

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—ARTICLE 47. ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—MacEvoy's New Hibernian. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—SEARCHING THE DEPTHS—SOLO SHINGLE. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE BALLEE PAZ VOMME OF HURRY DUFFET. MATINEE AT 2. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth av.—THE IRON CHEST—KATHERINE AND PETROCCHI. WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—LONDON ASSURANCE. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—ITALIAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN OPERA. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—COMIC VOCALES, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—WORKING GIRLS OF NEW YORK. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Broadway—THE YOGES FAMILY. LINA EDWARDS THEATRE, 720 Broadway—THE POWER OF LOVE. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 9th av. and 23d st.—LALLA ROOHL. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—BLACK FRIDAY. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—LIONET. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THEY ARE AND CROWD. PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—POPE. TONY PARTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 21 Bowery.—GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, BULLDOGERS, &c. MATINEE AT 5 1/2. SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 515 Broadway.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. UNION LEAGUE THEATRE, 26th st. and Madison av.—MATINEE AT 3.—OMEGA COMPANY. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—GRAND CONCERT. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 30, 1872.

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SPANISH CLERICAL AID TO THE CARLISTS.—We are informed by a news telegram from Madrid that each band of the Carlist insurgents has a clergyman attached to it, for the most part in commission as an officer. This is quite natural in any Christian cause, more particularly to Spaniards who are about to run the chance of a speedy exit from life to eternity. Clergymen find their post of duty in places of danger. An eminent Italian divine, now in New York, served with the army of Garibaldi against the Pontifical troops; but he ministered to the spiritual wants of all at and after the battle of Mentana and at other points.

THE SIEGE OF MATAMOROS by Treviño's revolutionary army has at last begun in good earnest. General Cevallos, the Juarist commander of the city, who, from his bloody deeds, has won the unenviable sobriquet of "the Butcher," is bent on keeping up his reputation. With true Mexican bravado he has unfurled from the fortifications of Matamoros the black flag bearing death's insignia—a skull and cross bones—as a menace against the revolutionists who should be unfortunate enough to fall into his hands during the attack on the city. This is, however, an idle threat on the part of "the Butcher," for the probability is that Matamoros, and with it himself, will fall into the hands of the revolutionists, who will certainly not be disposed to waste mercy on him and his followers. In consequence of the close proximity of the struggle the Texan border is thrown into a ferment. Brownsville is overflowing with men and women and revolutionary sympathizers from Matamoros, and General McCook, the United States commander of the place, has adopted energetic measures to keep the belligerents from violation of our frontier.

The Cincinnati Convention—The Plots and Counterplots of the Liberal Republicans.

The ever changing scenes of the Convention at Cincinnati now attract the attention of the country. The cloud that yesterday was no larger than a man's hand now threatens a deluge. We are not prepared to say with some of our friends that the Convention now about to assemble will either prove a failure or nominate the next President. The nomination of the next President must be the work of men who are inspired by some definite principles. Whatever merit the masters of this movement may claim, we certainly mourn the absence of a definite policy or principle. No party ever rallied into power upon a personal issue. And whoever may be nominated at Cincinnati the country will ask, when the time comes to vote, what, besides a political or personal objection to Grant, controls the men who now propose to defeat him. Nor will it be content to listen to idle tavern scandals. We had enough of them about Washington and Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln.

