# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXVII.....No. 136


AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ST. JAMES THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MACEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON. Matinee at 2.

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

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—WITCHES OF NEW YORK—MY FELLOW CLERK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth av.—RICHARD III.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—THE VOKES FAMILY—BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—LONDON ASSURANCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—FOOL OF THE FAMILY—WANTED A FATHER, &c. Matinee at 2.

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

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—COMIC VOCALISES, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 585 Broadway.—SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

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

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth st.—GRAND CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and Fourth avenue.—GRAND ORGAN MATINEE.

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

# TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, May 15, 1872.

## CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.


PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—The Treaty: Correspondence on the Consequential Damages in Our Case; The President's Special Message to the Senate; Firm Attitude of England Throughout; She Denies that Indirect Claims were Provided for.
4—Kentucky Association: Second Day of the Spring Meeting; Grand Attendance of Beauty and Fashion; Best Time on Record; Grand Exhibition of Trotting Colts—Second Day of the Nashville Spring Meeting—Maryland Jockey Club—Fleetwood Park—Racing in California—Blooded Stock—Political Intelligence—Dom Pedro II.: A HERALD Correspondent's Interview with the Emperor of Brazil—Vanderbilt at Work—Real Estate Matters.
5—Financial and Commercial: Sharp Upward Turn in Gold; The Situation at Home and Abroad; The Treaty Negotiations and Their Influence Upon the Market; The General Stock List Dull and Weak During the Day and Lower at the Close; Foreign Exchange Dull and Unchanged—A Female Suwarrow—Proceedings in the Courts—The Parsee Merchant Lunacy Case.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Correspondence Between England and the United States on the Disputed Point in the Alabama Claims"—Amusement Announcements.
7—The War in Mexico—Cable Telegrams from England, France, Spain and Iceland—The Rochester Convention—The Elmira Republican Convention—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
8—The Eight Hour Movement: Action of the Different Trades; More Strikes Contemplated; The Plumbers, Cabinetmakers, Bricklayers and Laborers Organizing for Action—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
9—Advertisements.
10—The Treaty (Continued from Third Page)—Advertisements.
11—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.


THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS FOR THE EMIGRANTS.—The President has sent a message to Congress on the subject of affording necessary protection to emigrants. The argument in behalf of these people and the recommendations for suitable legislation must meet with the approval of every one, and will, no doubt, receive due consideration from Congress.

THE FORCES OF JUAREZ in Northern Mexico are at last making earnest efforts to suppress the revolution. General Cevallos is following up the advantages he has gained by a relentless pursuit of the revolutionists under General Treviño, who are retreating without an attempt at resistance. Another important victory for the Juarez government is the recapture of Mier by Colonel Lozana. The revolutionary General Garcia de la Cadeña, it is reported, has concentrated the remnants of his scattered force for another attempt to capture the city of Zacatecas.

THE SPANISH BELLIGERENTS IN BISCAY appear to have assumed a field position of relative threat towards each other, which is pretty much in the war fashion of their cousins in Mexico.

THE RELEASE OF THE HAVANA STUDENTS.—King Amadeus has at length taken some action in regard to the students who, because of their thoughtlessness in the cemetery at the grave of Castañon, were cast into prison? There is no necessity to recount the terrible tragedy by which a number of the companions of these youths were sacrificed by the Cuban volunteers last November. After months of imprisonment these boys, we are told, are pardoned by the King. But what kind of a pardon? Released from prison, the prison garb removed, they are placed on board a ship and sent to Spain. Their parents and home are in Cuba, yet these boys are to be pardoned by being banished from their native land. Perhaps, after all, it is for the best. Did they remain in Cuba the bloodthirstiness of the volunteers might lead them, on the slightest provocation, to gratify their revenge on these unfortunate youths. Banishment and pardon are possibly synonymous terms in Spain.

### The Correspondence Between England and the United States on the Disputed Point in the Alabama Claims.

We publish to-day the correspondence between our government and that of England with regard to the disputed point about the Alabama claims. The President sent a brief message to the Senate with this correspondence, to show his object in referring the matter to that body before concluding upon the basis of a settlement. To use his own language, he seeks the counsel of the Senate in advance of agreeing to the proposal of Great Britain which was last made for a settlement of the difficulty, and in doing so cites the example of his predecessors for this apparently unusual proceeding.

