

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.

Volume XXXVII. No. 145

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MACEY'S NEW HUNGARIES.
BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—RAPIDITE OF PARIS-TODAY.—THE GRACIOSO.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PATRONES OF HENRY DEFFRY.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth av.—REARLARD III.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—LONDON ASSURANCE.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—THE YORKS FAMILY.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—THE POWER OF LOVE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LALLA ROOKE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—BLACK FRIDAY.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—ARTISTS.—THE GRACIOSO.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—CONCERT OF PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—LION.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MABLE HEART.
PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—WAITING FOR THE VEGETABLE.—SWISS SWAINS.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 291 Bowery.—NEURO ECCESTRICITIES, BULLDOG, &c.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 59 Broadway.—VARIETY PERFORMANCES.
PAVILION, No. 68 Broadway, near Fourth st.—GRAND CONCERT.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 4, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1-Advertisements.
2-Advertisements.
3-Cincinnati: The Election for Mayor and Aldermen to be Held on the Last Friday in May; Radical Changes in the Government; No Fees for City Officers; Heads of Departments to be Cut Off; Put Together and Glued On; Extensive Railroad Transfer.—The Discovery of Livingston's—Miscellaneous Telegraph.
4-Editorial: Leading Article.—The Cincinnati Convention and the Nomination of Horace Greeley.—Amusement Announcements.
5-Editorial (Continued from Sixth Page).—News from Mexico, Spain, England, France, Germany, Russia, India and Persia.—Important from Washington.—Business Notices.
6-Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.—Trotting at Fleetwood Park.—Mystic Park Colt Stakes.—Trotting in California.—Horse Notes.—Agriculture.—Methodist General Conference.—The Colored Conference.—New York City News.—Shooting Alfrays.—The Murder in Delancey Street.—The Street Cleaning Commission.—The Pipeman's Strike.
7-Financial and Commercial: Advance in Gold; Money Market Strengthening; Stocks Generally—Domestic Markets.—A Melancholy Suicide.—An Alleged Pistol Thief.—Marriages and Deaths.—Advertisements.
8-News from the State Capital.—The Chickasaw Jockey Club.—The Savannah Armys.—Amusements.—News from Utah.—The Weather Report.—Shipping Intelligence.—Advertisements.
9-Advertisements.
10-Advertisements.
11-Advertisements.
12-Advertisements.

THE RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.—The month of May is essentially a month of religious conventions. During the past week we have had two in session in this city and in Brooklyn. The General Conference of the Methodists is now at work in Brooklyn, and the colored people have also had their religious annual in this city. In these times of political commotion, when party spirit runs high and ambition, strife and the desire for personal advancement outweigh almost all other considerations, these annual gatherings of churches show that in the whirl of excitement religion is not lost sight of. The conventions have so far been well attended, and the good work they are intended to push forward goes on with increasing vigor.

THE ASSASSINATION OF CAPTAIN WISHART by the Swamp Angels in the vicinity of their stronghold, the swamps of Robeson county, North Carolina, on Thursday, shows that the same spirit of lawlessness and revenge which has hitherto animated these ruffians is still retained in their midst. According to the special despatch we publish to-day Captain Wishart was accosted on the cars at Shoe Heel and a conference sought with him by Stephen Lowery and Andrew Strong, who pretended they wished to surrender themselves to the authorities, and begged that he would meet them by special appointment, and, after having placed them under arrest, interest himself with the Government in their behalf to obtain a pardon for them, as they desired to leave the country. Wishart received a note from the desperadoes, and, probably believing the outlaws were sincere in what they said, subsequently met them according to his promise. He did not return alive to tell the story of this meeting, but the discovery of his body riddled with bullets proves the victim was treacherously deceived to the spot and assassinated by preconcerted plans, to satisfy a grudge against him for attempting their capture last year.

