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. 96

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—THE HUNCHBACK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE VETERAN.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—THE PALACE OF TRUTH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LALLA ROOKH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—POLL AND PARTNER JOE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—DON GIOVANNI.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—HUNTED DOWN.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—ARTICLE 47.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SALLY SMART—OUT OF THE FIRE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FROU-FROU. Matinee at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—JULIUS THE SEIZER.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &C.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &C.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 5, 1872.

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THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS have a hard time trying to keep the hard shells quiet until after the Cincinnati Convention. Judge Davis' stock is looking up in the latter market.

LET US HAVE A CLEAN SWEEP, now that the street-cleaning contract is out of unclean hands. All the cross streets of the city are crying like the King in Hamlet, "O my offence is rank, it smells to heaven." Brooms and shovels to the rescue!

GENERAL SHERMAN ON HIS TRAVELS.—The welcome greetings accorded to General Sherman in the different countries of Europe which he has visited in his grand ramble must be flattering alike to him and gratifying to us. His progress from Spain through France and Italy on to the Golden Gate of the Orient will prove a memory to the old hero as lasting as his famous march to the sea. The generous receptions to distinguished Americans abroad show that our republicanism is no bar to honorable recognition by the monarchies and monarchists of the Old World. When the pennant of brave old Admiral Farragut appeared in the waters of Europe all the honors due to the gallant sailor were showered upon him, and no less marked were the distinctions bestowed upon Mr. Seward during his travels round the globe. The sailor and the statesman both filled important posts during the dark days of the rebellion, and from the terrible ordeal of those times did they come forth to learn that their work was universally acknowledged. The soldier, in the person of General Sherman, now meets with similar distinctions in distant lands. From Constantinople the correspondent of the HERALD writes that the preparations made by the Sultan to receive General Sherman are worthy of the host and the guest whom he desires to honor. At peace with the world, the flag of the United States is honored in every clime, and the treatment of our distinguished men abroad is an acknowledgment of the estimation in which the great republic of the West is universally esteemed.

Mr. Disraeli at Manchester—England and the United States—The "Irrepressible Conflict."

Her Majesty's loyalists, or royalists, under the wing of Mr. Disraeli, on Wednesday evening last made a powerful demonstration at Manchester in behalf of the Throne and its feudal attachments—the lords, the landed aristocracy and the Church. An immense conservative meeting assembled in Free Trade Hall to hear from Disraeli his manifesto, as the leader of the opposition forces, against Gladstone and his government policy and principles. From our reports by cable of this manifesto we find that it embraces a resolution to uphold the constitution of the kingdom in a policy which will not despoil churches nor plunder landlords, but further the interests of the great body of the people; a vindication of the aristocracy, a defence of the House of Lords and a consideration of the Gladstone government in reference to our Alabama claims. In his defence of the Throne the honorable gentleman ascribed to it the blessings which Englishmen enjoy, and, among other things, he commended it ("angels and ministers of grace, defend us!") to the admiration of his hearers on the score of economy. In this plea he graciously condescended to say that "the expense of the sovereignty of the United States, which embrace Congress and the State Legislatures, as well as the Executive, was between seven and eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, or double the total of the English civil list—an estimate on the one side so extravagant that it is ludicrous, and on the other a begging of the question. On the Alabama claims the learned orator admitted that it was impossible for America (meaning the United States) to recede from her position, and while he thought that ministerial incompetence would be led to the ultimate acknowledgment of the principle of consequential damages, the results of this concession, he feared, must be fraught with the utmost dangers to England. He, in the place of Gladstone, would have had a friendly conference on this subject, and would have settled the difficulty in this way.

This, then, is the new programme of the conservative party of England against Gladstone and his liberals in occupation of the government. It is a formidable indictment, too, under the pressure of recent political events and revelations in both hemispheres, though weak at all points touching the "irrepressible conflict" between feudal institutions and popular rights. Considering it first as a political campaign document from the outside party against the party in power, it is apparent, from the marked enthusiasm of this Manchester meeting and of all the other recent loyal demonstrations in England, that Disraeli is riding triumphantly on the waves of a great political reaction, which promises with the settlement of the Alabama claims the restoration of the tories. They do not care to relieve Gladstone of this "Old Man of the Sea." Charged with this business they would have to do as he will have to do, and they prefer that he should bear the political consequences of the inevitable adjustment. Out of power your conservative can be a radical when convenient; in power your most advanced liberal becomes conservative. Hence, on the aggressive, the advantages of Disraeli on the delicate and dangerous but exceedingly simple question of our Alabama claims.

