NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—SOLON SHINGLE—LIVE INDIAN. Matinee at 1½ o'Clock—SOLON SHINGLE.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—HYPOCHONDRIAC—TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—BLIND TOM'S GRAND PIANO CONCERTS. Matinee at Three o'Clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—ETHIOPIAN SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLESQUES, &c.—THE WORKING GIRLS OF NEW YORK. Matinee at 2½ o'Clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S—OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELSY, BALLADS, MUSICAL GEMS, &c. Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—MASKED BALL. Matinee at 2 o'Clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—NEGRO COMICALITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.—SHYLOCK; OR, THE JEW OF CHATHAM STREET.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—BALLADS, BURLESQUES AND PANTOMIMES.

WASHINGTON HALL, Harlem.—CHARLEY BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS IN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, April 21, 1866.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the Business and Reading Public.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenue Department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1863, and in the second column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865:—

Paper.	Thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864.	For the Year 1865.
Herald	$577,455	$662,192
Tribune	260,960	301,841
Times	251,812	284,412
Evening Post	163,177	222,715
World	128,056	177,204
Journal of Commerce	109,595	173,646
Transcript	62,644	164,461
Staats Zeitung	67,550	126,380
Sun	94,328	101,793
Commercial Advertiser	60,322	77,556
Daily News	48,963	77,048
Evening Express	52,350	68,742
New Yorker Demokrat	21,052	25,734
Totals	$1,878,267	$2,483,724

This shows the HERALD to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their business wants to the public.

NOTE.

The *Times* and *Tribune*, in order to make a show of business, publish statements pretending that they are from official returns to the Revenue Department. These statements are made up in the *Times* and *Tribune* offices to suit their own purposes, and very curiously the *Times shows a larger business than the Tribune, and the Tribune a larger business than the Times!* But no returns of the kind have ever been made to that department. Our table, given above, is taken from the official books and is strictly correct in every particular. Any one can satisfy himself on this point by inspecting the books at the Internal Revenue Office.

THE NEWS.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

We have late and interesting intelligence from the Pacific by the steamship Arizona, which arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall.

The Spanish frigates Numancia and Blanca returned to Valparaiso on the 14th of March, after an unsuccessful attempt to get at the fleets of Peru and Chile, they having moved to even a more secure position than the former one. On the cruise the Blanca anchored one night close under some high bluffs, and at daylight was opened upon with a heavy fire of musketry from troops moved to the position during the night. She is reported to have lost forty men, killed and wounded, before being able to get out of her unfortunate position. The allies say they had not a man injured.

From Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador there is nothing of importance.

The steamship Uncle Sam, which cleared from Panama for San Antonio with a cargo of provisions, was taken possession of by the Spanish fleet between Valparaiso and San Antonio on the 14th ult., and carried to the former port. Great excitement prevailed in Valparaiso at the capture, and it was hoped that Commodore Rodgers would interfere to prevent the Spaniards retaining possession. The officers and crew of the Uncle Sam, with the exception of the captain, had returned to Panama.

THE FENIANS.

General Meade stated at a public reception in Eastport yesterday that he was there simply for the enforcement of the laws. He is expected to go to Calais to-day. Two companies of United States regulars had arrived at that place, and others were expected, a portion of the First artillery and the Twelfth infantry at Fort Hamilton being already under orders.

The Fenian arrivals are not so numerous as they were. Those now in Calais are orderly and quiet. On Thursday a warehouse on Indian Island was burned by a band supposed to be Fenians from Eastport. Another English gunboat had reported off Indian Island.

Colonel Wheeler, one of the prisoners at Cornwall and formerly of the rebel army, became so pugnacious in court, during his examination yesterday, and dwelt so effectively on the fact of being an American citizen and living under Andrew Johnson's administration, that the Canadian magistrates unanimously decided to let him go. He is now on his way to New York. The other Fenian prisoners were remanded to await important evidence.