THE CANADIANS AND THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—The Canadians continue to growl because of the Washington Treaty, and not without good reason. The colonial government tells the people plainly that the treaty must be accepted as it stands. The guarantee of a large sum of money to enable them to construct a great Pacific Railroad does not reconcile the Dominionists to what they consider the bartering away of their rights. The London Times, in an editorial yesterday, censures the home government, and hints that it might be beneficial to the world if England were to absolve Canada from her allegiance to the mother country. This is a broad hint to the Canadians to solicit their independence. If the request is proposed it will not be refused.

The Cincinnati Convention and the Nomination of Horace Greeley.

The nomination of Cincinnati will excite surprise and interest. The enthusiasm with which it was greeted by the assembled thousands who formed the Convention is a gratifying tribute to Greeley's services and character. The fact that a body of men, coming from every section of the country and animated by purposes so unique and contradictory, should resolve to enter upon a canvass for the Presidency, with Horace Greeley as the candidate, is the most striking event, in some respects, ever known in our political history. It shows pre-eminently the effect of personal character and devotion to duty upon the general mind of the country; for whatever criticisms may be made upon the public career of Greeley, no one denies his honesty of purpose, his zeal in the public service, his devotedness to the people's welfare, his almost sentimental devotion to every scheme that promised well to mankind. Greeley's enemies have regarded him as a fanatic and a dreamer. His friends have worshipped him with a devotion almost Oriental as an apostle of progress and humanity. In the calm scrutiny of a political campaign we cannot permit ourselves to indulge in this extravagance of rhetoric. Now that Horace Greeley assumes a position which makes his elevation to the Presidency possible if not a probable event, let us see what manner of man he is and how far his administration of the Presidency would affect the country!

The first consideration that comes to us is the fact that Horace Greeley enters into this canvass as a representative of journalism. Until within a few years he has been to a critical mind more of a politician than a journalist; but even in the harshest phases of his partisanship we have never failed to see and recognize the journalistic sense which made him a generous opponent and an independent ally. Those of our calling who have been impatient because the newspaper has not been more generously recognized in the persons of the men who make and control it will find cause for comfort in the action of the Cincinnati Convention. For more than thirty years Horace Greeley has edited the most distinctively political and partisan journal in the United States. Mr. Gratz Brown, his colleague, had a career as marked, if not as extensive, in the press of the West. We see in this a tendency on the part of the people to regard the journalist as a master. The profession which once was despised now wins respect from our people, has open to it the highest prizes of citizenship. We see due honor and propriety in this, but at the same time we must disown all journalists from treading the thorny and perplexing path by which Horace Greeley has reached a nomination for the Presidency. The time will come, and we think swiftly, when an editor will see no ambition higher than the fulfillment of his duty as a journalist. The class to which Horace Greeley belongs, of which he has been the most conspicuous and illustrious representative, belong to another generation—a past generation, when newspapers are subservient to politicians. In the earlier days gifted men found the press the path to office and power. We saw men like Leggett, Niles, Prentice, Seaton, Weed, Raymond and Greeley possessed with the journalistic instinct, and capable of usefulness and distinction, who might have been teachers and leaders in their generation, regarding the press as a means for their advancement or for the advancement of statesmen to whose fortunes they devoted their lives. Horace Greeley has told us many times of the affection and zeal with which he followed Henry Clay, and yet as a citizen doing his work in his best way for his fellow men. Horace Greeley's career far surpasses the most attractive estimate of Clay and his career. We see a reaction against this in the sentiment which has taken Greeley after a life of service and made him a leader. We see it even more truly in the sentiment which animates modern journalists that nothing is more attractive or useful to the editor than his calling.

