

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 92

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.
TYFOLL THEATRE. Fifth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VALETTY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.
WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway—ROMANCE OF A FORTY-YOUNG MAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.; Mr. Mortgagne.
COLOSSEUM. Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.—PARIS BY NIGHT. Two exhibitions daily, at 7 and 8 P. M.
MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. THE BRIDE OF TAMERBOON, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.; Mrs. Conway.
WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—WILD CAT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.; Mr. Wood.
OLYMPIA THEATRE. No. 24 Broadway.—VALETTY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.
THEATRE CONIQUE. No. 24 Broadway.—VALETTY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. West Fourth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Fulton avenue.—VALETTY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street, between Third and Fourth.—MIGNON, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.; Mrs. Van Zandt.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.; Dan Bryant.
GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—GIROLO, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.; Mrs. Misa Mast.
ROMAN HIPPODROME. Fourth street and Twenty-seventh street.—VISIONS OF THE FUTURE, at 8 P. M. and 10 P. M.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 21 Bowery.—VALETTY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BONANZA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.; Mr. Palmer.
PARK THEATRE. Broadway.—DAVE CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.; Mr. Mayo.
GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE. No. 95 Broadway.—VALETTY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.
JEWETY THEATRE. Bowery.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, at 8 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Fifth street and Twenty-third street.—AHMED, at 8 P. M.
BOOTH'S THEATRE. Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—HENRY V., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.; Mr. Nugent.
ASSOCIATION HALL. Twenty-third street.—LECTURE, at 8 P. M.; Professor Lorenson.
LYCEUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue.—LE JOLIE PARFUMEE, at 8 P. M.; Mrs. Adams.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the pressure of advertisements on the columns of our Sunday editions we are obliged to request advertisers to send in advertisements intended for the Sunday Herald during the week and early on Saturdays, thereby insuring a proper classification.
From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy and cooler.
WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was moderately active, with some higher prices at the close. Gold sold at 114 and 114 1/2, and closed at 114. Money on call loans was abundant at 4 and 5 per cent.
THE ICE GORGES are melting away under the genial heat of the April sun. The Delaware and Susquehanna are well nigh free of ice, and all serious danger seems to have passed.
AN HONEST MERCHANT with money he desires to invest would have about as much chance of a good purchase among the Big Bonanzas of Wall street as a diamond dealer laden with wares would have among the bandits in the Spanish mountains.
THE MINING TROUBLES are assuming serious proportions, as the workmen seem determined to establish a reign of terror. A large body of militia have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to act against the rioters; but we hope means of averting a conflict may be found by the interposition of the friends of peace.
THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.—In another column will be found a letter from our special correspondent with the party now on the Isthmus of Darien engaged in the prosecution of the surveys for determining the best route for a ship canal from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The special duty of this party is to examine the route in the neighborhood of the railway from Aspinwall to Panama; to report on its feasibility and to give such precise indications of the engineering difficulties as will serve for data in the calculation of the cost. With this definite commission they are reported as making admirable progress, and though the survey is not completed and the final result therefore cannot be known, it is at least certain that a feasible route has been found, and that all the difficulties hitherto noted are such as may be readily overcome.

The Troubles on the Mexican Frontier.

