

# NEW YORK HERALD.

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### TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 3, 1860.

#### THE NEWS.

The news from Charleston is interesting, inasmuch as it shows that no progress had been made towards a settlement of the difficulties of the democracy. The regulars have come to a dead lock. They yesterday resumed the balloting for a candidate for President, and ended the day's business pretty much as they began. The Southern seceders adopted the resolutions reported by the committee to the regular Convention by a majority of the Platform Committee, and then adjourned to await the action of their rivals.

day, for the purpose of devoting his exclusive attention to the affairs of the Alms-house. The vacancy in the latter Board will be filled, it is understood, by the choice of ex-Senator Smith Ry, Jr. Beef cattle were in good demand yesterday, at unchanged prices. The offerings were of a good average quality, and sold mostly at 50c. to 10c. per pound. Milch cows were quiet and unchanged. Veals continued plenty, and sold chiefly at 40c. to 60c. Sheep and lambs were steady. Swine were plenty and sold at lower rates, varying from 45c. to 65c. The total receipts were—3,280 cattle, 126 cows, 1,167 veals, 6,426 sheep and lambs, and 5,238 swine. There was rather more doing in cotton yesterday, and the sales embraced about 1,000 bales, which with 1,000 sold the day previously, made 2,000 in the two days. Middling grades and upwards were rather firm, while common and inferior qualities were irregular. We quote middling uplands at about 11½c. a 11½c. The flour market was rather firm for common grades of State and Western brands, with a fair amount of sales. Wheat was held over, including red Western at \$1.50, California white at \$1.40, and a small lot Long Island red at \$1.40. Corn was unchanged, while the demand was fair and in part for export. Pork was more buoyant, with sales of new mess at \$17.75, and old do. at \$17.50, and new prime at \$14.12½, a 14.25. Beef and lard were firm. Sugars were firm, with sales of 1,800 x 4,000 lbs., at rates given in another column. Coffee was quiet, in view of an auction sale of Rio at hand; about 400 bags Maricao were sold at 13½c. Freight engagements were light, while rates were unchanged.

#### The Dead Lock at Charleston.

The free soil faction, after having driven the Southern delegates out of the Convention at Charleston, have themselves come to a dead lock, and the lobby members are out of money and going home. This settles the fate of both the Northern squatter sovereignty men and the Southern fire eaters in the worn out democratic organization. As for the party itself, it was broken up long ago, and the skeleton of the organization was kept together merely by the cohesive power of the public plunder. Half of the rank and file of the old Northern democracy are now in the black republican ranks, and half of the old whigs are acting with the local democratic organizations, or holding back with the vast reserve of the conservative vote, which refuses to support either extreme. The telegraphic report informs us that an effort will be made to rescind the two-thirds rule, but that the New York delegation are opposed to this. Confidence Cagger and his men have a keen scent for the spoils, and they see very clearly that any nomination by a simple majority, and that majority composed of Northern delegates who cannot count upon one electoral vote, would be equivalent to defeat in November. In view of a failure to rescind the two-thirds rule, a proposition will be made to adjourn, to meet in Baltimore on the 25th of June. A much better proposition than this would be one to adjourn both of the present Charleston Conventions, to meet in Baltimore on the same day with the Union Convention, and that both bodies come together and adopt a conservative platform, and present conservative candidates for the popular vote. The whole country—North, South, East and West—is revolving at this continued agitation of the nigger question, and the revolutionary and destructive tendencies of the black republican leaders. The democratic politicians have no great issue upon which to go before the people; but the people have one on which they will meet the fanatic idea of the day, and put it down. But they want an organization through which the popular sentiment can be expressed. The minds of men everywhere are startled now with the revolutionary ideas of the abolition fanatics, who would reorganize the courts, exercise the habeas corpus in the slave States by federal power, arm the negroes against the whites, and involve the whole country in a bloody and terrible civil war. The conservative spirit everywhere is roused against these black republican theories. It has been seen in the recent elections in Connecticut, in Rhode Island, in Minnesota, and it is well known to exist throughout the South. All parties desire now that affairs should follow their natural tendency, and obey the influences that will govern them in spite of Congress or Territorial Legislatures. The democratic party is dead. The fire eaters and the squatter sovereigns are alike worn out. Let the delegates that have gathered as democrats at Charleston recognize this fact, and come to Baltimore to join hands on a conservative platform with the Union men who cannot now go with either extreme. By so doing they will meet the pending crisis, and rally a million and a half more of conservative votes to their support.

