

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXVII.....No. 339

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets.—AGNES. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—AFRICA: OR, LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY. Matinee at 2 1/2. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—ROMEO AND JULIET. OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—KENTWORTH. Matinee at 2. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LOTTERY OF LIFE.—THE LITTLE DAISY. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—HOUSES OF THE CLERK. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—MIGNON. GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third st.—SPECTACLES. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Hudson streets.—LAD AND LOT. STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—MAGICAL REPRESENTATIONS. MR. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—SON OF THE NIGHT. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth st.—LECTURE ON THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NORSE MINSTRELS, ECCECINTHUS, &c. WHITE'S THEATRE, No. 885 Broadway.—SPANISH VAUDEVILLE OF NOVELTIES. Matinee at 2 1/2. CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE, Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston.—VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, near Broadway.—Day and Evening. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—CIRCUS AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES AND TRANS-ALLEGHANY AND SEABOARD CANALS! A ROUNDOUS NEW DEPARTURE.—LEADER—SIXTH PAGE. MOURNING FOR THE DEPARTED SAGE! DISTINGUISHED MEN AND LARGE NUMBERS OF CITIZENS VIEWING THE REMAINS OF HORACE GREELEY: THE DECORATIONS: PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.—THIRD PAGE. RECONCILING FRANCE! THE FRENCH PEOPLE ANXIOUS ABOUT THE FUTURE: THE ASSEMBLY PREPARING FOR THURSDAY: DEORATING TOMBS OF RED REPUBLICANS.—SEVENTH PAGE. PERSONAL NEWS—THE WEATHER REPORTS—RESIGNATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL O'GORMAN.—SEVENTH PAGE. CONFLAGRATION IN AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—CABLE AND GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.—SEVENTH PAGE. WARRIORS OF THE PEN! THE HERALD'S CUBAN VOLUNTEERS: NOVEL PROPOSITIONS FOR CAPTURING THE "GEM OF THE ANTILLES": A CORPS OF SIX THOUSAND ALREADY: PLEAS FOR MR. HENDERSON.—FOURTH PAGE. THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH! MR. ORESWELL'S VIEWS: ADVANTAGES OF GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL: IMPROVING THE MAIL SERVICE.—FIFTH PAGE. THE NATIONAL CAPITAL! UNSPOKEN EULOGIES OF MR. GREELEY: THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET TO ATTEND HIS FUNERAL: BUILDING UP OUR NAVY.—SEVENTH PAGE. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS! MR. BOUTWELL'S RIGHT OF INFLATION: THE SHIP CANAL: THE SENATE WILL SIT TO-DAY.—LITERARY GOSSIP.—NINTH PAGE. MR. HENRY M. STANLEY'S FIRST LECTURE ON AFRICA: THE MARCH OF THE HERALD'S LIVINGSTONE RELIEF CORPS TO THE LAND OF THE MOON.—THIRD PAGE. JUDGE CURTIS BEFORE THE SENATORIAL IMPEACHMENT COURT! THE SENATE'S JURISDICTION IN THE CASE.—MARITIME NEWS.—TENTH PAGE. LEGAL! WILLIAM M. TWEED'S TRIAL AGAIN POSTPONED: EX-SENATOR GRAHAM, PRESIDENT OF THE WALK-KILL BANK, ARRESTED: STAYING ROGERS' EXECUTION: CLAFELIN AND WOODHULL BAILED: PAYING FOR THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—FIFTH PAGE. HENRY ROGERS, THE MURDERER OF OFFICER DONAHOE! THE GOVERNOR TO BE APPLIED TO FOR A RESPIRE—THE BLASTING CASUALTY.—NINTH PAGE. WALL STREET BUSINESS AND QUOTATIONS! STOCKS DEPRESSED, MONEY ACTIVE: THE ACTUAL EARNINGS OF ERIE.—EIGHTH PAGE. THE DERBY-VERARD ART SALE.—MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.—THIRD PAGE. A BUSY DAY IN REAL ESTATE! THE TRANSACTIONS.—PAYING THE PATRIOTS' PENSIONS.—EIGHTH PAGE. GOOD APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.—Mayor Hall has appointed Edward Delfield Smith Corporation Counsel, in place of Richard O'Gorman, who has resigned the position he has filled for seven years. The Mayor has also appointed Richard M. Blatchford Park Commissioner, in place of the late Robert C. Dillon, and Rufus G. Beardslee to the Department of Public Instruction, in place of Judge Van Vorst. These appointments will satisfy all honest reformers.