But it is as the delegated champion of the Crown, the lords, the landed aristocracy and the Church, as embodied in the British constitution, that recent events and developments have given Disraeli the commanding voice which he evidently now holds over the British public mind. The events in France following the overthrow of the empire, such as the *opéra bouffe* republic of Gambetta and the terrible Paris Commune; the unsettled and uncertain tenure of office of the venerable Thiers and his Long Parliament, and the omnipresent spectre of the International, have operated throughout the civilized world more or less to the prejudice, not only of dangerous innovations, but of wholesome reforms in the interests of the people. And, again, these frightful disclosures of the millions of public money from year to year systematically appropriated and divided among the managers of the Tammany Ring, and the enormous democratic majorities rolled up in this city through the appliances of these stolen funds; in the corruption of our elections, from the industrious repeater to his zealous confederates employed in making up the returns, have been studied with pleasure and profit by Mr. Disraeli and his English conservatives; for is there not in these and in all the other horrible demoralizations of the great republic, from the whiskey rings to the Ku Klux Klans, a new bond of security to the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Westminster and the Archbishop of Canterbury?

But, again, the emissaries of the disciples of the Paris Commune, of the dreaded International, of the red republic, in their most audacious pretensions, had in Hyde Park been preaching the advent of the republic, or the repetition of that terrible convulsion which ushered in the first French republic, as the next thing in order with the death or retirement of Queen Victoria, when the Prince of Wales was, by a violent sickness, brought to the verge of the grave. It was believed that he could not survive; that he must die, and then, with a little child to take his place as the heir to the Throne, the dangers of a regency in dismal shadows settled over England. The Prince of Wales had not made himself a popular favorite, and the enemies of the Crown had deliberately pursued him; but the thought of the fearful disasters that might follow his death awakened the whole island—nay, the whole British empire and the civilized world—to prayers for his life. He recovered, and the London thanksgiving for his restoration demonstrated the general popular reaction in favor of the Crown. And here we have the main secret of this resuscitation of Disraeli as the popular champion of this remarkable political reaction.

But we shall shortly hear from his powerful adversary, Gladstone, and then we shall doubtless learn that this adroit, skilful and unscrupulous ex-Premier, in his zeal for the constitution and in his programme which will further the interests of the great body of the people, without plundering churches or robbing landlords, assumes, insinuates and promises too much. We expect to hear that the safety of the crown does not depend upon Mr. Disraeli, and that landlords and churches are in no peril of robbery or spoliation from the present liberal government. It is a party contest, and in such things, though slow to recognize it, our British cousins are rapidly learning the campaign strategy and tactics of our democrats and republicans. But there is this reaction in favor of Her Majesty's conservatives, and Gladstone, checked for the present in his programme of reforms, will be compelled to stand upon the defensive. He cannot advance yet for some time upon any scheme menacing even remotely the House of Lords, the Church or the landlords. His overshadowing difficulty is the American case before the Geneva Tribunal, and as his tenure of office is to be determined by the settlement of these consequential damages, a settlement on his part may be indefinitely delayed.

The inevitable settlement in the end, we think, has been pronounced, though somewhat roughly, by Mr. Disraeli. The United States will not recede from their case, and Her Majesty's government will ultimately acknowledge the principle of indirect claims, because it is so written in the protocol of the Joint High Commission. Nor will there be from this settlement any of those dreadful results fraught with the utmost dangers to England which are apprehended by the highly imaginative author of "Lothair." The danger to England lies in the other direction. The settlement indicated will establish the bonds and blessings of peace between her and the United States. The rejection of the treaty in a final refusal to recognize the American case may result in war, and war between the United States and England will open the gates of Windsor Castle to Mr. Bradlaugh and his republicans, and will make Sir Charles Dilke leader in the House of Commons.

