

NEW YORK HERALD

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TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 28, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

\*THE DISSOLUTION OR RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—LEADING EDITORIAL TOPIC.—SIXTH PAGE. ALL OF THE MODOC PEACE COMMISSIONERS ON HAND: THE NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED AT ONCE! GENERAL CANBY INVITES ADDITIONAL CHIEFS TO THE "BIG TALK"—SEVENTH PAGE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the unprecedented quantity of our advertisements advertisers seeking our columns are requested to send in their advertisements early in the day. This course will secure their proper classification and allow us to make timely arrangements for our news.

The Dissolution or Reconstruction of the Democratic Party.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, it appears, has made a visit to Washington for the purpose of a reconnaissance in reference to the future course of the Democratic party, his programme being the abandonment and dissolution of the democratic organization, name and all, and the substitution of a new liberal party, with a new name, "on the living issues of the day."

In support of this movement the Chicago Tribune, a leading liberal republican supporter of the Cincinnati and Baltimore coalition in the late Presidential campaign, contends that the democratic party is defunct—that it no longer offers any inducements to the people; that they have no confidence in it; that its record is bad; that it is in that stage of decay which crumbles at every blow; that with every advantage in its favor it can do nothing; that the recent election in New Hampshire has shown this old party to be a mere shell whose kernel long ago had shrivelled away, and that such being the helpless condition of the party in New Hampshire, with all the advantages for success offered it in the late contest in that State, there can be no hope for its resuscitation; that they who are attempting to revive this party, which is incapable of motion or effort of any kind, "are only galvanizing a dead body into an artificial show of life."

What, then, is the prospect? We can judge of the future only from the teachings of the past, and the bleaching bones of our dead parties of the past mark the route upon which the democratic party has been lost to view in the desert. The old federal party, which came into power with Washington and which was dislodged by Jefferson, was broken up, dispersed and finally disbanded from its opposition to the war of 1812. In like manner the old democratic party has been brought to the point of dissolution from its opposition to the late war for the Union. But, again, the old whig party, from its drifting and temporizing policy on the slavery question, passed from its great victory of 1840 to its ignominious defeat of 1844, and from its hopeful triumph of 1848 to its inglorious rout, dispersion and dissolution, with its defeat of 1852; and such, too, have been the vicissitudes of the democratic party since the time when it assumed a definite shape as the party of the late powerful King Cotton and the defender of his sovereign rights as a slaveholder under the constitution. From the rise, decline and fall, then, of the old federal party and of the old whig party, and from the lengthened chain of heavy disasters suffered by the democratic party, it may be logically pronounced to be passing through the processes of dissolution, though its sadly diminished and demoralized forces still cling to the shadow of its once all-powerful name.

Governor Hendricks, however, we apprehend, is too early in the field with his proposition for a new liberal party. He is charged, moreover, with a design upon the White House on this new departure; and the bare suspicion of such a design is always fatal to the political reformer initiating a new departure, great or small. This new departure is proposed too soon, because there is no power behind it, and because none of the conditions exist necessary to give it vitality. No immediate reforms and no attractive prospects of office, spoils or influence in high quarters, are offered to men disposed to join this new party. No great idea is advanced challenging the support of a large body of the people; no immediate reforms are proposed calculated to disturb the present sluggish current of our political affairs. The democratic party was strong until it presumed too much upon its strength with King Cotton, and then the abolition idea became stronger than the almighty dollar. Again, the democratic party became apparently strong in the money power of Tammany Hall; but that power was only the shelter of Jonah's gourd, and it was blasted in a single night. Now, utterly dispossessed and all adrift, this once all-powerful party is apparently passing away, while the republican party, with such powers of spoils and preferment at Washington and among the States as never a political party in times of peace possessed before, appears to be securely entrenched in its high places against all probable contingencies of misfortune for at least another Presidential campaign.

But the acts of Congress and of the administration of the next two or three years will determine the organization of parties and the issue of the Presidential contest in 1876. General Grant was too strong for the malcontents of his party in 1872, and the balance of power which they expected to carry against him in the Greeley movement proved a false conception. But it is expected that General Grant will retire in 1876, and, under this impression, several aspirants for the succession, it is given out, have already shown their heads above water in the republican pool, including Mr. Speaker Blaine and Senators

Conkling and Morton and Others. Senator Morton, charged with the important duty of considering, during the recess, and of reporting to the Senate in December next, such amendments to the constitution and the laws as may be deemed expedient and proper in reference to the election of President and Vice President, will have the opportunity in this matter of making some valuable political capital for Presidential purposes, while Senator Conkling, charged by the administration with the safe keeping of the Empire State, has only to keep it where it is to command a strong support for his advancement a step or two higher; and so on to the end of the catalogue.

