

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVI. No. 77

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- ROOTH'S THEATRE, 231 st. between 4th and 5th sts.—MUCH AND ABOUT NOTHING. Matinee at 1 1/2.
WOODS MUSEUM Broadway, corner 5th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROSS. Matinee at 1 1/2.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 10th street.—CORA. Matinee—ROMANCE AND REALITY.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 79 Broadway.—LINGARD SKECHES—DAVID'S LOVE. Matinee at 1 1/2.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 3d st. and 23d st.—LES GEORGINES. Matinee—LA TRICHOULE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE RICHELIEU OF THE FRENCH. Matinee at 2.
NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 BOWERY.—WILLIAM ELLI.
BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—ON HAND—A DAY WELL SPENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA. Matinee at 1 1/2.
GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. AC—JUDGE DOWLING. Matinee at 2 1/2.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—PIANO-FORTE RECITAL. Matinee—GRAND CONCERT.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th ave.—AFTERNOON 3—GRAND CONCERT.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE CHILD STALKER.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 855 Broadway.—NEBO MINSTREL, FARRER, BURKES, & CO.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIE VOCAL—NEBO ACTO, & C. Matinee at 2 1/2.
BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st. between 6th and 7th sts.—NEBO MINSTREL, & C. Matinee at 2.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S AND KELLY & LIND'S MINSTRELS.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING, ACRONATS, & C. Matinee at 2 1/2.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 18, 1871.

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THE PNEUMATIC TUBE BILL has passed in the Assembly. It is a plan for extending up Broadway to Harlem river the Underground railway that has already made an opening at Barclay street.

CHARLES HUGO, the eldest son of Victor Hugo, is dead. He was a journalist by profession, and was as visionary and rabid in his political opinions as his father; but he never became conspicuous either as a politician or as a writer.

THE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION are intently studying international law and the statutes of England and the United States relative to neutrality. In the meantime they do not neglect dining. They are determined to "oram," not only intellectually, but physically.

A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS was convicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Recorder Hackett. It is said to be the first conviction of the kind that has ever taken place in that court. The receiver is usually too crafty to be caught and too cowardly to run any useless risks. This particular receiver was as crafty as Fagin; but he was fully convicted, and Recorder Hackett, in order to commiserate the unusual occurrence, sentenced him to State Prison for four years at hard labor.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.—The claims of the United States against Spain and vice versa will, according to the latest agreement between the two Powers, be settled in a similar manner as the case of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall. Two commissioners—one for each side—are to be nominated, to whom the claims of both parties will be submitted. In case of disagreement the differences are to be referred to a third commissioner, who will be appointed to act as umpire.

NAPOLEON'S MOVEMENTS.—Yesterday the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial were at Dover for the purpose of meeting the Emperor Napoleon, who was expected to arrive there in the afternoon. From the time he left Metz on the fatal march for Sedan until yesterday Napoleon had not seen his son, and we suppose that their meeting was marked by the most affectionate demonstrations, as the love of each for the other is well known. What a change has taken place since the two parted—the one to rush into defeat and disaster and the other to seek safety by flight to Belgium! It may be that Napoleon entered into the war as much with the hope that if he were successful he would assure the future of his boy as for any other motive. The result has been to convert the Prince from an heir to a throne to a young man with "great expectations," perhaps, but which may never be realized.

The Troubles of the Republican Party—The Prospect and the Danger to the Democracy—What Says Tammany Hall?

What South Carolina was to the old antislavery democratic party Massachusetts has been, and is promised to be to the present republican party to the end of the chapter. We have arrived at that point in which Mr. Sumner, as a minister against the administration, has taken the place of Calhoun, and at which Massachusetts, on her reserved rights, like South Carolina, seems to be ready to follow her constitutional expounder upon an independent departure. As it was said that "When Calhoun takes a pinch of snuff all South Carolina sneezes," so it may be said that when General Grant treads upon the corns of Mr. Sumner all Massachusetts makes a wry face. And now General Butler, in his quarrel with Speaker Blaine, creates a new trouble in the republican camp, chargeable to Massachusetts. The old adage that "it never rains but it pours" may be aptly applied to these never-ending but still beginning and constantly increasing disorders and squabbles among the republican leaders.

