

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$16.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$3.

Any larger number addressed to names of subscribers \$1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

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TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

Volume XXXII. No. 111

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—FANCHON.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—THE SACRED TRAGEDY, OR: THE OATH OF THE BATTLE FIELD.—BLONDIN ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

DODWORTH HALL, 88 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTY WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES—LEAGUETTES AND HIS FAIR SINGING SHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS. SUNDAY, APRIL 21.—THE BLACK COCK.—ROBERT MACAINE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—IN THREE BODAS, DANCES, ECCESTROPIES, BULLDOG, &c.—OPERA—LEON—MADRIDIAN BALLETT TROUPE.—MATRIMONY.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—GAIETY & CHERRY'S MINSTRELS.—ETRIPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLAD, BURLESQUE, &c.—THE BLACK COCK.—ROBERT MACAINE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMIC VOICINGS. FROM MINSTRELS, BURLESQUE, BALLETT DIVERTISSEMENT, &c.—THE FORTY FEMALE JACK SHEPHERDS.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics Hall, 47 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.—THE MAILED HALL.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IRELAND AS IT WAS—THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.—IRISH TIPS.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETRIPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLAD AND BURLESQUE.

THE RUYAN TABLEAU, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, at 8—MOVING MIRROR OF THE FUTURE'S PROGRESS.—SIXTY SPECTACULAR SCENES. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF FRONTO-THE WASHINGTON TROUPE.—WONDERS OF NATURE'S HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART. LECTURE DAILY. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES BY LIVING ARTISTS.

SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AT STRUWAY HALL, Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, April 21, 1867.

REMOVAL.

The NEW YORK HERALD establishment is now located in the new HERALD Building, corner of Broadway and Ann street.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, April 20.

The war excitement between France and Prussia continued. On the 19th inst. the Prussian Cabinet addressed another "strong" note to Napoleon, asking the reason for the military preparations on the part of France. King William of Prussia at the same time despatched a special courier to Vienna, in order to "secure" an alliance with Austria.

The news report from London, dated yesterday evening—one day later than the above—inform us that the great Powers outside of France and Prussia had submitted a plan for the settlement of the Luxembourg question to the parties directly interested. Napoleon signed his assent to the proposition, but Prussia had not replied. It was thought the neutral mediation would be successful in the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

Consols closed at 90 1/2 for money in London. United States five-twenty closed at 109 1/2 (ex dividend) in London, and 74 1/2 in Frankfurt.

The Liverpool cotton market was greatly depressed, the operations being "in the street," as there was no regular market. Corn was firm and unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the Assembly bill to amend the New York Excise act was called up and its consideration in Committee of the Whole moved, but objection was made. The Central Railroad Fare bill came from the Assembly as an amendment to the Senate bill. The request for a committee of conference was refused and the bill killed. The Senate, after some further business, adjourned sine die.

In the Assembly bills to improve Fulton avenue and other streets in Brooklyn and to incorporate the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company were passed. The report of the conference committee on the Supply bill was agreed to. The various tax levies were passed, and after the transaction of business of minor importance the Assembly adjourned sine die.

THE CITY.

The polling places for the election on Tuesday next are the same as at the State election last fall. A list of them will be found in our columns this morning.

A party of burglars were discovered on their premises by Mr. John Hughes, of No. 303 Monroe street, about three o'clock yesterday morning, and on attempting to arrest them he was fired at twice, and his wife setting hold of one of them was also fired upon, the ball grazing her ear. The burglars then escaped, taking with them some cigars and a Fennan bond for \$10. John Scully was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being one of the party.

Three more distilleries were seized in Brooklyn yesterday for alleged violations of the Internal Revenue laws. The new meter for measuring whiskey as it is distilled will come into use on the 15th of May.

In the Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the matter of a pending suit for divorce, of John Bennett vs. Margaret Bennett, for adultery alleged to have been committed with various parties during the years 1855 and 1856, a motion was made for alimony. The case was submitted without argument, and the Judge reserved his decision.

Judge Gilbert, of the Brooklyn Supreme Court, has issued an order restraining the Fire Commissioners from interfering with the fire companies.