IN GOOD TASTE.—The attendance of the President and Vice President of the United States at Mr. Greeley's funeral to-day will be properly appreciated as an act of generous sympathy and as a graceful tribute to one whose life has been honorable to his country and useful to mankind. We may reasonably accept it as an indication that the bitterness of the late political strife has passed away and that the degrading personalities of the recent campaign will never be renewed.

THE TURKISH CABINET.—The question of the succession to the Grand Viceroyship of Turkey presents a subject for anxious diplomatic canvass in the European capitals and at the Court of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, as will be seen by a cable telegram in the HERALD to-day.

The President's Views on Steamship Subsidies and Trans-Alleghany and Seaboard Canals.—A Business New Departure.

The distinguishing feature of the President's policy for the future is that which is so broadly indicated in his comprehensive recommendations and suggestions to Congress on steamship subsidies and internal improvements. No half-way measures are here foreshadowed, but a broad and comprehensive system of bounties and subsidies which will place the whole commerce of the United States, external and internal, on the sea and the land, in the position of a beggarly pauper, to be fed from the national Treasury. A brief recapitulation of the gratuities in this direction recommended in the Message, and of the grand canal schemes suggested as within the province of Congress, will serve to disclose a programme for government contributions to private enterprises as broad as the absolute power of the Czar of Russia, and fruitful in corruptions, demoralizations and wasteful expenditures, with all their inevitably disastrous consequences.

The President informs the two houses of Congress in addition to the railroads of the country "a project to facilitate commerce by the building of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, on the United States side (a grand idea), which has been agitated for many years, will, no doubt, be called to your attention this session." Then, having broken ground upon the general subject, he submits the expediency of an examination of "the various practicable routes for connecting the Mississippi with the tide waters of the Atlantic," and likewise the feasibility of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. "General Grant, regarding this project with the eye of a soldier, truly says that "Nature has provided the greater part of this route;" that "the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer," and that "such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war." This project, then, is a seaboard ship canal, as continuous as practicable from Maine to Mexico, unquestionably a magnificent and most desirable improvement. But, if undertaken by Congress, what will it cost? How many millions can man can tell.

Now, let us look at the inland canal enterprises to which the favorable attention of Congress is invited. They embrace the project of a canal to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic, at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., by way of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, with canals and slack water navigation to the Savannah and Ocmulgee rivers; the extension of the Kanawha and James River Canal through the defiles of the Alleghany Mountains to the Ohio River, and the extension of the Chesapeake, and Ohio Canal across the Alleghanies to the Ohio River. We entirely agree with General Grant in the opinion that all these improvements are highly desirable in view of the more certain and cheaper transportation of the heavy and constantly increasing surplus products of the Western and Southwestern States to the Atlantic seaboard. From the incalculable commercial wealth which our great Erie Canal has contributed to this metropolis and which the Pennsylvania Trans-Alleghany Canal has given to Philadelphia, it is not difficult to conceive that the increased Western trade which similar canals would bring to Baltimore, to Norfolk and to Charleston and Savannah would vastly increase the wealth and population of those cities and of all the cities and States along these lines. But here the questions intrude themselves—If Congress is to undertake these improvements, where and how will the money be obtained? and when and where will this Congressional business of internal improvements come to an end?

Next, in regard to the proposed increase of our steamship subsidies. To the Pacific Mail Steamship line plying between San Francisco, China and Japan, to the line plying between the United States and Brazil, and to the California, New Zealand and Australian line, the Message recommends "such liberal contracts for carrying the mails as will insure their continuance." These are ominous words—"insure their continuance." There is no limit here to the subsidies that may be required. But the President says that "an expenditure of five millions of dollars per annum for the next five years, if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world, would be profitably expended." The idea, then, is the recovery of our share of the carrying trade on the high seas, and to do this we are to create a monopoly which will be in the hands of the favored lines of steamers supported from the national Treasury, and for whose support all their unsubsidized competitors, with the people at large, are to be taxed. In our subsidized railroads, and in our steamships and telegraphs, and in our banks and bonds, and from the operations of protective tariffs, and in our monster corporations in various forms, have we not monopolies enough already? They "have increased, are increasing and ought to be diminished."