Surely the republican party, rank and file, now begin to realize how much they are indebted to the belligerent "Andy Johnson." His policy of reconstruction, or "my policy," as he was proud to call it, against the policy of Congress, made the republicans, leaders and followers, a unit, and held them together from 1865 to General Grant's election in 1868 as a band of brothers. They were harmonized by the imperious necessity of unity against Johnson, and in their hard fight with him they were so completely occupied as to have no time for quarrels among themselves until they came to Johnson's impeachment. Thus it was that by a two-thirds vote in each House of Congress, against Johnson and against the democracy, they carried through the fourteenth amendment to the constitution and all their Southern reconstruction measures to the universal application of equal rights and cleared the way for negro suffrage. For all these grand and glorious results the republicans are indebted to the war of President Johnson against Congress. It made Congress, with its two-thirds vote in each House against him, complete master of the Executive, and it reduced him to a mere servant of and dependent upon the will of Congress. It made the Presidential issues of 1868 and cleared the track for the election of General Grant and the passage and ratification of the fifteenth amendment, establishing negro suffrage. Such is the debt the republican party owe their great enemy, as their best friend, "Andy Johnson."

Now the case is widely different; a new condition of things exists. Having settled all the issues of the war to the capsaef of negro suffrage, and having no great common idea or common purpose or necessity of unity, the republicans in Congress and out of Congress, leaders and followers, are quarrelling among themselves and with the President, who has finished their great work of reconstruction in the fifteenth amendment, and who has courageously undertaken to lead the party upon new ideas and "manifest destiny" to new victories, yes, to a new lease of power upon a new programme of peace, annexation and commercial expansion. But these grand ideas and measures of General Grant seem to be too large for the narrow gauge intellects of the republican managers, leaders and trumpeters. Senator Fenton is absorbed in the spoils of the New York Custom House, and he finds in Mr. Murphy, our amiable and honest Collector, a sufficient cause for giving the cold shoulder to the administration. Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz, of Missouri, dissatisfied with the distribution of the spoils in that quarter, make a deliberate bolt from the party traces, and turn over the State to the democrats, and turn in General Frank Blair to the United States Senate. Charles Sumner gets into a quarrel over Mr. Motley and St. Domingo with the President, and carries it to such extremities of personal bitterness that General Grant feels compelled to complain of it, whereupon the Senate removes Mr. Sumner from the post of chairman on Foreign Relations, and lo! and behold, New Hampshire, the Granite State, goes over to the democracy.

Nor does this chapter of republican disorders and squabbles stop here. It extends to the duties on salt and coal, to "revenue reform" and free trade, and to the questions of Southern amnesty and coercive measures against the Ku Klux Klans. And all the time, lying far deeper than these side issues, and operating over the length and breadth of the land, the financial policy of Secretary Boutwell—his fallacious policy of keeping up our high taxes in order to pay off every year a hundred millions and more of our national debt—is undermining the republican party. Let us again admonish General Grant that this mistaken policy is full of mischief, not only to the administration and the party in power, but to the whole financial system, debt and credit of the country—national, State, municipal and individual funds, bonds, business, debt and credit. We would warn the President and Congress that these oppressive taxes, internal revenue and tariff, must be greatly reduced meantime, or that repudiation will cease to be a word of alarm to the laboring masses in 1872, and may become a "fixed fact" in 1873. The Northwest winds are already turning in this direction.