With the retirement of General Grant, however, from the Presidential field, if resolved or permitted to retire in '76, the intrigues and cross purposes of a baker's dozen of active republican candidates for his place will almost certainly result in such disorders and divisions in the republican party as to give us a scrub race for the succession like that of 1824, when the republican party of that day, having no opposition party any longer to contend against, broke up into several divisions on the personal merits for the Presidency of Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay. In view of the repetition of this Presidential drama, which marks the transition epoch between the old fathers of the constitution and the age of spoils and plunder, the democratic party can do nothing better than await yet a little longer the course of events. With two or three republican candidates in the contest for the succession the ticket of the combined opposition elements may be completely successful. Meantime, as it is probable that the corruptions and profligate expenditures of the outgoing will be continued by the incoming Congress, even General Grant, in due season, may feel compelled to retire as from a sinking ship, in order to escape the consequences which otherwise may threaten him. In any event, Governor Hendricks is breaking ground too soon for the organization of a new national party; for the Presidential parties of 1876 will be formed upon the public events and the public questions which will come to the front within the three years intervening. There is, then, no necessity for the immediate settlement of the question whether the democratic party shall be disbanded and dissolved or revived and reconstructed.

The Washington Market Lease. The rickety shanties which encumber Barclay and Vesey streets at their North River extremities under the name of Washington Market engage the attention of the Legislature at present. Despite their ungainly and uncleanly appearance, these odoriferous shells are in demand. We have already referred to the outrageous pretensions of a party of monopolists, styling themselves the Washington Marketmen's Association, who arrogantly demand the acquirement of a lease for sixty-three years of this valuable although much neglected property. The specious arguments put forward by the advocates of such a monopoly cannot well deceive any right thinking person. They declaim against putting up this vast business interest to be sold out at public auction, because it would compel them to pay tribute to a set of speculators. There is too much sophistry in such an argument. It is frequently used by all friends of monopoly. Now comes another bidder. The New York and Brooklyn Improvement Company want to undertake the management of the market for fifty years or thereabouts. The bidders in both cases propose to erect substantial iron buildings in place of the miserable structures which now disgrace the city. Of course this must be expected from whatever parties the Legislature will decide upon as proper lessees. But such a grave question as the disposal of a valuable municipal lease cannot be justly decided in any other way than throwing it open to public competition. Let there be a fair auction, without any regard to monopoly or favoritism, and the shame and filth of Washington Market will be removed forever. Such a gigantic speculation as is proposed by the Marketmen's Association or the Improvement Company should not be allowed to disgrace the record of the Legislature. A public auction and fair play will meet with the approval of the taxpayers of this city.

THE POWER OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND OVER OUR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS WAS seen again here in the advance of the premium on gold in consequence of that institution raising the rate of discount from three and a half to four per cent. What is the use of talking of specie payments or of financial independence when the gold market, and all other markets correspondingly, are so subject to this influence? If by any possibility we could reach a specie basis the Bank of England could any day cause a suspension as long as we continue to buy much more than our exported products, including the export of gold, will pay for. It may be said, however, that with the increased business and influence of the other banks in England, and with the tendency of the age, through the medium of the telegraph, to the equalization of financial matters and values the power of the Bank of England is declining relatively.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION DAY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, commenting upon the fact that so many Presidents have taken severe colds in consequence of the inclement weather on the 4th of March, suggests that inauguration day be changed to some time in the month of May or June. If there be no change forward there might be a change to a little time backward and the day be fixed for the 22d of February, when Washington's Birthday and the inauguration of the new President might both be celebrated at the same time. This would prove a fitting honor in commemoration of the natal day of the "Father of his Country," an anniversary that is unfortunately becoming less and less observed as time and events press on. But if the 22d of February be thought unsuitable why not Independence Day? Here is an opportunity for some patriotic Congressman to distinguish himself at the next session of the national legislature.