#### THE SILENT TRAGEDIES OF LARGE CITIES.

It will be seen by a telegraphic report in another column that the body of an unknown female was found on Tuesday floating off Sandy Hook, and was taken on shore for interment. The only articles found upon her person were a comb and a pair of scissors, which, as may be imagined, will not aid much the identification of the remains. As soon as the fact of the discovery becomes generally circulated we shall no doubt have a repetition of the scenes that ensued upon the finding of the body of the woman who was gagged and sunk in a barrel of pitch in the York street dock. The relatives of about thirty missing females went to inspect the corpse in the hope that it would turn out to be that of their lost friend. Nothing would probably have been heard of these disappearances but for the circumstance in question. In the case of the corpse found at Sandy Hook there would seem to be even less means of identification than in the instance to which we refer. We should, therefore, owing to this uncertainty, probably hear of a number of fresh disclosures in connection with the discovery of this body which will contribute to heighten the painful effect produced by the New Jersey revelations.

ber of persons be missing at the same time and the police be ignorant of it. The fact argues on our part an utter contempt for, and distrust of, the said guardians of the public. It remains to be seen whether, under the new Police act, any improvement will be effected in this state of things. The commissioners are armed with almost despotic powers, and they will be supported by public opinion in any measures that tend to render the lives and properties of our citizens more secure. It is stated to be the fact that the majority of suicides and murders which are committed amongst females are perpetrated in, or in connection with, houses of prostitution. In Paris there is a police regulation which compels the owners of such establishments to keep a daily register of all the persons who take up their abode there. It extends even to hotels and lodging houses situated in doubtful neighborhoods, and a fine is inflicted for non-compliance. The advantage of such a law must be obvious to every one. No sooner is a body found than an immediate clue is afforded by these registers to the person missing—that is, provided she comes within the class of unfortunate who are the most frequently made the victims of the murderer's vengeance. Why cannot some similar regulation be initiated and enforced by the new Police Board? The powers which it wields are arbitrary enough, Heaven knows, to justify it in assuming a stretch of authority which would render more difficult the enactment of these silent tragedies in our midst. The Shame of New York—The Late Remarkable Legislature. The late most remarkable Legislature is still receiving denunciation from all classes, and the adherents of both political parties from every section of the State. The anathemas hurled against the members of that body, instead of being softened, only increase with the lapse of time, until an impartial observer can form no other opinion than that the like was never before known in any age or country, even placing in the background the long to be remembered Wisconsin Legislature, that took with them in their transactions the Governor and other high officials. Were the charges that are daily being made by the press throughout the State directed against the members of one party only, we might easily point to a remedy of this great abuse of power by those who have betrayed the trust that had been reposed in them by their respective constituencies; but members of both parties appear to have been alike reckless of every sense of pride or honor, and bartered their votes against the log-rolling system or sold them like stock upon the market; and, from all accounts, their price daily fluctuated under the operations of the