Another thought comes to us with this event which is especially significant. The nomination of Greeley is largely due to the generous and discriminating support which was given to him by the independent press, and especially by the HERALD. Although by no means friendly to the Cincinnati movement, and seeing in it elements of chicanery and insincerity which deprived it of much of its power, we felt that, as an independent journalist, our duty was to advise the leaders as to what was the wisest course. Looking over the field and weighing the candidates carefully in the balances of reason, we saw in Horace Greeley the natural and necessary candidate of the liberal republican movement. Charles Sumner had debarred himself from political consideration by making conditions precedent which were impossible. The cold and lofty purity and isolation of his position, which gave him an icy splendor in our politics, and made him stand aloof, cold, resplendent and dazzling, like the ice statues in the winter palaces on the frozen rivers of Northern Russia, made his nomination impossible. Charles Francis Adams is a noble character, eminent, honorable and worthy. He comes from a line of illustrious ancestors. If there is any blue blood in our modern American veins it runs in those of Charles Francis Adams. A republican country without aristocracy, primogeniture or the traditions of ancestry, we have had the unusual and

interesting spectacle of a father and son holding the Presidency, a grandson within a hair of the nomination, and a great grandson candidate for Governor of the State and a prospective candidate for nomination to the Presidency also. But Charles Francis Adams is a cold man, and comes from a race who have never been popular. There was never an Adams who was not respected, nor one who was followed or regarded as a political leader. The people in voting for Adams would have voted for a name and no more; for with all the services of Mr. Adams he is little more than a name to us. The suggestion of Judge Davis was a scandal. A reform convention taking a candidate for the Presidency from the empyrean heights of the Supreme Bench and drabbling his ermine in the dirty waters of our politics would have been an offence so grave that the people would have risen in mutiny. The same may be said of Judge Chase, and the lesson this Convention should teach to these learned and eminent men is that when a statesman becomes a lawyer he must cease to be a politician. We impose upon these gentlemen a political celibacy as rigid as the celibacy prescribed to the priest by the Church of Rome. Lyman Trumbull would not have been a strong candidate. A timid man, all his life a politician and for many years narrow and implacable, his appearance as a reformer and the champion of self-denial and political liberality was too grotesque to be accepted sincerely, and he would have been a wearisome and dull candidate, the citadel of whose record would have been battered down in thirty days. Gratz Brown was an ambitious experiment, and a member of the Blair family, while Mr. Curtin was an ordinary Pennsylvania politician and adventurer, who would not have carried a single State in the Union. So that, in looking over the field, the judgment of the HERALD pointed to Horace Greeley as the natural candidate of the liberal republican movement. After Charles Sumner the honors belonged to him, and upon him they have been well bestowed.

What will be the effect of these honors? Has this Convention really nominated the next President? Will the enthusiasm which arose yesterday upon the banks of the Ohio die away in a summer shower, or sweep the country like a tornado? Is this a renaissance or a revolution? Will the strangely incongruous and hostile elements which gathered at Cincinnati really form a winning party? Will the free traders who absorbed the intellect and driving power of the Convention calmly submit to the nomination of the apostle of protection? Will the Southern men forget, in the fact that Horace Greeley bailed Jefferson Davis, his life of war upon them and their institutions? Can the democratic party be induced to support the hero of forty campaigns against democracy? Will the Germans vote for a man who sees intemperance a crime? All of these are grave and unavoidable questions. Strong as Horace Greeley is, and impetuous and commanding as we have found the Convention to be, his friends are met at the outset by many perplexing problems. Then Horace Greeley himself is a dangerous candidate. A resolute man, he is never "in the hands of his friends." He threw away the Senatorship in a letter which did him honor, but was a political mistake. A literary man, skilled with the pen, and open to literary temptations, he is apt at any time to introduce a petard into the canvass which will explode himself and his party. Against him will be nominated a man of rare fame and extraordinary services, a Chief Magistrate whose administration, with all its faults, has won the nation's confidence. And behind Grant there is an influence of conservatism which pleases the people. Greeley means enthusiasm. Grant means strength. And with Grant is that great army whose soldiers followed him to victory, and who will require strong temptations to incline them to desert his banners now.