The first despatch is that of Lord Granville to Mr. Schenck, dated February 3, 1872. In this he passes over minor matters and at once proceeds to notice what he terms "certain claims of an enormous and indefinite amount which appear to have been put forward as matters to be referred to arbitration," meaning the claim for consequential or indirect damages. Earl Granville argues, as was known before, that this claim was not anticipated and would not be admitted. Letter two is a mere formal one from Mr. Schenck to Lord Granville, stating that Granville's communication had been forwarded to Washington. Then follows a letter from Mr. Fish to Mr. Schenck, with another addressed and to be delivered to Lord Granville. In this letter of Mr. Fish to Lord Granville the question of agreeing to the payment of a gross sum to cover all the claims, and without the action of a third party, is referred to. Mr. Fish says that the President would not have consented to a Commission to make a treaty if he had not understood that all claims of whatever kind were to be the subject of settlement, that he was willing to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, whether any of the claims should be admitted or rejected, and that the President regretted the action of the British government in objecting to such a settlement. This is a firm and stiff note, though couched in the usual smooth diplomatic language. Throughout it is apparent that our government did not expect to get the "enormous" damages which Lord Granville seemed to fear were expected, and that the object in submitting the claim for consequential damages was more with a view of leaving nothing unsettled and to show what opinion had been held of the conduct of England.

All the despatches that follow, except the last one of the British government with the proposition submitted to the Senate, are only a reiteration of the same points and arguments which have been published heretofore. The substance we have known and discussed, and though we have now the whole in diplomatic phraseology there is nothing new. The despatch of Lord Granville of the 20th of March is very elaborate, and is a fine specimen of that special pleading for which the statesmen of England are distinguished. In this respect our Secretary of State and representative in London were overmatched. The truth is we should always avoid diplomatic ambiguity in our intercourse with foreign nations, and consequently such diplomatic tilts with the experienced and cunning old statesmen of Europe. If our government had said in plain and unmistakable language what it meant in the Treaty of Washington all this trouble would have been avoided. The claim for consequential damages was left to be inferred, when it ought to have been clearly expressed.

The last movement on the board to save the treaty, which is creating just now so much interest in Washington and London, and which led to the special consultation of the President with the Senate, seems to have originated with Mr. Fish, though it is said the proposition involved in it came from England. This proposition is substantially as given in our Washington correspondence on Monday and reiterated in the correspondence published yesterday. It is, in effect, that there shall be a short supplemental treaty in addition to the Washington Treaty, in which a declaration shall be made that hereafter when either Great Britain or the United States are at war, the other Power being neutral, the neutral shall only be liable for the direct damages inflicted upon the belligerent by any privateer escaping from its waters. It is understood that this rule incorporated or added to the treaty would be so far retroactive as to destroy any claim of the United States for consequential damages, and would relieve Great Britain of her objection to arbitration before the Geneva Board. This is what the leading London journals meant when they asserted that negotiations were not broken off positively, and that a new proposition was under consideration by which the American government agrees in principle to withdraw the claim for indirect damages. Agreeing in principle, by the supplemental treaty, while the American case remains unaltered, is just the meaning of the proposed arrangement to bridge over the difficulty. This is, after all, another bungling way of managing great international affairs. The whole question of neutrals might just as well have been left out of the treaty and payment have been made for the direct losses caused by the Alabama and the other privateers without any retroactive or prospective rules regarding neutrals. In fact, the question will remain just where it stood before if the supplemental proposition be admitted. It will be a great relief to the country when this diplomatic palaver shall be ended one way or the other and the Alabama claims be either settled or held in abeyance till a more convenient opportunity arrives.

END OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.—Our State Legislature has finished its labors and leaves the New York city charter and other acts it has rushed through at the end of the session to their fate in the hands of the Governor. The most important of these measures is the charter, and of the merits of that we have already spoken. Better than the former one, which the Governor properly vetoed, and with some things in it which we approve, this charter, if approved, is to go into operation before the mass of our citizens will be able to understand it or know how to vote intelligently for a new city government. Under these circumstances it is a question whether the Governor ought to give it his sanction or not. Among the acts passed was one providing for the settlement of claims against the city and county of New York and for paying for sprinkling the streets. We shall take occasion hereafter to review the work of the Legislature. This body has proved itself incompetent, and its adjournment will afford more relief than its acts have been satisfactory.