bulls and bears of the Albany lobby. The news of the daily operations of the legislative plunderers whilst in session, although of the most astounding nature, was of small moment when compared with the charges made since they adjourned. These charges are not aimed at a few persons in each branch of the Legislature, but a majority of both, clearly pointing to corruption of an extent unparalleled either in ancient or modern times. Are these charges true? Is it possible that a body of men can be so recreant to the sacred trusts placed in them? To all who have any doubts about the truth or falsity of the multitude of accusations, we have but to refer them to the daily record of proceedings, which will show a united, determined and well pursued plan, from the commencement to the adjournment, to enter upon a raid against the rights of private citizens and to plunder the city of New York. The open and barefaced transactions of many of the members and Senators were such that the veriest novice in legislative matters could not but discover the motives that prompted many of them to pursue the course that they did. The best informed in these matters assert that it was no unusual thing for members to glory in their own shame by boasting how much they made upon certain votes, and upon other votes, when their thirty pieces of silver were not forthcoming immediately after they had fulfilled their part of the bargain, to denounce the lobby operator who had bought them and agreed to give their price—in the barrooms and other public places—warning all others not to trust him. The frequent announcements that such amount was being expended to carry this bill or to defeat that measure, and the banding together of members, regardless of party affiliations, upon the side where corrupt means were used, are of themselves enough, without any of the details, to brand the late Legislature with infamy. The fact that the heavy operators from the city handled the most money, at once furnishes the reason why so much of the time of the lawmakers was spent upon New York city affairs, and why the rural members knew so much about this metropolis. It would seem from all reports that there had been a general understanding throughout the State, during last election, to select a set of pliant men to be managed by the schemers in a piratical campaign. Our much abused and overtaxed city was attacked by the buccannery of every point that it would pay, their burglarious hands were thrust into every corner where a place could be found, without any regard to the rights of the city or our citizens. Is there no way to bring these gentlemen to a rigid account for their betrayal of their trusts and ruthlessly trampling upon the rights of citizens and plundering this city? There have been a number of statements that the Attorney General was about prosecuting a number of members and Senators; but this we see denuded from a reliable source. We are thus left without hope in that direction. There is plainly a prevailing sentiment in the public mind to give the Legislature an overhauing before some judicial tribunal; but who has the authority that will take hold of the matter fearlessly, is a question not so easily answered. Certainly something should be done, and those members made to answer for their course, that a repetition of the wholesale corruption may be prevented in the future. We are now entering upon a crisis in the affairs of our country, one that engages the Union itself, and the peace and happiness of millions of human beings, and will test the permanency of a republican form of government. It is highly important, whilst going through the political crisis that we are on the verge of, that we should have men of integrity in official positions, that our lawmakers should be men who cannot be swayed from their duty or be bought like cattle at Bull's Head. Who will make himself his State's benefactor by moving first in