In the Message, however, we find a hint which suggests a way of escape from a government of endless subsidies and monopolies which otherwise threatens us. General Grant says that "the price of labor in Europe has so much enhanced within the last few years that the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States is not so much greater than in Europe." Emigration, the increased and still increasing cost of labor, of subsistence, and of coal and iron in England are in process of a settlement of this question. If in the meantime we cannot compete with the shipbuilders of Glasgow there is a shorter way than that of subsidies for the restoration of our lost carrying trade—the simple policy of liberty to our traders to buy their ships where they can buy them cheapest. But as some enterprising companies are now engaged in the construction of a dozen steamships, more or less, on the Delaware River, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, may protest against this outrage of admitting foreign-built ships into free competition with our home industry. If so, we can only hope that there are other men in the House who will still as forcibly protest against the unjust monopoly expedient of these steamship subsidies.

This hot-house system of forcing the growth of our commerce is at best but a poor device. It is hardly better—indeed it is worse—than Mr. Boutwell's Wall street gambling expedients for regulating the price of gold. And,

grouping all these inland canal projects and steamship subsidies recommended or suggested by the Message, and supposing they are all adopted by Congress, we return to the very important question, What is the probable amount of money that will be required from the Treasury to carry them through? The land-locked, seaboard canal proposed between Maine and Mexico possesses what Webster would have called "an odor of nationality;" but if peaceful arbitration is henceforth to be the last appeal of kings we shall not need this canal for warlike purposes, and the money required for its construction, which will probably be all of a hundred millions, would be better applied in the work of an interoceanic ship canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua or Darien. These projected Southern Trans-Alleghany canals would cost each perhaps from fifty to a hundred millions; and the Niagara ship canal, to be of any great value, would hardly be completed with less than twenty-five millions. Of course in these enterprises, excepting the Niagara and the Atlantic seaboard canal, the government would pay only a part of the costs of construction; but from these examples every little river, inlet or harbor in the United States, with any pretences to navigation, would demand an appropriation from the Treasury, and would get it, too, through the Washington lobby, and thus the sum of all these jobs in the end would be many hundreds of millions of dollars.

So with these steamship subsidies. If you subsidize one line you must, on the rule of equal rights, subsidize another, and so on till our whole carrying trade on the high seas and coastwise and inland becomes a grand monopoly in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. For what better right has an ocean steamer to a government subsidy than a coasting schooner or an Erie Canal boat, we should like to know? The worst of it is that with the adoption of these steamship subsidy and canal jobs a flood of corruptions, frauds and embezzlements will set in which will swamp the Treasury and bring upon the country a ruinous financial collapse, with all its evils of bankruptcy and repudiation. This is the abyss which lies at the end of the road to which the President unwittingly invites Congress in the Quixotic government enterprises we have been considering. The Message is remarkable for the prodigality of expenditures therein recommended in every direction, and the new departure on these subsidies and internal improvements opens the way for a policy of endless jobs and endless corruptions, and for expenditures which can end only with the exhaustion of the Treasury.

Congress Yesterday.

In the House evidences were given yesterday of a determination to commence work. The proceedings, though not in any way exciting, brought out some of the old Congressional wrinkles on the bill introduced by Mr. Schofield, from the Naval Committee, to build ten sloops-of-war. It is a fact admitted on all hands that the ships of our navy, particularly those vessels on cruising service, are, in the majority of cases, worthless. Constructed during the war of unsound timber, many of these are now absolutely rotten, and unless something be done to mend matters we shall find ourselves without sea-going vessels fit to carry a battery. This proposition to construct ten handy vessels is, therefore, worthy of serious consideration. While debating the subject it is well that the condition of our navy should be fully discussed, in view of contingencies which, no matter how much administration men may deny it, are always possible with a nation having such wide interests to protect. If our commerce now is a mere fraction of what it should be we may reasonably hope that, sooner or later, it will be worth all the expenditure which Congress may think fit to appropriate for its protection. But we do not want money squandered on fleets designed at hazard and built to save appearances. What the country requires is a uniform plan, with ships of war of the latest and best model, which will not in a few years in turn require a jermid on their uselessness. A resolution was passed requesting information from Secretary Boutwell on his authority for the five million dollar currency reissue of October last.

