

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 XXXVII.....No. 64

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WOODS MUSIUM, Broadway, corner 30th st. Performance after and evening. -LUNA. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. -THE VETERAN. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston st. -LA BELLE SAUVAGE. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery -BUFFALO BILL -THE BLIND MEN. ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-ninth street and Broadway. -MARRIAGE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. -THE NEW DEBIA OF DIVORCE. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway -THE BALLET PANHOMIE OF HUMPHY DUMPHY. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street -ITALIAN OPERA -MIGNON. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st, corner Sixth av. -JULIUS CÆSAR. MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. -MAUD'S PERIL. PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. -ZINGARI; OR, THE QUEEN OF THE GYPSIES. THEATRE COMIQUE, Broadway, -COMIE VOCAL, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, March 4, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1-Advertisements. 2-Advertisements. 3-Advertisements. 4-Advertisements. 5-Advertisements. 6-Advertisements. 7-Advertisements. 8-Advertisements. 9-Advertisements. 10-Advertisements. 11-Advertisements. 12-Advertisements.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, says a despatch, attended a cock fight yesterday at Havana. Among the Dons this is the sort of pastime reserved for the Lord's Day.

GOULD WAS IN ALBANY LAST WEEK. It is given out that he will be there again to-day. Unless he can bring very powerful arguments to bear in favor of his retention in power the committees of the Senate and Assembly should all the more promptly report the Erie bills because of his presence at the State capital.

ANOTHER SNOW BLOCKADE ON THE UNION PACIFIC, and the trouble is still on the great Rocky Mountain divide. The railroad company is still said to be unprovided with the necessary ploughs and machines for clearing the track, which has great ridges of snow fifteen feet high piled up on either side and more blowing down. Old Sol is likely to solve the question one of these days. Let the short-sighted managers of the road beware of another such winter of mishaps and delays.

A MODEST REQUEST.—A bill has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature asking Congress to appropriate fifty million acres of the public lands to aid the State in paying her public debt. This may seem at the first blush a rather modest request; but, after all, the public lands might as well be appropriated in the manner suggested as to have them gobbled up by railroad speculators and lobby jobbers.

FRENCH CABINET DIFFICULTIES.—President Thiers' Cabinet remains divided by personal jealousies and official recrimination. We are informed to-day, by telegram from Paris, that a ministerial crisis is imminent at Versailles. The Executive and the Parliament are at variance on the subjects of the Catholic petitions, the time of Legislative adjournment and the press law. Then there are like and dislikes towards ex-imperial officials accused of malfeasance in office, so that the attention of the Executive must be withdrawn, to a very considerable extent, from the national republican motto—Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

The Presidency—The Anti-Grant Follies—The Recent Senate Debate and the New Hampshire Election.

We have already two parties in the field for the Presidential succession, and there are three others preparing for the battle. The two parties that have proclaimed their candidates and their principles are the party of labor reform and the party of temperance and women's rights. The labor reformers, with their ticket of Judge Davis and Governor Parker, of New Jersey, are evidently in the market and maneuvering for a bargain with the democrats; the temperance and women's rights reformers as evidently intend to hold their own course as an independent organization. The three parties which remain yet in the background are the regular republican, the anti-Grant republican, and the democratic parties. The democrats, on General Blair's passive policy, are hoping for a coalition with the anti-Grant republicans, on a mixed ticket and India-rubber platform. The anti-Grant republicans have two strings to their bow. Their first object, if possible, is to supersede General Grant in the regular party convention, and, failing in this, their ultimate purpose is an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the democratic party.