No man is as well known in the country as Horace Greeley, unless, perhaps, it is General Grant. It will therefore not be a canvass of false pretences. It will be a personal canvass, a question of mere men; for beyond the name of Horace Greeley, what principle do we see in this platform? The name of Horace Greeley and the restlessness of the country under our foreign policy, and the desire for change which belongs to our easy tempered people, and nothing more! There are conditions of the public temper when considerations as superficial and evanescent as these will control a canvass and name a President. This we saw when Harrison and Pierce were elected. Are we to have these conditions now and with similar results? Are our people tired of Grant? Does the absence of any special enthusiasm for Grant at this time show that our people are weary? These are questions that the canvass will develop. In the meantime we welcome Horace Greeley into the campaign as a man whom the American people will always respect and honor. Whether we shall support or oppose him must be decided by himself. He has received this nomination, and if he avoids certain fallacies that have embarrassed the usefulness of his career we shall support him. But in this we shall await the developments of the canvass and the attitude in which the nominees of all the conventions will stand before the people.

The Liberal Republican Convention—Its Candidates and Platform—Will They be Endorsed by the Democracy?

The Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati has completed its work and placed its platform and candidates before the people. Horace Greeley, of New York, has received its nomination for the Presidency of the United States and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for the Vice Presidency. The liberal republican movement has been a singular one, and the success of the candidates it has put into the field would be one of the most remarkable events in the history of politics. It originated with the soreheads of the regular republican party—with the men who desired to hold or control offices under the federal government, which were denied them by the administration. There was nothing patriotic or praiseworthy in this political rebellion. It was incited by personal malice alone, and not by any consideration for the public good. The disappointed office-seekers, led in this State by Governor Fenton, and in other States by politicians of a similar calibre, turned against President Grant simply because he refused to place the federal patronage in their hands. They had no higher motive for their defection than this. If at any moment the President would have reversed his action and placed at their disposal the custom houses, post offices and internal revenue appointments, they would have been as fervent in their praise as they are now loud in denunciation of his administration. As it was, they entered upon a bitter, but narrow-minded, crusade against him, and initiated such ill-advised attacks as the Custom House investigation in this city and the French arms inquiry at Washington. If the opposition to Grant had been confined to these selfish political hacks it would have been too insignificant to require any notice or to excite any alarm; but, unfortunately, there were other and graver causes of complaint against the administration than arose from the manner in which the federal patronage was distributed. The office-holders, by their inconsiderate and arbitrary conduct, began to disgust persons who did not seek or desire any share in the spoils, and the President, in his ignorance of politics and simple honesty of purpose, was induced to approve their acts, and thus to make their faults his own. The administration party in Congress tampered with the question of complete, universal amnesty, and offended and discouraged the South. Superservicable knaves obtained power in the Southern States, through the influence of the President, and abused it for their own interests. The Cabinet blundered in its financial policy, and in its foreign policy it disappointed the wishes of the people in regard to Cuba and Mexico. It frittered away its strength on the St. Domingo scheme, played fast and loose with Spain, and finally involved itself in a humiliating complication with England, from which it now seeks to escape by a sacrifice of the national honor. Thousands of responsible and respectable citizens, who deplored the errors of the administration, while still honoring and trusting General Grant, joined the movement that had been inaugurated by the sore-headed office-seekers and gave it a more serious and alarming character. What had been at first a mere rebellion of a handful of dissatisfied adventurers grew to the dimensions of a great political revolution, and the result has been the powerful gathering at Cincinnati, the adoption of a popular platform and the nomination of a strong independent ticket for the campaign.