bringing justice upon the recreant members of the late remarkable Legislature, and making an example of them as a warning to all others who may be thinking about pursuing the same course? The Undecided International Muscular Contest. The excitement about the great international contest of muscle still continues, though at a degree a little below the fever heat of Saturday and Sunday. The stakes are of course still held, and as the interest in the question whether the stalwart infant of Monticla or the well-pumelled champion of England has proved himself the better man is divided between filthy lucre and national pride, we cannot expect to see the anxiety about this grand affair subside until the arrival of the next steamer from Europe. At present the *veada questio* remains unsettled. We have a statement from the referee to the London Times that he put an end to the fight at the request of the friends of the American Knight of the P. R.; but as the friends of Heenan consisted of only the few who were assembled in his corner, and as we have not heard from any other source of such request, it seems a little dubious that the interference came from that quarter. The general tone of the English press is decidedly favorable to the British champion, from the London Times down. We are told that Sayers presented himself at the office of the referee a few days after the fight, looking little the worse for the *me'e*, though his right arm was supported in a sling—his tendons broken by warding off the terrible blows of the American giant—but that Heenan was so used up as to be unable to make his appearance at all before the public. It seems quite clear that if this is the view the English press is going to take of this important contest, involving the courage, endurance, strength of muscle and capacity to receive punishment of the two nations, and if the fight is not to be renewed, the international complications are more complicated than ever, and further from a satisfactory settlement. The San Juan boundary difficulty may yet be arranged by diplomatic manoeuvres without an appeal to arms; but this difficulty as to which country has the toughest muscle, and which champion can stand the hardest thrashing without giving in, is a more knotty question to solve. It is not long ago since the London Times deplored the fact that the youth of America were falling off in physical strength and development; perhaps the possessor of the English belt can dissolve that illusion now, after his recent experience; certain it is, that however demoralizing may be the example of the prize ring in many respects, it has had the effect of stimulating the young men of this country to practise the science of boxing, not only as an amusement, but as a matter of self-defence. So frequent have pugilistic encounters become among the rowdy class that almost every young man in the community has felt the necessity of developing his muscle, and acquiring a knowledge of the "noble art of self-defence," until of late years we see many respectable young men—clerks and others—whose affinities are widely separated from the prize ring or the rowdy element of the country, carrying under their broadcloth well developed muscles, which are capable of doing good service in case of necessity; and that a strong arm and some science in boxing are far more many weapons of defence than the knife, the pistol or the slung-shot who can doubt! The decadence of these latter weapons must necessarily follow the cultivation of the muscular development in our youth, something which we conceive is greatly to be commended. These weapons will still of course be used by the *habitués* of the prize ring and other rowdies, who, although possessing immense muscular power and skill, are almost invariably cowardly, and, being equally matched in muscle, resort to deadlier weapons in their contests with others; but such weapons will be confined to the localities in which these rowdies alone congregate, and we trust will not long be found to prevail in the community to the same extent as heretofore. Many exercises of all kinds have always prevailed in England, and thus she has reared a class of men almost unequalled in physical power, and has trained, perhaps, some of the best soldiers in the world; but with the increasing taste for athletic sports in this country, so prevalent for the last two or three years—cricketing, base ball, the regulated exercises of the gymnasium and the science of boxing—we shall soon be able to show, with all these auxiliaries, combined with the advantages of a mixed race, embracing the finest physical elements in the world, a hardy generation of men without an equal on the face of the globe. We presume that the great international contest of muscle may be considered finished by the drawn battle at Farnborough; for it is pretty evident that the brutal fight will not be resumed. Both heroes, we take it, have got about as much of it as either personal prowess or national spunk demanded, and whether the belt is to remain in England or to be transported to this country, we hope that this is the last exhibition in which the gladiators of the two nations will be engaged. There is a broader and more humane arena in which the relative qualities of England and America may be tested than the limited and bloody space enclosed within the prize ring. The fields of art, science, industry, invention and commerce are open to both, and there is glory enough to be won in all. TRIPLE RIGGING IN THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Charleston Convention has been distinguishing itself in the game of legerdemain. A large majority of the Convention, composed of Southern and Northern representatives, on the vote which of the two New York delegations should be admitted, decided in favor of the ALBANY REGISTRY, or Confidence Cassidy clique, inasmuch as these very fellows held out promises of support to the South. But when the crisis came the South found that they had been sold. When the South seceded the Cassidy party made common cause with the regular Convention. The Douglas people were, however, also doomed to be disappointed. They thought, on the adoption of the two-thirds rule, that they were good thimble-riggers and knew where the "little jokers" were; but on lifting the thimble after this vote, to their great consternation they found that the active little fellows were gone. No doubt before they got through the politicians will find one or more letters from Presidential candidates—like the Wise Dumbly epistle—in the market, to be disposed of for cash at twenty dollars each.