### The Obliteration of Party Lines and the New Deal in Politics—The Coming Democratic Disruption.

We are living in an age of revolution, and every day the spirit of personal independence and self-reliance is spreading more and more among the people. Our great political organizations have lost their power and party lines are almost wholly obliterated. On every side we find indications that the iron rule of regularity, once so binding on leaders and followers alike, can no longer hold refractory spirits under restraint, but that men will act according to their wishes and convictions, and not in conformity with the behests of party. A few years ago a political bolter was a marked character, and treason to an organization or its candidates was regarded as a heinous offence. To-day the free and independent politician is a hero, and all are ready to commend his boldness. King Caucus is dead, and there are few mourners at his funeral.

The most striking instance recently afforded of this revolution in party politics is the overthrow of the administration republican caucus nominee for United States Senator in Connecticut, General Hawley, and the election—for his election now appears certain—of Senator Ferry, by a combination of liberal republicans and democrats, who together hold a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of that State. Yesterday, the Senate nominated Hawley by a majority of seven, while the House nominated Ferry by a majority of fourteen, with only four absentees—one democrat and three republicans. To-day the joint ballot of the two houses is to be cast, and there is little doubt of Ferry's success by a majority of from eight to ten votes. This is the first practical step in the coalition of the democrats and liberal republicans against the administration, and should the same policy extend to the nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency it will embrace in its scope the Congressional and State nominations, and, whether successful or unsuccessful in the national contest, will make an entire new deal in politics all over the Union.

The great revolution in this State last November, which swept away the Tammany democracy, was of a similar character. It was an uprising of the masses of the people against the discipline and tyranny of party organization. Our State Legislature—peace to its ashes!—was largely republican; strong enough in its party majority to control all the legislation of the session, to override every executive veto, and to pass bills requiring a three-fourth vote. Yet, from the commencement of the session, caucus rule was repudiated, the majority refused to be bound by party measures, the members acted on their own responsibility and the republicans divided into factions on almost every question brought before them. The Cincinnati Convention was an open and bold rebellion against the regular republican organization—a repudiation of regularity in the most important political movement known to the country, the nomination of Presidential candidates. So thoroughly is the right of independent political action now recognized that no person assails the Cincinnati Conventionists for treason to party, however bitterly they may denounce their hostility to General Grant.

We have recently witnessed numerous less important instances of insubordination in the ranks of the politicians, but they are scarcely worth recapitulation. It is enough that every indication points to the obliteration of party lines and to new combinations in the future. President Grant's election probably laid the first groundwork for this political independence. Chosen from necessity by an organization to which he never belonged, and with many of whose ideas he could have no sympathy, his administration, while faithful to political friendships, has been, in a great measure, unrestricted by the narrow and cramped boundaries of party rules and obligations. If General Grant had been a mere machine republican he would not probably have broken republicanism in two; but he is an honest, independent man, and hence before his first term of office has expired he sees the party that elected him rent asunder, and the political hacks who four years ago labored for his success now kicking vigorously against him. The insubordination, originating at Washington through dissatisfaction with the distribution of the federal patronage, spread rapidly through the States, and the tangible results accomplished up to the present moment are the Cincinnati Presidential nominations and the election of Senator Ferry.

