

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII. No. 88

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 32d st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-sixth street and Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 5th st.

BOHEMY THEATRE, Bowery—HUNTING A TURK.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE BALLET FANTASIE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third, corner 5th av.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway—COMIE VOALISE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 23 Bowery.

RYAN'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st., between 6th and 7th av.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third av.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 385 Broadway.

COOPER INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 8th street and Third av.

NEW YORK CIRCUIT, Fourteenth street—SCENES IN THE RING.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 28, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1-Advertisements. 2-Advertisements. 3-The Erie Canal: An Exciting Debate in the Senate. 4-Erie in England. 5-Financial and Commercial. 6-Editorial: Leading Article, "Mexico—War on Our Southern Borders." 7-The War in Mexico—Telegrams from England, France, Spain, Italy, Australia and Cuba. 8-"Jose" McCarty, the Car Murderer, in Court at Utica. 9-Advertisements. 10-The French Arms Middle: Summer Testifies Under a Double-Barreled Protest. 11-Advertisements. 12-Advertisements. 13-Advertisements.

ANOTHER OVERBOARD.—At the meeting of the new Erie Railway Directors yesterday Mr. Drake, a member of the old Gould Board, resigned, and Mr. William Wetmore Cryder, merchant, was elected in his place.

THE POTTSVILLE (Pa.) Miners' Journal has undertaken the rôle of Diogenes, and proclaims boldly that in Governor Geary it has found an honest man. In this connection the Journal, which is a strong administration journal, advises the press of Philadelphia to "look at home and rectify matters that need it, and desist from the pursuit of a course which has tended to alienate the country and city and retard the progress of the latter."

ERIE IN ENGLAND.—The European mails bring us the story of the Erie drama as it was rehearsed in London, with the details of the first swell in the great tide of speculation. We are informed of what transpired within the day or two succeeding the revolution in the management, so that we are not aware of what was afterward done by the two rival parties in the London market. Up to the time the mails left the McHenry party had played a very quiet rôle, and seemed to have contented themselves with the results upon Atlantic and Great Western produced by the Erie reformation. The other party, like their confrères here, grumbled because the victory had not been of their achievement.

THE POPE'S SPECIAL MESSAGE to Queen Victoria, delivered for conveyance to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Alexandra of Wales, at audience in the Vatican, will constitute a remarkable feature in the religio-political history of the present day. His Holiness' praise of the piety of the people of Great Britain is a well deserved compliment to the religious feeling of Her Majesty's subjects without distinction of sect.

MEXICAN GENERALS are certainly not remarkable for strict veracity. Our special despatch from Matamoros reports the revolutionary version of the battle of Zacatecas as given by General Treviño. His account differs from that of the Juristas in this slight circumstance: that whereas Rocha claims to have captured the whole rebel army under Treviño—with the exception of a handful of cavalry who ran for dear life—and to have given the death-blow to the whole revolution, Treviño, on the other hand, now lays claim to the victory on the ground that he kept the field while Rocha retired and remained skulking behind his fortifications. He (Treviño) was anxious to continue the fight, but his opponent (Rocha) had no heart for it. Which side are we to believe? Here is a task for the future impartial historian of the present revolution in Mexico.

MEXICO—WAR ON OUR SOUTHERN BORDERS.—The President Must Execute the Laws and Defend Our Frontiers.

We are far from urging President Grant to make any illegal experiments upon Mexico. We appreciate the force of his ingenious suggestion, as reported by our Washington correspondent, that the enterprise in St. Domingo would not justify him in any further volunteer diplomacy in the tropics. The President was rudely treated in that St. Domingo business. The excuse for it may be found in the clumsy manner in which the negotiation was managed. There was never a case where good intentions went more completely awry. The difficulties about St. Domingo were that the treaty was made by the President, through one of his Secretaries, independently of the State Department. This secretary, General Babcock, is more of an engineer than a diplomat, and what he did was in a plain, direct, soldierly manner, with more anxiety for results than about the means of attaining results. As a consequence Senators Sumner and Schurz, gentlemen in a condition of high diplomatic training, had an opportunity of criticizing the treaty. They were also in a bad humor with the President, Sumner because of the Motley difficulty; Schurz because, as representative of two hundred thousand German votes, he was not gratified with two hundred thousand offices. At the same time they were supposed to be republicans in support of the administration, and their blows were delivered under the mask of friendship. This made them more effective, and, in truth, enabled them to paralyze the President's policy.