The liberal republicans have acted with wisdom and prudence, and have done the best they could to promote the success of their ticket. If they should persist in going with it to the polls their platform is concise and popular. There is in it, of course, the usual amount of rhetoric; but it declares for the complete and absolute blotting out of all the memories of the rebellion by the removal of all disabilities and the declaration of universal amnesty. It upholds self-government for the States and constitutional limitations of power for the nation. It advocates real civil service reform and a speedy return to specie payments. It opposes all land grants, demands a change in our foreign policy and pays the stereotyped compliment to the patriotism and sacrifices of our soldiers and sailors. Upon the vexed question of the tariff the platform is as non-committal as usual, but the significant vote of the Convention on Thursday evening showed that the sense of two-thirds of the Convention favored the reference of that question to the Congressional districts, to which it properly belongs. It may be questioned whether a resolution that declares in favor of appointing only honest and capable men to office, without regard to political considerations, means much in the mouths of disappointed office-seekers; but it would certainly mean no more if emanating from a convention of office-holders. So the platform, on the whole, may be regarded as a good enough declaration of principles for the purposes of the campaign, and the candidates are the best that could have been selected by such a body.

Horace Greeley is a plain, honest man, who will be likely to excite some enthusiasm in the country, and will be sure to run well among the farmers and the colored population. The Irish are friendly to him on account of his Slievegammon record; the Southern chivalry and the Northern copperheads can scarcely object to the bondsman of Jeff Davis; the negroes and free-soilers remember him as the founder of the republican party and the president of the old underground railroad for fugitive slaves, and the people at large are disposed to laugh at his eccentricities, and to vote for him at the polls in the expectation that he would prove a simple-minded, honest-meaning Chief Executive. Of course there will be an attempt to caricature him and to laugh at his candidacy, but it will be remembered that Honest Old Abe was depicted as an ape during the campaigns of 1860 and 1864 without detriment to his chances of success. The lampooners may place Uncle Horace on the back of a pig. That would be very likely to travel fast enough to carry him to the White House.

The work of the election has, however, only been commenced at Cincinnati, so far as the Greeley ticket is concerned. No person who attended the Liberal Republican Convention has any idea of carrying the candidates through the canvass without other aid than they

can themselves furnish. Two elements were embraced in the bolting movement—the one seeking to obtain for the nominees the endorsement of the democracy, and thus to lay the foundation of a new national party on the ruins of the republican and democratic organizations; the other hoping to alarm the republican party by the importance and strength of the Cincinnati demonstration, and thus to secure either the retirement of General Grant at Philadelphia or the thorough remodelling of his administration. At present it is very doubtful what course the democracy may pursue. The leaders have been profuse in their promises to the bolters to endorse their nominees and carry them through; but it is well known that the bolters do not always represent and cannot always control their followers. There is no reason why the democracy should not support Greeley, who is not a politician and would be honest enough to distribute the offices fairly among those who elected him; but nothing has been done at Cincinnati to invite or court democratic support. The opposition to Judge Davis was mainly based upon the plea that he was surrounded and pressed by democratic influences. The organization of a new liberal republican party was undertaken by the selection of a central committee and the authorization of the formation of State and district committees, all of which must clash hereafter with the already organized democracy. The ticket was made complete by the nomination of a republican for Vice President, thus shutting the door in the face of a union of candidates. The democrats are simply requested to endorse two republicans and to append themselves to the tail end of a faction of the party they have been fighting for the last twelve years. One of the leading candidates before the Convention declared that the democratic party had fallen to pieces by the weight of its own corruption, and could not help joining the liberal party and abandoning its own name and organization. It is possible that when the democrats come together in convention they may object to being thus handed over to the liberal republicans, and may insist upon retaining the name they have borne so long, and in placing a ticket of their own in the field. Indeed, it has been hinted that some of the democratic politicians at Washington have helped on the present movement in the hope of splitting the republican party in two, as the democratic party was split between Cass and Van Buren, and of carrying off the prize themselves. But this, if contemplated at all, is a hopeless scheme, for in such an event nine-tenths of the liberal republicans would return to the support of Grant, who would either be re-elected by the people, or by Congress. The probability, therefore, favors the endorsement of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic National Convention, although not without difficulty, and a fair contest between two tickets, the one headed by Soldier Grant and the other by Farmer Greeley.

