

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 5th st. Performance after and evening—WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK. ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. ROSALIE. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BUFFALO BILL—JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEADS. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE BALLET FANTASIE OF HENRI DEBERT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 19, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1-Advertisements. 2-Advertisements. 3-St. Patrick's Day: The Grand Pageant in Honor of Ireland's Patron Saint; Forefront of the Procession; Thirty Thousand Men in Line; An Immense Concourse of People in the Streets to See the Turbans; Review at the City Hall; A Pleasant Day, No Disturbance and a Long March; Banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick; Observance of the Day in the Suburbs and Elsewhere—Committee of Seventy—New Jersey Methodists. 4-Congress: Sorehead Symmetry with the Distinction; The Civil Rights Bill Kept for a Rainy Day; Troublesome Questions Touching Congressional Printing—New York Custom House Investigation—"Internationality"; Anniversary of the Uprising of the Commune—Murder Upon Randall's Island—Political Movements and Views—Senator Sumner—Mayor Hall—Municipal Matters—New York City News—Give Us a Simple Tariff Like England's—Success in Bellevue Hospital—The German Widows and Orphans' Society—A Baltimore Merchant Arrested. 5-Financial and Commercial: Scramble in London for Erie; Advance in the Shares to 45; The General Stock Market Dull; North Carolina Active and Higher—Fighting the Pacific Mail—The Jersey City Frauds; The Municipal Government on Trial—The Judiciary Committee: The Argument of Counsel on the Legality of Charges—Brooklyn and Rapid Transit. 6-Editorial: Leading Article, "The Engagements Before the Great Presidential Battle—A Gratifying Change in the Conduct of a Political Campaign"; Personal Intelligence—Foreign Personal Gossip—Amusement Announcements. 7-The Alabama Claims—Cable Telegrams from England, India, France, Germany, Spain and India—News from Washington—A Family Poisoned—Accidental Homicide—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Inquest Notices. 8-Interesting Proceedings in the United States, New York and Brooklyn Courts—Important Insurance Trials—The "War of Dollars a Day?" Material Amendments to the Seventy's Charter; The Governor to Sign the Erie Bill; Religious Association for Foreign Souls in Prison—Political—Amusements—Naval Orders—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements. 9-Advertisements. 10-Advertisements. 11-Advertisements. 12-Advertisements.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE.—By an odd coincidence the day all Irishmen celebrate fell upon the anniversary of the Paris Commune. In Paris yesterday, unlike the feeling of quiet which prevailed here, the government felt alarmed and dreaded the attempted repetition of last year's terrible scenes of fire and blood. Every precaution was taken to guard against any manifestation of the rebels, who still exist in considerable numbers in Paris.

THE NEW POLITICAL SIDE SHOW.—Regarding the Parkersburg (W. Va.) movement, which is supposed to have been set in motion by Judge Chase's friends, the Trenton True American (democratic) says "it is not to be denied that the platform is composed mainly of sound planks, but it is a platform without an organized party at its back." Be that as it may, this Parkersburg party may do as well as some other side shows that are already rehearsing under the Presidential canvass.

A MARYLAND FAMILY POISONED.—According to a despatch we publish to-day a few neighbors called at the house of a Mr. Arnold, in Frederick county, Maryland, on Sunday evening, and were surprised that no one came to the door to admit them as usual. Conscious that the family had not left the house they listened, and the faint cry of a child convinced them that something was wrong. They subsequently gained admittance by force, and were horror stricken on beholding the mother lying in the last agonies of death and her five children speechless and insensible. It is supposed they had drunk some tea which had been poisoned, and the death of the mother shortly after the discovery would seem to indicate some such theory.

"AN INQUIRING FRIEND" asks us for information as to the character and objects of the Cincinnati Convention. It is a National Convention called by the liberal or anti-Grant republicans of Missouri, to meet in Cincinnati in May, to consider the political situation and to take such action as may be deemed expedient. We suppose that if they get up an assemblage which promises anything like a balance of power in the election they will nominate a Presidential ticket, in view of a fusion with the democrats, and that otherwise they will postpone any definite action until a day or two after the adjournment of the regular Philadelphia Republican Convention. From present appearances the Cincinnati Convention will be a mixed assemblage of large proportions.

