

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII. No. 74

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- THE MEXICAN THEATRE, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTOS. Matinee at 1 1/2.
ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 25th st.—BULLDOG OPERA.—LA SONAMBULA.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—HIPPY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth st.—A BUSINESS WOMAN. Matinee.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—DAVID GARRICK. Matinee.
ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—NO THROTTLES. Matinee at 2.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROSCINI. Matinee at 1 1/2.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WAITS OF NEW YORK.—THE MEXICAN THEATRE.
ORFÈVRE THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—DIE SUTZENKIND.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT. Matinee at 1.—ITALIAN OPERA.—MIGNON.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—9:30; OR, THE MURDER AT THE FARM. Matinee at 2 1/2.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ALICE. Matinee at 1 1/2.
WOODS'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—DARKING DICK. Afternoon and Evening.
ATRENIUM, No. 75 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ARISTON. Matinee at 2.—SENIORS' FAMILY.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NORO MONTECALVO. Matinee at 2.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 21 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—AFTER-NOON—GRAND CONCERT. Evening.—RECITATIONS.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 15, 1873.

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"MANIFEST DESTINY" ON THE RIO GRANDE.—Exciting rumors are floating on the winds of political gossip in Washington of a revival of Shields' scheme of 1848 to seize a part of Northern Mexico and reconstitute it into a State of the Union. It is cheerfully hinted that five thousand men can be collected in Mobile and New Orleans for this purpose, and we have no doubt of it. There is very little probability, however, in the light of the President's recent conversation with a HERALD Commissioner, that the government of the United States would permit so gross a breach of international law. Mexico is familiar with the horrors of war, and it would be cruel to inflict on her the greater horrors of carpet-bagging, which would surely follow an armed seizure of her territory by American filibusters.

Inexorable Justice—William Foster To Die Upon the Scaffold.

William Foster is to pay the full penalty of the law and to suffer death upon the scaffold on Friday next. The decision of the Executive was made known to the Sheriff of New York yesterday by Colonel De Kay, the Governor's Military Secretary, and the reasons which induced a refusal of the application for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life will be made public on Monday or Tuesday of next week. They would, no doubt, have appeared simultaneously with the announcement of the result but for the domestic affliction which has temporarily withdrawn the Governor from his severe official labors. The near approach of the day of execution and the unwillingness of the Governor to grant a further respite, rendered it proper that the unfortunate prisoner should be at once informed of his fate, in order that he might prepare himself for death. Before this time Foster knows that all hope for him on earth is over, and that on Friday next he must stand in the presence of his Maker to answer for the life he took in a moment of drunken passion. He can lean no longer on human aid; he can count no longer on human mercy. His reliance now must be on the Saviour, who died for all sinners—on the divine mercy which flows from the atonement on the Cross.

into sin. Neither should they affect the good name of his wife, for a devoted, faithful woman and interesting children should have made his home dear to him and withheld him from drunkenness and ruffianism. Hence the almost superhuman efforts made by all his family in his behalf were the true and praiseworthy promptings of nature, and no word of censure or reproach should ever be uttered against them. The duty of the Herald in this distressing case has been no less painful than that imposed upon the Governor. While we have felt as sincere pity for the family of Foster as could be entertained by their nearest friends, we have been constrained to study the public interests and to insist that mercy to the individual should not be yielded at the price of cruel injustice to the people. Ruffianism has been and is still rampant in the city, and the palsied arm of Justice has hitherto been powerless to check its infamous career. So lax had become the administration of the law that a short time ago assassins did not dread to perpetrate their crimes in the broad light of day. It was the duty of an independent press to stand forward as the protector of peaceful citizens and to demand the stern execution of the law upon all offenders. The newspaper that for sordid motives, or through any other inducements, can be tempted to palliate the offence of a murderer, or to intervene between the gallows and its lawful prey, becomes the accomplice of ruffians and assassins. It has been charged that the Herald is bloodthirsty; that it has followed the criminals who populate the Tombs as a sleuth-hound follows its victim. We can disregard all such revilings, for in insisting upon the execution of the full penalty for murder we have been in truth most merciful, for we have helped to check the tide of ruffianism which was fast overflowing the city. The life of the murderer is not the only stake in this fatal game. The life of the victim and the peace and happiness of the innocent relations of both are to be taken into consideration, and it is a false humanity which prompts us to ignore all these for the sake of prolonging the days of a convicted assassin. These considerations alone have prompted the Herald's course and will induce us to continue our demand for the execution of the penalty of death in the cases of other murderers yet untried or unhung. These considerations prompt us, while deeply sympathizing with the family and friends of Foster, to applaud the firmness with which Governor Dix has resisted the vigorous assault made upon his feelings, and given forth the word, even at the very moment his own heart was lacerated by the sting of death, "the convicted murderer must surely die on the scaffold."