Another difficulty with St. Domingo was that it was simply an experiment. There was no reason for its annexation other than the general desire of the Americans for extension of territory and the tradition that every President, to be successful, should add something to the national domain before leaving the White House. Even Mr. Johnson, after losing the confidence of the country and coming within one vote of being hustled out of his chair by a policeman at the Senate, was shrewd enough to annex Alaska. The management of that negotiation by Mr. Seward was masterly, and we cannot help thinking that if St. Domingo had been as carefully handled it would now be one of our territories. But while the President was earnest in the work the Cabinet was cold, the Senate was apathetic, and, with the exception of General Butler, perhaps, no one of the President's supporters showed zeal in the work. Rather than make an issue with the party, and not caring to remove any of his Cabinet, as Jackson would certainly have done under similar circumstances, the President with consummate sagacity remanded the whole question to Congress in a message which did him great honor as a manly, straightforward, frank document. He adjourned the question without abandoning it, and we shall, in all probability, have it revived after the election. But St. Domingo can only be considered as an experiment. There is no necessity for annexation. The military and naval reasons for its acquisition existed in reference to St. Thomas, which we obtained from Denmark, and refused to accept under circumstances that were humiliating to that modest and venerable little monarchy and disgraceful to ourselves. We refused to pay for St. Thomas for the bandit's reason that we could take it when necessary. The Senate, in the St. Thomas treaty, was stronger than the administration. Mr. Sumner could have avoided that humiliation if he had made the effort, and the fact that, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, he failed to do so, went far towards reconciling us to the movement which displaced him from the head of that body. We can well conceive, therefore, how as cautious a man as Grant would remember keenly the diplomatic failures in St. Domingo and St. Thomas, and hesitate before advancing into Mexico.

But the condition of affairs in Mexico presents a new problem to the President. Something is due to our national dignity, the peace of the world and the protection of our frontiers. We are not discussing considerations of humanity and civilization. A President may be pardoned from acting upon sentimental diplomacy. He sees Mexico blessed beyond all countries in the richness, the variety, the exquisite beauty and luxury of its scenery. He sees a nation of eight millions living as paupers and bandits on a soil four times as large as that of France which supports nearly forty millions of souls. All seasons and the fruits of all zones, from wheat to pineapples, are embraced within its latitudes. He sees mineral resources that gave wealth to Spain long before Brewster and Winthrop disturbed the Indian hunting grounds of Massachusetts. He finds the civilization of Mexico under the successors of the Spaniards at a lower ebb than it was under the Aztecs; that there are wide, barren plains, sterile and abandoned, which the careful Indian was wont to irrigate and cover with crops of waving corn. Disorder, fear, horror, mutiny, superstition, banditry, inhabit this land; its government is without authority at home, its flag without respect abroad. So far from these evils being radical and inseparable from the country, he remembers that two of its provinces which thirty years ago were no better than Chiuhua and Sonora (the provinces of Texas and California), are now among the richest and most prosperous of our States—and destined to become the homes of millions of freemen. He cannot but appreciate that to take this Mexico and make it as we have made Texas and California—as the dramatist says, to "lift it from the sordid dust and stamp it with a diadem"—would be an honorable and worthy deed. But, as we have said, this belongs to the sentiment, perhaps to the romance, of diplomacy. To use an American term, it is apt to make an administration "popular." At the same time considerations of mere popularity cannot control the mind of a President. Rulers have committed the greatest crimes in history under the temptations of "popularity." Warren Hastings' performances in India, the invasion of Silesia by Frederick, the occupation of Spain by Napoleon, the partition of Poland, the seizure of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany, were all "popular acts"; but they were crimes, and brought with them the punishment of crime. Therefore, while presenting to the mind of the President the romantic and sentimental aspects of the Mexican question, and showing him in

what respect it would be "popular," we are far from urging him to imitate Frederick and Napoleon and Bismarck, and do violence to public order by wantonly seizing the government of an independent republic.

