians, railroad building, Constitution amending, may come in time; the work now in hand is to enforce peace with a vigorously used army.

Congress and the New Departure Under General Grant.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Will General Grant in the White House be a second Andy Johnson? Have the Republicans caught a Tartar? Some of the Democratic politicians are setting their sails in this direction, while the radical leaders in Congress are evidently disinclined in advance of the General's inaugural to give him a loose rein. He is still to them a mystery. He gives no opinions and answers no questions concerning his Cabinet or his policy. He avoids the White House; but he also avoids the Capitol. His reticence excites suspicion, and his political antecedents are conservative. His radical friends are not sure whether he will prove a man of wax or a man of iron; a good worker in the traces, or as fractions as a mule; an automaton like Buchanan, a marplot like Johnson, or a master like Old Hickory. So they are waiting to hear the voice of the oracle. The prevailing opinion among the Republicans, however, seems to be that General Grant will have no policy of his own, except upon retrenchment, and that, having no desire for a second term, there is but little danger of his undertaking a repetition of Johnson's profitless fight with the two houses, or of Jackson's despotic discipline.

Meantime, we think, enough is known of the character of General Grant to justify the prediction that as President he will give us something better than the negative do-nothing policy of Buchanan, and something more efficient and decisive than Johnson's policy, without the continuous fuss and flummery and incersant squabblings of Johnson. In the late Presidential canvass General Blair, who fought through the Vicksburg campaign with Grant, and through the campaign of Georgia and the Carolinas with Sherman, said of Grant that he was a soldier of great military capacity, a man of resolution, but withal a very ambitious man, and that if elected President he would hold on to the office to the end of his life, meaning thereby that in exchange for the confidence of the people he would play them the rôle of Louis Napoleon. It must be remembered, however, that General Blair delivered this opinion on the stump as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President; that he was hard pushed and had a desperate battle to fight against heavy odds; and that accordingly he may be excused a little fancy sketching for

buncombe. But his testimony, under the circumstances, in behalf of General Grant as an able and meritorious soldier, and as a man of remarkable decision of character, is good. We may rely upon it, coming from a political adversary, and in the heat of a fiery canvass, and from the close personal observations of a soldier and a lawyer withal of keen perceptions, touching the peculiar qualities of different men. We all know that one of the peculiar qualities of General Grant in the field, and a most admirable one, too, was in his reports of battles, sieges, and campaigns to give the highest praise to his subord nate officers and soldiers and to say nothing of himself, or as little as possible. He was not jealous of the laurels of Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, and other meritorious officers, but proud of them and proud to stand by them when under a cloud. Quietly permitting the inception of this and that campaign to be given to any other general, time has discovered the truth that the campaigns of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, "the great march to the rea," and the crushing campaign from the Wilderness were the inceptions of General Grant. The honest and chivalrous Lincoln roper claims for refunding, the sums so erroleously paid will be returned. Upon this substantially, "When you disclosed to me your final plan I thought it a mistake. I

Half of there claims will be allowed and | have now to say that you were right and I was | BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC. when suddenly a suspicion creeps wrong." Hence the unquestioning conflience of Lincoln in all the subsequent operations of Grant. Lincoln was a practical man, and "demonstrate" with him was the greatest word in the language. Grant had demonstrated his capacities, and that was enough for

Lincoln. Grant's decision of character, however, was the essential element of his victories. When he had work to do, he promptly resolved upon his plan and went at it hammer and tongs. Like Pedssler at Sebastopol, if ne could not get in at the front door he would get in at the window, having resolved to get in. He knew no such word as fail. He held his councils of war, he heard the opinions of his generals, and then quietly gave them their instructions, and it was always his plan and always fight. Hooker was flauked in the Wilderness and backed out. Grant was flanked in the Wd derness; but as two could play at that gain he went on and fought it out on that line is impossible that such a man in the Waite House can be a blunderer like Johnson or a galvanized politician like Buchauan. The two houses of Congress will be more apt to find in General Grant the shrewdness of the amiable Lincoln and the resolution of Jackson, with something, too, of the simple and economical republican notions of Jeilerson, grappling at once with such atrocities as these whisky ring spoliations of a hundred millions a year, and these lobby railroad jobs, covering a margin of over a thousand millions of money.