In the Superior Court, Part I, yesterday, Mrs. Frances Tolson recovered \$2,500 damages from the National Steam Navigation Company for the loss of a trunk containing wearing apparel and jewelry. The plaintiff was a steering passage from Liverpool to this port in October last in one of the company's vessels, and the trunk was lost while the passengers were being transferred to the emigrant depot at Castle Garden.

In the Superior Court, Special Term, Judge Barbour yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of W. H. Clancy, the alleged chief of the spiritualist fraternity at No. 116 Broadway, on the suit of J. McDermott, the 80-to-100 law of the owner of that building, who is bringing a suit against Clancy for \$10,000 damages for false prophecies. It is alleged Clancy announced the fall

rest of Mr. McDermott on Wednesday last on a false charge.

In the Superior Court, special term, yesterday, Adam Dippal was committed to prison on a charge made by Clinton W. Conger of fraudulently disposing of his property, and thereby cheating his creditors. The defendant was a butcher, doing business in Ninth avenue, and the complainant alleges that he bought on credit \$4,000 worth of cattle since the 23d of January last, and sold them and put the proceeds in his pocket.

The case of Philip Henschel, late Secretary of the Rhine-Railway, of Cologne, in Prussia, who is accused of forgery to the extent of eight thousand thalers, was again resumed before Commissioner White, yesterday. Counsel for the defendant made a motion to dismiss the complaint. The motion was denied, and there was a further adjournment till Saturday next.

In the Common Pleas chambers, yesterday, in the case of Eliza Bogart vs. F. Bogart, which is a suit for divorce, a motion was made to compel the defendant to resume the payment of alimony to the plaintiff. After the commencement of the suit the court granted an order for the defendant to pay the plaintiff's alimony, but as the plaintiff was not ready when the case was called for trial in January last, she consented to have the payment suspended on condition of an adjournment of the case being agreed to. The Judge postponed the case until next Saturday.

The stock market was unsettled yesterday morning, but afterwards improved and closed steady. Gold was excited and closed at 139 at half-past four.

The business transacted in both domestic produce and imported merchandise was exceedingly light yesterday, and as a general thing prices for the former favored the purchaser, while the latter was nominally unchanged. Coffee was steady. Cotton was rather more active and less irregular. On "Change sound grades of flour were held firmly, while unselected was sold at a decline of 1c. per bbl. Wheat ruled dull, and 1c. 3c. lower. Corn was quiet but steady, while oats were firmer, though quiet. Pork was a shade easier. Beef was firmer and more active. Lard was without decided change. Freight ruled quiet. Whiskey was nominal. Naval stores were firmer, but very quiet. Petroleum continued firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution offering mediation between the contending parties in Mexico. Mr. Henderson gave notice that he would offer a substitute requesting the President to intercede with the republican government of Mexico for humane treatment towards the Mexican followers of Maximilian in the event of that Prince's withdrawal.

Both the resolution and proposed substitute were laid on the table. Mr. Cole offered a resolution requesting the President to offer the friendly mediation of the government between France and Prussia in the settlement of the Luxembourg difficulty. It was laid over for consideration. The time of adjournment was again postponed. A recess until seven o'clock was taken, when the Senate adjourned sine die.

President Johnson will attend the laying of the cornerstone of a monument to his father at Raleigh, N. C., about the middle of May. His father's burial place has only recently been discovered. The President may probably extend his tour further South.

Affairs on the plains are assuming an interesting phase. General Sherman has arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas. General Augur is about to move westward from Fort Indiana are occupied between Fort Kearny and Smith waiting until grain to commence hostilities, and General Hancock's expedition is in distress at Fort Laramie, being unable to move for want of forage.

On the Fashion Course yesterday the chestnut mare Henrietta and the bay mare Lady Kendall trotted for \$5,000, heat three in five, in harness. Henrietta won the race, after five closely contested heats.

An article on "Counterfeits and Counterfeiting," to be found elsewhere in our columns this morning, will be of interest and material benefit to our readers.

It is probable that the Bostonians will send the new schooner rigged yacht Catharine M. Ward to Paris, for the purpose of taking part in the international regatta.