The Engagements Before the Great Presidential Battle—A Gratifying Change in the Conduct of a Political Campaign.

A few weeks ago, before the opening guns of the Presidential campaign thundered over the hills and valleys of New Hampshire, the opponents of President Grant's administration all over the Union looked anxiously for the result, in the belief that it would exercise an important influence on the future action of political parties and factions. There was a diversity of opinion, it is true, as to the effects that were to follow the first battle, on whichever banner victory might alight. Some anticipated that a democratic success would indicate the hopelessness of Grant's re-election and convince the Philadelphia Convention of the expediency of a nomination that would unite the republican forces, while others argued that the defeat of the democracy would insure the overthrow of Grant either at Philadelphia or before the people by convincing both democrats and dissatisfied republicans of the necessity of uniting in the Cincinnati fusion scheme. In either event Grant was to be the loser; hence his opponents could watch stoically the progress of the fight and be satisfied with its result. To be sure New Hampshire was redeemed. The democracy, with the State patronage at its back, was driven from the power it managed to secure last year through the supineness of the republicans, and the Granite State wheeled again into line in the administration ranks, ready for the more important campaign that lies before it. But what of that? The democratic defeat was designed by Providence to convince the still stiff-necked allies of Jeff Davis of the necessity of making common cause with the dissatisfied republicans against the man who had decorated that favorite of the chivalry with the Order of the Crinoline and Chignon. So the same prophets who hailed democratic New Hampshire last year as the advance guard of the destroying army of copperheads and soreheads, shout for republican New Hampshire this year as the pioneer that is to remove all obstructions to the overthrow of our military despotism and to the throwing open of the gates of federal patronage to the host of the faithful.

A similarly happy state of feeling prevails in the anti-administration breast in regard to the approaching election in Connecticut. We are told that this second contest of the year, like its predecessor, is to exercise an important influence upon the Presidential campaign, and, whatever its result, the effect is to be equally auspicious. Let Hubbard win, and the success of the opposition in November is secured; let Jewell triumph, and the defeat of Grant may be regarded as already accomplished. A democratic victory is to convince the enemies of the administration that they have only to be united to place themselves in power, and is to bind them together in support of the Cincinnati movement as closely as our Western friends pack their corn-fed pork in barrels. A republican success is only to be the means of inducing the opposition elements to unite for the accomplishment of their common object. The game is played on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose," and whichever side of the coin turns uppermost Grant is to be the victim. In two weeks the Connecticut election will be over, and we shall then hear as cheerful a note from the throats of the copperheads and soreheads as we have heard since the close of the New Hampshire contest. Should the result be the same the wooden nutmeg will prove no harder to digest than the granite. We shall be told then, as we are told now, by the anti-Grant organs, that defeat is only the keynote to success, and the political ostrich, hiding its head in the sand, will continue to imagine itself in safety. We understand that even Senator Wilson, who is about to proceed on a pilgrimage to Connecticut, regards the signs of the times as indicated in the New Hampshire campaign suggestive of the urgency of republican unity, even should it be necessary to make concessions in the nomination of a President—and a Vice President—at Philadelphia. However this may be, it is certain that the ordinary conclusions of political experience are rejected this year and that preliminary reverses are now hailed as the assured indications of final victory.

The present tone of the anti-Grant organs and leaders calls to mind a familiar incident of the Southern rebellion. After the Union spirit had been thoroughly aroused and the Union army under General Grant began to press the confederacy towards its inevitable fate, the Southern generals, politicians and journalists, with their Northern copperhead sympathizers, professed to discover in every new defeat a "blessing in disguise." When Fort Donelson surrendered to the Western commander its capture by the Union forces was regarded by the hopeful rebels as a "blessing in disguise." When the artillery of General Grant thundered against the bluffs of Vicksburg, until the Confederate flag gave place to the Stars and Stripes, and the key of the Mississippi passed into loyal hands, the result was still a "blessing in disguise." When Grant crossed the Rapidan he showered these "blessings in disguise" upon the rebels all through those battles of the Wilderness, in which the gallant Lee hurled his forces again and again upon the advancing columns in a desperate but vain attempt to break the iron links that were gradually being drawn around him. And so through the slaughter at Five Forks the "blessings in disguise" continued to fall thickly on rebel heads, down to the storming of the Petersburg entrenchments and the final evacuation of Richmond. Nor is this pleasant philosophy entirely of a local character. The story of the French war presents a similar experience. Everybody remembers how the sanguine Frenchmen hailed as "blessings in disguise" defeat after defeat, from Woerth to Sedan, until they found themselves hermetically sealed up in their beautiful capital, driven to make entrees of elephants and ragouts of rats, and finally compelled to surrender to the German "barbarian."