What, then, is the prospect? We conjecture that the five political parties we have named will, in the final shaping of the campaign, be reduced to three—the republican party, the democratic party and the party of temperance and women's rights, and that this third party will, practically, signify nothing. In short, from present appearances, this Presidential contest will be between the republican party, with General Grant as its candidate, and the democratic party, strengthened to some extent by floating voters and by bolting and stay-at-home republicans. But still, the catalogue of last year's State elections presents so strong a case in favor of General Grant that democrats and republican bolters and malcontents despair of defeating him unless they can divert from the republican camp a considerable body of new voters to the opposition lines. The anti-Grant republican leaders and engineers of the Senate—Messrs. Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz and others, including the "Tipton Slasher"—have been for many months industriously devoting themselves, by day and by night, to this one great object—the diversion from General Grant of the balance of power. St. Domingo served them a good turn last March in New Hampshire; but St. Domingo being then abandoned by Grant he more than repaid his New Hampshire losses in Connecticut. Then came Mr. Schurz's civil service reform, in which he was flanked by General Grant. Then came the New York Custom House investigation; but as this inquiry has resulted in exposing only the evils of a system forty years old, it soon became apparent that this mine would not serve to blow up the administration. Desperate cases require desperate remedies, and so, then, as the last expedient from the remorseless Schurz, through the sored and disappointed Sumner, came that terrible indictment aiming at nothing less than the alienation from the President of the whole German republican vote of the United States.

On the 12th of February last Mr. Sumner submitted to the Senate a lengthy preamble reciting certain transactions, naming certain parties and embracing certain letters in reference to the sales of arms to the French by our government, during the late war between France and Germany, and suggesting not only corruption on the part of United States officials, but that "the good name of the American government seems to be seriously compromised by these incidents." &c.; and to this ominous preamble was appended a resolution directing a select committee of seven to be appointed "to investigate all sales of ordnance stores made by the government during the war between France and Germany, to ascertain the persons to whom such sales were made, the circumstances under which they were made, the real parties in interest and the sums respectively paid and received by the real parties," &c. On the 29th of February, after a hot debate, running through sixteen days, this aforesaid lengthy preamble was cut off and the resolution was adopted.

Having fully informed our readers of the parties behind the scenes concerned in this extravaganza, and of the real object of the parties on the stage, we may now properly consider the developments and the general results of the Senate debate. Among these developments we find that the insinuations of Mr. Sumner's preamble of corruption and bad faith on the part of the administration are all given up as groundless; that Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull have each and all failed to make out even a plausible case against the administration; that Sumner was seriously crippled early in the engagement, and left the brunt of the battle to be borne by the bold, persevering Schurz; that Schurz comes out of the hot fight without much gain, but without serious loss, having had nothing serious at stake in the controversy as the henchman of Sumner; that the wily Trumbull is a full-fledged anti-Grant or liberal-republican candidate for the Presidency, and has pinned his faith to the passive or possum policy of General Blair, and with an eye to the democratic party as a hopeful balance of power. This is among the most clearly defined of the developments of this Senate debate, and yet we are sorry to say that so far we have no encouraging democratic responses to Mr. Trumbull's advances as a liberal republican. We find, too, from this debate, that Schurz has taken the oath of Hannibal against the administration, and is prepared to join any coalition that may be formed for the defeat of General Grant in the elections of next November. We find, on the other hand, that while the half repenting Sumner has not rendered himself ineligible to sit as a delegate in the Philadelphia Convention of June next, the cunning Fenton has not committed himself in this discussion.

This silence of Mr. Fenton, under the temptations presented him as an anti-Grant republican to reopen fire upon Thomas Murphy, is very remarkable. He is evidently no longer on the same Presidential road with Mr. Greeley; for, indeed, since the opening of this discussion on the sales of these second hand muskets to the French, the Tribune, on the Presidential question, barring the tariff, has been a democratic paper. We infer that Mr. Fenton does not intend to carry his opposition to General

Grant beyond Philadelphia, and is meditating a treaty of peace, but that "high reaching" Greeley, notwithstanding the little drawback of free trade, has fixed his heart and his hopes upon Cincinnati, where Grant Brown and his liberal republicans are to act as the forlorn hope of the passive democracy. No encouraging voice is heard by the New Hampshire republicans from "our later Franklin." On the contrary, he is working like a beaver to defeat them, and because they ignore the Saker of Chappaqua and fly the flag of "the Appomattox apple tree." The House investigation of the facts connected with the sales of arms to France Mr. Greeley denounces as a farce, because the facts disclosed sustain the honesty of the administration, financially and politically. In short, we fear that if there is one man in the country more anxious than Sumner, Trumbull or Schurz for the success of the democrats in New Hampshire it is the absurdly ambitious and implacable Greeley. He has reached that point in his personal grievances which, in 1848, turned Martin Van Buren against his own party and his own record in order to obtain his great revenge.