The appeal of the democratic Governor of Texas to President Grant for military protection against the marauding incursions of Mexican land pirates, printed in the Herald yesterday, proves that these raids are formidable and threaten to depopulate the rural counties of Texas which border on the Rio Grande. Certainly Governor Coke, who was elected by a democratic majority of nearly fifty thousand, does not intend to play into the hands of General Grant and assist him in manufacturing a foreign war for political purposes. But the fact that the raids are real and extensive is favorable to the ambitious projects of the President. If he were to get up difficulties with Mexico on false pretenses without any real grievance his motives would be too transparent and he could not stand before public opinion. Unfortunately events, without any apparent agency of his, are creating a situation which he may easily nurse into hostilities while he is seemingly acting for the protection of our citizens and the defence of our frontier. It is quite possible that out of these border difficulties there may arise causes for a just quarrel with Mexico, and it is only in a war waged with a strong color of justice that President Grant could expect the support of the country. The aspirations which he is known to cherish render every chance of a foreign war previous to the next republican nomination for the Presidency an occasion of anxiety and apprehension. But let us first consider these troubles on the Rio Grande with simple reference to the facts as they lie on the surface, without regard to the dangerous uses which may be made of them.
It may be asked why Governor Coke does not employ the State militia of Texas to drive out or punish these marauders without applying to the President. The Governor of Texas may justify himself by a solid answer. Before he could march State regiments to the Rio Grande the freebooters would escape across the river and he would have no right to pursue them. All he could then do would be to divide his regiments into companies and station them along several hundred miles of river frontier. So long as they remained (if their numbers were sufficient) there would be no sign of a raid, but as soon as they were withdrawn and disbanded the robbers would again cross and renew their depredations. Now, as the federal constitution requires the United States to protect each State against invasion, if a permanent stationing of troops is necessary for this purpose, it is proper that the expense be defrayed out of the national Treasury. There is a still stronger reason why these plundering Mexican bands should be dealt with by the national government. Our foreign relations are under the exclusive control of the federal authority. It is the clear duty of Mexico to restrain her lawless citizens, and only the federal government can demand the fulfillment of this duty and hold her responsible for its neglect. When our Fenians undertook to invade Canada after the close of the civil war the President took them in hand and sent troops to the Northern frontier to suppress their attempts. Nearly forty years ago, when bodies of our citizens were on the point of crossing the Niagara and the St. Lawrence to take part in the so-called "Patriot war" in Canada, President Van Buren adopted similar measures of prevention. Mexico owes the same duties to us which we faithfully discharged to our northern neighbors. Texas cannot hold her to these duties, but only the federal government. It is not right that this country should be subjected to the heavy expense of maintaining troops all along the line of the Rio Grande to secure our citizens from incursions and robberies from which we have a right to be protected by the vigilance of the Mexican authorities. Governor Coke's application to the President is entirely proper, and it is the clear duty of the President to give him the military protection he asks.
This brings us to another phase of the question. When the President has sent troops to the Rio Grande what is the next step? Clearly, to call on the Mexican government to give security against a repetition of these raids. It is the duty of our government to protect our own citizens, but not for any length of time, by so expensive a method as keeping the left bank of the Rio Grande lined with soldiers to insure the good conduct of Mexican subjects. It is the business of Mexico herself to see that her subjects do not cross the boundary to vex and harass her neighbors. If, after proper representations, she pleads inability or fails to perform this duty from any other cause, it becomes a serious question as to what means of redress we shall employ. If we march beyond the frontier to pursue and chastise the robbers she has a right to construe the violation of her territory as an act of war, and would probably do so. There is a possibility that war may grow out of these difficulties if Mexico either cannot or will not reduce her lawless subjects to order and give us such guarantees as will make it safe to withdraw our troops from the Rio Grande.
With such plausible and perhaps just pretenses for a war with Mexico looming up in the near future the country has reason to fear the uses to which General Grant may turn so tempting an opportunity. A foreign war, if it could be made by a seeming necessity, would bring a great addition to his political strength, especially if one or two brilliant victories should be won at the beginning of the first campaign. General Grant has, therefore, a personal interest which conflicts with the true interest of the country, and the great danger of the situation lies in the fact that but a little adroit cultivation of the troubles is necessary to put Mexico so clearly in the wrong that a large portion of our countrymen would consent to war. Canning emissaries from this country could easily stir up the restless Mexican population to acts of outrage, and that region is so distant from the Mexican capital and the means of communication so difficult that the honest intentions of the Mexican government might be thwarted. But who, it may be asked, would have any motive to employ such emissaries? We answer, everybody who has an interest in a foreign war. Without casting any imputations on the President we can point out a flock of cormorants who would be glad to fatten on a foreign war. In the first place, there is the class whose individual sentiments are put into

Real and Painful Issues.