Now we warn the administration that this Cincinnati movement is not to be despised. General Grant is personally strong with the people. They have not yet forgotten Vicksburg and Appomattox. They have not lost their love and honor for the man who carried the Union flag to victory and saved the republic. Since he has been serving his country in a civil capacity they have learned to respect his integrity and to applaud his single-hearted desire to administer the government in the interest of the people. He has made mistakes mainly through his ignorance of political intrigue, which has enabled designing politicians to impose upon him, but the people know his intentions to be good, and are not disposed to hold him responsible for every offence that may be committed in any department of the public service. At the same time, it is necessary that General Grant should do something at the present moment to satisfy the popular sentiment, which demands a remodelling of his administration. Secretary Fish has brought us into a humiliating position in our relations with England, and his general foreign policy has been offensive to our people. President Grant should request the resignation of Mr. Fish, and call into his Cabinet a true American, like Mr. Washburne. The military gentlemen who have done duty as secretaries and in other positions around the White House should retire and give place to civilians. If the President will make these and probably some other changes in his surroundings, he will restore public confidence in his administration. He is now independent of party ties, and can consult his own wishes and judgment in such matters. If he refuses or hesitates to comply with the wishes of the people, the country is very likely to rise with something like enthusiasm in support of Greeley, and the well known old white hat of the farmer philosopher may prove as effective a rallying point in the hour of battle as did, in days of old, the famous white plume of Henry of Navarre.

GRATZ has got another reference—Greeley. The Spanish Insurrection—Conflicting Reports from the Scene of the Carlist Movement Against Amadeus. The latest telegrams from Spain bring very opposite and conflicting accounts of the existing condition of affairs on the soil of the Peninsula. We are assured at one moment that the Carlist rebellion has been extinguished, that the defeated insurgents are retreating in numbers towards the French territory, and that the authorities of the republic are exceedingly cautious in affording them an exile shelter under the democratic government. Then, again, French accounts from Spain represent that Don Carlos and Don Alphonso are both on the soil of the kingdom and at the head of a respectable force. Don Carlos' proclamation was, it is said, genuine. Madrid is exceedingly uneasy, and the fidelity of the troops serving in the capital to the royalist cause is doubted. It is alleged, indeed, that a regiment or two had gone over to the standard of the revolution. The government forces have been checkmated in the field at certain points, railways have been interrupted, bridges have been burned, mountain passes are being fortified for rebellious defence, and an Andalusian municipality is in conspiracy. Such is the substance of our Spanish intelligence from French sources. It may be highly colored for cause, but of this we know not. Marshal Serrano is at the head of his army in the northern district of Navarre. Certain threats are made to secede from the Parliament, and it may

be that the legislative defection of the statesman-poet will more than counterbalance the forced action of the aged soldier. No matter what the intent or whence the inspiration of the French news statements from Spain, it is quite evident that the kingdom is still deeply troubled. We are left to infer that this state of affairs has been produced by the clergy, by Carlist agitation, by foreign intrigue, and by political and personal ambition at home. We know, however, as a fact that a most renowned Spanish soldier is in arms at the head of soldiers of the line for the purpose of operating against a section of the people, his countrymen; and it is equally certain, from all the experiences of history, that when an army acts against its citizen brethren there are likely to be some memories of bitter grief behind and the anticipation of national troubles to come. A warrior race of such character as the Spaniards expires only when convulsed to a degree which is alarming as well as dangerous to those who are near to the scene of its final agony.

The Tide of Public Sentiment and the Success of the Herald Livingstone Expedition. The confirmation of the welcome news we published on Thursday of the safety of Dr. Livingstone and his rescue by the commander of the HERALD expedition has drawn forth a number of manly and cowardly recognitions—recognitions anyhow—of HERALD enterprise. We have said that our chief glory in this would be the good achieved to civilization, and as a guarantee of this good, we welcome the flattering encomiums upon an unparalleled journalistic feat which come to us from sources interested as we are in the spread of progress everywhere. As a triumph which will redound to the eternal credit of American dash and sacrifice in the broad cause of humanity we are especially proud to present it to the nation. Let it be placed among the peaceful glories of the great republic, and for our share we demand only the legitimate credit which it will bring to the HERALD as the representative journal of America. To the applause of the scientific world, which will be the first to utilize the fruits of the distinguished traveller's toil, we give a leading place. That the first expression of scientific esteem of our enterprise comes to us from an American society, without the prefix of "royal," is indeed gratifying, and we accordingly record the subjoined letter with every feeling of pleasure:—

