Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Cuban Insurrection—Dispatches from Admiral Hoff—Neutrality to be Enforced—Special Custom Agents—Appointments—Revenue Decision.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1869.

CUBAN INSURRECTION NEWS.

Dispatches were received this morning from the Navy Department from Admiral Hoff, dated off Havana, April 30 and May 1. Since his last dispatch of the 27th no further news of great importance at the interior had been received. On the 17th of April 1,800 troops, commanded by Generals Letona and Escalante, arrived at Nuevitas from Villa Clara, and the day after General Lesca appeared at Nuevitas, very unexpectedly, with 1,200 men from Puerto Principe, having started with 2,200 and left a detachment on the road. They reported no resistance on the march, although large bodies of insurgents were posted on high ground some distance from the road. A number of well constructed trenches, breast works, ditches, &c., were visible. The 4,000 men concentrated at Nuevitas, among them 1,500 Catalonian volunteers recently from Spain, were to commence operations on the railroad between Nuevitas and Principe immediately. About 1,500 started on the 23d, convoying provision trains. This expedition under Gen. Lesca is to repair the road temporarily, get cars along and provision the troops at Principe, who are said to be on half rations. It was reported that Quesada, the revolutionary leader, purposely allowed the Spaniards to march without opposition from the interior to the sea coast, but intended to obstruct their return, and if possible capture their provision trains.

Dr. Simmons is still confined at Principe, accused of aiding the insurrection and giving aid and comfort to the rebels. Gen. Lesca has stated that the doctor's life was spared because he was an American.

Rear Admiral Hoff has had an interview with the Captain General relative to a young engineer, named Rafael Estrada, who, although having declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, had never, it seems, taken out his final papers, although having married and lived some years in the United States. The Captain General issued an order for his immediate release.

Rear Admiral Hoff has forwarded reports from Lieutenant Commander T. H. Eastman, commanding the Penobscot, dated April 28th, at Bay Francis, the anchorage for the ports of Remedios and Caribean. The prisoners taken from the Lizzie Major and sent to Caribean, had been released. The Spanish authorities at that place had offered no courtesies or facilities to the Penobscot, as is customary on the arrival of a foreign vessel, perhaps more from ignorance than design.

The United States Consul at Caribean had been informed by the Government at Remedios that he must not hoist the flag of the Consular office again, in consideration of the condition of affairs in that country, where American citizens are holding over two millions of property, and the fear of injury from the volunteer forces. Lieutenant Commander Eastman has concluded to remain there for some days.

A Cuban, named S. B. Valles, who claims to be an American citizen, was undergoing trial on charges preferred by the volunteer force, and it was expected would soon be sent to Havana for sentence. The accused had no evidence with him of being an American citizen, but had written to the United States for it.

Rear Admiral Hoff had requested the Captain General to allow the American flag to be hoisted over the Consulate at Caribean.

SPECIAL CUSTOM AGENTS.

The following appointments of special custom agents have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury: J. C. Dutch, for 5th district, headquarters Suvannah, Georgia; E. T. Schenck, (brother of Representative Schenck) 8th district, New Orleans; Levi Nutting, for 13th district, headquarters St. Paul, Minnesota; A. R. Leib, for 5th district, headquarters Key West; T. N. Goodwin, for district of Virginia and North Carolina, headquarters Norfolk; J. H. Wiggin appointed assistant special agent and assigned to duty in 6th district, and Charles S. Parker, assistant agent and assigned to duty in 5th district.

CUBAN EXPEDITIONS.

The Spanish Minister has repeatedly, within the last two months, reported to the Secretary of State that expeditions were fitting out in this country for Cuban service, but did not produce proofs. The Secretary, however, directed inquiries to be made North and South, when it was ascertained there were no facts upon which to found proceedings. The proper officers have been instructed to exercise due vigilance to prevent a violation of the neutrality laws, which the Government has assured the Spanish Minister will be enforced.

A COLORED DELEGATION.

The colored delegation from Alexandria, Va., headed by their spokesman, R. D. Kelly, called on the President this morning and had an interview concerning appointments at that place, and told him something about the feeling of colored people on the subject of reconstruction. The interview was satisfactory to them.

REVENUE DECISION.

