

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed. All business or news letter and telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—Matinee at 3.—BARE BLUFF. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—SCHOOL. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATURES. Matinee at 1 1/2.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 1, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classification.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers. BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE of the NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable despatches are dated April 30. By special telegram and mail from London we have a highly important report of the effect produced in England by Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims question, as expressed by the press and Cabinet Ministers.

The Legislature.

In the Senate yesterday bills were passed incorporating the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State of New York; the town binding bill, authorizing towns and cities to add in constructing railroads; the general appropriation bill; to authorize a tax for extraordinary repairs of canals; extending Madison avenue; to widen Ninth avenue and Fifteenth street, Brooklyn; and for the payment of certain certificates held by the soldiers of 1812.

Miscellaneous.

Many of the radical Senators and members, who remain in Washington, express the conviction privately that unless the Cabinet is reconstructed the republican party will go to pieces, and the next House of Representatives will have a democratic majority.

General Grant denies the report that he intends to visit California during the summer. The distance is too great and he cannot spare the time.

Old Ben Wade's friends accuse General Grant of having treated him very shabbily in the appointment of the Commissioners to report on the Pacific Railroad. A position as one of them was positively promised Mr. Wade by the President, according to Senator Chandler, and his name, it was stated, was to have been immediately sent to the Secretary of the Interior, but he was not appointed, and no explanation of the matter has yet been made.

San Francisco also intends to celebrate the opening of the Pacific Railroad. The two locomotives intended to go first over the entire length of the road are now en route over the Hudson River Railroad. They carry numerous tokens of regard from Eastern engineers to their brother artisans in the far West.

Dr. Blank, one of the two New York physicians who were imprisoned in the Hudson county (N. J.) jail on Thursday night for alleged complicity in procuring an abortion on the person of Miss Ellen Carlock, attempted to commit suicide in his cell yesterday morning by cutting his throat and both wrists with a razor. Assistance came soon, however, and he will probably recover. His companion, Dr. Voelker, asserts that Dr. Blank attempted Miss Carlock only once, and then treated her for pulmonary consumption.

Senator Fessenden was present on Thursday night in the Canadian House of Commons during the debate on reciprocity.

The directors of the East Pennsylvania Railroad have declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent and have leased the road to the Reading Railroad Company for 99 years.

Sam McKee, the radical ex-Congressman from Kentucky, has been appointed Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky.

Mr. John Russell Young has entered suit in Philadelphia against Forney's Press and the Evening Bulletin for \$100,000 each damages, accruing from their republication of alleged libellous articles in the New York Sun.

The City. Commissioner Delano has rendered a decision in the matter of bankers' and brokers' taxes which endorses Assessor Webster's course against Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co. He decides that a broker is taxable, and that a banker who is also a capital is liable to the usual taxes on each branch of his business.

The United States steamer Frolic, Commander David R. Harmony, from Lisbon March 22, touching at Porto Grande, Cape de Verde, Barbados and St. Thomas, arrived at this port late last night. The Frolic has been in commission nearly four years, having been attached to the European squadron under Admirals Goldsborough and Farragut as tender and despatch vessel, and during that time has steamed over fifty thousand miles and visited seventy-five different ports.

The work of extending Church street is under full headway. The whole front of the five-story building No. 185 Fulton street has been demolished. The trial of Judge Fullerton, on charges of complicity in internal revenue frauds and conspiring against the prosecution of certain alleged criminals by the District Attorney, will be commenced on Monday, the 7th of June, instead of the 14th, as previously ordered.

The examination in the case of the alleged forged checks, purporting to be given by Jay Cooke & Co. and upon which some \$26,000 were paid by the Bank of the State of New York, was concluded before Justice Dowling yesterday. The prisoner, James Smith, identified as having presented one of the forged checks, was committed in default of \$10,000 bail and the papers ordered to be sent to the Grand Jury.