Cornwall despatches via Toronto are to the effect that the Mayor, who is an Orangeman, had formed his Court to the exclusion of Catholic magistrates, and that it is thought the prisoners will be severely punished whether found guilty or not. A detective, who wormed himself into the confidence of a Cornwall Fenian, stated on affidavit that the latter told him the Mayor would be the first victim when any movement was made. The people sympathize strongly with the prisoners. General Killian is now reported at Portland, leaving Sinnott in command of the Fenians at Eastport.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the only business of importance was the debate upon and final passage of the Habeas Corpus bill. This bill grants indemnity to officers of the army for acts committed in aid of the suppression of the Rebellion and exempts them from trial in the civil courts. The vote on the passage of the bill was 30 for to 4 against.

In the House the time was principally taken up in discussion of the Army Reorganization bill. Amendments affecting the Adjutant General's Department were agreed to, and the section relating to the Bureau of Military Justice was passed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the following bills were passed:—To extend the time of completing the New York assessment rolls to the 30th of June; the New York county tax levy; the General Supply bill; the National Guard Appropriation bill and the bill authorizing the removal of the railroad track from Clinton street, and the laying of one in Essex street. The report of the Conference Committee on the New York city tax levy was agreed to, and the bill passed. A message from the Governor was received vetoing the Buffalo Charter bill. The veto was sustained, and also the veto of the Oneida Lake Canal bill. A communication was received from the Assembly to the effect that the House concurred in the Senate amendments to the New York county tax levy, except as to striking out $180,000 for the Harlem Bridge. The Senate, on motion, insisted on all its amendments, and a committee of conference was appointed. The Committee of the Whole was discharged from further consideration of the Elevated Railroad bill. The Governor having no further communication to make, the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

In the Assembly, a message from the Governor was received stating that he had withheld his approval from the Whitehall and Plattsburg and the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bills. Both vetoes were sustained. Bills were passed to create the Metropolitan Fire Department Relief Fund, and to amend the registry laws relative to the Metropolitan district. The report of the Conference Committee on the New York city tax levy was adopted, and at eleven o'clock the Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

THE CITY.

There was no communication yesterday between the cholera ship Virginia and shore, except that made by the special committee from the Board of Health. The vessel lies in the "Horseshoe," just this side of Sandy Hook, and the hospital ship is anchored close by her. The sick were placed on board of the hospital ship yesterday and the well passengers were removed to the steamer Illinois, with the exception of the cabin passengers, who remained in their old quarters on board of the Virginia. The total number of deaths on the steamer up to yesterday was forty-seven, with thirty-four still on the sick list. The steamer England is expected to reach this port this morning. She will be detained at Quarantine. The Battery barracks have been transferred by the general government to the Board of Health for hospital purposes.

The Board of Health met yesterday. Dr. Parker introduced a preamble and set of resolutions on the necessity for the removal of the cellar population of this district as a preventive of cholera, also to prevent the over-crowding of tenement houses, and on the propriety of establishing hospitals at various parts of this city and Brooklyn for the reception of cholera patients in case of emergency. The proceedings of the Board will be found elsewhere.

The new Board of Excise was organized yesterday afternoon. The licenses to be issued will be of two classes:—The first rate is fixed at $250 and the second at $100. Colonel Bartram, Complaint Clerk of the Board of Health, was appointed to the office of Inspector of Excise. The German Innkeepers' Association held a mass meeting at the Bowery Garden yesterday in opposition to the new law. Resolutions were passed denouncing it as an arbitrary measure, and calling a mass meeting of the German societies to take some action on the subject. The German Republican Central Committee also met last night and passed resolutions against the enactment, the paragraph prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sundays being considered the most obnoxious.

The steamer State of Maine, which was damaged on Wednesday night by running on the rocks off Bartlett's Reef, in Long Island Sound, reached this city yesterday shortly after the arrival of the Old Colony, to which the one hundred and fifty passengers of the former vessel had been transferred.

In Part one of the Superior Court, before Judge McCunn, an action was tried yesterday, in which Luther C. Tibbets was defendant and George W. Hebbit, his clerk, was plaintiff, the latter suing for nearly $4,000, alleged to be due him for services rendered in conducting the business of defendant during his incarceration in the Tombs and subsequently. The facts of the case were published before on the early investigation of Mr. Tibbets' affairs. The defendant in his answer claims that he is not indebted to the plaintiff, on the ground that the latter was inefficient in the discharge of his duties, and left his post without notice to his employer.

In the case of Nathan Rossman vs. the Congregation Anschi Chesed *et al.*, which was an action to restrain the trustees thereof from changing the ancient form of worship, Judge Brady, of the Court of Common Pleas, has decided against the right to alter the ritual.