The problem is a higher one! The condition of Mexico is a menace to the United States. Our people have not thought so. We have pardoned everything to its weakness. That Maximilian business and the belief that in some way our government, under Mr. Lincoln, threw itself against Juarez and tried to elbow him out of the country, have disposed us to give the Indian President a chance. Because Mexico was weak we never believed she could do us harm. We saw during the rebellion that she was used to our injury, that her borders were depots of rebel supplies, that a French army occupied her capital and became the ally of the rebels, that Matamoros, on the Rio Grande, was a rebel naval station covered by a neutral flag, and that the actual aid given to the confederacy by Mexico, or, rather, by reason of Mexico, cost our treasury hundreds of millions. We attributed that to the French and Maximilian, but are we any better? Our border is now virtually in a condition of war because of Mexico. A Mexican general is levying war against the United States. Armed bands of Mexicans prowl along our frontier. Immunity has made these men bold, and for seven years they have continued their depredations. Millions of dollars of property have been taken by "Indians" who are citizens of Mexico. Our revenue officers have been murdered. Law has lost its power, so that even a United States judge hesitated to punish men for smuggling. In Monterey American citizens are compelled to pay forced loans, and an American Consul is in prison. This cannot be attributed to any foreign intervention. Maximilian is in his grave. Napoleon's sceptre no longer shadows the republic. The French have had more impressive experiences at Sedan and Gravelotte. Juarez is as much the master of Mexico as any ruler that ever sat in its capital. No revolution has shaken him from his seat. He is by all odds the most capable ruler that ever presided over Mexican destinies. He holds all the authority that exists, and yet his authority is paralyzed. He cannot rule the country, and because of his helplessness and our good will to Mexico and our desire to see a republic established and our sympathy with this patient, well-meaning, helpless Juarez we have submitted to indignity, to plunder, and are now submitting to war.

It is war, whatever view we take of it! And the question comes, can the President be true to his oath of office and submit to this? Can he preserve the public peace and execute the laws and maintain the nation's dignity while an armed force is committing hostilities upon our borders? Is it an excuse that Mexico is helpless? Must we submit to war because the enemy is on neutral soil and under a friendly flag? No soil is neutral and no flag is friendly which protect the enemies of our peace. Suppose a company of mutineers were to capture a Cunard steamer and to enter New York harbor under the English flag and begin to rob our ships, would we be deterred from opening our guns upon her because of the English flag? War is war, and must be resented and suppressed and punished in whatever shape it comes. If we saw any disposition or any power in Mexico to suppress these acts of war we should be patient, and content ourselves with defensive preparations and remonstrances. But what right has Mexico to impose upon us the necessity of arming the Rio Grande and lining our Texas frontier with troops? The danger exists. It is radical. We are at the mercy of Mexico when at peace with other nations; at the mercy of whoever occupies her country in time of war. Canada is within our military lines. The population along our northern border could occupy Canada in sixty days. But our southern border is sparsely settled. The people cannot protect themselves. The country is so wide and open and exposed that to defend it would require a small army. Mexican ports are within easy access of our Southern coast, and would become in time of war as Nassau and Bermuda during the rebellion. Unless we mean to keep an army and a large navy we must consider our Mexican frontier as an open door. It is so widely open now that General Cortinas and a following of soldiers enter Texas and rob and slay at their humor.

When the bandits of Marathon murdered certain English travellers England exacted from Greece summary revenge and a large indemnity. Greece pleaded the excuse of Mexico—"helplessness" and "good intentions"—but it was not heard. English gentlemen should not be murdered with impunity because Greece was under a weak government. When the King of Abyssinia imprisoned a few Englishmen as army marched into his capital and rescued them. Yet here, on our own border, American citizens are murdered and their property destroyed. The President, it is said, has no power, but it is certain the country holds him responsible. Let him meet that responsibility by sending a message to Congress asking for authority to defend the nation, and, if necessary, to secure permanent peace by declaring a protectorate. And, to save time, let him order Phil Sheridan to the Rio Grande, with as many troops as can be spared. That is a ministerial act, and Sheridan's presence at Matamoros with a simple orderly will have a good moral effect. Congress will respond quickly enough, and in sixty days Sheridan will report from his headquarters, in the Halls of the Montezumas, that order reigns in Mexico, that peace has followed the American flag, and that this sorely tried people have welcomed him as the Liberator of their Republic.