When the democratic party came into power in the State of New York the Herald laid down for its leaders a certain chart. We ventured to advise them that so far as they followed this chart they would be successful. We called attention to home rule and to independence in city government. We pointed out the peculiar position of New York, isolated, stifled, thrown back by misgovernment, and sinking in the scale of prosperity, while its neighbors were thriving at our expense. We admonished them to beware of the blunders of the Grant administration, especially to sustain the civil service and oppose the third term, and not to allow the hacks and adventurers in politics to come to the front. We showed that, for the first time in many years, the city and State of New York were in the hands of one party, and the inference was that if the democratic party showed itself worthy of confidence it might look proudly upon the next Presidential election with an assurance of victory.
Now, what do we see and what has been done? Home rule has been destroyed. It is a delusion. Mayor Wickham has been three months endeavoring to remove an officer whom he has declared to be an intruder and to be practically in collusion with the thieves of the Tammany Ring. He is believed also to be anxious to remove from office the Comptroller, whose policy for ten years has been more disastrous to the growth of New York than that of Sweeney or Tweed. We are no nearer rapid transit now than at the beginning of the administration of Governor Tilden. Civil service in New York is the same mockery that it was in the past. Instead of a system of efficient examination of applicants for office and the economical distribution of the necessary work to be done in municipal affairs we have an arrangement between Morrissey and Kelly on the one side and the Mayor on the other by which Tammany Hall politicians are to be planted upon the city upon some nursery principle—so many politicians from each ward and precinct. The third term, which was so efficient an element in the canvass, has been forgotten, and not one of the democratic leaders who denounced it so loudly in the canvass has said one word about it in Congress. The back pay and the salary grab questions have been forgotten. Democrats who took prominent part in these nefarious transactions are now the chosen leaders of the party and candidates for high positions. Instead of electing statesmen to the Senate, men of the new school of democracy, in nearly every instance without political hacks have been chosen who represent nothing but the Bourbonism that brought on the war and prolonged its prosecution. All this time we have had new issues, misty, vapory, illusive—meant to attract the people and to cover up the intrigues of politicians. All the roads lead to the Presidency, and the democratic success in the North is simply one steady intrigue on the part of its leaders to gain power.
So far as New York is concerned it is not too late for our democratic friends to learn wisdom. Certainly, if they read New Hampshire aright, they will not fail to do so. Here first is rapid transit. Governor Tilden's attack on the Canal Ring is brilliant and effective, and will do him much good, but it cannot last. Campaigns of this kind are soon forgotten. They die out like the blare of the trumpet or the beat of the drum. One great work benefiting New York, silently accomplished, tedious in performance, without noise or romance or opportunities for display, will give him a more enduring fame and do his party more good than ten thousand "exposures." Governor Tilden has it in his power to give New York rapid transit. We do not mean by this simply building a railroad from the City Hall to Westchester, but a generous system—the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge, the opening of the tunnel to New Jersey, the connection of Staten Island with New Jersey by a suspension bridge. By these public works New York city would become like London or Paris, no longer pent up in an island and far part of the year liable to be severed from New Jersey and Brooklyn, but with power to extend in all directions, so that this island would be the city of the metropolis, and its suburbs would extend to New Jersey, Staten Island and Westchester, and become not only the greatest but one of the most beautiful capital cities of the world.
This, we repeat, is a real issue and a real duty. It is not attractive. It does not give opportunities to great "statesmen" to write elaborate opinions. It could hardly be made a Presidential question. It would be difficult to rally the party upon it outside of New York. It would not give the Governor much popularity in Minnesota or Alabama, and would scarcely add an additional vote in the convention, because he would have New York's votes already. But it is the real thing to do after all, and if Governor Tilden is truly a statesman and not a politician, and if the men who surround him are wise and far-seeing, they will enter upon these real issues in such a manner as to bring them to a prosperous conclusion, and give the party a strength that it never can gain from this beating of the drums and roaring about corruption in Albany.
The Street Cleaning Question.
In handling over the care of cleaning the streets of New York to the Board of Police Commissioners the Albany legislators made a serious blunder, and they cannot do better than undo the evil as promptly as possible. A bill is now before the Assembly, introduced by Mr. Campbell, which proposes to relieve the police from the duty of removing the mud from our streets and vest that important function in a body specially appointed for the purpose. The police have quite enough to occupy them in repressing crime and maintaining public order, without being burdened with the cleaning of streets. Under the present arrangement they neither perform the scavenger nor the police work to the satisfaction of the taxpayers. In their efforts to perform the double duty that Albany wisdom imposed on them they of necessity are sometimes obliged to sacrifice one or other of their functions. As a result we have a system of street cleaning so inefficient that it is a disgrace to our city. In Europe, where they manage these things very much better, it is the duty of the police to report upon the condition of the streets and to see that the sanitary regulations of the cities are properly carried out. But in no case is the work of