A murderous assault was committed on Thursday night, near the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, by three young men on the person of one Charles Hoage. The parties accused were arrested and held for examination.

Two boys in the employ of a firm at 19 Broad street are alleged to have robbed the safe in that establishment, on the 9th inst., of $1,400 in gold and other amounts in currency, making an aggregate of nearly $2,000. One of the lads, on being arrested, confessed to the robbery, and stated where he had secreted the money, but it could not be found. They were committed.

In the Circuit Court of Brooklyn, yesterday, the case of Cornelius J. Murphy against the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad was tried. The plaintiff sued to recover for damages for personal injury, and damages were laid at $1,000. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

The Master Mechanics' Association of Brooklyn held a meeting last night at their rooms in Court street. Addresses were made, in which it was stated that, notwithstanding the strike of the journeymen, the oldest and best hands still labored at the old rates. Trade strikes generally during the spring were injurious to both masters and workingmen. Capitalists who had heretofore invested largely in building projects had put their capital in new channels, and it was probable that mechanics would have little to do during the summer.

The Inman line steamship City of New York, Captain Leitch, will sail from pier No. 44, North river, at twelve M. to-day, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The steamship Saxonia, Captain Meier, for Hamburg via Southampton, will sail at noon to-day. Mails will close at the Post Office at half-past ten.

The first class steamship George Washington, Captain E. V. Gager, of the Cromwell line, which on her recent passage from New Orleans made the run in five days and eighteen hours—the shortest passage ever made—will sail at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans, from pier No. 9, North river.

The fine steamer Fung Shuey, of the Black Star line of New Orleans steamships, J. Gough, commander, will leave pier 13 North river for the above place to-day at three P. M. precisely.

The favorite sidewheel steamship San Salvador, Captain J. Atkins, of the Empire Sidewheel line, will sail for Savannah direct, at three P. M. to-day, from pier 13 North river, foot of Cedar street.

The popular sidewheel steamship Quaker City, of Leary's line, commanded by Captain Wm. H. West, will leave her wharf, pier 14, East river, foot of Wall street, this day at three P. M. for Charleston.

The stock market was firm yesterday, and quotations advanced. Governments were strong. Gold closed at 126⅞.

Quietude was the reigning feature in commercial circles yesterday, business men evincing but little inclination to do business. There were sellers enough, but buyers were exceedingly scarce. The aggregate business could scarcely be called very small, notwithstanding, and some articles sold quite freely. Breadstuffs reacted and sold decidedly lower, the Western speculative movement having subsided in one day. Provisions were in moderate demand. Pork was irregular. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet. Lard firmer. Butter and cheese inactive. In the cotton market there continued extreme apathy. The steamer's news was unfavorable, and prices ruled nominally in buyer's favor. Dry goods were dull, but holders seemed unwilling to make concessions in order to effect sales. Groceries were quiet and unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Panama we have details of another horrible case of nitro-glycerine explosion. On the 3d inst. seventy cases of that substance, on board the British West India and Pacific Steamship Company's steamer European, exploded at the wharf at Aspinwall, destroying the wharf, rendering the magnificent stone and iron freight house of the Panama Railroad Company a mass of ruins, seriously injuring another steamer of the same line on the other side of the wharf, and killing over fifty persons and wounding twenty, besides doing other damage. The steamer took fire and was towed to the other side of the bay, when another explosion heavier than the first took place and she sunk. The destruction of property is estimated at over one million of dollars. The captain, first and second officers, surgeon and carpenter of the ship were among those killed.

Mayor Hoffman yesterday sent Fire Marshal Baker to find out where nitro-glycerine was stored in this city. He found twelve cases in Greenwich street and two at the Custom House office on Broadway, exposed in the most careless manner. They were quickly removed beyond the city limits.

In the United States Commissioner's office the case of Otto Burstenbinder was examined. He was charged with shipping the murderous oil which caused the terrible disaster at San Francisco. A number of witnesses were examined, the majority of whom were connected with the firm of Wells, Fargo & Co. The case was adjourned until to-day.

The steamship Hibernia, Captain Craig, from Glasgow on the 7th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Persia on Thursday.