The following decision has been made by the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Dealers in liquors who sell in quantities less than five gallons, and also in quantities of five gallons and upwards, must pay a special tax both as wholesale and retail dealers.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

The President made the following appointments to-day, Robert W. Lositer, Pension Agent, Raleigh, N. C.; Richard F. Goggin, Collector of Customs, Erie, Pa.; Geo. A. Houghton, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, Sixth District. John Wildon, Surveyor of Customs, Chester, Pa.

NEUTRALITY TO BE OBSERVED.

Mr. Roberts, the Spanish Minister, informs the Secretary of State that the steamer Quaker City is about to sail from New York for Cuba, with munitions of war for the rebels. The Secretary has requested the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an order which will prevent any violation of the neutrality law of 1812, which will be issued.

PRIVATE INTERVIEWS.

Governor Curtin had a private interview with the President this morning, also General Banks and Governor Spencer, of Alabama.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

No fractional currency has been received during the week. Shipments, $396,800. National Bank notes issued, $129,320; circulation, $299,806,165. Fractional currency redeemed $666,500.

RETIRED.

Brevet Major General James C. Robinson, Col. 43d Infantry, is retired with the full rank of Major General.

NEW YORK CITY.

Cuban Fillibusters—Action of the Spanish Consul—Marshal Barlow Instructed by Secretary Fish to Prevent Breach of Neutrality Laws—Fraud on Haytien Government—Private Meeting of Erie Shareholders in England.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 8, 1869.

The Spanish Consul, in an interview with United States Marshal Barlow this morning, stated that he had received positive information that a steamer and several small sailing vessels are being fitted out to take volunteers and arms to the Cuban insurgents, and demanded that such expeditions be stopped. He also called the Marshal's attention to the various recruiting stations of Cubans in this city, and furnished a list of them. The Marshal yesterday afternoon received orders from Secretary Fish to prevent any possible breach of the neutrality law in relation to Cuba.

The chief officer of the steamer Quaker City to-day denied, on his honor as an officer and a gentleman, that her owners had the slightest intention of sending her to Cuba or even to the West Indies.

Alphonse Brett and Wm. Jones, printers at No. 83 Nassau street, are in custody, charged with being engaged in printing counterfeit notes of the Haytien Government. John Russ was also arrested as the party who ordered the printing of the notes, and alleges that he was deputized by an officer of the Haytien Government to procure them. Notes representing two dollars each in gold to the amount of $800,000 were printed, of which $600,000 were sent to Hayti and placed in circulation before its real character was discovered. The balance has been recovered here. Three Haytien officers, including an Admiral, are implicated.

Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck invites proposals until Wednesday noon next for sale to the government of a million dallars of 5-20 bonds.

The subscriptions to the American Museum of Natural History, about to be established here, already exceed forty thousand dollars.

In the United States District Court, today, an order was entered discontinuing the suits of Whelpley and Belmont against the Erie Railway Company.

Police Superintendent Kennedy has received a letter from Lancashire, England, signed M. F. W., stating that there have been several private meetings of shareholders in Erie who have been swindled out of considerable sums of money by the Erie directors, and they have come to the understanding of dispensing with the principal thieves, as they call them, in the Erie Company. The writer begs for a lookout on all boats arriving at New York during the next few weeks, and expresses the belief that Mr. Fisk is to be dispatched.

Judge Barnard to-day decided the case of Lambert vs. the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad in favor of the plaintiff, who is to receive 277 shares upon paying the assessment of forty dollars per share and an extra allowance of $1,000.

The steamer City of London, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., via Queenstown on the 29th, arrived to-night.

Vice President James Gibbons, and the Executive Committee of the Fenian Brotherhood, publish an official contradiction of the statement in to-day's *World* newspaper, that the Fenian officers had entered into negotiations for the transfer of their forces to the Cuban revolutionary Junta.

Arrived, steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, May 1st. The Chauncey brings $359,362 in specie for this city. Also arrived, steamships Nevada, from Liverpool, April 27th, via Queenstown, 28th, and Helvetia, from Liverpool.