The Anchor line steamship Iowa, Captain Haddock, will leave pier 20 North river, at twelve o'clock noon to-day for Glasgow, calling at London-derry to land passengers.

The steamship Guiding Star, Captain Howes, of Roper's American line, will sail to-day (Saturday), at two o'clock in the afternoon, from pier 46 North river, for Bremen and Copenhagen via Cowes.

The stock market yesterday was excited over a further advance in New York Central, Hudson River and Harlem. Gold advanced to 134 1/2, closing at 134 1/4.

Prominent Arrivals in the City. Governor Robert B. Mitchell, of Santa Fé, New Mexico; H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, and T. A. Scott, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain J. G. Walker, of the United States Army; Captain G. B. Raymond, of Bordenstown, N. J.; and Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

Paymaster Spaulding, of the United States Navy; Captain Watson, of steamer Elmira; Mr. Abrio, of Portugal; J. D. Burnside, of Dublin, Ireland, and R. W. H. Jarvis, of Hartford, are at the Hoffman House. General Wickham, of Virginia, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Alabama Claims—Senator Sumner's Speech and England's Position.

By special telegram through the Atlantic cable, dated in London yesterday, and our mail report of the 17th of April we have a reflex of the effect produced in Great Britain by the publication of Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims difficulty, as well as of the initiatory agitation commenced by the English press on the receipt of the intelligence of the rejection by the United States Senate of the Johnson-Stanley treaty or convention of settlement, negotiated by these ministers when Minister Johnson first arrived in London.

The matter is of serious import and worthy the attentive consideration of our Executive and the people at large, as it shadows forth a certain position likely to be adopted by England in reply, in the words of her Cabinet ministers and the expression of influential writers of her press. The English journals yesterday commented extensively on the subject. The London Star, the organ of Mr. John Bright, and which as such exercises a very considerable influence over the minds of the people of England, asserts that Mr. Sumner's demands are "new and startling" in their character, and must be regarded merely as "enormous," and that if they only shadow the instructions given by the Cabinet in Washington to Mr. Motley that gentleman will stand in a very different position in London from that occupied by Mr. Johnson, who is classed as "a genial diner out," now about to bid adieu to the Court.

President Grant's desire for the continuance of peace between the countries is, as alleged, of doubtful sincerity, and as he wants the natural ability of the late Mr. Lincoln, being neither a lawyer nor a politician, he is by nature "intensely American." The Star, having thus induced the inference that General Grant may become dangerous, goes on to deplore the escape of the Alabama, perceiving, as is acknowledged, that that fact established a very dangerous precedent in the event of the future occurrence of a national contingency similar to that which existed in America at that period.

Mr. Motley's rejection as American Minister to the Court is again threatened in case his instructions should approach towards Mr. Sumner's expressions either in verbiage or tone. Such demands are utterly untenable, and her Majesty's ministers must be careful in entertaining them. Such is the sum and substance of Mr. Bright's advice as conveyed in the London Star, and in it we can perceive a full measure of Quaker repentance, Manchester commercial caution and words of ministerial evasion, such as are used by all British ministers when seated in the council room in Downing street.

The London Times publishes an article breathing forth a spirit of war in defence of the treasury cash, classing Mr. Sumner's money estimate of the damages as "portentous" and "enormous," and although his address is worthy of attentive consideration no contrition or humiliation should either be expressed or endured by England; for if such were to happen the case would be prejudged against her and any project of an equitable settlement defeated. The Senator's arguments are in this respect "feminine," "unreasonable" and "unstatesmanlike," a description in the accuracy of which the London Times will find it difficult to make Americans believe, and to which the English people evidently do not assent, as shown by the great pains which are being taken to divert their judgment from a consideration of the real points at issue by inflammatory declamation. We are next told that England's having "thrown her sword" on the side of the Confederates during the war would have altered the issue as in favor of the Union—a statement which we may be permitted to more than doubt, and of the truth of which her rulers were certainly not convinced at the time, as shown by their hesitating policy towards both belligerents, the neutrality proclamation, blockade running and general game of "fast and loose" without action. The London Times takes a fling at American "journalists," the "vilifiers" of England, and makes way for the London Standard, a Tory organ, which breathes forth a spirit of defiance to our people, and will resist a "capitulation" by England to the last. This position is denied by the Liverpool Post, which says that England cannot afford a quarrel, large or small, with America.