Ford's theatre, in Washington, the scene of Lincoln's murder, is now occupied by the Surgeon General's office.

A young lady named Lizzie Smith, aged twenty-three, was brutally outraged on Friday night, near Bergen, N. J., by sixteen ruffians in succession.

A monument to the soldiers of Concord, Mass., who fell in the late war, was dedicated at that place on Friday last, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, in 1775.

The greater part of Louisiana is under water. Three men were killed by the falling of a wall in Buffalo yesterday.

At the recent trial of twenty-inch guns at Fort Hamilton a range of four miles was attained with a projectile weighing 1,000 pounds.

The Public Health in New York and Brooklyn.

According to the interesting report of Dr. Harris on the mortality of New York and Brooklyn for the week ending Saturday, April 13, there were but 407 deaths in this city, including 68 in the public institutions, 36 being in the island hospitals and asylums, while in Brooklyn there were only 122 deaths, exclusive of Kings county institutions. Dr. Harris finds that the mortality in New York was equivalent to a yearly death rate of 26.56 per 1,000, and in Brooklyn to 21.46 per 1,000. These death rates, he adds, compare favorably with those of the great capitals of foreign countries. The rate in London for the week ending March 16 was 27 per 1,000 (in a population estimated at 3,037,999), 33 in Edinburgh, 30 in Dublin, 33 in Liverpool, 33 in Glasgow and (the previous week) 34 in Vienna. It should be remembered, however, that the actual weekly death rate at our healthiest season of the year, from April to the 1st of July, is by no means a sure criterion of the annual death rate, which, we fear, would not compare so favorably as Dr. Harris imagines with that of some of the foreign cities mentioned by him. The ground plan of the streets in New York unhappily favors disease. Both east winds and west winds have full sweep across the town—the former causing and multiplying lung complaints, and the latter colds, catarrhs and feverish chills. Moreover, the task of Hercules in cleansing the Augean stables was light in comparison with that of thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting certain districts in our metropolis. Thus the streets on the east side, below Eighth street, are filled in summer with an intolerable and deadly stench from walls and pavements sodden and reeking with animal exhalations from overcrowded tenement houses. The only possible permanent remedy for these pest houses is their total demolition; they should be burned or razed to the ground. So fatal are the consequences of these two causes alone, the direction in which our cross-streets run and the pestiferous condition of nearly all the tenement houses, that we doubt whether New York shows a yearly mortality any less in proportion than New Orleans, notwithstanding the malarial and leteric diseases prevalent in the Crescent City. Still the statistics of Dr. Harris show, on the whole, a satisfactory condition of the public health of New York and Brooklyn at present. We have only to express a hope that the Metropolitan Board of Health will not relax their efforts, and that these will be seconded by the vigilance of the medical profession and by the common sense and prudence of the citizens at large. In view of the approaching heat of summer and the swelling tide of emigration, those precautionary measures which experience has proved largely effective in guarding against the most dreaded effects of an infection or morbid poison should not only be continued but redoubled. While we rejoice in our freedom from the apprehensions excited at this time last year by the cholera, let us be well fortified against its possible attacks next summer.

The Herald, Past and Present.

"We are again in the field, larger, livelier, better, prettier, saucier and more independent than ever."

Nearly thirty-two years ago, when the HERALD, still in its infancy, but full of strength and promise, removed its publication office to Broadway, this was its greeting to the public in its first issue from its new establishment. The change then made was neither voluntary nor permanent. It was forced upon us by a calamity. The element of fire drove us from our original quarters on Ann street and compelled us to seek a new abiding place.

To-day we again send forth our first issue from a new establishment on Broadway. But this time the change is permanent, and transfers the HERALD to one of the most substantial, unique and complete newspaper offices in the world. If anything can conflict with the idea of the change being strictly voluntary, it is the fact that the increase of our business and the development and expansion of enterprise in every department of the paper have compelled us to seek greater space and more complete accommodations.