The *Herald* states that United States Marshal Barlow says the reports of an interview between the Spanish Consul and himself yesterday were sensational and unreliable, as no one but the parties concerned know what actually took place at the interview, but admits the points forming the Cuban sensation of the day were the basis of the interview, and that the sensational reports and rumors of special dispatches from Washington are mere fabrications.

The United States steamer Memphis was sold by auction yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to V. W. Brown, of this city, for $55,800.

A Sunday paper states a large number of Cubans took passage on the Hamburg steamer Bremen from Jersey City, and it is the general impression that outside the harbor they were transferred to some other vessell ready to take them to Cuba.

A serious riot occurred at West End Hudson City, N. J., last evening, between some English miners and a crowd of Irishmen, in which a number of persons were injured, one, and perhaps two, fatally. The cause of the riot was the refusal of a dealer to give liquor to three Irishmen. A large mob attacked the house, tearing down the shutters and smashing the windows. A number of persons were arrested and conveyed to prison, but with one exception they were subsequently admitted to bail.

The preliminary services of several religious societies whose anniversaries occur this week were held this evening. The New York Bible Society anniversary was inaugurated at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventh avenue, and appropriate addresses were delivered to a large congregation by Dr. Hastings, Rev. C. D. Foss and Rev. C. H. McVickar. The Rev. Dr. Storrs delivered an address to the American Home Missionary Society this evening at the Broadway tabernacle. The Rev. T. Cuyler delivered the annual sermon to the American Seamen's Friend Society at the Collegiate Reformed Church on Fifth avenue. Rev. Reo Z. Eddy to the American Female Guardian Society at the 4th Presbyterian Church. Large congregations were present at each, and much interest was manifested at all the meetings.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Fluctuation in Stock Market—Mayor of Cork Declines a Nomination for Parliament—Affairs in Spain—Decline in American Bonds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 8.—The stock market has within a few days been influenced unfavorably by the increase in the rate of interest of the Bank of England to 4½ per cent. and the current belief that a further advance will be made shortly, by the political uncertainty occasioned by Senator Sumner's speech, the exportation of gold, foreign loans and the depressed state of trade.

CORK, May 8.—O'Sullivan, the present Mayor of Cork, has refused a nomination for Parliament from the electors of Younghal. The Irish national papers defend the recent course of Mr. O'Sullivan.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 8.—It is certain a proposal has been made to the Cortes to name Marshal Serrano as Regent and Gen. Prim as President of the Council and Minister of War, until a king is elected.

MADRID, May 9.—The condition of the national finances causes much anxiety. It is estimated the expenditures will exceed the revenue by twelve million reals.

In the Cortes yesterday Gen. Prim alluded to the rumors that he meditated an attempt against the Liberal Regime, and pronounced them utterly baseless. He declared that the future would prove that honor and liberty was his motto. It is reported that Gen. Cabraro, a noted Carlist leader, has appeared in Catalonia.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, May 9.—A new cabinet has been formed and is composed as follows: President, Gen. Menabrea; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minghetti; Minister of the Interior, Ferrares; Minister of Justice, Mirabelli; Minister of Commerce, Baragui. There will probably be no change in the heads of the war, marine or finance departments.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 9.—The Senate has refused to pass the bill for the abolition for debt. Mr. Bara, Minister of Justice, has tendered his resignation to the King. He is urged to remain in office, but refuses to do so unless the Senate is dissolved.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 8.—A Congress of German Protestants is to meet at Worms on the 30th of May. The object of the meeting is to consider and frame a reply to the recent appeal of the Pope to Protestants.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—The steamship Russia, from New York, April 28th, arrived yesterday afternoon and sailed for Liverpool.

MOVILLE, May 9.—The steamship North American, from New York, for Glasgow, arrived yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 8—*Evening.*—Consols for money 92½; for account 92¾. Five-Twenties firmer at 77¼. Stocks firmer; Erie 17¼; Illinois 91½; Atlantic and Great Western 23¼. Tallow 43s. Sugar 39s. 3d. Calcutta Linseed 59s. 6d.

ANTWERP, May 8.—Petroleum 52f.

HAVRE, May 8.—Cotton on spot 142½f.