So much for the outdoor expression. In Cabinet Council the subject was debated by Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Clarendon. Mr. Bright refuses to entertain Mr. Sumner's claims, Lord Clarendon deprecates extreme views, while Mr. Gladstone intimates that he has had assurances of a friendly settlement at an early date. It will thus be seen, both from our complete report by cable telegram and news advices, that the Alabama claims difficulty must soon come to an issue—an issue either by peaceful arbitration and the footing up and prompt payment of our bill of damages, or war. To England we tender the choice. Which will she accept? Our people are aggrieved, but prepared to settle the dispute either way.

How TO CARRY A BILL.—The stealing has begun very early in the history of the Tax Commissioner's bill, as the bill itself has been pocketed and carried away.

Secretary Boutwell in Wall Street.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made his appearance among the bulls and bears of Wall street, and, as he said, this was the first time he had ever visited the Stock Exchange. What particular object he had in view is not known, except that as he came just at the time of the sale of government gold it is presumed he might have come to look after this business. Still this was not necessary, and we do not see what good his presence could do. Perhaps he came to educate himself in the mysteries of finance and gold and stock gambling at this financial and commercial centre. Being ignorant of the subject, and skilled only in the quibbles of law and political schemes, he may have supposed he would get instruction from the sharp fellows who daily hover around and roar themselves hoarse about the Stock Exchange. But whatever his object, he was brought into the noisy arena, and, of course, made a speech. A speech from such a public functionary, as, indeed, from all public functionaries in this country, is inevitable.

The Wall street financiers and speculators wanted to know what the Secretary of the Treasury would say, not from any concern for the general welfare, but for the purpose of shaping their operations and twisting any expressions he might make to their own advantage. It is said they were pleased with his views, but we see nothing in what he uttered but glittering generalities. He repeated only what all Secretaries who have preceded him have said—that is, that he would perform his duty in collecting the revenue, in practising economy and in making his transactions known to the country. This is all very well, but we want proof of his capacity and a knowledge of his plans. He made but few remarks, and the only definite idea expressed was that with regard to using the surplus revenue of the country, beyond what is necessary for the working expenses of the government, for the reduction of the national debt. Still we do not know what he means by this or what his plans are for carrying it out. In short, Mr. Boutwell generalizes only and lays down no definite financial policy.

But let us apply the Secretary's theory to his practice and see if he be consistent or knows what he is about. He sells eight millions of gold, and for what? With a view to reduce the premium on it or to bring it down in the market? If so he has failed, for it went up immediately after the sale. Then what right has the Secretary to speculate in this way? Upon what principle of financial policy does he act? Or how can the Treasury or finances of the government be promoted by such gold gambling operations? If the Secretary has a surplus of gold or revenue on hand would it not be better to buy up quietly and cancel a part of the interest-bearing debt? There has been lying in the Treasury all along for some time past between a hundred and two hundred millions of dollars, reckoned in currency, unemployed and unproductive. Generally there has been a hundred millions or thereabouts in gold. If this could be used as the specie in the vaults of the Bank of England is used, as a reserve to bring about or sustain specie basis for the currency, there would be some reason for keeping such a vast sum of unproductive money in the Treasury; but it has not had that effect. It would be better, therefore, to use the money in reducing the interest-bearing debt and thereby save to the country from six to twelve millions a year. It is well understood by statesmen in financial affairs that the revenues of a great country like this, which flow to the Treasury in a continual stream, accumulate to a surplus. If the Treasury were empty to-day there would be, in the ordinary course of things, a surplus on hand six months hence—that is, provided there be no extraordinary expenditures over the income, because the revenue is constantly coming in and is only paid out at intervals. In this country there is no necessity to keep, as we have been keeping all along, a large surplus in the Treasury, and, as was said, we are losing from six to twelve millions a year by doing so.