Our special correspondence from Germany, France and Italy, dated in Berlin, Paris and Florence, at the latest moment previous to the sailing of the Persia, published in the HERALD to-day, contains matter of much interest relative to the aspect of the German question and the probable position of the three Powers in the event of a war between Austria and Prussia. A more pacific sentiment prevailed in Berlin. The Prussian Bourse had revived and Prussian securities ruled almost as high as they did before the war panic. Our correspondent in Florence thinks that Italy would certainly side with Prussia, and his estimate of her army and navy proves that she will be a very powerful ally. The presence of the famous Countess Castiglione in a chair set apart for royalty at a ball supper given by Lady Cowley, in Paris, evoked much comment in fashionable circles. The circumstances of the *coup* of the Countess against court etiquette are alluded to in our Paris letter.

Our news from Mexico is via San Francisco. The liberals were working actively in Sonora, and an account is given of a fight at Moras, in which the imperialists were defeated and driven on Guaymas. The Yavui and Mayo Indians were about transferring their allegiance from the French to the republicans. An American schooner was seized at Altato by an imperialist vessel, and carried as a prize to Mazatlan.

Maximilian's Consul at San Francisco contradicts the report of the defeat of the imperialists near Mazatlan published in yesterday's HERALD.

The coal trade at Richmond, Pa., is suspended on account of the refusal of the laborers to accept a reduction of wages.

A destructive fire took place in Geneseo last evening by the ignition of kerosene oil, and most of the business portion of the town was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Another fire in the oil regions at Shaffer, Pennsylvania, yesterday destroyed one thousand barrels of oil and several freighted cars. Teamsters out of work are reported to have been the incendiaries.

A gang of counterfeiters have been detected in Washington lately, having in their possession plates for spurious twenty dollar compound interest notes. Plates of the issues of several banks in this State were also seized.

The trial of Henry Bruner, for frauds on the Quartermaster's Department, at Nashville, is in progress. Mr. Isham Henderson, of Louisville, Ky., and several prominent parties at Nashville, are heavily implicated.

Napoleon and Prussia—The European Programme.

The pamphlet recently published in Paris, entitled "Napoleon III. and Prussia," sketches distinctly the programme for the reconstruction of Europe to which we alluded a few days ago. It may be taken as an indication of the purposes of the Emperor of the French, and if it argued strictly the advantages of an alliance between France and Prussia it would be a deeply significant fact. International flatteries, an *entente cordiale* between two great Powers, is at any time an ominous fact for the peace of Europe. An *entente cordiale* means war. Alliances such as this proposed are the preliminaries of aggression, and are especially a favorable means with the Emperor Napoleon for the accomplishment of a great purpose. An alliance with England secured the balance against Russia for the Crimean war; an alliance with Victor Emanuel against Austria secured the Emperor's objects in Italy, and the alliance to be made between France and Prussia will lead to equally momentous events.

According to the pamphlet, France is not to take any active part in the war. The Empire is peace. The alliance is to make Prussia sure that France will not be against her, and for this little assurance she is willing to cede a "rectification of the French frontier." Could an alliance be put before the French people in any more tempting shape than this, flattering the national vanity, offering territory and requiring nothing? As for the advantages to be secured to Prussia, they will excite sympathy rather than objections in the French mind, for they are based upon detriment to Austria and the humbling of the Hapsburg. This is the key-note of alliance between the two peoples. Here is a point on which France and Prussia can fraternize far more earnestly than France ever did with any other Power. To humble Austria is a tradition of French history and the political necessity of Prussia. This appeal to the people is skilfully made, and if it shall stimulate a Prussian sentiment throughout France; if the Emperor, who has already arranged the alliance, shall seem to be forced into it by national necessities, the pamphlet will have accomplished all that it was intended to.

Must the expressions made here in reference to the Rhenish frontier be accepted as the Emperor's sentiments on that subject? If Europe is to be shaken by a great war, with the territorial aggrandizement of Prussia for its object, will France, as the ally of Prussia, be satisfied with a coal mine? No one can believe it. It is well enough to say to Germany just now that France only wants a coal mine, and it is also well enough to promise to the French people that they shall not be called upon for war expenditures. By that means both will consent the more readily to this alliance; but by and by "unforeseen" circumstances will arise making it necessary to change this simple plan. France may be forced to arm and even to occupy the Rhine. There is no telling what may happen when war is once begun; and, if France does occupy the Rhine while Austria and Prussia are contending for the mastery, then, if Prussia wins, she will have enough to leave those provinces magnanimously to France, while, if Austria wins, France in self-defence will be compelled to hold the Rhine as a natural frontier and safeguard against the colossus. Thus, whoever triumphs, France will get more than a coal mine, though it is not expedient for her to say much about it at present.