Thus, as a godsend, this Senate debate has served a good purpose to the democrats of New Hampshire, where they are circulating liberally the speeches of Messrs. Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull as campaign documents, and where the old party claptrap and chop logic of their stump speakers are greatly enlivened by the interlarded anti-Grant grumblings of the New York Tribune. In short, the two weeks' discussion of Sumner's resolution in the Senate on both sides, Grant and anti-Grant republicans, was mainly intended for this coming New Hampshire election, and in view of its probable and possible consequences as the first gun of the Presidential campaign. The republicans of New Hampshire are fighting this fight under the banner of General Grant, and if they are defeated (and at best the State is very close) what will be the effect upon the Cincinnati Convention and upon the Philadelphia Convention? The effect, it is thought by the democrats, may strengthen the Cincinnati diversion into a hopeful enterprise, while the anti-Grant republicans are dreaming that New Hampshire may possibly enable them to cut out "the military despot" even in the house of his friends. Hence this Senate debate, and the unusual importance attached on all sides to this impending New Hampshire election.

The Hawkins Mite—The Herald Still in Doubt.

The fame of the Hawkins mite is still spreading, and waxeth strong in promise of goodly results to public morality generally. Our correspondents, as will be seen elsewhere in to-day's HERALD, make many excellent suggestions as to its ultimate disposal, which we shall hereinafter pass to consider. Truly, one could hardly foresee how many worthy objects there are in the compass of Manhattan Island on which one might lavish ten dollars with so much comfort to his soul; and we are the more encouraged to publish these suggestions that, although they heap hot coals on the head of Brother Hawkins, they will give him a hint as to how much better use a man can put his surplus currency than in indolently attempting to corrupt public opinion at its fountain-head—the press.

Now as to the suggestions. No, John Pemberton, it cannot be. Your case is a hard one, even though you be not a "hard case" yourself. But you entered the bonds of matrimony with your eyes open, even as Brother Hawkins listened to the temptings of the Evil One. By your own confession you are fit to serve on a jury, and that alone is an effectual bar to your claim. At your present wages you could afford to serve your country at the jury allowance with considerable profit to yourself. Do it. "Sister Ann," if you "see any one coming," it will not be the effigy of De Soto on the white horse, which is engraved on Brother Hawkins' greenback. We gave on Thursday last our reasons why it should not go to the Foundling Hospital. We repeat them in the case of the Infant Asylum. To guard against the hinted possibility of the mite returning whence it came, we hide it in the inmost recesses of our safe and lock the door. "Unitarian," you have not bettered your case by your second appeal. The sewing machine stockholders that purchased shares at five dollars expected them soon to be worth ten; while it cannot be denied that those who got them for "thank you" made all they deserve. Run not the sewing machine needle into the eye of the peccant Hawkins, whatever his connection may have been with the "company," while the iron of disappointed speculation has entered into your own stockholding soul. Jennie Thompson, you have moved us with your story of the poor, almost sightless girl. The very publication of the girl's honest endeavor, bless your heart, will, we are sure, obtain the needed balance; for the givers of mites in this great city have not all axes to grind about Unitarian sermons and sectarian appropriations. The Hawkins mite must still abide with us. The Presbyterian minister's wife's horse and buggy charity we commend to Bergh. We'll "none ont;" it is sectarian. We wonder, if the Presbyterian got it, would he call the horse Dexter? For the family of the wretched Foster we have deep compassion, and we commend our answer to the sewing machine girl to this kind-hearted "wife and mother."