The Cabinet Crisis in England. By special cable telegram and the latest news reports from London we have a detailed account of the progress of the British Cabinet crisis, and of the efforts which were being made for the formation of a new Ministry to the hour of midnight yesterday. Mr. Disraeli, when at audience with the Queen, pointed out to Her Majesty the difficulty which he would have to confront after assuming the Premiership in the face of the hostile majority in Parliament. He begged the Queen to permit him time for negotiation. The great Commoner did not, therefore, accept office, nor did he decline the honor. His tactic of delay was used evidently to enable him to meet the Earl of Derby, who was then on his way to England from Paris. This result has been accomplished. Lord Derby reached London yesterday and immediately sought an interview with Disraeli. The consultation was an anxious one. The result is, so far as can be judged from a mass of conflicting statements and club rumors, that Earl Derby will undertake the work of Cabinet making, and that he will constitute a Ministry, with himself as Premier, Disraeli Chancellor of the Exchequer, and with Lord Salisbury, Gathorne Hardy, Sir Stafford Northcote and other well-known conservatives in prominent places. Gladstone's return to power is a favorite idea. Earl Granville is spoken of as likely to form a mediatory, or "scratch" Ministry, and with it to endeavor to tide over the Easter recess or longer. A dissolution of Parliament is contemplated by all parties. The conservatives like it. It is said that they are sanguine of a successful result for their cause. Gladstone may attempt to work on for a short time longer with the present House of Commons—in which he has a positive majority despite his late defeat—and could scarcely be made worse by an election. If Lord Derby consolidates a government a general election would be likely to benefit his party in the Commons, for there is no doubt but that very many of his political friends are just now in an exceedingly hungry condition in consequence of their involuntary and lengthened Lenten fast on the opposition benches. A dissolution of the English Parliament, and a general election in consequence, are exceedingly probable events, likely to occur during the present Summer. The contest will be an exciting one, but it must inure to the constitutional advance of the cause of the people in Great Britain. The contending party must give solid assurances of material popular gains to the nation.

Spain—The Republic and the Carlists. Our news from Spain day after day is not helping us to a strong faith in the continuance of the Republic. The success of the Carlists on the Heights of Mourial is a bad omen. It is quite evident that the fight was severe. It is hardly conceivable that the government troops were outnumbered; but it is not to be denied that the Carlists drove their enemies from the ground and justly claimed the victory. The army, it is plain, is without heart. We do not wonder that it should be so. They know not for whom to fight. The republican leaders have been wanting in energy. Without the army they can do nothing; but in place of putting forth their whole strength to secure the army they have actually shown signs of distrust. The decree issued by the government enrolling republican volunteers was, to all intents and purposes, a vote of "no confidence" in the army. Serrano still stands quietly in the background. We hear but little of Montpensier and Alfonso. We have nothing contradictory of the report that Montpensier had come to an agreement with Alfonso, according to which all the strength possessed by the former was to be given to the latter. Anarchy now reigns in more than one of the Provinces; the republicans are not agreed among themselves, and there is a reasonable presumption that time will make the situation more and more chaotic. It is impossible that the Carlists can finally win. Their whole strength lies in the north. The victory of Mourial was won only twenty miles distant from the French frontier. The Alfonsoists are evidently biding their time. If Serrano heartily espouses the cause of Alfonso the army may pronounce at once in favor of Isabella's son. If Spain is not yet fully ripe for a Republic the next best thing is a constitutional monarchy, and Alfonso's is the only available name.