The general prospect is very encouraging to the untried democracy. They are morally certain, from present appearances, of their old Southern democratic balance of power in the coming Presidential contest, and their chances north of Mason and Dixon and the Ohio, East and West, for a sufficient number of States to give them the election appear to be good. Their greatest danger is the danger of another stop to the Southern fire-eaters of 1872, like that of 1868, declaring all the reconstruction doings of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void," or like that of 1864, declaring the war for the Union "a failure." Upon this rock the democracy, if rash enough again to try the experiment, will again be dashed to pieces. The democratic platform of 1864 defeated McClellan with his nomination; the Tammany platform of 1868 enabled General Grant to walk over the course. Northern copperheads at Chicago, and Southern fire-eaters fresh and hot from the rebellion, in Tammany Hall, did the business. Yet there

is the danger of another repetition of this stupid blunder. Let the democrats avoid it, and they may regain New Jersey; let them repeat it, and they may lose New York.

Upon Tammany Hall the eyes of the democracy throughout the country are now fixed as upon the great central nucleus and head and front of the party. The administration of Tammany in New York, city and State, holds to the democratic party a relation analogous to that which the administration at Washington holds toward the republican party. It is the embodiment and the financial centre of the national organization. It cannot be said, however, that the Tammany measures of reform, passed and pending, for this city and State, tax levy included, are calculated to shine as democratic examples for the national government or the unity of the party. Upon the Tammany basis of twenty-five millions of taxes for this city, with a population of say one million, the annual taxes for the forty millions of people of the United States would be a thousand millions of dollars. This will never do. Compared with this Napoleonic taxation Secretary Boutwell's assessments and collections are mere trifles. Tammany must show to the country, from her government of New York, an example which will be good for the government of the United States, or she must prepare to keep in the background in the Democratic National Convention. Otherwise, in contrast with the lavish imperial expenditures of Tammany, the retrenchments of General Grant will stand out in luminous and glorious relief before the American people. If Tammany is simply legislating for the spoils of New York, and upon the old rule of making hay while the sun shines, it is one thing; but if, for instance, she is looking to the promotion of "the Boss" to the United States Treasury, it is quite another tune, and must be played to different music. What has Tammany to say? Is she bound up or down?

Congress Yesterday—The Southern Investigation Committee in the Senate—Ben Butler's Persistence in Evil.

The question of a joint committee to investigate the Ku Klux outrages in the South came up in the Senate yesterday, and after a very harmonious and dignified debate, participated in by Senators of both parties, a resolution looking to the appointment of such a committee was passed. The tone of debate was remarkable in view of the unreasonable and clamorous partisanship displayed in the House on the same subject. Mr. Thurman, in the Senate, suggested that the investigation was not to be a party matter, and asked that a fair representation of the minority be placed upon the committee. This was promptly acceded to by the other side, and the sentiment in regard to the absence of partisanship in the securing of peace and order in the South was cordially acquiesced in. In fact, the Senate really seemed anxious and willing to protect the lives and property of all men in the South and to secure harmony and peace there, even if it took what so disgusted Ben Butler—democratic votes—to do it.

Another obstacle to an early adjournment presented itself in the Senate, Mr. Sumner objected to the discussion of any proposition to adjourn until his supplementary civil rights bill is passed. It secures hotel, steamboat, railroad, theatre and church accommodations to the colored race, in the North as well as the South, and thus we have the darkies and the civility alike banding together to inflict upon the country the continued presence of a Congress with no business to do and no committees to do it.

In the House General Butler came forward again with his Ku Klux bill, to which he clings with the fondness that mothers feel for deformed offspring. The more that bill is kicked and cuffed the closer Butler will cling to it, and, no doubt, long after the investigating committee have made their report he will be found fondling his deformity and inventing some new parliamentary device to bring it before the House. He failed to bring it up on this occasion, for objection was made. Then he insisted upon the regular order of business, which would have brought his pet into notice under the call of States; but a movement was instantly made to adjourn, and carried by a vote of 108 to 80. Between Butler's determination to press his bill and the filibustering determination of his enemies to smother it we are threatened with a deadlock that will stop business altogether. No doubt the free lance of Essex takes considerable commendation to himself for being able to stop legislation by his single word, and plumes himself upon his bravery in withstanding the onslaught of all the clans, like Fitz James, when "his back against a rock be bore." But the fact is it is a mere piece of childish spite on Butler's part, not bravery at all, and we advise him, while his party is threatened with disintegration and defeat through the petty bickerings of its leaders, not to add to its sore discomforts by any such nonsensical stubbornness as he contemplates.