Since Bismark is praised in Paris as the "Richelieu of Prussia," and accredited with having revived the Schleswig-Holstein question "with admirable ability," it cannot be longer doubted that the question of the duchies is a mere pretext; that it is brought in by Prussia only to give her a moral foothold for difference with her great neighbor, and that war for the aggrandizement of Prussia and the abasement of Austria is the fixed programme of Bismark and Napoleon. If the sentiment of hostility to Austria shall run high in France during this war, as it probably will, what is to become of the alliance between Napoleon and that unfortunate member of the Hapsburg family now in Mexico? France, sympathizing with Prussia, will hate Austria more than ever; can she, then, at such a time stomach an alliance with the Emperor of Austria's brother, the more especially when this latter alliance may embroil her with the United States? No; and this will be to Napoleon an additional advantage of the Prussian alliance. It furnishes a solution of his difficulties in the Mexican muddle. His withdrawal from Mexico will be forced by the necessities of France, and this is a plea that will render precipitate retirement a virtue rather than a humiliation.

The Loss of the Vera Cruz—Necessity of an Admiralty Board.

We publish this morning an interesting description of the wreck of the steamer Vera Cruz, on Body Island, North Carolina, but we are still in a measure unable to account for the accident. Captain Murray, who had command of the vessel, had the reputation of being a good seaman, and we are inclined to believe that he lost his ship through over-confidence in his own knowledge of the coast. It is evident that the Vera Cruz was not befogged; but that the Captain lost his reckoning, and neglected to feel his way constantly with the deep sea line. Clearly, then, he ought to be held accountable, not only to the owners of the vessel but to the public, for having allowed his ship to go ashore on the North Carolina coast when he was sailing for Havana. The very fact that there is no way in which a captain may be held to this public accountability suggests the necessity of an Admiralty Board, like that which is in practical operation in England, and we urge Congress to pass a law to create such a board during the present session. Our merchants demand it; our shipowners request it; the safety of the travelling public requires it, and no good seaman can possibly object to it. Were an Admiralty Board in existence now Captain Murray would be able to show his innocence of any fault or neglect in regard to this wreck, if he be innocent, or he could be deprived of his certificate as a punishment if he be guilty.

In England there is an Admiralty Board which examines and grants certificates to the officers of the mercantile marine. If a steamer be wrecked or injured the captain surrenders his certificate to the collector of the port at which he lands, and he cannot go to sea again until the board has investigated the cause of the accident and decided as to his responsibility. For example: When that splendid seaman, Captain Stone, ran the Arabia on a rock off Cape Race, he was suspended for six months by the Admiralty Board, on the ground that there was a seeming negligence on his part in the management of the vessel. Captain Kennedy, another excellent officer, was deprived of his certificate for one year for losing the City of New York in Queenstown harbor. Captain Walker was tried by the Admiralty Board for the accident which crippled the Great Eastern, but was honorably acquitted. We notice that the captain of the Scotland, an English steamer, has just been suspended for two years for apparent ignorance or negligence. Surely, it requires no argument to show that the effect of a board like this is to make captains more careful. The commander of an English steamer, when requested by his impatient passengers to take the risks and run into port during a fog, very promptly replied, "If I were a Yankee captain I would do so, for my owners would hold me blameless. But there is the Board of Admiralty, and if any accident were to happen I could not go to sea again in a year." Evidently, then, the creation of an Admiralty Board would give our travelling public one more safeguard, and would induce all officers of vessels to be less heedless of their important responsibilities.