THE SALEM (Mass.) Register—whilom General Butler all over—now calls that indefatigable, by way of derision, a "squatter representative." There was a time when "squatter sovereignty" was quite popular.

THE WASHINGTON Capital refers to the Hon. S. C. Cox as "a man whose Congressional heart throbs without ceasing in behalf of the humane." Hence he has introduced a bill for the better protection of buffalo and other game now being slaughtered in the most wanton manner. The Grand Duke Alexis therefore enjoyed his buffalo meat before the march of civilization put an end to such exciting sport upon our Western plains.

The Connecticut Election.

The impending Connecticut election is exciting an unusual degree of interest among the politicians of all parties, because of the extraordinary divisions of the political elements of the State in this fight, because of the very close division of the State between the republicans and the democrats, but mainly because of the doubts and speculations concerning that unknown quantity in the contest—the anti-Grant republican bolters. Last year the republicans were caught napping, and somewhat soured withal on Sumner and St. Domingo in New Hampshire, and they lost that State; but the effect was to waken them up thoroughly in Connecticut, whereby they recovered the State from English and the democrats. This year, roused into action by the anti-Grant republican speeches of Sumner, Trumbull and Schurz, to say nothing of Tippon, in the Senate, the New Hampshire republicans, under the flag of the national administration, bravely buckling up to their work, recaptured all they had lost last March in the Governor, State ticket and Legislature, and the general results have greatly encouraged the Connecticut republicans.

They appear to be confident of carrying the State this time by some five hundred majority, on a total popular vote of some ninety-five thousand. Last year Jewell's majority was one hundred, and under the circumstances, it was a great victory for Connecticut. The probabilities so far appear to be strongly in favor of an increased majority for the republicans in this election. They have been working enthusiastically; they have had a much larger force of able stump speakers in the field than the opposition; they have conducted the campaign on the offensive; they have carefully canvassed the voters throughout the State, and their canvassers report in favor of some five hundred majority for Governor Jewell. The labor reformers' ticket and the temperance faction do not disturb the calculations of republicans or democrats, although the labor reformers have a weekly organ in New Haven which, over their State ticket, flies the Presidential flag of David Davis and Joel Parker. In short, from the activity and enthusiasm of the republicans and the comparative apathy and uncertainty of the democrats, there would hardly be room for a doubt of Jewell's re-election if there were not some other disturbing force besides that of the labor reformers and that of the temperance faction.

But this unknown quantity of the anti-Grant republican bolters makes the issue of this Connecticut election uncertain. Appearances indicate a design among the anti-Grant malcontents to give Jewell the cold shoulder. Unquestionably some of them will vote against him; but how many? The democrats have plainly informed these anti-Grant republicans that, if they are worth anything at all as a political balance of power, they can surely master the two or three hundred anti-Grant republicans required to give Connecticut to Hubbard. If they cannot do this small service to the democracy, if they cannot command the two or three hundred republican votes which will suffice to give the democrats a glorious State victory over Grant, then Mr. Brown and Mr. Schurz can hardly expect their Cincinnati Convention to be anything but a fiasco. We infer that Mr. Greeley has been convinced by this logic of the necessity of upsetting Grant in Connecticut, in order to make the Cincinnati Convention a promising Presidential affair, with the aid of the democrats, to Brown, Trumbull, Davis, Logan or Greeley, because Mr. Greeley is as much a neutral concerning this Connecticut election as was the old lady of Arkansas in the celebrated fight between her husband and the bear. She wouldn't interfere, because she didn't care which whipped, husband or bear, and she had made up her mind for fair play.