THE WOMAN IN THE GOODRICH CASE was arrested last evening upon information placed in the hands of the police. Her name is withheld for the present; why, it is difficult to guess. This arrest is very important, for there can be no doubt that, even should she not prove to be the murderer, she can set the police on the track of the real criminal. No time should be lost in instituting a strict inquiry into all her surroundings. The theory she has started of the criminal being a man, an enemy of Charles Goodrich, may be only an ingenious suggestion to weaken the suspicion on herself; but we beg of the police to let no preconceived theory of her guilt allow them to slacken exertion in the matter. It may bring to light what has, we fear, been overlooked—an accomplice in the murder. Where she passed Friday night she does not appear to have divulged. The police, if worth their salt, should settle this question.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC. The troubles which are gathering around the Spanish Republic are certainly such as might have been anticipated. The stiff, slow-moving hidego class through which Spain has been known to the world is subtle-minded as well as tenacious, and will throw what difficulties it can in the way of the Republic. The Spanish republicans themselves, so little known, except through their leaders, are unweighed in the political balance, and fear from extreme measures on their part naturally enter into the calculations of the prophets. Besides the more conservatives, who are afraid of the Republic, reactionism militant assails the democracy through the Carlists. At the present moment it is difficult to say whether the tangible opposition of the armed Bourbons in the field or the intangible mass of hostile opinion is the greater obstacle to the new Republic. It would seem, however, for reasons somewhat analogous to those which preserve the status quo in France, that the Republic is destined to survive all its opponents, at any rate in the immediate future. It is a fact, and therefore strong. It has been moderate in its policy as well as firm in the assertion of the democratic ideal. It has succeeded in referring to the people for a confirmation of the power which the only government left standing by the abdication of Amadeus placed in its hands. The news which we publish to-day of the termination of the ministerial crisis is an indication that the spirit of mutual forbearance is present in the republican councils. No Cabinet changes are yet announced, and the probable retirement of Castelar and Acosta, cabled two days ago, is at least premature.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1872-73.—The cotton dealers in Augusta, Ga., have hit upon an ingenious plan of getting at the extent of the annual cotton crop. They invite estimates from experts and savans in the cotton trade and strike an average of the lot. Thus we learn that the "pool" upon the present crop numbered 357 estimates, the calculations coming from as many different sources. On taking an average it was found that the cotton yield for the year ending September 1, 1873, will be (or ought to be according to this process of ascertaining it) 3,764,888 bales.

TRUED HAS RESIGNED HIS SEAT in the State Senate. This was the best course open to him and was advised by the Herald some days ago. It will save some valuable time to the Committee of Investigation and allow them to attend to other business of the State. The changes of a year or so are very curious. The man who a couple of sessions since could keep at least one member from taking the seat to which he was elected, did not dare to take his own seat last session, and this year resigns it with humility. And yet he is not happy.

A SENSIBLE CONSTITUENCY.—The republicans of Trumbull county, Ohio, have called upon James A. Garfield, who represents them in Congress, to resign his seat, in consequence of his voting for the bay pay grab. Perhaps a little of the tincture of the Credit Mobilier obliquely actuated them in making their request. It is refreshing to notice that Ohio has no North Eastons or South Bends in her Congressional districts, in which Congressmen who have committed official wrongs are welcomed with ovations. Such unenviable distinction is left for her sister States of Massachusetts and Indiana.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. Judge J. W. Bell, of Texas, is registered at the Astor House. The late Turkish Consul at Baltimore, William Grange, is dead. Mayor Charles M. Reed, of Erie, Pa., is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Count Yestombe, of Spain, yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Congressman E. I. Golladay, of Tennessee, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Judge Dick Busted, of Alabama, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, is among the late arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel. Commander J. N. Shock, of the United States Navy, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. United States Senator T. O. McCreery, of Kentucky, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel. General J. F. Farnsworth, ex-Congressman from Illinois, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Captain J. H. Merryman, of the United States Revenue Marine Service, is at the New York Hotel. The Chicago Post gives as a rumor that ex-Senator Harlan will withdraw from the Washington Chronicle. Ex-Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo, and C. V. Culver, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Congressman Starkweather, of Connecticut, leaves his back pay in the United States Treasury, Connecticut election April 7. Colonel Robert Allen, Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army, and daughter, were in Salt Lake City, 19th inst., viewing the beauties of Zion.

