

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREETS.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business of news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVII. No. 303

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—Horse Hood.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—JEAN REVERE—QUINTET FAMILY.

POWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—YACU—THE KING AND DOBBERY.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth and Cherry and Lexington.—Afternoon and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE WITCHES OF NEW YORK.—THEATRE PERFORMANCES.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.—THE YORKS FAIR.—THE BELLIES OF THE KITCHEN, &c.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—STREETS OF NEW YORK.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

TERRACE GARDEN, 25th st. between 3d and Lexington av.—SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, July 23, 1872.

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OUR SPECIAL NEWS REPORT FROM MEXICO is dated in Matamoros on the 21st instant. It tells of fighting near Tampico. The revolutionists were successful in an assault upon a smaller town and completed their work by the execution of its commander. Martinez forced his way into San Luis, but was compelled to retire after some severe actions. Most of the generals who lead in the nativist strife maintained their usual attitude of ready for combat on either side. Palacios appears to have enjoyed a stroke of luck, for we are told that he has been appointed Military Governor of Coahuila. The war affair in Mexico is evidently losing vim, and we may hope that the struggle will soon die out from sheer inanition and want of means on the part of its promoters. If the best men live they will, according to this rule of pacification, win in the long run.

THE DEATH OF TOM LOWERY, of the Robeson county gang of North Carolina outlaws, is fully confirmed by a special despatch which we publish to-day. Two brothers and two friends of the late Colonel Wishart, the last known victim of the Swamp Angels, determined to avenge his murder. Armed to the teeth they entered the classic region of Senfletown, and after waiting in ambush from Thursday night until Saturday morning had the pleasure of intercepting the ruffian on his way to a political meeting. The Sheriff, after the first glimpse at the well known ferocious face of the dead outlaw, paid over the \$1,000 reward offered by the county.

DISINTERESTED YANKEES.—A Boston weekly paper, dilating on the advantages of that port as a point of arrival for immigrants, takes occasion to hint at monstrous crimes as common occurrences in what it styles "that menagerie of iniquity known as Castle Garden." It asserts that at the Hub the strangers are thoroughly protected and speedily and comfortably despatched on their journey westward, no land sharks being permitted to prey upon them. One would infer from this article that pious Boston thrives mainly on disinterested benevolence. Still, there is a general belief that calves and ale are only to be had for money there as well as elsewhere. We hope the few immigrants who land in the Massachusetts capital are well treated; but why need ugly stories be told of New York to draw away its natural trade?

Carl Schurz on the Presidential Question—A Vigorous Assault on the Administration.

When the famous Cincinnati Convention, after laying down its platform and nominating its candidates, adjourned without day, its presiding officer, Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri, was said to have left the scene of its labors a disappointed, discouraged and embittered man. He was not satisfied with the platform; he was seriously displeased with the candidates, and it was rumored that he would withhold his support from Greeley and play the part of a political hermit during the Presidential campaign. This report was strengthened by the singular and persistent silence maintained by the Senator for several weeks, and when at last his name appeared signed to a call for an anti-Greeley consultation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel his defection appeared so certain that the administration organs found him worthy of endorsement as an honest, independent man. But it soon became evident that Senator Schurz attended the Fifth Avenue Hotel meeting only for the purpose of preventing any serious repudiation of the Cincinnati work, and he now finally settles the question of his position in the campaign by accepting Greeley in good faith and declaring his determination to labor energetically for the liberal republican candidates. His first speech for the ticket was delivered at St. Louis yesterday, in presence of an immense concourse of people, and it will be found published in full in the HERALD to-day. In it Senator Schurz makes it appear that he did not swallow Greeley without some misgivings and difficulty. He had concluded to accept the free trade plank in the platform—or rather the compromise by which the principle so dear to him was wisely left where it properly belongs, to the Congressional districts—and to be satisfied with Greeley's explanation of his intention to bow to the will of Congress on the question of the tariff. But the Senator's fight against President Grant had been made distinctly on the issue of civil service reform, and as he had heard it charged that Greeley would if elected be in the hands of improper advisers, he determined before giving in his allegiance to ascertain what foundation there might be for the assertion. Accordingly he addressed a letter to Greeley, calling his attention to the reported bad character of his associates, and hinting that they might seriously interfere with civil service reform if permitted to control the President after his election. Greeley's reply is characteristic and good. He claims the right to be the best judge of the worthiness of his friends, asserts that any person who might seek to improperly influence him would lose his friendship at once, and lays down a simple rule for civil service reform more efficacious than all the boards of examiners that could be created. It is that the one term principle shall prevail, and that the present mode of distributing all the federal patronage in accordance with the recommendations of friendly Congressmen shall cease. The first reform would enable the President to study capacity and integrity instead of political strength and influence in his appointments, and the next would put a stop to those entangling alliances between the executive and legislative departments of the federal government, which are opposed to the spirit of the constitution and fraught with mischief to the country. To be sure, the thought may occur to some that a President who is a politician may use his patronage improperly for the future success of his party, even if he should be debarred from doing so for his own reformation; but the suggestions thrown out by Greeley are good, and would, no doubt, be advantageous if they could be faithfully carried out.