The Earl of Derby and other prominent conservatives at Manchester followed Mr. Disraeli in speeches of similar import. It was a mass meeting for the opening of the campaign against the Gladstone Ministry, and the meeting was a significant success. But the especially significant feature of the affair was the extraordinary comparison of Disraeli between the cheapness of Her Majesty's government and the enormous costs—running up to four thousand millions of dollars a year—of the complex republican system of the United States. This means that the comparison between British and American institutions has entered into the public mind of England; that it is becoming a party question there, and that the aristocracy are desperately grappling with it as the real danger which they have most to fear. The time is favorable, too, for this line of action; but as comparisons like these of Manchester will neither feed the starving nor shelter the houseless poor of England, nor stay the tide of emigration from her shores to ours, the idea will continue to spread among the English masses at home that in our republican system is their only salvation. The State, Church and the landed aristocracy of England cannot much longer survive. The political reaction of 1871–72 in their favor may be followed by a retroversing tidal wave in 1873. We think it probable that the American case, on the Alabama claims, will be permitted to slumber or drift along until we shall have passed through the local agitations of this impending Presidential election; but that then, in this American case, as in some other things in the budget of our unsettled foreign affairs, decisive measures will be adopted at Washington. Then, on the issue of peace or war with the United States, the alternative will be presented to the British aristocracy of a choice between their institutions and ours. Pushed to an ultimatum here, on these Alabama claims, lies the great danger to England.

The Revolution in Mexico.

Endless fighting is the old tune of the invariable song from the land of anarchy, which we in irony call "The Sister Republic." The main facts remain always the same, though the details may differ. Indeed, we have come to consider fighting inseparable from Mexico. This time the special report of our Matamoros correspondent is gleaned from Juarist accounts, and coming from such a source it is not surprising that it should be full of government victories and corresponding rebel disasters. Still, making a considerable allowance for partisan exaggeration, it seems certainly an established fact that the struggle is going against the revolutionists. A tide of good fortune has set in for the forces of Juarez, while their adversaries are just now "bound on shallows and on miseries." From our special despatch it appears that the government is making a supreme effort to crush the revolution. Reinforcements are flowing towards Rocha's army. Indeed, the Juarez government appears to be engaged in a frantic effort to combine all the troops it can spare for a powerful blow at the main forces of the revolutionists under Treviño and Donato Guerra. The defeat of the rebels in the State of Sinaloa and the return to allegiance of the city of Mazatlan, as announced by General Rocha himself, are, if true, great victories for the government. But for all these victories it would be premature to consider the revolutionists finally vanquished. They have lost the vantage ground, but so had the forces of Juarez a few weeks ago, when the government appeared to be on its last legs. A sudden turn in the fortune of war is not a surprising occurrence in Mexico, and by such an emergency the revolutionists may yet regain what they have lost, and the struggle go on until there are no more Mexicans left in Mexico.

COMMERCIAL DRUMMERS IN VIRGINIA.—The question of taxing non-resident traders in the "Chivalrous State" was defined yesterday by Judge Bond. The New York "drummer" Barrett was discharged from custody on the ground that the municipal law calling for the payment of a license fee of one hundred dollars was illegal and against the constitution of the United States. The Supreme Court decided that six months ago.

THE POLITICAL FARCE IN UTAH.—According to our despatch from Salt Lake the Mormon magnates yesterday formally convened a "State Legislature," and to-day they will probably elect, in joint committee, Delegate Hooper and Tom Fitch as United States Senators. What a scene there will be when the admission of Utah as a State is refused by Congress! The dry bones will be scattered and the elected Senators will call upon the rocks to hide and the hills to cover them.

Grant's Campaign Against the Whiskey Ring—The Law Must Be Enforced and Its Infraction Punished.

The excitement among the masters of the whiskey ring since the publication of the HERALD's exposures continues to increase. The sensations of these gentlemen may be compared to those of our friends in California the other day when they heard the earthquake and saw the chasm opening for miles and miles. Their expedients and emotions and asseverations and invectives are amusing. In the first place there were no indictments; but the deputy marshals dispelled that illusion. Then there were only ten or fifteen. Now they admit that there were at least sixty, and when they come to read Marshal Sharpe's return to Court they will probably find that, with the exception of a few errors in typography, the HERALD's list was a transcript from the minutes of the Grand Jury. Then came the averment that the whole affair was a conspiracy, a political measure inaugurated by the President or Mr. Boutwell for political purposes, or by General Butler and his agents for personal spleen, and the HERALD had been used to perpetrate a "huge joke." We have heard some of General Butler's critics compare him to Apollyon, and they certainly give him the Satanic quality of being at the bottom of all the mischief brewing in this wicked generation. Now it appears that even General Butler had nothing to do with these developments, and that he first heard of the indictments when he read the report in the HERALD. So, what are the poor distressed people to believe? Simply this, that this movement was directed by General Grant and the Secretary of the Treasury; that their duly appointed and commissioned agents made inquiry and arranged the evidence; that upon this evidence a Grand Jury of respectable and high-toned citizens returned indictments against those who appeared to be guilty; that the government officials are still at work, and when the next Grand Jury assembles they will be asked to consider evidence affecting five or six hundred more people who are believed to have defrauded the Treasury of its just dues.