The Black Hills.

General Custer is to make a thorough examination of the district that has lately attracted so much attention from the reports of its mineral wealth. He goes with a sufficient command of troops and accompanied by geologists and other qualified persons capable of noting and reporting accurately the character of the country. As the area of the district to be examined is only about forty by one hundred and twenty miles, and as the presence of General Custer will be a guarantee of the thoroughness of the work done, we shall soon have some real knowledge of the Black Hills. If it is reported that there is gold there—and gold to anything like the fabulous extent that has been reported—there will very naturally be some pressure for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the country. And it will be right enough to come to some terms with the Indians and get the country; but what then? If it is thrown open like all the rest of the Western country there will be some individual advantages, and the general advantage will be infinitely little. For our part we do not contemplate with supreme satisfaction the current results of our mineral wealth—that is, the making of two or three billionnaires to buy their way into the United States Senate as the representatives of future States; and it does seem to us a pity that there is not some way, under the shadow of the Indian title or otherwise, for the government to hold on to that mountain of gold, if it is there, and use it for the reduction of the national debt.
THE QUARREL between Concha and Jewellar seems likely to terminate in the withdrawal of the latter from the Ministry. The alleged reason will be some irregularity in his promotion before his conduct as Governor in Cuba had been examined and approved of as the law directs. The real trouble between all these generals is, that having failed to put down the insurrection, they are each anxious to throw the responsibility on the other's shoulders. In the meantime the Cuban torch moves toward Havana.
IN THE OLDER TIMES, when slavery was an institution, negroes under suspicion wore an iron collar with protruding spikes. This was to keep them from running away. We always think of the iron collar when we see a poor conductor on a street car with his bell-punch. And yet men will carry bell-punches in a country where the Homestead law gives every able-bodied citizen a farm, if he will only go and take it.

All Fools' Day.