The absence of any definite principle as an inspiration of the anti-Grant movement leads us necessarily to a discussion of the men who are named for the Presidential office and the salient points of their career. Since we are not to have any principles let us see what record we find in the men. In the great Presidential handicap the candidates are to be considered as carefully as our sporting men consider the racers huddled into the paddock. We have Judge Davis, who comes to us with the endorsement of the labor reform party. It did not give us a strong convention. This is the representative of the labor reformers, and we have no doubt careful inquiry would show that some of our shrewd politicians created the party out of their fancy. Be that as it may, the nomination of men like Judge Davis and Governor Parker showed the eminent wisdom of the able men who composed this convention. Judge Davis represents the solid sense of the middle classes of the West. He has the argument in his favor that was made so successfully in favor of Mr. Pierce, that his virtues are negative and that scandal itself does not deny him to be an eminently proper man. But when we come to criticize Judge Davis we are antagonized by many considerations. Why should a public man use the Supreme Bench as the warming-pan of the Presidency? The harshest criticism made upon our Tammany rulers was that they prostituted justice and made the bench an appanage of Tammany Hall and the democratic party. We have frequently mourned that our judges have become officers of local party conventions, and active in the most unpleasant phases of our business life. What has been done by the creators of Tammany Judge Davis proceeds to do on a larger scale. If a Judge here attends a party convention we feel that he does an improper deed. It is not quite as improper for a Judge of the Supreme Court—the most exalted office, in some respects, under the constitution—to come down from his high place and mingle in the hurly-burly and strife and deceit of politics? The scandals which attend any exhibition of this kind are already seen in the canvass attending the nomination of Judge Davis. Already we hear of the "lobby," which Mr. DeForest controls, of free tickets being issued in large numbers to "delegates" who yearned for Davis, of trick and bargain and sale. We take it there is no truth in these scandals, and, in any event, give the Judge the benefit of the doubt. At the same time the fact that a member of the Supreme Court can be dragged into a canvass like this, and his ermine saturated with slander, shows how wise it is to debar judges from becoming candidates for office. If the liberal reform republicans mean to do anything let them begin their work by declining to be a party to a movement by which a Judge of the highest court of the nation is made to become a candidate for political promotion.

The weak point in the case of Mr. Adams may almost be said to be hereditary. There is something strange in a father and son holding the chief executive office, and a grandson a prominent candidate for the nomination. But there is an element of popularity in the Adams family. The chief of the family was an angular, uncertain man, narrow, impetuous, easily moved, with Puritanic prejudices capable of unjust anger and envy. With all his sterling points of character Adams never won the heart of the people. His Presidency was a disaster. The office, which he won mainly from the tradition suggested by Washington's election to office upon the same ticket, he could not hold without creating new issues in a canvass for re-election. His course towards France and his covert sympathies with England and English customs and against the French Revolution, its influences and its teachings, destroyed his administration and his party, and made easy the way for Jefferson and the Virginia dynasty, who ruled during the era of good feeling and until the election of his son. And even his son, famous as he was, and worthy of all honor, and in many respects the most accomplished statesman of his time, failed in the Presidency. His election was a scandal. Men believed, we think, certainly, that there was a bargain to secure his election to the Presidency; that Henry Clay was a party to it, and that he was rewarded for his treachery with the portfolio of State. Mr. Adams made a cold administration, and when he came to appeal to the people he was thrown out and the rude, boisterous, intrepid Jackson elected in his stead. With Jackson came the democratic dynasty, which remained in power until the free soil movement, which, singularly enough, nominated the present Charles Francis Adams as its first candidate for the Vice Presidency, arose, and, developing into the republican party, carried the country. Mr. Adams served this party when weak and abandoned it when strong. All we know is that he is an eminent and accomplished man, and nothing more. He would be a safe, mild, unpopular President, and while ruling the country with dignity and honor would never excite a warm response from the hearts of the people.

We dismiss Brown, and the Blair family, and Palmer and Curtin, and Trumbull and Sumner. For one generation the Blair family was the most powerful influence in American politics. For another generation it was the most