The democrats are now preparing to follow the example of the republicans and to strike off in independent lines of their own. The indications of a determination to support the Greeley ticket already apparent among the democracy of the South, as well as in New York, Pennsylvania and other important States, has awakened a counter revolution in the democratic camp in favor of President Grant. The democratic organ in this city led off in the new split, although in a cautious, prudent manner; and Dan Voorhees took up the cue and boldly declared on the floor of Congress his determination to spit upon the action of the Baltimore Convention if it should favor a union with the liberal republicans, and to enlist with all the followers he could raise under the banner of General Grant. The Chairman of the National Democratic Committee is said to be in favor of the proposed democratic revolution, and to prefer Grant to Greeley. Other democrats of standing and influence endorse the policy of splitting the party, and of going over with Voorhees and his free lances to the administration rather than to join the raid of the liberal republicans. The movement is deep and widespread and, led by the New York organ, will no doubt make a greater diversion from the Baltimore regulars than the Cincinnati independents have made from the Philadelphia Conventionists. Indeed, no more sensible course is open to the forlorn democracy. The nomination of a separate ticket—which proposition is, of course, only a blind and a sham on the part of those who are less bold than Voorhees in the declaration of their revolutionary programme—would only break the force of the contemplated *coup*. The democratic organization is of no more use in the present Presidential campaign as an individual party to the contest than would be a fifth wheel to a wagon. There is no place for democrats in the field, and they could not be held together for an instant drilling and playing at soldiers while an exciting engagement was going on between two hostile forces within their view. They would break ranks and rush to join one or other of the combatants, no matter what might be the course of their leaders. Hence the wisest thing the democratic independents can do is to follow the cue of their own organ in this city and of Dan Voorhees in Congress, and to declare at once in favor of Grant for our next President in opposition to Farmer Greeley, the old abolitionist and protectionist. Some of the administration organs are counselling them to make separate party nominations, but this is all balderdash. There will be but two live candidates in the field—Grant and Greeley—and while the Baltimore Convention mob will probably swallow the Chappaqua woodchopper, white hat, long coat, cowhide boots and all, the Voorhees independents should boldly fling forth their banner for Grant. They will take with them the conservative financial and commercial strength of the party, led by the great financier at the head of their National Committee, and will start with an established organ in the metropolis on their side. But if they would succeed there must be no hesitation or cowardice in their policy. Boldness and energy have placed the liberal republicans where they are. Boldness and energy will make this new democratic revolution a brilliant success, and will insure the re-election of General Grant for another term as an independent candidate, owing no allegiance to old parties, and prepared to build up a new political organization based upon the solid interests of the country and likely to hold power for the next half century.

### Servant-Galism in the Land o' Cakes—The Fair (Kitchen) Maids of Dundee.

Little did John Leech imagine, when he evoked the avenging culinary goddess in his illustrations of servant-galism, what he was doing for posterity. The maids of Dundee, who do the linen lairds of that vicinity the honor to wait at table and preside over the production of boiled and roast, have formed a trades union, and regularly discuss the hours of service and the various descriptions of menial attention expected at their hands. In another part of the HERALD will be found a highly interesting account of the meeting which resulted in the selection of officers for the society. Little did the bonnie lasses know of parliamentary rules and society by-laws; but a "chiel amang them takin' notes" did not wish to see the well laid plans "gang a-gley," and gave them several useful hints. The wrongs of the scullery were alluded to in severe terms, very much to the point, after the cannie manner of their nation. We are certain that the lady in waiting who objected to "the flag"—a pancake of gauziness worn by maid-servants on the top of the cranium—was pathetic as would be the lament of Jeemes over the ignominy of crimson plush inexpressibles. The young lassie, too, who indignantly advanced her belief that they (the mistresses) did not consider the servants made of the same material as themselves, touched as deep a chord in the pride of humanity as ever vibrated at the grand appeal of Shylock, the Jew. The ironical servant, however, did not venture the remark that their masters shared the heresy of their mistresses. Indeed, one feature will strike the observer, that all the taunts of the queens of the kitchen were levelled at the princesses of the parlor. A curious feature, also, is the oft-expressed fear of the stouter-hearted that a wheedling word from the mistresses "in their fine flattering way" would break down the faith of the weaker vessels among them. From six in the morning to ten at night was considered too long a working period, and it was taken under advisement whether two hours should not be lopped from the sixteen. A fearful threat was that which, if carried into effect, would condemn all Dundeedom to cold victuals on Sunday, and we cannot but admire the spirit in which one merciful lassie suggested a boiled potato compromise. They should eat cold meat, but she didn't object to boil potatoes for them. It was a delicate compliment to the sterner sex which suggested that the rules of the Amalgamated Engineers should be their rules, and one, we are sure, which every braw engineer laddie by the banks o' the Tay will remember when he thinks of becoming matrimonially amalgamated for life. There is in this also a hint as to in whose blissful company the half holiday weekly was to be spent.