No; the mite must remain with us for the present. Cannot that Holy Alliance—the Union League—help us? We have a vague general idea that there is in this ten dollar bill the germ of a scathing monumental rebuke to unctuous gray-headed Phariseism, which, after being caught in the act, can carry its head with a sleek smile, rub its hands washingly, after the manner of Pontius Pilate, and attack sectarianism as if its Unitarian cot had never been "let out of the bag." But where, oh where, can we plant this ten dollar note, like a city on a hill, where it may do its work of rebuke and exhortation; where, in teaching the hard way of the transgressor, it can in some way be read personally as Dexter A. Hawkins, his X mark?

ASSEMBLYMAN SAMUEL J. TILDEN is the representative man at Albany of the regenerated democracy. It is impossible that he can be lukewarm on the subject of Erie reform. Yet he might as well be an open advocate of the Erie lobby as he is a cold friend of the reformers.

The Outlawed Lowerys of North Carolina and Governmental Supineity.

The deeply interesting story of the outlawed Lowerys which we present in to-day's HERALD, written in the midst of the scenes and curious personages described, will be a startling revelation to those who have only recalled the existence of this gang of bandits as from time to time the particulars of an additional murder were woven in with their long list of crimes. The graphic picture of Robeson county, North Carolina, and its mongrel inhabitants, tells a frightful tale of social and racial demoralization, which becomes an unsolvable enigma when attempted to be argued back to its causes. The puzzle is not that the brigands have defied the local, State and federal authorities over a period of nine years, with rewards amounting up to forty-five thousand dollars on their heads, but that a plundered and outraged community should, through favor as well as fear, have remained passive with such deadly cut-throats in their midst. The swamp land around that significantly named village of Scuffletown has become to the Lowerys what Sherwood forest was to the band of the somewhat mythical Robin Hood, while the hybrid inhabitants, springing from Scotch, Portuguese, Indian, negro, and Lord knows what other racial germs, replace the friendly Saxon bores of post-Norman Yorkshire. Taken as bold and crafty robbers, treacherous, with by times a spice of bandit honor, murderers of a cool, yet savage and relentless stamp, they appear to have combined in their intricate characters a problem of race presenting all the worst elements of human nature with a positive tinge of genius and a distinct trace of such of the better phases of our nature as can be expected to appear in human beings the branded Ishmaelites of a semi-barbarous people. The truth is that it is a question of wealth as well as comparative civilization. No people with much of the good things of this world, with a hope of increasing them, could permit for a month the existence of marauders of this bloody stamp prowling around them. It is the social curses of the whole South brought to a focus in fifteen miles square of swamp land. We can discern there the deadly canker of slavery, with its vile, irresponsible and promiscuous admixture of race; its so-called chivalric haughtiness and disregard of human life; its improvidence in the master, its indolence in the slave, and its grovelling sensuality for generations everywhere. With this cursed fabric overturned; with a country worried by a depleting war, which upset the slaphop economy of a century past, the people seem like men scarce wakened from a horrid dream, and without energy left of the sort that strips to the waist and toils to recover lost ground. This is indeed a saddening state of things, and one which it behooves all who love their country and its greatness to see remedied.

The enterprise and manly vigor which have built up one village in the East, North or West, would have cleared away such human pests as the Lowery gang before anything else was thought of. But the bandits of Robeson county are as natural an outgrowth upon the population as poisonous fungi upon decayed vegetable matter—explainable in the same way as the brigands of Greece, Italy or Mexico. We wish for and must have a better state of affairs in our republic, where the rotten portions of our social organism have been uprooted, and it needs but the exercise of will to set the rest right. The Old North State cannot for shame's sake stand carelessly by on the principle, "Vaeus contat coram latrones viator," while her name becomes a by-word and a reproach. The failure of one attempt at the capture of these mongrel bandits should not be made the excuse by either the State or federal government for a shameful inaction.