unpopular. To expect the American people to elect, without question, a member of the Blair family to the Presidency is to speculate upon their patience and ignorance. Palmer is a Governor of Illinois, with a war record which has never become history, and whose noted achievement was to quarrel with Sheridan for putting out the fire and keeping peace in Chicago without a prayerful consideration of the constitution. Palmer is too fresh and too eager in the party to create any enthusiasm. And as for Governor Curtin—a political speculator all his life, without force, character or genius—his nomination will be grotesque and certainly cannot be seriously considered. There is a tradition that he has some mysterious influence over Pennsylvania. But he was chosen Governor one term at the time when Lincoln swept into power, and re-elected with great difficulty by the impulse of the war. Curtin the candidate of any reform party would be as grotesque an object as Tweed the leader of the reform democracy, and his nomination would be a blunder in every way, especially in Pennsylvania. Trumbull may be nominated, but if Grant could name his opponent he would desire no more easily beaten man than Trumbull, as the canvass would show. As for Mr. Sumner, we do not see him in the contest. Like the HERALD, Sumner sees no principle in the movement, and he stands aloof with a fortitude and independence quite Roman and heroic in its attitude, declaring that, no matter how angry he may be with Grant, he will have nothing to do with Cincinnati unless it endorses his peculiar views. We should be glad to see Sumner nominated, but no such wisdom can be expected from Cincinnati.

And next to Sumner comes our old friend, Horace Greeley. We see in Mr. Greeley a man who would make a serious candidate. The country would know where to find him. He has a better record than any man named. A temperance man, he would offend the Germans; but temperance is a local, not a national issue, and could not enter into the canvass. A protectionist, he sees that there can be no canvass upon that issue for a political generation at least. He would please the South with his amnestious views; while his record as a republician will at least bear the closest scrutiny. Let Mr. Greeley be nominated and he will poll more votes than any other liberal republician who would run in the South. We question whether Grant even could defeat him in North Carolina and Virginia. He would be as strong as Adams in the East and in Pennsylvania, and would be popular in the West because of his identification with Western schemes and events. He would be a positive candidate; and we question whether any man who could be nominated would rally to his standard the influences that would surround and sustain him. As it is let us see what we shall see. This is the day of wonders, and let us watch carefully the omens of Cincinnati.

The Grants—Making Hay While the Sun Shines.

The President's family is wise in its generation, or, in other words, has the good sense to take advantage of the fortunate and elevated position which the head of it occupies, and why not? A great deal of fuss has been made about the relatives of General Grant being favored in the dispensation of government patronage; but why should not the President, who receives a miserable pittance himself, do what he reasonably can to promote the welfare of his relations? In Europe people have no such narrow-minded views. The children of General Grant have been honored there on account of their father and the high position he holds. Lieutenant Grant, who is travelling with General Sherman, has been receiving particular attentions. Miss Nellie Grant, who went over to Europe lately with friends, has received the honors tendered only to the most distinguished persons. Showers of bouquets strewed her path, and those in the front rank of life vie with each other in honoring her. Other children of the President, it is said, are going to Europe shortly with friends of the family. They, doubtless, will meet with a like reception. The children of the President are right in "making hay while the sun shines," in taking advantage of the circumstances in which they are placed. Should President Grant be re-elected he will retire to private life in less than five years from this time, and, in case of defeat, in less than one year, and there could be no better opportunity for his family, now in the very springtime of life, to travel abroad and to profit by the social amenities which will be everywhere accorded to them on his account. A great change has come over Europeans of late years in their estimate of Americans and in their manner of treating them. A true American gentleman or lady is now regarded as the equal of those in the best classes of European society. As we have no titles and are all sovereigns the highest distinction is that of being a gentleman or lady. Though the President's family may receive special attentions on account of the elevated position of their father, any cultivated American may be well received everywhere and among all classes. This is felt to be the respect due to our great country as well as to the individuals who are worthy citizens of it. We are pleased to know that Miss Nellie Grant and Lieutenant Grant have been so well received, and that all the other members of the Grant family who may cross the Atlantic may expect a like flattering reception.

THE IRON TRADE OF EUROPE INTERRUPTED BY THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.—The men employed in the iron mines of Somo and Recoto, in the Basque Provinces of Spain, having joined the Carlist insurrectionary movement, work has been suspended and the production of ore has ceased in that quarter. Two hundred British vessels, which have been waiting for cargoes of iron ore at Bilbao, will be compelled to return to England empty. This is a very serious first result of the present trouble in Spain, one which goes to prove the correctness of our inference to the effect that the Spanish peninsula cannot be convulsed in its social and governmental relations and the more immediate interests of the surrounding nations remain undisturbed.