On the other hand, a leading Western anti-Grant republican organ, the Chicago Tribune, urges it as a duty upon the anti-Grant republicans to support, through thick and thin, the regular republican ticket in Connecticut, in order to give the coup de grâce to the democratic party. And wherefore? Because this party is not dead yet, and, if successful in Connecticut, the old copperheads will jump up again, and become too proud to ask any favors of Mr. Brown and his Cincinnati Convention. But if you give this lingering democratic party another sharp crack on the head in Connecticut it gives up the ghost, and the democrats then have no alternative but to disband their old party and join the liberal republicans under Mr. Brown. There is something in this argument which shakes our faith in the wisdom of Mr. Greeley's neutrality, and materially strengthens the opinion that the republicans will carry Connecticut on Monday next, wind and weather permitting.

A HIGH TARIFF republican paper published in a manufacturing district in Pennsylvania is much pleased with Irish democrats for signing a petition to Congress in favor of protection to American industry. It says that if some of our "stupid American democrats," who advocate and vote for free trade, do not soon become better enlightened, "it would not be surprising to see the Irish rising far above them." Then we should have the green above not only the red, but the "red, white and blue."

JOSEPHINE MCCARTY, the Utica murderess, has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and, as we stated yesterday, appeared in Court ably represented by counsel, who declared by affidavit their inability to proceed with the case until evidence essential to the success of their client's cause could be produced from St. Louis and elsewhere. The arguments put forward and the intimations of the inevitable plea of insanity they intend to introduce in defence of this heroine of the pistol remind us forcibly of the shifts and little legal subterfuges employed in all murder trials nearer home. As stated in our report to-day, the presiding Judge has been compelled to grant time in which to complete the defence, and from the substance of the address from the Bench and the other incidents of the day's doing we obtain an insight into the determined manner in which counsel will fight for the life of the prisoner.

IT NOW APPEARS that the Cincinnati Convention, originally appointed for the 6th, is to meet on the 1st of May, and a baker's dozen of liberal republican candidates, including Mr. Greeley, are humming:— And I'm to be Queen of the May, mother; For to me comes the May.

The City Railroad Schemes Disposed Of—Shall the Viaduct Railways Be Built By the City?—Let the People Decide.

The Senate Railroad Committee yesterday made an adverse report on the numerous railroad schemes which have accumulated for the consideration of the legislators in Albany. Among the rapid transit bills thus tabled, for the present season at least, are the New York City Depressed Railroad bill, the bill to incorporate the Manhattan Underground Railroad Company, the bill to incorporate the Bartlett Railroad Company, the proposition of the Committee of Ninety to appoint commissioners to build a railroad in New York, and adverse to the incorporation of the Underground Railroad Company. The committee could scarcely have adopted a wiser course, and their action in this matter will doubtless receive the fullest approbation of the people. No sooner was the subject of rapid transit publicly discussed than a dozen ill-conceived, wildly speculative plans were thrust into the Legislature, and the lobby filled with their originators, who were willing to "put them through" at a certain cost to themselves but a much greater expense to the public. Rapid transit is absolutely necessary to the city of New York for the accommodation of its million citizens and to afford facilities to the constantly increasing trade centered here, but we could not afford to adopt the mushroom schemes of party speculators. Merchants and tradesmen living at one end of the island and doing business at the other must soon have the means of reaching either their homes or offices within a reasonable time, facilities that are granted to every city of any pretension in the Old World; but they ought not to be asked to pay the millions stipulated in these bills for the accommodation.

The closest calculations of experts have established beyond a question the fact that two viaduct railways, running through the length of Manhattan Island along the lines of the two rivers, could be constructed without difficulty or delay at a cost that would insure the payment of seven per cent interest on the city bonds issued for that purpose and their redemption in less than twenty-five years, without calling upon the taxpayers for the outlay of a single dollar. These calculations are based upon estimates liberally made as to the required expenditure, and far within the probable limits as to the income to be derived from the roads. The cost of the East River road to Harlem bridge is set down as within thirty million dollars, which sum would pay for all real estate required for the right of way and for other purposes, fully equip the four-track road and place it in running order for public use to a capacity for the transportation of one hundred and twenty thousand persons daily. The income of this road for the first year is cautiously estimated, on a basis of ten cents average fare, at four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, which sum, with only four hundred thousand dollars added for rental of superfluous property, would pay seven per cent on the total cost of construction and equipment, all the running expenses and maintenance of the road, and leave a balance of over a million dollars annually to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt.