The Senate was the scene of a piece of strategy by Senator Cameron, which resulted in its immediate adjournment to cut off a resolution intended to be offered by Senator Fenton, that when an adjournment did take place it would be until to-morrow. The intention was to afford a large number of Senators an opportunity to attend the obsequies of Mr. Greeley. If this latter resolution could be condemned on any grounds worthy of respect, the mode of crushing it was as indecent as it was stupid. The result—the loss of an entire day—proves the justice of this opinion, no matter how severe it may appear.

THE ALBANY Argus (opposition) concludes its review of the President's Message as follows:—"One reflection follows the perusal of this state paper. We are a great people, and if let alone and freed from the intermeddling of government, are sure of a great prosperity." Coming from a democratic source, this may be taken as quite a favorable criticism of an administration state paper.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.—The deadlock in the Legislature of the Old North State consequent upon the difficulties experienced in selecting a popular United States Senator has at length been broken. It will be remembered that ex-Governor Vance and Judge Merrimon have both been soliciting the honor on the conservative side against John Pool, the republican candidate. For nearly a week past the struggle has been going on between the contestants, each ballot giving a different result. All legislation was suspended during this conflict. At length, after much bolting and party harassing, Judge Merrimon has been elected, the vote yesterday resulting as follows:—Vance, 80; Merrimon, 87.

THE SPRINGFIELD Republican, referring to the HERALD's suggestion of a chain of American republics on this Continent, stretching in time from pole to pole, &c., says it is substantially Mr. Sumner's policy, and will bear thinking of, as Byron has said, A single drop of ink May make thousands, nay, millions, think.

And if we have so far brought this important subject before the people as to make them "think," a great step is gained toward accomplishing the object in view.

A Tribute to the Memory of Horace Greeley.

The death of Horace Greeley and its sad surroundings have touched the heart of the nation. Eloquent tributes have been paid to his memory by those who were but recently his enemies, as well as by his friends, and the people have shown by their genuine grief at his loss their appreciation of the value of his life. It is an old saying that truth is stranger than fiction. In this memorable instance the tragedy of real life is deeper and more affecting than any that could be drawn from the realms of imagination.

It seems only yesterday that Horace Greeley, full of life and hope, stood before the American people as a candidate for the highest office in their gift. For years he had been known throughout the nation—we might almost say throughout the world—as a successful journalist and an earnest philanthropist. It would be superfluous now to enlarge upon his many excellent qualities and upon the good he accomplished during his lifetime in behalf of the weak and the oppressed of all climes and of all complexions. The last public honor conferred upon him was his countrymen's acknowledgment of his services and their just tribute to his worth. No ordinary citizen could have reached such distinction. To-day he has done with earth; his cares, his toils and his rewards are nothing to him now. Four weeks ago he followed the remains of his wife to the grave. To-day he will be followed by his friends to his own resting place. He leaves his two young daughters stricken by a double loss. Their father has been taken from them before their hearts had ceased to bleed for the death of a beloved mother. Their fairy dream of a happy and brilliant future has indeed been cruelly dispelled.

We propose that the sympathy felt for these afflicted children shall take a practical shape. Mr. Greeley has died in very moderate circumstances. His estate will leave but an inadequate support for his daughters. We believe that the journalists of the United States, to whom Mr. Greeley's life has been valuable in its teachings and its example, will feel a pride in contributing to a Press Fund for the endowment of his children. There are a few over five hundred prosperous daily newspapers in existence in the United States and over four thousand five hundred weeklies. Some can, of course, afford to contribute much more than others to such an object, but a subscription averaging only twenty-five dollars each for the dailies and ten dollars each for the weeklies would raise an amount of over seventy thousand dollars. The HERALD gladly heads the list with a subscription of one thousand dollars, and will be pleased to receive such contributions to the fund as its contemporaries may think fit to forward to its care, and will hand them over to such trustees as may be agreed upon by the family and friends of the deceased journalist. If merchants and others outside the press choose to unite in this testimonial to a distinguished, useful and kind-hearted man we shall be happy to acknowledge their contributions; but we feel confident that, so far as the press is concerned, a prompt and generous response will be made to our suggestion. No more appropriate tribute could be offered by American journalism to the memory of Horace Greeley than one which benefits those who were the nearest and the dearest to him in life.