This is a plain, prosaic statement, we confess. It would have been so much better to have had a conspiracy, the Satanic Butler or the diabolical Murphy at the head of it, and their attending imps conspicuous, busy and malignant in their efforts to punish good men and send them to jail, merely from reasons of personal spleen. It would have been a splendid card for the democrats to be able to assure the country in the next canvass that the President had striven to send all of his enemies to prison. But, as if to add to the misfortunes of the situation, none of the indicted parties are politicians even, if we except one ex-member of Assembly and two ex-police justices, who might as well be dead for all the political importance they have assumed in the last few years. As we said in the beginning, these are the first fruits of Grant's resolution to investigate the fearful frauds against the revenue, by which hundreds of millions of dollars were diverted from the Treasury and consequent burdens added to the taxation of the people. As in his campaigns against Richmond, Grant has found the work tedious, difficult, almost impossible. Most of the frauds were committed under a former administration. Many of the responsible and guilty parties have left the country. Some are dead. They were ingenious men, and the evidence of their crimes was carefully hidden. Those who remain are mainly rich, and have amassed great fortunes in their unlawful calling. They had vast power in politics, not only in the republican but the democratic party. Like the Erie Ring and the Tammany Ring they are strongly entrenched. As we are informed, many of them have earnestly supported the President and are willing again to pay their money in his cause. They certainly have money, and are liberal and would give largely for immunity. Then Time has been rolling on, that good old comforter and pacificator and mediator Time, who will give immunity to the most guilty and compromise with the most sinful if we only wait long enough. Justice has been patient and silent so long that it was believed the revenue offences were barred by the statute of limitations. And we have doleful complaints as to the injustice of these accusations, and we are reminded that nothing is meaner than this war upon corpses, and General Grant is plaintively implored to turn his attention to matters more immediate than frauds that took place years and years ago.

On the other hand, there is no one thing the President can do that deserves doing so thoroughly as the investigation and punishment of the frauds upon the revenue. We are familiar with the Erie and the Tammany Ring, and we have been accustomed by the rhetoric of the press to a complete knowledge of their enormities. But great as these rings became, and manifold as were their iniquities, the whiskey and tobacco rings surpassed them. The evils of Erie were limited to one railroad and to one State. We felt them more in the scandal that came upon our credit abroad. The evils of Tammany were limited to New York, and were so largely political that it was the interest of one great party to war upon them. But the conspiracy against the revenue embraced men of all parties. Republicans as well as democrats shared in the crimes. It reached the President and his Cabinet. It was strong enough to appoint Bailey Collector and confirm him. It could at any time call the roll of its membership in the Senate and the House. It controlled legislation, was powerful in the press. Nay, even now, when its influence may be supposed to have become deadened by time, it is strong enough to so affect our press that the HERALD is virtually alone in demanding this investigation and in sustaining the President in his resolution to enforce the laws. Public sentiment became unsettled and lost its moral tone. It was known that men could wantonly defy the law and amass fortunes out of the Treasury, and that there was no law, no executive power, no swiftly-falling sword of justice to interfere with them. We remember, and the remembrance is not without an amusing feature now, that Mr. Greeley in despair publicly called on the President to appoint General Butler Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as the only man who, in his judgment, could collect the tax upon whiskey. It would not be too curious a consideration to show that the Tammany and Erie rings were the natural successors of the whiskey ring. With it began that leprous distilment which poisoned the fountains of the public credit and the public honor.

With these events patent, so patent that not to know them is to be ignorant of one of the most striking and shameful chapters in our recent history, what course has the President but to pursue the frauds and punish their authors? We are not desirous of seeing our citizens in trouble. We have no pleasure in knowing that a hundred indictments have been found against residents of New York, and that four or five hundred more will most probably be found at the next session of the Grand Jury. It is no pleasure for us to see men of wealth and standing summoned to the bar of justice. But we insist that justice be done, and that the President be sustained in doing it, and if men have wealth by reason of their frauds upon the revenue, and standing only because the circumstances under which they amassed wealth are not known, let them be indicted with their humbler partners in guilt. President Grant is not a man to fail in anything he undertakes. He fought the rebel ring when it was strong enough to almost overturn the government, and he will fight this whiskey ring by every means in his power until he has shown its members, whether republican or democratic, friends of the administration or foes, that so long as he is President he means that every law shall be enforced and the violation of law punished, no matter how powerful the offenders may be.