REPORTED OFFER TO SELL MULHOUSE.—Among the despatches from France which we publish this morning is one which gives a rumor current in Paris that Prussia has offered to sell Mulhouse for two hundred millions of francs. A few days ago the report was that Bismarck was willing to cede back Alsace and Lorraine to France for a pecuniary consideration, and that unofficial negotiations were pending on the subject. But little credence can be placed in these stories, although the hostility to Germany of the people in the two provinces is such that Prussia is likely to regret their acquisition should she ever engage in another war with a great Power. At present, however, the military importance of the territory precludes its return to France, hence the rumors concerning the desire of Prussia to sell may be safely dismissed as mere fabrications.

PROGRESS OF THE EMPEROR.—Yesterday the Emperor of Germany and his suite reached Weimar, where, as might be supposed, they were enthusiastically received by the authorities and citizens. The grand reception will, however, be in Berlin, where special envoys from foreign potentates have arrived for the purpose of saluting his Majesty.

"BARE" BEN BUTLER, as an admirer once called him, has been pretty well done by Blaine.

The London Conference and the Treaty of Paris—Europe a Unit With France Reconciled.

During the session of the British Parliament on the night of the 13th instant Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced to the House of Lords that the European Conference which had been assembled in London for the revision of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 and the settlement of the questions of the navigation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus by vessels of war, had concluded its labors and adjourned. Lord Granville stated briefly that France was represented in the assemblies, before the close, by the Duc de Broglie; that a new treaty in amendment of that of Paris had been adopted and signed; that men-of-war were to be admitted to the Dardanelles and Bosphorus under certain conditions, the adjudgment and application of which had been confided to Turkey; and that the Danubian Commission had been continued in its supervisory powers eastward for ten years.

By a special cable telegram from London which is published in the HERALD to-day we are enabled to report the official executive confirmation of Earl Granville's statement by announcing that the attested treaty protocols, which were drawn up and signed by the Conference plenipotentiaries in London, were submitted to the English House of Commons during the night of Thursday last, thus giving the ratification of a cabinet and legislative sanction to the proceedings of this interesting and important assemblage. The HERALD correspondent supplies also a special chronological record of the different meetings of the Conference, as well as a very spirited outline of the debates which took place and the essentials of the work which was accomplished each day. It will be observed that Russia and Turkey met by their plenipotentiary representation in the Congress in a really fine spirit, ready for debate, but disposed to make reasonable concessions. Italy appears to have assumed the position of a central peaceful negotiator mediator—a really happy idea. During the first meetings France was not represented at the "Green Table" in Downing street. There was a chair vacant near the board, and the remaining members of the aggregated European family were troubled, gloomy in mind and, perhaps, distrustful of each other in consequence. Toward the close of the proceedings the Duc de Broglie took his seat in this chair on behalf of the French republic, thus symbolizing by his presence, as a statesman and man of title, the changed governmental aspect of the powerful continental chameleon, as well as its aristocratic traditions, and so presenting to the neighboring hereditary legislators a present point of union in the panorama or dissolving view of the European ruling system as it was established in ages long past.

The work of the Conference was easy of accomplishment after the appearance of France. France was docile and quiescent. The republic acceded to what had been already done. This work is set forth in our special telegram report. Russia and Turkey expounded their respective positions openly and frankly. The result is that the Treaty of Paris is in reality set aside by means of its revision and an integral confirmation by the Treaty of London. Turkey is reassured. Russia has tumbled down considerably from the first reading of the famous Gortchakoff circular of the 20th of October, 1870, and Russia, as will be seen by our telegram from St. Petersburg, proclaims the advent of an age of peace. France is acknowledged as a democracy. In this last the European peoples have gained a point. It denotes progress both ways—for a general radical reform of the Old World governments and a united European advance from the re-enlightened centre toward the Holy Shrines.