We have only to glance at the wretched financial policy of the government to see how the burdens of the people have been augmented, when they might have been considerably reduced. For example, suppose the two hundred millions, or thereabouts, always lying idle in the Treasury, had been applied to the liquidation of the national debt, and three hundred millions of legal tenders had been issued for use instead of the national bank currency, and so much more of the interest-bearing debt had been bought up by these and cancelled, we should have had a reduction of the debt-bearing interest of five hundred millions of dollars, or about a fourth of the whole. Thirty millions a year would have been saved. We should have had a greater surplus revenue than we have now, with a uniform and truly national currency. With the debt wasting away in such a manner gold would have declined and the credit of the government stood higher. But, alas! we have no statesmen. We have only pettifogging lawyers and small politicians at the head of affairs. Mr. Boutwell, it is to be feared, is about of the same calibre as the rest, and is following in the same beaten track and ruinous policy of Mr. McCulloch and his predecessors. Such fair words and glittering generalities as Mr. Boutwell uttered to the stockbrokers and gold gamblers amount to nothing. We want a well defined, practical and comprehensive financial policy, which has in view, not the interests of a few capitalists, bondholders and national bankers, but the interests of the great body of the American people.

Seeing Spirits. One fact in the natural history of ghosts has been brought out by the Munier investigation. It is that they are not visible to anybody but those who see them. Judge Edmonds says he can see them. Here is an experience of his:—"The other day I was in the court in Brooklyn. I was present at the trial of a case in which was an action on a policy of insurance. I saw standing up behind the jury the spirit of a man who told me that he was the one whose life and death were involved in the policy. He had died; he had been killed, and a suit was brought to recover the insurance money. He told me he had committed suicide. He described to me the positions and places connected with his death. While I saw the spirit nobody else saw it. I then drew a diagram of

the place at which his death occurred. I showed the diagram to the counsel and asked them if it was anything like the place, and they said it was exactly. I had never heard of the man or his place before. The appearance of the spirit was shadowy and transparent and I could see material objects through it." Now, there is a little contradiction in the words, "He had died; he had been killed; he had committed suicide;" but that's a mere bagatelle to a ghost, and spirit logic is not our logic. We must take the ghost's word for it as to the manner of his death, and on his own word we maintain that he was guilty of unhandsome conduct. If he committed suicide the company was not liable for the policy, and thus his interference was against those dependent upon him—against his wife and children. If spirits cannot return to earth for any better purpose than this they had better stay away.

Gold—More Gold in Alaska. We have late reports, by way of San Francisco, of new discoveries of gold at various places among the seaboard mountains of Alaska—gold in the dust and gold in the ore, loose gold and quartz gold; but there is no rush of diggers to those mines. To tell the truth, Alaska don't draw. The numerous inlets and rivers along that iron-bound coast swarm with salmon, codfish, fur seals and walrus. The boundless interior is said to be full of sables, wolves, reindeer, silver foxes and musk oxen; the seaboard islands bristle with timber and white bears, and those multitudinous mountains are reported to be cracking open with their weight of precious metals; yes, so plentiful is the yellow stuff up there that the Splitkull Indians use golden tomahawks against the "Mellickens;" and yet, with all these attractions and plenty of room, the "Mellickens" don't go in. We must call, therefore, upon Secretary Boutwell, in view of more gold for the Treasury, and upon Secretary Borie, in view of a full supply of smoked salmon and dried codfish for the navy, to equip and despatch an exploring expedition to Alaska forthwith. It is a stupendous country, and there must be something in it worth finding out. Some people talk of making it a penal colony, like Siberia; but a land so overflowing with gold mines, bear's grease and fish oil may be turned to a better purpose, with a little help from the government. As the headquarters of old Boreas we commend Alaska to the special attention of Mr. Borie.