Our Central Position in the World—The Prince of Wales and the Prince of Heenan Meeting on the Half-Way Ground. When some clear-sighted geographer, years ago, published a map of America on Mercator's projection, placing the continent in the centre of the world, and showing on either hand the shores of Europe and Africa on one side, and those of Asia and Australia on the other, the English journalists tried to get up a laugh at what they called Yankee vanity in supposing that America was the centre of the world. What then was laughed at as a funny idea is now being contemplated as an admitted fact. Within a few weeks the heir apparent of one of the oldest monarchies of Europe, and the ambassadors of one of the most ancient and exclusive of the Asiatic empires, will arrive in America with purposes that have a remarkable similarity. Each comes with a train of philosophic observers, students, artists and future statesmen, to see and to know, by practical observation, the country whose rising interests have an immediate and intimate connection with those of their own. Each comes to study the relations of America— one towards the British empire, which he is hereafter to be called to rule, and the other towards the crowded communities of Asia, which are again opening their long closed ports to commerce. There was no concert between them. The fact is simply a part of the natural development of the nineteenth century, pregnant with mighty changes. America to-day stands in every sense as the next neighbor, the true mediator, between Europe and Asia. The oceans that roll between us and the widely separated shores of the greater continent are the open highways of commerce and international intercourse. No vast mountains, or broad rivers, or wide deserts, interrupt the tide of human transit on them. No engineering difficulties have to be surmounted. Our ships plow the water plain eastward or westward with like facility. There is no natural barrier between us and either people. The natural result of this geographical position is, that our friendly relations are becoming equally as important to Japan as they are to England. One of the duties of our position is to bring the two oceans, which are the scenes of great commercial developments, into easy communication with each other. We have built the Panama railway; we are striving to open routes across the isthmus of Chiriqui, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec; we are building telegraphs and railroads across the continent; and we are preparing in a thousand ways to unite the traffic of the Atlantic and Pacific. As these new bonds develop themselves the geographical fact of our central position in the world will become more and more practically evident. If the Prince of Wales would hasten his visit a few weeks, or the Japanese ambassadors were to delay their departure from among us for a short time, they might meet and shake hands in New York or Washington, as the central and neutral ground between them. As it is, there is plenty of matter for thought in these two visits. It shows the growing desire of both Europeans and Asiatics to know us better and to be friends with us. The day is not far distant when the English and French Ministers at Washington will hob-nob with the Chinese and Japanese ambassadors there, and the diplomatic circles of the United States will be the true cosmopolitan circles of the world. THE DESTINATION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—It has been decided to convey the Japanese Embassy direct to Washington, instead of landing them in New York, it being considered more fitting, in view of the importance of their visit, that they should be first presented to the President before visiting any other part of the country. There is very little doubt, however, that they will come to New York during their stay—which, we believe, they design shall be short—in order to view the great metropolis and commercial centre of the republic, which can alone present to them an index to the vastness and importance of the country with which the Emperor of Japan has entered into close commercial relations. The Common Council have made extensive preparations to receive the Ambassadors on their arrival here, and we would suggest to them, now that the arrangements have been changed, that they should send a committee of three or four of their number to Washington to see how Capt. Dupont and the other naval officers there receive the distinguished visitors, and learn how to treat them when they come to New York, so as to save this great commercial metropolis from being disgraced by that display of vulgar ostentation with which the guests of the city are usually received by our corporate officials. It has been supposed that this is the first embassy which Japan has ever sent to a foreign government; but we believe that the Japanese government on one other occasion accredited ambassadors, at the instigation of the missionary St. Francis Xavier, to the court of Rome, in the eighteenth century. That, however, must have been a mission of a religious character; the Embassy to the United States is, undoubtedly, the first one of a commercial nature which the exclusive empire of Japan ever condescended to send abroad, and they should be received with due honor. THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION IN THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—The proceedings of the General Conference of the pastors of the Methodist Episcopal church, which commenced its sittings at Buffalo on Tuesday, are regarded with more than usual interest. Amongst the questions to be discussed is one whether slavery should be forbidden to the members of the churches. As the delegates from most of the local Conferences have been selected for their anti-slavery sentiments, the probabilities are that the proposition will be answered in the affirmative. The Committee on Slavery appointed yesterday is composed of twenty-six abolitionists to twenty conservatives, which is an indication of the result of the deliberations of the Conference. Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri being, however, represented, there will in all likelihood be a split and secession in the Convention, just as there has been at Charleston. It is impossible that the delegates from the Southern States can give their assent to a prohibition which strikes at the very foundation of Southern institutions. Thus the fanaticism of the New England abolitionists continues its work of destruction and demolition. What the labor of so many patriotic and plumed minds had built up it overturns without scruple or remorse. The democratic party had alone, of all the institutions of the