FRANKFORT, May 8.—United States bonds 86.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Cotton dull at 11⅝d. and Orleans 12d.; sales of 6,000 bales. California white wheat 9s. 4d.; red western 8s. 7d. Western Flour 21s. 6d. Corn—mixed 27s. Oats 3. 4d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s. 6d. Pork 101s. 6d. Beef 90s. Lard 68s. 6d. Cheese 83s. Bacon 60s. Common Rosin 5s.; fine 15s. Spirits Petroleum 9d; refined 1s. 8½d. Tallow 43s. 9d.

ANTWERP, May 8.—Petroleum has declined to 51¾f.

PARIS, May 8.—Bourse easy; Rentes 71f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, May 9.—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds partially recovered and became firm during the day, and closed at 85⅞.

FRANKFORT, May 9.—Five-Twenties are quoted to-day at 84⅝.

CANADA.

Financial Statement in the Commons—Case of Father McMahon.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OTTAWA, May 8.—Hon. Mr. Rose made a financial statement in the House of Commons last night, during which he mentioned the revenue of the Dominion from ordinary sources during the nine months ending March 31st, was $9,927,862; gross amount of loans effected during the year $12,124,381; making in all $22,052,743. The ordinary expenditures were $9,611,579; amonnt applied towards the redemption of public debt and investments $8,430,757, leaving a balance of ordinary revenue in favor of the Dominion of $316,283. The estimates for the coming year are: expenditures, $14,819,000; revenue, $14,565,000; showing a surplus of nearly a quarter of a million. No change is suggested in customs or excise tariffs.

Hon. Mr. Holton gave notice that an address would be presented to Her Majesty expressive of the deep interest felt in the passage of the Irish Church bill.

Bishop Connolly, of Halifax, is in this city and had an interview with the Governor General to-day concerning the case of Father McMahon. Dr. Connolly strongly urges his release.

Another Death from Hydrophobia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, May 9.—William Wehr, a German lad fourteen years old, died of hydrophobia in Covington yesterday afternoon. He was bitten by a rabid dog on the 7th of March last. The first symtoms of the disease appeared on Thursday and Friday. He took spasms yesterday and was strapped in bed in consequence of a violent disposition to bite all coming near. This death is producing great excitement in Covington.

CALIFORNIA.

Rejoicing at San Francisco and Sacramento Over the Completion of the Pacific Railroad—Immense Demonstrations.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The celebration over the completion of the Pacific Railroad to-day was one to be remembered for all time in San Francisco. The day was ushered in by a salute of one hundred guns. At noon all the Federal forts in the harbor fired a salute, the bells of the city were set ringing, and the steam whistles screaming. At night the whole city was illuminated and presented a brilliant appearance. The procession was the largest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed in San Francisco. The people were willing and eager observe an event of so much importance to this city and the Pacific coast, and turned out *en masse.* Business was generally suspended and nearly every citizen exhibited a hearty interest in the demonstration. The military and civic display was grand. In addition to the State militia, all the available United States troops from the several forts and the Presidios participated on the occasion, while the civic societies turned out with full ranks. The city and harbor presented a magnificent sight during the day, the principal streets being draped with the banners of every nation, and thronged with excited, joyous people, and the shipping dressed in fine style.

A dispatch from the junction of the roads, announcing the driving of the last spike of the Central Pacific road at 10 A. M. sent a thrill of joy through the city. Congratulatory messages were transmitted to the Directors of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific by the California Pioneers.

At Sacramento the event was celebrated in a grand and enthusiastic manner. The city was crowd.d with a multitude of people from all parts of the State and Nevada. The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, in session in this city, accepted an invitation to attend the Sacramento demonstration. Citizens from Nevada, Grass Valley, Vallejo, San Francisco, Placerville, San Jose, Marysville and Virginia City and Gold Hill, Nevada, were also in attendance. The lines of travel to and from Sacramento were thrown open to the public free, and immense numbers of people took advantage of the circumstance and flocked hither.

The Central Pacific Company had thirty locomotives gaily decorated ranged on the city front, and at the signal gun announcing the driving of the last spike of the road, the locomotives opened a chorus of whistles, and all the bells and steam whistles of the city joined in.