rejoice; Connecticut will follow, and their hearts will be glad with song. General Grant will have many of these blessings to bestow upon them before they "get out of the wilderness" of their political complications and witness his reoccupation of the White House. It now appears probable that every State in the Union—except, perhaps, New York—will enroll itself on the side of the administration in the November election, and no future political event can ever be more certain than the success of General Grant. The petty issues of the opposition fail to take hold of the public mind, and, while the people might have rallied to the war cry of a protectorate for Mexico in the cause of civilization and humanity, they care nothing for a protectorate for the interests of a faction in the federal offices or for the sale of a few thousand second hand muskets at a good price to French contractors. If our own State be uncertain in the contest her position is due solely to the blundering management of ward politicians and the unhealthy influence of an unscrupulous "ring" in the affairs of the New York Custom House. But so far as the grand copperhead and sorehead amalgamation movement against Grant is concerned, it has presented no single idea worthy of a statesman or of a great political party, and its accession to power would simply be the triumph of a horde of politicians hungry for office and barren of any well-defined national policy. This is the secret of the "blessing in disguise" bestowed upon the opposition by the administration in the recent victory in New Hampshire, and of the repeated blessings that will follow in its wake until the crowning triumph in November.

There is one gratifying feature in this new political philosophy. It promises to impart to a Presidential campaign a more Christian and civilized character. The opposition will be welcome to all the consolation it may derive from New Hampshire blessings, if it will continue to observe the amiable spirit its gratitude seems to have imparted to it. For over thirty years our Presidential contests have been carried on in a manner not altogether creditable to an enlightened nation. English travellers have written volumes upon the coarseness, scurrillity and violence that attend our quadrennial canvasses. Foreign journalists regularly search our own newspapers for evidence of any disgraceful feature the campaign may exhibit, in order to hold us up to the world as a race of semi-savages, and, unfortunately, their search is not always made in vain. Now, however, the partisan organs appear to have adopted a new tone, and are full of meekness and amiability as the staid Presbyterian Observer or the pious free love Independent. A few days ago two of our city contemporaries—party papers of ability, conducted by writers of great political experience and sagacity—gave evidence of this pleasing change in the Presidential programme, so that there is really ground for the hope that our politicians may in future carry snuffboxes in place of revolvers, and bonbons instead of bowie knives. Of course we may attribute this improved condition of mind to the soothing effect of the new philosophy that finds blessing in defeat, and we trust that it may meet with no rough disturbance until after Grant's re-election in November next. Indeed, why may it not be the means of bringing about a friendly union of all the political elements in the country in favor of the man who has been so signally instrumental in securing a government of free institutions under which to live? The Cincinnati Convention is called as a "conference" of republicans. If it is to be so in fact, as well as in name, why make it only a gathering of disappointed soreheads and hungry place-hunters? Let all the republican party be represented there and endorse as one man the nomination of Grant as the people's President. Then let the old copperheads fall into the ranks, even as the soldiers of Lee would now be found among the most gallant soldiers of the American army, and let the nation honor with a unanimous vote the General who, in the dark days of the rebellion, carried the Union banner to victory. In this manner the New Hampshire election and the administration triumphs that are to follow in its wake may, indeed, be made to prove "blessings in disguise" for those who are now weak enough to attempt to defeat General Grant by a combination of all the copperheads, soreheads and empty heads in the country.