As a new era commences to-day in the history of the HERALD it is appropriate to glance backwards from this standpoint at its past career. We reproduce for this purpose the first words the HERALD ever uttered to the public, and its greeting in its first issue after rising from the ashes of the great Ann street conflagration. We invite attention to those articles—first, that the progress we have made may be measured by the predictions of thirty-two years ago, and, again, that our acts may be judged by the standard of the professions with which we started in the field of journalism.

An important reform bears date from the birth of the HERALD in 1835—the establishment of a thoroughly independent press, free from political cliques, avoiding all entangling alliances, ignoring individual schemes and interests, and devoting all its energy, ability and resources to the publication of full and reliable news of every description from all parts of the world. The end and aim of the HERALD may be summed up in a brief sentence—to make a newspaper and not an organ. We began life upon a small scale, and for years our failure was constantly predicted by those with whose comfortable insanity our enterprise interfered. At one time a "moral law" was waged against us. All the envious slow-coach journals entered into a holy alliance to break down the HERALD, refusing to allow the names of any persons or firms advertising in its columns to appear in their papers. But business men had already discovered that one advertisement in the HERALD was worth a dozen in each of the allied journals, and the result was a rapid increase in our business and the ignominious failure of the war. Still, the HERALD was always said to be "going down," and was constantly threatened with eclipse by some new rival; but all the time it continued to go up and to defy competition, until at last it has reached the position of the leading newspaper of the world, and occupies a building that has nowhere its superior in convenience, completeness or architectural beauty.

A daily paper in 1835, and for years afterwards, was a very different affair from a daily paper in 1867. We glance at the pioneer number of the HERALD, and we find a small sheet containing in all thirty-two advertisements. We refer to a date just three months afterwards, and the advertising covers nine columns of the sixteen then forming the paper. As we turn the files we discover the rapid increase of business that compelled from time to time the enlargement of the sheet, until we reach September, 1840, when we find one-third added to its former size, and sixteen columns out of twenty-four filled by our advertisers. And so we trace the steady advance of this branch of the business of the establishment until the present hour, when triple sheets are a daily necessity, and when forty and forty-five columns are frequently devoted to the public wants. Nor is the progress made in this department confined to the increase in the number of advertisements. The system has undergone a most important reform. Our advertising columns are now as close, compact and orderly as a crack regiment on parade. There is a place for everything, and everything is in its place. No rambling and searching is needed to find what may be required. Each interest is classified under its appropriate head, and so systematically arranged as to be discoverable immediately.

In the matter of news, how great the change wrought by the progress of science and the achievements of enterprise in half a lifetime! A few years ago the old, lumbering mails alone brought us our letters and exchanges. News in four, six and sometimes eight days from Washington was read eagerly in the New York daily papers. Correspondence from the principal points in Europe a month old was fresh indeed. Then the prosperous towns and cities of our Western States were a far-away wilderness, where a daily paper was rarely seen. Now the HERALD every morning lays before its readers intelligence only a few hours old from every quarter of the world. Science has swept the Atlantic Ocean from the earth, so far as the transmission of news is concerned, and linked the two continents together in communication as close and instantaneous as that of the Siamese twins. There is not an interest, however important or immaterial,

that does not find daily in the columns of the HERALD something in which it has a share.

The railroads now carry our paper to the far West more rapidly than the old stage coaches were wont to convey it a few miles; and in distant cities, which have only been for a few years within the bounds of civilization, the HERALD is now read on the morning after its publication.

In the progress of the press the HERALD has performed an important part. Its spirit and enterprise in obtaining news spurred other journals on to a combination of capital, which led to the establishment of the Associated Press. It first commenced the money market and commercial reports that now form so important a feature in city journalism. The HERALD originated the policy of making full and faithful reports of trials, as in the Helen Jewett murder case, and refused to conceal the part of any individual, however wealthy or influential, in offences against the laws of the country. In the Mexican war our special news and graphic descriptions of battles were so far in advance of anything ever before accomplished in the United States that the country was astounded and the rival press was driven to the verge of insanity. To-day the HERALD can boast as large and intelligent a corps of special correspondents, and as varied, late and reliable news as any newspaper in the world.