Senator Schurz will pardon us for the suggestion that his speech displays a little too much personal bitterness towards the President to be as effective as it otherwise might have been. No person can read it without becoming impressed with the idea that his present position is taken, not that he hates Greeley less, but that he hates Grant more. The arraignment of the administration is a powerful and damaging one, no doubt; but its force is frittered away by allusions to the French arms affair, the Robeson investigation, the New York Custom House frauds and other exploded political humbugs. The Custom House abuses exposed before the investigating committee were such as have existed through every administration for the last twenty or thirty years, and were probably kept more carefully from the knowledge of the President than from the knowledge of any other person in the country. All these investigations grew out of the personal enmity of Sumner, Schurz and other restless spirits, to Grant, and did not result in damaging the President. The purest administration that ever existed might be subject to similar charges and similar inquiries. We should not be surprised in the event of Greeley's election to find half a dozen such investigating committees called for before he had been two years in office. Agitation of this description will always go on in a government where restless and revolutionary spirits have it in their power to raise a tempest in a teapot whenever their peculiar views are disregarded and their individual importance is overlooked. Other personal assaults on the President are made by Senator Schurz, of more or less importance, and probably a little more damaging in their character. The old charge of nepotism is rendered more severe by a searching review of the character of some of the office-holders who happen to be relations or family connections of the President, and the Senator asserts that the whole civil service of the nation, from Cabinet Ministers down to the smallest Postmaster, is converted into a vast political agency to secure the President's re-election. The St. Domingo affair is treated at length, and does not look very creditable to the administration. In this connection Senator Schurz makes a singular and direct charge of a serious nature. President Grant is said to have asserted that Senator Schurz became his enemy because he could not obtain the federal patronage he demanded. The Missouri Senator now states that he was approached by a friend of the President while the St. Domingo business was before the Senate, and assured that if he would support the President's scheme, or at least withdraw his opposition, he could have

all the federal offices he desired. The person attempting this indirect bribery has subsequently in writing admitted that the offer was made with the knowledge and consent of President Grant, and, says Senator Schurz, the proof shall be forthcoming if the President will officially deny the truth of the statement. The importance placed upon this remarkable accusation is shown from the fact that it has been thought advisable to send out from Washington a sort of request for a suspension of judgment until the President shall arrive at the national capital from Long Branch and have an opportunity of confirming the denial of the story.

Outside these mere personal attacks, which Senator Schurz would have been wise to forego, the speech makes a forcible and telling onslaught on the policy of the majority, or administration party, in Congress towards the Southern States. The Senator says truly that General Grant enjoyed splendid opportunities when he entered upon the duties of the Presidency to accomplish much good towards the settlement of the ex-rebel section of the country; but, unhappily, the politicians in Congress took the work out of his hands and followed the bent of their own minds. The treatment of the South should have been kind, conciliatory and generous, and the General who had carried the Union arms to victory, who had granted such honorable terms to the Confederate soldiers and who had firmly opposed measures of revenge against the Southern leaders was in a favorable position to win over the whole warm-hearted people of the Southern States, black and white, by the adoption of such a policy. But instead, in the effort to secure the political power of the rehabilitated States, the radical advisers of General Grant commenced the work of reconstruction by turning carpet-bag plunderers loose upon the South and by enforcing a system of disabilities which almost entirely excluded men of property and intelligence from all share in the government, and left the affairs of the several States in the hands of irresponsible whites and ignorant negroes. The effect of this policy was naturally destructive of law and order, and hot-headed, mischievous men availed themselves of it to commit desperate and lawless acts. The Ku Klux, or bayonet law, as it is called, was passed to put down these disturbances, and was, according to Senator Schurz, a good law for that purpose; but it has been perverted from its original use and has become a piece of political machinery to control the ballot box. A nominal Amnesty bill was passed by Congress, but the South is held under a reign of terror to render the boon valueless. Five hundred indictments are suspended over the heads of white voters in North Carolina alone, to deter them from exercising the privilege of the franchise thus nominally conferred upon them. It is against such acts as these that the people of the North rebel, and for which they will hold the republican politicians accountable. Let President Grant even now take a firm stand against this cruel injustice and oppression exercised toward States that should be as free as those of the North—against States that stand with us under a common constitution, and the people will not care how many relatives he may have supplied with office. The tyranny now practised over the South may one day be attempted over the North. There is danger in the precedent—danger to the constitution and to the liberties of the people. The President has the power to restore the habeas corpus, to withdraw the federal troops, to take the iron heel of the government from the neck of the South. The people of the North ask him, implore him to do this at once, and if he complies with their wishes he will be able to defy the assaults of his enemies. It is not safe for him to deny the popular prayer.