The Irish National Celebration in Cork. The anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint was celebrated with great enthusiasm by a portion of the people of Munster, in Cork, on Sunday. The street procession was numerous, and conducted in an animated and orderly manner. There was a mass meeting in the Park, at which fifteen thousand persons attended. The object of this assemblage was to advocate a royal amnesty for the Fenian convicts. The Chairman was, evidently, by our cable report, excited; for, in his statement of the case, he abegged the national idea of gallantry towards ladies and the Irish sense of appreciation of a brave bearing in battle so far as to assail the personal acts of Queen Victoria, the right of her dynasty, her companion, Lady Churchill, and the memory of the Duke of Marlborough, the soldier ancestor of that lady. The Duke of Marlborough received a great amount of praise and pensions, with a large share of odium and condemnation, in his day; but the Irish orator has not told of his military deeds in language near as expressive as did the little Wilhelmine of the poet, when she looked at the skull which was dug up on the battle field of Blenheim. Old Caspar told her of the fight thus: "Great praise the Duke of Marlborough got and our good Prince Eugene." "It was a very wicked thing," said little Wilhelmine. The Chairman of the Cork meeting agrees in opinion with the child.

SENATOR SUMNER'S POSITION.—Some of the political journals have been having this and that to say about Senator Sumner's position, and what he is assigned to and he intends to do at the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention. It now appears that the reports in regard to his having accepted the Presidency of that Convention are without foundation, and that his opinions about what he shall do after the proceedings of that Convention are absolutely his own; in other words, he is his own master of his own situation, and intends to remain so.

The Alabama Claims—Premier Gladstone's Report on Secretary Fish's Note. Mr. Gladstone went down to the House of Commons last night and made his reply to Disraeli's question relative to the delivery and tenor and tone of the American government despatch forwarded in answer to Earl Granville's note on the Alabama claims question. Lord Granville made a coincident statement on the same subject in the House of Lords. The British Premier acknowledged that Secretary Fish's communication was received by the Queen's Ministers on the 14th instant, Thursday last. He was "gratified to be able to state that it was couched in courteous and friendly terms." This assurance was received by the members with cheers. The Prime Minister then proceeded to unfold the serious part of the case by stating, "our views are not adopted; hence, in the opinion of the government, an answer is required, which the government of the United States appears to invite. This answer will be delivered to the American Minister in London before Thursday of the present week." "Executive prudence prevented the Minister from informing the Parliament of the exact terms of the forthcoming reply, the Queen's advisers imitating, as he alleged, the action of the United States Congress in its legislative forbearance towards the President in this respect. Mr. Gladstone affirmed, in conclusion, that the British note would show the anxiety of the nation to carry the Washington Treaty into execution, and be at the same time in full consonance with the demand for the upholding of "the honor of the country." Earl Granville promised to place the correspondence before the Peers at an early moment. His lordship was very serious in his expression, and, a new feature in the conduct of official communication to the aristocracy, he—not Gladstone—referred to the "public anxiety" which exists outside and the grave responsibility attaching to the Cabinet treatment of the case. This statement—of the Premier and the Peer—for the British nation goes to prove that the Alabama claims correspondence is not by any means terminated between the governments of England and the United States; that the views of the two Cabinets are not exactly in accord with respect to the general hearing and treatment of the matter; that the British people are anxious as to the issue; and that John Bull is exceedingly well disposed to fall back, ministerially at least, at any suitable moment on that time-worn and strife-breeding position of his, the "honor of the country" and its maintenance. Secretary Fish has been courteous; now we must wait to hear again from Granville.