Have the early predictions of the HERALD as to its progress and success in the then future been fulfilled? In August, 1835, these were its words:—"We started to reach a daily issue of twenty thousand; we restart now to rise to twenty-five thousand circulation before we stop." We can smile at the modesty of our ambition, now that we issue daily over one hundred thousand copies of the HERALD. If each paper is read by an average of ten persons the HERALD reaches the eyes of over a million people every day, and thus forms the greatest and most effective advertising medium in the world.

How faithfully has the HERALD, in its thirty-two years of existence, carried out its early professions? Let us see. It disclaimed all blind adherence to party and refused to be the organ of any faction. It announced that it would express its opinions freely and independently on all public questions and public men, and that it would hold every administration to a faithful discharge of its trust.

A few references to leading events will at this time suffice to show how well the HERALD has fulfilled these pledges. In 1852 we supported poor Pierce for the Presidency, and after his election used our influence to make his administration a success. We felt a natural pride in accomplishing such a result; but we soon found that his imbecility was a fatal stumbling block, and, foreseeing the dangers into which it was drifting the country, we repudiated him and cast him overboard, where he soon sank beneath the waves of public contempt. We were opposed to the nomination and election of James Buchanan; but after his inauguration we gave his administration a fair trial, and a friendly support. It was impossible, however, to make a capable statesman out of the old Public Functionary; and when we saw that he was as pliable as new dough in the hands of the sharp, shrewd and unscrupulous politicians of the South, and that the country was running rapidly on to the rocks of disunion under his feeble and impotent administration, we denounced him as he deserved to be denounced. When President Johnson assumed the reins of government we did our best to enable him to hold them with a steady hand, and to drive safely over the rough road of reconstruction. But he recklessly turned out of the proper track, upset his vehicle and left himself and his friends sprawling in the mud and the mire. There we left him and gave our assistance to Congress, to enable it to repair damages and continue the journey in safety to a happy termination. And in this we believe we may congratulate ourselves and the country upon having accomplished a success. These few instances, which might be multiplied many times, will be sufficient to show how the HERALD has ever ignored men and parties when either have come in conflict with the public good.

The change from the old HERALD building, which we have occupied for the last twenty-four years, to the new, was effected last night, quietly, safely and without accident or mishap. In former years, when we moved our office of publication, we were compelled to suspend for a day or more in order to get settled in our new quarters. Now our resources are such that we have transferred from one building to another our whole immense establishment in a few hours, and without delaying by a single minute the regular issue of our paper. But for the deserted appearance of the old corner and the life and activity about the new building, no one would know that the HERALD, with its vast business, diversified interests, powerful machinery and army of employes, had made in a single night a change in its place of publication.

On reading the articles we reproduce to-day from the HERALD of 1835, and comparing their promises and predictions with the present condition of the HERALD in its new building, it will be seen how vastly the reality has exceeded the anticipation. Judging the present from the standpoint of the past, what prospect for the

future will be considered wild and extravagant? When we say that in a few years we expect to receive daily despatches from London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Berlin, &c., and daily quotations of tea from Hong Kong by the wires running into our own office; and when we anticipate being able before we are much older to deliver the HERALD daily to subscribers in Washington, Richmond, Cincinnati and St. Louis a few minutes after publication, by pneumatic express, are we to be regarded as a dreamer and a visionary? Let us wait and see.

[From the MORNING HERALD, May 5, 1835.]

James Gordon Bennett commences this morning the publication of the MORNING HERALD, a new daily paper, price \$3 a year, or six cents per week, advertising at the ordinary rates. It is issued from the publishing office No. 20 Wall street, and also from the printing office No. 34 Ann street, third story, at both of which places orders will be thankfully received.

The next number will be issued on Monday morning—this brief suspension necessarily taking place in order to give the publisher time and opportunity to arrange the routes of carriers, organize a general system of distribution for the city, and allow subscribers and patrons to furnish correctly their names and residences. It will then be resumed and regularly continued.