THE LEGISLATURE was informed last evening, before proceeding to the transaction of business, of the death of Senator Hardenburgh, and immediately afterwards adjourned as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased. The opera season, which closes this evening, has been marked by a brilliancy hitherto unknown in America. Managers developed an energy and enterprise which the public were not slow to recognize and reward. Never before had opera been presented with the same completeness and excellence, and never was such generous support extended by the public. It was thought impossible, before the experiment of the present season had been made, to put operas on the stage with anything approaching to the perfection which attended their production in Europe. We were assured that we lacked all the elements of success, and that should a manager be rash enough to attempt the desired improvement, he would certainly come to grief, as the public would not support him. We pointed out that this was an error, and strongly expressed our opinion that there was sufficient appreciation of good music in this city to make failure in an effort at improvement impossible. The enthusiasm that attended the advent of Nilsson gave ample assurance that it needed but the presence of a really good artist to rouse the latent interest of the public in musical entertainments of a high order. Nilsson certainly awakened an enthusiasm such as had not been known here for very many years; but she was not sufficiently supported, and the public felt that her efforts were marred and cramped by isolation. A less perfect artist would have failed; but her talent and the fascination she knew how to throw round her made up for all shortcomings, and the public at last went to the Academy of Music, not to hear the opera, but to listen to Nilsson. Strakosch performed a service for which the public have a right to be grateful in bringing artists like Nilsson, Capoul and Jamet on our operatic stage, and if there was not the completeness in the production of the works under his direction that the public now look for it is but just to remember that he has contributed largely to the education of that public opinion which now threatens to outrun the efforts of the most energetic impresario. The excellent lessons that have been given this season have not been lost. The critical taste of the people has been sharpened and rendered more exacting. It will no longer be safe for a manager to come before an audience with such wretched companies as we were wont to accept submissively. Whatever the cost may be operas in future must come up to the standard of excellence that we have already reached. If any doubt existed as to the possibility of achieving success in this matter, and placing opera here on an equality with opera in Europe, what has been accomplished in one season by serious endeavor ought to set the doubt at rest forever. The suggestion to form the star company which has been attended with such brilliant success, under the direction of Carl Rosa, was made by ourselves, and we take some credit for the just appreciation of the wants and feelings of the American public which caused us to speak authoritatively, with such happy result, in the general name. While we have taken pleasure in the many excellences that have marked the production of such difficult works as "The Huguenots" and "William Tell"—operas which tax the resources of the best companies in Europe—we have not failed to criticize with sharpness and severity shortcomings that were almost unavoidable. We did so because we believe in progress, and desired to secure for the public all possible perfection by making the management comprehend that no defect would be passed over lightly. Our course in this matter gave cause for complaint to those who were striving under many difficulties to merit the approbation of the public, but we believe that they are somewhat indebted to the severity of our criticisms for the great completeness which marked the presentation of "William Tell." The part borne in the development of the musical tastes of our people by artists like Nilsson, Santley, Capoul and Wachtel must not be ignored; for by bringing to us the ripe result of the best culture of Europe, and, by teaching us what is best in art, make us sharers and partakers in the progress that has only been achieved by ages of incessant study and labor by the highest musical genius of the Old World. The new departure taken in operatic management has been so far successful that we cannot doubt that managers will see their best advantage in steadily pursuing the new course. Already we have promise that brilliant as has been the season now drawing to a close it will be eclipsed by the completeness which will mark the presentation of the opera during the autumn. It is not yet certain who will be the reigning prima donna, but indications point to Pauline Lucca. It may be that Nilsson, who has become so deservedly popular with us, will return. Certainly the wonderful success that has attended her visit to this Continent, and the knowledge of the welcome that will await her, must act as a strong inducement. During her visit to the United States Nilsson has amassed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and it is probable she may feel inclined to increase her fortune by an additional quarter of a million next year. We understand that Mile. Nilsson has invested a large part of her fortune in American securities, displaying in this matter both excellent taste and sound judgment; for the safest investment, as well as the most remunerative, that capitalists can make, is in American securities. In following this course of action artists secure the highest rate of interest on their capital, and leave the resources of the country undiminished. The carrying out of the country of large sums of money is naturally looked upon with disfavor by our people, and the action of Nilsson will have the effect of making her still more popular among us by proving in the strongest manner her sympathy and confidence in our institutions. We wish to see the precedent she has made followed generally by artists, especially now, when we are entering on a patronage so generous that it will involve considerable sums of money, which we would regret to see withdrawn from our available capital. It is the interest of the artists that no ground for dissatisfaction should exist, as the development and support of opera by the general public must for a long time depend on the popularity of the artists. The prospects of opera are just now excellent, and if the promise of still further improvement, in the presentation of the works of the great composers, be fulfilled, there can be no doubt that the support extended by the people will be generous beyond precedent, while any attempt to fall