Our European Correspondence.

On another page of this morning's issue we publish an interesting collection of letters from the HERALD's correspondents in the Spanish, English and Turkish capitals. Ireland, too, finds a place in the collection of our letters written from abroad. A perusal of the Madrid correspondence will show the difficulty of the labor undertaken by the new Ministry of Señor Zorrilla. Indeed, it seems as if this last attempt of King Amadeus is a final one to give to the Spanish nation a permanent and constitutional government. The failures of Topete Serrano and Sagasta have somewhat shaken our belief in the ability of the present dynasty to govern. The task of Zorrilla is a hard one, and one which will require the exercise of all the political sagacity and statesmanship with which he is credited to make it successful. The legacy of corruption, demoralization and rottenness which Sagasta has left him is of so perplexing a character that reform seems a Herculean task. In the dissolution of the present Cortes and the calling for new elections the King has shown himself a wise and determined ruler. The new elections, provided that the means employed by Sagasta be not resorted to by the present Ministry, will enable us to form a more accurate estimate of the disposition of the Spanish people towards the Italian King. In our London letter we have the fifth and sixth days' business of the International Prison Congress, which lately had its sittings in London. In previous letters the progress of the Congress and the work it had in hand were fully detailed. Important subjects, all bearing upon classes whose criminality reflect the dark side of life, were fully ventilated by experienced men and thoughtful philanthropists, acquainted with the criminal statistics of the Old and New Worlds. The exuberance of Oriental display on the occasion of the fête day of the Sultan of Turkey is described in our letter from Constantinople. A correspondent of the HERALD travelling in Ireland describes the scenes of loneliness which he experienced on his travels and explains their causes in a letter from the Emerald Isle.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE REGATTA.—To-day Springfield will be enlivened by the bright faces and brighter aquatic ideas of New England's sons, representing brain and classic genius, as well as the collegiate muscle of the various educational institutions. Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Bowdoin, Williams and a number of other colleges are to be represented. The Connecticut River will doubtless present a splendid appearance, and by seven o'clock in the evening

victory and disappointment will be discerned readily enough in the countenances of the contestants.

Spain—Her Unsettled and Alarming Condition.

The world still stands aghast and thinks with horror of the dastardly and brutal attempt which has just been made on the lives of the young King and Queen of Spain. All accounts agree that the event has startled the nation to its remotest limits, and that the universal indignation is such that the authorities find it difficult to hold it in check. The latest accounts justify the opinion that the attempted assassination was as determined as it was dastardly. We are left no room to doubt that the affair was the result of a huge and well organized conspiracy. When we read that the body of one of the horses attached to the royal carriage was pierced by seven pistol shots, we perceive how near the would-be murderers were to their intended victims, and how narrow and miraculous was their escape. There is something in this attempted assassination which is peculiarly Spanish. It is impossible to use language too strong in denouncing the wicked deed. We can conceive no cause of quarrel which any section of the Spanish people can have with the young and accomplished Queen. Her only offence, so far as we know or can imagine, is that she is the wife of her husband, and that, like a true woman and a good wife, she is willing to share her husband's fortunes. Yet, in seeking the life of the man whom they hated, these cowardly assassins were perfectly willing to sacrifice the life of the dutiful and unoffending Princess. No such atrocious deed, so far as we can remember, has been attempted in modern times. In this her latest act of wickedness, Spain has exceeded herself; for in the murder of Prim, bad as it was, and so similar otherwise in character to this, no other life was jeopardized. The life of a woman who had done them no wrong, of a Queen who had honestly sought their welfare, of a stranger to whom they owed the duties of hospitality, stood between them and their victim; but not even this could stay the hands of those brutal men. Hitherto the Spanish people have had but small claims on the sympathy of mankind; and it is fair to say that but little sympathy has been extended to them. Unless the Spanish people can purge themselves of the crime, what claims they had on the sympathy of the nations will be reduced to naught, and what sympathy they received will be finally withdrawn. It is unfair to blame a whole people for the act of a few desperate men; but fair or unfair the charge will be made, unless Spain, in some satisfactory way, gives proof of her innocence.