In the commencement of an enterprise of the present kind it is not necessary to say much—"we know," says the fair Ophelia, "what we are, but know not what we may be." Pledges and promises in these enlightened times are not exactly so current in the world as safety fund notes or even the United States Bank bills. We have had an experience of nearly fifteen years in conducting newspapers. On that score we cannot surely fall in knowing at least how to build up a reputation and establishment of our own. In *adibus* of this kind many talk of principle—political principle—party principle—as a sort of steel trap to catch the public. We mean to be perfectly understood on this point, and therefore openly disclaim all steel traps—all principle, as it is called—all party—all politics. Our only guide shall be good, sound, practical common sense, applicable to the business and bosoms of men engaged in every-day life. We shall support no party—be the organ of no faction or *colerie*, and care nothing for any election or any candidate, from President down to a constable. We shall endeavor to record facts, on every public and proper subject, stripped of verbiage and coloring, with comments when suitable, just, independent, fearless and good tempered. If the HERALD wants the more expansion which many journals possess we shall try to make it up in industry, good taste, brevity, variety, point, piquancy and cheapness. It is equally intended for the great masses of the community—the merchant, mechanic working people—the private family as well as the public hotel—the journeyman and his employer—the clerk and his principal. There are in this city at least one hundred and fifty thousand persons who glance over one or more newspapers every day. Only forty-two thousand daily sheets are issued to supply them. We have plenty of room, therefore, without jostling neighbors, rivals or friends, to pick up at least twenty or thirty thousand for the HERALD, and leave something for others who come after us. By furnishing a daily morning paper at a low price, and making it at the same time equal to any of the high priced papers for intelligence, good taste, sagacity and industry, there is not a person in this city, male or female, that may not be able to say—"Well, I have got a paper of my own, which will tell me all about what's doing in the world; I'm busy now, but I'll put it into my pocket and read it at my leisure."

With these few words as a "grace before meat" we commit ourselves and our cause to the public, with perfect confidence in our own capacity to publish a paper that will seldom pall on the appetite, provided we receive moderate encouragement to unfold our resources and purposes in the columns of the MORNING HERALD.

[From the HERALD, Aug. 31, 1835.]

We are again in the field, larger, livelier, better, prettier, saucier and more independent than ever. The Ann street conflagration consumed types, presses, manuscript, paper, some bad poetry, subscription books—all the outward material apparatus of the HERALD; but its soul was saved—its spirit as exuberant as ever. From the past we augur well for the future. In the first six weeks of its existence the HERALD reached nearly the extraordinary circulation of seven thousand per day and a corresponding amount of advertising patronage. We started then to reach a daily issue of twenty thousand in a period of six or nine months—we restart now to rise to twenty-five thousand daily circulation before we stop. This is no astronomical dream—no Herchel discovery in the moon. It can be done; and if industry, attention, resolution and perseverance can accomplish the feat under the encouraging smiles of a kind public, the HERALD shall do it. We are organized on a better footing than formerly—have it entirely under our own control, and have arranged our carriers and routes in such a way that, as we think, a week will make us go like a piece of ingenious clockwork.

In other respects we trust we shall please the public. Avoiding the dirt of party politics, we shall yet freely and candidly express our opinion on every public question and public man. We mean also to procure intelligent correspondents in London, Paris and Washington, and measures are already adopted for that purpose. In every species of news the HERALD will be one of the earliest of the early. Our Wall street reports, which were so highly approved by every business man in the city, and copied extensively throughout the country, we shall enlarge and improve to a considerable extent. The former HERALD, from its large circulation among business people down town (being larger in that respect than any paper in the city), had a very rapid increase of advertising patronage. We expect that the renovated HERALD will far outstrip its predecessor. Our position at 202 Broadway is admirably central—more so than even in Wall street. Several merchants and auctioneers are preparing to advertise in the HERALD. They are beginning to find out that a brief advertisement in our sheet is seen and read by six times as many as it would be in the dull prairies of the *Courier and Enquirer*.

On the whole, and "to coincide," as Dogberry did not say, we bid our former kind

friends and patrons a hearty, a cheerful and pleasant good morning; and we hope that while we give them a regular call to have a little chat over their coffee and muffins, we may often see them at 202 Broadway when they have any small thing to do, cheap and good, in the advertising line, or any hint or curious piece of information to communicate to the public—barring always discoveries in astronomy, which our friends of the *Sun* monopolize.

The Religious Anniversaries.