The Close of the Opera Season.

The opera season, which closes this evening, has been marked by a brilliancy hitherto unknown in America. Managers developed an energy and enterprise which the public were not slow to recognize and reward. Never before had opera been presented with the same completeness and excellence, and never was such generous support extended by the public. It was thought impossible, before the experiment of the present season had been made, to put operas on the stage with anything approaching to the perfection which attended their production in Europe. We were assured that we lacked all the elements of success, and that should a manager be rash enough to attempt the desired improvement, he would certainly come to grief, as the public would not support him. We pointed out that this was an error, and strongly expressed our opinion that there was sufficient appreciation of good music in this city to make failure in an effort at improvement impossible. 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back into the old system will be visited by the just indignation of the public.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS—Thunder and Lightning in Concert with the Violence of the Volcano. The subsidence of the volcanic action of Vesuvius, which was reported to us on Sunday evening and in our earliest despatches yesterday morning, was of a merely temporary endurance—a short breathing time, during which the force of the intra-montane fire was concentrated and arranged for fresh and still more serious discharges through the vent holes of the crater. This fact is made patent by our telegram reports from Naples this morning. Stones, sand, cinders and burning scoriae have been sent forth by the convulsion. The streets of the Neapolitan city are covered with the heated debris of this great forge of nature. The afflicted people entertained some hopes that the violence of the visitation would subside soon after a partial fall of rain which they experienced, but the anticipation was rendered vain by the almost immediate return of the terrible eruption, attended by the concomitant appearance of most extraordinary atmospheric phenomena and a grandly terrific accompaniment concert, given in peals of thunder and with flashes of lightning, which played around the summit of the furnace. Then again the heavens were darkened for a time and the stricken agriculturists became still more terrified. We have also an account of the sad consequences which followed from the recent earthquakes at Antioch—a desolating herald of the approach of the agony of Vesuvius. The natural warnings which have been given by the Almighty to man, from the moment of the burning bush mentioned in Scripture to that of the missionary labors of St. Paul, and thence to the present effort of the volcano mountain, appear to have been sent in vain for the elevation of humanity from its first debasement, in very many instances, at least, for we are told to-day that thievery on a most extended and preconcerted scale has just been practised against the property of the Italians who have been driven from their homes by Vesuvius. If the premonitions of the Lord are ineffectual can we blame our police for some failures in their efforts against rascality?

Our Filthy Streets—Sowing the Seeds of Cholera.