A Simple Tariff and Simple Collection. In another page of to-day's HERALD will be found a letter from one of our most prominent and respected business men on the question of a simple versus a complicated tariff. The views put forward in this communication have been advocated in the HERALD; but they possess so much weight and carry such simple force with them that we are glad to give them prominence. Our systems of tariff and tariff collection are open to exactly the objections urged by this gentleman. We have too many articles on our duty list, giving rise to endless complication in the transaction of the business of the Custom House, and of little or no monetary profit to the country, since they barely pay the cost of collection. We learn from Washington that the committees of House and Senate purpose narrowing the number of dutiable articles by extending the free list, and that several important reductions will be made on existing rates. This is right, but it is half-hearted and done much at haphazard, since the articles off which most of the duty will be taken are just those which do not interfere with the business of certain monopolists. Let them give us a group of at most fifty articles, and with a cheaper and more simple mode of collection the revenue need not suffer. Our certified invoices are a humbug. The espionage and seizures, if not worse, mark the thorough contempt of officials for the theory of the sanctity of a consul's certificate or the value of an oath. As human nature goes this is not to be wondered at; and the per contra side, that dishonest importers or the agents here of foreign manufacturers should seek weak humanity in the person of a needy, politico-tainted Custom House officer, is more simple still. Let us imitate England in this, who has isolated all these offices from the troubles of party—too much so, perhaps, for party sometimes means a principle—and, what is more to the point, has adopted a system of seizure which guards both the government and the importer. If a man invoices his goods below what they are worth the government seizes them, pays him ten per cent profit on his invoice, sells the goods and lets the man caught in the act go about his business. There is no vulgarization of oath-taking, no espionage after the goods have once left the warehouse. It takes one man where we employ three to do the government's work, and, with the aid of criminal prosecutions for smuggling, guards the revenue ten times more effectually than our cumbersome, blundering system. Will Secretary Boutwell or President Grant make a real reform in this business?

"BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE."—The democrats look upon their defeat in New Hampshire as "a blessing in disguise," and they are prepared to rejoice over a similar blessing in Connecticut. They remind us of the "Johnny Rebs," when they began to rejoice over the loss of Savannah, Charleston and other places up to Wilmington, as "blessings in disguise." They remind us, too, of the North Carolina tar heel, who gravely remarked that, "after all these blessings in disguise, for my part, I should like to have one without disguise, just for a change."

FACTS FOR HIBERNIANS.—Forty-five thousand Irishmen paraded yesterday in the streets of New York. Including bad whiskey, wear and tear of stovepipe hats and afternoon et cetera, it may be safely said that every son of the sod, mounted and on foot, suffered in pocket to the amount of ten dollars. In honoring St. Patrick, therefore, the Irish workmen of New York squandered four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This sum would bring from Ireland nine thousand brawny lads and give them a little pocket money to start them on their way to the West.

The Navy and Its "Reformers."

A select committee was appointed on Monday week by the House of Representatives to inquire into the conduct of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to certain grave charges. We hope that they will give us a fair, thorough investigation, and let the truth be known. But there are points outside of the charges brought against Secretary Robeson which are certainly not much to the credit of that officer. In the HERALD of a recent date it is reported that Secretary Robeson had recently given "an unfavorable report to the House Committee on Commerce on the state of the navy." His declarations fully endorsed or even exceeded the assertions of Representative Swann, of Maryland, on the same subject. He informed that committee "that if we were to get into a war, with Spain, for instance, and attempt to land an army of five thousand men in Cuba (the only point of attack), we have not a sufficient navy to guard the channel between Key West and the nearest landing place in Cuba; and that we should not be able to effect a landing through any aid to be given by the navy, and that he would trust to manifest destiny to be able to do it."

This is one of the most astounding confessions, perhaps, ever made by a Cabinet officer. A navy that has uniformly reflected name and fame on the nation, and which has been accustomed to conquer, certainly during four wars, is now reduced to this extremity. We know that it had been suffered to go into dilapidation, but no one ever believed it had come to such a pass as that. Now, Mr. Robeson may trust to "manifest destiny" as much as he pleases, but there are at least twenty millions or more of people in these United States who will do nothing of the kind, and who prefer to trust, in such an event, to the manifest efficacy of powder and cannon, and frigates and ships-of-war. What is more surprising still, is the fact of that officer's report to Congress for guidance in their legislative action, looking to a persistent reduction of the navy, weak as he says it is. He advises the abolishing of three distinct and entire grades of its personnel, or, in other words, to cut off its head and kill it out and out. He fails to recommend a stringent duty to the nation, which it might be supposed he is required to do, to repair his crippled navy, and if not fit for repair, to rebuild it at once.