CUBAN BUTCHERY.—If the proclamation that comes from Cuba as Valmaseda's be authentic it is a good thing for Cuba. It will rally in her favor the generous humanity of the whole American people, and this will render it impossible for Spain to keep a foothold in this hemisphere. Valmaseda has sounded the knell of Spanish dominion this side of the Atlantic if he has really issued this proclamation.

THE PROGRESS OF CHURCH REFORM IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Gladstone has gained another victory. The divisions have not been so grandly liberal, but three divisions in one night, resulting in an unmistakable liberal success, indicate beyond even a chance of mistake the popular current. Mr. Gladstone has a House of Commons under him that is marvellously obedient, and since the glebe lands question and the private endowment question have been so successful it may be taken for granted that the Irish Church Reform bill is safe in the House of Commons. The real struggle must be reserved for the Lords; but the Life Peerage bill and Mr. Gladstone's reserve of power to create as many peers as may be necessary to carry his measure make it doubtful whether or not it is possible to hinder the Irish Church Disestablishment bill from passing into law. The presumption is that the bill is safe in both houses.

DISCOURAGING TO RECEIVERS.—The persons likely to lose most by the operations of the industrious diamond stealer recently caught are those who bought the diamonds. All the owners are recovering the property and the receivers are out of pocket the money they paid. If robbery often has this result receivers will become scarce.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.—The Legislature has authorized the city authorities to make the change desired by the government for the site of the new Post Office, and we trust that all concerned will push the matter to a practical result. Let us have a Post Office worthy the city as soon as possible.

THE TAX ON BROKERS' CAPITAL.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided adversely to the brokers in the case made up and submitted to him on appeal from the Assessor in this city. Under this decision the latter official is authorized to carry out the construction of the law, which subjects the capital of brokers to a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent per month upon the average amount employed for that period, and in ascertaining the aggregate the brokers are required to take account not only of their individual or personal capital, but of such sums as they may borrow from day to day, known in the street by the technical term of call or demand loans. This is hardly the end of the controversy; for the brokers are determined to have the opinion of the United States Courts upon the disputed interpretation of the law.

HENS' RIGHTS.—There is a movement in high chicken quarters, started since the poultry show, to have the hens assert themselves before the world in a series of resolutions pointing out that the roosters do all the crowing and fighting and roost on the highest perches, and yet lay no eggs, and that this is oppressive and unjust to the hens.

IN THE NEW COMMISSIONER'S EAR.—We hope that the new Police Commissioner will take notice that the following words occur in the verdict of a Coroner's jury rendered in Brooklyn a few days since:—"The jury, however, in conclusion, regret to be compelled to say that the evidence establishes the fact that prisoners are frequently treated with the greatest brutality and inhumanity, while in the station house, without the slightest excuse of necessity." Indeed, the Commissioner could not well find more profitable reading than the whole verdict, especially the reference to clubs.

Indian Troubles—More War.

The Western frontiers of Kansas and the Indian Territory and the whole northwest of Texas appear to be again threatened by the savages. They received a short time ago their payment for keeping the peace for a time, and are now again lacking in arms, ammunition and blankets. In consequence they are disposed to go into the wholesale murder business once more and show our authorities the necessity of buying them off through unprincipled Indian agencies. It is proposed to try the Penn Quaker dodge on them the next time. It will be found that the Indian of to-day and the one of the time of Penn is quite a different man. The latter could sell a tract of land the size of Pennsylvania and not miss it. Game was plenty everywhere, "fire water" scarce, and nobody felt disposed to philanthropically scrape the dirt and vermin off the savage to study his color or his capacity for civilization. Now, however, the former lands of the Indians are cut by railroads, the game is scarce, the hunting grounds barren, "fire water" abundant and plenty of ruffians to sell it, and everybody disposed to scrape the Indian down to the bone to see what kind of material he is made of and how he shall be classified in the scale of humanity.