England Threatening Mexico. Our latest news from the city of Mexico represents the English Cabinet as threatening our sister Republic with invasion. Spoilings by Mexican citizens upon British subjects in Honduras are stated as the basis of a claim upon the government of President Lerdo for damages, and neglect to make prompt payment and satisfaction therefor is alluded to in the note of the British Minister as liable to provoke the occupation of Mexican territory by hostile English troops. To this most objectionable document Mexico has answered by civilly affirming her disposition to execute faithfully her treaty stipulations and to prevent a recurrence of depredations, but firmly refusing to entertain any proposition for submitting to any penalty for the acts of lawless men who may have trespassed beyond the bounds of the Republic. Probably the recent ministerial crisis in England may change the style of this correspondence. At any rate, England would do well to consider that an armed invasion by her of the soil of any nation upon this Continent would not promote pleasant relations where she would doubtless wish to secure and preserve them. It would be sternly resented. Moreover, she would do well to remember that, some ten years ago, an imperial European Power tried the experiment of controlling Mexico under the persuasions of military force. It proved a wretched failure, a shocking tragedy, fatal to its chief actors. If the Mexican Republic, which is just emerging, under the popular administration of the new President, from the state of disorder which has long afflicted her, is justly responsible for injury inflicted upon Honduras, there need be no fear that when the matter is properly approached by the representative of Queen Victoria she will make all reasonable amends; but the diplomacy which is emphasized by allusions to iron-clads and thirty-five ton guns naturally enough is distasteful to our hot-blooded neighbors. We cannot blame them for meeting it with anger and answering it in defiance. Such a threat from the Mistress of the Ocean, whose drum-beat circles the globe, to a young nation struggling nobly to free herself from domestic turmoil and internal dissension is unworthy of the British name. We hope soon to see it explicitly disclaimed by Lord Granville or whoever may succeed him in the Foreign Office.

WHERE ARE THEY?

The Modocs Not To Be Seen or Heard Of.

The Army Unable to Move in the Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 1873. A courier arrived at Yreka this evening. Nothing has been heard from Captain Jack and the Modocs. The army has made no movement. Every care is being taken to guard the lives and property of the settlers. It is thought at the front that Captain Jack has made efforts to procure a coalition with other tribes, and there is danger of his success. It is probable that another effort will be made for a conference with Captain Jack, but his success is doubtful. No messenger dares to risk his life in going to him. John A. Wright was hung to-day at Yuba City for the murder of Edward Faust.

THE HERALD AND GENERAL GRANT.

The Policy of the Future. [From the Courier des Etats-Unis, March 14.] The reinstallation of the President of the United States for another period of four years has given rise to the thought that the policy of this new period, strengthened by the experience and divested of the uncertainty of a first trial, would modify in certain points the course of the administration, and would open favorable prospects for the solution of certain questions upon which the claims of the public interest for satisfaction have been up to the present unheeded. It was but natural that the press sought to dispel the doubt and to ascertain in some precise manner, by authentic information, the point of departure of the new administration. It was natural, in a word, that those entrusted with the enlightenment of public opinion should undertake the task of ascertaining the principal bearings of the Presidential policy, the fundamental thought of the government, the proposed changes in the Cabinet, and particularly in relation to the question of the finances; the provisions touching the proposed conduct of the government in dealing with foreign Powers, especially with Spain, and, lastly, the views of the Executive upon the re-establishment of order in Louisiana and upon various other home questions, such as the submission of Utah to the laws of the United States and the position to be maintained in treating with the Indians.