Again, the other day Mr. Hale, Chairman of the Naval Committee in the House, seriously informed the country that a great many United States vessels had disappeared, and that it was impossible for him or for the proper authorities to find them, or to find what had become of them. Can this indeed be true? How can a ship-of-war of this government disappear and nobody know what has become of it, or not know how it disappeared? The people of this country who have paid fearful prices for these ships, built or bought during the war, may be pardoned if they are incredulous on this point; and the sooner an account is rendered of these missing ships the better.

The proposition to sell all the unseviceable ships and materials is in the right direction, as every man knows who has anything to do with real estate, to say nothing of national duty and welfare. But Mr. Cox, of New York, asks a very reasonable and pertinent thing when he suggests that professional men—the navy officers—should examine and report what is unseviceable. But then this was objected to by another Congressman, on the ground that they would sell out every vessel of the navy. This man, surely, puts infinite faith in the patriotism and fidelity of the officers of the navy. There is not the slightest doubt that if a board of such was ordered to decide this question, they would do it in all fidelity, even if they sold the house from over their own heads, in preference to aggrandizing themselves at the expense of the people of their country.

Another member proposes to sell the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, for the reason that it occupies a site of land which has very much enhanced in price since this hospital was built. Now, does this legislator know that ever since the organization of our navy, every officer, man and boy, who is in it, or ever has been in it, has or does pay a regular monthly tax for these very hospitals? Does he know that this tax comes out of their monthly pay—and not by naval appropriations—for their own support and cure when sick or wounded? These hospitals, like the pension fund, belong of right to the officers and men of the navy, and even the government has no honest right or title to their appropriation. Mr. Banks is to be honored for his good sense as a financier, but there is a graver reason than he gives why this property should not be wrested from those who were and are taxed for it, and that is that the government has not the right and title to it.

The navy is certainly in a bad fix, if we observe the results of its weakness. Spain exercises the right of search in time of peace, and polices our American ships for us—in her own way. England says fearlessly, "Withdraw your claims, or take war, as you choose." But she has been preparing for five years for this announcement! Venezuela captures half a dozen of our merchant ships, and causes vast losses to our American shipowners; but—she pays for it by an apology. Panama seizes a vessel and puts it to her own use, and when called to an account says "it's all in fun," and "if you are going to make war about it, why, come on; we are ready for you." Even Panama can afford to give us a grin of contempt!

There is no possible way for a nation of great maritime possessions and having a seacoast of some six thousand miles and more to evade the duty of self-defence. Nations have duties as well as rights, and nearly the whole of our history exhibits a weakness in the matter of responsibility. It is a nation's duty to protect its own commerce. It is its duty to survey and make charts and render a general assistance and aid to navigation. It is, like all other responsibilities, a tax on wealth and influence. At this time, and during all the past, we are using English charts and depending on "Perfidious England" for maps by which to sail our ships around the world. Sad admission for a great nation!

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN LOUISIANA is getting pretty well under way. Even that amiable old sleepyside, the New Orleans Bee, the old creole white organ, has opened its eyes and is battling away gallantly in favor of State reform.

Extraordinary Development of British Commerce.

The synopsis of the statistics of British commerce which we published yesterday shows that the exports of British and Irish produce in 1870 reached in value, within a fraction, the enormous sum of a thousand millions of dollars, and the export of foreign and colonial produce to about two hundred and twenty-five millions. The exports have been nearly quadrupled in the course of thirty years, or since 1840. The increase has been progressive all through this period, but greater during the last fifteen years, and was the greatest in the decade from 1855 to 1865. The total exports increased in these ten years about five hundred millions of dollars. In 1870 the United States stood first among nations to which Great Britain exported her products. The exports amounted in that year, British, Irish, colonial and foreign included, to over a hundred and fifty-five millions, of which more than a hundred and forty millions were British and Irish. The country that stands next is Germany, to which a hundred and forty millions were exported. Then follows France, receiving over a hundred and ten millions; British India, a hundred millions; the Netherlands, over eighty millions; Australia, over fifty millions; Egypt, nearly forty-five millions; Turkey, more than forty millions; Russia, over fifty millions; the British North American Possessions, between thirty-five and forty millions; China, over thirty millions; Belgium, approaching forty-five millions; Italy, exceeding thirty millions, and Brazil, over twenty-five millions. The countries having less than twenty millions are not mentioned in this abstract, but in the aggregate the sum must be large, for British commerce extends over every portion of the globe. What are the causes of this extraordinary commercial development? Here is an interesting question for our political economists and statesmen. Protection is certainly not a cause; for British commerce has increased to a considerable extent in proportion to the abandonment of the protective system and to the progress made in free trade. This country is far richer than Great Britain in natural resources, and has a larger population. Why is it, then, that our commerce develops so slowly comparatively, while that of England is augmenting so rapidly and vastly? Let us endeavor to understand the problem and inaugurate a better commercial policy than we have been pursuing.