We now make the application of these remarks to Captain Murray and the loss of the Vera Cruz in order to insist that there ought to be some authorized tribunal before which he could appear and explain his case. Let Congress take the English Admiralty Board as a model, and the necessary bill can be framed in a day and passed in a week, so as to reach all such cases in future. The matter is greatly simplified by the fact that we have no similar institution in existence, and consequently nothing to repeal or abolish. There is a shipmasters' association in this city that professes to grant certificates; but it is an old fogy concern, of no practical utility. Ship owners pay no attention to it, and seamen care nothing about it. The five dollars which it secures for its licenses and the one dollar a year that is charged for their renewal, are all that keep it alive, if it have any life. Perhaps it would be a very good institution if it had the power to enforce its provisions; but, being powerless, it is useless. The Admiralty Board, on the other hand, could compel obedience to its regulations. Nobody could employ a captain unless he had a certificate from the board, and no captain could procure a certificate unless he were a competent seaman. When an accident occurred the owners might be satisfied that the captain was not to blame; but unless he could also satisfy the Admiralty Board the owners could not employ him again until his certificate was restored to him. Thus the Board would represent and defend the public, in contradistinction to the owners of ships, who are often too lenient with their captains, and too apt to overlook occasional mishaps. In the interest of the public, therefore, we call the attention of Congress to this subject, and we are sure that the member who takes it up and has the Admiralty Board bill passed will be entitled to and will receive the thanks and the gratitude of the country.

"THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW YORK HERALD."—Annexed is a statement showing the number of advertisements contained in the HERALD, *Times* and *Tribune* the past four days:—

	Total Advertisements.
ISSUES OF APRIL 17.	
HERALD	1,328
Times	680
Tribune	480
ISSUES OF APRIL 18.	
HERALD	1,572
Times	791
Tribune	440
ISSUES OF APRIL 19.	
HERALD (besides five columns official advertising)	1,573
Times	752
Tribune	482
ISSUES OF APRIL 20.	
HERALD	1,320
Times	688
Tribune	430

This shows that the HERALD yesterday contained *two hundred and two* more advertisements than the *Times* and *Tribune* combined. For the last four days we find the HERALD's excess to be as follows:—

HERALD OVER BOTH TIMES AND TRIBUNE.

	Total Excess.
Tuesday, April 17	168
Wednesday, April 18	244
Thursday, April 19	239
Friday, April 20	202
Aggregate excess for four days	853

We here learn, from indubitable figures, that the HERALD daily leads the *Times* and *Tribune* combined in the amount of cash paying advertisements. This, too, it must be remembered, is in the face of the withdrawal of those theatrical advertisements which certain managers made such a ridiculous fuss about some months ago. Instead of doing us harm, it will be seen that the theatrical managers of the city have been actually doing us good. They have advertised us gratuitously in all the papers of the city and suburbs for a long time, and we appreciate their kindness. The announcement at the head of their advertisements, "This establishment does not advertise in the NEW YORK HERALD," has without doubt contributed toward filling the space in our columns once occupied by their advertisements with others of a far more profitable description. We are, therefore, sorry to notice that they have lately omitted this announcement in their theatrical advertisements. How is this? What's the matter with the theatrical managers, that they no longer advertise the HERALD? Are their funds giving out? Or are they preparing for a dull and unprofitable season, and retrenching expenses? We are not yet done with these managers. They still owe us a decided balance. We have for twenty-five years gratuitously lent the aid and influence of our columns toward building up theatres and making the fortunes of managers. We have encouraged a taste for theatrical amusements among the people, and have done more than any other journal, or all the others combined, towards establishing New York not only as the commercial but as the theatrical metropolis and centre of this continent. Thankful as we may feel for what these managers have been doing until recently in gratuitously advertising the HERALD, we repeat that the account is not yet settled. They still owe us heavily, and if they do not pay up or furnish a collateral they may yet see times worse for them than a visitation of the cholera.

The Batemans and the Bohemians in Court.