It appears from our despatches that the authorities are leaving no stone unturned in their attempts to discover the assassins, their accomplices and the secrets of the conspiracy; and it is gratifying to know that a fair measure of success is attending their labors. Already at least three of the men actively engaged in the attempt on the lives of the King and Queen, with some twenty-seven of their alleged accomplices, have been arrested and placed in custody. The trial of these men, which is little likely to be delayed, will prove a sensation to the peoples of both the Old World and the New. The news will be as eagerly sought for in New York and Philadelphia as in London or Paris. It will be certain to throw much needed light on the peculiar condition of Spain. It is not possible but that some all-important revelations will be made. It will become apparent as the trial progresses whether the crime has any direct connection with a political conspiracy; and, if so, whether the conspiracy is confined to one faction of politicians or whether it is too large to be limited by political party lines, having its roots deep and widespread among the Spanish people. We have no desire to prejudge the case, nor will we attempt to do so. There is nothing unfair, however, in noting the prevailing and somewhat conflicting rumors. It is notorious that there are in Spain men of all shades of political belief who, from the commencement, have been opposed to the Savoyard, on the ground that he was a foreigner; and there are many who, professing to have their information from the best and most reliable sources, tell us that the bayonets of Prim, not the votes of the Spanish people, placed Amadeus on the throne of Isabella the Catholic and of Philip the Second. It is not at all impossible that the conspiracy may be larger and more widespread than party limits would admit; but when we remember the large number of votes which on two occasions already have been recorded in favor of Amadeus, and when we take into account the enthusiastic expressions of loyalty which this unhappy affair has evoked from all ranks and classes of the people, we cannot allow ourselves to believe that the conspiracy will be found to have much of a national character. It is believed by many that the assassins in this case, as in the case of Prim, were the hirelings of the republican party. It is not our opinion, as we have said more than once already in these columns, when speaking of the murder of Prim, that Castelar and his associates, whom we believe to be men pure in heart and of noble purpose, would stain with blood the fair robe of the coming republic. It is not impossible, however, that that section of the republican party in Spain which is allied with the International may yet be found to have had something to do with both of those horrid crimes. The murder of Prim and the attempted murder of the King and Queen are crimes not unworthy of the Communists; and we know that there are Communists in Spain. We are willing to dismiss the charges which are freely made by different parties against the Montpensierists, the Alfonsists and the Carlists. It is not possible that Montpensier could gain by the murder of the King. The violent taking away of the life of Amadeus would, unless we greatly mistake, ruin the prospects of Alfonso; for, rightly or wrongly, it would be said that his hands were stained with blood. And, unless the Carlists have in some mysterious and almost inconceivable way been acted upon by the Church, it is difficult to see how they could lend themselves to the commission of a crime which was as foolish as it was wicked. It is impossible as yet to say where the crime rests and who are the guilty parties, and it is the less necessary to speculate, that the truth is likely soon to be disclosed. There is a strong presumption, however, that the conspirators who succeeded in taking away the life of Prim and the conspirators who

vainly attempted the life of Amadeus will be found to be one and the same. The murder of Prim was doubtless intended to give the Savoyard warning. The warning failed, and hence the attempted assassination.