Profound regret was expressed that the roads were not joined to-day. The failure is attributable to the obstinacy or inability of the Union Pacific Road to make connection. The non-arrival of Mr. Durant was alleged as the principal reason for the postponement of the ceremony of joining the roads until Monday next.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Consolidation of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana with the Lake Shore Railroad—Celebration of Completion of the Pacific Railroad.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CHICAGO, May 8.—A number of the stockholders of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad met this morning, in this city, to consider the matter of consolidating with the Lake Shore Railroad. Ex-Governor Barry, of Michigan, acted as Chairman. 91,383 out of the 121,266 shares were represented, and they were unanimously in favor of the consolidation. The meeting for the election of new directors will be held in Cleveland on June 2d.

The celebration of the opening of the Pacific Railroad will be celebrated in this city on Monday, instead of Tuesday, as was at first contemplated. Business will be closed and all classes of people will take part in the jubilee.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Dispatches from Promontory state that the Union Pacific will be unable to complete their road before Monday, the 10th. The delay causes great disappointment here and at Sacramento, every preparation being completed to celebrate the event to-morrow, in a befitting manner. Heavy rain storms have interfered with the work, causing considerable damage to the track and bridges in the neighborhood of Echo City and Ogden. The celebrations take place at Sacramento and San Francisco to morrow, although the ceremony of joining the two roads is postponed till Monday noon.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 8.—The entire force of workmen of the Wason's Car Manufactory, in this city, united this evening in celebrating the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Company are now building fifty-two passenger cars and a large number of freight cars for the Pacific Railroad.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company yesterday ratified a contract with Newport for the right of way to run through that city to the Ohio river.

THE PULPIT.

The Newspapers of the Day Viewed from a Christian Stand Point—Much Plain Truth—Copious Extracts from a Sermon on "The Press" Delivered in Christ's Church, Last Night, by Rev. J. A. Grey.

Last night a very large audience assembled in Christ's Church, Penn street, to hear a promised sermon on "The Press" by Rev. J. A. Grey, the newly installed pastor of that congregation. The sermon abounded in strong truth, well put forward, and we regret our space will not permit the full publication. He took his text, "But while man slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat," Matt. Chap. XII.—V. 25., and after giving a full history of newspapers and facts connected with their origin said:

The press is a power. It is within the reach of all, and the newspapers find their way to the humblest homes, as well as to the marble mansions.

It opens the common minds to *broad views and venal informations.* The country villages are not now confined to the mistified discussions of the scandal and news of the neighborhood. The farmers know all about the affairs in Spain, the questions that agitate England, the insurrections in Crete and Cuba, and send the tidings of their doings to the humblest cottages. This familiarity with events transpiring in the different parts of the world must have a tendency to open the minds of men and induce them to a breadth of thought and of views that cannot fail to benefit the race.

Its power to transmit enthusiasms is no mean force. It is sometimes amusing and sometimes thrilling to witness how the press fans a feeling over this land—even in the trifling matters of amusement and fashion. It breathes on the land a common purpose. We do not need now to kindle signal fires on the mountains to rouse the masses, for the first gun against Sumpter has hardly ceased its echo before troops from the Pacific are on their march to the rescue.

I think there is also a manifest improvement in the *mental power of the press.* Men went wild at first over a cheap literature, and thought anything that would interest the mind could not but be of lasting benefit. But men have found out that it is not only necessary to have an opportunity to say a thing, but it is quite as essential to have something to say. Men thought when the Atlantic telegraph was laid there was to be a glorious increase in knowledge, but found that when it was laid the people over the water had nothing more to say than before. And I think right at this point we have need of improvement. Little gossip that dies in a day does not amount to much. There is some wisdom in the provision of the public libraries that will admit nothing that has been in print for fifty years. And I do not think the fathers need to blush at a comparison with this fast age. Some of those old men that had few ideas of society: that never thought of a velocipede or dreamed of a telegraph; that grubed out roots and laid stonewalls with their hard bronzed hands; they thought on the great questions of free-will and foreordination and moral responsibility. They had thoughts in their brains worth handling, and they were intellectual giants.