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, May 2, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—DEAR SIR:—I have read this morning the HERALD's gratifying intelligence that Mr. Stanley, the chief of the HERALD Expedition, has succeeded in finding Dr. Livingstone, and that the distinguished traveller is now with Mr. Stanley at Zanzibar. I beg leave individually to congratulate you upon the success of your expedition, and to say, as President of the American Geographical Society, that an early occasion will be taken to express by resolution the Society's appreciation of an effort so honorable to you and so creditable to our common country. I am, dear sir, very truly yours, CHARLES P. DALY.

The day in which the above lines greet the eyes of the millions who will read them is one to be remembered, as showing that the cosmopolitan character of true civilization has become an accomplished fact. That the leading journals of the metropolis of America endorse fully and frankly the measure of our effort will be seen on reference to another part of the HERALD. The article which appeared in the Tribune of yesterday is highly creditable to its journalistic taste and appreciation of what constitutes the field of progressive journalism. When it stated that "the press of America and Europe will offer its cordial congratulations to the NEW YORK HERALD upon this most brilliant achievement—the merited reward of its energy and enterprise," it was fully aware that to be candid in recognition of the triumph of a literary fellow laborer would not detract one iota from its own merit in the eyes of the reading public. On the contrary, an unchained people, untrammelled by Old World prejudice, and admiring only that which is just and manly, will think all the better of it. For a timely instance of the truth of our opinion we refer to an article in the Evening Express of yesterday, which, while marking its sense of recognition of what the HERALD has done for mankind in this particular, says that the compliments of the Tribune on our work were handsome and just. With this triplet of valuable encomiums in view we can afford to turn with complacent contempt to the meanness with which the English Cheap Jack journal published in New York deals with the question. On the very day that we published our special despatch from London announcing the safety of Livingstone this Cheap Jack treated its few readers to an editorial diatribe against the HERALD and its enterprise, ridiculing vulgarly the idea that the HERALD had any expedition in Africa at all. Never was Falstaffian mendacity more directly "set down" with "a simple tale." The issue of the following day, however, showed that it had not mended its manners, but was resolved to brazen out its miserable subterfuge. In its news columns the telegram was published confirmatory of our first despatch from Bombay mentioning the fact that "Livingstone was safe with the American Stanley;" but in the course of a long editorial upon the telegram the Cockney editor dishonestly ignored altogether that its intelligence was derived from the enterprise of the HERALD. This surprises us but little. The etiquette of White-chapel does not teach much of the criminality of theft, although its foul vocabulary deals plentifully in such gutter epithet as thief, scoundrel and liar. Had the graduates of Billingsgate English who edit the Cheap Jack paper refer to know anything of conducting a first class journal this petty playing of the rôle of Thersites would be left among the perquisites of Cockneydom.

Among other comments upon the success of the HERALD search we have to notice one in the World of yesterday, which, with some good humor and a feeble attempt at being sarcastic, wonders in a weak way what will constitute the field of journalism in the future. Good lack! gentlemen, instead of scraping your brains for commonplaces and falling to marvel over our extensions of this journalistic field, until it has embraced the entire world and the fulness thereof, you had better be up and doing, for the public wants news. How the spirit of Sivan, the sleeper, Rip Van Winkle and dry-rotting Bourbon must pervade the brains of a journal aspiring to a foremost place nowadays, when it attempts to put in the tide with its quill, as follows: "But in behalf of humbler journals, which cannot 'live the pace,' we gently but firm-