The Augean stables were formerly considered the lowest depths of filth, and it required a Hercules to make them at all presentable. What would mythological writers think of the unsavory subject as illustrated in the streets of New York to-day? From the Battery and the lower wards, where not only in the reeking alleys but even in the most crowded thoroughfares a street cleaning commissioner is utterly unknown, to the neighborhood of Central Park, where the atmosphere is but a whirlwind of dust all day long, the suffering citizens of the American metropolis, the centre of business and commerce, cry out in vain for a friendly broom or a sympathizing water cart. In its worst days before New York never presented such a pitiable spectacle, even when the Ring was in the full tide of power. There has been heretofore a faint show, at least, made every spring to remove the accumulated filth of the winter; but this year it seems as if there was a deliberate design on the part of our rulers to introduce epidemics of all kinds into this city by keeping the streets in a condition rivalling those of the Asiatic cities which the cholera claims as its own. The commonest principles of health are trampled under foot daily, and the refuse of tenement houses is permitted to fester in the sun, breeding disease and contagion. In the vicinity of the Park building contractors are allowed to do what they please with the public thoroughfares, and the air is filled with clouds of dust and sand. Remonstrances seem to be thrown away on the voracious vultures, who care only for gorging themselves at the expense of the city, and are oblivious to the vital importance of putting it in a fit condition to resist the host of epidemical diseases which the summer months bring forth. Nothing short of the most strenuous efforts on the part of the Board of Health has spared us from the frightful scourge of cholera for some years past. What may we expect this summer if such a lamentable state of affairs is permitted to continue? Immeasurable cant is indulged in under the name of reform, and rigid investigations are the order of the day. Yet here is a subject affecting the very lives of our citizens, and the Albany Solons will not even discuss it. It seems there is a mythical, irresponsible individual rejoicing in the name of "Street Cleaning" Contractor; but his sole business appears to be confined to the draining of money from the City Treasury. The responsibility has been shifted from one official to another until the name of Street Cleaning Department has become a farce and a laughing stock. Now the subject has become too serious to laugh at any longer, and the summer is advancing with rapid strides. Every one must shudder at the possible consequences should the seeds of cholera now being industriously sown ripen into a harvest of death. Can nothing ever move the powers that be to a serious consideration of this portentous subject?

THE MISSOURI ASSASSINATIONS.—The Railroad Company Discharging Their Men, and Officials Fleeing from the Threatened Violence of the Cass County Ruffians. St. Louis, April 29, 1872. The railroad managers have discharged all the employes attached to the train on which Stevenson, Cline and Dure were murdered in Cass county on the 24th inst., they having received orders to do so from some of the "regulators." Several railroad officials fled from Sedalia, Mo., on Saturday, in consequence of reports that some of the Cass county outlaws were here for the purpose of assassinating them. Among those who left was R. S. Stevens, Manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company.

UTAH.

The Discharge of the Prisoners Denied.

Awaiting the Arrival of a Certified Copy of the Supreme Court Decision—A Muddle Among the Courts.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 29, 1872. The habeas corpus cases of Blythe, Burr, Hampton, Stout and Thomas came up before Justice Hawley to-day. The court room was densely crowded. The Mormon police, civil and secret, were in full force. Several ladies, relatives of the prisoners, were present. Judge Gilchrist moved on behalf of the Marshal that he be discharged from further custody of the prisoners. The motion was denied. Mr. Hoge, on behalf of the prisoners, moved that proceeding be dismissed and prisoners remanded, as defendants had not applied for discharge. The affidavits had been authorized.

THE MURDER WAS GREAT AND GROWING WORSE, and the Court continued the case until two P. M., when Judge Howley rendered a long and exhaustive decision, fortified by the citation of many cases. He did not recognize the control of United States Attorney Bates over a court sitting in the matter of habeas corpus. He had only to maintain authority of government he represents, but in a court of this kind he had no power. The Judge considered that the United States Marshal was in contempt for obeying orders of inferior court. It was probable that the Judge overstepped his power in attempting to go behind the decision of the Superior Court and its action was not entitled to consideration, as writs of commitment of prisoners were issued by a competent court. He (Hawley), as concurrent Court, could not go behind it. The prisoners were remanded to the custody of the Marshal and were

SENT BACK TO CASS COUNTY. The cause great disappointment. The case is likely to come up again to-morrow before Judge Strickland in the Third Judicial Court, and the discharge asked. The Probate Judge is not likely to discharge the other prisoners. All are waiting for the certified

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT before fresh departures are taken. Plenty of legal complications are anticipated. The pulse of the community is more steady, but a new United States Attorney is imperatively needed to conduct the prosecutions and legal affairs. Bill Hackman stands with other prisoners.