Now, this Tenure of Office law and the various other laws tying up the President's hands are but relics of the last four years squabblings between Congress and Johnson. That fight is ended, and the party in power, having accepted and elected General Grant upon his record as their man for Johnson's place, are in honor bound to relieve him of these unseemly cords and straps with which they have tied up Johnson. Or if the Presidential office as it was under Lincoln is not to be restored, if Congress is henceforth to be also substantially the President, let it so be understood, and without further beating about the bush and as a simple matter of plain dealing with General Grant. Otherwise he will go into the Presidency like a man blindfolded, and unable to distinguish the White House from the War Office. Lastly, if the two houses desire a misunderstanding with the President elect from the beginning, they have only to inaugurate him under their tenure of office restrictions, which will be equivalent to a vote of a want of confidence. It will, however, be a dangerous thing to play fast and loose or hide and seek with a straightforward soldier of the will and tenacity of purpose possessed by General Grant.

The Darien Canal.

From the N. Y. Times. The attention of the world has once more been drawn by Mr. Cushing's mission to that narrow neck of land which joins North and South America, and which one never sees on the map without feeling it is there to be out through. To aid the guillottning of that tempting neck, in the interests of American commerce, is the object of Mr. Cushing's journey. That the result of his negotiations with the Government of New Granada will be the concession to the United States of a right of way to build an interoceanic canal can be confidently anticipated. As to the rest, it may be laid down as a safe proposition that, great as are the difficulties to constructing a canal across the Isthmus, there are none to which the existing devices of modern engineering are not fully adequate.

To this stupendous engineering feat, compared with which even the Suez Canal dwindles in magnitude, none of the petty States contiguous to the 1sthmus ever dreamt, of course, of addressing themselves. More than one commercial European power has, however, carefully watched and weighed it. Everybody will recall the uneasiness with which in our country the surveys and experiments of Euglish engineers, many years ago, were observed; and still fresher in memory is the outery of indignation wherewith the French occupation of Mexico was instinctively connec ed by our people with this same grand problem. Often postponed—now by more pressing schemes of internal policy, now by political difficulties, anon by the war, and always by the prodigious character of the undertaking, this magnificent enterprise has yet never been lost sight of by Americans. What it means is no less than the grand highway of commerce between Asia and the rest of the world, and as such it was felt that it must be built by American capital, under American auspices, and established forever under American control. The proper time for the task has now apparently come, and the sudden and vast increase of transpacific trade demands that it be pushed forward without delay.

A correspondent in yesterday's Times sets forth what has already been done and what remains to do to open this grand conduit of commerce. He shows that the various and shifting lines proposed in former years have now been reduced to two routes, either of which is, by the testimony of able engineers, perfectly feasible. One of these routes runs from the Gulf of Sau Miguel to Caledonia Bay, the other from the Bayano river to the Gulf of San Blas. The latter, whose total length is thirty miles, embraces the audacious feature of a tunnel through the Cordilleras (to which that under Mont Cenis is trivial) geven miles long, 100 feet wide, and 115 feet high, through which, of course, the largest man-of-war could be made to pass. A tidal lock and an aqueduct over the Mamoni river are also embraced in the plan. The rude estimate of the total cost of construction is \$65,000,000.

It is to secure the privilege of further surveys and a final right of way that Mr. Cushing is now despatched by the Department of State to New Granada. Should his mission be satisfactory, a strong company of New York capitalists and engineers stands ready to begin the grand enterprise of an interoceanic ship canal-an enterprise which, i brought to a successful issue, will stand unmatched even in modern engineering

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