THE SAME man has swept the sidewalk in front of the White House for twenty-seven years, and some think it is about time that that sidewalk was renewed. The fidelity of former slaves is illustrated in the case of an aged lady in Columbus, Ga., who is supported almost entirely by a former nurse in the family. Our new United States Marshal, Oliver Fluke, is a native of Hingham, Mass., the "bucket town" of Down East. He, therefore, knows all about the bailing out process. A law for the punishment of wife-beating has been rejected by the Illinois Legislature. What is the use of such a law in a State where divorces are so easily procured? General Wickham, Vice President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, is mentioned in connection with the republican nomination for Governor of Virginia.

SECRETARY BELKNAP left Washington for Chicago last night, accompanied by General William Myers. Secretary Robeson will temporarily take charge of the War Department to-morrow under commission of the President. The Hon. J. Bruce Ogilvy and Donald Bruce Ogilvy, of Scotland, arrived at the Brevoort House from Canada yesterday. These gentlemen, who are brothers of the Earl of Arlre, have been traveling for several months through this country and the British Provinces. Mr. Alvan S. Southworth, late correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD to the Sudan, has received the thanks of the American Geographical Society for his late comprehensive address before it on "The Sudan and the Valley of the White Nile," and his paper has been incorporated in the transactions of the society. In a late conversation with M. de Broglie, President Thiers said: "France resembles an invalid whom it would be imprudent to move. You tell me that there are other rooms in the neighborhood better furnished and more comfortable than the one in which she is lying. That may be; do not deny it; but we must not kill the invalid by stirring her under the pretence of providing her with a better lodging."

TEMPERANCE MEN OVERREACHING THEMSELVES.—It is stated on competent temperance authority that nine-tenths of the evils which flow directly from the liquor traffic are unprovided for by the present liquor law of Illinois. The law is now regarded as a statute "for the encouragement of the growth of liquor saloons in the city of Chicago," and they are profiting finely under its liberal provisions. With nine-tenths of the law in their favor the saloon keepers say the temperance people are welcome to the other tenth. This is the way the extreme temperance men overreach themselves when they attempt to regulate men's appetites by sumptuary laws. "Keep within bounds" should be the motto of all temperance advocates.

TWO YEARS ago Thomas Start broke into and robbed a house in Horncastle, England. He evaded the police and escaped. In the list of passengers saved at the recent disaster in which the Northfort was sunk with a load of emigrants to Australia appears the name of Start, which was noticed by a detective with a memory. After a few days Start appeared to claim his share of the subscriptions for relief of the Northfort sufferers, when he was received in the open arms of Justice, instead of in those of Mercy, and is now likely to be paraded free in a cage.

WEATHER REPORT. W. S. DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, MARCH 28—1 A. M. Probabilities. On Friday the area of lowest barometer with more northeastward over Lake Huron; for the lower lakes and Ohio Valley falling barometer, increasing southeast winds, veering to southwest and generally cloudy weather; for the Gulf and south Atlantic States south and southeast winds, falling barometer, and increasing cloudiness, with probably rain on the Gulf coast. A second storm centre will develop on the Middle Atlantic coast, with northeast winds, but southeast winds and rising temperature very generally prevail in the Middle States; for New England falling barometer by Friday afternoon, with southwesterly winds and rising temperature.

Table with weather data for 1872 and 1873, including barometer, wind, and temperature readings at 3 A.M., 6 A.M., and 9 A.M.

SHOW STORMS DOWN EAST. The storm of yesterday proved very severe for railroads in the northern part of this State. No train has arrived here to-day over the Montreal Road, it being blocked by snow near Plymouth. Trains were delayed on the Northern and Sugar River Railroads, the latter being effectively blocked again this afternoon by snow blowing on the track.

A TRAIN STUCK IN THE SNOW. WATERVILLE, Me., March 27, 1873. A very heavy wind last night and to-day caused the snow to drift badly. The western bound passenger train from Skowhegan, due here at half past ten A. M., got stuck in a drift between Summit Mills and Fairfield. At three P. M. two engines and a plow left to assist them.