As we have before shown, the estimate of the income of the road is far too low. The rental received for unused property, stabling, storage room, cellars, &c., would certainly reach eight hundred thousand dollars on a line of seven miles running through a populous neighborhood. The express and freight business would, we believe, reach at once one million dollars, and in this estimate we are below the calculations of experienced men in the business. Besides all this, the estimates made are based on the first year's business, and this it is well known would be increased steadily and rapidly year after year as the people became accustomed to the use of the road, and as the now fugitive population was brought back into the city and settled in the upper parts of the island. In the hands of the city the railroads would be run in the interests of the people, and hence these increased receipts, instead of going into the pockets of shareholders, as would be the case if the roads were the property of private corporations, would occasion a corresponding decrease in the rates of passenger fare. So there is a good prospect that eventually the people could travel on their own roads short distances for three cents and long distances for five or six cents, and still realize a sufficient income to pay the interest on the bonds and to cancel the principal within a reasonable time.

But there is another and a powerful argument in favor of the construction of these great four-track viaduct railways by the city. With these roads in working order and owned by the city it would be easy to compel the railroad corporations running to New York to remove all their tracks from the city limits, to construct their grand depots at Harlem and Kingsbridge, and to distribute their passengers and freight over the city by means of the viaduct lines. This would add enormously to the receipts of the viaduct roads, besides conferring a great blessing upon the citizens and benefiting an important area of real estate, through the abolition of the dangerous nuisance of the Fourth avenue track. In fact, the North River and East River viaduct railways, built and owned by the city, would not only increase the value of real estate all over the island, accommodate half a million of people on the instant and improve the health and morals of the city, but would in the end prove a source of large revenue to the municipality.

We challenge the State Legislature to criticize the estimates we have given and to refute the arguments we have advanced in favor of the construction of these great thoroughfares for rapid transit by the city of New York, and we call upon the more honest and intelligent members of the Senate and Assembly to discard the lobby schemes and to give the people the law they want. If there can be any doubt about the propriety of the construction of railroads by the city, or any question of the wishes of the people of New York on the subject, let us have a law submitting the decision to the popular vote at the next charter election and empowering the city to issue its bonds and complete the work in the event of an affirmative result. To

this no honest representative can object, and against such a proposition no member of either house would vote, unless he should have a corrupt interest in one of the jobs of the lobby.

FRANCE AND THE INDEMNITY.—THE HOUR OF FREEDOM APPROACHING.—On the authority of the *Constitutionnel*, one of the best informed French journals, negotiations are in progress between France and Germany, having for their object the liberation of French territory from the presence of German troops. According to the same authority the German government is willing to evacuate that portion of France now occupied by its troops on condition that France shall pay immediately five hundred million francs, and that the remaining two and a half milliards of the war indemnity shall be paid in yearly instalments. A despatch to the *London Standard* states that if the negotiations succeed the French National Assembly will be dissolved. We rejoice at this piece of news. The presumption is that the negotiations will succeed and that France will soon be free. The dissolution of the Assembly, it is reasonable to conclude, must follow; for, after the evacuation, the Bordeaux *paix* will no longer have a meaning. It will be well if France, left to herself, knows how to behave. M. Thiers and the Assembly have done well. It will be difficult for any government to do better.

REV. JOHN P. NEWMAN having been selected to teach Christianity to the Japanese Embassy and confute Confucius, the Washington *Capital* hopes that in this crusade against the Chinese philosopher the reverend gentleman will be more fortunate than he was in his attack upon the Mormon philosopher, Orson Pratt. But the *Capital* should remember that Pratt was entrenched behind a rampart of wives, and our Japanese students have no such protection—at least with them.

OUR DESPATCHES FROM THE ANTIPODES.—The news from Australasia, by steamship to San Francisco and thence overland by telegraph to the *HERALD*, denotes the progress of a profitable industrial expansion at the Antipodes. It shows, equally and at the same time, that the energies of the people are still hampered, to the prejudice of the public interests, by the whims and caprices of an executive directed from the far distant European centre in London. The export trade in wool remained active. A British war vessel shelled the huts and villages of the natives residing near the spot where the late Bishop Patterson was murdered. Whether the cause of Christianity will be benefited by this system of propagandism remains to be seen.