The period, is close at hand when the various religious denominations will hold their anniversary meetings in our city. More attention will be given to their proceedings than has been paid to them for the last six or seven years. They will, no doubt, make larger collections and get up more enthusiasm than have lately marked these celebrations. Without wishing to interfere with the programme of their proceedings, there is one thing that we desire to recommend to their consideration, and that is the dreadfully immoral condition of our city. We know no subject that so pressingly calls for their interference. We have it openly charged by the organs of the republican party that the Legislature is a sink of corruption and that our representatives are bought and sold like cattle in the market. These are not mere generalities in the way of assertion. It is, we understand, capable of proof that a purse of between \$200,000 and \$300,000, which had been raised for the carrying of the Broadway Surface and Central Railroad Fare bills, has been divided among them, and that there is scarcely one of them that has not had his price. As regards our municipal administration, the condition of things is just as bad. It is true that the members of our Common Council and our city and police officers are not as extravagant in their expectations as our legislators; but they have equally their price. Take as evidence of the fact the statement of the counterfeiter Ulrichs, in the recent confession which he made to Marshal Murray. He asserts that he paid as hush money to New York detective officers and deputy marshals in the course of his operations about \$19,000, besides altering stolen watches for them so as to destroy their identity. It is notorious that the railroad pickpockets also have the detectives in their pay, and the shooting of a burglar has just brought to light the agreeable fact that the members of that amiable confraternity have brothers and other near relatives in the force. In the churches religion itself seems to have fallen through. Instead of the saving of souls the parsons are applying themselves to the saving of politicians. When we enter the churches of such shining lights as Dr. Tyng and Henry Ward Beecher we hear, instead of the sighs, and groans of repentant sinners, the uproarious applause and unmeasured laughter that mark the performances at a notorious theatre. There is no longer a question of great preaching and furious praying. It has all given place to political abuse and clerical buffoonery. In short, the vices and the degeneracy that brought down the Divine wrath on Sodom and Gomorrah had not only their counterpart in the immorality prevailing among us, but are far transcended by it.

The Noiseless Revolution—Finance—The Press.

In the whirligig of time it is a study of peculiar interest to note how periods differ one from another as to the relative importance they will concede to any given fact in the composite mass of human society; how the giant of one age becomes the pigmy of the next, and how what was smallest in men's thoughts grows tall, like the product of the mustard seed, it fills the heavens. But a few centuries ago and what a picture of life in hidden places and vile dens was conjured up by the words "Jew," "money changer." How the class, stooped down as if from the chronic habits of diving through doors not half high enough, crept in and out of the obscure haunts in which it dwelt, and counted and hid its golden pieces. And the age has come, and the money changer, typified by names like Rothschild, stands up tremendously well in the world. He transacts his business in such immense banking houses as fill the Wall streets of civilization—in our own city, in London, in Paris, in Frankfurt—*et sequitur*, he is the axis of all modern movement—the solar centre of our system. All commerce and trade, manufactures, discovery, wars, the existence of nations, depend upon the will and the word of the great financial sovereignty which is only this age's development of the once obscure money changer.

Comparatively recent times have seen a similar revolution in the history of the press. The better journals even were sheets of pitiful appearance and pitiful position, living feebly on business announcements and a small sale, the news columns filled with paltry scraps of local information and meagre statements of what was going on in the world at large. Such sheets emanated from printers' workshops up alleys and in the out-of-the-way corners of the world generally. Now a good newspaper is a great power in the world. Affording the medium of intellectual intercourse for whole nations, it makes a common standard of information and intelligence. It is the great educator, and is fast becoming and must become, as the expression of the national experience and wisdom, the great governor of the people. The establishments from which such sheets emanate have changed as greatly as the sheets themselves. As the type of a great newspaper establishment of this age we would cite that from which the HERALD is now issued. Another splendid newspaper establishment, quite up to the time, is that of the *Ledger*, in Philadelphia. Harpers' Building, in Franklin square, indicates what is being done by the periodical press, and we are glad to hear of a promise from Mr. Bonner to give his *Ledger* a setting worthy of its fame. Come on, gentlemen: plenty of room on the higher level.