But I think there are manifest signs of a reaction here. The press is daily becoming stronger. We get from the press, as a rule, better articles, stronger editorials. The editorials have more power with the masses than before the war. We have more intelligent discussions of foreign affairs, and the good side of journalism is becoming better. I do not propose to discuss the Pittsburgh press. I think we may congratulate ourselves that we make a fair showing with any other city in the Union. In the main they are ably edited and deserving of the patronage of the people. But there is one defect in our journalism that is altogether too common. The press is generally guilty of it. I do not wish to denounce the press in general terms. But there is one thing over which the Christian public is silent, in regard which it ought to be thoroughly aroused, and which I ought to be thoroughly aroused, and which I wish to speak with all the emphasis I am capable. I refer to the *parade of vice and crime that is continually made in the journals of our land.* During the war of the rebellion the press gained a circulation and power unprecedented. The public mind was in a state of feverish excitement. The progress of the armies, the accounts of engagements, the prospects of public affairs, gave abundant material for its columns. But when the armies were disbanded and peace came to the land, it was found advisable to hunt for sensational articles to keep up the demand. So revolting crimes were searched out of their hiding places and described in all their revolting particulars. We have been treated to suicides, murders, devices, family quarrels, street broils, confidence games, lynch mobs and police reports in unlimited numbers. The public mind was hungry for something and grasped greedily after these things. And soon people began to wake up to the consciousness that crime was fearfully on the increase. We have heard much of the "age of crime." Now, I imagine that one of the strongest contributions to the increase of crime is this parade of it in public print. There is a tendency in vice to repeat itself. You cannot read the papers and not be impressed with this. A suicide is fully recorded in the newspapers, and others follow with marvelous rapidity. It is so with divorces, so with murders, so with frauds and embezzlements. These crimes seem to come in families, and there is apparently a connection between them. And what a parade of vice is made in the papers. Take up the daily papers and you will find a long report of the police items, and very brief accounts of public charities or personal benevolence. There are papers that have so far pandered to this taste that they have made these reports of crime a specialty, and we have them pasted on the bulletin boards and the street corners, and illustrated with gorgeous wood cuts and adorned with taking titles. You see young men gathered, and even children looking with eager eyes at the portraits. There is a proverb to which we do well to take heed, "Talk of the devil and he is sure to appear," or, as the Germans have it, "Paint the devil on the wall and he will show himself anon." It is only an emphatic statement of the results of familiarity with crime, a statement too fully endorsed by the facts of our social life. The devil has been too faithfully painted on the walls of the imagination, and now he is showing himself in the lives of the people. There is more importance in this subject than at first you may realize. Vice is finding its way into all the circles of society.

This familiarity with vice will ultimately dispel all disgust at it. This principle is one of the most common in our experience. You can suggest illustrations of the fact that familiarity with the most revolting scenes will modify our repugnance. You may become so accustomed to the ringing of a bell, the shriek of a whistle, the rumbling of the cars, or the tramp of feet as to be wholly unconscious of them. You become accustomed to the swell and the rocking of the boat at sea, so that you do not realize the motion. The physician comes to look on scenes of physical suffering without that horror that will possess one not familiar with them. How horrible the thought of war first seemed to us when the late rebellion began, but it came to pass that we could read the long lists of the killed and the wounded with comparatively little emotion. And the soldiers themselves became so familiar with the scenes of carnage that they could laugh and chat under the fire of the foe. There seems to be a power in human nature to modify its repugnance when brought into constant contact with things that are disagreeable.