Looked at in the light of this fresh crime, it is impossible not to deplore the wretched condition of unhappy Spain. Is there to be no national resurrection in her case? Is every attempt on her part to rise to result in failure and to add to her misery and helplessness? How bright was the promise of the closing months of 1868! In 1812, in 1820, in 1836 attempts were made by vigorous spirits to put life into the nation, and it did seem as if Spain was about to awake at last from the deep sleep of ages. It was felt then, as it is felt now, that the Church was the grand obstruction which lay in the pathway of progress, and after repeated and vigorous assaults the obstruction was overcome. It is more easy, however, to strike down an institution than to weaken its influence. The Church property was secularized, but the Church remained, and the priest, in what seemed misfortune, was more potent with the people than when rioting in the wealth of ecclesiastical endowments. The reaction set in, and soon the reaction was complete, the Church swiftly repossessing herself of all her former property and Spain falling back into her former lethargy. With the revolution of 1868 and the flight of Isabella came hope once more for Spain; and, as we have said already, the prospect for a season seemed bright and full of promise. How completely the experience of these three years has clouded all the bright promise of the early months of the revolution! The failure of the republican cause, the intestine feuds, the disobedience of the colonies, the vain search for a king, the regency of Serrano, the murder of Prim, the monarchy restored, republican risings, Carlist rebellions, attempted assassinations—such, coupled with chronic anarchy, make up the history of Spain for the last three years. In spite of the bright promise of the revolution, who will deny that that country is in a more wretched and hopeless condition to-day than when Isabella fled from her kingdom and her crown? What is to be the end no one can tell. What Spain needs above all things is emancipation from priestly control and the diffusion of the blessings of education among all ranks and classes of the people. Until priestly power is diminished and the masses of the people are educated it will be unfair to say that all has been done that can be done for the elevation and improvement of that unhappy country. When these things are done for Spain and done in vain, then, but not till then, will we admit that the Spanish race is hopelessly exhausted. Meanwhile we wait to learn whether Spain can accomplish her own regeneration or whether she must be taken in hands by others.

The Geneva Conference—Opening of the Real Work Before the Arbitrators.

Having disposed of the troublesome question of the indirect claims or consequential damages of the United States against England, in connection with the depredations of all such Anglo-rebel cruisers as the Alabama during the war of our late Southern rebellion, the Geneva Conference in secret session has proceeded to the real business before it, which is the consideration and settlement of our direct claims against England, arising from the depredations on our commerce of the Alabama, and her Anglo-rebel confederate cruisers. It is reported that the case taken up by the Tribunal of Arbitration and under consideration yesterday, was the case of the Florida, which nearly resembles the case of the Alabama, differing mainly in the length of her list of ships destroyed, the list of the Alabama being far superior to that of any two others combined of her piratical confederates.

The rules agreed upon in the Treaty of Washington for the government of the arbitrators may here be briefly restated:—They relate to the so-called neutrality of Great Britain during our civil war, and are—First, that a neutral government is bound to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and is bound to the same diligence in preventing the departure of such vessel from its jurisdiction. Secondly, that a neutral power is bound not to permit its ports to be used in any way for the warlike purposes of either belligerent. Thirdly, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties. It is upon these rules that England, before the arbitrators, will have to put in her defence against our claims, one by one, for damages in reference to the depredations of the Alabama and of each of her Confederate Anglo-rebel cruisers upon our commerce during our late civil war.

The question then first suggested is what length of time will probably be consumed in the discussion of these direct claims. We presume that certain general principles and rules will be agreed upon by counsel or settled by the Tribunal in the consideration of the case of the Florida, which will materially shorten the debates in reference to the other ships concerned. But weeks and even months may pass away before the counsel on each side shall have finished their arguments, exceptions and special pleadings, first, on the rules of neutrality as applied to the Florida, and next, on the bill of damages for each of the list of our merchant ships destroyed. But is there no limit of time fixed in the treaty for the consideration of these cases? No. The treaty says that "the decision of the Tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides;" that "it shall be made in writing and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may assent to it," and a majority of the five are competent for a decision; but there is no limitation named in the treaty for "the argument on both sides."

The Tribunal, in beginning with the case of one of the aforesaid Anglo-rebel cruisers, is pursuing the line of action laid down by the treaty, which provides that "said Tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel separately whether Great Britain has, by any act of omission, failed to fulfill any of the duties set forth in the three foregoing rules (of neutrality) or recognized principles of international law not inconsistent with such rules,

and shall certify such fact as to each of the said vessels." And, further, it is ordained in the treaty that in the event of a judgment against Great Britain, to the extent of such judgment, the Tribunal may, "if it thinks proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it, and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin," &c., "within twelve months after the date of the award." This money, therefore (for we suppose there will be some money awarded to the United States), will probably not be forthcoming till some time in the year of our Lord 1874, allowing only six months for the "argument on both sides" and for the deliberations of the arbitrators as a jury thereon, before they come to a decision.