To the eternal credit of the maids of Dundee is the fact that they have begun the movement, and the gallant butlers, gardeners, grooms, footmen and porters who assembled at Leamington, England, did right courteously in giving the fair bonnets over the border three rousing cheers for the forward step so firmly taken. Certain misgivings come to our mind as we reflect on the possibility of the cold meat torture being applied to free-born Americans, if the downstairs revolution should spread among the cisatlantic Abigails, who can oftentimes make life wretched, as it is, without proceeding even to the hot-potato compromise. A distant thunder, as of rattling pots and pans, breaks upon our ears, and the warning voices of the Scotch lassies, singing the modified rules of the Amalgamated Engineers to the air of "Bonnie Dundee," swells in our imagination as dried apples in a saucepan of hot water. It seems like the dismal monotone of the weird sisters in Macbeth repeating their incantation, which has a sensible meaning, for the first time—

> Double, double toil and trouble,
> Fire burn and caldron bubble.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE SWISS CONSTITUTION.—Last Sunday the people of the Swiss cantons took a vote on the proposed changes in the constitution, and the result was that they determined to abide by the constitution under which they at present live. The vote, nevertheless, was very close, thirteen cantons out of the twenty-two only deciding to let well enough alone. Many of the proposed changes to the constitution are really good. The Catholic cantons all voted against the alterations proposed, and for obvious reasons. Civil marriages, the provision against the monastic institutions of the Jesuits and some of the other clauses, no doubt, proved objectionable to the Catholics, and hence their decisive vote against any change whatever. The defeat may suggest modifications, and at no very distant period the Swiss people may be again called on to ratify a revised constitution, with most of the objectionable features of the late one stricken out and the good ones retained.

### Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil.

We published on Monday a letter from our correspondent in Rio Janeiro recording the festivities in honor of the Emperor of Brazil on his return from his extended travels. The hearty and brilliant reception accorded him by all classes showed his popularity, while it evinced the good sense of the people, who know how to appreciate so wise, practical, and withal so unassuming a sovereign. The spontaneous bursts of joy which greeted his return clearly proved that his rule is not founded upon "the divinity which doth hedge a king," but upon the affections of his people.

To-day we give our correspondent's account of an interview he had with the Emperor soon after his arrival. His Majesty gracefully consented to communicate to the HERALD his opinions and impressions of the different countries of Europe in which he had been a sojourner. He also expressed his regret that he had been debarred from carrying out his original programme, which included a visit to the United States. But the keen interest which he evinced in the progress and intellectual life of European countries will not let him rest until he has seen the most progressive country in the world. We promise him a cordial welcome. A sovereign who is so democratic—we might say American—in his thoughts and habits, who mingles with the passengers and eats at the common table of a steamboat—but, above all, who is occasionally partial to the Anglo-Saxon beverage familiarly known as gin cocktail, is sure to take kindly to the customs and habits of the American people.

Dom Pedro's career has been one of usefulness, not of glittering show, false pretence and frivolity—very much unlike the career of the man who lost crown and sceptre at Sedan. He does not profess to be a monarch by divine right, but only the leader of a people over whom the accident of birth—or, since his rule has been so beneficial, let us say Providence—has placed him.

Two words form the key of his character—utility and progress. This is partly the result of a life of research and meditation. In matters of science, in legislation and in politics he has no equal in his country. His acquaintance with modern literature and his conversational powers in many languages are quite remarkable. With these scholarly attainments he combines a modesty which charms all those who ever come in contact with him. Our correspondents abroad have from time to time approached the Emperor, and the HERALD has thus been enabled to impart to the American people and the world at large a better knowledge of this ruler of a vast empire. We call to mind the narrative of an interesting interview which one of our correspondents had with Dom Pedro before his departure on his great tour. Later on, another representative of the HERALD found opportunity "to shoot him flying"—as old Tecumseh would express it—under the very shadow of the Pyramids. All were received with a cordiality and absence of restraint which is so refreshing to find in the monarch of a great nation. His chief claims to the attention of the American people, however, are his ardent efforts for the abolition of slavery, which have at last paved the way towards a complete emancipation of the negro. To accomplish this great object he has had to war against the ignorance of all classes of his people. His own race, indeed the whole human race, owe a debt of gratitude to Dom Pedro.