We publish this morning the report of a very singular case which has just been decided before Justice Gross. A Bohemian named Daly sued Hezekiah Bateman, the father of Miss Bateman, the actress, for services rendered in manipulating the press in Miss Bateman's favor and writing for her one of those elaborate puffs that are styled in theatrical circles memoirs or biographies. In the testimony given during the trial we have a perfect picture of the manner in which the Bohemians manage their business. Daly comes forward with the utmost impudence to confess all the facts of the case, and another Bohemian, named Otterson, is equally frank and candid. Daly flourishes as the dramatic critic—Heaven save the mark!—of the *Express* and of a weekly paper, while Otterson swears that he is now the managing editor of the *Times* and that he was connected with the *Tribune* while acting as Hezekiah Bateman's agent. The proprietors of the papers are probably too busy with other matters to pay much attention to the conduct of such subordinates, and thus it has happened that the Bohemians have been able to infest almost every paper in New York, except the HERALD, and every paper in Philadelphia, except the *Ledger*, which is now in the hands of a competent gentleman, who would not allow its columns to be prostituted by these counterfeit critics. Let us hope that the public exposure of this trial and the brazen effrontery of all the parties concerned will effectually break up this Bohemian system, which is a disgrace to journalism and to literature.

It seems from the evidence that Daly began operations by adapting a play for Miss Bateman. The press of this city criticised this play very severely, and Hezekiah Bateman, after quarrelling with several of the critics, decided to catch the public with a memoir, and employed Daly to write it. This bogus biography, which Bateman describes as "too flippant," was used at one of the establishments which "do not advertise in the NEW YORK HERALD;" but in spite of this Bateman testifies that he "withdrew the play for some time on account of the adverse criticism which it received." When Miss Bateman went on to Philadelphia it was decided to make a great effort to secure her success. Bateman, who receives fifty dollars a week for acting as his daughter's agent, "thought that the author of the play, being a New York editor, might be successful in manipulating the press of Philadelphia in her favor." Daly thereupon obtained leave of absence from the paper with which he was connected and went to Philadelphia, where he "managed the advertising, printing, criticisms and other newspaper work." The method of his management is very curious to the uninitiated. He "became so intimate with members of the press of Philadelphia that he was allowed to write what he pleased in their papers in favor of Miss Bateman." This was his occupation by day, and "at night he would be in the theatre to pay attention to and treat members of the press." With remarkable generosity he "once gave an oyster supper to these individuals to influence them in Miss Bateman's favor." These statements give us an elevated idea of the journalists of Philadelphia and of the mode in which reputations are manufactured in that city. If an agent of an actress will only stand treat he can write what he likes and have it inserted as criticism. One oyster supper buys up the whole Philadelphia press, with the honorable exception which we have before noticed. Never was a system of puffery at once so simple, so comprehensive and so exceedingly cheap.

We are sorry that we cannot claim that the press of New York is superior to that of Philadelphia in regard to Bohemianism. Hezekiah Bateman states that "he never attempted the Philadelphia system here regarding the press," and Otterson testifies that he "acted as agent for Mr. Bateman, but not in the manner spoken of regarding the Philadelphia press;" but we are afraid that if this trial had occurred in the City of Brotherly Love we should have had revelations concerning certain of the metropolitan papers quite as disgraceful. The HERALD has always fought the Bohemians wherever it found them; but all the other journals have been more or less in their power. To be sure their price has been somewhat higher here than in Philadelphia. We do not believe that the New York Bohemians could be purchased with only one oyster supper. But the principle is the same, though the application is a little varied. Here is this Daly, who avows himself the critic of two papers, and yet consents to act as Miss Bateman's agent. What kind of criticism could he write about Miss Bateman? What reliance could be placed by the public upon his remarks concerning her acting? Otterson, although employed upon the *Tribune*, accepts twenty dollars a week for his services as the agent of Bateman. Who can place any confidence in the *Tribune's* theatrical criticisms, or in those of the *Times*, of which Otterson is now the managing editor? How can we expect candid and discriminating opinions from such writers? What sort of actors must those be who require such puffery? The public is now taken behind the scenes and can easily see why bad actresses are puffed to the skies and bad plays declared equal to those of Shakspere. The moribund establishments that "do not advertise in the NEW YORK HERALD" are kept alive by such devices as those exposed by this trial, and they fear nothing so much as the honest, impartial judgments which we have been accustomed to pass upon their performances. The Batemans and the Bohemians mark the decline of the drama in this city and in Philadelphia, and it only needs the hired *claquers* of Paris to kill it more completely. At the proper time we shall revolutionize the whole system, and we hope that other editors, who have now had their eyes opened by the disclosures of the Daly-Bateman case, will at once discard the Bohemians and assist us in effecting a theatrical reformation.

The Mexican Question—The Latest News and Developments.