France—Confidence Restored, but the Situation Still Doubtful.

Our news from France this morning confirms the opinion which we expressed yesterday, that the reconciliation of President Thiers and his Ministers had for the present restored confidence in the government and reassured the French people. Throughout all her borders France is calm. At the same time an uneasy feeling prevails as to the possible action of the Assembly on Thursday first. Mr. Dufaure's motion, which saved President Thiers, provides for the appointment by the Assembly of a committee of thirty to draw up a law regulating public powers and prescribing the conditions of ministerial responsibility. It is quite natural that the political parties, and, indeed, the whole thinking population of France, should be anxious about the organization of this committee. Our readers will remember that M. Dufaure's motion was carried in the Assembly on Friday last by a very small majority. Everything will depend on the organization of this new committee. The Right will do its best to secure a majority in the committee, and as the Right is strong nothing but a willingness on its part to conciliate, if conciliation is possible, will prevent it from appointing a committee subservient to its wishes. If the Right should succeed, it is not impossible that there will be another deadlock on Thursday first. We are not, therefore, at all surprised to learn that the *Republique Francaise*, a Paris journal devoted to the cause of the Republic, is full of fear as to the result on Thursday, and disposed to believe that in the event of defeat on the organization of the committee on that day President Thiers may consider it his duty to resign, and his supporters of the Left, following his example, may withdraw from the Assembly. The situation is thus peculiar. There is quiet for the moment, and a disposition towards political party fusion and conciliation is apparent. France is not unwilling that President Thiers and the Assembly, if they can agree, should continue to rule over them. But a feeling of uncertainty is general. To-day it is order; to-morrow it may be chaos. M. Dufaure's motion was a compromise. It was the less difficult for the majority in the Assembly to allow it to pass, that they knew the fight must be resumed on the appointment of the committee. On Thursday first the fight of Thursday last will be resumed, but with what results we must wait to learn.

THE ALBANY Journal (administration) in commenting upon a Washington statement that the friends of General Grant in that city are annoyed at the intimation that "the eyes of the administration are on a third term," says if this be the fact, then "General Grant has some silly friends in Washington," adding, "It would be just as reasonable for them to be annoyed at an intimation that he intended to make himself king."

A VIRGINIA PAPER is thankful because the Governor of that State refused to endorse President Grant's recommendation for a national Thanksgiving. How some people do love to hug misery!

Our Volunteers for Cuba.

The response which has met our call for volunteers to Cuba, as proclaimed in Sunday's HERALD, is a most flattering proof of the manliness, pluck and ability which are distinctive of the average American. The unfortunate withdrawal of our correspondent, Mr. Henderson, from the scene of his duties before the accomplishment of his mission, under the brutal throats of the Spanish soldiery, has evoked the aspirations of thousands to take the post of danger who were, perhaps, until the Sabbath morning, when the HERALD was laid on the breakfast table before them, quietly settling plans for a future of mercantile peaceableness. This is not surprising; the determined men from all classes who trooped to the HERALD office for the purpose of offering their services were the stuff that heroes are made of; men who, no matter how deeply immersed in business, turn readily to things which offer honor as the end of toils, dangers and privations. Those who have watched the alacrity with which during the late war men of the most undemonstrative natures and refined bearing adapted themselves to the rough-and-ready amenities of soldiering with a will, would not have been astonished to observe men of this description among the applicants at the HERALD office yesterday and Monday. Brokers, merchants, lawyers, artists and actors offered their services, with every guarantee of good faith. Men who generally float around when any stir is made—the professional revolutionists—were not present in such numbers as a tyro in such matters would have expected—there was too great an air of reality and too little outside show to attract them. Men from the humbler walks of life, but with sturdy frames and lion hearts, mingled patiently in the throng anxious to secure a post in the Cuban service of the HERALD. Thoughtful men predominated, who expressed their views with the calmness of true courage, although a number of wild, hair-brained, devil-may-care individuals called with all sorts of visionary schemes. Our correspondence on the matter, much of which, from its mere quantity, remains yet unexamined, presents, so far as connoted over, the same mingled characteristics. Of the nationalities of the volunteers, the names of those given in the article on the subject published elsewhere will be a fair indication. With these and others noted privately, the courage of the entire civilized world was represented. Outside of Americans, North and South, our adopted citizens hold the largest place. Germans and Frenchmen united in the cause of the HERALD. Irishmen, Englishmen and Scotchmen, the former in largest number, vindicated their respective nationalities. The brave children of downtrodden Poland and the sons of Hungary claimed the opportunity for fame through the HERALD. Swedes, Italians and one Spaniard, joined with a Greek doctor in the application. It would, of course, be premature to speak of the tendency of our decision in the matter; but the patent moral is already visible that there will be no lack of first rate materials for a proper selection.