The Indian of to-day is a lazy, brutal cut-throat. To deal with him upon any other supposition is to make him worse. The method of governmental management in our Indian affairs is an evil as bad as any that exists in the country. There are some commissioners enjoying salaries for superintending tribes of Indians that long ago ceased to exist. There is but one method of managing this question successfully, and that is to make each Territorial government responsible for the good behavior of the tribes within its border. The frontier men will keep the savages quiet, only give them an opportunity.

General Burnside on Sprague at Bull Run. Read the interesting letter in another part of this paper from our correspondent at the comfortable little city of Providence, in the war-like little State of Rhode Island. The testimony of General Burnside in reference to the substantial services of the First Rhode Island regiment, as contrasted with the extraordinary style of fighting practised on the bloody field of the first Bull run by the then Governor Sprague, turns the tables against Sprague completely; for it thus appears that while the regiment was hard at work on "the perilous edge of the battle" the Governor, though he fought like a lion, it was "like a scared lion, racing out at tremendous speed on a horse to the line of fire, then as suddenly wheeling round and racing back to get a drink; then racing out to another point and racing back just as fast to get another drink," until finally, after his last drink on the field, when things began to look blue, he slipped off to Centerville and got there in advance of the regiment, which was the rear guard of the retreating army. This is the testimony of General Burnside, and to rebut it Senator Sprague must bring forward something more to the purpose than his forty-six columns of letters in the Congressional Globe. We fear, indeed, that, as at Bull run, the Senator has been again riding his high horse up and down a little too fast.

PROMISING.—Mr. Boutwell's speech to the brokers on 'Change was a model of good promising for the country if not for those who heard it. If he performs half he promises he will make a hole in the debt that the country will like a great deal better than his hole in the sky.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO MOUNT VERNON.—General Grant, they say, enjoyed his trip the other day to Mount Vernon, and remarked that it did him good, notwithstanding the serious drawbacks of the rain and the mud. It may be understood from this that the head of the great republic has rather a hard time of it, when a holiday in the rain and mud is a refreshing recreation. Horatio Seymour ought to be thankful that he is left at home.

STEAM IN THE STREETS.—The Legislature leaves room for hope to residents on the upper end of the island by refusing to pass a law to prohibit the use of steam on the streets. An attempt made in the horse car interest was defeated by that refusal, and there is yet a hope that a locomotive may hustle a weary man from Wall street to Harlem in fifteen minutes, and thus save him an hour and a quarter in a horse car.

The Barbarities in Cuba and Their Effect. The acts of the Spanish officials in Cuba come constantly to disprove their worthy announcements that the revolution is nearly suppressed. If such is the case what necessity is there for such barbarous proclamations as that of General Valmaseda, which appeared in our telegraphic columns yesterday, or for the bitter persecution with which the mad volunteers of Havana harass the people of that city? The provisions of General Valmaseda's proclamation at Bayamo are so perfectly in accordance with the policy which rules in Cuba, and with the spirit of Spanish power in America that we are fain to give it credence, notwithstanding the suspicious channel through which it has reached us. Many of the Southern journals are now publishing letters purporting to come from Cuba which bear upon their face unmistakable signs of imposture.

But the proclamation published as coming from General Valmaseda has the true Spanish ring in it. Every male over fifteen years of age found away from his home to suffer death; every woman found under like circumstances must come within the Spanish lines, and every house without a white flag upon it to be burned. The object of such a sweeping proclamation can only be to give unlimited license for murder, plunder and destruction to the bands of troops which from time to time are sent into the country by the commanders of Spanish garrisoned places. The policy behind that object is terror, and that we know to be the policy animating those now ruling in Cuba. From all sides for months past we have been receiving from that island reports of the shooting of men, women and children in the streets and in the open fields; the burning of homes and plantations, arrests without accusation, deportation and banishment without trial, convictions without testimony and executions without mercy.

It is the knowledge of these facts more