The Great Southern Cyclone—Another Brilliant Triumph of the Signal Bureau.

The great cyclone which has just ravaged the Southern seaboard opens the equinoctial campaign. If we may judge by its fury of what is to follow, our cities and seaports may take timely warning and prepare for a rough and stormy season. The Signal Service reports on Saturday morning reveal the immensity of the disturbance, covering the entire country from Tennessee to Florida and thence everywhere northward to New York with a tremendous rotating gale, whose centre had trekked itself from the Gulf across the Southern tier of States into the Gulf Stream off Wilmington. The velocity of the wind the preceding evening at Savannah had reached the hurricane figure of sixty miles an hour, nearly as high as in the cyclone of last August; and twelve hours later nearly the same velocity was reported from Norfolk. In Virginia and northward very large quantities of snow fell as the vast meteor moved northward off the Atlantic coast.

Here in New York the storm set in between twelve M. and one P. M., with the wind strong from the northeast, gradually by nightfall veering round by the north to the west—a point of the wind from which invariably a clearing up commences. Our westerly and northwest winds are dry, because in passing over the dry land they collect no vapor, but sweep off that which has drifted in from the sea. It was past midnight, however, before the clear sky over this island began to be visible, from which some idea may be formed of the immense mass of vapor which had come in upon the land from the Gulf of Mexico.

This is a well defined example of the readiness and frequency with which such travelling depressions are propagated towards the Gulf Stream and a striking proof against many theorists, that this great ocean current is the natural track and highway for storms, entitling it to its old name—the Storm King. As yet we have heard of no casualties or shipwrecks on the coast in this gale, but it is hardly yet to be heard. The Saturday steamers for Liverpool and other European ports fortunately got off just in time to elude it, and are probably now ten or twelve hours ahead of it, and will doubtless be able to keep it at a respectful distance.

The prediction and signalling of this cyclone is another brilliant triumph of the Signal Service at Washington. The tempest was noticed at the Signal Office early on Friday morning, then in the Gulf, creeping stealthily along, preparatory to its grand and violent outbreak over the country, and its approach was fore-

announced to all the Atlantic seaports twenty or twenty-four hours in advance. It is of the utmost importance to the country that General Myer should have telegraphic weather reports from the West Indies, to insure similar success always, and to enable him to warn the Gulf ports, which are most exposed, because first overtaken. No department of the government has done more for the honor of science and the good of the people, according to its means, than the Weather Bureau; and the whole nation will be disappointed if Congress does not provide for it most liberally and put it upon the best possible footing.

The Legislative Committee and the Erie Railroad Bill—The Responsibilities of the Republican Leaders.

Another week has been wasted by the committees of the Senate and Assembly in hearing arguments on the bills relating to the Erie Railroad direction, and it is given out that further discussions are to take place during the present week. The republican reform Legislature is thus doing the work of the Erie Ring with fidelity and efficiency. Whatever may be the final action of the committees on the repeal of the Classification act and the fair election of directors, whether they report Senator O'Brien's bill in its original shape, or mutilate it in the secret service of the "Ring," or boldly report against it, the present extraordinary and unnecessary delay is the very thing the Erie lobbyists desire, and for which they would be willing to pay a liberal amount of the stockholders' money. Unless the committees of both houses bring their labors upon these measures to a close this week they will find it difficult to persuade the people that they are any better than their predecessors of the infamous Legislature of 1869. The pretence that any further legal arguments are needed to enable them to understand the plain provisions of Senator O'Brien's bill or to make up their minds upon its merits, is, in the language of New York politicians, "too thin." Before the last election, which swept the State in the cause of reform and sent the present large republican majority to Albany, no candidate on that side of the House would have hesitated a moment to declare his conviction of the vicious character of the Erie management and to avow his determination to overthrow the men who, by their recklessness, unscrupulousness and lawlessness, have brought reproach upon the nation. It is as absurd and inconsistent to require arguments as to the justice of restoring their rights to the Erie stockholders and of overthrowing the men who have violently seized and confiscated their property, as it would be to listen to the pleadings of counsel as to the justice of attempting to restore to New York the money stolen by the Tammany Ring and of overthrowing the men who plundered the city treasury.