We cannot with our present information enter fully into an explanation of the failure of Mr. Henderson's effort; but the strongest circumstances which brought it about and which have already been published show the difficulties which will attend the HERALD expedition that will take his place. It is certain, however, that the work of examining impartially and in a spirit of progress and humanity the workings of this mysterious warfare will be accomplished. If Cuba has no knowledge of the mission of a free press it will be a glorious portion to teach them. None but moral warriors and the champions of invincible ignorance will place obstacles in the way of its success. A Cuban organ of the Spanish government, in commenting on the presence of a HERALD correspondent in the island, said that if every American journal sent out a "special" Cespedes could form an army corps of them alone. The prejudiced writer little knew that he was about to witness the extraordinary fact of thousands of American citizens volunteering to brave all the dangers, which it brutally insists should be their lot, in the service of one journal, and that the paper whose representative it went out of its way to insult. In view of the encouraging prospects we feel assured that there will be a flood of impartial light thrown on the subject, whose brilliance Spaniard or insurgent cannot question.

The Police Raid on Policy Dealers.

Of all the sharks who prey upon the poor and the ignorant in New York none do more cruel work than the policy dealers. In their little shops, which may be found in almost every crowded neighborhood where poverty throngs, they drain, in dimes and quarters, the earnings of industry, slowly, though surely, impoverishing their victims and preparing them for a career of crime or pauperism. With false offers of the chance for large gains they delude their weak-minded supporters. Occasionally they pay a "lucky" customer, who thenceforth becomes a constant client, and may be counted as a sure contributor to the gains of the dealer so long as there is a dime to invest. But the majority of the infatuated patrons of this petty scheme of gambling never win a dollar, yet constantly indulge the hope that, through some magic dream or conjuration, they may hit a winning number and enjoy the possession of money they have not earned. Hardly a more demoralizing institution curses this city than policy playing, and all well wishers to the community will approve the action of the police in endeavoring to break it up. Every one of the dealers ought to be breaking stones on the Island or serving the city in some way, instead of prosecuting his infernal business. If we have a law which will punish these miscreants it should be faithfully administered. If there is none, then to frame and pass one should be an early business of the coming Legislature.

THE ALBANY Gazette (democratic) does not think that General Grant will pursue an independent course in his new administration, and avers that "he must go with the men who now control him or else he must abandon his party." Not only his own party, but all other parties, and rise proudly above partisan corruptions of all sorts. In carrying out the ideas of civil reform he can give the ancient party hacks of all shades and colors such a shaking up as will make their old bones rattle even in their political tombs.

Mr. Stanley's First Lecture.