THE UTICA Herald (administration) has peculiar view about what it terms "liberal republican nonsense." According to this print no position could be more inconsistent and ridiculous than that of the so-called liberal republicans. "They are neither fish, flesh nor fowl. They belong neither to the earth below nor the heavens above, but hang, like Mohammedan's coffin, suspended between." The Mohammedan figure might in this connection be used to a further extent. The question between the democrats and the republicans is whether "the mountain shall come to Mohammed or Mohammed go to the mountain." The result, however, may be the same in either case. "Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus."

STOUT AND STRONG are the names of two of the London Rowing Club boat's crew who are to contest with the Atlantans of New York on the Thames. There may be something "in a name"; so the New Yorkers had better look out for a Swift, either in personal presence or action, and so gain the victory.

Personal Intelligence.

- Ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Thomas McCreavey, member of the Canadian Parliament, from Quebec, is at the Gilsey House. General L. H. Warren, of Philadelphia, is among the sojourners at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General S. A. Duncan, of Washington, has arrived at the Astor House. General James McQuade, of Utica, Inspector General on the staff of Governor Hoffman, is at the Gilsey House. Chief Justice John McClure and General J. M. Sarber, of Arkansas, are domiciled at the St. Nicholas Hotel. John S. Eldridge, of Boston, ex-President of the Erie Railway Company, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. James Austin, of Montreal, is not, as he was in yesterday's paper reported to be, a member of the Canadian Parliament. Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, yesterday arrived at the Astor House. He remained but a short time in town, departing to fulfil his engagements to speak at divers places in Connecticut in favor of the republican nominees. General N. P. Banks was at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. In the evening he started for Washington. Governor H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana, accompanied by General Sheridan, of New Orleans, ex-Superintendent of Police Swords, of New Orleans, and several others, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for Washington on Sunday evening. Ex-Congressman James M. (often alluded to as "Impeachment") Ashley, of Ohio, yesterday arrived from Washington at the Astor House. He will leave here this morning to commence his work of stumping Connecticut in the interest of the republican party. Ex-United States Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is at the Astor House. He is en route to Connecticut to take part in the canvass of that State. Mr. Doolittle was throughout the war and until the attempted impeachment of President Johnson a moderate republican. He has now become an equally moderate democrat, and was the candidate of his party in the late gubernatorial election in his State. The bitterness of the defeat he experienced will probably show itself in a more than ordinary earnest series of speeches during his present "stumping" tour. There is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a Committee of Ten from the old regions of Pennsylvania, headed by Mr. G. Stamburg, which has been appointed by the monster corporation known as the Southern Improvement Company, to amicably arrange a settlement with the ostreperous oil merchants of New York. FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP. —The Pope, according to the Temps, has prematurely retired good for evil by instructing the French bishops to encourage a legitimate restoration. —M. Rouher, after the funeral of M. Conti, which took place on February 15, was followed by a crowd of persons, some shouting "Vive l'Empereur!" others uttering hostile cries. M. Rouher nestled to his carriage. Some individuals then tried to stop his horses, but failed in the attempt. —General Sherman, with his party, were to arrive at Naples on the 18th ult. It was intended to have a special excavation, with a luncheon, in his honor at Pompeii. The American fleet was also expected, but no further news of their sailing was known, except that some letters had been received for the admiral and other officers. —Prince Bismarck contemplates a large creation of life peers in order to counterbalance the conservative propensities of the Territorialists against his School. This expedient, which has been under consideration for some time, has at last been resolved upon by the government. The persons destined for the novel legislative dignity are distinguished statesmen and generals.