It is rumored that the tactics of the Erie lobby are to enlist the prominent leaders of the republican factions in their service on the promise of aid, pecuniary and otherwise, in carrying out their personal schemes. It has long been suspected that the Fenton interests have been identified more or less with the Erie management, and many attribute the Senator's success in his last contest to that influence. It is certain that many members of the present Legislature who are known as Fenton men are either openly or secretly playing the game of the Erie Ring. Now it will not do for Senator Fenton to be preaching civil service reform in Washington while his political adherents at Albany are voting and working in the service of a notorious lobby. Already some of his nearest friends in the Legislature are looked upon with suspicion, and should they be found, directly or indirectly, openly or covertly, supporting the Erie Ring, the suspicion will ripen into certainty and the people of the State, who have taken to heart the cause of Legislative reform, will remember it against them in the future. The republican factions are now pretty evenly balanced in this State, although the weight of federal patronage has hitherto turned the scales in favor of the Conkling wing; but let either side become, through its representative men, associated with the corruptions of Erie, and it will be swept away before the indignation of the people. Our Senators at Washington should keep a sharp look-out for their friends at Albany, and should insist that the interests of the party shall not be bartered away for money; for it is just as certain that Senator O'Brien's bill cannot be defeated this session, except by the use of money, as it is that the Classification act, was passed by bribery and corruption in 1869. The republican leaders should remember, too, that there can now be no divided responsibility for legislative action. The republicans have the whole power in both houses, and if they use it to sell out the cause of reform they will have to answer for their venality to the same power that last November destroyed Tammany and swept the democracy temporarily out of existence.

John Bull and the Alabama Bill.

Our transatlantic cousin, Mr. John Bull, experiences twinges of conscience now and then with reference to the Alabama affair—the piracies of the vessel and the payment for the venture. John has a national conscience, he it is known, and this same conscience was, at one period of his family history, a very sensitive one; that is, before it became demoralized by foreign war and the crochety consequences and treasury incomings thereof. The seared and charred remnant of this conscience prompts him to discharge the Alabama claims bill, but then comes in his sense of materialistic economy, which urges him to inquire how much money he will have to pay in reality, and whether the American receipt for the cash will be a receipt in full, and have effect for his secumretum against damages in the future. A cable telegram from London states that it is conceded generally in the metropolis that the English government is prepared to allow the arbitration of the Alabama claims to proceed under an agreement that "in no event shall the sum awarded for damages exceed a certain stipulated amount." That is, according to our reading of the news report, Mr. Bull will pay a certain round sum, but have nothing to do with the matter of consensual or infer-

ential damages. In this wise he hopes to have Mr. Fish throw up his hands and exclaim, "Thank God! just enough and no more!"—words used by the English proprietress of a fashionable boarding school for young ladies as the daily after meal grace, at the very moment when the girls were painfully aware that they had not had half enough to eat. It must be acknowledged that John Bull is really a complacently domestic fellow—"the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES A. FLAMMER, republican reformer, represents the Seventeenth district of New York city at Albany. He is a lawyer, and received the votes of all the friends of reform in the November election. He is on the Judiciary Committee, represents an independent constituency, and knows the true character of the Erie ring. He cannot hang fire on the bill to repeal the Classification act and secure a fair election of directors of the Erie Railroad. Any tampering with the question would on his part be suicidal.

FRANCE AND HER ROYAL FRIENDS.—Comte de Chambord is willing to "risk his life to save France." So we are assured on the authority of his private secretary. An Old World philosopher of the politico-economic school says he has frequently heard men assert, "I will lay my head on the block" for the maintenance of this or that principle or dogma; but that he observed "the block was well