The treaty further provides that "each government shall pay its own agent, and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it and of the arbitrator appointed by it and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the Tribunal," and that "all other expenses connected with the arbitration shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties." It will be seen, therefore, that in disposing of those indirect claims the Tribunal has relieved itself of the only serious difficulty presented in this business, and that upon our direct claims the rules laid down by the treaty make the business of the contesting parties and of the Tribunal plain sailing. And yet, though we may obtain it earlier, it is probable that we shall not secure a judgment from the Tribunal before Christmas.

The Indian Troubles—Shall We Adopt Sheridan's Cure?

The constant recurrence of Indian raids on our frontiers, attended with murder and rapine, shows clearly that a serious defect exists somewhere in the policy pursued towards the squalid savage whom, with poetic license, we dub "the noble red man." Philanthropists a few years ago became alarmed lest the privileged murderers of the Western prairies should become extinct under the too rigorous application of border justice. It appeared right enough to the eyes of this class that a white man should be punished whenever he was guilty of a crime, but in the case of the red man the case was held to be widely different. With a Christian forbearance which would have been, Christianly speaking, above all praise had its enunciators not been at a safe distance, the authors of the peace policy refused to apply the savage, but eminently human, law of "an eye for an eye" in the case of poor Lo. The noble savage, instead of being hanged or shot in a summary manner when found guilty of having murdered a mere uromantic, industrious settler, was to be invited to a long powwow, talked to at length by a "friend," and, having been furnished with a new scalping knife and blanket, dismissed with the advice to go and sin no more. This system is found to be very popular among the braves, who perceive that not alone may they enjoy the pleasure of scalping the peaceful inhabitants of the borders, but that the United States government stands ready to reward them with blankets and rum. The more white scalps the chief takes the more rum and blankets he is entitled to. Under this system it is not to be wondered at that the troubles on the frontier threaten daily to become more dangerous and deadly. While the Quaker agents are quietly filling their pockets the Indians are plundering and murdering without hindrance or opposition. The Department turns a deaf ear to the cry of our perishing frontier population, or despatches the pious General Howard to inquire the cause of the disturbance. And so the mingled farce and tragedy continues, while the night sky is red with the flames of the frontiersman's cabin.

Even if the military post commanders were inclined to act energetically in the suppression of these horrors, the force at their disposal would not enable them to do so effectively. Thousands of troops are placed in the South to sustain the conscienceless carpet-baggers, instead of being employed in protecting the frontiers. If the officials at Washington could be made to understand that the army is intended to be used for the safeguard of the people, and not as the tool of a political faction, we would doubtless soon have an end to the present disgraceful state of affairs. The evil is specially felt along the Texas border, which lies open at once to the attacks of the Indian and Mexican marauder. So great is our respect for the sacredness of foreign territory that we calmly allow the border land to be made the base of operations for murderers and robbers who prey upon our people. Bands of savage Indians, and scarcely less savage Mexican freebooters, dash across the Rio Grande, plunder the unfortunate Texans, and disappear with their booty, safe from pursuit or interference. To such an extent has this been carried that the wild tribes now know that they really run no danger in making a raid if only they can reach the Mexican frontier, where they find at once a ready market for their plunder and a refuge from vengeance.

In view of these almost daily violations of our soil by Indians or cattle robbers coming from Mexican territory we allow our hands to be tied by international law, while the "Greasers" laugh in their sleeves at the long-suffering Yankees. The outrages committed on our citizens are a source of profit to many of the high civil and military Mexican officials, and, whatever the intentions of the central government of that unhappy country may be in our regard, their semi-independent subordinates on the border will certainly not suppress the raids unless we compel them by force. It is well known that the principal sinners in the matter of raids into Texas are a branch of the Kickapoo Indians, at present located in Mexico. Endeavors have been made to place this dangerous tribe on reservations in the United States, where they could be kept in order; but the local Mexican authorities have done their best to defeat all attempts in this matter. Cortina, who holds the commission of General from Juarez, is more than suspected of being concerned in the cattle-stealing raids along the Rio Grande. This ruffian, although acknowledged by Juarez, is a notorious thief and cattle lifter. But while this is well known to the Texan authorities a sentimental regard for the rights of nations is allowed to save this brigand and his allies from the punishment they so richly deserve. Nothing could well be more unsatisfactory than the action of the administration in these border troubles. It is nonsense to be sending preaching generals or soft-soaping Quakers to