A PENNSYLVANIA ADMINISTRATION paper (the *Miners' Journal*) suggests an extravaganza entitled "Greeley in the Mud," and the philosopher flopping and floundering about, ejaculating:—"But see,—what is that?—it is the White Horse! the door stands open—let it come—let it come—let it come! oh! horror! there stands the 'horse jockey' in the midst of the 'military ring,' with the people shouting, 'Well done, thou good, faithful and honest servant of the people! Oh, Seward! what's that sight horrible!'"

And the flopping and floundering is supposed to continue to the end of the show.

Personal Intelligence.

- General J. R. Trimble, of Baltimore, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.
- General William G. Elv, of Connecticut, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
- General J. Kipparick, of New Jersey, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
- Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is registered at the Brevoort House.
- Ex-Senator C. C. Alger, of Connecticut, has arrived at the Giltsey House.
- Judge Pace, of Georgia, is domiciled at Earle's Hotel.
- Judge Munger, of Rochester, has rooms at the St. Denis Hotel.
- Judge S. Ross, of Pennsylvania, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.
- Ex-Congressman E. C. Dawes, of Ohio, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
- Colonel W. B. Wilkenson, of Georgia, is one of the latest arrivals at Earle's Hotel.
- Mayor H. Moffatt, of Detroit, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
- Judge W. T. Odell, of Albany, has arrived at the Surtevant House.
- Colonel J. W. Bradley, of Georgia, is at Earle's Hotel.
- Next Noto Nakashimi, Superintendent of the Imperial College, and N. Nagayo, of the Educational Department, Japan, have arrived in New York and are staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
- Mr. Francis R. Webb, who has been for many years the efficient and courteous Consul of the United States at Zanzibar, on the coast of Africa, is at present stopping at the Astor House. Americans who have had reason to visit the far-off shores of Africa's sunny clime are sure to remember the constant and unalloyed civilities with which Mr. Webb has always met them as countrymen in a foreign land. Consul Webb has a most difficult post, owing to the unhealthy climate of Zanzibar and its unapproachableness from the civilized parts of the world; but in no instance has a traveller gone away from Mr. Webb without getting all the information he desired in regard to local or commercial details.

THE LATE JUDGE WHITING'S ESTATE.

Surrogate Clifford, of Westchester county, has granted letters of administration to James R. Whiting, son of the late Judge Whiting, to administer on the estate of his deceased father, who resided at Spuyten Duyvil, in that county. The value of his estate is estimated at \$1,400,000.

NAVAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1872.

The United States ship Supply has been ordered to be fitted out to carry stores to Rio.

TOBACCO CUTTERS IN CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 27, 1872.

The tobacco cutters of the principal Western cities, including Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Louisville, Dayton, Toledo and Chicago met here in convention to-day. Forty-two delegates were present. The proceedings were secret. The convention claims to represent the entire cutting trade of the cities mentioned, paying in the aggregate \$5,000,000 of government tobacco annually. They passed a resolution unanimously endorsing the action of the Committee of Ways and Means in favor of a tax of twenty cents per pound on the cut and plug, and sixteen cents per pound on smoking tobacco.

ANOTHER DEFAULTING POSTMASTER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 27, 1872.

George N. Knapp, Postmaster at Orleans, Ind., has disappeared. He is charged with having swindled the government out of \$4,000 through fraudulent money orders. A warrant has been issued for his arrest, but there is no clue to his whereabouts.

EDMUNDS TO BE IMPROBATED.

DETROIT, March 27, 1872.

The Legislative Committee, to whom was referred the complaint and charges against Charles A. Edmunds, Commissioner of the State Land Office, made their report to-day before the committee on the subject. The report recapitulates the evidence tending to show malfeasance as developed in scrip transactions, speculations, &c., and the committee unanimously recommended that Edmunds be impeached for misconduct, in office and for crimes and misdemeanors.