Acting in the spirit of this conviction, we have taken pains to illustrate our cable news telegram by the simultaneous publication of a complete historical exhibit of the Eastern diplomacy of the European Powers from the year 1739 to the moment of the invaliding of the "sick man" of Turkey, in 1853, and thence to the period of the Crimean war and the perfection of the Paris treaty of 1856. Thus does the HERALD note history by pausing and duly observing each distinct era in the order of its chronicle—the "post houses of Time, where the Fates change horses."

Coal and Salt—Tea and Coffee—Where are the New York United States Senators?

Salt and coal, tea and coffee, are articles of prime necessity. They are brought into the everyday domestic life of the American people in all parts of the country. Hence any custom duty imposed upon them is a tax upon every household. The people have demanded a repeal of these duties, and their direct representatives in the lower House of Congress have responded to the demand and passed a bill to repeal the duties on the articles named. But this progressive and beneficial movement for the benefit of the masses is obstructed in the Senate. The republicans there refuse to act upon the matter, being influenced to that end, it is reasonably supposed, by the Pennsylvania and Maryland Senators, who have coal on the brain to such an extent as to overshadow all other interests and considerations. Were a vote taken the republican majority, we are convinced, would not dare to vote against repeal. This question ought to be settled at once. If staved off until the next session there will be such an amount of log-rolling brought to bear upon it in the meantime as will very likely insure the retention of some proportion of the present duties, and the final adjustment be delayed two years. Let us glance for a moment at the effects a repeal of the duty on coal will have upon a very important article of consumption. We refer to gas. Take off the coal duty and the price of gas, which is now so enormously high, can be reduced nearly one-half. No kind of coal can be kept in the market at a price much higher than it can be brought in from the British provinces. The provincial coal mines are for the most part owned by United States capitalists, who would immediately prepare to meet the exigencies of the trade. Moreover, the repeal of the coal duty would be one of the best means of terminating the troubles between the miners and operators, inasmuch as both would see the necessity of ceasing their quarrels and of going to work for their mutual benefit.

Senators Fenton and Conkling, of this State,

should recognize the will of their constituents, as plainly expressed through the State Legislature, and use their influence and votes for the passage of the coal repeal bill in the United States Senate without further procrastination. The press of other States should call upon their Senators to do likewise. If our New York Senators neglect their duty in this respect on account of the petted Onondaga salt interest we can tell them decidedly that "salt will not save them" in any political aspirations they may entertain for the future.

Rome and Italy—Precarious Condition of the United Kingdom.

The Pontiff Sovereign of Rome and the lay Crown of Italy in Rome have not been reconciled. Italy has gone to the centre, it is true; but the Vatican Council appears to exercise the power of some centrifugal force, the effect of which seems to make his Majesty the King realize to a very considerable extent the truth of the adage to the effect that occasionally with some people "the nearer the church is the further from God." We hear by our cable telegrams, both from Rome and Florence, of crimination and recrimination, of offence and of protest, of circulars and appeals by and of the high contending parties in Italy; but we find in the reports nothing of the spirit of the commands, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods" and "Love one another." His Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, Antonelli, has protested against the acts of violence which were recently committed by the Italian soldiers near the Jesuit church in the Holy City. The Italian Parliament is about to remove its sittings from Florence to Rome in order to vote the national budget. Perhaps the lay legislators of Italy reason that the fact of their being near to a grand cash tributary reservoir will enable them to put money in the King's purse more easily, either by a forcible "raise" as before, or by the light of the traditional inspiration which has been afforded by the example of the first persecutors of the First Great Visible earthly Head of the Church, when "for His garment they cast lots." The King of Italy wants money sadly. Our cable telegrams to-day confirm our first statement that there is a most heavy deficit in the treasury account of the Italian kingdom. Two hundred and forty millions of lire are wanting. Paper money—that "last and best supply, which lends corruption lighter wings to fly"—as it was described by the poet Pope in England—is to be resorted to by large issue, and the present taxes—most onerous ones at the moment—are to be increased by an addition of ten per cent at all points of the territory. A sort of quack measure of a commercial, naval, free port trade is propounded. Over all this comes the musket and the bayonet—the soldier against the citizen, the military man of Italy, idle, but trained to shoot, if commanded, his own loving brother. The Italians are to have martial law under the guise of a parliamentary bill entitled "A bill for the better maintenance of the public peace and security throughout the kingdom." Why, this is perfectly astonishing! United Italy, in the very moment of the perfection of the civilization of the nineteenth century, demanding the power of a penal law, headed in words almost identical with those which the Ministers of Elizabeth held in Ireland, and which were continued between the island partners of the British monarchical union from her day to the days of Peel and Wellington, with slight variations suited to the time and the tone of the actors! The aged Pontiff in Rome may be right with respect to Italy, after all.