We publish to-day an instalment of the official correspondence of last summer between our Secretary of State and the Minister of the Mexican republic, Senor Romero, which will be found very interesting and satisfactory in reference to the attitude of our government upon the Mexican question. The administration adheres to the republic, and is not disposed, to the advantage of the French, to pursue a one-sided policy of neutrality; but the Executive cannot intervene as an active party in the struggle without the authority of Congress.

Meantime, however, the suspension of reinforcements of soldiers from France is telling very seriously against Maximilian in every quarter of the country. Making a due allowance for exaggeration in the San Francisco report of a late crushing defeat of the French at Mazatlan, we think it altogether probable that they have suffered a damaging reverse in that quarter. That the imperialists—French, Austrians, Belgians, Turcos and mercenary Mexicans—have been beaten of late in various encounters at different places, involving heavy losses of materials of war and supplies, all accounts agree in admitting; and that these reverses have resulted from the suspension of French reinforcements we cannot doubt. The depletion of Maximilian's European forces by the climate and the casualties of the war goes on, and as he becomes weaker the liberals, drawing upon the native population of seven millions, become stronger, and one exposed imperial position or detachment after another falls into their hands. Maximilian, then, with the withdrawal of the French troops, must pack up his imperial gimcracks, and, gathering together such loose articles of plunder as he can, leave the country.

Our French news by the Persia discloses this to be the course which he is to pursue. The French troops are to be withdrawn, but France will continue to hold some of the Mexican ports for the indemnification of her expenses in this unlucky business. It appears, to this end, that between Napoleon and Maximilian a new treaty is in progress, "which shall afford guarantees for the debt owing to France and for the French interests involved in the Mexican loans." In other words Napoleon and Maximilian are making their arrangements so that in leaving Mexico they will not leave empty-handed. Maximilian is to pay Napoleon, and of course Mexico, in some way or other, must be made to furnish the means to Maximilian.

This grand Mexican adventure of Napoleon, in this view, dwindles down to a mere buccaneering raid, the net results of which will be summed up in the plunder which he and his Austrian protege will be able to carry off. Would it not be well, therefore, for President Juarez, after the fashion of non-combatants in buying off hostile foragers, to make an offer to Maximilian of so much money to leave Mexico, bag and baggage, crown and sceptre, troops and followers, under the terms of an acceptable treaty with the republic? As a faithful and diligent representative of the republic, Senor Romero, we think, ought to suggest this experiment to Juarez. The time appears to be eminently favorable for such a settlement in view of the great European game of diplomacy which now absorbs the attention of Napoleon.

MESSRS. HEALTH COMMISSIONERS, HURRY UP YOUR WORK.—While we are not disposed to be fault-finding and wish to give the Health Commissioners due credit for what they have done and are doing, we confess they appear to take things too easy. To cleanse the city of New York properly is a herculean task; but it can be accomplished, and for this purpose the Health bill was passed and these Commissioners appointed. The cholera is in the harbor and hot weather has set in, and the work must be done expeditiously. A heavy responsibility rests upon the Commissioners, and the people will hold them accountable. We notice piles of filth and filthy streets still. Along the North river in the upper part of the city, by the track of the Hudson River Railroad, the stench is so intolerable that the passengers on the cars have to press their handkerchiefs to their noses. This, too, is in a thickly populated part of the city. It is really wonderful how, with such filth and stench, we have escaped the cholera or some other fearful disease. Will the Health Commissioners remove this vile and dangerous nuisance at once? Will they cleanse the city thoroughly without delay? They have ample powers; and if five thousand, ten thousand, twenty thousand men, or more, be needed to do this, let them be employed. Messrs. Health Commissioners, hurry up your work.

THE DUTIES OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.—There is no class of this great republican community that can afford to disregard the obligations due to the honor, the integrity and the progress of the whole country. The republic has a claim upon all, from the highest to the lowest. National pride demands from every one some sacrifice, imposes some tax upon selfishness. Our artists should not forget that there is something more required of them than personal success or well acquired fortune. We have been gradually advancing for many years towards a good reputation in the school of American art. We have sent good painters and sculptors abroad, and we have brought many better ones home again. This is encouraging; but the fact must not be lost sight of that because art has many patrons, as our recent numerous exhibitions and public sales and rapidly increasing private galleries prove, paint-