NO SMALL FOX IN UTAH. The newspapers deny the existence of any small fox in Utah. GAS FOR THE STATE. The organization of the Salt Lake City Gas Company is nearly completed. The works are to be ready next October. The price of gas is to be \$4 per thousand. A snow storm occurred here this morning.

OBITUARY.

Jacob Hardenburgh. Senator Jacob Hardenburgh, of the Fourteenth district, died at Congress Hall, Albany, yesterday afternoon, after a lingering illness. Even yesterday morning his face seemed illuminated with new life, which oozed through the gloom that enshrouded him. At five o'clock the long agony was over, and he lay composed in death. Senator Hardenburgh was of an old Dutch family. He was born at New Paltz, in Ulster county, N. Y., in the year 1822. His father, an honest, hard working farmer, knew the value of a good education, and, giving his son such advantages as the common schools of the neighborhood afforded sent him to the New Paltz Academy, and subsequently to Rutgers' College, New Jersey, whence he was graduated in 1844. After leaving college he obtained a situation as instructor in an academy at Fondra, Montgomery county, devoting his spare hours to the study of the law, which he had chosen as his profession. In the year 1849 he was admitted to the bar. He soon afterwards removed to Kingston, in his native county, and entered upon the active duties of his profession. Here his thorough preparation and application to business soon brought him an extensive practice and he rapidly rose to a high rank. To this early success his thorough knowledge and principles and his family with the provisions of the law, adopted while he was yet a student, contributed not a little. Though by no means a speaker for the present associated with his name, he often represented his district in Democratic State Conventions and in other places of trust. He was a member at large of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-8, and was influential in securing the passage of the judiciary article subsequently adopted by the people, and in seeking to secure other reforms in the present constitution. He had a great respect for the law, and his sense of duty led him to be elected to the State Senate and was returned for a second term by a large majority. Here his readiness to enter upon his duties, and his foreboding yet dignified manner of discussion, his thorough knowledge of the principles of government, of the constitution and the laws, and his mind was as one of the ablest legislators in the Senate an honest, fearless one. He was the most influential and trusted leader of his party. His mind was as clear as crystal, and he was a disdainer of the arts and manners by which some persons seek to give emphasis to their talents. Persons apt to judge men by externals failed at first to appreciate him. It will be difficult to fill so well the place made vacant by his death.

Abram J. Walker. Abram Joseph Walker, ex-Chancellor and Chief Justice of Alabama, died in Montgomery, in that State, on the morning of the 25th of April. His death resulted from heart disease. He was confined to his bed during a week previous to his decease. Judge Walker was a native of the State of Tennessee. He was educated at the Nashville University; studied law and settled at Jacksonville, Alabama. He became a successful practitioner. When a little over twenty-one years of age he was elected to the Lower House of the Alabama Legislature. At a subsequent period he was a member of the State Senate, for several years he held the office of Chancellor. In 1856 he was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, and was chosen Chief Justice. By successful law practice he acquired a large fortune, and was widely respected for his impartiality, integrity and honesty of character.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- General W. S. Marcy, of the United States Army, is at the New York Hotel. General J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel. General R. F. Stockton, of Trenton, N. J., is staying at the Hoffman House Hotel. Judge C. C. Nott, of Washington, has arrived at the Hoffman House. Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonel Robert M. Douglas, the private secretary of President Grant, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General S. K. Dawson, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel. Colonel John Cuyler, editor of the Albany Express, is domiciled at the Metropolitan Hotel. General E. F. Winslow, of St. Louis, has arrived at the Brevoort House. Homer Ramsdell and Judge Taylor, of Newburg, are at the Hoffman. General Edward W. Serrell, of Fort Montgomery, is among the sojourners at the St. James Hotel. Brynner Harbaugh, of Pittsburg, is among the late arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Generals Hagner and J. L. Donaldson, of the United States Army, have quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge John Leissenring, of San Francisco, is sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel. Count Arco, Secretary of the German Legation, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House from Washington.