To the Herald it belonged to throw light upon all these points, and it has done so. It has received a despatch from one of its ambassadors to President Grant, who received him with perfect courtesy and who hastened to furnish all explanations which he thought proper to ask. By this means the representative of the Herald has learned all that the people were most anxious to know, that the new administration has no important point of departure from the old, that the chief lines of the future Presidential policy are precisely the same as those to which the government has been confined in the past, the reign which now commences has no other fundamental ideas than that which has just ended, that there is no change in the composition of the Cabinet proposed, still less in relation to the finances; that the policy of the government in dealing with foreign Powers will not, so far as can now be foreseen, be less firm and candid, not even with Spain, where Mr. Grant sincerely desires to see the republic flourish; that Cuba would probably be able, without aid, to declare her independence; that Louisiana is in a normal condition; that the laws are being executed there under federal protection, and that public order is no longer menaced; that the Mormons have a right to a certain amount of respect for the services they have rendered to the State, but that they will be held amenable to the laws; and, lastly, that the policy of peace with and protection to the Indians is in a fair way of being successful, and that his only desire was to conciliate the general interests and the rights of humanity. The conclusion is that all is well along the line, that those who have been prognosticating some change in the conduct of public affairs have been simply dreamers, that Mr. Boutwell is the only person and the only thing that is not immutable in the government, and that he has no reason to expect it will be necessary to convoke Congress before the regular session of December next, at which time only Mr. Boutwell himself intends to abandon the portfolio of the Finance Department to ensconce himself in his Senatorial chair.

Happy country! Happy President! Happy government! Happy people! What a difference between this quietude and satisfaction, between this policy which moves quietly along in its tracks, without a wheel that chatters, without a care for all the Summer, without a legislative pang until Winter—and while these poor nations of the Old World, distracted, weighed down with cares and alarm, obliged constantly to devote all their resources and all their energy to the duty of creating expedients to save themselves from perishing, to repair their worn-out machinery, in propping up their declining institutions and in plastering up their cracked governing structures! Is it not a marvel to witness with what calmness, with what stoicism, this people models its course and continues on its way, abandoning all that which in others gives rise to constant indignation and anger? Of what importance, in effect, are the slight shades of which cross-pollination means minds—ambition, corruption, arbitrary use of power, financial disorders, venal legislatures, violated laws, dictation substituted for government, taxation imposed to the rapacity of officials, and all these menus propos which create matter for the newspapers and cause men of state to smile grimly? The ship runs by herself before the wind, and has no need of assistance from any other source. What would be the good of changing anything? Why touch the sails when they speed the good ship on at such a rate, and when even the storms are all favorable? Ah! Mr. Grant is a prudent captain, and he is not likely to sink the craft for the sake of trying her over a new course. All is well around him. He finds everything right; but what he approves especially are himself and that which he deems. His vision also extends beyond that of any one else, in proof of which read what he says in reference to Louisiana—"My only policy is the execution of the laws and in the recognition of the decisions of the courts." It is sufficient in replying to these mental chagrins to remark that the President is not compelled to understand the laws in the vulgar sense of the word. When he speaks of the law it is martial law that he means; he only knows of that, and if there is any other in Louisiana it is clear there has been a flagrant usurpation and an arbitrary encroachment upon civil rights, for what which was wrong has been sustained by law—the strongest law—by federal bayonets. It is true, that despite the satisfaction which the situation gives and makes the people shade which cross-pollination means minds—ambition, corruption, arbitrary use of power, financial disorders, venal legislatures, violated laws, dictation substituted for government, taxation imposed to the rapacity of officials, and all these menus propos which create matter for the newspapers and cause men of state to smile grimly? The ship runs by herself before the wind, and has no need of assistance from any other source. What would be the good of changing anything? Why touch the sails when they speed the good ship on at such a rate, and when even the storms are all favorable? Ah! Mr. Grant is a prudent captain, and he is not likely to sink the craft for the sake of trying her over a new course. All is well around him. He finds everything right; but what he approves especially are himself and that which he deems. 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