THE HERALD AMONG BUSINESS PEOPLE. [From the Cumberland (Md.) News, March 26.] Sunday's NEW YORK HERALD contained sixty-seven columns of advertisements, which, at the Herald's rates, are estimated to have afforded a revenue for the one day of \$20,000—the largest advertising receipts for one paper, in a day, on record. [From the Carlisle (Pa.) Herald, March 27.] EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING. Advertisements published in the NEW YORK HERALD on Sunday occupied sixty-seven columns of that paper, which, at the rates charged by the Herald is estimated to have cost over \$20,000 for a single insertion. This is the largest advertising patronage ever engineered by any single newspaper in the history of journalism. [From the Richmond Whig, March 26.] AN ADVANTAGEOUS OFFER. The NEW YORK HERALD of Sunday last presented one of the remarkable features of the advance in American journalism. The paper referred to contained sixty-seven columns of advertisements, and was compiled by the pressure of news matter to omit eight columns, which would have made the unprecedented amount of seventy-five columns of advertising in a single number. [From the Pottsville (Pa.) Miners' Journal, March 26.] A REALLY GREAT NEWSPAPER. The NEW YORK HERALD of Sunday last contained sixty-seven full columns of advertising, and the publisher makes an apology to the persons who favored the paper with eight other columns of advertising which were crowded out. If this does not show the position of the HERALD with the business people of New York city and prove the advantages its great enterprise gives it we wouldn't know what kind of evidence to ask for.

[From the Lebanon (Pa.) Courier, March 27.] THE NEW YORK HERALD of Sunday last contained sixty-seven columns of solid advertisements, most of them being but a few lines in length; and the paper states that it had eight columns more for which there was no room in its columns. The income of the HERALD is immense, leaving a princely income for its youthful proprietor after meeting the great outlay consequent on the policy of sparing no expense to gather news, which characterizes it. It is said that the net profit of the Philadelphia Ledger is a thousand dollars a day. Notwithstanding the much greater outlay in publishing the HERALD, its income is so much greater than that of the Ledger that its net revenue must largely exceed it. These figures seem large, and yet when the capital, the enterprise and the talent employed in publishing the HERALD is taken into consideration, the profit cannot be regarded as excessive or unreasonable.

THE HERALD AND COMING EVENTS. [From the Scranton (Pa.) Times, March 26.] The world may soon expect to be again startled by the achievements of the NEW YORK HERALD. One of its correspondents is now among the Cuban insurgents, and may at any time be expected to return with full accounts of the Cuban war from its commencement down to the present time. We only wish our government had a little of the HERALD's enterprise and energy.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. The Mario-Patti combination sing in Newark on Saturday night. Mr. E. A. Sothern, of Wallack's theatre, has been chosen a trustee of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, in place of the late Charles Dickens. The place was not filled before out of respect to the memory of the great novelist. Miss Agnes Ethel appears as Agnes at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on next Monday and Tuesday evenings. A noticeable feature of the performance is the fact that Mr. F. F. Mackay will again play his great part of the Prefect of Police. Mr. W. J. Bullock has signed an agreement with two American entrepreneurs to open with his Royal Marionettes shortly in the Tammany Hall, New York. The Mannikins closed in London on March 19, after giving over four hundred representations of "Red Riding Hood" in the Great St. James' Hall and the Egyptian Hall. The fact that Mrs. Reed, of Brooklyn, has been singing in Malta, led us to confound her with Miss Beatrice Amore who recently obtained a considerable success there as Violetta in "La Traviata." It turns out that the new prima donna is a daughter of Mr. H. W. Trimble, of Newark, United States Consular Agent at Milan.

THE SUMMER RESOLUTIONS SETTLED. BOSTON, March 27, 1873. The Massachusetts Senate to-day rejected all amendments and accepted by a vote of 27 to 4 the adverse report of the committee on the petition of John G. Whittier and others for annulling or rescinding the summer resolutions passed last session. The House has already done the same thing, so that the matter is finally settled. NAVAL ORDERS. Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark is ordered to duty as assistant to Passed Assistant Paymaster F. Calley, at Key West, Fla. Ensign Monro is detached from the receiving ship New Hampshire, at Norfolk, and ordered to the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston. Lieutenant Peckham is granted a three months' leave of absence with permission to remain in Europe during his leave.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN DELAWARE. DOVER, Del., March 27, 1873. W. S. Pride, a correspondent of the Wilmington Evening Star, was expelled from the House of Representatives by a large majority for circulating certain insurances before the Legislature.