country, resisted its insidious influence. After sowing the seeds of dissension and dissolution in the churches and religious societies, it has at last succeeded in giving the death blow to the democratic organization. THE NEW PHASE IN OUR POLITICAL HISTORY—The Demotion of the Democratic Party. The proceedings of the Charleston Convention up to the present time afford a curious study to the political philosopher. The democratic party, which has been for years utterly demoralized and corrupt, has at last fallen to pieces, and decomposition has commenced with wonderful rapidity. The quarrel at Charleston, which has precipitated the ruin of the once invincible organization, is but the natural consequence of the corrupt practices which, owing to a very long lease of the public crib, have crept into and undermined the foundations of the party. The Southern leaders could not have prevented this consummation, even if they had desired so to do. They preferred to accelerate it, and the party has now been split into hostile factions, more bitterly opposed to each other than to the black republicans themselves. The public is, of course, interested in these quarrels of the politicians only so far as they bear upon the Presidential election. Thirty-three years ago the democratic (then called republican) party was placed in a position similar to that which it occupies now. Mr. Jefferson, who may be fairly considered the father of the democratic party, (although some of his children have strayed wonderfully from the path marked out by him,) left a powerful organization to his successors, who carried on the government quietly enough till 1824. Between the Revolutionary epoch, however, and the election which resulted in the elevation of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency, great changes had taken place—the infant republic had extended its territory and quadrupled its population. The United States had taken the position of a first class Power. The public men of the day were called upon to handle great questions of trade, finance, the currency and public credit. They attempted to deal with these subjects without regard to the public feeling about them, and to govern the country with the old party machine, which was quite unequal to the work, and was smashed with quiet ceremony. In 1823 the business of the party was transacted in Congressional caucus, and in this way Mr. Clay, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams were nominated for the Presidency. The name of General Jackson had been suggested by the Legislature of Tennessee, and the Hero of the Hermitage ran as the people's candidate, in opposition to the caucus system, which had become odious to the masses, as account of the highbanded and despotic character of its operations. The struggle was fiercer rather than measures, although Mr. Adams was regarded as the representative of the opinion of the non-slaveholding interest upon the Missouri question. The popular voice selected Gen. Jackson as the man for the times, and he received the larger number of Electoral votes. The candidates were all republicans; the federalist party was in its grave, and the election resulted in the breaking up of the democracy as well. THE ELECTION BEING CARRIED TO THE HOUSE, Mr. Clay's Thirteen votes for Mr. Adams, who had thirteen votes for Gen. Jackson's seven and Mr. Crawford's four. The new democratic party, with Gen. Jackson as its head, was then formed, and, in 1828, he was elected. The caucus system was now killed effectually. The party was organized with certain distinctive principles and opinions upon the questions of the tariff, the bank and internal improvements, and overthrew their opponents until 1840, when there was another grand popular revolution. The National Convention system took the place of the Congressional caucus, and served for a time. For the last ten years, however, it has been apparent that the smashing up of the whole party machinery, conventions, national committees, platforms and all, was imminent. In 1848 a new, broad and important issue came looming above the political horizon. It was one involving the very existence of the republic, and of vastly more importance than the questions which agitated the country in Jackson's time. The democratic conventions in '52 and '56 dodged this issue in effect, and patched up a platform to catch the spoils, which they got. The Northern democracy seemed to think that they had a life lease of the government, and that there was no occasion to do anything to retain it. The Southern democracy saw its danger, recognized the fact that the old party had done all its work, and so broke it in pieces. This chapter from the history of the democratic party shows that political, like other history, repeats itself continually. As the democracy were quietly snoring over the spoils in 1823, so have they been dozing in 1858. As the rivalry among the leaders smashed the machine in '23, so has it broken the party to bits in '60. It is very probable that the further results of the canvass of 1852—an election by the House—will follow, and after that a new and vigorous party will spring into life from the ashes of the ancient democracy. The difference between this election and that of '35 is that the issue is now much more important than it was then, and that the debris of the democracy will have to contend with a young, vigorous, well drilled and exceedingly hungry party. If the election should go to the House, as in 1823, the result would be, very doubtful; but the breaking up of the party is the very best thing that could happen to the country. It clears the way for a new organization upon a basis in accordance with the progress of the age. What mode of nomination will replace the National Convention remains to be seen. The very best system of all is that adopted by the friends of Gen. Jackson—that is, for the people to make their own nomination. They are certainly quite as capable as the self-appointed persons who pretend to represent the masses, but it really only appears to fight the battles of petty cliques, all intriguing for the spoils, not caring, so their own nests are feathered, what becomes of the country. PROGRESS OF THE NEW-PAPER PRESS STRIKE.—The system recently adopted of despatching the morning metropolitan journals northwards by the express train has already had the