The day of All Fools came and has passed. It was thoroughly enjoyed by at least a portion of the citizens of New York. The young folks especially took the license of the day as an excuse for annoying all the irascible old gentlemen who were thrown into their hands by any evil fate. For the most part people took the fooling good humoredly, though perhaps they do not deserve as much credit for this as might be thought at first sight. The fact is New York is accustomed to being fooled, and pretty badly. At one time it is boys, but we easily get over them; at others by politicians, and these are much more practical in their jokes than is quite comfortable. Indeed, unless history has been very unjust, some of the latter class of jokers were under the impression that every day in the year was by special grace an "All Fools' Day," on which it was not very wrongful to put one's hands into the general fool's pocket and take out whatever might be found there. Young New York contents itself with the appearance of stealing; but the more mature genius of this great country seeks tangible material results, for even fools would cease to be interesting if there were nothing to be made by it. Some saturnine philosophers may quarrel with the usages and customs of the 1st of April, but we would not see them destroyed, because we feel it would be wrong to wipe out a festival which is appropriately dedicated to the mass of humanity.
Dom Pedro.
It is rumored that the Brazilian Emperor, weary of the cares of his kingdom, wants to lay down his crown and come to this country to devote himself to literary and scientific pursuits. His well known love of letters gives to the strange rumor an air of possibility. It would not be the first time that members of his house found the crown a burden and voluntarily resigned it, and it must be cheering to the philosophic sect to see one man in this degenerate age scorning the attractions of honor and power for sake of the pursuit of knowledge. In the vulgar scramble for wealth and place constantly going on in the great world the example of an emperor leaving behind him all that the common herd—the ignoble vulgus—are striving and plotting and sweating to rub their skirts to, will arrest attention. It would be useless to hope that the lesson would be heeded, for humanity in its limited intelligence has always cried for baubles, and no amount of good example from saint or king or emperor will be likely ever to effect much change in human nature.
There is a painful rumor from Washington that Colonel Grant, son of the President, means to resign from the army. General Sherman, however, will still remain in command.
PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
Governor Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Sir David Wedderburn, of Scotland, has apartments at the Windsor Hotel.
Senator Morgan C. Hamilton, of Texas, is registered at the Surtees House, United States Navy, is quarantined at the Surtees House.
General Cabrera says that Don Carlos is the only obstacle to the success of Carlist.
The Marquis de Chambrun arrived from Washington yesterday at the St. Denis Hotel.
Congressman Benjamin T. Eames, of Rhode Island, is stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.
Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtis, of Pennsylvania, is residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia, formerly of this city, is staying at the Hotel Brunswick.
Professor W. B. Rogers and Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel.
Congressman James G. Blaine, of Maine, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Bismarck was only sixty yesterday, and he may turn the world upside down two or three times yet.
Mr. Robert G. Watson, first secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.
Count de Kergarion, of Brittany, returned to this city yesterday from Niagara Falls and is at the Hoffman House.
Vice President Henry Wilson arrived in this city yesterday and took up his residence at the Grand Central Hotel.
Mr. Wailon's first act as Minister was the promulgation of an edict against the use of tobacco in the public schools.
Mr. Charles A. Washburn, of California, formerly United States Minister to Paraguay, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Twenty thousand persons were recently sick with "the grippe" at one time in Geneva, and Geneva is not a very large city.
In Russia a commission is to examine the expediency of reducing the number of holidays enjoyed by that too happy people.
Torpedoes are now sent to wharves at the end of a newly-invented harpoon in use at Norway. They kill the fish without delay.
The Prince of Monaco makes nearly the same boast that Charles V. did, that he cannot see the sun set on his dominions. But the Prince is blind.
The Rev. F. H. Kettell, assistant rector at Dr. R. H. Tracy's church, in this city, has received a call from the Church of Zion, at Newport, which, it is believed, he will accept.
On Sunday, March 14, Mr. Joseph Riggs and Mrs. Florence Rice Knox sang in the service at the Church of St. Roch, in Paris. There was a great gathering of Americans.
Postmaster General Marshall Jewell arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday from Washington. He is on his way to Connecticut, to take part in the election there on Monday next.
Emperor William has written to a descendant of Handel that a new quarter is to be added to the city of Berlin in which all the streets will be named after Germany's musical celebrities.
A cable telegram, dated at Vienna, reports that the Hon. John Jay, late Minister of the United States at the Court of the Emperor Francis Joseph, left the Austrian capital yesterday, 1st inst., on his journey of return home to America.
Three priests have just been sentenced in France to ten years, three years and two years imprisonment, respectively, for having organized an agency for the sale of masses. They procured the celebration of mass in any church at a fixed price.
The Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris, has a chimpanzee which measures four feet in height, is perfectly tame and extremely gentle. While its master lived at Sierra Leone it performed in the house the functions of a servant, saluting visitors, opening the door for them, escorting them out and offering them their hats.
Monaco is in danger. In that switch of a state a German was put in prison for two months. He is now out of prison and in a rage. He has sold his property in Germany to buy two gunboats, and has sworn some dreadful oaths that with these gunboats he will mercilessly bombard the whole State—the Prince's palace, particularly.