### Comicalities of the Campaign—Greeley as the Modern Cincinnatus.

Greeley on his farm makes a far more artistic and picturesque tableau than did Cincinnatus, who has been doing duty in history as the prince of patriots and farmers for ever so many years. The sketch of the Chappaqua farm which we published a few days ago was a rare picture of politics and philosophy wedded to barnyards and cabbages. Cincinnatus never wrote anything concerning his acquaintance with farming, and, according to what we hear about him, was rather a dull, practical sort of a man. Greeley is an improvement on the old Roman. He hides his agricultural light under no bushel measure, but spreads the experience he has gained in chopping wood and raising cabbages far and wide. Then Cincinnatus had a vulgar taste for ploughing, which has a demoralizing influence on dress and manners. Greeley's farming is more refined and far better adapted for developing muscle and appetite together.

The *Tribune* philosopher may be our next President, and consequently his method of life and of farming are now more than ever subjects of popular interest. The farm at Chappaqua may be destined to become a centre of as great attraction for pilgrims—agricultural pilgrims from all parts of the earth—as the tomb of Mohammed.

Mr. Greeley is now more devoted to his farm than ever. He knows he must forswear woodchopping and Chappaqua when he goes to the White House. If he takes to chopping the trees around the Presidential mansion or turns the promenade in front into a pumpkin patch he may be impeached by the Senate and sent back to his farm. He is aware of this and has therefore resolved to lay in a stock of axe-grinding and axe-swinging experience to last him during his term of office. This is sensible. All our Presidents have had to use the axe more or less. Some of them were poor hands at it and suffered from their inexperience. Old Hickory wielded the axe like a Hercules and chopped right and left without mercy. Horace knows nobody else he should care to rival, and when he takes the Presidential broadaxe in his hand next March, providing everything looks lovely, he may throw the performances of Old Hickory entirely in the shade. It is safe to presume that the incident in Roman history, when the politics of the Roman nation were going to the dogs, will be reproduced on this occasion, and that the delegation that calls Greeley to the helm of state will find him at Chappaqua with his pants tucked inside his boots and a pair of horny hands upon a plough. Greeley is an adept in theatrical effects. If he misses carrying out this part of the programme it will be owing to the fact of the other man winning the election. This farm at Chappaqua is a good investment. It will be a potent help to the Presidential candidate who owns it. In fact, no Presidential candidate should be without a farm. What is he to know about the things malignant foes utter against his character while he is cultivating the succulent squash and training the lively bean plant? The sentimental side of the subject is something Horace has also studied. A man who flies from the evil haunts of a big city every evening to the pure air and sparkling spring water of a farm forty miles away can have no sympathy for land jobbers, whiskey rings, and Custom House abuses. Think of a candidate for the Presidency up a ladder chopping off the superfluous branches of some king of the forest and singing merrily at his work, as Horace does! The vilest voice of slander would not dare to breathe suspicion against the innocence of a character running over with so much of rustic and honest simplicity. The liberal republicans have a gold mine in this Chappaqua farm. Let them work it properly, and the champion of the shovel and the hoe will do the federal farming next March. Let them take a series of views of the modern Cincinnatus, as he may be seen any morning or afternoon on his farm, among the dandelions, squirrels and woodchucks. Let us have a view of the old man drinking his daily bucket of spring water, surrounded by flocks of turkey gobblers, hens, geese, chickens and red-headed roosters. Another view might represent him sportively climbing a tree in pursuit of the festive squirrel. This would be eminently taking. It would appeal to every man's early experience in the halcyon days of youth. Other views might refer to the various occupations with which Mr. Greeley beguiles the time. A falling tree, and an axe in the philosopher's hand triumphantly flourished in the air, would be a telling tableau. It would inspire confidence in Mr. Greeley as President and be a symbol of his power to fight and triumph over corruption. A view of Mr. Greeley sitting on the fence would present him in his most amiable mood and draw encomiums on his good looks from both parties. We might have him also weeding a potato patch, suggestive of the weeding process he is bound to undertake when he sits in the White House. We throw out these suggestions for the benefit of the liberals. That Chappaqua farm is rich in resources. The owner knows this fact, and he is now engaged studying the salient points of effect. Drinking a bucket of spring water will have an encouraging influence on the temperance party, while all the people of sentiment will be tickled to death at the picture of Horace stretching up the top branches of a tall hemlock in pursuit of a playful woodchuck. The great army of farmers will be charmed beyond expression at a life-like photograph of the old man with a pair of woollen gloves weeding his potato patch. The prospect of what may be after the venerable farmer reaches the White House is something we forbear to dwell upon at present; but, so far, the fates look smilingly on the situation.