The Railroad Jobs at Albany—The Dishonesty or Incompetency of the State Legislature.

The fight over the New York Broadway Underground job continues at Albany, and Senator Madden, who is the champion of the Beach Pneumatic bill, already passed by the Senate, yesterday made an attempt to strangle the rival project—the Central Underground, which is the favored of the Assembly. The motion to agree with the adverse report of the Railroad Committee failed by a tie vote, and the matter was thereupon laid on the table, to be called up as soon as the lobby jobbers, who, as Assemblyman Alvord states, are passing the bills, have agreed upon some plan for a division of the plunder they hope to secure at the expense of the citizens of New York. No more disgraceful exhibition has been presented in any of our former notorious Legislatures than is made in the present session over the scramble for this railroad franchise. Two persistent and impudent lobby gangs have been in Albany since the first days of the organization, quarrelling, squabbling, bullying and bribing, in order to induce the Legislature to bestow on one or the other of them the privilege of tearing up Broadway and destroying the property on that street, under pretence of constructing an underground railroad. There is no intention on the part of these persons to build a railroad; they desire to secure the franchise only to make money out of it, either by selling the privilege, by trading on the shares, or probably by blackmailing the property owners. They are not the men who would be entrusted with the work of building a road by the people of New York, and they have not the first claim to demand such a franchise, either from position, wealth, character or ability; but they hope to secure it through giving away interests in the stock to the representatives at Albany or through buying votes for other consideration. The best prospect of their defeat lies in the fact that one set of lobbyists has bought up the Senate, while the rival gang has purchased the Assembly. But if the attempt to conciliate these conflicting interests should succeed we are quite confident that Governor Hoffman would protect the people of New York by his veto.

In refusing to pass an honest, practical railroad bill for this city, the reform Legislature has shown its indifference to the wishes of the people and its willingness to sacrifice public duty to self-interest. The want of rapid transit is seriously felt in New York. Every year's delay in the construction of a railroad by which our citizens can travel from the Battery to Harlem Bridge in twenty minutes is a serious injury to the metropolis. Our most useful business men are being driven from the city and from the State to find homes at reasonable rents and convenient of access, and their money and their healthful political influence are both lost to us. This drainage of the best portion of our population is increasing year after year. To-day, from the HERALD office, we can see the tempting Orange hills of New Jersey, across the Hudson River, and we know that they can be reached in forty minutes in comfortable trains, running from thirty-five to forty times a day. Looking on our own side we find comfortless, slow, dirty horse cars, over-crowded and inconvenient, taking nearly an hour to reach Fiftieth street, three miles distant. If we had two viaduct railroads running along the river lines on each side of the city, into Westchester county, we could reach a country more beautiful than New Jersey, and our best citizens could secure handsome residences, healthful air and fine grounds on our own soil, instead of seeking homes in another State. Now, an intelligent and honest Legislature, knowing these facts, would promptly supply us with such railroads, by authorizing their construction by the city. Yet we find the Senate and Assembly making a football of rapid transit between gangs of rival, squabbling lobbyists, and entirely ignoring the wishes and the interests of the people.

If any honest legislator will introduce a bill authorizing the construction of these roads by the city government, naming an unexceptionable railroad commission to control the work, and providing for a vote of the people at the next charter election to confirm the law, there may even now be time to secure its passage this session. At all events it would enable us to place the Senators and Assemblymen on record, and to point out to the people those Representatives who have sold themselves to the lobby on this measure. No objection can be made to such a law as we propose, for it leaves the final decision of the question to the voters of New York, where it justly belongs. It is, moreover, the only chance of obtaining a genuine rapid transit bill this session, for the schemes of the lobbyists are all bogus. Let us see whether any Representative at the State capital in either house has the sense and the honesty to introduce such a measure.

Reopening of the Hudson—The Spring Trade.