Law and Order in France.

The word "order" at the head of this article is rather a misnomer, for, while there is plenty of law in Paris, the despatches which we publish this morning show that there is anything but order in the French capital. "Disorders continue in the city," says the report, and it adds, with that *naïveté* for which the French are famous, that they are not of a serious nature. A Parisian's idea of a row is what we would look upon as a pretty formidable insurrection. But Paris is so well used to violence and disorder, except when ruled despotically, that we are not surprised at the complacency with which her citizens view an impending conflict. One-quarter of the city is in complete possession of the insurgent National Guards, who have intrenchments and behind them a large park of artillery. General de Paladines, in citizen's clothes, has visited Montmartre and inspected the cannon, and it was expected that an attempt would be made last night to surprise and capture them. If any such *ruse de guerre* was attempted we shall, doubtless, have intelligence of the result to-day. As the success of the movement depended upon the treachery of a part of the insurgents it must be regarded as extremely problematical. There are no more unreliable warriors in the world than the National Guards of Paris, as De Paladines probably discovered last night.

It is much to be regretted that the French authorities do not exhibit a little more energy and determination in Paris than they appear to be doing. During Napoleon's entire reign there were but two attempts at violence in the city, and those were repressed in their incipency. Despotism, it is true, prevented hostile demonstrations; but, if respect for law and maintenance of order cannot be obtained by any other means, the safety of society will sanction extreme measures. Allowances must, we admit, be made for the position of the government; but, in pursuing a vacillating policy towards the insurgent National Guards and the other disorderly elements of Paris, it is trifling with a powder magazine which may explode at any moment and hurl it to destruction.

UNIVERSITY TESTS IN ENGLAND.—A cable despatch which we print this morning states that the House of Lords has allowed to be read for the second time the bill abolishing University tests at both Oxford and Cambridge. This really means revolution, and the Oxford and Cambridge magnates must look out. It will not surprise us if for one time more the bill must be defeated. If not this time, next time the University reformers must win. Rome is no longer exclusive. Why should Oxford and Cambridge hinder progress?

THE ERIE CLASSIFICATION BILL, has been given another rebuff in the Assembly. The loaves and fishes and the fishpools of Erie are very exciting.

St. Patrick's Day—The Procession.

The weather yesterday, at least during the time that the faithful adherents of St. Patrick were out of doors, was genial and pleasant. The sun was not out and the streets were somewhat muddy, but there was nothing in the weather or the mud that would begin to daunt the heart or stay the step of even the most dainty Irishman. The procession, with its numbers of societies and associations, its regiments of infantry and cavalry, its Shane O'Neil and his heralds and gallowglasses, all dressed in orange and green and gold, and the huge car with the bust of the Liberator and an ancient Irish bard upon it, and numerous open carriages with prominent officers of the various associations, and myriads of banners and flags and numbers of brass bands and drum corps, took its tortuous way along the crowded city streets. The transit business of the metropolis took a resting spell wherever the great caravan crossed its route, the Broadway omnibuses piled themselves together for hours waiting till it had passed, and on all the stoops and sidewalks and at the windows of every house on the line of march every inch of space was clung to by the desperately pressed spectators of all nationalities and both sexes anxious to get a view. Probably forty thousand persons marched in the line and a hundred thousand looked on.