The discoverer of Dr. Livingstone appeared for the first time last evening before a New York audience to relate from personal experience his views on "Life in Central Africa and the Horrors of the Slave Trade." The remarkable feat of journalism which has now passed into history, and which has attracted the deepest attention, not only of the scientific world, but of the general public too, made the name of Stanley a household word here even before his return to the land of his birth. Therefore the interest exhibited by the select and intellectual audience that assembled to hear his first lecture showed how the American public can appreciate the signal triumph of one of their representatives. The interesting and lifelike description of the topography of the Land of the Moon and the sad examples of man's inhumanity to man alluded to during the course of the lecture gave to the hearers such an insight into the hitherto unknown regions of Central Africa as carried the mind from Zanzibar to Ujiji, through scenes of appalling danger and unheard-of suffering. There were also on either side of the speaker objects of interest calculated to fix the attention of the audience upon the subject of the lecture. On the left was a large map of Central Africa, showing those regions through which Livingstone and Stanley wandered, where Speke and Grant first beheld the waters of the twin lakes, which they named after the sovereign of England and her lamented spouse, and where the most wonderful river in the world has its source. On the right of the speaker's desk were objects still more interesting—specimens of the deadly weapons of warfare with which Mirambo armed his legions when he sallied forth against the Arabs of Unyamwebe and when he met the gallant band from Zanzibar in search of the hero explorer. There was also the identical American flag that greeted the eyes of Livingstone when, sick and faint, "a mere ruckle of bones," he had almost abandoned all hope of success. Near the glorious Stars and Stripes was the flag of the Sultan of Zanzibar and folds of the cloth which may be termed the national currency of the Land of the Moon. The dusky Kalulu—the faithful youth who accompanied Stanley in his perilous journey—and the brother of Dr. Livingstone were also present to lend an additional interest to the scene. The earnest manner of the lecturer showed a degree of enthusiasm in his subject that was not lost on the audience. The names of tribes, kingdoms and towns of the newly explored regions fell on ears unused to them, but the admirable manner in which Mr. Stanley photographed, as it were, in the minds of his hearers the strange, eventful scenes through which he so triumphantly passed, made even dry geographical details attractive. As he warmed into his subject his descriptions became more interesting and his audience more deeply impressed. Barely has a lecturer been called upon to handle a subject so difficult and abstruse, and rarely have efforts in the rostrum been crowned with similar success. The second lecture of Mr. Stanley takes place this evening, when he will relate the interesting history of the march of the HERALD expedition into the Land of the Moon.

The Pat-on-the-Back Policy—Indian Massacre of Settlers.

Commissioner Walker's report on Indian affairs was satisfactory to a certain extent. It showed a saving in expenditure and a measure of progress with the semi-civilized tribes located on the skirts of the frontier States. But that it demonstrated the wisdom of the "peace policy" of the Quaker-evangelical junta, that from the Rio Grande to Alaska does for the savage what Mr. Borgh does, and desires to do, for the lower animals—that is, interferes to save him from whippings when he deserves them, and smiles while he kicks in his traces—few who know anything of Mr. Lo will care to admit. The Indian question is not yet settled, and never will be by periodical manifestoes filled with paraphrases of the Sermon on the Mount. We are informed by telegraph from San Francisco that Mr. Commissioner Walker has been afforded by the Modoc Indians an early opportunity of correcting some of his more confident assertions concerning the success of the peace policy of the administration: The Modocs having been ordered by the authorities to remove to the Klamath reservation in Oregon refused to do so; a fight took place between them and the First cavalry in consequence, and a number of soldiers and savages were killed. That was the opening scene in the tragedy. Now we are told that the Modocs have massacred all the settlers on Link River and that eighty warriors are in the field, and are opposed by only thirty-five soldiers from Fort Klamath. The last statement in the despatch, that companies are forming, is, however, comforting. In the meantime, however, and before the people of Oregon take the settlement of the Modoc difficulty into their own hands, it would be well for Mr. Commissioner Walker to tell us what he is going to do about it.

THE BOSTON Advertiser (administration) deprecates the "on to St. Domingo" policy which some of its contemporaries advocate. It takes the Philadelphia *North American* to task for desiring not only the acquisition of St. Domingo, but also that of Cuba, the Danish West Indies, the Navigator's Islands in the Pacific, British Columbia, some islands near Terra del Fuego and a slice from Mexico. The Advertiser suggests that if we were not too proud to take a lesson from Great Britain we might gain something from her experience. She is ready to let Canada go in peace. Australia is becoming accustomed to the idea of ultimate independence, and her colonies generally are burdensome to her. The policy of wholesale annexation does not seem to be popular even among the leading administration papers.

THE BUFFALO Courier (democratic), in a leading editorial, confirms the statement we have already made that a very respectable number of the best newspapers in the country have recently avowed their independence in express terms, and the result has been that they are strengthened with their readers by the avowal. Among them it names the New York Tribune, the Springfield Republican, the Chicago Tribune, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Missouri Republican and many others of less prominence. The Courier remarks that "a movement of this kind is certainly gathering strength throughout the country, and it