The gratifying news that the pioneer steamer Connecticut had reached Albany on Wednesday and was making her way through the ice to Troy will be hailed by our citizens as the opening of the spring trade. Although the great Hudson has remained ice-locked nearly a month later this year than last, there is every prospect that the delay will result in a regular freshet of business, now that the channel has been opened for the accumulation of the life-giving waters of commerce. When we recollect the six weeks' snow blockade on the Pacific railroads and the complete interruption caused thereby to our young trans-continental trade, Albany and Troy and all the river towns may be thankful that the way of the iron horse was clear for them to delve into the rich marts of New York. But while the railroad kept the door open for light luxuries and stern necessities in the way of human sustenance and comfortable covering, and while the magic wires kept their intelligences *au courant* of the latest New York sensations, the riparian towns still looked wistfully at the solid ice in their stately river. Iceboat racing may be very pleasant as a pastime, but Haverstraw would rather see one healthy load of bricks, bound Gothamward, than all the ice-flyers in the world, doing sixty miles an hour in a stiff nor'easter. Now that the ice is broken, let the Albanians and Trojans, and all the farmers and manufacturers rejoice who want to send their goods down by the cheaper water travel, or who look for the heavy trading schooner or the trim-built river steamer to bring the product of our city toil to their doors. It may hereupon be noted that, great though our progress may have been, the mighty forces of nature still control the current of our domestic commerce.

Long accustomed as New York has been to mark the opening of her spring trade by the unlocking of the Hudson, it will have to go back many years to see a more auspicious outlook than the trade of the present season promises. Like Hercules resting from his labors, New York has watched for the dawn of spring to recommence, and though the night of winter has been long, the refreshed giant will soon make up for lost time. The Augean stables of corrupt politics were satisfactorily cleansed before he lay down to his winter sleep; the Stymphalian birds that fed on the people's vitals, in the shape of the jobbers, politicians, sinecurists and contractors, had flown in various directions, mostly to St. Catharines and Florida, and now, as the ancient demigod went out beyond the pillars of Hercules to capture the red oxen of Geryones, New York goes forth between the cliffs of the Hudson peacefully and commercially to capture the spoils of the farms and towns of the Empire State.

Another infallible barometer of the rising trade prospects for the spring will be found in the advertising columns of the HERALD, with from thirty-five to fifty-three columns of advertisements daily, testifying to the activity in every branch of trade. To the student of his country's greatness, as well to the sturdy business man seeking new fields for enterprise or enlargement of the old, these armies of advertisements will be a surer indication of prosperity than the serried columns of the greatest army of gorgeously liveried cutthroats that ever cried "havoc and let slip the dogs of war" at the bidding of a crowned tyrant. With the HERALD at the head of all peaceful enterprises, with New York preparing for the battle of commerce, with the ice barriers of the Hudson "melted like snow in the glance of the Lord," we can promise such a goodly time as will make the thrifty old Knickerbockers turn in their graves with envy of our good fortune.

LONDON NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—On another page of to-day's issue we publish the comments of the London press on the debate in the House of Lords, on the 22d ult., concerning the Washington Treaty. The pith of the debate, it will be remembered, was published in the HERALD the day after its delivery. The Earl of Derby, on the occasion referred to, rose and desired to know how the government intended to proceed in the treatment of the treaty. Earl Granville replied on the part of the administration, and the sum and substance may be summed up in a courteous refusal on his part to say what the government was going to do about it. What course the Ministry meant to pursue with regard to the presentation of the counter case at Geneva was not even referred to. The press is undecided in its opinions, of the reserve, or secrecy, of the government in the matter. Endorsed by some as wise and by others as lacking decision, the course of Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet is the subject of much adverse and but little favorable criticism.

Personal Intelligence.

United States Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, arrived yesterday, from Washington, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge H. C. Whitman, of Cincinnati, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain Conner, of the steamship Rising Star, is at the Sturtevant House.

United States Senator, J. R. West, of Louisiana, is at the Gilsey House.

Assemblyman L. Bradford Prince, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

State Senator Horrobin, of Vermont, is at the Westminster Hotel.

General J. A. Robinson, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

Captain F. H. Stott, of the United States Navy, is at the New York Hotel.

General James McQuade, of Utica, has quarters at the Gilsey House.

General John R. Gray, of St. Louis, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General H. W. Birge, of Georgia, is among the most recent arrivals at the Hoffman House.

Colonel William S. Jackson, of Colorado, is staying at the New York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman R. D. Hubbard, the late candidate of the democracy for Governor of Connecticut, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Governor R. M. Price, of New Jersey, has arrived at the Astor House.

Commander Scott, of the United States Navy, has taken quarters at the Astor House.

Dr. Brown-Sequard, of Paris, France, is at the St. James' Hotel. The reputation of this gentleman in medical science is world-wide, and his lectures are attended by the eminent members of his profession. He has been for some weeks travelling in this country.

Governor Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel, having come from Albany to be present at the funeral services of Professor Morse to-day.

Sir Alexander Galt, of Canada, is in the city, the guest of Mr. Daniel Torrance.