We are glad to report that the day and the celebration passed without disturbance. The blending of the orange and the green was promptly accepted by all sects as a harmonious reuniting of all divisions and splitting of all old differences. This was to be noticed among the spectators as well as in the line. A prompt cheer for the orange as well as the green was given when the heralds and gallowglasses of Shane O'Neil came along. As to other causes for disturbance, Irish whiskey was either too neglected or laid aside for a more convenient season later in the evening. Nineteen total abstinence societies, flying the banners of Father Matthew and marching to the music of St. Patrick, were examples enough to keep even the most confirmed absorber of the "crater" on his good behavior.

Mr. Seward's Trip Around the World.

William H. Seward, who may indeed, and not inaptly, be regarded as the great American traveller, has arrived safe and sound at Calcutta. Having paid a flying visit to China, after being thawed out of icy Alaska, he looked in to Japan, and now turns up in India en route for Europe. No doubt the sage will while away an hour or so in the locality pointed out to travellers as the Garden of Eden, pass through the Suez Canal, do the Nile, and rest for a while under the shadow of the Pyramids. Touching at Athens, the sage will possibly linger amid the ruins of classic Greece and drink in inspiration while wandering in meditation deep through the places where the old Greek poets and orators sung their songs and addressed the cultivated Athenians. Homeward bound the venerable statesman will proceed up the Mediterranean, and may rest awhile to witness Etna and Vesuvius, in order to compare notes and see how the European volcanoes compare with those of America—for Mr. Seward, in his grand tour through Mexico, visited Pico-cacti and Cotlina. The ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum too, no doubt, will receive his attention. Rome, the city of the Cæsars and the Popes, but now the capital of united Italy, will certainly be visited by the great traveller, and it is scarcely possible that the land of Tell, the little mountain-locked republic of Switzerland, will be neglected. Crossing into France, Mr. Seward will probably run over the battle fields of that country, from Saarbrück, where the first meeting of the German and French forces took place, to Sedan, where the last army of the empire in the field surrendered to the German conqueror. The battle fields—Orleans and Le Mans—the cities of Bordeaux and Paris, the latter city disfigured and stripped of much of the beauty with which she enticed travellers from every clime, will also receive him as a guest. Let him have a word of encouragement for Thiers, and urge him to emulate the example of the great republic of the West, whose triumphant march to a great and glorious future now attracts the attention of the great nations of the earth. And when Mr. Seward returns to the shores of his own America and retires to his peaceful home in Auburn, let him, while his years are crowding on him in the autumn of his days, give us his experience in a book portraying the people and lands through which he has passed.

The Political Horizon of Mexico.

Mexico is on the eve of an election for President of the republic, and party spirit runs high. Juarez is in the field and is considered strong; he has several opponents, however, but the latest advices state that in all probability the strongest of these will be seller out, upon whom the entire opposition will unite, and, unless interfered with by the party in power, the chances are that the existing government will be overthrown. It is an opinion generally expressed, however, that no matter who the successful candidate may be, the end of the contest will be revolution, and one that will involve the entire country. This announcement will cause no surprise—none whatever. We all are too thoroughly conversant with the Spanish-American form of republican government, which means the ballot first and the appeal to arms afterwards, to express wonderment at anything that may occur in Mexico. Their elections generally end in this manner, unless the defeated party is too much in the minority to give it a reasonable prospect of success, and as the two political parties appear to be nearly alike in strength at the present time in Mexico a revolution may assume serious proportions, and what the end of it will be no one at present can foresee. We may express the opinion, however, judging from the past history of that distracted country, that it will be only, as all the others have been, a short peace of breathing spell, after one party or the other is exhausted, before the tumult and bloodshed are again commenced between others anxious for power and plunder. With one exception, only revolution is the chronic condition of the Spanish American republics, and as nothing can or will be done to prevent the constant civil wars in which they are engaged, and as they appear to be