Now, let a man cultivate a morbid curiosity about crime; let him read the papers, full of sensation details in regard to it; let a young man give full play to his imagination; let his mind become stored with the daring exploits of the prominent villains and the broad road to ruin is paved smooth before him. His moral sense is gradually destroyed. He will find himself at length inclined to follow the examples before him. He talks of the devil and the old fiend soon sets face to face with him and claims to be a boon companion. And these newspaper accounts of crime, so universally scattered over the cities and the country places, are doing woeful things to destroy public conscience and to open the doors to crime. We do not want to know these things. If the State has found it a wise thing to prohibit public executions because of their evil tendencies, they ought to go a step further and prohibit the full accounts of them in the newspapers. If the State feels the necessity to suppress the dens of infamy, we glory in the faithful execution of the law, but we do not care to have every den advertised for the whole city. We do not think the doings of the police court need to be published for the curiosity of the evil minded. Talk of the devil and he will surely appear. There is profound philosophy in the command of God to the Israelites, when they went into the land of Canaan. The land was inhabited by idolators. They worshiped their gods with scenes of cruelty, by acts of bloodshed and debauchery, and God said: Deut. 12, 29. "When the Lord thy God shall cut off the nations from before thee, whither thou goest to possess them, and thou succeedest them and dwellest in their land, take heed to thyself that thou be not snared by following them after that they be destroyed from before thee, and that thou inquire not after their saying." How did these nations serve their Gods? God knew the constitution of the human mind and that this mass of people could not familiarize themselves with these doings and these impurities and not be degraded by them, and he commanded that they should not inquire anything in regard to them, lest with their moral natures contaminated by the contact they should be degraded and entangled in their doings. We need to heed this advice now, and not enter into the counsels of the wicked, and stand not in the way of their doings. Let their crime rot in ignomy and silence. We do not want them held up in the faces of the community.

2. *Another evil result of this familiarity with vice is sure in its tendency to destroy all faith in human purity.* You frequently hear men of some professions complain that they are brought into contact with so much deceit, evasion, over reaching, and hypocrisy in men of high conventional standing, that they find a belief unconsciously obtaining in their minds that all men are rascals. And they come at length to look upon morality as a garb for rascality. Familiarity with vice in such a case breeds contempt for virtue.

You had better be deceived and be robbed of your gold than to be robbed of your trust in humanity. For, rest assured, if you believe the world is full false men and society thronged wit hypocrites, you will not long be content to push your way against the stream alone. You will give yourself away to be drawn aside and dragged down by the powers of hell. God pity us when we come to believe the world a great mass of corruption, and are ready to sit down and drift away with it into the vortex of ruin.

3. *This familiarity with vice has all the degrading tendencies of direct association.*

You will readily admit that a man cannot have been friends among the low and criminal and not be affected by the association. "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise, but a companion of fools shall be destroyed." That is God's law and you cannot avoid it. There is a desire in every man's heart to be accepted and admired in the society in which he moves. You all want some links of friendship. Your hearts send out tendrils and they will fasten somewhere.

Well, what is to be done? Who is to blame? Who must be responsible for these things—are our newspaper men meditating the scenes of this land in this way? You go and talk with them and they will tell you that they are only supplying a demand, and the responsibility is very far from resting wholly upon them. Where does the call for these things come from? Who are curious about these matters of crime. I imagine if you could see the names of the men that applied for admission to the Sheriff in the late execution in this county, you will find men of respectability among the number—men of moral standing. And when a prize fight has occurred, and the newsboys cry it through the streets, who buy the papers? Not the criminal and the depraved alone. There are some even within the pale of the Christian Church that are first to buy and eager to read. The press supplies a demand. And the first thing is that there should be a public sentiment against this evil—a sentiment of moral men, of Christian men. You are the men who support the press, not the depraved and ignorant. When newsboys cry "prize-fights" don't buy a paper, and you will see how soon that will cease. Let there be a voice of dissent at this, and you may make it heard.

The small pox is delicious and the cholera a luxury to the awful woes that are wrapped up in these obscene publications of the press. They ought to be suppressed at once, and our journals ought to hear a voice from the people demanding the cessation of these things. Dr. Arnold, who has had experience with young men, declares that he does not believe any young man safe who simply maintains a moral deportment. He asserts that a man must have a *hate for* wrong. A community is not safe that tolerates these things, though it does not participate in them. It must have a hatred for wrong and a determination to suppress it.

[NOTE.—The above embraces only selections from the sermon, and is necessarily more or less disconnected in construction.]

—The attachment case of Cushing and others, owners of the American ship Sonora, destroyed by the Alabama, against the proceeds of the prize steamer Wren, owned by Laird, the builder of the Alabama, came up yesterday in the United States District Court at New York, Mr. Mallory, ex-Confederate Secretary of the Navy, appearing for Mr. Cushing, and the District Attorney and Mr. Dockey for Mr. Laird. The decision is looked for as important in forming a precedent with regard to private actions on the Alabama claims.

—The Connecticut Senate on Friday ratified the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment by a vote of twelve Republican to five Democrats. Two of each party were absent.