### The Willett Street Horror and the Recent Capture of Burglars—Policemen Who Deserve Reward.

The fearful affray that took place on Monday night in a Willett street tenement house between an infuriated ruffian and a gallant policeman, who risked his life in the performance of his duty, is another example of the recklessness and audacity of the dangerous classes. The suffering wife of this miscreant, alarmed for the fate of her six children, who were locked up with him in a room, called upon the police for assistance. Officers Leslie and Finnegan responded to the call, and in attempting to gain admittance into the room found that the ruffian had intrenched himself behind a barricade of furniture. Officer Leslie undauntedly gained admission through the window, by means of the fire escape, and was immediately attacked in the most brutal manner. He defended himself with his club until the door was burst open by his brother officer and the desperado was mastered. These policemen deserve a great deal of credit and honor for their gallantry, particularly as it is a very scarce quality with guardians of the peace nowadays. The ruffian whom they captured is but one of a very numerous class that infests the most populous districts of the city, and the example of Leslie and Finnegan should be an incentive to other officers to pursue such characters in an equally determined manner.

Another gallant feat was accomplished by Sergeant James, Detective McConnell and Officer Frazier in the arrest of three notorious burglars and sneak thieves belonging to the gang that entered Mr. Phelps' residence, in Sixth avenue. They took them out of a crowd of thieves in a low saloon and marched them to Police Headquarters. The man who is supposed to have shot Mr. Phelps escaped the same night, but there is little doubt that he will soon join his companions in prison. Such deeds are worthy of our police, and are calculated to restore public confidence in them. They will exercise a beneficial influence on the gangs of rowdies that prowl the streets at night, and will go far towards removing the disgrace attached to the metropolis by the wanton outrages and crimes nightly committed by those worthies. We trust that the good work, so auspiciously begun, will be carried to completion, until our citizens can walk the streets unharmed.

### THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1872.

TO MR. WILLIAM E. DODGE, President of the Chamber of Commerce:—

DEAR SIR—The undersigned members of the Chamber of Commerce respectfully request you to call a special meeting of the Chamber for Wednesday (to-morrow), May 15, at half-past two P. M., to give expression to the views of the Chamber on the Treaty of Washington and the ratification by the Senate of an additional article thereto, as proposed by Minister Schenck. Your obedient servants,

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| GEORGE OPDYKE, | WM. M. VERMILYE, |
| WASH. R. VERMILYE, | H. C. FAHNESTOCK, |
| SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, | PITT COOKE, |
| HENRY A. BARLING, | D. WILLIS JAMES, |
| JOHN D. JONES, | DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, |
| WILLIAM H. FOGG, | GEORGE W. DOW. |

In accordance with the above the members are requested to meet at the rooms of the Chamber on Wednesday, at half-past two P. M. By order of the President,

GEORGE WILSON, Secretary.

### THE DUMPING GROUNDS.

The following general order was issued to the force yesterday by Superintendent Kelso respecting the manure dumping grounds on both sides of the island:—

TO CAPTAINS OF —— PRECINCTS:—

You will instruct the members of your command to arrest all persons engaged in dumping street sweepings, garbage or manure within the limits of the city of New York, except such dumping be upon a vessel, boat, or scow, to be speedily removed from the city.

You will make special report in writing to this office of any such arrest that may be made, and also the disposition of the case by the Courts, such report to be made at the earliest moment after the case has been disposed of by the Court.

JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent.