THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.

VOL XXXVI—NO. 108. CINCINNATI, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1875. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WANTS—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS—Immediately, at 810 Madison st., Covington, Ky. 1t*

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL—To assist in housework. Apply at 164 Broadway. 1t*

WANTED—GIRL—For general housework; reference required. Call at 21 George st. 1t*

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—To run sewing machines. Apply at n. e. cor. John and Laurel sts. 1t*

WANTED—NURSE GIRL—About 14 or 16 years of age, at 1,005 Madison st., Covington. de29-2t*

WANTS—MALE HELP.

WANTED—MAN—To run an emery wheel. Apply at n. e. cor. John and Laurel sts. 1t*

WANTED—CLERKS—Salesmen, porters, coachmen and others, wishing situations, apply 128 Walnut st., up stairs. 1t*

WANTED—FARM HAND—Who is willing to work for his board through the winter. Apply at J. B. H. MEYERMAN'S, n. e. cor. of Fifth and Broadway, at 11 o'clock, sharp. 1t*

WANTED—MEN—The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. are offering liberal inducements to first-class men to sell their new Automatic Sewing Machine. Experience in the business not necessary in order to insure success with this machine. Call or address WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO., 171 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati. de30-4t

WANTED—A LIVE MAN—In every city and town in the world; you can make $25 a day selling our letter-copying book; no press, brush or water required. Excelsior Manufacturing Co., Room 16, Tribune Building, Chicago Ill. Send stamp for circular. de8-tf

WANTS—THE TRADES.

WANTED—BOOK FOLDERS AND STITCHERS—Experienced hands only. KEAN & DUNN, n. e. cor. Fourth and Race. 1t*

WANTED—COAT AND PANTS MAKER—For custom trade, to go to Indiana; steady work at good wages. Inquire of A. & J. TROUNSTINE & CO., 87 and 89, cor. Third and Vine. 1t

WANTS—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a German girl, a good cook and laundress, with good reference. 255 Court. 1t*

WANTED—SITUATIONS—By a No. 1 cook and laundress, house girls, nurse and general house girls, with references. No. 80 Ludlow st. 1t*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a first class cook, who will assist with washing and ironing; reference given. Address MARGARET, this office. 1t*

WANTED—SITUATION—An experienced book-keeper, with a little capital to loan, wants a position; best of references. Address Z, this office. de29-3t*

WANTED—SITUATION—A first-class book-keeper, with unexceptionable reference and security, desires a permanent situation in a No. 1 house, at a reasonable salary. Address F. J., this office. de29-3t*

FOR RENT—HOUSES, &c.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—No. 18 Gest street, 5 rooms. Keys at 481 Court st. 1t*

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—Of 4 rooms, No. 615 W. Seventh st.; gas, front and rear yards. Inquire at 845 Richmond st. 1t*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two-story brick of 5 rooms, in good repair, No. 564 Freeman, near Findlay; $30 a month. Key at 120 W. Fifth st. 1t*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A neat 2-story brick house, of 7 rooms, No. 578 Freeman st.; location most desirable in the city. Key at 48 W. Fourth st. 1t

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Brick of 5 rooms, water, gas, cellar entrance, inside shutters, in splendid order, to a single lady; no reference; rent $25. Address BAKEWELL, this office. 1t*

FOR RENT—STORE—And 8 rooms, southwest cor. of McLean st. and Highland ave., Mt. Auburn, an old and first-class stand for grocery, saloon, &c. Inquire at office of Lion Brewery, cor. Liberty and Plum streets. de29-4t*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Of 6 rooms, in the West End, and furniture for sale; everything complete. Address E. W. F., this office. de30-2t*-30ja2

FOR RENT—STORES—Nos. 43 Main st., and 115 W. Third st. NEFF & WILLIAMS, 65 West Third st. de30-3t

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Brick, 8 rooms, bay windows, large yard, good cellar and cistern, on Ludlow st., Ludlow, Ky.; keys at house opposite; rent very cheap. Inquire of C. O. CHESNUT, 124 W. Second st. de30-2t*-30ja1

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 439 West Eighth st. Inquire of STALLO & KITTREDGE, No. 15 Masonic Temple. no21-tf-Su,Tu,Th,Sa

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Three-story brick, on York st.; 10 rooms and bath-room; front and side entrance. Inquire at 742 Central ave. de23-Th,Sa,Tu-tf

FOR RENT—OFFICES—Fine offices and sleeping-rooms, unfurnished, on very favorable terms. Apply Union Central Life Office, Fourth st. and Central av. dc6-M,Th-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A substantial brick dwelling of 9 rooms, in good order, 131 Clinton st. F. C. MILLER, Custom-house. de29-2t*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The second and third stories of house No. 68 E. Fourth st., lately occupied by Mr. D. H. Mears; modern improvements; 6 large rooms. Apply to N. W. EMERSON, 81 Water st. de29-4t*

FOR RENT—STORE—No. 250 W. Fourth st., opposite Grand Hotel. Inquire at the drug-store, next door. de29-3t*

FOR RENT—STABLE—A good stable with 5 stalls, carriage-house, and 2 rooms, s. e. corner of Fourth and Lytle sts. Inquire at 83 Pike st. de29-3t*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—In the West End, an elegant 3-story stone-front house, handsomely furnished; side lot; modern improvements; walls and wood-work, inside and out, just painted; two lines of street cars within a square to and from Fourth and Vine; will rent for 5 years to a responsible party, but not for boarding-house. Address P. O. Box 1052. de29-4t*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—New 3-story brick dwelling of 9 rooms, bath-room, hall, water-closet and all the modern improvements, No. 337 W. Court st., east of Mound; rent $50 per month. Apply to owner, J. S. ROSS, jr., Hatter, 210 W. Fifth st., bet. Elm and Plum. de29-2t

FOR RENT—HOUSE—That fine new 3 story brick dwelling, 299 W. Ninth st., near Mound; contains 10 rooms and modern conveniences. JOS. H. LITTELL & CO., 52 W. Third st. de29-2t

FOR RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY—4,000 population. C. YOWLER, Sidney, O de29-4t*

FOR RENT—STORE—Cor. Pearl and Vine sts., first floor and basement, at very low rent, for 6 months, from Jan. 1, 1876. PRICHARD, SMITH & CO. de21-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—New 2-story house, 4 rooms; $10; water, yard, and only fifteen minutes' from P. O. NEFF & WILLIAMS, 65 W. Third st. de25-tf

FOR RENT OR LEASE—BUILDING—Nos. 30 and 32 E. Third st., the old St. Charles; 38 feet in front by 100 deep; rent low. Apply to the Walnut Street Bank. de19-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two-story brick, 6 rooms; 253 Wade st., bet. Dudley and Freeman. Apply at 173 Race st. de20-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—No. 489 W. Ninth st.; 8 rooms, newly papered and in good order. Apply to M. C. SHOEMAKER, s. e. cor. Fourth and Main, bet. 9 and 10 A. M. or 2 and 4 P. M. de18-tf

FOR RENT OR SALE—PIANO—A splendid Steinway Piano, on most favorable terms. Address W. R. L., Lock Box 36. de18-tf

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—Of 8 rooms, on Resor ave., Clifton. Inquire of E. J. MILLER, s. w. corner Third and Walnut. de17-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—An elegant 3-story brick dwelling of 20 rooms, No. 89 Fourth st., east of Broadway; suitable for a private dwelling or boarding-house; possession given January 1, 1876. For terms, apply to D. WULSIN, Att'y, 17½ W. Third st. de16-tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—ROOM—Finely furnished. Confectionery, s. e. cor. Walnut and Eighth. 1t*

FOR RENT—ROOM—Newly furnished, front, for gentlemen, in a private family, at 26 Perry st. 1t*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Pleasant front rooms, furnished, for gentlemen. Inquire 244 W. Fourth st. 1t*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—New rooms just finished, to families cheap, at No. 245 Sycamore st. Call and examine. 1t*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Nicely furnished front rooms for man and wife or gentlemen, with or without board, at 91 George st. 1t*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two large rooms, with power, well lighted, suitable for light or heavy manufacturing. 304 Broadway. de30-tfeod

FOR RENT—ROOM—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for gentlemen. Apply at 116 W. Seventh street. de28-tf-eod

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Four large rooms, with hall, on first floor, No. 409 Plum st. Inquire of S. H. TAFT & SON, 474 Central avenue, opposite Laurel st. no28-tfSu,Tu&Th

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Third, fourth or fifth floors, No. 45 W. Second st. Inquire of C. J. KUCKER, 122 Main street. de28-tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Nicely furnished front rooms for gentlemen. N. w. cor. Ninth and Elm sts. de4-tf

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER—At $10 per month, 7 miles back of Covington. LINUS HAND & SON, Scott P. O., Ky. de7-30t*

WANTED—HORSE AND CARRIAGE—Or either, separately; will pay cash at a low price. Address, giving price, J. B. X., by noon to-day at this office. 1t*

FOR SALE—HORSES—The property of a gentleman leaving the city; two horses; one shifting-top buggy, nearly new, of the best maker; the horses are six years old, 15½ and 16 hands high; one is a very fast and stylish driver, the other is an excellent saddle horse; also, harness, saddle and bridle, and stable utensils complete; are warranted sound in every respect. Apply at s. e. cor. Fifth and Broadway. 1t*

FOR SALE—HORSE, &c.—Horse, harness and light covered delivery wagon; will sell very cheap, having no use for them. Apply n. w. cor. Third and Cent. ave. de28-tf

WANTS—PARTNERS.

WANTED—PARTNER—To take an interest in a well established seed, fertilizer and agricultural implement business in Atlanta, Ga. There is probably no better locality for this business. We solicit correspondence; will give and require good references. Address J. & W., Atlanta, Ga. de26-6t

WANTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ROOM-MATE—For a gentleman, in a second story front room, with good board. Call at 90 Longworth st. 1t*

WANTED—POSITION—As secretary, book-keeper, or cashier, by a man who has had several years' experience, and can give first-class references. Address R. M. N., this office. 1t*

WANTED—SCHOOL—To find a neighborhood in the city where a private school for young children is needed, by a person of experience, who is desirous of forming a school. Any persons so interested will please address, for one week, TEACHER, P. O. Box 914. 1t*

WANTED—CIGAR STAND—To purchase a cigar stand, centrally located, with a good trade. Address CIGARS, this office. de30-2t*

WANTED—TO LOAN—From $300 to $1,500, on property in Hamilton County; to be returned in small payments. GEO. MONTGOMERY, 23 West Third st. de26-3t*eod

WANTED—EVERY BOY—In the city to see our amateur printing presses, from $1 to $65. GREG. G. WRIGHT. de22-eod tf

WANTED—CAST SCRAP IRON—For which the market price will be paid. JAMES L. HAVEN & CO., No. 56 Plum street. no30-20t-eod

WANTED—EVERY LADY—To know we keep a full line of Harper's Glove-fitting Patterns. KNABE, 76 Fountain Square. no28-eod-tf.

WANTED—TO TRAVEL—In the Northwest or South. Will make first trip on low salary; good reference given. Address W. S. J., this office. de29-2t*

WANTED—POSITION—To take charge of some mercantile business, city or country, by a live man of large experience; can give A 1 references as to character and ability. Address A. PHILLIPS, Covedale P. O., Ohio. de29-2t*

WANTED—TO SELL—Minerals, fossils, Indian relics, coins, Confederate money, foreign stamps, curiosities, &c. MERCER'S Natural History Store, 117 W. Sixth st. de29-6t*

WANTED—FARMERS FOR NEBRASKA—Free lands for all. Free tickets for land buyers. The next excursion for Cozad, Dawson County, Nebraska, leaves here Jan. 4, 1876. Round trip, $33 50; straight, $22. Tickets sold at 183 Race st. JOHN J. COZAD. de28-6t*

WANTED—SECOND-HAND CLOTHING—Highest price paid in cash. A. PHILLIPS, 37 E. Fourth st. de28-4t*-oF

WANTED—BARGAINS IN BOOTS AND SHOES—Now is a good time to get the worth of your money. S. MARX, 30 W. Fifth st., cor. Plum st., wishes to reduce his stock, previous to taking invoice; he therefore offers for the next ten days, good custom-made boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and rubbers, at astonishingly low prices. It is, therefore, to your interest to go there before you buy elsewhere. de29-2t*

WANTED—PORK-DEALERS, ATTENTION—A gentleman of education, who is an experienced business man, with an extensive acquaintance in the Southwest, would like to form a connection with several first-class houses engaged in pork-packing; wishes to make sales on commission, but would give his entire attention to the interests of one firm if he can secure a liberal guarantee for the first year. Advertiser will furnish highest references from most reliable sources. Address MEMPHIS, care this office. de25-7t

WANTED—SMOKY CHIMNEYS CURED—Brick and general jobbing work done to order. H. W. HARDESTY, office Marble Works, 255 W. Fifth st. de20-tf

FOR SALE—HOUSES.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—128 Ninth st.; house of 6 rooms; greatest bargain ever offered; must be sold; go and see it. 1t*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—126 Ninth st.; brick of 10 rooms; I want an offer and will sell it at a great bargain; must be sold. 1t*

FOR SALE—HOUSES—Business property, 2 good stores on a good corner, good location; price $11,000, renting for $100 a month. 1t*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—472 Central ave., store and 16 rooms, brick, will sell to pay 10 per cent.; must be sold. ROBT. J. CRESAP, 72 W. Third st. 1t*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Neat 2-story brick, 7 rooms, lot 23 feet front, in a nice location in the West End; $4,250. GEO. F. MEYERS & CO., 54 W. Third st. 1t

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Business corner in a good location, grocery and store; price $6,000, renting for $2,600. ROBT. J. CRESAP, 72 W. Third st. 1t*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—122 John st.; brick of 10 rooms; will sell on long, easy payments, or a bargain for cash. ROB'T. J. CRESAP, 72 W. Third st. 1t*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—124 Ninth st.; 14 rooms, all the modern improvements: on long yearly payments to suit purchaser; a bargain; house now open. 1t*

FOR SALE—HOUSES—106, 108, 110, 112 and 114 Smith st.; renting for $2,500; will sell for $20,000—will sell separate. ROB'T. J. CRESAP, 72 W. Third st. 1t*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Cottage of 5 rooms, in a good location; $3,000, on monthly payments, at a bargain; keys at ROB'T. J. CRESAP'S, 72 W. Third st. 1t*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Fine 2½-story brick, 8 rooms and attic, lot 16⅔x110 feet, on Dayton st.; $1,700; a positive bargain. GEO. F. MEYERS & CO., 54 W. Third st. 1t

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Two-story frame of 8 rooms; well finished; good location; front, side and rear yards, with stable; $3,400. ROB'T. J. CRESAP, 72 W. Third st. 1t*

FOR SALE—HOUSES—Those handsome stone fronts on Seventh st., below Freeman, with all the modern improvements; $1,000 cash, balance can remain very easy; house open. CRESAP. 1t*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Splendid 2½ story brick house of 8 rooms, kitchen and bath, hall, with side entrance, front and back yards, cistern and hydrant, gas and inside blinds, corner lot, on Clinton st., runs back to wide alley; $8,000—$2,000 down, and balance on long time, at 6 per cent.; if not sold by January 1, will be withdrawn. E. C. MIDDLETON & CO., 165 Race st. de23-tf-os

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—BAKERY—At No. 956 Central avenue, cheap. 1t*

FOR SALE—CUT FLOWERS—Order now for New Year's and be in time. At COOK'S, 155 W. Fourth street. 1t*

FOR SALE—PLANTS—Fine assortment in bloom, and for Ward cases, rooms, &c. At COOK'S, 155 W. Fourth st. 1t*

FOR SALE—TRAILING FERN—For decorating walls and picture-frames, book-pressed, at COOK'S, 155 W. Fourth st. 1t*

FOR SALE—TICKETS—Parkersburg, Baltimore, Washington; New York, Pittsburg, Chicago, Lexington, Meadville, Akron, and other points, very cheap. 122 Vine st. 1t*

FOR SALE—GROCERY—Well paying, and daily market, in the West End, will be sold, as owner has other business requiring his attention. Investigation solicited. Address J. & E., this office. 1t*

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKETS—Bought, sold and exchanged. Boston, $16; New York, $14; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Seymour, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, Louisville (boat and rail), cheap. HOW & CO., 80 W. Third st. 1t*

FOR SALE OR TRADE—BURGLAR ALARM—An undivided one-half interest, or the whole of Ohio and Kentucky, on my Portable and Attachment Burglar Alarm; rare chance to make money. Call on or address O. BONNEY, 35 E. Third st., Cincinnati, O. 1t*

FOR SALE—VARNISH—One barrel clear trunk varnish. Inquire at No. 575 Elm st. de30-3t*

FOR SALE—FURNITURE—Parlor, dining-room, 2 bedrooms, one elegantly furnished, and kitchen; good chance for a party going to housekeeping. Address E. W. F., this office. de30-3t*-30ja2

FOR SALE—SPRING MATTRESSES—From $8 to $20, at No. 233 Seventh st. or 429 Vine st.; $20 saved by buying them; warranted for five years. de28-3t*-28,30,ja2

FOR SALE—LEASE—On two large buildings and a first-class business; no rent to pay or extra capital required; price $1,500. Address CAPITAL, this office. de29-2t*

FOR SALE—GRASSES—French and fancy straw baskets. C. B. MACDONALD & CO., successors to T. Knott & Son, seedsmen and florists, 218 West Fourth st. de27-tf

FOR SALE—GOLD WATCHES—Fifteen fine quality 18k gold watches, ladies' size, all new, consigned to us, and offered at $65 to $70. This is from $25 to $30 each less than their value. HARRY R. SMITH & CO., Jewelers, 102 W. Fourth st. de16-tf

FOR SALE—CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS—Club moss and laurel wreathing; holly, with red berries; also, Hartford climbing fern and other varieties of pressed ferns, suitable for spatter work. WM. GARDINER, 199 W. Fourth st. de12-tf

FOR SALE—HONEY—Pure machine-extracted honey and choice comb honey, at 976 and 978 Central av. CHAS. F. MUTH. no12-60t*

LOST—STRAYED—STOLEN.

LOST—CAT—$5 Reward—Maltese cat. Return to 518 Court st. 1t*

LOST—POCKETBOOK—Containing R. R. pass and money. Return to STONE & STONE, n. w. cor. Fifth and Walnut, and get reward. 1t*

LOST—UMBRELLA—Black silk umbrella, with pearl handle; name on handle. Leave at northeast cor. Third and Main sts., second-story, and receive reward. 1t*

LOST—SLEEVE-BUTTON—Gold plated, flower on top similar to a rose, on car No. 4, or else dropped it off the car, Seventh and Ninth division. Return to this office and receive reward. 1t*

LOST OR STOLEN—NOTES—Four promissory notes, each for $750, and made by Messrs. C. R. Wilder & Co. to our order. The public is hereby notified and warned not to negotiate them. WALTER BROS. de28-3t*

LOST—WATCH—Hunting-case gold watch, with initials A. M. C. on inside plate. Lost Friday afternoon, going from Sixth and Central avenue to Fifth, from Fifth to Fourth and Plum sts. A family relic. Liberal reward will be paid by returning to No. 45 Wesley avenue. de28-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Neatly furnished front room, with first-class board, for two gents, at $5 per week, fire and light included, at 34 Perry st. Day boarders wanted. 1t*

BOARDING—One or two families, or a few gentlemen, wanted to board and room in first-class house, centrally located. Rooms elegantly furnished; also unfurnished, front and side, single and suits. Table excellent; terms moderate; transient or permanent. 260 Vine st., below Seventh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRINGERS REPAIRED AT COOK'S, 287 Central avenue. 1t*

VAN LOO'S "IDEAL" PHOTOS—The most beautiful of pictures. 148 W. Fourth st. oc15-tf

XYLOGRAPHY.—Elm Street Bracket Co., Elm, above Fourth. 1t*

GILDING AND FINISHING in the highest style of the art, done at Elm Street Bracket Store. 1t*

A NEW STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD, wood and willow ware, commodes, blacking cases, clothes bars and step-ladders, at prices to suit the times, at COOK'S, 287 Central ave., near Eighth. 1t*

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS afflicted with corns, bunions, clubbed or inverted nails, to know that they can be cured by Dr. PITSFIELD, 139 W. Fourth st., without pain, drawing blood, or the use of acids, and the boot can be worn immediately, without the least inconvenience; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Will remove to 143, next door west of his old stand, January 1. 1t*

LOANS MADE ON CITY REAL ESTATE—On three days' notice. Apply to D. W. TOLLAND, No. 11 E. Third st., Room 10. Office hours from 10 to 4 o'clock. de30-3t*-30,31,ja2

CLOTHES-WRINGERS repaired at W. P. KURTZ & CO.'S, 65 W. Fifth st., Fountain Square. de2-Th,Sa,Su,Tu-tf

CLOTHES-WRINGERS REPAIRED.—F. TETTENBORN, 219 W. Fifth st., near Plum, successor and only agent for Udell Ladder and Wooden-ware Company. no14-tf-Su,Tu,Th,Sa

NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—NAME PLATE 50 cents, for marking clothing with indelible ink. JAMES MURDOCK, 165 Race st. de23-2t-&eod3t

AGENTS—Twenty elegant Oil Chromos, mounted, size 9x11, for $1. Novelties and Chromos of every description. National Chromo Co., Philadelphia, Pa. de20-13t-eod

$4 50, $4 50, $4 50—Will now buy an elegant silk hat, guaranteed every way superior to those sold elsewhere at $6. ROSS, silk hat manufacturer, 210 Fifth st., bet. Elm and Plum. no6-tf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOT—25x95 feet to an alley, with frame cottage, on Hopkins st., near Cutter, $135 per foot. GEO. F. MEYERS & CO., 54 W. Third st. 1t

FOR SALE—LOT—25x100 feet, on the north side of Richmond st., near John st., with frame dwelling; $4,500. GEO. F. MEYERS & CO., 54 W. Third st. 1t

FOR SALE, RENT OR LEASE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—On Pearl st., now occupied by J. & J. Slevin & Co., on very favorable terms. ROBT. J. CRESAP, 72 W. Third st. 1t*

FOR SALE—FARM—A very fine farm of about 182 acres, 40 acres heavy timber, balance under cultivation. The place is well adapted for stock, dairy farm or farming; has a good stone spring milk house; new 2-story frame house of 8 rooms, large barn, cow stable, and other buildings, good orchard, valuable stone beds, is well watered, and within a mile and a half of Loveland, on the line of the M. and C. R. R.; price $60 per acre. Apply to DR. DONOGH, 116 W. Sixth st., Cincinnati, Ohio. 1t*

FOUND.

FOUND—CARPENTER'S TOOLS—Owner will please call at 210 Main st. de30-2t*

NEW YORK.

CONSULTING EUROPEAN POWERS AS TO INTERVENTION IN CUBA.

NEW YORK, December 29.—A special from Vienna says the Secretary of State of the United States has transmitted to every European Government a circular asking an expression of views regarding American intervention in Cuba, in order to obtain data to be used in the preparation of President Grant's supplementary message to Congress. All Governments have replied satisfactorily. England is ready to indorse intervention at the present moment. The other Nations express a willingness to support intervention, but hesitate to take the initiative.

DEATH OF FATHER BOEHM.

The Evening Post announces the death, yesterday, of Rev. Henry Boehm, better known as Father Boehm, the oldest preacher of the Methodist Church in this country, and probably the oldest clergyman in the world, at the house of his granddaughter, Mrs. Richmond, Staten Island. On the 8th of last June, the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, was celebrated at Jersey City, by the New York Conference, when Father Boehm submitted an outline of his own life and labor in the Methodist Church. He was chosen by Bishop Asbury as his traveling companion in the spring of 1808, and he traveled with him until 1813, when the Bishop appointed Father Boehm Presiding Elder of the Schuylkill District, composing the whole territory from Wilmington to Stroudsburg, between the Susquehanna and Delaware. For more than thirty years Father Boehm has been in the New Jersey Conference, and as early as 1842 was on the list of superannuated preachers.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC—ANOTHER TURBULENT MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Another turbulent meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was held to-day. Mr. George moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee of five stockholders be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and in connection with the committee of the Board of Directors to arrange with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad an arbitration of all differences between said corporations.

"Resolved, That said committee consist of Abraham Bayless, R. L. Cutting, W. H. Mollell, John R. Cecil and Jacob Cromwell."

An excited discussion ensued, and yesterday's scenes of disorder were enacted. Finally Mr. Bowman offered the following as a substitute for Mr. George's resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is the wish of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad that separate receivers be appointed for this road, and no person be selected as such receiver who is a holder of third mortgage bonds, or who is in any manner interested in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; and that at as early a day as practicable the Court be requested to order a new election for Board of Directors for the Pacific Railroad."

This provoked a great deal of discussion, and the disorder became so great that Mayor Britton (Chairman) said he would be obliged to leave the meeting unless order was preserved. A stock vote was finally taken on the substitute, holders voting either personally or by proxy. The result showed that 29,868 shares were in favor and 6,351 shares against its adoption. St. Louis County offered to vote 4,038 shares in its favor, through Mr. Bowman, but they were not accepted. The latter then moved that the stockholders' committee be requested to confer with the committee from St. Louis in regard to the names of persons to be submitted to Judge Treat for receivership. This was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

MEXICAN BORDER.

The Raid on Campo—The Revolution in Sonora.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—A dispatch from San Diego says the true history of the raid at Campo is coming to light. Almost the entire Mexican population in the vicinity were implicated, and would have shared the spoils in the event of success.

A dispatch from Tucson says the revolutionist General Serva claims to have captured the town on the 18th without a fight, and that his allies, the Yaqua Indians, have defeated Pesquiera in three engagements. Pesquera's friends deny the report. Both parties, while in Arizona, refrained from outrages, and paid cash for subsistence.

Later Tucson news, just received, says that in the fight between the State and revolutionary forces, twenty-five miles south of the line, the former were defeated, with ten killed, a number wounded, and prisoners. The revolutionists are marching on Hermosillo. Most Americans here sympathize with the revolutionists, considering that they represent the better class of Sonora.

No news has been received from Colonel Biddle's command.

Pennsylvania Dairyman's Association—Mother and Child Burned to Death.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

MEADVILLE, PA., December 29.—A large number of dairymen met in this city to-day and formed an organization, to be known as the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, its purpose being to improve the dairy interests of Pennsylvania. An interesting address was delivered before the Association by A. M. Fuller, President.

A terrible accident occurred at Greece City, Pennsylvania, last evening, resulting in the death of the wife and child of David Morrison. The family had retired early, and, about 9:30 o'clock, Mr. Morrison smelt smoke, went down stairs, and, on opening the door of the lower room, the flames burst in upon him, ascended the stairway, and cut off the only avenue by which he could reach his wife and child, who were then asleep. In two minutes the flames had entered the open door of the bed-room, and soon completed their work of destruction and death. The fire originated from the gas conveyed from a well near by.

The Owen County Troubles.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 29.—Thomas Walker, recently taken from the State authorities of Gallatin County on a writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out by the United States Marshal, was tried on said writ before Judge Ballard, this morning, and released from custody. Walker's case is among the Owen County troubles, and shows a very aggravated instance of conflicting authority between the State and Government institutions. He has been tried and acquitted on the charge of shooting George Meffert in the Federal Courts, and since indicted for the same offense by the State authorities, and the same charge on which he was discharged in the Federal Court stands against him in the Gallatin Circuit Court. He has been twice arrested on the indictment in the State Courts, but was rescued both times by the interposition of the Government. Though Walker was released this morning, he is liable to arrest and imprisonment again on returning to Owen or Gallatin Counties, on the indictment still against him in the Gallatin Circuit Court.

Railroad Employes at Newark Discharged.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

NEWARK, O., December 29.—Owing to dull times, fifty mechanics in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at their shops in this city, were discharged yesterday.

CHICAGO WHISKY FRAUDS.

RING ROGUES TELLING WHAT THEY KNOW,

Under Promise of Exemption from Criminal Prosecution.

NUMBER OF SEIZURES YESTERDAY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO, December 29.—The information telegraphed you Monday regarding the change of programme on the part of the Government toward the Chicago whisky thieves has been fully verified to-day. I am not at liberty to give my authority, but I have positive and reliable information that the overtures of the Government were made yesterday precisely as foreshadowed in my dispatch of Monday. There were fifteen distillers and rectifiers implicated and who have been on the anxious seat since the raids of last May, the Government having a strong case against a large proportion of them. The compromise embraced them all, and the terms proposed were as stated in previous dispatches, that they should tell all they knew about the operations of the Ring, upon which they were to be exempted from any criminal prosecution, and the yawning doors of the penitentiary were to be closed so far as they were concerned. The only hardship they were to be subjected to was the payment of the revenues which they had defrauded the Government of, and which, with their well known skill in hiding, can hardly be expected to amount to more than a nominal sum.

It was hoped that information might be obtained in this manner that would more than compensate for the escape of the rogues. The Government even hoped to learn who of its official agents had connived at the frauds and shared the swag. How far the plan will prove a success in unearthing official rascality has not yet been developed, but that Bristow's lightning will strike some of the Government thieves there is little room for doubt. It has however, already proved a partial success in uncovering additional frauds, and though it seems a mockery of justice that the original fifteen should go scot-free, the new tack of the Government may prove a wise one in the end. The proposition of the Government was made and accepted yesterday, and the work of taking the affidavits of the manumitted rogues was at once proceeded with. It proved a bonanza, and sufficient facts were elicited to warrant a new raid to-day. This was done quietly and with a celerity that insured its success. The following is a list of the seizures: William Cooper's distillery, South Branch Distilling Company, the Chicago Alcohol Works and the rectifying house of the same; Dickinson, Abel & Co., distillery and rectifying house of the same; Keely & Kerwin, rectifiers; William Matther, rectifier. These are all large concerns, paying an aggregate tax of some five million dollars annually. The amount of liquor seized was not large, probably not over seventy-five thousand gallons altogether. It is not charged that they have been running "crooked" recently, but the seizures are based upon the charges of illicit distilling prior to the raids of last May. It is not believed that the Government will go to extremes with this new batch of culprits, but that, having indemnified itself for the revenue of which it has been defrauded, the same leniency will be extended toward them as toward the original fifteen.

WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Officers of the Government to-day seized eight liquor establishments in this city, together with all the books and papers found in the offices at the time of the seizure. Those seized are the rectifying establishments of the Chicago Alcohol Works, rectifying-house and distillery of Dickenson, Abel & Co., Chicago Alcohol Works and Distillery, South Branch Distillery, William Cooper's Black Hawk Distillery; Mathias' Distillery and Keeley & Kerwin's rectifying-house. It is expected that other seizures will be made to-morrow, though the Government officials are very reticent concerning the matter.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TURKISH PROVINCES.

AUSTRIA'S PROJECT OF PACIFICATION.

BERLIN, December 29.—Austria's project for the pacification of the Turkish Provinces, recently drawn up by the Prime Minister, has not yet been sent to the Great Powers for some unknown reason. It is reported that while an agreement has been made with regard to the control the treaty powers should have, negotiations are pending between Austria and Russia as to in what manner it should be exercised.

SPAIN.

THE PROPOSED RETURN OF EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

NEW YORK, December 29.—A Madrid special states that Count Rostro is in Paris, officially arranging for the return of ex-Queen Isabella to Spain. King Alfonso opposes the Ministry on this important matter. He declares that the Ministers may resign, but that his mother must have an asylum in Spain, her residence to be in Valladolid. Madrid is not considered a safe place for her. It is believed this serious issue has been forced upon Alfonso by Isabella, and that the results will be most disastrous. The Spanish army will be divided at once if the ex-Queen takes any part in the direction or counsel of State affairs. Isabella's return will even cause the loss of Senor Sagasta to the Royalists.

MADRID, December 29.—Generals Quesada and Campos are expected here.

JOVELLAR'S DEPARTURE FOR CUBA.

LONDON, December 30—6 A.M.—A Madrid dispatch announces that General Jovellar left the Capital Tuesday night for Cadiz, to embark for Cuba.

ARMY IN NAVARRE.

A Madrid dispatch reports that the Alfonsists have concentrated eighty thousand men in Navarre, Alava.

GERMANY.

MEETING OF AMERICANS TO PROTEST AGAINST UNJUST REFLECTIONS OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

BERLIN, December 29.—A meeting, called last Monday, by citizens of the United States residing here, to give expression to their abhorrence of the Bremerhafen crime, and to protest against the unjust comments of the German press, was held to-night, and was attended by two hundred Americans. A resolution was adopted declaring that the act of Thomas, or Thomassen, is in no respect a fruit of American civilization—it affects the honor of the human race, not that of any Nationality; and protesting against the unjust aspersions on American character which have appeared in some German newspapers in connection with the crime.

LONDON, December 30.—A special to the Times, from Berlin, says: "The Germans present at the American meeting, yesterday, testified to their cordial concurrence in the proceedings. Letters from eminent politicians and Professors were read disowning the reflections of some of the journals on American character. One German speaker stated he was authorized to repeat a remark of the Empress, that she considered the crime committed by Thomas did not concern any one Nation in particular."

FRANCE.

THE PRESS BILL—CONTINUANCE OF STATE OF SIEGE IN LARGE CITIES.

PARIS, December 29.—In the Assembly the consideration of the Press Bill in detail was continued. All clauses relating directly to the press were adopted without modification. A long and animated debate followed on clauses providing for raising the state of siege. M. Chellemel La Cour, Radical Deputy for Bouches Du Rhone, argued that the siege be raised throughout the country. The Government, he said, desired to maintain it in great cities, because they were too strongly Republican. Minister Buffet declared that the Government did not hope to influence the elections. It simply wished to prevent manifestations in great towns, which might disquiet and alarm the whole country during the elections. The proposal to raise the state of siege throughout the country was rejected by a vote of 377 to 329. The Government's proposals to maintain the state of siege in Paris, Versailles, Lyons and Marseilles, were voted on separately for each city, and were carried by large majorities, the continuance of the state of siege in Paris being voted by 381 yeas to 273 nays.

The Government withdrew a similar proposal in regard to Algiers. M. Gambetta, on behalf of his friends, declared that, although the bill was detestable, the Left would vote for it in order to secure a partial raising of the siege. The Press Bill finally passed by nearly a unanimous vote.

The Assembly then proceeded to discuss the report of the Committee on Dissolution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMENDED CIRCULAR IN REGARD TO FUGITIVE SLAVES.

LONDON, December 30.—The Admiralty has issued to commanders of Her Majesty's ships an amended circular in regard to fugitive slaves. It orders that any slave received on a British man-of-war on the high seas shall be retained on board until he can be landed in the country or transferred to a vessel where his liberty will be secure. Fugitive slaves asking admission to a British man-of-war when in the territorial waters of a foreign State, must only be admitted when their lives are endangered, and must not be kept on board after the danger is passed; but no demand for the surrender of a slave is to be entertained by a British officer.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Bristow's Seat in the Cabinet Being Made Uncomfortable.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The New York Sun of to-day contains a double leaded leader, in which it is asserted that Secretary Bristow has been practically ostracised from a participation in the friendly feeling and good fellowship that has hitherto pretty generally prevailed in Administration circles; that he is now simply the official and not at all the friend; that this is the case not only with the President, but the Cabinet as well; that even Attorney General Pierrepont, who was at one time very warmly attached to Secretary Bristow, had found it expedient to limit his intercourse with the head of the Treasury to matters of a purely business nature, and that all this has come to pass because in the investigation of the Whisky Ring the Secretary has been determined that no guilty man should escape, whether he might be found in or out of the charmed circle of White House influences. While there may possibly be errors as to minor points in the Sun's editorial, there is undoubtedly ample justification for the principal charge that is made. The President does not find it expedient to observe the requirements of friendship towards Bristow now as he did some months ago, and Bristow would be removed to-morrow if Grant dared to face the storm of indignation that the act would bring upon him. So long as Bristow was content to prosecute the cheaper, smaller rascals, the President had no word or act of disapproval, but his stolid command to "let no guilty man escape" was uttered with the mental understanding that his personal friends and household would be protected at all hazards. He was willing to make political capital by having the world know that it was under his administration that the Whisky Ring, composed as it was of Republicans and Republican officials, was overthrown, but he desired that only the small fellows should be crushed, and when it comes to an attack upon the chief scoundrels who are his personal friends, he conceives that Bristow is rather overdoing the matter.

Charges Against Department Officials.

The report of the commission to investigate the charges against the Second Comptroller and Third Auditor has been submitted to Secretary Bristow. It will not be made public till it has been submitted to the President. The findings of the commission constitute a serious matter, and the work has been very thoroughly performed.

Crooked Whisky in Kentucky.

The Whisky Ring has frequently charged that Secretary Bristow has used his influence to prevent the conviction of crooked whisky men in Kentucky, his own State. In refutation of this, District Attorney Wharton, of Louisville, who is here now, states that in his district he has convicted one hundred illicit distillers in the last year. Most of them were small operators. All the rectifying establishments in his district have been seized in that time, and four out of the six have been convicted of fraud.

The Rumors About Intervention in Cuba.

The Administration organ, the Republican, will to-morrow print an editorial, stating that there is nothing actually new in the Cuban situation, the sensational dispatches from abroad to the New York Herald to the contrary notwithstanding. One of these dispatches, to the effect that the Administration has asked the opinion of Foreign Powers on the question of American intervention for the adjustment of the pending difficulties on that island, that the replies received are satisfactory, and that Great Britain is ready to approve of immediate action, is emphatically pronounced not true in its import. The editorial adds:

"Whatever steps may have been taken or may yet be taken by this Government in regard to this important subject the Administration will consistently and persistently insist that the letter and spirit of the Monroe doctrine shall be observed." This assertion should be construed as a declaration that no interference with the established governments on this Continent will be tolerated by the United States unless they are thoroughly in accord with established American policy. It is not improbable that the acquiescence of the European powers in this declaration may have given rise to the assumption in the Herald dispatch, that they have replied satisfactorily to Secretary Fish's alleged circular on the subject of intervention.

WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

SECRETARY OF WAR ORDERED TO PROTECT REVENUE OFFICIALS IN MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Collector Shaughnessy, of Mississippi, having reported to Commissioner Pratt that Deputy Collector Redmond was prevented by armed bands from discharging his duties, and that the Mayor of Summit, Pike County, had notified him to leave, as he and other peace officers could not protect him, the President to-day sent an order to the Secretary of War to furnish the necessary protection.

THE SUGG FORT AND WITKOWSKI REPORTS.

The report of the Commissioner to investigate the Sugg Fort and Witkowski cases was handed to Secretary Bristow to-day. It makes a very voluminous document, and until the Secretary can give it proper attention, the results of the inquiries will not be made public.

ILLEGAL TAX TO BE REFUNDED TO ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Attorney General has given an opinion that the $176,000 collected as income tax on dividends of stock held by non-resident aliens, illegally collected from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, should be returned to the company, and not to the stockholders. He says: "The Government unlawfully exacted money from the railroad company, and it should be paid back to the company from which it was unlawfully taken. The non-resident alien stockholders can recover it of the corporation, and it will be no defense for the company to plead that their negligence, ignorance, delay, or other illegal act has lost the money. The right of the railroad company to the repayment of the money which it paid to the Government under an illegal exaction, does not depend upon whether it has first paid the money to the stockholders. The Government can not, by unlawful demands, deprive a trustee of the money which he holds in trust for another, and when asked to repay it insist that the trustee must first pay the *cestui que trust* the very money of which the Government has. If it appears on adjustment that the Government has already paid back a part of this money to the stockholders lawfully entitled to the same, so much can be deducted, and the balance paid over to the road."

PORTUGAL AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Kingdom of Portugal is making preparations to be represented in a proper manner at the Centennial.

NEW YEAR'S AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President will receive on New Year's Day, according to the usual programme.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

THE KING OF THE RING.

A Spicy Chat with Colonel Joyce at the Jefferson City Penitentiary—"They'll Make Babcock a Soft Bed"—Joyce May Yet Come Forward with Damning Exposures—"I've Got Some Political Papers"—"I Could Shake 'Em Up if I Wanted To, But I'd Rather Wait."

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., December 22, 187

This little place, the capital of the great State of Missouri, is now famous for one thing—for possessing among the convicts in its Penitentiary no less a person than Colonel Joyce, the former leader of the great Whisky Ring. The Penitentiary is a long, low building, which looks scarcely better than a shed, and compares with the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island or the State Prison at Sing Sing as a lager beer saloon on avenue B compares with a residence on Fifth avenue. However, in this miserable building no less than 1,300 prisoners are huddled together, all of them infamous and only one of them famous—Colonel Joyce. I had long felt great curiosity to see this remarkable man, for I was generally told in St. Louis that he understood crooked whisky better and could quote more from Plato or Cicero; that he knew more about the true inwardness of the Whisky Ring and the measure of Babcock and could write better poetry; that he could give more telegrams from Babcock and talk more lofty sentiment than any other man in this populous State. "Ah, if Joyce would only talk," people said to me, "it would make such a sensation as would rock the entire country to its center. He knows all." In fact, one of the counsel for the prosecution admitted to me privately that Joyce knew more than all the rest; that, if Babcock was guilty, he had all the evidence, and as the Herald is desirous of laying "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," before its readers, I took the morning train from St. Louis to pay a visit to the distinguished prisoner.

PRELIMINARY DIFFICULTIES.

This was no very easy matter, however, for, while you generally have no trouble whatever in seeing a Cabinet Minister at Washington, you do experience considerable trouble in getting at Colonel Joyce. Captain Bradbury, the Captain of the prison, stoutly declared that Joyce was visible to no one except upon a special order from the Governor of the State. No appeal could melt him, and, as the Governor could not be found, the situation was becoming critical, when, luckily, the Secretary of State, Mr. McGrath, a most polished and genial gentleman, stepped in and procured from the Chief Warden, Major Sebree, the magic word that opened the prison's portal.

HOW JOYCE LOOKED.

Joyce, when he was brought out into the Warden's room, presented certainly an interesting appearance. He is a very good looking young man of about thirty-two, well built, with broad shoulders and a muscular face, with very boldly cut, marked features. The upper portion of the face is very broad, while the lower is very narrow, and the sharp, long chin, the aquiline, full nose, and the keen, expressive gray eyes, arched by heavy, dark eyebrows, as well as the heavy, dark mustache that shades his full lips, give him the look of a man of great intelligence, as well as decided individuality. His well shaped head rests upon a heavy, fleshy neck. His skin looks tanned, but the face has otherwise a look of well fed comfort, which indicates that he does not lack abundant and wholesome nourishment. He wore a broad-brimmed black felt hat, which half concealed his forehead, and the regulation striped suit of the ordinary convict. The jacket being open he exhibited a fine linen shirt of snowy whiteness, ornamented with a pretty, neat shirt stud. He did not look at all like a convict, but more like a man who out of pure caprice had chosen to assume an odd, quaint garb.

HOW HE ACTED.

I stated to him that I had come, as a representative of the Herald, to have a talk with him. He seemed very glad to see me and at once launched into conversation. But before I proceed to give the dialogue that ensued, I must premise that during this interview Joyce evidently played two *roles* very distinct and different. As long as he talked about his book and other unimportant subjects, he was delightfully chatty, communicative, and unreserved, and apparently unconscious, but the moment the conversation diverged to any point which seemed to invite a communication of the secrets of the Whisky Ring conspiracy from him he squirmed, became uneasy, restless, and as noncommittal as William of Orange. He lost his former unconsciousness instantaneously, and his manner, as well as his words, became as conscious as those of a theatrical performer.

THE FIRST ATTACK.

"Colonel," I began, jocosely, "America hangs on your lips; everybody is looking for the unprecedented exposure of the true inwardness of the Ring which you are about to make!"

The first shot glanced off completely; for instead of giving information as to what he knew, he began talking about the Herald.

"The Herald is a great paper," said he, pulling his hat far over his eyes, which gave him the appearance of a picturesque brigand, and, turning very violently toward the writer, he asked in a vehement tone, which I suppose was meant to portray the earnestness of his convictions: "Do you know that I consider the Herald the head paper of this country, if not of the whole world? And that's the reason why I'd like the Herald to publish my book. I think I could make an arrangement with the Herald satisfactory to both of us."

"You are writing a book?"

"Yes," he said, talking rapidly and with an expression of keen gusto, as when one talks of a pet project; "it's to be on the 'David Copperfield' order; it's to be the history of my whole life from my early childhood down to these walls!" And he significantly pointed at the massive walls of the prison.

"You will also touch upon this great whisky conspiracy in it?"

QUITE A LA DICKENS.

"Yes, but only in the latter portion of the book. I have now only a third of it finished, and there I give little pictures of soul-life, in the style of Dickens' 'Copperfield.' I will give you some for the Herald if you like, and then you can judge for yourself!"

"Thank you. I should very much like to read them."

"It's a book out of which I want to make a handsome profit. I want it to sell like 'Sherman's Memoirs,' for instance, and I think if you'd publish some extracts of it in the Herald it would be a good advertisement—for, my God, the Herald has got a larger circulation than all of those other fellows put together. I write a good deal of poetry, too, and I will give you a few little pieces if you like."

"Colonel," I said, beginning seriously the attack, "I am informed that you have nothing to hope for from the President. Why, not, therefore, give up all the evidence that is locked in your breast to the world?"

Joyce's complaisant ease forsook him in an instant. He squirmed and assumed a forced theatrical air.

"THEY ARE ALL HONORABLE MEN.

The evidence? I know nothing! As far as these frauds are concerned I know nothing! As far as I know, Babcock is an innocent man. As far as I know, the President is an innocent man."

"People say, Colonel, that you know more about the secret history of this Ring than any other living man?"

Joyce laughed. He fairly chuckled; but in a forced manner, that was rather painful than otherwise.

"They do, eh?" he replied; "they think I could knock these fellows all higher than a kite, do they, eh?" And he shook his head, laughing in the same unnatural way.

"Colonel, you are a man desirous of fame. If you made such an exposure you would become the most famous man in the country."

"The most infamous, you mean," he replied, nervously and sharply. "I am infamous enough already." And he tried to turn the conversation to another subject. "Did the Herald print my speech that I made before I was sentenced?"

"Yes, and it gave evidence of great literary ability."

"Well," Joyce said, his former happy look and manner returning like a gleam of sunshine after a storm, "I have got a good education and I worked for it. I cut wood and slept on the floor in order to procure the means to study law. Oh, I've got some good books that I read here—'Plutarch's Lives,' Shakspeare, Byron, &c. (In a confidential whisper)—This prison isn't nearly so bad as it's painted—that is, if you're a philosopher. Yes, I have kept my health here remarkably well. I get a good many little comforts here; I get the Herald smuggled here once in a while. You see they have a rule allowing no newspapers in the prison."

"THE PRESIDENT IS THE ONLY MAN!"

"Why, if you were to make a clean breast of everything that has happened it might turn popular opinion so in your favor that it might ultimately result in your liberation."

Joyce here forgot himself and did not assume his former constraint. "How would it secure my liberation?" he queried, in a whisper. "The only man who could liberate me is the President," but here he remembered his other role, and violently changing his tone and manner he said, grandly, and with a flourish of his hand: "No, sir, I know nothing; I have declared in my speech that I am an innocent man, and I am an innocent man. I stand here before the world as a victim of other men's guilt. I know nothing that is inconsistent with my innocence."

"What!" I returned, "are you willing to bear the whole punishment while others equally guilty go scot free? Are you, a man of your spirit, Colonel, willing to quietly serve out your term while Babcock, for instance, is either acquitted or pardoned?"

This was a bull's eye, and Joyce writhed under the blow despite his remarkable self-control. With his lips slightly trembling he lowered his

[Continued on Third Page.]

[Correspondence Albany Evening Journal.]

FASCINATING ANGLING.

Salmon Catching in Canada East—Further Accounts of the Charms of the Cascapedia River—Skill and Efficiency of the Guides—Requisites for an Outfit.

CASCAPEDIA, August, 1875.

Our first camping ground was twelve miles from the mouth of the river, and combined all the elements of picturesqueness and grandeur—a verdant plain encircled by lofty mountains, only broken by a cleft of sufficient breadth to give egress to the crystal river, whose leaping waters filled our camp with perpetual melody. We reached it, as last year, by canoes which awaited our coming, and of which we instantly availed ourselves to reach our coveted Mecca. I was greatly pleased to find that my last year's guides were again at my service. I wished no better, and I was flattered by their salutation and their assurance that they wished to render service to no more patient angler. No one of the party had reason to murmur at the men assigned him. All seemed equally expert with paddle and setting-pole, and all, with a single exception, could gaff his fish at the right moment and with mathematical precision. If they occasionally missed, and, by a false stroke, lost their prize, it is only what sometimes happens to the best and wisest in every department of life. What a "rare show" for an admiring world would that man be who had never blundered. Of some of the mistakes made in gaffing, and of the effect of these mistakes upon the mild-tempered gentlemen who were the victims of them, I shall have something to say hereafter—only remarking now, in passing, that skill in gaffing is considered the highest accomplishment of an Indian guide. I have seen feats of skill by gaffers which were marvelous in their lightning-like rapidity and magical dexterity. The Indian is at no time so wholly an Indian as when with flashing eye and distended nostril—with every nerve strung for the work before him, and with attitude as fixed and immovable as a marble statue—he is waiting an opportunity to gaff his fish. It is the poise of the eagle awaiting the auspicious moment to dash upon his selected victim; the crouching of the lion ready to leap upon his prey. No angler's gallery is perfect without a picture of an Indian gaffer thus ready to strike.

Each canoe has two guides. Both are necessary to propel the frail craft over the impetuous rapids which are met with in every salmon river; and they are equally necessary in guiding the canoe down the rapids, which are generally boiling caldrons, full of rocks and whirlpools and treacherous currents. Running, as these rapids often do, ten or fifteen miles an hour, contact with a rock is full of peril. But this seldom happens. I remember but a single instance, and that was the result of overloading rather than the lack of skill or judgment in the canoe men.

Two hours of steady pulling brought us to our camp, where we found several fishers who had been awaiting our coming to strike their tents and leave the river. They had good sport, but not equal to that of last year. Why, was a question they were unable to answer. Most likely because they came too late to meet the first run of fish, which were believed to have passed up at the full of the spring freshet, when successful angling is not deemed practicable, and even when tide-water fishing with nets is seldom attempted. This theory was partially confirmed by the fact that those who had gone to the upper pools had no cause of complaint. Ordinarily, the best time to "whip" a river is when the first spring freshet is subsiding. Then the fish are fresh from the sea and far more eager and muscular than after a long sojourn in fresh water. Except on compulsion, no one should defer his visit to a salmon river later than the middle of June. On a good river there will be tolerable fishing until the middle of August, but the cream of the sport is only available on this river from the 10th of June to the 4th of July. It was not our luck, either last year or this, to be able to choose our time. We hope, however, to do so on some future occasion. We shall then know whether it is possible to experience any higher pleasure or to achieve any grander success than have rendered memorable our two visits to the Cascapedia.

As is the manner of all true anglers, our unknown friends gave us a most hearty welcome. Their spacious board was loaded with every coveted delicacy—freshly caught and artistically cooked salmon constituting, of course, the chief and most palatable dish. And salmon only reveal their unapproachable delicacy when thus served. If the fastidious gourmand is rendered happy by such stale specimens of the delicious fish as he has served up to him a thousand miles from where they are caught, into what spasms of ecstacy would he be thrown by partaking of the delicate morsel while the golden flakes still retain their full and luscious flavor! Such golden flakes melted upon our palates on this pleasant occasion; and if no sparkling wines were brought forward to crown the feast, we found a better substitute in an abundant supply of excellent coffee, far more delicious to our taste than would have been the fabled "nectar of the gods."

After a hasty adieu, and a whole volume of good wishes, we were left temporary "monarchs of all we surveyed," and with two besides—Captain Grant, of England, and Mr. Kinear, of St. John—the sole occupants of about fifty miles of as splendid salmon waters as ever kissed the fly of a jolly angler.

Camp life, in pleasant weather, on stream or salmon river, with agreeable companions and passable sport, is, to the angler, the very perfection of enjoyment. He covets nothing so much as these periodical respites from rasping care and social conventionalities. They are full of sunshine in their realization, and they remain a pleasant memory forever.

Our first camping-ground was all that heart could wish—a charming valley, encircled by an amphitheater of mountains, wood-clad to their very summit, with the river, transparent as the atmosphere, moving in graceful undulations to the sea. It took but a few hours to pitch our tents, to extemporize a dining hall and kitchen, and to settle down to the solid comfort and enjoyment coveted by those whose simple tastes lead them to these quiet places.

There are, popularly, erroneous ideas entertained of the comforts or discomforts of camp life. These ideas have been for the most part derived from the real or imaginary pictures painted by novices in wood-craft. One may be quite as comfortable in a bark or log shanty, or under a canvas tent, as in a well appointed hostelry. It only requires a knowledge of what is essential to comfort and the experience necessary to apply this knowledge practically. To "rough it" does not necessarily imply wet feet, damp clothing, a hard bed, insufficient covering, a leaky tent, hard-tack, and stale bacon. These are all available to those who prefer them, and the chances are ten to one that you will have them all until you learn that none of them are either necessary or desirable. If you can not procure what I found to be unprocurable (water-proof leather boots), a pair of thick rubber shoes for wet days and damp places will keep your feet dry. With a rubber coat and leggings, except in a drenching tempest, you need wear no damp clothing. A piece of heavy canvas, with open seams, through which to pass your extemporized stretchers, will give you a spring bed, which, with aromatic balsam boughs for a mattress, and plenty of blankets to keep you warm, makes as comfortable a couch as you can buy of the upholsterer. A leaky tent or shanty is an unnecessary nuisance, while, by using a little forethought, your *cuisine* may be as palatable and healthful as any epicure could desire. It all depends upon one's own skill and knowledge—and these, like all wisdom, are only acquired by experience.

Nor, to attain these comforts is it necessary to render yourself ridiculous by transporting a cart-load of luggage. A large sack, which any one can shoulder, will hold your A tent, your bedding and all your rough garments. A hand valise is sufficient for your "store clothes." Two or three moderate sized packages will cover your necessary provender for an ordinary trip, and your tackling is easily portable. A Saratoga trunk on a trout stream or salmon river is as conclusive as a sonorous bray that a donkey is in the neighborhood. Yet these are sometimes seen, ordinarily accompanied by a biped decked off in long boots, velvet pants and jacket, a jaunty hat, bedizened with gaudy flies, and a body belt ornamented with bowie knife and pistol, as if he expected, at every turn to encounter herds of wild cats, panthers, or a whole tribe of blood-thirsty Indians, anxious for his precious scalp. All anglers in their wanderings have encountered such comical specimens of cockney sportsmen. They are generally harmless, however, catching but few fish and killing too little game to materially affect the supply.

It is the attractive feature of these preserved waters that they can only be fished by those holding official permits to do so. In starting for a pool your anticipations of sport are not disturbed by the apprehension that it may have already been seized and held by some "earlier bird" than yourself. It is all your own, to make the most of how and when you please. This conscious security comports with the leisurely habits of the true angler, and prevents those feelings of envy, strife and jealousy which are too often excited when one finds a favorite bit of water swept by a bevy of bait-fishers, and lashed into foam by their whip-cord lines and heavy sinkers swung out from "larraping-rods" huge enough to lift a leviathan. Here you pay for what you have, and you are sure to have what you pay for. No sly departures! No lying awake all night to "steal the march" of your neighbors in the morning. No studied deception; no unseemly racing to get ahead of "the other fellows!" Your assigned pool waits for you, whether the fish do or not; and you cast without haste or fear of disturbance, as the honored guest takes his ease in his inn. How many weary miles I have paddled and tramped among the Adirondacks to get out of the reach of the huge army of "Murray's fools," who for a time swarmed that angler's paradise, with no more appreciation of the art or of the delectable recreation of angling than a donkey has of the heavenly harmonies. I owe to them, however, the pleasant recollection of many weeks of delightful solitude and repose amid pathless woods and unfrequented lakes and streamlets. So I forgive them—glad, nevertheless, to be able here upon the far-off Cascapedia to fish undisturbed, and to feast upon the magnificent scenery which everywhere meets the eye and gladdens the spirit, without fear of molestation from cockney intruders. This assured isolation during the hours set apart for angling constitutes one of the chief charms of these preserved waters. "Yet," (as that most lovable lover of nature, Thoreau, says), "I would not insist upon any one's trying it who has not a pretty good supply of internal sunshine; otherwise he would have, I judge, to spend too much of his time in fighting with his dark humors. To live alone comfortably, we must have that self-comfort which rays out of nature—a portion of it at least."

Forest solitudes, away off upon and beyond the verge of civilization, have an irresistible fascination. To be alone becomes a passion with some men. There are to-day, as there have been in all the past, hundreds of hunters and trappers in the wilderness of the far West who can not endure contact with their fellow-men, and are only happy when remote from all human habitations. But this exaggerated love of isolation—of perpetual separation from their kind—is no proof of intellectual superiority, or of an exalted appreciation of the beauty and grandeur of nature uncontaminated by the depravities and meannesses of a selfish civilization. Moral or æsthetic considerations seldom enter the minds of these "mighty hunters." Their hermit life is simply proof of a morbid and distorted condition of mind, which is neither to be commended, admired, or imitated. It would be as untruthful and as unjust to associate the angler who seeks, temporarily, for repose and recreation, the solitudes of the forest, with these uncouth, unkempt, and unlettered trappers as, it would be to proclaim all angling debasing because professional "pot-hunters," who are alike indifferent to time and seasons and the processes by which they achieve results, engage in it.

Nor must it be inferred that isolation is the fixed status of the angler. At proper times and seasons in no class of men is the social element more fully developed. To have this demonstrated it is only necessary to visit the camp-fire after the sports of the day are over. John Wilson's "*Noctes Ambrosianæ*" and "*Dies Borealis, or Christopher Under Canvas*," are no mere fictions. His unapproachable dialogues have their counterpart under many another canvas in our own primitive forests. They may not always be marked by the profound philosophy, rollicking humor, tender pathos, or glowing imagery which have given the recorded sayings of these eminent anglers a foremost place among the classics of the century, but they are kindred in tone and spirit, and often approach them in all the good qualities which will render them the delight of all thoughtful men of all the ages.

It is the recollection of these social reunions, participated in by men of kindred tastes and sympathies—who have sought these far-off solitudes to be happy in their own simple way—quite as much as the strike and struggle of the gamey salmon, which makes the memory of these seasons of recreation and repose "a joy forever." Those who do not find it so have not yet imbibed the spirit of the fathers, nor attained unto the highest possibilities of the gentle art. G. D.

[From Appletons' Journal.]

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES.

Some of the Things Which Render a Dwelling Disagreeable, and the Reverse—Housekeepers with Noses.

"Show me your bill of company, instead of your bill of fare," is the remark attributed to a shrewd and experienced social critic. How well he knew that no gastronomic achievements could take the place of genial society; that no marvels of cookery could lift a dull dinner company out of its own dull level, or atone to a person of brains and taste for the fixed vicinity for two or three hours of a brace of bores. Given the social success, let the bill of company be all that it should be, and no one would be indifferent to the triumphs of culinary art. But, unless to a professed gourmand, the latter is of much less importance than it is generally supposed to be, and the former alone of absolute necessity, if one is desirous—and who is not?—of having an attractive house. I have known what are called high livers, those who were very fond of the pleasures of the table, who would persistently avoid what they knew to be a dull house on dinner occasions, though they also knew that the bill of fare was fit to set before a king.

But the test of an attractive house is not in its invited company always, though that may be finely selected; for a large visiting list and observant shrewdness, together with experience, will enable many a hostess to give delightful parties. The really attractive house is that where attractive people, people of brains, and taste, and character, like to "drop in." There are such rare combinations of circumstances and conditions, of traits and temper which are necessary to make this attractiveness, that such houses are not plentiful. One absolute condition is a certain domestic harmony. A family jar is fatal. A Mme. Recamier could scarcely "hold her own" in such an atmosphere. It is hardly less absolute that the hostess should, above all things, have the quality of appreciation, and the tact to conceal her preferences where this appreciation would lead her into absorbing interests in individuals. A real liking for social companions, which does not have its slightest root in vanity, and, therefore, is not merely self-seeking, but instead self-lifting, would complete these conditions so happily that one might well question whether they have ever been fulfilled. But, rare as they are, we now and then find that they are not impossible. A hostess of this temper and tact would be sure to make her guests comfortable physically. She would have no draughts from swinging doors and unheated chambers. She would be sure that her rooms were properly ventilated, and that no scent of yesterday's dinner lurked in unaired corners.

"I hate to go to Mrs. Blank's because she hasn't any nose," said a gentleman, recently, to an intimate friend.

"No nose! what on earth do you mean?" queried the friend.

"I don't mean the facial protuberance of bone and cartilage. I mean that she has no nose for all the purposes that a nose is good for. I smell dead dinners in her house from January till May. She's a pretty woman, a bright woman, and amiable to a degree. Her house is as pretty as she is, and she's hospitality itself, but I can't get used to those dead dinners. They smother all my fancies, all my ideas, with their charnel-house suggestions."

So it is inevitable that the hostess of the House Beautiful must have a nose of the most sensitive construction as an olfactory.

The very best aid to ventilation is an open fire. It needs not to be that expensive luxury, a hearth fire of wood; an open grate, or one of the pretty open grate stoves which are just now coming into the market, will serve the purpose. With this open fire Mrs. Blank would be able to *burn up* literally all her dead dinner odors, and people with sensitive noses could nurse their finest fancies in the sweetened atmosphere thus created. I once occupied the back parlor directly over the basement kitchen in a Boston boarding house. The house was heated with a furnace, and for a time I endured the mingled scents of dead and living dinners with what patience I might. It was a brief time, however, for, discovering the possibility of an open fire in a long-disused and furniture-hidden grate, I made a fresh arrangement with my landlady at once, and, turning off the furnace-heat, built up an open fire, which, with care, seldom died out. I had no further trouble with dinner or any other disagreeable odors; while rooms in the second and third story would gather now and then unsavory scents, which could not be easily dispelled, my back-parlor, even with its close kitchen vicinage, was invariably sweet and healthy.

So sweet and pure was the air, in comparison with the other rooms, that my neighbors on the second and third floors, who would now and then drop in upon me, invariably exclaimed, "How pleasant the air is here, and how very odd that you don't get the scents from the basement!" Of course, the closure of that detestable "hole in the floor" had something to do with the banishment of the basement scents, but not everything, as I discovered very quickly when a warm day came and my fire went out. Then, with insidious, creeping footsteps, the little fiends of foul smells came stealing in under my door. A handful of kindlings in that blessed grate, and presto! the fiends were burned up in purifying flames, in good, orthodox fashion, as fiends ought to be. Let no misguided housekeeper think that she can insure all this beauty and comfort by that meanest of shams—a gas-log. Neither sweetness of atmosphere nor ideal pleasure can be found in that glaring humbug. No after-dinner odors can be burnt up in that blaze, no fine fancies flower out in that g(h)astly light. But with the grate filled with soft or hard coal, or best of all, with wood, one need not trouble oneself with other ventilators, nor with the lack of fine furniture. And so the wise woman, who is desirous of making an attractive house, will in her parlor arrangements first of all establish an open fire.

The next thing to be considered is the seating of your friends. You had better by far sacrifice a picture, or a bust you had set your mind on with a view of giving grace and beauty to your room, than have a scarcity of comfortable chairs. If you can't have both, dispense with high art in this case, for you can't dispense with the other, which, in the nature of human nature, is a necessity. Nobody can be at ease in a chair too high or too low, or that bulges in the back where it ought to curve inward, or with any other of the uneasy angles and hard lines that are so often the torment of a visitor doomed to the "best parlor" with its "best chairs." Seven or eight—it may be ten—years ago, a certain style of furniture came into vogue, and "raged" to the extent that a fresh style is sure to do with the majority of people who blindly suppose that a "fashion" of furniture is indispensable to the elegance of their houses. This style was known, I believe, as the medieval pattern. It produced tall, hard-seated chairs, with straight, high backs, and tall straight-backed sofas or lounges, upon which no mortal could even appear at ease. It did not show a single curve of grace or aspect of luxury. It was rigid, stiff and uncompromising, and I never knew a party to go off well in rooms with which it was furnished. In the "attractive houses," where we like to "drop in," there is never any fashion in the furniture. It may be costly, of carved rosewood and satin. It is quite as likely to be of simplest material, and within the range of a limited purse. But it is comfortable. That is the grand desideratum. I know of two parlors, one in the vicinity of Boston, where this "attractiveness" is entirely the result of taste and tact.

An open fire confronts you as you enter this latter parlor—an open fire of wood blazing forth from an old-fashioned stove. There are no costly pictures upon the walls, only a few engravings. Groups of ferns nod from the mantel-shelf, and all the doorways are fringed with evergreens. Pots of flowers cluster at the windows, and vines hang from the cornices of the simple lace curtains. About the fire, low, inviting-looking chairs stand hospitably. These chairs are well worn and of various designs, and, sitting there in the light of the cheerful blaze, you will never miss any freshness or costliness of furnishing or decoration. In this parlor some of the brightest men and women of the day "drop in" of an evening, or in the late hours of the afternoon, when the genial blaze from the open stove throws joyous invitations of welcome in long streams of light from the low windows.

The other parlor is a rather famous reception room in the southern part of New England, in the small State that adjoins Massachusetts. Its hostess has entertained most of the famous men and women who were in their prime forty years ago, but she will never grow old herself, and still holds her court with a younger generation with undiminished sway. Her rooms are somehow regions of enchantment. Yet, if you examine critically, you will discover that it would be difficult to find furnishings of less cost. But a bit of drapery here and there, soft groupings of color, mellow lights, not the strong, fierce glare of a full blazing chandelier, easy chairs and an open fire, make a harmonious whole, which, with the atmosphere of the hostess herself, completes a charm as delightful as rare. People visit these houses with a frequency they have no time for in other quarters. And the reason is obvious. Here are to be found the realities of ideal social life—what everone imagines, yet what few are able to realize, either in their own homes or in another's. And these ideal realities are freedom from conventionalities, together with a cultured refinement, which gives to the barest simplicities a grace and charm which costly display always lacks. After all, it should not be difficult to find such attractive houses. The list of "conditions" is not so lengthy nor the requirements so hard but it would seem easy of fulfillment if one should seriously and thoughtfully consider it, and set about it as one of the finest achievements to be accomplished. A socially sympathetic nature, a little taste and tact, and—*a sensitive nose!* There is the recipe.

THE TRUE "MAID OF ATHENS."

Proofs That Theresa Macri Was the Person—Byron's Letters—The "Barrel Story" Untrue.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR—A Tribune correspondent, writing from Villafranca, calls in question the generally received opinion that Mrs. Black, who recently died at Athens, was the original "Maid of Athens," to whom Byron's poem was addressed. He gives what he calls the "well authenticated facts" in the case. Most travelers in Greece have heard the version given by your correspondent, but it is not difficult to show that he has been misled by one of the stories with which strangers are often beguiled in the East. Hardly any of the "facts" which he gives will bear the test of examination. Byron did not arrive in Athens in 1810, but in 1809, after his tour through Albania, where he had spent some time at the court of Ali Pacha. The interview given between Lord Byron and a "courteous and gentlemanly Greek who spoke broken English, and who gave the name of Macri, acting as Consular Agent," did not take place, as Mr. Macri had been some time dead. The English Vice Consul at that time was Signor Spiridion Logotheti (see Hobhouse's Travels in Albania, Vol. I, p. 291; also, Dr. Clarke's Travels in the East, Vol. VI, p. 268). Mr. Macri, accordingly, was not "driven" out of Athens during the Greek Revolution. Byron boarded with Theodora Macri, widow of the former English Vice Consul, who gained a livelihood by letting apartments to travelers (see Moore's Life of Byron, Vol. I, p. 308). Mrs. Macri had three daughters, Theresa, Mariana and Katinka.

Your correspondent gives several reasons why the poem could not have been addressed to the eldest: "She was only a child in her eleventh year when Byron quitted Athens." * * * "No sensible person will suggest that the poem was dedicated to her." The early development of women in the East makes this not only possible, but probable. One of my most intimate friends in Athens, a gentleman who has held the most responsible positions under the Government, was betrothed formally, with religious ceremonies, to a girl only twelve years old. A little girl who resided in the same family in which I did in Athens was married when only thirteen years old. If further evidence was wanting as to how Byron could think of these young girls, see his letter to his friend Drury, dated May 3, 1810, in which he says: "I almost forgot to tell you that I am dying for love of three Greek girls at Athens, sisters. I live in the same house. Theresa, Mariana, and Katinka are the names of these divinities, all of them under fifteen." In another letter, dated May 5, 1810, and written to Hodgson, he says: "An attachment to three Greek girls at Athens, &c., form all that has distinguished my progress since leaving Spain." If Byron could write in this way of them there is no difficulty in supposing that a poem could have been written to one of them. Moore, in his "Life of Byron," says in a note: "It was in making love to one of these girls, if I recollect right, that he had recourse to an act of courtship often practiced in that country, namely, giving himself a wound across the breast with his dagger. The young Athenian, by his own account, looked on very coolly during the operation, considering it a fit tribute to her beauty, but in no degree moved to gratitude."

Again, your correspondent says: "Another name, not hers, and just as certainly another person was addressed in this beautiful sonnet." He says "Zoe" is the name of the particular maiden Byron had in mind at the time of writing, and the usual practice of translating it "life" has no warrant, &c. Your correspondent forgets that "*zoe mou*" is a common expression of endearment, and was so used in classic times. (See Juvenal, VI, 195.) It is found in this sense in every collection of the popular songs of modern Greece, in connection with similar expressions, "my light," "my soul," "my love," &c. Any one can satisfy himself on this point by referring to the collections of demotic songs by Xasiotes or Angelides. Byron himself gives it in this sense in his list of Greek phrases appended to Childe Harold. Your correspondent, after speaking of Byron's "imperfect knowledge of classical Greek," says: "Byron was too much of a Greek scholar and classical poet to blunder over the most conspicuous word in the entire poem." He claims that the poetic word meaning "life" always has the omicron and not the omega. This is not correct. The ordinary form of the word in Homer, Hesiod, the tragic poets, and the later poets is generally *zoe* (with long o). Exceptional forms occur, but they are rarely found (generally in the Ionic Greek), and then the accent is most often on the ultimate. There is no absolute unvarying poetic form to be violated, as he suggests. Neither is the proper name Zoe always pronounced with the accent on the first syllable.

One other point and I am done. Your correspondent says the poem was picked up, together with other papers left by Byron, and thrown into an old barrel. These "Byronic scraps" were carried by the family to Corfu, and after Byron became famous the "barrel was subjected to rigid scrutiny and the poem in question found." Besides the intrinsic improbability that a family fleeing from Athens in time of war should carry with them a barrel of old paper, that no one of them knew had any value, and that fifteen years after the poem was written (it bears the date Athens, 1810,) it should then have been found and first published, it is sufficient to say that I find the poem in the Baltimore edition of his poems, published in 1814. Byron undoubtedly gave the poem to the world in connection with other poems written while in Greece. H. W. Williams, in his "Travels in Greece," a few years later than Lord Byron—before 1818—also speaks of Theresa, the eldest daughter, as being the one to whom the poem was addressed. "It may seem cruelly unkind to bring hard, dry history to take the romance out of poetry," as your correspondent suggests, "but it is doubly so when statements are unsupported by facts." W. T. H.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, December 15, 1875.

Our Public Men—By John W. Forney.

[From the London Cosmopolitan, December 9, 1875.]

A thoughtful and unusually careful friend writes to me from Philadelphia, under date November 23, as follows: "Now, I am going to startle you. Grant is to be renominated and re-elected!" and, as if to round off the one prophecy, he supplements it with another: "Moral: The one-hundredth anniversary of the Republic will also be its end." And by the mail which reaches me this morning, I have two more letters from Philadelphia, dated November 24, one of which says: "Rely upon it, General Grant is working for the third term, and will enforce his renomination upon his party;" and the other remarks: "The elections have been very favorable to the Republicans, but I do not like the evidence squinting to a third term." We have just passed through a singular crucial test in America, in which one of the main issues was that an honest people should keep their word. From Maine to Mexico the maxim was loudly proclaimed that we had promised to maintain our faith in regard to our public money; and it is now claimed that the people by large majorities declared that they would be just to their solemn pledges. I take it that the declaration against the third Presidential term was quite as emphatic as that in favor of the payment of our money debts. Nearly every Republican State Convention denounced the proposition; some of them with angry vehemence, and nearly all with unexampled acclamation. General Grant followed in a letter to his political friends at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in which he took almost the same ground. And although this response was said to have been reluctant, and a little equivocal, yet it was everywhere accepted as sufficient. The simple question now arises, Were all these covenants made to be violated? Did these Republican conventions, composed of the best material of the Republican party, simply make a promise to the ear that might be broken to the hope?—was all this enthusiastic unanimity a sham and a snare?—and did General Grant follow, in reply to the eager demand of the people, simply to clinch one elaborate subterfuge by another? A great party can not stultify itself after this fashion any more than a great man, and with all respect for my intelligent correspondents at Philadelphia, I will not and can not think that the people of the United States have sunk so low as to bind themselves to a solemn obligation in one year, only to break it with wicked recklessness in another. Placing the issue, then, upon the one point, that the Republicans have plighted their faith to resist any attempt to begin and to perpetuate a dynasty in the United States, I adhere to the opinion that General Grant is himself too wise to look to a third term, and even if he is not that he can never realize that dangerous aspiration. Next year will, I predict, be a year of jubilee, of reconciliation, of peace and prosperity, and not a year of internal strife and bitterness, and hate and revenge, worse, perhaps, than the rebellion itself, such as would unquestionably result from the stupendous audacity of the attempt to elect any man a third time to the Presidency of the United States. Let us now turn briefly to a candid consideration of the probable and prominent candidates of the two great parties for the Presidential nomination next year. Nothing seems more clearly established than the fact that the chief pre-requisite on both sides in the selection of candidates will be the consideration of brains. The statesmen already indicated by the rival parties abundantly prove this assertion. Hardly a name has been seriously suggested that is not historical for experience and culture.

Let us begin with Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, at present American Minister at Paris. Born in Livermore, Oxford County, Maine, on the 26th of September, 1816, he is, therefore, in his sixtieth year. First a printer's apprentice in the office of the Kennebec Journal, then a student at law in Harvard University, he afterward removed to the West and opened an office at Galena, Illinois. Honest, courageous and sincere, he may be called the first of a remarkable band of brothers, some of them still in public life, and every one remembered by a stainless record. He has served a longer period in the American Congress than any other living man, having been elected in succession, I believe, from the same district to the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, only leaving the House in 1869 to accept the office of Secretary of State from General Grant, and to be transferred from that to be American Minister at Paris, where I have met him repeatedly since my stay abroad, and found him always the same practical, courteous and common-sense man I first met in Washington while I was Clerk of the House in 1853. He was a Whig then, and I was a Democrat; and we differed as frankly on great questions as we now cordially agree when we are both Republicans. I have joked with him frequently about his Presidential hopes, and I have told him more than once that he reminds me a little of my old friend James Buchanan, who was always as anxious for the prize as ladies of a certain age are for husbands, and, like them, was quite in the habit of denying the soft impeachment. While the two men are essentially different there is a little similarity in their appearance, and it would be rather a coincidence that, while we made a President of the man who was American Minister at London in 1856, we might make another out of the American Minister at Paris in 1876. There is one thing to be said about Washburne—he would smash all rings and jobs and combinations without mercy, and would gather about him a Cabinet taken from the best talent of the country.

His foreign residence has vastly improved him. He seems to have lost the imperious brusqueness that marked him while in Congress, and, with his blue coat and brass buttons, and long, white hair combed back, with his prominent nose and eagle eye, he is not a bad likeness of Daniel Webster.

Next in order is my good friend, James Gillespie Blaine. Born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1830, therefore in his forty-sixth year, nearly fourteen years younger than Washburne, and, unlike the latter, who left New England for the West in his youth, Blaine left Pennsylvania for New England when he was a lad; and, like Washburne again, became a printer and an editor, having conducted the Kennebec Journal and Portland Advertiser, in the State of Maine, for several years. He was first elected to Congress in 1862, and is still a member of the House, having presided over that important body for four years with very great ability. He is now in the Republican minority, Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, a Democrat, occupying the Speaker's chair. But on the floor he may be called almost the leader of his party, and particularly now that his name is mentioned in connection with the Presidency. I have often heard Henry Clay described, when he marshaled his party in the House of Representatives, both before and after he was Speaker—his brilliant dogmatism, his powerful rhetoric, and the fascination of his manners; and I can well imagine Blaine during the present Congress, with all his own rare advantages, mental and physical, as a fair likeness of the great Whig statesman who lorded it in the National Legislature between fifty and sixty years ago. It can be said of Blaine, with truth, that he has all the requirements for the first office in the gift of the people. He is a fine scholar, a superb organizer, and I do not know anywhere a better writer or speaker. He is temperate and good tempered, full of humor, a natural statesman, and a genuine good fellow. Add to this, he is full of pluck, as everybody recollects, when he dressed off Roscoe Conkling in the celebrated controversy, a few years ago, with that Sir Loftus, now of the Senate; and a still more memorable and recent instance, when he took issue with the Administration on the Louisiana question. It deserves to be said of Blaine that he is not a coy candidate for President. It is an honorable aspiration, and he indulges it like a man; and if he gets the nomination he will arouse young America from Canada to California, and put a rapture in the strife that will once more make the public heart throb with joy under a great intellectual leadership.

Next in the Republican line is that master mind, Oliver Perry Morton, of Indiana, in which State he was born, on the 4th of August, 1823, which makes him a little over fifty-two years of age. Educated in Ohio, trained to the bar, Circuit Judge in his twenty-ninth year, a Democrat up to 1854, he is, perhaps, to-day the most successful debater in the Senate. Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, and, during the rebellion, one of the most energetic, persuasive and original of all the great Executives of that period, nothing stands in his way to the Presidency but the present condition of his health. His incessant labors during the war, as well in the Executive Department as on the stump, so strained his system that his physical powers gave way and his lower limbs were paralyzed. And now when you look down from the Senate gallery in Washington there is no object more interesting than Senator Morton seated in his place addressing that dignified body. A remarkable head, his pale face and his coal-black eyes stamp him as a man of distinction before you hear his strong and manly tones and follow the natural logic of his irresistible rhetoric. More than once he has plucked a sinking cause from death. His mental resources are prodigious. He seems always to be ready to justify the most desperate party expedient, and I have frequently known him to come into the Senate on his crutches in the darkest hours of Andrew Johnson's administration, especially in the great struggle for the amendments of the old Constitution, armed with arguments that no one ever dreamed of before. His speeches on the finances during the late elections carried terror into the Democratic ranks, and contributed chiefly to the success of the Republicans. I know him well and intimately, and a kinder heart never beat in a manlier bosom.

There are other Republican aspirants, but these three are the most prominent. May a kind Providence honor the Republican party next year by placing one of them at the head of its columns!

Now let us pay some attention to our Democratic friends, who, I think, are far more fortunate in the number of their candidates than in the number of their popular votes. The Democrats have been unlucky ever since the war. That mistake clings to and follows them like a fatal shadow. Victory has several times been within their grasp, and they have lost it by the maddest blunders, the last and worst of which was that of last year, when, with their magnificent record, never before denied to them, of being the hard-money party of America, they went to pieces because the majority of them pronounced for an unlimited paper currency. How like their nomination of my dear old friend, Horace Greeley, for the Presidency in 1872, all of whose life had been given to hostility to Democratic principles and men! Whether they can recover next year remains to be seen. They have an abundance of Presidential material. Samuel J. Tilden, present Governor of New York, whom I have known for many years, and who belongs to the old Democratic school of which Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, Churchill C. Cambrelling, and Michael Hoffman, were the types, would make a President worthy of his experience among such men. He is already a model Governor, and, with his long experience, conceded integrity, and amiable temperament, he may be called ready-made for the work; but it looks very much as if the inflationists had marked him out for sacrifice, simply because he adheres to the Bentonian idea of a specie currency. There is a quiet, cautious, and astute politician in Indiana—Thomas A. Hendricks, present Governor and former Senator—who has the character and the capacity for the race, unless he, too, has been damaged by the collision between hard and soft money. He is the only man in the State equal to a grapple with Oliver Perry Morton, and he is a master tactician. Never aggressive, he is strong in the suavity of his manners and the skill of his argumentation. Fifty-six years old last September, a ripe lawyer, having completed his legal studies at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; he has filled out a long and honorable career, and is unquestionably to-day the strongest man of his party in Indiana. That which has ruled out others—I mean the old dispute of the currency question—may also exclude Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, a very capable, upright and worthy man. A little too fond of talk, perhaps, but much esteemed for his integrity and experience. He is the nephew of the late defeated candidate for Governor of Ohio, the venerable William Allen, for many years a Senator in Congress from that State.

Young Thomas A. Bayard, of Delaware, whose father, grandfather, and uncle preceded him in the United States Senate, and who is now next to the youngest member of that body (the new Vice President, Mr. Ferry, being the youngest) looms up as an available candidate for the Democratic nomination. He inherits from his father very considerable abilities, and, though an extreme man, having strongly favored secession, he does not seem to have been singed by the inflation furore. There are other names freely canvassed—that of ex-Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, and ex-Governor John W. Hoffman, of New York, inclusive, both of them what may be called safe, sound men, and certainly quite unobjectionable as far as their public records are concerned. We must not leave out of the estimate the natural probabilities of such an arrangement next year as will keep the currency question entirely out of the Presidential struggle; and we all know how soon a great party can forget its divisions and consolidate for office and power. And the Democrats have had so many warnings that they may, perhaps, be wise in time. They claim to start with an almost united South, and as they have swept the Pacific border and hold New York and Connecticut, they may give the Republicans some difficulty. But a careful survey of the field leaves me to believe that they will start in the race with large odds against them; and, whichever side wins, I fervently pray that God may save the Republic of the United States.

LONDON, December 7, 1875.

How Alcohol Intoxicates.

In a late number of the Edinburgh Review is an exhaustive and carefully written paper upon "The Physiological Influence of Alcohol." It is based upon three works published in London: "Alcohol, its Action and its Uses," by Benjamin W. Richardson, M.D., 1875; "The Origin, Nature and Varieties of Wine," by Drs. J. L. W. Thudicum and August Dupre, 1872; and "Stimulants and Narcotics and their Medical Relations," by Francis E. Austie, M.D., 1864. As is not unfrequent in the articles in leading reviews, the writer brings to the subject knowledge drawn from other sources. It would be a very good idea in the publishers of what are known as Temperance works to reproduce this review in a handy form; and the more so, that it is calm and scientific, not emotional, but crowded with facts and information. It would be interesting to everybody who desires authentic information upon a curious, and to most minds a very complex subject. In the present article some of the most striking points are preserved, in language divested, as far as possible, of scientific terms.

When a spirituous drink is taken into the body it does not simply run through the digestive cavity of that body, but it runs through the blood before it can find any escape, and it clings to that blood for a considerable period, flowing with it, round and round, through the circling stream of its unceasing progress. It goes everywhere, in each fiber, membrane and tissue, and fills and saturates each vital organ—flesh, brain, heart, liver, lung, kidney, skin and secreting apparatus. Wherever there should be blood, under the natural arrangements of life, there is now blood mingled with the alcoholic spirit.

Articles of food are "complex bodies, built up from simpler elements by the effort of vegetable life." Alcohol is not such a complex substance, but it is a "product of the downward degradation and decay of such a "complex principle." The foods which furnish substance to the living structure are, for the most part, composed with the aid of nitrogen, and have therefore an affinity with the vital parts of the human structure. "The fibrin of the blood, the muscular flesh, the cartilages and tendons, the membranes and the skin, the soft nerve-pulp, and the brain are all so many examples of nitrogenized matter." But alcohol is entirely devoid of nitrogen in any form. In the exceptional cases where alcohol has been found useful as a medicine an unnatural condition of the body exists, and physicians should determine when stimulants, as a medicine, are necessary. The parts of the body which possess the most energetic vitality, the brain, the nerves and the nervous material of the spinal cord, are principally composed of matter of the most pulpy consistence, so soft that it may almost be termed melting. This nerve-pulp is packed into minute filmy sacks and tubes describable only by microscopic aid. Through these tiny and almost invisible films the blood is "filtered." The nerve-pulp appropriates such qualities of the blood as nourish life and build up the structure, and at the same time reject and throw back into the stream their own waste particles. Large quantities of water enter into the composition of this pulpy matter, and the first evil effects of alcohol is to withdraw this water. For alcohol has an "uncontrollable impulse" to draw water into itself. Excessive use of alcohol hardens and dries up the nerve pulp in such a way as to impair if not spoil it for its proper office. When excessive drinking does not produce intoxication, it is because the nerve pulp has become insensible as an "oiled sponge."

The flushed face upon the approach of inebriation is among the earlier signs of the disturbance of these delicate "filters" in their work, the face being among the parts of the body exceptionally supplied with blood. The "restraining" or filtering work of the pulpy substance is impaired, and hence the unnatural reception of blood into the pulp cells. If this unnatural process is repeated or becomes habitual, the blotched, red, swollen and pimpled face is the result of keeping the nerve pulp saturated with alcohol, and the delicate membranes, thickened, dried and dyed red, show through the skin.

The first stages of intoxication are shown in the want of command over the lower lip and lower limbs. The nerve pulp of the spinal cord is touched. The muscles feel the torpor. Trembling and shuddering follow. Next the nerve pulp of the brain comes under the evil influence, and the control of the judgment and the will disappear. When a man is what is termed "dead drunk," the paralysis of the higher nerve centers and of the brain is carried to its full end. All inlets of the senses are closed, all consciousness and sensation are destroyed, and all power of voluntary movement is effaced. The heart, the seat of life, toils on. If an enormous quantity of alcohol is swallowed at once, as in the case of foolish wagers, the toil of the heart soon ceases, and the man is dead indeed. But in ordinary instances the torpor saves life, as it stops the drinker just at the point when further drinking would kill him outright.

With this general view of the effects of alcohol, and the manner in which they are produced, it is easy to understand why headache, sleeplessness, nausea, palpitation of the heart and the "trembling delirium" accompany and follow the excessive use of alcohol. A poison in the stomach can be pumped out or voided. A poison in the blood must wait removal till all the efforts of nature effect it. But when nature itself is abused and impaired, its recuperative powers soon become destroyed. The effects of continued alcoholization upon the liver, kidneys and stomach it is unnecessary to describe, as they are well understood. But where the mischievous process begins, and how it is continued, are points new to most non-medical readers.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, December 30, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities—For Thursday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, warmer, south and east winds, partly cloudy or clear and foggy weather, with occasional light rain. *For Tennessee and Ohio Valley rising barometer, southerly winds, veering to westerly, warmer, followed by cooler, clear or hazy weather.* For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling, followed by rising barometer, southerly winds, shift to colder northwest, and partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes winds shift to southwest and northwest, warmer, followed by colder, partly cloudy weather and rising barometer. For the Lower Lakes and St. Lawrence Valley falling barometer, colder, northeast winds, snow or rain, followed by southeast and southwest winds. For the Middle and Eastern States northeast to southeast winds, falling barometer, stationary temperature, cloudy and clearing weather. The Ohio will continue rising. For Canal regions the temperature will continue above freezing.

CINCINNATI, December 29—10:30 P. M.

PLACES.	BAR.	THER.	WIND.	WEATHER.
Alpena, Mich	29.69	33	SE	Lt. rain.
Bismarck	29.32	30	0	Clear.
Breckenridge, Minn.	29.43	32	W	Fair.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.87	45	S	Hazy.
Cairo	29.89	54	S	Clearing.
Charleston, S. C.	30.18	62	E	Clear.
Chicago	29.67	47	SW	Clearing.
Cincinnati, O.	*29.87*	*54*	*S*	*Clear.*
Cleveland, O.	29.84	52	SE	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	29.63	45	SW	Clear.
Denver, Col	29.56	35	N	Clear.
Duluth, Minn	29.41	37	0	Cloudy.
Erie, Pa	29.85	46	SE	Clear.
Escanaba, Mich	29.56	34	S	Lt. rain.
Fort Gibson, C. N.	29.65	61	S	Clear.
Ft. Sully, D. T.	29.44	36	NE	Clear.
Grand Haven, Mich	29.69	46	S	Cloudy.
Galveston, Texas	29.98	67	SE	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	29.82	53	S	Clear.
Indianola, Tex	29.88	70	S	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	29.58	46	S	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.03	55	0	Clear.
LaCrosse, Wis	29.55	41	E	Foggy.
Leavenworth, Ks	29.47	53	S	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	29.90	53	0	Foggy.
Memphis, Tenn	29.93	53	SE	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	29.65	41	SW	Foggy.
Mobile, Ala	30.06	70	S	Foggy.
Montreal, Can	30.16	22	SE	Hazy.
Nashville, Tenn	29.95	56	S	Clear.
New Orleans, La	30.03	71	S	Fair.
New York, N. Y.	30.32	37	NE	Lt. rain.
North Platte	29.90	40	NE	Fair.
Omaha, Neb	29.44	44	0	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.07	38	S	Cloudy.
Pembina, D. T.	29.33	23	W	Clear.
Philadelphia, Pa	30.30	37	E	Lt. rain.
Pittsburg, Pa	30.01	44	E	Clear.
Pike's Peak	29.44	8	W	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.97	43	SE	Fair.
San Diego, Cal	29.86	49	N	Clear.
San Francisco	30.08	48	NW	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.65	29	E	Clear.
Shreveport	29.90	63	S	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	29.76	52	S	Clear.
St. Paul	29.43	36	SE	Foggy.
Toledo, O	29.77	47	S	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	30.03	62	SE	Clear.
Washington, D. C.	30.23	41	NE	Lt. rain.
Yankton, D. T.	29.51	35	NW	Clear.
St. Mark's	30.15	67	SE	Foggy.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., CINCINNATI, December 29, 1875.

Time of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Direction of wind.	Rel. Hum.	State of Weather.
7:00 A.M.	29.907	43	E	91	Cloudy.
11:30 A.M.	29.853	50	E	86	Cloudy.
2:00 P.M.	29.762	57	SE	87	Fair.
4:05 P.M.	29.784	59	S	81	Clear.
9:00 P.M.	29.847	54	S	86	Clear.
10:30 P.M.	29.867	54	S	86	Clear.

December 29	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Mean barometer	30.481	30.128	3.433	29.840
Mean thermometer	30.25°	28°	34.25°	52°
Max. thermometer	35°	38°	43°	69°
Min. thermometer	23°	22°	29°	41°
Mean humidity	78	67.66	59	88
Av. direction of wind	W	W	NW	S
Amount of rain-fall	0	.0	.14	.05

Average temperature for Cincinnati in December, 33.8°.

S. S. BASSLER,
Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

[Specials to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

SANDUSKY, O., December 29.—The tug Golden Eagle arrived here from Put-in-Bay this morning. The Captain reports considerable ice in the lake.

BEDFORD, IND., December 29.—Robert N. Palmer was arrested to-day, by officers from Martin County, for killing James Chapman, whom they had a bench warrant for from this county.

STANWOOD, MICH., December 29.—An employe at Ambrose's camp, named James Peters, was killed to-day while loading logs on a sled. A log rolled over him, crushing his head. He was a single man, twenty-four years old.

DETROIT, December 29.—Hosea Woodward, President of the Second National Bank, of Pontiac, died to-day.

Ernest Stephen was arrested here, this afternoon, charged with rape on a step-daughter, sixteen years old, at Big Rapids.

SANDUSKY, O., December 29.—Oscar Ramy was thrown from a horse near here, striking a sharp stone on the road, cutting his scalp open from the top of his head to the right eye and fracturing the skull. He died almost immediately.

COLUMBUS.

Report of Gas Commissioner—Reported Newspaper Change—Candidates for Legislative Offices—Elopement.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

COLUMBUS, December 29.—The report of the Gas Commissioner has been filed with the Governor. Its most important recommendation is that the office be abolished.

On dit that the Evening Dispatch has changed hands, and will be under the management of L. D. Myers & Co. after January 1.

Hon. W. P. Howland and O. J. Hodge, candidates for Speaker, have arrived, and General Grosvenor is expected to-morrow. There are some dozen candidates for legislative offices in town, and half as many Representatives and no Senators have arrived. The dullness about the hotels, and other places of resort, is unprecedented at this time in the week preceding the organization of the Legislature. A rumor prevailed to-day that Fred. Mussey had withdrawn from the candidacy for Clerk of the House, but he appeared in person this evening and contradicted the statement.

An elopement last night and marriage of a sprig of the law with a daughter of a well known ex-member of the City Council is the local sensation.

FIRE RECORD.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—The Livingston Block, a very large tenement house, on Mulliken and Fourth streets, East St. Louis, and several adjacent frame buildings, burned this morning. Loss about $35,000; insured for $2,000 each in the Bangor, of Maine; Boatmen's of St. Louis; Clay, of Kentucky; Farmers', Merchants' and Mechanics', of Ohio; German American, of Pittsburg, and Farmers' and Drovers', of Louisville.

At Wilmington, Ohio.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, O., December 29.—Gregg & Osborn's carriage and trimming establishment was burned this morning, at 3 o'clock. Loss, $2,000; partly insured.

At Northampton, Massachusetts.

NORTHAMPTON, December 29.—Southwick & Co.'s dry good store burned to-night. Loss, $55,000; insurance, $25,000.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, December 29.—The steamships England and Somerset, from New York, arrived out.

BOSTON, December 29.—Arrived—The steamships Marathon and Quebec, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Arrived—The steamships Glenlyon, from China, Egypt, from Liverpool, and State of Nevada, from Antwerp.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—Arrived—Steamships James Foster, jr., from New York, and Eliza McNeil, from Baltimore.

The Latest Charley Ross a Fraud.

BOSTON, December 29.—A lad answering the description of Charley Ross, was placed on the Montreal train at Nashua, Monday night, by some men who failed to provide him with tickets. He gave another name at first, but finally said the men made him tell a fictitious story, and that his name was Ross; that he had lived in Philadelphia, was carried away while playing with his brother Eddie, and that his mother's name was Annie.

A dispatch from Milford, New Hampshire, says Charles Ross proves to be James Blanchard, a precious youth of that neighborhood, and the dispatch adds "a consummate liar."

Painful Accident—Indiana Congressman on the Financial Question.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

GREENCASTLE, IND., December 29.—Mrs. James, living three miles east of this place, in removing a revolver from a bureau this morning, was accidentally shot, the ball passing in at the center of the hand and ranging upward into the fore-arm, where it was extracted. Amputation is probable.

Frank Landers addressed a small audience here last night, favoring the repeal of the specie resumption act, but was opposed to interfering with National banks.

Dayton News.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

DAYTON, O., December 29.—The social event of to-night in Dayton is the wedding of Dr. W. J. Conklin and Miss Fannie, the wealthy daughter of the late Daniel Beckel. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's mother, South Jefferson street, and was a very brilliant affair. The guests numbered several hundred.

F. W. Farmer and Wm. Keller were, to-day, sentenced to the penitentiary by Judge Elliott, the former for two years for grand larceny, and the latter for four years for robbery. This completes the business of the term.

The Anthony Shooting.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., December 29.—Telegrams from this city to Eastern papers regarding the late trial of Embry, charged with attempting to assassinate Colonel Anthony, last spring, are false, misrepresenting the testimony of Mayor Abernathey, ex-Senator Crozier, and others. No respectable citizen swore to anything derogatory to the character of Colonel Anthony. The Times to-morrow will contain cards from Mayor Abernathey and Mr. Crozier, denying statements made regarding their testimony in the trial.

The Philadelphia Revival Services.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—Fully 7,500 persons were present at the noon-day prayer meeting of Moody and Sankey, to-day. The subject of Mr. Moody's address was "The promises of God." He spoke of the certainty of all promises made in the Bible being fulfilled. Six thousand persons attended the ministrations to-night. Mr. Moody discoursed on the death of the Son of God and his sufferings. After the service the inquiry rooms were thronged.

Partial Suspension of Mining in Wyoming Region.

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 29.—There will be at least a partial suspension in the Wyoming coal region, beginning early in January. The great amount of coal on hand with a continuance of mild weather is one reason for it, while another is necessity for the annual repairs to the mines. The suspension will not be for more than two or three weeks, and will not extend to individual operators of the valley.

Marriage of a Daughter of Jefferson Davis.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

MEMPHIS, December 29.—Miss Margaret, the oldest daughter of Hon. Jefferson Davis, is to marry J. A. Hayes, Cashier of the State National Bank, at St. Lazarus' Church, in this city, Friday morning. After the ceremony the wedded pair will visit relatives of the groom at Nashville, for a short time, when they will return to reside here.

Bastardy Case.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

MIDDLETOWN, O., December 29.—Considerable excitement was caused here this afternoon by the arrest of Jacob Marshall, a brewer employed by Sebald & Co., for bastardy, on complaint of Elizabeth Wiles. He was bound over to Court in the sum of $500, and in default was sent to jail, but subsequently released, to marry the complainant.

$50,000 Robbery.

BOSTON, December 29.—Nathaniel Carr, a merchant of this city, took a box containing $50,000 worth of bonds and papers from the safe deposit vaults at the Blackstone National Bank, this morning, and, while examining the contents at the bank, had his attention diverted by a stranger, when a confederate stole the box. Seven thousand dollars of the bonds are Governments.

Lancaster News.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

LANCASTER, O., December 29.—William Baker, last Monday night, while going home from New Salem, intoxicated, fell off his horse in Indian Creek, and was drowned.

At Sugar Grove, yesterday, a young man, named Sheets, fell from a foot-log into the Hockhocking, and was drowned.

Suicide of a Newly Married Couple.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—A double suicide occurred, last night, at Los Angeles. E. G. Foster and Celia Tooly, married the previous evening, were found dead in each other's arms on the public street, from strychnine. Another man had claimed the woman as his wife, causing the act. The woman has a sister in New York.

Bible Reading in Public Schools in Philadelphia.

PHILCDELPHIA, December 29.—At a meeting of the Common Council, this afternoon, a resolution was adopted that the Board of Public Education be requested to inform Council by what authority the reading of the Bible has been discontinued in certain public schools in the city.

Killed by a Train.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

MT. VERNON, O., December 29.—A young man, named William McVicker, was killed by a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, last night. He was intoxicated, and, it is supposed, attempted to cross the railroad bridge, when he was struck by a train.

Sale of a Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—The sale of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad, under foreclosure of mortgages was made at the Philadelphia Exchange to-day, at noon, for $100,000. It was purchased by a committee for the bondholders. The mortgages on the road amounted to $2,580,000.

Collisions of Freight Trains.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

MT. CARMEL, ILL., December 29.—Two freight trains collided on the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad, at St. Francisville, last night. The engines were wrecked, but nobody injured.

Welcome to the Centennial Year.

HARRISBURG, PA., December 29.—The City Council have adopted the suggestion of Western cities, and have ordered that the Centennial year be ushered in by a grand illumination, ringing of bells, and profuse display of bunting.

Labor Convention.

TYRONE, PA., December 29.—The Labor Convention, in session here, has appointed a National Committee of thirty-seven to issue a call for a convention of representatives of labor and industry from all parts of the country, to be held in Pittsburg, in April next.

Brutal Murder in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, December 29.—In White County, a few days since, Tom and Wm. Little, brothers, attacked a man named Van. Fisk, and beat and shot him to death. An old feud.

Sale of Shares of Bank of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—One hundred and ninety shares of the Bank of California were offered at auction to-day. Twenty-five sold at 15, and seventy at 12½ per share. The balance were withdrawn.

State Auditor of Louisiana Appointed.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—Governor Kellog has appointed George B. Johnston State Auditor, *vice* Clinton, resigned.

THE KING OF THE RING.

[Continued from First Page.]

voice, and putting his head closer to that of the writer, he eagerly asked:

"THEY'LL MAKE A SOFT BED FOR BABCOCK.

Do you think the President will pardon him if he's convicted; do you think he will?" And without waiting for an answer, he murmured to himself, "Yes, I suppose they'll make a soft bed for Babcock. I suppose they will." [Again turning to his interlocutor]—"Does Dyer think he can convict Babcock? Do you think he will convict him? Now tell me honestly what you think. I want to get your own opinion. You have been down at St. Louis and you have watched these things."

"My own opinion is that he will either be acquitted, or, if convicted, immediately pardoned."

"Yes, I suppose he will be," Joyce went on in a whisper, which betrayed his mental anxiety on this subject. "Grant strongly believes in his innocence, don't he?" And here Joyce suddenly burst into a fit of laughter, as though it were a good joke. "But you don't think he can remain the President's private secretary after he's convicted, do you?"

"It's hard to tell. Perhaps not."

"The Herald goes in very strongly against a third term, don't it? Well, I am opposed to it, too. If George Washington were to run for a third term I wouldn't vote for him."

"But, Colonel, are you really inflexible in your resolution not to give the evidence you possess to the Herald."

Colonel Joyce smiled good naturedly, and for the nonce he forgot the *role* of the innocent, and in the following reply gave an implied admission of the fact of his possession of evidence.

A GOOD SPECIMEN OF LOGIC.

"Now, look here! How can I come forward with evidence about this conspiracy when I have come out and in my speech in open Court declared that I was perfectly innocent, and how can I know anything about these frauds if I am innocent and had nothing to do with them?"

This was a smart answer, and showed how ready is Joyce's wit for any controversial discussion.

"You might know something about them and still be innocent," I replied.

"No, I wouldn't," said he vehemently; "the whole people would turn against me as a man who lied once, and therefore couldn't be trusted or believed again."

"But you might render a lasting service to your country."

Joyce laughed derisively, and said in a tone of familiarity:

"Now, I tell you nobody can get anything out of me unless I want to give it. I have got perfect control of this head-piece of mine. (Ruminating) —No, it isn't that I'm expecting anything; I don't expect a pardon. I am just man enough to break stones in this place and bear it like a philosopher. (With assumed indifference)—I have only two years and nine months to serve, and I am just man enough to serve it out."

"I assure, you, Colonel, I do not ascribe your silence to motives of fear."

"Well, you see, I am up against the wall now. I have got to be very cautious just now, but as to boldness, I am as bold as a lion. When I have once made up my mind to do a thing I'll do it, and if I had anything to give now I'd give it to the Herald, simply because its the biggest paper—that's all. To use a slang term, I wouldn't go to the guts when I can go to the head."

JOYCE'S BODY AND JOYCE'S SOUL.

"You have a very philosophical way of looking at things in this world, Colonel."

"Well, yes; I am a philosopher, as I have already told you. (With a great flourish)—And, after all, they only have my body here; they haven't my soul! My mind goes wherever it lists. You see, I am no boy; I have seen something of this life; I have been in three battles, in twenty-seven skirmishes, and have three wounds. That's enough, ain't it?"

This last query was put in a tone of great pride.

"But how about this Congress?" he asked, very eagerly; "they are going to investigate all this whisky business, aren't they?"

"I believe so."

"Well, they can impeach him, and the Senate can try him. If the next grand jury would indict him, that would be hell! Indict the President of the United States! Oh, God!"

And Joyce fairly worked himself into a state of great excitement from only thinking of these contingencies.

"I do not think the President could be indicted," I observed.

"Oh, dear, no; oh no," Joyce returned, quite unconsciously, and in a familiar whisper. "Why, you see, the United States Marshal can select for the jury whomsoever he pleases, so that they can control the entire grand jury from Washington. Oh, no; no United States grand jury could indict him."

"And so you will be silent, Colonel, while you could make the whole country ring with your disclosures?"

FEAR NUMBER ONE.

Joyce smiled complacently, and replied: "Yes, I might say something that would shake 'em up, but I won't do it during these trials; I'd rather wait." (Forgetting himself completely, and with perfect unconsciousness.) "You see, General Grant will be President for another year from next March!" and he shook his head ominously, as though that was a very important and gloomily significant fact to a man who could only be pardoned by the President.

FEAR NUMBER TWO.

"And besides," he added, "I can be tried on another indictment in St. Louis after I get out from here, although I don't think they could send me back here, as it is for just the same thing."

"And so you would rather wait, Colonel?"

"Yes, I am like Micawber—waiting for something to turn up. You know what the Irishman said—he'd leave things in statu quew; that's what I'll do. (After a pause). But it's about my book that I want to speak to you. You see, if the Herald would publish it, it would have a large sale. But, of course, I want to make a good thing of it. I can tell you now that I wouldn't take $50,000 for it. It's a book which everybody will want to have in his library, just as he has a copy of 'Plutarch's Lives.' And I tell you I shall benefit this world with this book of mine."

"How so?"

JOYCE AS A MORAL TEACHER.

"Well, by the good lessons it inculcates. Now, in the extracts which I will give you there's a lesson on libertinism; just read that. I tell you everybody can learn something from my life. But, of course, I say it frankly, the only reason why I give it to the Herald in preference to another paper is because I think it would pay me best (theatrically). The Herald is nothing to me except in so far as it subserves my own interest; I am nothing to it except in so far as I subserve its interest."

"Colonel, you are quite sententious."

"Well, you see, I am a philosopher, I take life as it is. Interest is the spring of all human action. You remember what Rochefoucauld says in one of his maxims: 'Human action turns upon a pivot of human interest,' and I agree with him. Don't you?"

"Perfectly, Colonel, but there's something that interests me far more than any of Rochefoucauld's maxims. Is it true that you possess important letters from General Grant, implicating him, as it is said in St. Louis?"

"WELL, I'VE GOT SOME POLITICAL PAPERS."

Here Joyce became conscious of the dangerous ground he was treading on, and suddenly became mum and dumb. "But never mind Grant or Babcock. Let me read to you some of the opening chapters of my book, which I wrote specially for you last night—I wrote till 2 o'clock this morning. I tell you the Herald will want to publish the book next summer when it is ready. It'll be a first-rate campaign document" (and Joyce heartily laughed at his own joke).

"What will be the scope of the book?"

"Oh, I shall give my whole life, including this last great conspiracy. You see there are a great many things in this business that people don't get hold of. I can give them a good deal of the interior of this case. In my last twenty-five chapters I will tell all about my official career as a revenue officer."

"Will you give us pictures of Grant, Bristow, Babcock and all these famous men?"

"I'LL GIVE ALL THESE PEOPLE A TOUCH.

I'll give them all a call," he replied, laughing. "Now, I have written a good deal of poetry. Let me read to you these little poems, which I wrote last night," and Joyce read the following with admirable expression and pathos, and in a melodious, sonorous voice (explaining first, however, that he wrote the "Sunbeam" simply on the inspiration of seeing a sunbeam stray into his cell in the afternoon:)

THE SUNBEAM.

(Written and composed in less than twenty minutes.)

A bright golden beam came into my cell,
Fresh from the eye of Jehovah to tell
That bolts and bars could not keep out the light
Of truth and justice, mercy and right.
It checkered the flags through the iron door
And danced in the shadows that kissed the floor,
And loitered about in a friendly way
Until beckoned home, at the close of day,
When out through the window it flew on high
And hastened back to its home in the sky.
I followed the beautiful beam to rest
To a sea of light in the golden West,
Where it dropped to sleep on the dark blue sea,
Wrapped in night—lost to day and me.
I turned to my soul for a fond relief—
A balm to the wound, a stop to the grief—
When an angel vision appeared from above
Where the beam is God and God is love!

BELIEVE ME.

Believe me, when I tell thee, darling,
That my heart is warm and true;
And the years have only brought up
Hope and love combined with you.

Bitter memory wakes the sorrow
That has slumbered many years;
But the daylight hour is nearing
When we meet in smiles and tears.

The world may scoff and turn coldly
On my track o'er land and sea,
Yet I'll bear the blow more bravely
If it leads to love and thee.

Lonely hours and fading pleasures
Fill the mind with days gone by,
When we kissed our little treasures,
Parting sadly; you and I.

Fate and fortune ever battling
In the ranks of bounding life,
Down to-day and up to-morrow
Is the lesson of the strife.

Loving hearts must never falter,
Hoping onward to the last;
Breast the storm without a murmur;
God will help when all is past.

"Bravo, bravo!" I exclaimed, with genuine enthusiasm at the truly artistic reading of these poems. I then listened to Joyce's novel pictures, which he read with deep feeling and highly dramatic expression. It was difficult to say which was best, his pathos or his bathos. After the reading he and the Warden showed me his cell, which is light, airy and neat. It is situated in the corridor of the colored prisoners, of which Joyce has charge generally.

As we parted Joyce finally said: "As to the evidence you want, you may be sure that if I give it to anybody I will give it to the Herald. But that is all I can say now. Good-by!" And, with a warm grasp of my hand he returned to his corridor.

"A wonderful man, this Joyce," exclaimed Captain Bradbury, the Captain of the prison, who had also listened to Joyce's readings. "A wonderful man."

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

Views of a Celebrated Cavalry Officer—What General Kilpatrick Knows of the Events Which Took Place in the West—An Elaborate Defense Forthcoming of the General of the Army.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Your kind suggestion that you would publish whatever I might deem advisable to write in regard to the Memoirs of General Sherman, and the criticisms they have provoked, gives me an opportunity I have long desired. I have wished this, not to place before the public my opinions simply, but also the plain and undeniable facts—with which I am conversant—and which must, in the opinion of all unbiased minds, set at rest the most important questions in controversy between General Sherman and his critics.

It is but a few months since the General's "Memoirs" were given to the world, and great as was the interest manifested on the first days of publication, it has by no means abated, but on the contrary has increased. It would now appear as if the criticisms had but just commenced. During the last two months, throughout New England, the Middle States and the West—in all the many towns and cities I have visited, in railroad cars, at the hotels—everywhere I have been asked by old soldiers and interested citizens, "What do you think of Sherman's book?" "Has he been unjust to his old comrades?" "What do you think of the criticisms? Have they injured the General? What effect will they have on his military fame and popularity?" These and a hundred other questions, constantly asked, show the great interest his book has created, and how eager is the public to learn every fact which may throw light upon the questions in dispute, and enable the country to render honor to whom honor is due. With this end in view, I propose to place before your readers such facts as I am able to present, from having participated in the events recorded, and I desire to distinctly state that I do so entirely on my own responsibility, and without the knowledge or indorsement of a single officer whose name has been mentioned during this controversy.

Among the first to take exception to General Sherman's Memoirs was General J. H. Wilson, better known as "Cavalry Wilson," whose adverse criticisms were embodied in two articles published in the Galaxy for September and October—not, however, over his own signature. These were followed by a much more comprehensive and able criticism by H. V. Boynton, Esq., whose practical pen has contributed so much that is interesting and useful to the war literature of the country. This criticism the author has thought proper to publish in a volume uniform in type and binding with the two volumes of Sherman's Memoirs, and with a title so similar that great care is required in purchasing lest the two works become confounded, which might lead the uncharitable to infer that Mr. Boynton wrote his book more for his pecuniary benefit than for the benefit of history. These gentlemen arraign General Sherman before the world on a general charge of distorting history, arrogating to himself laurels won by others; and, lastly, of military incapacity as a General. As regards the latter, they specify:

First—In conducting his army through the swamps of Chickasaw.

Second—That he failed to perform the duty assigned him at the great battle of Missionary Ridge.

Third—The failure to capture or destroy Johnston's army at Dalton, and unjustly censuring General McPherson for its escape.

Fourth—Incapacity at the battle of Atlanta.

Fifth—Carelessness in allowing Hardee to escape from Savannah.

Sixth—Incapacity and carelessness at the battle of Bentonville; and a general denial that he was in any way whatever the originator of his great campaign known as "Sherman's March to the Sea."

But the most serious of all the charges they bring against the General is, that he has willfully done great injustice to his brother officers, such as Logan, Blair, Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas, Hooker, and McPherson.

With the single exception of the battle of Missionary Ridge, in which the important part borne by General Sherman has been so unjustly and so ignorantly criticised, I do not intend to speak of his career and of his critics until after he had assumed command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, at Nashville, March 18, 1864, at which place I had the honor to report to him, and was placed in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland.

I take it for granted that no man has a right to criticise the great battles of the war, and the Generals who commanded in them, unless he himself was present on the field, and even then not unless he possessed a knowledge of military affairs of a very high order. Sherman's critics do not claim they were present when McPherson failed to seize the railroad above Resacca and hold it till Schofield and Thomas could come up. All they profess to know of the great "March to the Sea" is what they have gathered from officers inimical to Sherman, and from orders and telegrams relating to other matters, obscure and uncertain in character, and sent from such places and on such occasions that they could not, and did not, indicate a movement from Atlanta to Savannah. And, so far as we can judge from the criticisms produced, their authors—whatever else may be their accomplishments—have certainly failed to exhibit a sufficient knowledge of the great "art of war" to justify them in placing their opinions in opposition to so great and successful a soldier as General Sherman. The criticisms which relate to General Sherman's record during the first years of the war I leave for the officers and soldiers of his command, who no doubt stand ready to answer them whenever they shall deem it necessary. I shall speak only of what came under my own observation, and from information which I gathered from Generals Thomas, Schofield, McPherson, Howard, Slocum and Hooker, and from other officers of rank and position with whom I served and with whom I was on terms of the most intimate relationship. I do not remember ever to have heard any one of these officers question an act or order of General Sherman on any occasion, save in the single exception of General Hooker, of which I shall speak hereafter. No man can expect to enter upon a controversy like that which is now going on between General Sherman and his critics and escape criticism himself. In my case it will be a very easy matter, so conscious am I that the mistakes and military blunders made by me during the war by far outnumber the victories won by my command, the result of good judgment and well-matured plans on my part; and I congratulate the critics of General Sherman on the easy task they have before them. I believe, however, that every soldier who struck a blow for the Union, in whatever sphere he operated, did the best he knew; and if he failed, he failed simply because it was not his to command success. I only ask the same fair and generous construction to be placed upon the humble part I took in the great war of the rebellion.

Should General Sherman have written his Memoirs? We are told that General Sherman never should have written his Memoirs; yet in doing so he has only followed the example of other great commanders. Cæsar, Napoleon and Napier are notable examples, and General Badeau, one of General Grant's military family, has written a life of General Grant, which is just as personal as if it had been written by Grant himself. But aside from well established precedents, General Sherman had especial reasons why he should give to the country his memories and impressions of the theater of war in which he operated, as also his testimony in regard to facts that had been distorted by unfriendly writers to his injury. Of all the great soldiers of our late war, General Sherman has been the most criticised. From the day of his treaty with Johnston at Durham Station, North Carolina, down to the present time, attack after attack has followed in quick succession, from Secretary Stanton down to men wholly insignificant were it not that respectable newspapers publish their writings and sayings. I know that these unjust attacks and determined efforts to rob General Sherman of his well earned laurels have had no little effect on his nervous temperament and sensitive nature, and he had a right—nay, it was his duty—to place his Memoirs before the world while most of the actors in the great drama of the rebellion are still living, that all questions in dispute may be settled now. Indeed, it is a just source of regret that he did not publish them years ago. But it is a fortunate circumstance that there is one man in the Nation whose position is so secure, whose ambition is so completely satisfied, who by character is so fearless and independent that he dares to tell the truth in regard to the great war of the rebellion. In his Memoirs he has given his impressions of the men who figured in those trying times, their deeds, and the motives which in his opinion actuated them, as he had an undoubted right to do. He has described the campaigns and battles in which he took part as a subordinate, and others where he was in supreme command; and no matter what men may write or say, either from revenge or for profit, all that he has written will be acknowledged as history, and conclusive.

From the first shot that opened up the battle till its close, it was the clear brain and strong arm of Sherman on which they most relied. "Had Sherman or McPherson fallen, the battle would have been lost," said General Grant in speaking of the battle of Shiloh; and at Missionary Ridge, the most important battle of all the war after Gettysburg (for it made Grant Lieutenant General, and placed Sherman in command of all the armies of the West), Sherman was given the post of honor, and a task to perform in which if he had failed, (as Wilson and Boynton both assert) the battle would have been lost, and Bragg could have held the army of Grant absolutely besieged at Chattanooga.

These remarks and explanations I have thought it proper to make before entering upon a defense of General Sherman as against the unjust criticisms to which he has been subjected through the publication of his "Memoirs."

But I can not close this communication without venturing the remark that at that critical period of the war when Hood, with an energy and daring worthy of a better cause, cut loose from all incumbrances, crossed the Chattahoochee, and turned the faces of his men toward the rich granaries of the Northwest; when Lee, with his compact lines of rebel steel, held Grant at bay about Richmond and Petersburg, and the whole Nation was waiting almost in despair for some word of hope and cheer, Sherman, with the valor of a Cortez, on that memorable 12th of November, severed his communications with the North and set forth upon his great march to the sea. When I remember how the country trembled then as the booming of his guns grew fainter and fainter in the distance; how the prayers that ascended to heaven for his success and the safety of his men were followed by cheers upon cheers over his wonderful achievement, and the whole Nation, from the humblest citizen up to the immortal Lincoln, would have crowned him as the bravest and the best of all our Union leaders—it is hard to realize that in ten short years it requires the pen of any writer to defend such a man from the charge of incapacity as a General and want of courage as a soldier.

JUDSON KILPATRICK.

[Correspondence New York Tribune.]

LIFE IN PARIS.

Letter from Arsene Houssaye—Hunting-Women—Two Occidental Dianas—Americans Judged by Parisians—Chateau Life—Callot and His Inferno—Women Painted in Pastel.

PARIS, September 19.

Paris is still at the seaside; to-morrow it will be given up to the chase. At the seaside women bathe like men, and in the hunting-field women carry guns like men. The huntress Diana is no longer a myth, except that the huntress Diana went naked in the woods and prairies, while our young ladies, armed with fowling-pieces, followed the chase in a serious costume. Two young Americans who started to-day for the Chateau Orgeval, conducted their operations in the following costume:

For the American brunette a veston of chestnut velvet, the color of burnt bread; loose trowsers, gathered at the knees; leggings of yellow leather, and leather bootees; a colored skirt, with pink stripes; a melon hat ornamented with a pheasant's wing, and Swedish gloves.

For the American blonde a tunic of olive green cashmere, sleeves of gray silk, trimming and collar green, fastened with frogs and green olives; by the side hangs a chatelaine of Russia leather; skirt of steel-gray silk with large hollow folds beginning at the hips; a princess hat of green felt, with a gray plume at the side fixed by a bird of Paradise.

You should have seen them going through their exercises with a charming little gun, a jewel from an English workshop. They vowed they would do more slaughter than the most resolute Frenchwoman.

I heard just now a Parisian man and woman talking very freely of the Americans. According to a Parisian, the American woman is the health of Paris from the point of view of money, of gayety, and of pleasure. "See," said he, "the American society has closed its houses and started by express in all directions. Its emigration makes a great void in Paris, for it has taken in the capital a most important place. The finest hotels of the new quarters belong to Americans—the Riggses, the Paynes, the Simms, the Smiths, with plenty of Sons & Co. The front boxes of our theaters belong to the golden lorgnettes of Boston and New York. The finest turnouts in the Champs Elysees and the Bois belong to Americans; and who would wear the toilets which turn all heads at the races and the opera if not the Americans? Who are the amateurs who buy the best pictures and objects of art? Such Americans as Mr. Stewart and Mr. Stebbins. Finally, who furnish the most splendid dowries for the old nobility of the Faubourg St. Germain? Always Young America. But while a residence in Paris only brings out more strongly the Anglo-Saxon character of the men, it changes the women into exaggerated Parisians. The most extravagant toilets are worn by the young American. Those disheveled chignons under improbable hats—she is always the first to display them; and as to those ear-rings representing locomotives, steamers and omnibuses, are not all these the inventions of Chicago and Washington?" "But," said the young Parisian lady, "we can say this for them: the American woman in Paris, in compensation for her eccentricities, has two eminent qualities which characterize her actions—an extreme integrity and absolute certainty in her relations. For instead of scandalizing each other as we too often do, the American women sustain and defend each other with unshaken fidelity. They have the *esprit de corps* to the highest point, and if any one dares to lack in respect to one of them, he has soon the whole body at his heels. The French women would play an entirely different part in our country if they had this solidarity."

The foreigners have supplanted the Parisian of other days, it is true, but the Parisian of to-day is more eccentric than the Americans. The Parisian of other days would not have worn on her head a basket of flowers and fruits; she would never have worn a miller's hat, or a sailor's, perched on her chignon. She did not cry out, "Look at my dress, which has taken forty yards of stuff." She passed simply, and it was enough for her to be called a woman *comme il faut.* But we have changed all that. Now, the Parisian woman travels in Italy, in Switzerland, in Germany, in England, in Ireland, and brings back eccentricities which she Parisianizes to her liking. The results, in toilet and manners, have made of Paris a cosmopolitan city, and the center of unbridled luxury and supreme elegance.

Do you want a glimpse of chateau life? The bugle has sounded, the baying pack is loosed; a few adventurous cavaliers start out to beat the forests of Grands-Genets. In the evening you return tired and lined with an appetite which would not be out of place to vigorous navvies. After a few bottles of old St. Emilion, the feet are naturally placed upon a fender and the eyelids gradually close to the dissertations of a departmental functionary, carrying with them into sleep perhaps the visage of a pretty cousin who is talking with an Under Prefect, an antediluvian beau, who will never cease his butterfly fluttering. At your feet a hound is snoring over your gaiters, whose entree into the grand seignorial salon has been granted by an indulgent aunt. Hours pass by. You dream that you are pursuing wolves in the forest. The stroke of midnight wakes you; you take refuge at last in your own apartment, impregnated with a certain perfume of loving quiet and vague hope, which you bear with you all next day in the depths of the woods. But if the railway train passes by you, you have the greatest desire to throw away your gun and take the express for Paris: for it is not worth while to quit Paris except for the pleasure of coming back.

In turning the leaves of a volume which I have just received—"Callot, His Life and His Works"—in looking at those admirable etchings—the Miseries of War, the Temptation of St. Anthony, the Tour de Nesle, all of his work which has been preserved up to this time—I see a most visible affinity between that humorist of the seventeenth century and your American humorists. Edgar Poe would have adored Callot. I doubt not he would have passed long hours by that admirable creation of the Temptation of St. Anthony. It has been said that this is nothing more than the play of imagination in delirium. It is a superficial criticism. Meditating before this engraving, one is astonished at the imagination of Callot, who creates his own hell like Dante. But at the same time one remains convinced that Callot has seen nothing ludicrous in the temptation of St. Anthony. He was too much of a Christian for that. Though he has given the carnival of life, the comedy of men changed into animals, of devils changed into men, the cross which St. Anthony holds dominates the whole show. The cross conquers the seven capital sins which have come to assail the holy man. Those who look hastily do not see that. They are only struck by the comic incidents, as for instance that of the devilkins who are blowing in the nostrils of the celebrated pig. If the Temptation of St. Anthony does not represent in sober truth the visions of the desert-saint, can we not at least say with certainty that it represents the visions which, in Callot's time, still besieged all the spirits which stood in fear of hell. Let us remember the ancient cathedrals where the stones are witnesses of the terror of Satan.

Callot has in this been the historian of the orthodox imaginations of his time. I will even say that Callot is more than a historian; he is a philosopher, he is a moralist. That heart which bore so high the idea of God and the National sentiment did not witness without profound grief the sterile sorrows of humanity. When he painted the miseries of war he did more against war than a whole Peace Congress. When he painted its sufferings he protested eloquently against the tortures of the Middle Ages. It is the cry of human dignity offended by these nameless tortures. This fine book upon Callot, embracing ten etchings of the master, is published by the establishment at Estampes, which also published "Daphne and Chloe," with the engravings of Prud'hon; "Van Ostade," with twenty etchings of that charming painter, and the "Beaux Arts," that magnificent collection in folio of modern masterpieces. Whoever wishes to acquire at a low price a cabinet of excellent engravings should visit the publishing house at Estampes. In France the wave of oblivion carries away almost all books, which is fortunate for those who read, and even for those who write. But books of engravings, far from being carried away by the current, remain obstinately on the shelves, for the simple reason that they double and triple in value, and pass before long to the position of curiosities, and then they are worth any fancy price.

Our actresses are becoming curiosities of art, as well as our women of pleasure and women of fashion. It is hard to compute the time which they must pass morning and evening before their glasses. It is said that they are establishing schools of design and of pastels in convents, as painting the face has become the necessary part of every young girl's education. They must paint their eyebrows, their eyelashes, their cheeks, their beauty-spots and their lips, and they do it with a really remarkable talent. "It is entirely natural," said Madelaine Brohan, "because it is painted on nature." There are those who put on red and those who put on white, according to the expression which they wish to give. You will hear sometimes an impertinent passer-by observe in the street, "There is one who has paid for two cents' worth of sentiment." Happy lovers paint themselves red; unhappy lovers paint themselves white. Paleness is precious to stricken souls. The cleverest paint themselves with an art so delicate that they do not appear painted." "What, my dear," said an old Duchess to her daughter-in-law, "you too put on red and white?" "Yes, it is to correct the faults of nature. I suppose in your time you had no need of painting." But the Duchess might have replied that people painted throughout antiquity. Sappho put on chalk to soften the heart of Phaon. Aspasia put on rouge to conceal the ravages of love. At Rome, when Generals entered the city in triumph, they bedaubed themselves in token of gory victory. Mademoiselle Guimard said to Marshal Richelieu, who reproached her for painting herself at twenty years of age: "The Roman Generals put on red paint on days when they entered Rome in triumph; is not every day for me a day of triumph?"

ARSENE HOUSSAYE.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

TUNNEL UNDER THE CHANNEL.

A Gigantic Undertaking—Full Particulars of the Work—Difficulties to Contend With.

PARIS, Friday, December 10, 1875.

It is not only with the Suez Canal that the name of M. de Lesseps is connected, and has been brought at this moment prominently before the public. With great propriety the same individual who achieved the above named gigantic work was deputed, on Monday last, to lay before the Academy of Science, at its customary sitting, the deeply interesting report of M. Lavalley upon the progress making and the results hitherto obtained in another undertaking of even greater magnitude and more peril. I refer to the preliminary experiments and investigations which have been going on throughout the past summer, on both sides of the Channel, with a view to the construction of the submarine tunnel between this country and Great Britain. As the Suez Canal question has somewhat subsided in interest, and is not perhaps likely to offer any new phase until the matter comes to be debated in the British Parliament, I shall take the opportunity of transferring your readers' attention from the passage over, or rather perhaps through, the sands of Egypt to that under the sea which divides France from England, and give a short resume of M. Lavalley's document respecting it. M. Lavalley is, I need hardly say, the engineer under whose inspection the preliminary operations are being carried on on the part of the French projectors.

THE PLAN ADOPTED

For the tunnel itself is, in the main, that of Sir John Harkshaw, which proposes to make the tunnel start from a point of the French coast between Calais and a little fishing village, called Sangatte, and strike the opposite shore in the bay of St. Margaret, some five miles east of Dover. The entire length from shore to shore will be about twenty-five miles. But the junctions, on both sides, with the French Northern line and the English, Chatham and Dover and Southeastern lines, respectively, will be very long. In mid channel the tunnel will be about three hundred and fifty feet below the surface of the sea at low water, and two hundred feet below the bottom of the sea itself. To attain this great depth, the line, on quitting the French Northern Railway, will enter, at a slight gradient, first a cutting, and then, plunging gradually into a tunnel, will find itself already at a depth of some two hundred feet below the soil before it enters beneath the water. Continuing still to descend for some three or four miles further on with the dip of the sea itself, the tunnel will then slightly trend upward again until it reaches the middle of the Strait, the object of this slope being to obtain drainage for the infiltration, which will thus be carried back, first to the point where the slope began, and thence by a conduit to a reservoir at the shore, where it will be pumped out. The track of the other half of the line, on the British side, will be precisely similar to that of the French. The one great difficulty to be overcome, or rather the point to be defined in making the tunnel and deciding at once upon its practicability and its position, was to discover, with certainty, a suitable and safe medium through which to bore it. The boring itself was only a secondary consideration; for, with the Brunton machinery, almost anything in that way can now be accomplished. With this view, the cliffs on both sides have been carefully examined and compared at the points of disruption, and found to coincide very much as the veins of wood would be found to do in a tree out of which a large notch had been cut, showing the grain at either extremity. These strata have been found to consist principally of three kinds: chalk and flint mixed, white chalk and gray chalk. Now, both the two first mentioned strata are found liable to be traversed by fissures or crevices, through which the sea might pour in; but the gray chalk is known to be absolutely impermeable. The first thing, therefore, was to find a spot where this stratum of gray chalk extends from coast to coast in sufficient dimensions to receive the proposed tunnel.

A thickness of two hundred feet above the roof of the tunnel was deemed ample to guarantee the work against all dangerous infiltration; and a stratum of such proportions was found to exist between the two points of the coasts above mentioned. The bottom of the sea there is composed of white chalk, and, about two hundred feet below, is found the required gray chalk.

There remained, therefore, only one other fact to be investigated and decided; but that was of a very important and difficult character. Any one who has lived in a mining district must have heard of what miners call a "trouble;" that is, a sudden break in the seam of coal, caused by some internal commotion, by which the continuity of the seam is suddenly cut off, and the two edges thrown up or down to a considerable distance from each other. The same thing might happen in a seam of grey chalk; and, if so, would present a formidable, if not even an insuperable obstacle to a safe passage through it of the proposed tunnel. It is mainly, therefore, with a view to guard against the risk of falling in with such an obstacle, that the toilsome and minute preliminary investigations of last summer have been carried on.

The great object to be ascertained was whether any such "trouble" as that above-mentioned did actually occur in the line of the stratum of gray chalk, which, it was found, extended in one shape or another from coast to coast, at the point fixed upon; to see whether any sudden rises or fallings, bulgings out or sinkings in along the line, indicated its existence. To effect this it was necessary to inspect minutely the bottom of the sea from point to point by soundings, to make sure that the level remained unbroken and undisturbed. This operation was complicated by the difficulty of having to allow for the different depths of water which vary so constantly with the tide in the Channel, and made a new calculation necessary every quarter of an hour, to be sure that the bottom lay evenly and did not bulge out or sink in. No less than 1,522 soundings were made for this purpose between the 10th of August and 25th of September. As far as at present ascertained, the result has proved that the strata is even and unbroken up to the French coast, with the exception of a very slight bulge close to the shore.

On the coast, the soundings, as yet, have only been carried to within five miles of the shore. But for some twenty miles out of the twenty-five it seems proved that the stratum of gray chalk is found undisturbed in the conditions required for the tunnel. The investigations will be completed next year, after which it seems that the great undertaking itself may be commenced with all the chances of success which prudence and foresight can give it.

M. Lavalley's calculations of the enterprise in a financial point of view are equally sanguine. Reckoning the tariff at twenty-five centimes a kilometre, or about three times the usual fare of Continental railways, he considers that the profit on every passenger will be ten francs per head. According to natural progression, he thinks that by the time the tunnel is completed the yearly number of travelers passing through it will be increased to a million, affording thus a revenue of ten millions on the score of passengers alone, without counting that to be derived from merchandise. But, indeed, it is hard to say what the traffic may become when a direct line of a few hours is established between two capitals of some two millions of inhabitants each, without counting the rest of the world.

The Dynamite Explosion.

The following particulars respecting the dynamite explosion at Bremerhafen are from the Weiser Zeitung. It appears that just before the Mosel was about to sail a cart, containing four cases and a barrel, was being unloaded for shipment. Suddenly a terrible explosion occurred. The effect was horrible. The quay was then thronged with people, partly belonging to the steamer, partly spectators, and partly passengers who had remained there to take a last farewell of their friends. An eye-witness, who stood on the gangway of the Mosel, on hearing the terrible report, saw a number of black lumps flying about in the air, while very few of the persons on land remained visible. Apprehending a boiler explosion, he threw himself flat on deck, where he received a volley of sand, broken glass, fragments of flesh, bones, &c. The devastation on board the Mosel was terrific. No skylight was left; the cabins aft, starboard and port, were either crushed in or bulged out by the pressure or altogether smashed; the side plates of the ship were burst; the ports, with their glasses and rivets, forced inwards, and the whole ship was besmeared with blood and stuck over with pieces of flesh and other human *debris.* In the hold and all parts of the ship were found arms, legs and other portions of the human frame; thus the lower hold received some limbs through the open hatchways. The sides of the hatchways were burst by the pressure, and the front of the navigation cabin on deck stove in. The whole ship was littered with glass shreds, which even filled the dishes from the steam kitchen as they were being served to the 'tween deck or steerage passengers. The tug got off comparatively unhurt, being so much below the quay line than the Mosel; still, the whole of its deck was destroyed. The crew came off with a mere fright, only the engineers and stokers having been hurt slightly. On land, where the package had been unloaded, a hole had been produced from six to seven feet deep. The whole place was strewn with limbs, shreds of dress, &c. In large, reeking pools of blood you might see here an arm, there a calf, intestines, mutilated busts, &c. Amongst the most horrible details of this calamity is the fate of the Etmer family, who were seeing off one of their sons to California. The father, mother, son, and son-in-law are dead, all four; the daughter-in-law has had her arm, and her child its hand, blown off. The case which exploded had been in the care of the carrier Westermann, for Bemerhafen, and was accompanied on its way to the steamer by a Mr. Tumforde, of whom it is said all trace has been lost. The cart has been shattered into thousands of splinters, and the poor horse has had his four feet blown off near the hoofs. The authorship of the terrible catastrophe is now traced to W. K. Thomas, a passenger of the Mosel. Thomas has acknowledged that he was the owner of the barrel which exploded, and that he intended to take this barrel on board the vessel for the purpose of sinking her. The motive of this diabolical wickedness appears to have been the hope of gaining a large sum by means of exaggerated and fictitious insurances, and the sum thus obtained was to have been shared by others. He is perfectly conscious, and answers all questions put to him. He is in the same room with many of his victims. According to information at present in possession of the police, Thomas had prepared only one barrel for the carrying out of his horrid work, although a report had spread in Bremerhafen that a number of machines had been put on board the Mosel. This barrel was made for Thomas by the master cooper Delvendahl. It was made of strong material, and was divided by means of a partition in the middle, through which there was a hole. In the one division it is assumed that he had placed the igniting apparatus, and the other was filed with dynamite. He accompanied the barrel when it was taken to the depot of the North German Lloyd Company, and told the porters it should be handled with care. It is supposed that his plan was to effect the ignition by means of a clock-work apparatus, which in all probability was to have been set in motion when he arrived in Southampton, to which place only he had booked. It appears that he intended to sail with the ill-fated Deutschland, but the apparatus for effecting the ignition was not completed in time. The number of the victims is constantly being increased. According to authentic information the list of dead and wounded amounts to 170 persons.

The scene at the hospital dead house was of the most harrowing character. The mutilated remains filled a large basket which four strong men could hardly carry. There were also a number of heads, which from time to time were inspected by people looking for friends or realatives. About thirty wounded persons were in the hospital; many others were in private houses. Nearly every family in the little town has suffered severely.

Letter from Vanderbilt About His Nashville University.

[From the Nashville American, December 28.]

"Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; Dedication, Inauguration, October 3, 4, 1875." This is the title of a pamphlet of one hundred and twelve pages, beautifully printed on tinted paper, and just issued from the Methodist Publishing House press. It gives a brief history of the University and a *verbatim* report of the exercises at the formal opening of the institution, including the addresses and odes. On the cover and title page appears a cut of the University seal, with the profile of Mr. Vanderbilt, surrounded by the words, "Sigillum Universitatis Vanderbiltæ; MDCCCLXXIII." Copies can be obtained of Dr. A. H. Redford at the Publishing House.

In the preface we find what will be read with general interest—the recent letter of Mr. Vanderbilt to Bishop McTyeire, announcing his additional donation of one hundred thousand dollars, as follows:

"MY DEAR SIR—I have looked over, in a general way, the statement of expenditures made and to be made on account of the first called 'Central University of the Methodiat Episcopal Church South;' which name was subsequently changed to 'Vanderbilt University'—the compliment of which action, on the part of your Board of Trust, I fully appreciate.

"Your statements show that the expenditures already made, with the additional ones necessary to be made to cover all the cost of grounds, buildings, books and apparatus, and all salaries and incidental expenses to the 1st day of December, 1876, so that the institution will, on that day, be free from all debt and obligations, amount to $392,831 46. Of this amount you have already drawn on me for, and I have paid, $360,000. For the balance ($32,831 46), you may draw on me whenever and as fast as the items to the payment of which it is applicable can be paid off.

"At this point I desire to say that I am fully satisfied as to the faithfulness, and also the judiciousness, with which the expenditures have been made, and with the clearness with which they have been classified and stated.

"When I made my proposition, under date of March 17, 1873, to give not less than $500,000 to the institution, it was, as you will remember, expected that at least $300,000 of that amount could be preserved as an Endowment Fund, which was to be kept 'forever inviolate, and safely invested, and the interest or revenue thereof only used in carrying on the University.'

"Under the representations made in your letter of March 17, 1874, just one year after my proposition was made, that the cost of completing the erections and their suitable appurtenances would, under the plans that had so far been worked upon, impair to some considerable extent the originally intended amount of the 'Endowment Fund,' I agreed, in my letter to you dated March 24, 1874, to 'add $100,000 to the whole fund'—making it $600,000—upon the condition that not over $300,000 (including what had already been paid) should be used for the grounds, buildings, &c., and that at least $300,000 should be reserved as an 'Endowment Fund,' to be kept inviolate, as provided in my original proposition.

"When I saw you at Saratoga Springs last summer, you stated that the completion of the work would impair the 'Endowment Fund,' even as fixed in my second offer; and I said that whatever obligations were incurred on account of the work must be paid off, so that the institution would be absolutely free from debt, even although it required all the 'Endowment Fund,' my opinion being that no real fund of that nature could exist so long as any indebtedness was outstanding against the institution.

"When the amounts you have herein been authorized to draw for shall have been paid, so that the Institution will be clear from all debt to the first day of December, 1875—making, as hereinbefore stated, an aggregate of $392,831 46—it will leave but a trifle over $200,000 for the 'Endowment Fund,' instead of $300,000, which last, from the outset and all through the progress of the work, was considered a matter of very great, if not of vital, necessity.

"Upon a careful review of all the circumstances, and consideration of the objects sought to be accomplished by the Institution, and the feeling that its beneficial operations should not be restricted, now that its material structures are so well adapted to success, I have decided to make an additional contribution, sufficient to bring the 'Endowment Fund' up to the full amount of $300,000, as originally contemplated—thus making an aggregate contribution of $692,831 46."

[Here follows a description of the sixty bonds, of $5,000 each, sent as the invested Endowment, seven per cent., payable semi-annually].

"And now that I have fulfilled my undertakings in this matter, I beg, in closing these statements, to say to you, my dear sir, who have labored so actively and so earnestly in carrying out the plans for the University—and have labored so efficiently, too, as its inauguration within thirty months shows—and who will, as the President of the Board of Trust, have the chief responsibility in respect of the accomplishment of the educational purposes for which it was undertaken, I tender my personal expressions of extreme regard, trusting that the healthful growth of the institution may be as great as I know it is your desire and determination to make it. And if it shall, through its influence, contribute, even in the smallest degree, to strengthening the ties which should exist between all geographical sections of our common country, I shall feel that it has accomplished one of the objects that led me to take an interest in it.

"Yours very truly, C. VANDERBILT."

Forty Thousand Coal Miners Idle.

[Philadelphia Times, December 28.]

WILKESBARRE, December 27.

The outlook for coal mining in Pennsylvania, and for the immense interests dependent upon it, is almost as dismal at the threshold of the Centennial year as it was at the beginning of 1875, when the knowing ones, both in the cities and hereabouts, were aware of the long strike that was impending. At least three-fourths of the men engaged in mining anthracite coal will be out of employment for probably the next two months, and with a possibility that the suspension may last for three or four months. The Schuylkill region shut down on the 18th inst, throwing about 15,000 men out of work, and depriving from 35,000 to 40,000 people of their means of subsistence. Much suffering already prevails in that county, the men not yet having recovered from the effects of the strike of last spring, and the storekeepers being in no condition to advance credits. The lawlessness which prevails in that region is largely due to the suffering that exists among a class of men who are peaceably disposed enough when at work, but who now have nothing to do but drink bad whisky and prowl about in search of plunder. I do not wish to be a prophet of evil, but I am afraid that equally hard times are in store for the people of the Wyoming region. It is officially announced that work will cease in all the collieries hereabouts on Friday next, the 30th inst. The period of the suspension is fixed for thirty days, and the cause assigned the same as in the case of the Schuylkill County Coal Exchange, that is—over-production. I hear, however, from a trustworthy source, that it may last for two months. The matter is still further complicated by a threat on the part of the men to strike at the expiration of the two months or thirty days, as the case may be. This threat is idle, however, unless the men are demented. They are in no condition now to strike, and will be worse off when the great companies, having depleted their stocks and finding an eager market awaiting them, announce their intention to resume operations. There are very few individual operators in the Wyoming region. Nearly all the mining operations are conducted by five great companies, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. These companies employ fully fifteen thousand men, who will be idle after Friday next. The companies have all their available places of storage full of coal, and there has lately been latterly no demand. Prominent officials of these companies advise me that the suspension may possibly be continued for two, or even three, months.

The outlook in the Lehigh region, although not bright, is more cheerful than in the two other great coal fields. There has been no total stoppage there, and will not be. At present nearly all the operators are running on from one-quarter to three-quarters time, and as this programme will be continued, thousands of men will be able to earn a living—even if a meager one—by honest labor, until the revival of trade in the spring. The carrying companies and operators in this region held a meeting at Mauch Chunk last week, and, after a full discussion, it was resolved to leave the matter of suspension to the individual operators. This means that these gentlemen will work or stop, as their orders warrant them in doing. It is a notable fact, and one to the credit of the operators in this region, that while their production in 1875 has been nearly kept up to the average, they have not thought it necessary to entirely suspend.

IT is over six years since the terrible disaster at the Avondale coal mines in Pennsylvania, which resulted in the death of 110 men by suffocation. The sum of $155,146 41 was subscribed throughout the country as a relief fund for the families of the victims, and this sum was increased to $174,222 by interest. The fund has but just been exhausted.

MEDICAL.

THE WONDERS OF

MODERN CHEMISTRY.

SARSAPARILLIAN & ITS ASSOCIATES.

Changes as Seen and Felt!

As They Daily Occur

After using a few doses of

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian RESOLVENT,

The Great Blood Purifier.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, &c.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes free from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, &c.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, &c., will be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy: ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and mercury, quicksilver, corrosive sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, &c., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, &c., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

Of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is a torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency it restores the hopeless to a life and new existence, where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases, that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will, in most cases, and a few bottles in the most aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price, $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement, need any one

SUFFER WITH PAIN!

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for Every Pain!

It was the first and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation, and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other organs or glands by one application

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Camps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from a change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

Dr. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE

—AND—

Regulating Pills.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangement of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, corner Church st., New York.

Information worth thousands will be sent you.

no2-1y-Tu,Th,Sa-3p-3p-1yw-12

THE COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

M. HALSTEAD & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

Office—Potter's Building, Fourth and Race Streets.

[FOR TERMS SEE SEVENTH PAGE.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1875.

☞ *Rising barometer, wind southerly, veering to westerly, and cooler, to-day.*

☞ *Greenbacks were worth, at the close of the market yesterday, 88 2-5 cents per dollar.*

What Congress Is Asked to Throw Away on Forts.

In scrutinizing the annual estimates for the expenditures of the Government, Congress should discriminate sharply between comparatively useless appropriations and appropriations that are imperatively necessary. To the former class belong a very large and imperfectly understood portion of the estimates in nearly every department and bureau of the Government. Every officer in the public service is required by law to submit his annual estimate of the amount needed to carry on the business of his department. In submitting these figures it is usual for the officers concerned, not only to put down everything that has been appropriated in previous years, but to make additions more or less large in amount, on the plea of further necessities. Each one of these pleas when first prepared, is represented to Congress as an emergency requiring a special appropriation. Yet the very next year this temporary emergency is erected into a permanent want, and is sometimes made the basis not only for repeating the same amount, but for adding to it largely in some other direction.

Let Congress take the estimates of any branch of the public service and go back a few years, comparing what is now demanded with what was then appropriated, and it will be seen how enormous is the increase of public expenditure out of these successive and perhaps, taken separately, small demands for an increase. As the old maxim declares it to be the function of a good Judge to enlarge his jurisdiction, so it is practically demonstrated in the departments and bureaus at Washington that it is the business of a bureau officer to expand his expenditure. This kind of expansion must be stopped or the Government of this Republic from having been one of the most economical and carefully administered will become in proportion to population the most extravagant and carelessly administered on the face of the earth.

Among the various classes of expenditure which the Book of Estimates calls for, amounting in the aggregate to the prodigious sum of upwards of $314,000,000 for the coming year, there will be found a large class of appropriations under the denomination of forts and batteries, constituting "fortifications and other works of defense." Although no single one of these estimates takes a very heavy amount out of the Treasury, Congress should never lose sight of the fact that "many a little makes a mighty mickle" in the aggregate of National expenditure. Here again the old habit of doubling up or greatly enlarging former appropriations is palpable in nearly every instance. These forts and batteries have demonstrated a wonderful capacity for sinking money in the futile effort to maintain them in a state of efficiency. We say futile effort, for we have the highest official testimony, that of General SHERMAN, commanding all the armies of the United States, to the fact that these United States forts are not only of little value as efficient defenses of the country, but that multitudes of them are worse than useless and a quite needless burden upon the public treasury. In his testimony before the House Committee on Military Affairs, General SHERMAN said of many of these forts and harbor defenses, that if he had to defend them he would go outside of the works to do it. And yet to keep up these obsolete and long outgrown methods of defensive warfare, Congress is asked to appropriate considerably more than two million dollars for the coming year, for the sole purpose of enlarging and extending the works and useless forts along the rivers and harbors of a small part of the country. In modern warfare it has been demonstrated that the most elaborate fortifications are knocked to pieces in a few hours by the improved projectiles and heavy metal of well manned artillery. The most efficient method of defense for a Nation's seaports are now to be found not in forts of stone, brick or concrete, which crumble under the first well-posted attack, but in an ample supply of the most powerful batteries of artillery, which are easily moved from point to point as needed, instead of being planted permanently at a disadvantage in a fort where they are almost certain to be worse than useless in an emergency. The most essential element of modern successful warfare is found in one word—mobilization; in precisely the opposite to what a permanent fort planted at great and constantly increasing expense in a single locality can supply.

The best Generals concur in the opinion that heavy guns in an improvised earthwork, which may be thrown up in a few hours at any point where the guns are most needed for service, are worth all the stationary forts that were ever constructed, even out of the best and costliest materials.

Here are some of the items of appropriation which Congress is asked to sanction for these obsolete old forts, which had better be left to decay or sold for old materials than be kept up at such expense to the Treasury: For Fort Preble, in Portland harbor, $30,000 is asked, in place of $10,000, the appropriation a year ago; for Fort Scammell, in the same harbor of Portland, $50,000 is wanted to continue the construction, $20,000 having been expended last year; for battery at Portland Head in the same harbor, another $50,000 is wanted to continue the construction. Here are $130,000 asked for to defend the single harbor of Portland, Maine, where we know not how many hundreds of thousands have previously been expended, and for what? To construct a series of defenses, less and less relied upon in modern warfare, and whose principal efficiencies consist in their power to cripple the National Treasury, and not to defend the National territory. For two batteries in Portsmouth harbor Congress is asked to appropriate the sum of $60,000, $20,000 having been thrown away in the same manner last year. To continue the construction of Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, another $50,000 is asked, against $25,000 appropriated a year ago. Two more forts in Boston harbor call for $50,000 and $30,000 respectively, while a battery at Long Island Head, in the same harbor, modestly asks for $40,000 on top of $30,000 appropriated the last fiscal year. For the fort at the entrance of New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, $30,000 is wanted, and $30,000 more for batteries at Fort Adams in the harbor of Newport, Rhode Island. For a fort on Dutch Island, Narraganset Bay, $35,000 is wanted "to continue the construction," $20,000 having been expended last year. For Fort Trumbull, New London harbor, Connecticut, $40,000 is demanded for the construction of an exterior battery. New York, with its forts and castles, puts in for $223,000 in all, $50,000 of which is for Fort Schuyler, $75,000 for the fort at Willett's Point, $10,000 for Fort Hamilton, $30,000 for Staten Island, and $50,000 for Fort Tompkins.

For Fort Mifflin, in the Delaware River, Pennsylvania, the sum of $25,000 is asked to continue the operations on the fort and complete the mortar battery. For Fort Delaware, on the same river, $33,000 is wanted; and for the battery at Finn's Point, Delaware River, $40,000 is demanded; while to continue the construction of a fort opposite Fort Delaware, in the same river, another $40,000 is coolly asked for. Fort McHenry, in Baltimore harbor, which has been swallowing the public money at a fearful rate for more than half a century, wants an additional sop of $50,000 the coming year, to build seven hundred feet more of parapet. If it were to build a parapet, now, around the National Treasury, or if Congress by appropriating any sum could bring to bear some agency that would blow these army jobs on obsolete forts and batteries sky-high, it might be an economical use of the public money. Two little forts on the Potomac River, below Washington, demand $85,000—$50,000 for Fort Foote and $35,000 for Fort Washington. The former asks for this modest sum of $50,000 "for modification of the main fort, and to preserve from injury and deterioration work already done." There you have it exactly: "The thief gone with so much, and so much to find the thief." That is how Congress goes on pouring out the public money for year after year, "to preserve from deterioration work already done." These same forts on the left bank of the Potomac River are the ones which General SHERMAN characterized, over a year ago, as utterly useless considered as protection to the National capital. General SHERMAN said of Fort Washington, for which $35,000 is now asked: "That would be a waste of money. God only knows what we want a fort there for."

For Fort Monroe, at Hampton Roads, $50,000 is asked "for continuing operations," $20,000 having been appropriated last year. For an artesian well at the same place, $10,000 is asked for, and if this bore into the devoted Treasury prospers, many thousand more will, of course, follow. For Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, $55,000 is wanting to complete the work, and $45,000 more to complete the work at Fort Sumpter, in the same harbor. For Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah River, $50,000 is asked for to continue operations. For Fort Taylor and batteries at Key West, $50,000 more is wanted, against $15,000 a year ago. Fort Pickens and Fort McRea, both in Pensacola harbor, both demand $50,000 a piece, or $100,000 in all. Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, wants $50,000 to keep up its spirits, and Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, both on the Mississippi River, below New Orleans, want $25,000 a piece, and will continue to want it to all eternity, if Congress continues to supply the call.

San Francisco, for three forts in and near its harbor, asks for the pretty little sum of $170,000, and San Diego, California, for continuing operations on its fort, calls for $50,000 more. Add to these various items the lump sum of $100,000 for "contingencies of fortifications," and "preservation and care of fortifications, for which there may be no special appropriation available," and $150,000 more for "torpedoes for harbor defense and preservation of the same," and we have the gross sum of $2,044,000 asked for under this head alone for the service of the ensuing fiscal year. The last Congress rather lavishly appropriated $815,000 under this head, which we think might, the larger part of it, have been better spared to the Treasury. We hope the present Congress will know better than to double up upon the appropriations of last year in this most unsatisfactory and useless direction.

IT is said the conversions at the Moody and Sankey meetings are not numerous. Even if this be so, much good may result from them. Thousands of people are attracted to them out of curiosity who never enter a church, or attend upon regular ministrations of the Gospel. Whether they believe or not the doctrines preached, they can scarcely fail to give assent to the moral truths enunciated by Mr. MOODY, and receive impressions that will modify and improve their conduct in life. MATHEW ARNOLD defines righteousness as the rule of right living, and if the definition have any force in it, it is not improbable that hundreds who attend the revival meetings, and who may never be known as converts, will follow the rule more closely than heretofore.

KING ALFONSO wants his mamma, and insists upon her return to Spain, with an asylum in Valladolid. A bitter prejudice against the ex-Queen has existed in Spain since her abdication, and time does not seem to have softened it. It is no doubt feared, if she returns, she will have undue influence with the young King, even though she remain in nominal obscurity—and away from the Capital. If the King insists upon her return it will lead to political complications and results highly unsatisfactory to the Legitimists.

IF the Turks have, as reported, gained a decisive victory over the insurgents in Herzegovina, the diplomatic services of Austria in negotiating a peace will probably be dispensed with. Nor will the other guaranteeing powers be consulted in settling with the insurgents. The Sultan will conclude to "go it alone."

CITIZENS who propose to be in the streets Friday night to see whatever is to be seen in the Mayor's jamboree, should, as a matter of prudence, not only carefully close their houses, but leave some able-bodied and trustworthy person in charge of the premises, armed with a revolver or double-barreled shot-gun, with orders to receive in a becoming manner such guests as prowl around and try to enter by windows and back doors. The burglars, who are numerous and active, in the city, will take advantage of the occasion to put in their work.

THE proposition of the Government to the Chicago whisky men not to send them to the penitentiary if they will tell all they know concerning the operations of the Whisky Ring, has set their tongues loose, and the immediate result is the seizure of several large establishments for defrauding the revenue. It would be just like the rogues to send in a bill to the Government after the manner of JOHN D. SANBORN, for a percentage upon the amount of revenue recovered upon the strength of their information; at least they would do so had the law remained unchanged.

IT will be a good time for those who have friends in the country, to visit them on Friday and remain over New Year's. There is in the suggestion a sense of peace and sweet delight, which the patriotism of the city will not permit to be realized within municipal limits.

IT may be expedient to allow a lot of Chicago rascals to escape the penalty of the revenue laws for the sake of the information to be got out of them concerning other rogues, but it is not justice.

SUMNER'S advice to STANTON should be followed by BRISTOW—"Stick." The situation may be uncomfortable now, but there will be recompense hereafter.

WE are about to enter upon a year of patriotic processions, parades, pomp, puff, and powder.

Suicide—A Man Cuts His Throat Because His Wife's Grave Had Been Violated.

Charles Hemerle, a German, forty-three years of age, a harness-maker by trade, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at his residence, No. 5 Hamilton road, about noon yesterday. Three months ago his wife fell down stairs, and was instantly killed. The night after the funeral the body was taken from the German Protestant Cemetery by two grave-robbers, who were proceeding with it in an express wagon to the city when they were captured by officers of the Corryville Station. The body was taken to Habig's undertaking establishment, where Hemerle again saw the corpse of the wife he had buried the day before. The fact that the body had been disturbed seemed to prey upon his mind, and for the past few weeks he showed symptoms of mental derangement. About 11 o'clock yesterday he went into his room to sleep, as he said. Soon afterward his daughter, who was in the next room, heard a rap on the wall, and going in, found her father lying on the bed, with his throat cut from ear to ear. She questioned him as to why he had committed the act, and he told her he wanted to be with his wife. He also told her to call on a man living on Hamilton road, and collect eight dollars that was due him. Hemerle died from loss of blood in about forty minutes. Deceased leaves four children.

First Congregational Church.

At the meeting of the two Unitarian Societies of this city, held last evening in the Church, on the corner of Sixth and Mound streets, Judge Taft acting as President, and John Kebler as Secretary, the agreement and terms for the union and consolidation of the separate Church properties and memberships were ratified and approved, and the new Church, under the style of the First Congregational Church of Cincinnati, is now formed. Robert Hosea, John Kebler, F. Smith, Judge Taft, William Wiswell, and John D. Caldwell were elected Trustees of the new Church. Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Stanwood, Rev. C. W. Wendte was unanimously chosen pastor at a salary of $3,500 per year.

The Trustees organized after the Church meeting by the election of Judge Taft as President, John Kebler Secretary, and Fayette Smith, Treasurer. Mr. Wiswell, with the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, were appointed a committee for the assignment of pews. All new applicants for pews are to call on either of them.

Knights of Pythias

AT a regular meeting of Ivy Lodge, K. of P., held December 28, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: P. J. Jones, C. C.; George Jenger, V. C.; S. K. Menshall, P.; W. F. Sanders, M. of F.; J. Gominger, M. of E.; J. W. McElfish, K. of R. and S.; William C. Luking, Representative to Grand Lodge; C. P. Wagner, Frank Thomas and A. H. Shafer, Trustees.

At the meeting of Douglass Lodge, No. 21, Knights of Pythias, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Chancellor Commander, L. A. Querner, M.D.; Vice Chancellor, F. Schwermann; Keeper of Records and Seal, H. F. Kunze; Master of Finance, Henry Gribins; Master of Exchequer, Howard Douglass; Prelate, John A. Thompson; Trustees, Leopold Burckhardt, Richard Odgers and Henry F. Kunze; Clerk of Trustees, Henry Gribins; Representatives to Grand Lodge, Howard Douglass and M. E. Kuhn.

Stolen Goods Recovered.

Yesterday afternoon the flagman at the crossing of Hopple street and the Marietta Railroad, found a bundle wrapped up in an old, dirty, lousy shirt, on Hopple street, near the stock-yards. The bundle was turned over to officer Fennessy, who opened it and found thirteen young ladies' and misses' new hats, all trimmed, velvet and felt, one of them bearing a cost mark "v.s.s." They were taken to the Tenth District Station. The hats were probably stolen by some tramp. The owner can see the goods by inquiring at the Chief's office to-day. Perhaps they came from Race street.

Fire Last Night.

The alarm from Box 59, at half-past 11 o'clock last night, was caused by the burning of an empty mail car, on the Hamilton and Dayton track, at the Carr street crossing. It originated by coals falling from a stove which had been carelessly left without making any provision for guarding against such an emergency. Loss about $100.

JEMIMA D. GOFORTH is dead. Her father, Dr. William Goforth, will be remembered as an eminent physician. He was among the earliest members of Nova Cæsera Harmony Lodge of Masons in this city. He came with his family to Columbia in 1800, his daughter Jemima (born in Washington, Kentucky,) being then two years old. With the exception of nine years spent in New Orleans prior to 1816, she has resided in this city ever since. While a great sufferer for many years, she was always cheerful, and full of curious reminiscences of the distinguished men in the early part of this century. She personally knew General Wilkinson, and others connected with Burr. General Jackson was a visitor at her father's house. She leaves a sister, Mrs. Samuel Lewis, and two brothers, S. P. and T. J. Goforth, surviving her.

THEATRICALS.—The suggestion to Maggie Mitchell to give a Wednesday afternoon performance turned out of value. The house was crowded. Miss Mitchell and her company are giving fine entertainments.

"Surf," at Wood's Theater, is being splendidly produced. Mrs. Macauley is as much a favorite as ever. She is to be congratulated on her success in acting and dressing her characters with ability and taste.

THE sixteenth annual reunion of the Hughes Alumnal Association will be held this evening at Spills' Hall, corner of Fourth and Plum streets. The hour of commencement has been fixed rather late—9 o'clock—and it is the purpose of the committee to begin promptly at that hour.

OFFICER MILLER, of the Tenth District police, is to be investigated this morning at the Chief's office as to why Huck was locked up with Peter Quinn, the other night, in the same cell, after they had been quarreling. There is some indignation manifested by the Germans of Cumminsville because Miller permitted them to be locked up together and Quinn given an opportunity to beat Huck's head like a beef steak.

CHARLES SHERIDAN was arrested by Officer Quinn and locked up at Hammond Street Station, last evening, on suspicion that he had stolen a shawl found in his possession, and which he was trying to dispose of at a small price at a junk shop on the levee.

MISS MATHILDE PHILLIPPS being unable, owing to illness, to appear in opera to-night, the "Barber of Seville" will be substituted for "Cinderella."

FACIAL EXPRESSION.

The Power of the Eye and Face in Conveying Intelligence—A Pathetic Incident of the Franco-Prussian War.

Among the numerous incidents recorded of the startling phenomena presented by the facial expression of the dead is found the following, as occurring during the late Franco-Prussian war: It seems that one of the red cross nurses, one of those Mercy Merricks, perhaps, with whom Wilkie Collins has made us familiar, had among her patients a young man, an exceedingly handsome fellow, whose nationality she could not find out. He was in the Prussian uniform, yet not, she thought, a Prussian. He had been struck by a spent ball, they supposed, and was paralyzed and speechless. Occasionally he would open his eyes and gaze at her with a troubled expression, and she noticed that the eyes were very beautiful, black, and soft as velvet. In her ministrations she got to understand the language of these poor eyes, and found out when he was pleased or disappointed at what she was doing. One day she took up his coat, and feeling in his pocket, she found a letter; she looked at him, and the eyes said "Read it." It gave her the key to the situation, and she derived the idea that he could hear and understand her if she talked to him, so she would sit and talk and ask questions, and he would answer with his eyes. She got at the idea that he was a young English diplomate, who had been sent down to the scene of war to protect some one; that he had been received into the Prussian army as a favorite to facilitate his work; that he was engaged in this work when he was struck down. She had much to do, this Mercy Merrick with her red cross, but she found time every few hours to come back to her patient and to tell him the story of Saarbruck, of Strasbourg, of Sedan, and to find from the shifting luster in his eyes if he were pleased or saddened. One day she took up his watch and chain and examined his seal. The eyes grew painfully bright and anxious. The idea struck her that she would take the impression in wax. She did so and found the motto and crest of a well known English family. Then she sat down and wrote a letter home, for she, too, was English. The patient lingered and listened, but never spoke. He grew better, however, and could smile, brilliant, eloquent and fascinating. It went to the heart of the red-cross nurse. Perhaps she had suffered and loved, and waited, and hoped, and had known the anguish of hope deferred. The poor, paralyzed hand gained finally a little power, and one evening, as she took it in her warm, energetic, generous palm, it gave a feeble pressure. Sympathy is a famous physician. He has cured many otherwise mortally wounded. But, alas! he was not to cure the young English diplomate. One night, as the red cross nurse lay down to her well-earned sleep, the male attendant who had charge of the paralyzed Englishman came and knocked at the door.

"He is dying," said he, "and his eyes are very wild."

She dressed herself and went to him. The unspoken language between these two had become a spiritual communication. She read his thoughts. Did he wish to have a lock of his hair cut? Yes, for her; his watch and chain, and a certain ring on it, were to be returned, when she could find the owner and his charge—the work which he had to do when he was stricken down—she must find out if it were done, and if he was known to have been faithful to the end; yes, she would do it all. And he gave her one wonderful look, a look which was a caress; one smile, like sunlight; his bright eyes said more gratitude in one glance than lips could say in a month; then came a film over them and they went out forever. The next day as the red-cross nurse stood looking at his dead face, an English physician arrived.

"I am looking for young Escourt," said he, "the man of whom you have written to England, who owned this motto and seal."

"There he is," said she quietly.

"Poor fellow, poor fellow; a hard case," said the physician. "Do you know his story? Sent over to protect two eminent ladies, one a princess, who got caught in a country house here between the two armies—Russian complications and all that sort of thing. He behaved singularly well, showed enormous tact, courage, and chivalry too, for one of them fell desperately in love with him. He was taking them toward Berlin, where they wished to go, when he was struck down by a French ball; a party of stragglers surrounded them, set on probably by a cousin of his who has always been his foe."

"Did the women escape?" said the red-cross nurse.

"Yes; and are full of anxiety to hear of their preserver and friend," said the doctor.

The nurse laid her hand on the dead man's forehead. "I wish he could have lived to hear it," said she. And as she said that the dead man smiled—that smile which she knew so well—and, strong-hearted woman though she was, she fainted and fell on the floor. When she came to herself the doctor was holding some hartshorn to her nostrils.

"It was not imagination!" said she.

"No," said he, shaking his head, "it was a miracle."

The Way They Run the French Congress.

[Correspondence New York Times.]

PARIS, Friday, December 10, 1875.

Yesterday I again went to Versailles, expecting to see an exciting scene over the first vote for the seventy-five Senators to be drawn from the Chamber, but, to an outside spectator, the session was uninteresting and extremely tame. Although the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier was in his place nearly an hour earlier than usual, there were but few members present, and what few there were seemed to be lounging about the lobbies. The greater portion of the seats were vacant. Here and there a Deputy was in his seat, busily engaged in writing private letters or reading the papers, and about the hall there stood groups of five or six, discussing, in a loud tone and animated manner, the probabilities of the struggle about to begin. There was a hum of voices which drowned the Speaker's voice, and he paused in the midst of his reading to give a single tap upon his bell. This bell, about the size of a family coffee urn, is suspended upon a silver framework, and works upon pivots. From the top projects a handle some twelve inches long, and this the Duke seizes when he wishes to call the house to order. As the clapper works stiffly, a pressure of the handle causes a single tap; an up and down movement of the handle gives two taps only; but it requires a vigorous movement of the arm to give the rapid tintinnabulation of ordinary hand-bells. It is only when the Duke gets in a passion that he makes use of the arm-force necessary to bring out this sound, and then unruly members know that it is time to look out. After such exertion the Duke drops the paper he is reading and looks about savagely. If any noisy Deputy then catches his attention, he cries out: "*M. X., je vous—ra—pelle—a l'or—dre*," accentuating the syllables with an up and down, pump-handle movement of both arms that would be extremely comical in any man but a Duke. As an orator the Duc d'Audiffret is not famous. It seems as if he were scolding some one every time he tries to speak, but when you get accustomed to him it is easy to tell when he is in good humor. Yesterday he began to read in the midst of the uproar, gave a tap upon the bell without looking at it or stopping in his reading, and from time to time he would give a single tap, often making two or three attempts to catch the handle without turning his eyes toward it, then turning his eye-glass full upon it, as if astonished to find that it had run away. Another tap, and on he went reading to the end, not one word of what he said reaching half way across the hall.

A BALLOT.

However, that made but little difference, for his reading was a mere formality, the document having been printed and distributed. He was introducing the proposition to elect the seventy-five Senators to be chosen by the Assembly. The Duke sat down and began to busy himself with his papers without paying the slightest attention to the Chamber. The Deputies continued talking in groups. After a time we saw the urns going about, and knew that the ballot was progressing, but beyond that we could see nothing. An hour was taken up with the counting of the votes, although the counters had been doubled, and night came before anything was done. In a matter of so great importance it may cause surprise that so few members were present, but this was owing to the fact that Deputies can vote by proxy. The ballots are placed in each desk, and a Deputy who is absent, or who is in the lobby, and does not care to come in, asks a friend to do his voting for him. In the official vote every name appears. This renders the spectacle of an ordinary ballot very tame indeed, and it is hardly worth while visiting the Chamber on voting days. The result of the ballot threw the Assembly into a state of excitement that is indescribable. There were some one hundred and twenty-odd candidates for the seventy-five seats in the Senate, and when the result was declared it was found that only two Senators had been elected, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier and M. Martel. But the latter was elected by only one vote, and that vote was a blank. In parliamentary work such blank votes may be counted in favor of the candidate, and it was so counted. If it had not been counted M. Martel would have fallen short of the required number. It was yet a question whether or not he has been elected, and some of the Deputies have already announced their intention of questioning the legality of counting this blank vote in his favor.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE HOUSE.

For these seventy-five seats each side of the House has a list of seventy-five names. But the Left have put a certain number of names upon their list which are found on the list of the Right. Duc d'Audiffret, for example, was put upon both lists out of compliment to him as the presiding officer, and to this fact his election was due. M. Martel is on the list of the Left, and this involves a curious situation. The Orleanists made out the list of the Right, and, of course, gave themselves the lion's share. The Bonapartists were to be excluded at first, but when this was found a dangerous operation they were accorded three names. The men mentioned refused the offer, saying that they should owe their seats in the Senate, if they had them, to the people alone, and the party said it could not give its support to the Orleanists for the miserable pittance of three seats. But the latter were inclined to make light of the importance of the Bonapartist vote. So far as Duc d'Audiffret was concerned, no objection was made; but when it came to the second name, the Bonapartists went with the Left and voted for M. Martel. It was clear, therefore, that if the Bonaparts continued to do this—and they have six votes in reserve, not cast for M. Martel—every man upon the list of the Left would be elected, and all of the seventy-five Senators would be Republican rather than Orleanist. Thus were destroyed the hopes of packing the Senate with the partisans of the Orleans Princes. The excitement that this caused was intense. Angry glances were cast upon the Bonapartist group, but that could do no good. There is but one alternative: either the Right-Center (Orleanists) will have to divide the names fairly with the Bonapartists and Legitimists, or a Republican Senate will be elected. The Right came back to Paris last night more discouraged than it has ever yet been, and the Orleanist leaders were in dismay. To-day a fresh attempt will be made, but I see no reason for thinking that much progress will be made.

A ROMANCE OF THE RAIL.

A Young Woman Who Wanted a Seat for Her Lover Changes Her Mind.

[From the Salt Lake Herald.]

They came into the car at a wayside station together. She was in the lead—a position she is not likely to surrender as long as they travel together. A tall brunette, with a sharp face, piercing black eyes, hair black as a raven's wing, a long, aquiline nose, with a mole on the side of it, a mouth the cut of which betokened determination and force. She had passed the shady side of the teens and had climbed to the apex of a quarter of a century. He was a guileless youth, over whose tow-colored head some eighteen summers had passed—an innocent hobbledehoy just released from his mother's apron-strings. On him she cast loving glances, and his face, suffused with blushes, was turned with a timid, appealing look to her.

The car was crowded, and eligible seats not easily obtainable. About the middle of the car a sedate traveler occupied a seat to himself. Thither the irrepressible lady pressed her way. The sedate traveler rose, and with much courtesy invited her to take a seat next to the window, and when she was seated he calmly ensconced himself upon the vacant half of the chair. By this time the young man whom she was escorting had come up. He placed his hand on the back of the seat, looked appealingly on the face of his protectress, and timidly around the car. He was evidently embarrassed, and did not know what to do with himself. The sharp-nosed brunette eyed the sedate traveler by her side with a sharpness that almost amounted to malignity.

But the traveler seemed all unconscious of the scrutiny to which he was subjected, and looked away over the fields through an opposite window.

The brunette could no longer endure to see her callow beau standing forlorn, and thus she addressed the sedate traveler, whose eyes were wandering far away, and whose thoughts were with the dear ones at home:

"I say, stranger—"

"Well, say on," responded the sedate traveler.

"I say, look here, stranger."

"Well, what have you got to show me?" said the sedate man.

"Stranger, I want you to know that this young gentleman standing up there is my feller."

"Oh! I'm glad to hear it. How long have you had him? Take care of him, I suppose?"

"Now, you look here, stranger, this young man is my feller, and I'm bound to see that nobody shall impose on him. Now, if you had any manners, you'd just get right up and let him have a seat by me."

"Oh, I am very happy in your society. You can not imagine how much pleasure it has given me to furnish you a seat where you can see through the window. Besides, I always took special delight in being near charming ladies like yourself," replied the sedate traveler.

"But, sir, he is my fellow, sir, my beau—do you understand?"

"Is that so? Who would have thought it? And does his mother place him under your protection when he goes abroad?"

"Now, you look here, stranger, me and that young man expects to be engaged, and we've been keeping company together, and me and him wants to have a talk together, and you are real mean if you don't give him a seat by me, so that we can talk; that's what I think!"

The imperturbable traveler straightened up, then leaned over in the direction of the sharp-faced brunette, smiled most benignly and lovingly on her, and thus spake:

"Charming lady, I would be most happy to accommodate you, but you see I'm a pilgrim and a stranger, wayworn and weary, and a long way from home. Besides, my heart is just now beating a tattoo of ecstatic satisfaction because of your charming presence. Being a bachelor, and so near one so lovely and engaging, how can I forego the pleasure I now enjoy? I have had dreams in my time—bright dreams—as I have wandered through this great big world, of some time meeting one to whom I could reveal all this sad heart of mine would fain no longer conceal. You are the impersonation of my dreams, and now would you drive me from your lovely side? Say, has no bird sung in your heart? I saw you come as a star rises above the horizon, and the light of your eyes has illuminated my soul. Say, beautiful stranger, will you drive me hence?"

The sedate traveler ceased to speak.

The fire had gone down in the brunette's eyes, the severe expression had vanished from her face, her stern lips had relaxed their rigidity, and parted just enough to reveal the ivory structure within, and in a tone that was soft and low, she asked:

"Did you say you was a bachelor?"

"Aye, beautiful stranger, that's my fortunate station."

Then the brunette turned her eyes softly upon her "feller," who stood twitching his fingers and gazing around in an abashed, timid sort of way, and thus she addressed him:

"Tom, I guess you'd better get another seat, while I speak with this gentleman."

Ducks and Terrapins.

Everybody, says the Baltimore Sun, has heard of Chesapeake canvas-back ducks, and diamond-back terrapins, and a great many people know something of how they taste when served up for the table, but not a great many are acquainted with the manner in which they are handled by the dealers in those and other famed gastronomic luxuries. There is an establishment in Baltimore which has been fitted up especially for this trade, where canvas-backs and all kinds of game are kept by the thousands in apartments where the the temperature remains at 18° above zero, and where terrapins in multitudes live and grow fat on nothing. There are five large closets on the premises, built in the walls, similar to bank vaults, and these by a scientific process are arranged to keep their interior at a very low temperature, by the use of ice, but in a different manner from the freezing process of a refrigerator. In one of these the canvas-backs and other wild game are kept perfectly fresh; in another there are all varieties of fish, including shad from Savannah, white fish from the lakes, rock and perch from the Chesapeake tributaries, and blue fish, haddock and codfish from the North. In another closet the smaller and more common fish are kept, and all of the closets are filled with some of the special products dealt in. For a month past shipments of canvas-backs by the barrel have been made to London, Liverpool, and to Paris by steamships from New York and Baltimore. The fowls are taken from the cold closets, and when on board the steamers are put in ice and reach their destinations in excellent condition. Oysters in barrels are also sent to Europe, the oysters being packed with sea weed and corn meal. But the most novel feature of the house is the "terrapin department." This room is kept warm, and the terrapins luxuriate in air-tight chests, each from five to ten bushels capacity. These are packed full of terrapins, which number many hundreds in the aggregate. The most of them are of the Chesapeake "diamond-back" variety, and all are at least seven inches across the under shell, that being the measurement which the terrapin must reach before, in the opinion of the epicure, it is fitted for the table. There are also kept in some of the chests hundreds of "slider" or "red fender" terrapins, a fresh water variety, chiefly from the James River. The habits of the terrapin have been made a study by this dealer. He keeps them in his air-tight chests, without food, and says they not only exist deprived of air, but grow fat, and if kept in the chests for six months will each weigh four or six ounces more than when put in. If the terrapins are allowed to have liberty or free air, even in the most limited space, they become very poor, as they seem to draw sustenance from themselves, but do not take food. All the terrapins in the chests are enjoying vigorous existence, as proved by their movements when the lids were raised. The terrapins are principally sold to hotel keepers, and to be served up at extra junketings, and bring about twenty-four dollars a dozen. During the terrapin season of 1874, one house in Baltimore sold a thousand dozen.

An Expensive Washing Machine.

[Ohio State Journal, December 29.]

The State has paid for Colonel Innis' infringement on the patent of a washing machine, we are informed, the handsome sum of $2,800. This amount was paid on a voucher certifying this infringement as "necessary repairs!" It has been paid since the able report of the Warden and Directors, showing such a remarkable "net gain," was handed in to the Governor. Are there any more unsettled accounts outstanding, for necessary repairs of this extraordinary character? This little item, added to those already dug out of the Warden's report by us, runs the deficit for last year up to nearly $40,000, instead of the net earning of $20,000, reported by the Directors. Nor is any one to suppose that this little item of $2,800 is the only one on which payment was delayed until after the annual report could be cooked up. Nor is the Penitentiary the only place to be overhauled, before we get through with this business. We propose to proceed leisurely in this matter. There is a nest of thieves that has been making a considerable noise for some time past, and has been trying a heavy game of bluff. Some of them have already lost too heavily on various games to have made the blunder of trying bluff in this case. But whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

THE grand enterprises of Prince Torlonia are well known. The drying of Lake Fucino is one of the great works of our century. Prince Torlonia spends a large proportion of his vast income yearly in agricultural improvements, noble charities and general works for the benefit of the public. One of his latest projects, which is now so near completion that it can be enjoyed by the people, will cause every art student in Rome to feel grateful to this liberal Roman Prince. It is a great art work, a precious and vast collection of reproductions, in plaster, of the most celebrated sculptures and bas reliefs existing in the different museums of Europe. He has had built, at his villa Torlonia (formerly the celebrated villa Albani), new museum halls, in which the beginning of this superb collection is already placed. There you can see the statutes of the Pallade de Velletri, the Diana de Gabii, the Venus of Milo, the grand bust of Alexander, the Achilles, the Germanicus, the Borghese Gladiator, the Borghese Ermaphrodite and the Barberini Faun, from Munich.—[Rome Letter.

I DESIRE to say in reference to another subject that the renewal of the attack in some of the newspapers at home upon Robert C. Schenck, American Minister at London, on account of his connection with the Emma Mine only makes the way clearer for his complete vindication. These late assaults are based upon certain statements made by a witness who has subsequently been fully discredited not only by his own associates, but by the sworn testimony of General Schenck himself. The able editor of the Anglo-American Times, Colonel Muter, an English gentleman of the highest credibility, has carefully examined and published this testimony and all the matters connected with it, and in three powerful papers has completely vindicated the American Minister. He has shown from the evidence taken before the British Commission, raised by the enemies of General Schenck and conducted exclusively by themselves, that the General bought into this mine only after it had been examined by British experts, who went to Oregon for the purpose, and after it had been recommended by them and a number of the members of the British Parliament; that he borrowed the money and mortgaged his property to buy the stock, and that he holds every share of it, never having sold one when it was at the highest, and that now it is almost a drug in the market. The investment has left the General a poor man, as I know, and although he himself freely admits that he made a mistake in going into the Board of the Emma Mine, no one doubts that if this enterprise had turned out a fortunate affair, General Schenck, so far from being an object of denunciation, would now be honored and praised by those who bought into the project. The facts have been so convincing that not only intelligent American residents have reconsidered their censures of General Schenck, but many Englishmen candidly confess they had misjudged him. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who preceded General Schenck in the American mission, and is now in London, announces his determination to write and publish a letter in which he will state that after carefully reading all the documents, he regards General Schenck as having done no act unworthy of a gentleman. The American newspapers that are clamorous for the recall of the present American Minister will, I am sure, be as free to recall their accusations when they are made familiar with all the facts to which I have referred.—[London Letter from Colonel Forney.

THE Washington Star serves up some information respecting the difficulties attending the work of news-gathering by army of correspondents at Washington. To one who has never applied the newspaper pump to Bristow, or who puts it in operation for the first time, the conclusion would be jumped at that he is a rather dry fountain. He treats all who wait upon him cordially, but ask him if he has any news and his answer is a shake of the head. Carrying as he does in his head all the grand batch of whisky information, what a fund he has in store if one could only check it out. Jewell wants "the boys" to have everything that is worth having in his Department, and the heads of Bureaus and Divisions, knowing this, give willingly to the press all matters of interest. Secretary Chandler is also a favorite Cabinet officer with the journalists. He is willing that the press should have every facility extended them in their laborious hunt for news. No newspaper man thinks of going to Robeson in person. He hates the guild, and will pay no more attention to a card sent in by one of them than would an Egyptian potentate to the salaam of his humblest subject. At the War Department, Belknap is variable. Sometimes he is talkative and obliging—and then again he isn't. The jolliest and best liked man by the guild in the Treasury Department is Treasurer New. His heart is as big as his vaults. He has a genuine Western *bonhommie* which makes a visitor feel at home the minute the door closes one in his office. He can tell a good story, enjoys one with a keen relish, and is not chary with his information when he has any. But the worst to do business with is Architect Potter. Secretary Fish, too, is always as dumb as an oyster, while Attorney General Pierrepont rather exerts himself to give information. At the White House, Babcock usually makes public such matters as the President desires should be announced. But the White House is not a good hopper for news.

MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM, the actor, was lately an unwilling performer on an unusual stage. Mr. Wyndham has been playing in "Saratoga," at Brighton, and at the same time was engaged at the matinees at the Crystal Palace, as Sir Lucius O'Trigger in "The Rivals." Upon one occasion the matinee was not over until very late, and Mr. Wyndham found that if he waited to change his dress he would be unable to catch the Brighton train. He, therefore, rushed through the crowd in his stage attire and succeeded in reaching the train just as it started. There were five other occupants of the carriage into which Mr. Wyndham jumped, and great was their surprise on seeing a gentleman of the last century enter the carriage with crimson velvet coat and vest, white breeches, silk stockings, gorgeous knee buckles and powdered hair (Mr. Wyndham, it seems, generally preferring this to a Court wig), the whole surmounted by a fashionable overcoat of the present day. A general buzz through the whole compartment ensued. Was it a mountebank or a madman? Which ever it was he was harmless, for the mysterious stranger enveloped himself in his rug and sank to sleep. At Brighton he jumped out of the train into a carriage, and dashed out of the station before the passengers had time to ask the guard what the vision signified. The mystified ones, who have doubtless been conversing over the matter ever since, are now afforded an explanation—it was simply the irrepressible Bob Sackett rushing to tell his audience of "the only girl he ever loved."

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Athenæum writes from Vienna on the 28th ult.: "Herr Wagner is making himself ridiculous here, and the Viennese are not so mad as they used to be with their deity, for their idol has fallen to the ground, and they find that he is but mortal after all, although a very clever one. His 'Tannhauser' has been given without the customary 'cuts,' with new scenery and costumes. In the first act, real hounds and horses run and gallop across the stage; and the baritone was kicked by a horse, for fiery steeds were selected. The Viennese wits have had a fine field for scandal and merriment, owing to the introduction, in the first act, of Leda and the Swan of mythological memory; one of the principal *danseuses* was the Leda and the swan was a very clever piece of mechanism, just like a living one. I need not say more; but this realistic incident has proved too much even for the composer's supporters here, and they protest against his going so far as he has done. The prominent position of Leda and the swan at an opera-house has given rise in the journals to several witty articles. Herr Wagner gave offense to the artistes in the opera by addressing them in an imperious fashion, but he apologized the next day for having treated them like schoolboys. We are full of nothing else, as topics, than the Pope and Wagner; an odd association, perhaps, but infallibility is claimed in art as well as in religion."

"SUPPOSE," said a brow-beating Clarinda (Iowa) lawyer, to a witness he was trying to badger one day last week, "suppose I should tell you that I could bring a dozen men of your town to this court-room who would say they would not believe you on oath, what would you say?" And calmly the witness made his reply, "I would say you lied." A gentle smile diffused itself all over the court-room, like a lump of butter on a hot cake, and the unruffled witness stepped down.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Moscow, says of the favorite American artiste, Miss Annie Louise Cary: "Among the newly arrived artists of the season I must place Miss Cary in the first rank. She has an agreeable and expressive face, and a contralto voice of considerable power and sonority. She sings with taste and acts with ease and effect. In tragic *roles* her success has been very marked, especially as Azucena in 'Il Trovatore.'"

IT has been estimated that, if he choose to manage his life economically, a student at Oxford who takes residence within college or hall can attain his degree of B. A. for a moderate total of about $1,500—this excluding charges for clothes and books, and including the expenses of tuition, admission, examination and degree fees, and board, lodging and washing for the twelve terms, occupying three years.—[English Letter.

COLONEL R. H. HARDAWAY, in the Georgia Press, is writing of the advantages of small farms. The Macon Telegraph says: "Mr. Hardaway demonstrates that time, labor and expenditure may be vastly reduced, with increased results, by concentrating manure and industry upon limited areas. His fifteen-acre farm has yielded more than one hundred acres under the ordinary methods of cultivation."

TWO calculating criminals are the Messrs. Hattenbeck, of Sioux City, convicted of engaging in the lottery business. The Judge offered them their choice between paying a fine of $500 and $800 costs, or going to jail for thirty days, and with the remark that $400 a month each and board was as much as they could earn outside of prison they accepted captivity.

THE Chicago Times says that since that Boston gaspipe accident there is shown a disposition on the part of the patrons of sour mash to avoid lamp-posts and trust to telegraph poles.

BARON EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD told a Denver interviewer that his sole business in this country was recreation. As he is a youth of twenty-five this may be believed.

CINCINNATI'S Bummer Carnival can not be prevented by newspaper opposition. Men are too fond of making fools of themselves.—[Akron (O.) Beacon.

THE Prince of Wales fired at two elephants in India and hit both.

[For the Commercial.

The Jam-bo-ree.

BY DON FELIX.

Come on! let's see the brig-a-zee
And the huge Centennial row,
Which our Mayor makes when he undertakes
To show the gapers how!
For his blood is high, and his eagle eye
Has caught the New Year's glance,
So he opes his arms to her beckoning charms
And cries for a jim-jam dance.

Come on! let's see the brig-a-zee!
For, list! the rumbling horns,
As the seedy broods from their solitudes
Tread out on the Old Year's corns,
Breathe a wheezy note, like a toper's throat;
But an under chorus hums
Of voices *dear* to every ear,
When the annual tax-bill comes!

There's General Fund so rubicund!
A tenor voice has he
That cries for more till his throat is sore,
And he meets with Major Fee;
Then the two go off with a horse-like cough
To meet the street brigades,
Whose voices clash as the nights lamps flas
And play on their rusty blades!

Then Madame Park is "on a lark,"
For she dons her finest clothes,
And with her song for a chorus strong,
She blows her Roman Nose!
And her trembling Beard can't say a wor
Though the grand dame sings to-night
Of her long misrule and the public fool
Who knows not wrong from right.

Professor Gas, who has free pass
To every highway known,
Whose evil glance, like a demon's lance,
Has honest thrift o'er thrown,
Sings a chorus wild with another child
Of the parisitic clan,
That infest the dirt of the city's skirt,
From Bucktown unto Dan.

And Captain Bridge, from a lofty ridge,
Looks down on the fuss below,
And with yawning mouth yells "North and South
How the rushing torrents flow!"
And the Court-house Cliques, with tinseled sticks,
Beat loud on its rattling panes,
Till Justice flies and Honor hies
To a land of fairer fanes!

Oh! 'tis fine to see such a brig-a-zee,
And list to the chorus sung,
While the ci y jerks till her Water-works
Have their robbers drowned or hung!
Till every knave and his voting slave
Is landed on a shore
Where his brig-a-zee and jam-bo-ree
Shall cost us tax no more!

May the bright New Year, in coming here
To glance at the motley crew,
Who will celebrate in august state,
Remind them what to do!
Strike down the thief, and bring to grief
Each leather-pated fool,
That now sits high in royalty
And revels in misrule!

WOODBURN, December 29, 1875.

PERSONALITIES.

THE earthquake at Richmond stampeded the coolest poker parties in the city.

A DAUGHTER of Grace Greenwood is taking singing lessons of Wartel, in Paris.

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE is in Paris. Two of her children speak German, but not English.

AT a recent fair held in Baltimore a chair was voted to the laziest policeman, but he was too lazy to accept it.

FECHTER has retired to his farm near Philadelphia, and the wicked papers announce the close of his "fall season."

VATEL, the great cook of the great Conde, committed suicide in the Chateau of St. Leu, which the Duc d'Aumale now owns and is going to restore to its original splendor.

MR. GLADSTONE is busily engaged on his new book on Homer, which will be an expansion of what he has already written for the Contemporary Review on the same subject.

AN Englishman has been found guilty of manslaughter because he preferred prayer to physicians for a sick daughter. The girl died, and the father is to be punished for neglect.

EMILY DAVIS, the little girl at Ross, England, whom two clerical magistrates sentenced to four years in a reformatory for stealing three apples, has been released by the Home Secretary.

THE New York Sun reports that under the new arrangement, Mr. Beecher gets $15,000 as editor of the Christian Union, Mr. Cleveland $10,000 as publisher, and Mr. King $5,000 as assistant publisher.

MR. WILLIAM WHITTAKER BARRY, of Lincoln's Inn, London, barrister-at-law, third son of the late Rev. Henry Barry, rector of Draycot Cerne, Wilts, has been lost in a snowstorm on the Krimmler Tauren Pass, in the Tyrol.

THE New York Tribune says of the late ex-Senator Richardson, of Illinois, that "he had more force than John A Logan, and was more of a man, but, on sufficient provocation, he could probably make as long a speech with just as little in it."

THE only residence of Milton now left standing is a wretched hovel at 19 York street, Westminster, where he lived when he was Latin Secretary, and began "Paradise Lost." Afterward Bentham owned it and leased it to Hazlitt. It was nearly burned in a recent fire.

CONGRESSMAN TOWNSEND is disposed to be good natured over his humble place on the committees. He writes to a friend: "I was put upon the Committee on Revolutionary Claims and Claims of the War of 1812, so that if any false proofs were presented I could correct them from my own memory."

A NEW LONDON connoisseur of liquor, understanding that rum improved by being sent to sea, intrusted a cask to an old Captain who did not return for three years, when the New Londonite found that all the rum had been absorbed. Affectionately seizing the sailor's hand, he gave thanks, asking: "Can I ever forget your goodness in bringing back my cask? Never, never!"

CARDINAL MANNING has been lecturing on National greatness. In the course of his address he said that he believed that in no country in the world was the administration of justice more unimpeachable than in England; in international justice, also, the Nation held a foremost place. The Cardinal expressed his firm conviction that one way to prevent bloodshed was to be powerfully armed.

THE centenary of the Goethe will be celebrated by the theater at Weimar in a series of representations of the principal dramatic works of the poet. The first represented will be "Erwin and Clavigo," to be followed by "Iphigenia," "Torquato Tasso," "Stella," and "Egmont," terminating on March 22, 1876, the anniversary of the death of Goethe, when will be performed "Faust," newly arranged for the stage.

AN engaged young gentleman got neatly out of a little scrape with his intended. She taxed him with having kissed two young ladies at some party at which she was not present. He owned it, but said that their united ages only made twenty-one. The simple-minded girl thought of ten and eleven, so laughed off her pout. He did not explain that one was nineteen and the other two years of age. Wasn't it artful? Oh, George!—[Boston Gazette.

ON Christmas Joshua M. Sears, of Boston, became of age, and received a part of the $1,500,000 his father, Joshua Sears, left him in 1857. The estate now amounts to over $8,000,000. By the terms of the will the son was to receive $30,000 when he was twenty-one, $4,000 annually from that age to twenty-five, $6,000 annually from twenty-five to thirty, and $10,000 per year subsequently. Who shall inherit the estate in the event of his death will be a matter for the Courts. Young Sears is now a student of Yale College.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I am told that the London Amateur Orchestra, which started only October 19, has come to grief, and will probably be disbanded. A letter was read at its last meeting from the Duke of Edinburgh, urging its members to join the noble army of martyrs of the Albert Hall Amateur Instrumental Society; but notwithstanding their admiration for royalty, and the high respect its members have for the Duke as a violinist, the letter was, it is stated, received with shouts of derision."

I HAVE mentioned the theaters, writes the Florence correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, and I should add, as a remarkable circumstance, that in opera, which is the principal attraction at all the theaters, we have had here singing three American ladies, all of whom, in their respective *roles*, have met with unqualified success, evoking nightly the most enthusiastic applause. Of these ladies, two, Miss Sarah Barton and Miss Emma Forbes, are from Massachusetts, and the other, Mrs. Hitchcock, from New Orleans.

ONE of the society boys in Washington, according to a correspondent, wears his hair *a la Pompadour*. It is rolled back from his forehead over a cushion, or what the girls call a "rat." His necktie, gloves, and low shoes are faultless; and he is, altogether, the most darling exquisite we have. He is very fastidious and critical about the toilettes of the young ladies whom he honors with a dance. His manners are as polished as his boots, and the bagginess of his trousers about his dainty feet have caused the sugestion to be made that they should be tied back like the ladies' skirts.

WE are authorized to contradict a paragraph going the rounds of the press to the effect that General Sutter, on whose land in California gold was first discovered, is eighty years old, and lives in a poor cottage at Litiz, Pennsylvania, where he is educating his grandchildren in a German school. The facts are that General Sutter resides in one of the finest and best houses in that village, which was constructed to suit his tastes and under his own supervision, and that one of his granddaughters is being educated at Linden Hall Seminary, a school which has a widespread reputation.

THE Petersburg (Va.) Index has this story: "About three months ago an old and respected citizen of Petersburg died, leaving, it was supposed, a very small estate to be divided between a wife and several children. Among his effects was an old desk that he alone had had access to for the past twenty or twenty-five years. The family was very much surprised, on opening the said desk recently, to find that it contained bonds, with coupons attached, amounting to between $40,000 and $50,000, which had been purchased by him years ago. The interest coupons are still on them, none having been collected during that long period."

THE late Augustus Mayhew, whose death is announced from London, was one of the five brothers Mayhew who are distinguished in cotemporary literature. In conjunction with his brothers, Henry and Horace, he produced a series of humorous novels and Christmas stories, including "The Image of His Father" (1848), "The Greatest Plague of Life" (1849), and "Whom to Marry and How to get Married" (1856). He was a contributor to Punch as well as to other periodicals. Under his own name he published five books, the best known of which is "Paved with Gold, or the Romance and Reality of the London Streets." This work, first issued in 1858, reached in 1872 a fourth edition.

AFTER his Sunday morning sermon in Plymouth Church, in announcing the sale of the church pews, the event of Tuesday, January 4, Mr. Beecher suggested that, in view of the depression of business, families should rent pews jointly, occupying them alternately, morning and evening. "I know," he added, smiling, "what will be said if the pew rents go down, just as well as if they had gone down already. It don't take much to be a prophet now-a-days. I know very well what will be said, and notwithstanding that I know it, you have our very hearty sympathy for a reduction of pew rents; and whatever may be said I will understand it and you will understand it, and that is about all the understanding we care for."

THE "Crucible" holds the boards well at the Park Theater. Mr. A. Oakey Hall shows manifest improvement, even within the short period in which he has been on the stage. He has energetically worked at curtailing and improving the piece, and with good effect. The variety of opinions on his acting has been great, but he has been treated, perhaps, too much as would be Irving or Booth in a new *role*, and not as one making his first effort in a new branch of art. Artists can not leap into life full armed like Minerva. They need service in the field to learn to bear their arms fitly. If Mr. Hall continues to advance as he has done within a week we may hope to see him as eminent in this as in other professions.—[New York Herald, December 27.

ROSSI is a man who sleeps as little as human nature can bear. He smokes constantly, and always horrid Tuscany cigars, which, as he says, "bear something of his country to his lips." He has only one old servant he has ever been able to retain; his irritable temper and capricious orders putting all others out of temper. This faithful Sancho Panza only succeeds by assuring his master that the hundred orders given in as many minutes are all executed, and Rossi having forgotten all save the last, is satisfied. Like most geniuses, he fancies he has a greater gift than his own, and never fails to affirm that, had he to begin life anew, he would be a *tenor*, and therefore is disposed to entertain his visitors with any amount of bad music, thinking to give them a better entertainment than by reciting any of his wonderful parts!—[Florence Letter.

THEODORE TILTON, in his lecture on "The Problem of Life," tells the story of the King who could not be made happy except by wearing a happy man's shirt. "When the happy man was found it was ascertained he wore no shirt." This invariably creates a laugh, and Theodore takes advantage of it by sliding in the following bit of humor: "Ladies and gentlemen, I suspect from the merry humor you are in that many of you would be afraid of unbuttoning your vests." When Mr. Tilton got this off at Association Hall, Newark, on Thursday evening, a stout and tidy-looking Scotchwoman in the gallery responded: "Deil a bit am I afeard, mon," and then unfastening two buttons of her dress in front, and disclosing the snowiest frill ever bleached by the sun, she continued: "Here it is, mon, seventeen honder linen, and my grandmither's ain spinnin', too." Theodore passed on.—[New York Star.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ISSUE.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

A rumpus has begun in South Carolina which will end in the white people getting control of the State, as they now have control of Mississippi. The means to be adopted to overthrow negro rule in the Palmetto State may not be precisely the same as that which proved successful in Mississippi, but the result will be similar.

I have not patience to write of the stupendous folly of the blacks of Carolina in elevating to the highest Judgeship of the State those notorious persons, Whipper, Wiggins and Moses. Wiggins I know little of, but that there should be a legislative body on earth who would deliberately elect to important Judgeships such fellows as Moses and Whipper, surpasses my comprehension. Governor Chamberlain does not use too strong language when he speaks of it as a "horrible disaster." I hardly know how to convey to the mind of the reader an idea of the blackness of the characters of Moses and Whipper, and their unfitness for the bench. The very thought of two such persons as Judges of the two most important circuits in South Carolina is startling. Intelligence and property recoils from the thought. But as the Legislature which elected these fellows has neither intelligence nor property, we have in that the only rational solution of their action.

Pick out two of the most notorious ward bummers in Cincinnati—men as ignorant of the science of law as a hog is of astronomy, men of no standing in the community, and no character save that of idleness—and elevate them to the Bench in two of the most important Ohio circuits, Cincinnati and Cleveland, for instance. How would you feel about it?

This man Moses is the worst of the lot. He is a more corrupt man than Whipper, the negro who has been elected Judge of the Charleston circuit, the most important in the State. Whipper is an ignorant negro, and it is doubtful if he ever read a law book, but he is not steeped in iniquity like Moses, who is known over the country as the robber Governor. He is notoriously corrupt, and besides being in no wise qualified for the position of Judge. With Moses and Whipper on the bench, the South Carolina Courts will degenerate into bargain and sale shops. The scales of justice will incline to the side of the highest bidder.

These Judges were elected by the Legislature in the absence of Governor Chamberlain. Had the Governor been at the capital he might possibly have defeated it, as he still has some little influence with the skillet heads of the Legislature.

At the same time this honorable body of black law makers elected one Wright to the Supreme Bench. Wright is a coal black negro, one of the blackest I ever saw, and I have seen a good many, but he is a decent man. He don't know enough law to make him Justice of the Peace in Ohio, but he is not steeped in iniquity and corruption like Moses and Whipper.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?

The whites are aroused, the color line is drawn, and before long you will hear of a "great Democratic victory" in South Carolina like unto that in Mississippi.

The Governor has refused to sign the commissions of Moses and Whipper upon merely technical grounds—something that he would not have thought of doing, as he says himself, had these Judges-elect been decent men. But how he is to carry out his point I fail to see. There seems no escape from Moses and Whipper on the bench but the complete overthrow of the so-called party which elected them. And that is what is coming. I say to the reader, and hope he will remember it hereafter, look out for Democratic gains in South Carolina! For a long time the whites have wanted a sufficient excuse to rise up and overthrow the African Government under which they live, and now they have it. Not a white Republican in the State, from the Governor down, nor a Republican journal, pretends to justify the election of these notorious men to the bench.

Governor Chamberlain has tried to make the Legislature behave itself—often going into caucus and talking to them with tears in his eyes, but to little purpose. Although Chamberlain was elected as an ultra-Republican—defeating the Liberal Republican whom the Democrats supported—he can't control the African Legislature. As to the election of Whipper and Moses, he says:

"I look upon their election as a horrible disaster—a disaster equally great to the State, to the Republican party, and, greatest of all, to those communities which shall be doomed to feel the full effects of Moses and Whipper upon the bench. I did, a year ago, speak publicly of Whipper, who was then a candidate for the very position to which he has now been elected. Then I denounced him as incapable and utterly unfit for the office of Judge. Of Moses, no honest man can have different opinions. Neither Whipper nor Moses has any qualification for judicial positions. The reputation of Moses is covered deep with charges which are believed by all who are familiar with the facts of corruption, bribery and the utter prostitution of all his official powers to the worst possible purposes. This calamity is infinitely greater, in my judgment, than any which has yet fallen on the State, or, I might add, upon any part of the South."

This is strong language from the Governor, and shows that he is pretty well worked up. Again he says:

"The conspiracy appears to have been carefully concocted. The color line, the party line, and the line of antagonism to my administration, all were sharply drawn; and the tone of the speeches made by the leading supporters of Whipper and Moses and Wiggins shows that it required a degree of boldness not possessed by many of our Legislators to vote in opposition to the combination. * * * The gravest consequences of all kinds will follow. One immediate effect will obviously be the reorganization of the Democratic party within the State, as the only means left, in the judgment of its members, for opposing a solid and reliable front to this terrible crevasse of misgovernment and public debauchery."

The Columbia Union-Herald, the Republican State organ, which has heretofore been very subservient to the Legislature, speaks of the coming down of the party in that State as follows:

"From one end of the country to the other, South Carolina Republicanism will once more become a stench in the nostrils of men of all parties. This will be deemed of little account at present by the poor fools who have signed the death-warrant of the party in the State, but in that near and certain future, when in degradation and despair they learn the bitter lessons of adversity, it will be seen by them that their misfortune came from themselves. They will see that no man, no party, no State, can resist the awful power of public opinion."

Illustrating the high pitch of passion and excitement among the whites, I give the following from the last issue of the Greenville (S. C.) News:

"Negro rule in South Carolina has thrown off the mask and stands boldly out in the broad daylight of American civilization in all its hideous enormity. Its knife is whetted for the white man's throat. Its pulses beat with the same cruel lusts which have made the negro orgies of St. Domingo memorable amongst civilized men. The same spirit animates these people here which but a brief while ago howled around the feeble white element in Jamaica and lent its prowess to the butchery of the whites, irrespective of sex or age. We have come to that point where these things must stop—where order must be restored to society—where the white man must assert himself—where the negro must bend or break before the race that never yet has suffered itself brought under the domination of another. There is no more room for soft talk in this matter. We must say to the colored race: Give way or die!"

The Charleston News and Courier, heretofore a very mild and conservative paper, says:

"The accounts which reach Charleston, hour by hour cumulate proof of the absolute and literal correctness of the construction already placed by us upon the action of the Black Band in the General Assembly on Thursday. It is, and was intended to be, a declaration of war against the honest people of the State. As such it must be met, and met at once!"

And again:

"How shall the Conservative citizens of South Carolina, the white people of the State, act with the shadow of African dominion hovering over them? The plan of campaign is not of their making. The color line is not drawn by them. But drawn it is, and sharply! They have hoped and waited, waited and hoped; and, in a moment, the work of years is undone, and whites and blacks are face to face, breast to breast, and so will be kept if the Whippers and Elliotts have their way. What shall the white men of South Carolina do? We can make but one answer, and we make it solemnly and deliberately. They must pit discipline against discipline, organization against organization. The Democratic party must be so drilled and officered that not a vote shall be lost. And the work can not begin too soon. Year after year we have argued and fought to prevent such an issue as this. We still hope and pray that extreme measures may not be necessary."

This means the Mississippi campaign over again, and to that point is South Carolina rapidly drifting. The Winnsboro News calls upon the whites to organize "for victory, and redeem the State," as Louisiana, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi were redeemed."

The campaign in South Carolina next year will be very bitter, if not bloody. The whites will now draw the "color line," and at the same time throw all the blame upon the blacks. We know what the color line means. If any there are who don't comprehend the term, they can have light by spending a few days in Mississippi. H. V. R.

THE END OF A DESPERADO.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

LEBANON, KY., December 27, 1875.

The air of Lebanon is lighter to-night. It is no longer contaminated by the breath of one of those monsters in human shape that make the heroes of our nursery tales seem harmless. I reached here in time to-day to witness, or at least to hear, the end of one of those bloody strifes which would better fit a story of the Black Hills than the civilized Commonwealth of Kentucky. You may never have heard of George Northcraft, but he has been for some years the terror of the order-loving citizens of this community. He is known to be guilty of the murder of three inoffensive men; yet such is the fear that he inspires that men dare not prosecute him, lest their houses be burnt and they be murdered in their beds. When a reward was offered for his capture he rode boldly about, and no man dared to touch him. To-day men refused to express an opinion of him lest he might hear of it and avenge it. Yet, now that he is dead, probably some of these stories are exaggerated, because of the very relief from fear which the news brought. For some years, however, this community has stood in dread of his anger; witnesses could not be induced to appear against him, while a single threat would enable him to secure testimony to any assertion he might choose to make. Some years ago, in consequence of a most brutal murder he had committed, a reward of $500 was offered by the State for his capture, and a company of militia was sent up to secure him. For weeks he eluded them simply because he inspired such fear that no one dared refuse him assistance. Finally, he delivered himself up to a comrade who claimed the $500 reward, gave it to Northcraft, and with it he paid the expenses of his trial, which, through witnesses procured by the dread of his vengeance, resulted in an acquittal.

For a year or two there has been a feud between him and his brother, who, like all his companions, was his tool, and the Fogle brothers—two men who know no fear, but who prefer to settle such scores by their own hands, rather than appeal to the law, which, indeed, under the circumstances, was powerless. They met last spring in a saloon, and several shots were exchanged, and one or two of the parties wounded, but none fatally, after which the hostility seemed to die out.

Thomas Chandler has been for several years Marshal of Lebanon, and is described as one of the bravest, as well as one of the most discreet and orderly men in this part of the State. For some time Northcraft has borne a grudge against him for the manner in which he discharged the duties of his office in his (Northcraft's) prosecution.

About two weeks ago, Northcraft, in order (as it now appears) to get an opportunity to kill Chandler, revived the quarrel with the Fogle brothers, and for a fortnight the community has been in daily expectation of bloodshed. When I reached town this afternoon these bullies were on the street; their immense revolvers scarcely concealed, and a whisper (men seemed hardly to trust their thoughts to words) soon spread that the quarrel was to be settled to-day. Many people were afraid to go about their business for fear of a stray shot, whenever the *melee* should begin. Attention for a while was diverted by a fight between some soldiers and negroes, in which four or five shots were fired, but nobody hurt. By and by it began to be noticed that the threatening party, Northcraft and backers, seemed least anxious for close quarters, and Chandler remarked to a friend: "It's me they are after; not the Fogles." By dark there was a rumor, soon confirmed, that a treaty of peace had been signed; both parties pledging themselves to drop the quarrel and be as strangers to one another; and all but those who understood the true purpose of Northcraft went home thinking that all was well. About a quarter after 6 seven or eight shots were heard in the upper part of town, and in a few minutes the main street was deserted and stores closed, except here and there a door opened to admit a straggler or hear the news. I stepped into a half-open door of a hardware store, whose shutters had been quickly adjusted, and there found ten or twelve excited men anxious to hear the result of the firing, but afraid to venture out. In the course of half an hour, however, the street was again filled with excited men and wild rumors, which finally sifted down into the following facts, as nearly as I can gather them: After the truce had been signed the Fogle brothers and their friends went home, and Northcraft and backers, consisting of his brother and two men by the name of Brent, set about the real purpose of their conspiracy, and began creating such a disturbance as they knew would necessitate the interference of the Marshal. It wasn't long till he responded, remarking to a friend: "Well, we have to arrest them," and with a *posse* of three or four men, approached them. Coming up to Northcraft, Chandler presented a shot-gun and ordered him to surrender. Whether he refused to do so or not, is not known. At any rate, Chandler fired and killed Northcraft, and at the same time one of Northcraft's companions, who was on horseback, fired at and killed Chandler. Several other shots were fired, but so far as is yet known no one was hit. Northcraft's friends escaped. As soon as the remains of Northcraft and Chandler were cared for, about twenty-five men, armed and mounted, started in pursuit of the fugitives, and succeeded in capturing the two Brent boys, who are now lodged in jail awaiting their trial.

The feeling against Northcraft, now that he is dead, is general and outspoken. Indeed, it is a positive relief that he is out of the way; men breathe freer, while the regret for Chandler is heartfelt and sincere.

It is a singular coincidence—shall we call it a fatality?—that within twenty paces of where Chandler fell, thirty years ago he buried a knife in the heart of a companion with whom he had quarreled and against whom he was defending himself; while within thirty yards in the other direction Northcraft's father killed himself.

The Dox Tax.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Are not policemen, on the payment of the dog tax, required to furnish a "medal," or tag, as a sort of receipt for the money? I paid my dog tax and demanded the "tag," and the policeman promised to return with one, but never did. If a war of extermination on delinquent canines were begun, I would have nothing to show to protect my dog. There's an impression among some people that there has been a good deal of petty swindling by policemen in this matter.

BROWNE STREET.

THE announcement that Colonel William M. Grosvenor has taken a prominent editorial place on the Financier, is to change its name to the Public, and to reinforce it by contributions from such men as Carl Schurz, David A. Wells, and Charles Francis Adams, jr., will give especial comfort to the little band of revenue reformers in this city, who have felt themselves of late insufficiently recognized by the press. Colonel Grosvenor is one of the most copious and effective writers we have on politico-economical subjects. If there were any present chance of making the tariff a live issue, he would be apt to give vigor to the discussion. As it is, he and his associates will do excellent work in urging the establishment of our finances on a sound basis, and the speediest return to specie payments.—[New York Times, December 28.

WEBER, the New York manufacturer of pianos, is certainly the Napoleon of his trade. There is an extraordinary deal of jealousy in the business, and the measure of man's success in it is the vituperation of his rivals. Weber, who has been mounting hand over hand above mere local competition, has recently risen superior even to this animosity. A judicial decision lately ruled that pianos on time or in the possession of persons, on the installment plan, can be seized as personal property for certain debts. This, of course, is a blow at the piano interest, and Weber, forgetting everything but the destinies of his darling instruments, has immediately induced all the rival manufacturers to combine against a decree as injurious as it is irrational. Nobody had more reason to struggle for the reversal of this judgment than Weber, and nobody has so much chance of carrying his point as the mercurial prince of piano-makers.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of Catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to Consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a *cold* in my head." True; but *that cold* is really a mild form of Catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick, hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst forms of Catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may, for a time, relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.
de25-3t-25,28,30-1tw-20

WHAT better way is there of beginning the new year than by opening an account in a savings bank and depositing a certain amount there weekly? Five dollars per week, with the compound interest paid by the bank, will amount in one year to $265 90; in five years to $1,501 65; other sums in proportion. The Miami Valley Savings Bank, of 38 West Third street (in Masonic Temple), chartered in 1868, receives deposits from one dollar upwards, and pays interest thereon. Call for a copy of the charter. de28-5t-rn

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an established remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness*, and other troubles of the *Throat and Lungs*.
de25-3t-25,28,30

MARRIAGES.

FOUNTAIN—SHEPPARD—At the residence of the bride's parents, Meadville, Pa., on the 25th inst. (Christmas Day), by the Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, Rector of Christ Church in that city, Henry V. Fountain to Miss Lilie Sheppard, all of Meadville. *

LOMASNEY—NICHOLSON—At the residence of Mrs. Ann Askren, No. 318 W. Eighth st., Cincinnati, December 29, by Rev. S. K. Leavitt, John M. Lomasney, of this city, and Miss Mary E. Nicholson, of Kenton, Ky. *

RUNYON—SEWARD—At Bible Chapel, No. 184 Longworth st., Tuesday, December 28, 1875, by Rev. E. C. Abbott, Howard A. Runyon and Mollie A. Seward. *

REED—HUBBELL—On Thursday, December 23, by Elder Geo. W. Rice, Edwin A. Reed to Miss Ida M. Hubbell. [New York papers copy.]

DEATHS.

CUTTING—In New York, on Friday, December 24, in the 23d year of her age, Nathalie, wife of R. Fulton Cutting, and daughter of Rev. W. H. Schenck, D.D., of Brooklyn. *

CROTTY—December 29, at 2 o'clock P.M., of inflammation of the bowels, Mary Sabina, infant daughter of Michael and Mary Crotty, aged 3 months and 3 days.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 339 Richmond st., at 2 o'clock P.M. to-day. Friends of the family invited. *

GOFORTH—On Wednesday, 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock A.M., Jemima D. Goforth, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Goforth, in her 78th year.

Funeral from the residence of M. B. Hagans, 438 Broadway, on Friday, 31st, at 10 o'clock A.M. Friends invited. *

SPRAGUE—Josephine, wife of Wm. R. Sprague, and daughter of Thos. and Mary A. Burd, December 29, 1875, aged 30 years.

Funeral from Congregational Church, Columbia, to-day, December 31, at 11 o'clock A.M. Friends of the family invited without further notice. *

SULLIVAN—In Covington, at 9 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, December 29, Maggie Blanche Sullivan, daughter of John D. and Mary O. Sullivan, after a short illness, in the 21st year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, s. w. cor. of Tenth and Russell sts., at 9 o'clock Friday morning. *

MILLS—Mrs. Mary B. Mills, wife of A. S. Mills, December 29, at 11:10 P.M., of consumption, aged 37 years and 5 months.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

PREFERRED SPECIALS.

RUSSIA POCKET BOOKS.
CARD, LETTER, BILL AND CIGAR CASES.
New styles of
ELEGANT NOTE PAPER.
Crests and Monograms Stamped in Every Style.
DINNER CARDS.
BEELER & CURRY,
se18-78tSaTuTh-ps 208 West Fourth street.

PRIZE MEDAL
Awarded to
LANDY,
208 W. Fourth street, for the BEST PHOTOGRAPHS at the World's Fair, Vienna. oc13-tf-ps

Fifty Varieties
ORIGINAL DESIGNS NEW YEAR CARDS,
Now Ready,
CHARLES N. MORRIS,
de16-tjal-ps Cor. Race and Longworth sts.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

IMPROVED O. R. M.—MEMBERS OF WYANDOT Tribe, No. 5, will assemble, THIS SLEEP, to elect Chiefs and pay wampum. "Last whoop!"
1t* C. S. BETTS, C. of R.

A. O. U. W.—THE MEMBERS OF CINCINNATI Lodge, No. 10, A. O. U. W., are requested to be present at their hall, next FRIDAY EVENING, to elect the respective officers and to pay their quarterly dues. [1t*] HENRY WEBER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.—FRANKLIN LODGE, NO. 4.—ANNUAL meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Election of officers, payment of dues and voting for Grand Lodge officers. [1t*] J. E. WORTH, Per. Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—LOSANTIVILLE LODGE, 336—THE presence of every member is requested THIS EVENING, for election of State and subordinate lodge officers, and payment of dues.
1t* GEORGE OWENS, R. S.

MASONIC.—A.·.A.·.RITE.—MEETING OF DALCHO Council P.·. of J.·. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Work in fifteenth grade.
1t* WILL. C. URNER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—FRANKLIN LODGE, NO. 4, WILL elect three Trustees and a Clerk, on January 6, 1876.
de9-4t*Th J. W. QUARMBY, Rec. Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—QUARTERLY MEETING OF NORTH-WESTERN Lodge, No. 296, on THURSDAY, December 30, 1875, at 7½ P.M., for election of officers and Trustees, and payment of dues.
de26-2t*-26,30 J. WILHERMSDORFER, Sec'y.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

TWENTIETH WARD.—THE CITIZENS OF THE Twentieth Ward will hold a meeting THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock P. M., at Rolf's Hall, cor. Seventh and Freeman sts., for the purpose of organizing for the Centennial Jamboree. All are invited to participate.
1t*

NOTICES.

$10 FOR A GOOD SET OF TEETH ON RUBBER. Full sets on gold, continuous gum, and silver. Extracting by gas, 50c a tooth. J. ORMSBY DONOGH, Dentist, 116 W. Sixth st. de30-3t*-30,ja1,2

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN AT THE Colton Dental Association Rooms, cor. Fourth and Elm sts. Gas always fresh and pure, and is safe and harmless. All dental operations skillfully performed, at reasonable rates. Go to the originator's headquarters. 1t*

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES to be indebted to the estate of Ann Delurray, late of Hamilton County, deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having just claims against the same will present such, properly authenticated, to PAXSON COATS,
Administrator of said estate,
de29-3t* No. 97 Avery st., Cincinnati, O.

ANDREWS, BISSELL & CO.

CINCINNATI, December 30, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCONTINUE the Banking business on the 1st of January, 1876, and transfer all depositors' and correspondents' accounts to the
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Of this city upon that date, unless otherwise instructed.
ALEXANDER H. ANDREWS,
de30-2t HENRY B. BISSELL.

Notice.

TICKETS NO. 28,762, 28,569, 28,881, UNLESS you make satisfactory arrangements within 10 days, your goods will be sold to pay charges. All others in arrears at my office will be treated in like manner.
1t* J. GOLDBERG.

Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, THAT IF NOT called for within ten days will be sold to pay charges 33 Lard Tierces, stored by me; no mark on same.
1t* JOHN WAGNER, Wharfmaster.

KID GLOVES.

LEWIS & LIVINGSTON'S
RELIABLE KID GLOVES.
JUST RECEIVED
OPERA GLOVES
IN ALL THE CHOICE TINTS,
Two, Three, Four and Six Buttons.
PRICE LIST:

Letter B—2-Button	$1 00
Letter A—2-Button	1 50
Letter A—3-Button	1 75
Letter A—4-Button	2 00
Letter A—6-Button	2 50

—ALSO—
New Dark Shades, Plain Black, Plain White.
BOUDIER KID GLOVES
2, 3, 4 AND 6 BUTTON.
Opera Shades, Dark Shades, Plain Black, Plain White,
—AT—
LEWIS & LIVINGSTON'S
IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES,
118 and 120 West Fourth Street,
1t-5p NEAR RACE.

FILTERS.

PURE WATER!
Water rendered Pure and Clear as Crystal, without the use of Chemicals,
—BY THE—
TRIPOLI FILTER,
MANUFACTURED BY
GEORGE D. WINCHELL,
Nos. 112 and 114 West Second St.,
Northwest cor. Race, CINCINNATI, O.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. 1t-5p

Y. M. M. L. A.

1776. Y. M. M. L. A. 1876.

A COPY OF THE
CENTENNIAL TICKET,
As Already Published,

WILL BE MAILED TO EACH MEMBER OF the Association on Monday, January 3, 1876, together with a circular of the Centennial Organization. Members are requested to keep this ticket for use on the day of the election, Tuesday, January 4, 1876.
G. W. JONES, Chairman.
L. M. DAYTON, Secretary. 1t-5p

Y. M. M. L. A.
REGULARS,
GRAND RALLY
At the Headquarters, Grand Hotel,
TO-NIGHT. 1t

Y. M. M. L. A.
INDEPENDENTS,
GRAND RALLY, TO-NIGHT!
St. Nicholas, 8 O'clock.
1t

BOOKS.

To lovers of books and collectors of libraries. Don't forget the splendid chance for bargains at our special private sales. We are offering valuable standard works (mostly elegant English editions) at *bona fide* discounts of one-third to one-half from regular publishers' prices. Call and look over the assortment. Elegant family Bibles at big bargains.
W. O. DAVIE & CO.,
Book Auction Rooms,
1t-5p 16 E. Fourth st., up-stairs.

CHINA SETS, &c.

AT TICE & HUNTINGTON'S, No. 119 Main street, for New Year's Day, fine decorated China lunch and dinner sets, celery glasses, cake stands, silver-plated coffee and tea urns, porcelain-lined pudding dishes, flower trays, epergnes, bouquet glasses, and many other articles to make the table attractive New Year's day.
TICE & HUNTINGTON,
1t 119 Main street.

CARDS.

New Year Cards.
HUGHES BROTHERS,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Central Avenue.
Entrance on Central Avenue. de30-2t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Tickets for Sale,

AT LOWEST RATES, TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, via Pan-handle, Baltimore and Ohio, and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads, by BEPLER & CO.,
de28-3teod-5p N. w. cor. Main and Third sts.

REMOVAL.

Herman Levi & Co.,
BANKERS, HAVE REMOVED FROM NO. 72 TO
No. 34 West Third Street,
de28-3t MASONIC TEMPLE.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.

$50 TO $5,000 INVESTED IN STOCK Privileges pays large profits on limited liability. Speculators should call or write for our 72-page book, "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," and "Weekly Review of Wall Street." Sent free. Address JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, New York. oc12-1y-os

DRESS GOODS.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
—OF—
FRENCH DRESS FABRICS,
COLORED SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SUITS, &c.

LEWIS & LIVINGSTON
Invite special attention to Bargains in
WINTER DRESS GOODS
Marked at prices to close.
Hand-Made Black Silks,
At $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.
6-4 REAL CAMEL'S HAIR,
At $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2; about half the cost of importation.
BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES
At 75, 85c, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75.
BLACK INDIA THIBETS,
At $2 50 to $4 50.
EVENING SILKS,
In Choice Tints, $1 65 and $2.
Brocade Evening Silks,
BLACK AND COLORED
VELVET STRIPE SILKS,
Marked at prices to close.
DARK BROCADE SILKS,
At $3 50, sold early at $6.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVET,
At $10 50, sold early at $16.
25 pieces PLAIN AND PLAID SERGES,
Very desirable at 30c, worth 75c.
LEWIS & LIVINGSTON,
IMPORTERS,
118 and 120 West Fourth Street.
1t-5p NEAR RACE.

LADIES' WEAR.

NEW YEAR'S
RECEPTION DRESSES.
THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS RECEIVED.
ORDERS EXECUTED BY
Miss Rayie, Miss Osborn and Mrs. Fithian.
WEDDING TROUSSEAU
—AND—
FAMILY MOURNING
A SPECIALTY IN OUR
Dressmaking Department.

Having an immense force, with the highest order of talent at the head of each Department, and being in direct communication with the best artistic talent of Paris, we can not fail to complete the wardrobe of those who are the most difficult to please.

LEWIS & LIVINGSTON,
IMPORTERS,
118 and 120 West Fourth St.,
1t-5p NEAR RACE, CINCINNATI, O.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

FOR
First-Class Blank Books,
Office Stationery and
Mercantile Printing,
—APPLY TO—
WILSON, HINKLE & CO.,
137 Walnut Street.
oc14-tfTh

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
No. 79 West Third Street.
Capital........................$400,000.

CINCINNATI, December 21, 1875.

THIS BANK WILL COMMENCE BUSINESS on MONDAY, January 3, 1876, with the following named gentlemen as Directors:

W. A. Goodman,	John Shillito,
A. D. Bullock,	George Wilshire,
A. H. Andrews,	S. H. Burton,
C. W. West.	

Accounts and correspondence solicited.
W. A. GOODMAN, President.
H. B. BISSELL, Cashier. de28-7t

ALMANACS.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ALMANAC for 1876 now ready. Nothing like it for cheapness, accuracy and popularity. Send for sample and price to A. H. POUNSFORD & CO., 9 and 11 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati. 1t-5p

ENGINES, MACHINERY, &c.

IMPROVED PILE-DRIVING AND HOISTING engines; also, hoisting crabs, gearing, drums, shafting, pulleys, hangers, &c. These engines we make of any required sizes, double or single, vertical or horizontal, stationary or portable, reversible, designed expressly for the use of contractors, builders, railroads, bridge builders, quarries, mines, coal elevators, blast furnaces, &c. Manufactured by Cincinnati Machine Works. CHAS. C. WINCHELL & CO.,
ap29-tf-Th 146, 148 and 150 Front st., Cin'ti, O.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

Auction.

NO. 94 FIFTH ST. J. VOSS. NO. 94 FIFTH ST.

THE AUCTION OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and silver plated ware at J. VOSS' will not commence on the 3d, on account of the immense stock on hand. All goods will be sold at retail and wholesale, at 25 per cent. below the wholesale prices. Show cases, fixtures and lease for sale. de30-4t*

STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—THE GENERAL Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows: France (Trudelle), Saturday, January 8; Labrador (Sanglier), Saturday, January 22; Amerique (Ponzolz), Saturday, February 5.

Price of passage in gold, including wine, first cabin, $110 and $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus (*) do not carry steerage passengers. Apply to LABROT & CO.,
No. 6 W. Front st., Cincinnati,
Or LOUIS DE BEBIAN,
fe9-tf-os Agent, 55 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing betweeen the undersigned under the firm name of M. & E. Valentine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. Valentine assumes all liabilities, collects all assets, and succeeds to the entire business of said firm, at the old stand, 250 Central ave.
M. VALENTINE,
E. VALENTINE.
CINCINNATI, December 27, 1875. de28-3t*-5p

BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of Ohio. No. 1,643. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of John G. Wallace, a bankrupt. The creditors of said bankrupt are notified that he has filed his petition in this Court, praying for a final discharge from all his debts, provable under the bankrupt act and the acts amendatory thereof, and said creditors are required to appear before me, at my office, No 6 E. Third street, Cincinnati, on the 21st day of January, 1876, at 10 o'clock A.M., and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. FLAMEN BALL, Register in Bankruptcy.
Dated at CINCINNATI, December 28, 1875. de30-3t-Th

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of Ohio. In the matter of Delorma B. Morrow, bankrupt. No. 1,686. Before Flamen Ball, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Delorma B. Morrow, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton, in the State of Ohio, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States of said district. Dated at Cincinnati this 20th day of November, A. D. 1875.
PHILIP S. GOODWIN, Assignee,
de16-3t-Th 63 W. Fifth street.

LEGAL.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed and qualified as Administrator on the estate of Justice Bohlender, late of Hamilton County, deceased. JOSEPH STIEDEL, Adm'r.
DATED AT CINCINNATI, this 22d day of December, 1875.
de23-3t-Th

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 29.

GOLD RATES IN NEW YORK.

	Dec. 22	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29
10:00 o'clock	113¼	113¾	113	112⅞	112¾	113
10:30 o'clock	113¼	113¼	113	112⅞	112¾	113⅛
11:00 o'clock	113¼	113⅛	113⅛	112¾	112⅞	113⅛
11:30 o'clock	113⅜	113⅛	113	112¾	112¾	113⅛
12:00 o'clock	113¼	113	113⅛	112¾	112¾	113⅛
12:30 o'clock	113⅜	113	113⅛	112¾	112¾	113⅛
1:00 o'clock	113⅜	113	113⅛	112⅝	112¾	113⅛
1:30 o'clock	113¼	112⅞	113⅛	112⅝	112¾	113⅛
2:00 o'clock	113⅜	112⅞	113⅛	112¾	112⅞	113⅛
2:30 o'clock	113⅜	113⅛	113⅛	113	113	113⅛
3:00 o'clock	113⅜	113⅛	113	112⅞	113	113

The New York market for Gold was stronger to-day, with the premium ruling ⅜ per cent. higher than yesterday, but the closing figure was the same as last evening. There is, evidently, considerable speculative demand, probably in anticipation of a higher premium in January.

Cash Gold here is in ample supply, and there is only a moderate Mercantile demand, but the market is strong at ⅛ per cent. advance. Gold Checks on New York are drawn at 13¼ per cent. premium.

The demand for Eastern Exchange continues active and the market is firm, and while the counter rates are unchanged, there are no sellers of round sums under par, and there were some transactions at this rate between banks.

There is a fair demand for Sterling Exchange, with sales of prime local bankers', three days' Sight, at $4 90, and sixty-day Bills at $4 86 per pound sterling in Gold. There is considerable commercial sterling offered and bought by dealers, but there are no regular quotations for them.

QUOTATIONS.

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	1-10 dis.	Par.
Boston	1-10 dis.	Par.
Philadelphia	1-10 dis.	Par.
Baltimore	1-10 dis.	Par.
Gold	12⅞ prem.	13⅛ prem.
Silver	5@6 prem.	7@8 prem.

The tone of the Money market is easier, for while there is a good demand for Money the application for discounts are less pressing, and the banks are able to take most of the Paper offered by depositors at 8@9 per cent. In the open market prime business Paper is negotiated more readily at 10 per cent., which quotation fairly represents the market value of Money, although there were exceptional transactions above and below this figure.

There was more activity in the New York market for Government Funds, and prices advanced ⅛@¼ per cent. on most of the list. In our local market the receipts were fair, and there was some investment demand for the more active Bonds, and prices sustained a similar advance.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

	Dec. 21, 2.15 P.M.	Dec. 22, 2.15 P.M.	Dec. 23, 2.15 P.M.	Dec. 24, 2.15 P.M.	Dec. 27, 2.15 P.M.	Dec. 28, 2.15 P.M.	Dec. 29, 2.15 P.M.
1881's	124⅛	124¼	123⅝	124⅛	123⅞	123⅝	123¾
5-20's, 1865	115⅝	115⅜	114¾	115⅜	115⅛	115¼	115⅜
do '65 (new is.)	120⅛	120⅛	119⅜	119⅞	119⅝	119⅞	120⅛
5-20's of 1867	122¾	122⅜	121½	122⅜	122	122⅛	122½
Coupons, 1868	122¾	122½	122½	122⅜	122	122¼	122½
U. S. 10-40's	118	117⅜	117½	117¼	117¼	117⅜	117½
Currency 6's	122	122¾	122¼	122¼	122	122⅜	120½
Funded Loan	117	116¾	116	116½	116⅜	116½	116½

The buying and selling prices here at the close were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States Sixes of 1881	123½	124
Five-twenty Bonds of 1865	115	115½
Five-twenty Bonds of 1865 (new iss.)	120	120½
Five-twenty Bonds of 1867	122¼	122¾
Five-twenty Bonds of 1868	122¼	122¾
Ten-forty Bonds (large)	117½	118
Ten-forty Bonds (small)	120	120½
Funded Loan Bonds	116¾	117¼

There was a change in the course of prices in the New York Stock Exchange, to-day, and a general decline of ⅛@¼ per cent. on the whole of the speculative list, and the closing prices were the lowest of the day. Michigan Central was especially strong. The aggregate number of Shares sold was 76,900, of which 8,700 were Western Union, 17,700 Pacific Mail, and 30,800 Lake Shore.

QUOTATIONS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK BOARD AT THE HOURS NAMED.

	Dec. 21, 1.30 P.M.	Dec. 22, 2.15 P.M.	Dec. 23, 1.30 P.M.	Dec. 24, 1.30 P.M.	Dec. 27, 1.30 P.M.	Dec. 28, 1.30 P.M.	Dec. 29, 1.30 P.M.
W.U.Tel.Co.	*73⅝	73½	72¾	72⅛	72¾	73⅜	73¼
Pacific Mail	39¼	38¾	39⅛	39⅝	40¼	39¾	39¾
Adams Exs.	102¼	102½	102	101½	100	101½	101½
Wells-Fargo	86⅜	86	86½	86½	85⅛	84¾	84½
A.& M.U. Ex	57¼	57	56½	56½	56½	56½	56¼
U.S. Express	62	61⅜	59½	60	61½	62¼	62¼
N. Y. Central	103¾	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	104⅛	104¾	104¾
Erie	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞	15¾
Harlem	130½	129½	130	129¾	130½	130¾	130
C. C. & I. C.	3¾	3½	3½	3½	3⅝	3½	3¼
L. S. & M. So	59¾	58⅜	59	58⅞	59⅜	59⅞	59⅝
Clev. & Pitts.	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝	89½
Chi. & N. W.	38⅜	38⅛	38½	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	39⅛
do pref'd	54⅜	54½	55¼	54	55⅜	55	56
Rock Island	103⅞	104¼	104	103½	103⅞	104¼	104½
St. Paul	34⅛	34	34	33⅞	34¼	33⅜	35½
St. Paul, pref.	64⅞	65⅛	65¼	64⅞	65⅝	65⅝	66⅝
Tol. & Wab.	2⅝	3	3	3	3⅛	3	3¼
O. & M. Cert.	16	15⅞	15⅞	16	16	16⅝	17
Union Pac.	72¼	72	72	72¾	74¼	75½	74
P. Ft. W.&Chi	98½	97½	97	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97
Han. &St.Joe	20⅝	20	20⅛	20	20	20	20
Mich. Cent'l.	58	57⅝	58⅛	58½	59¼	59⅝	59½
Mis'ri Pacific	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12	12¼	12½	11½
Panama	125	125	125	125	125	125	125

* Ex-dividend.

Local Securities were generally quiet but steady, with sales of Cincinnati Southern Railroad Seven-thirty Bonds at 103, with the January coupon off.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Money 6@7 per cent. until near the close, when it advanced, closing at 7 per cent. Gold. Prime Mercantile Paper 6⅛@8.

Gold opened and closed at 113, with sales in interim at 113⅛@113¼. Rates for carrying were 4, 4½, 5@6, and finally 7 per cent.

Customs receipts $187,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,400,000.

Clearings, $37,000,000.

Sterling Exchange dull.

Governments firm and higher, with good demand.

1881s, coupon	123¾	1868, coupons	122½
1864s, coupon, called in.		New Fives	116¾
1865s, coupon	115⅜	Ten-forties, reg	117⅛
1865s, new	120⅛	Ten-forties, coupon	117½
1867s	122½	Currency Sixes	122½

State Bonds quiet, except Tennessees, which are better.

Tennessee Sixes, old	41¼	Virginia new Sixes	38½
Tennessee Sixes, new	39½	Missouri Sixes	102¾
Virginia Sixes, old	40		

Railroad Bonds strong.

RAILWAY, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, &C.

Stocks dull and lower, except Northwestern and St. Paul, which are steady, and Rock Island, which are strong and higher. Missouri Pacific declined to 11⅜c. Transactions were 78,000 Shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwestern, 4,000 St. Paul, 31,000 Lake Shore, 2,600 Missouri Pacific, and 3,000 Michigan Central.

	Dec. 28.	Dec. 29.
Western Union Telegraph	73½	73⅜
Pacific Mail	39⅞	39¾
Mariposa	8½	8⅝
Mariposa, preferred	9	9
Adams Express	101½	101½
Wells & Fargo's Express	84½	85
American Express	56¼	56⅜
United States Express	62½	62
New York Central	104¾	104¾
Erie	15⅞	15⅝
Erie, preferred	31	31
Harlem	130½	130½
Harlem, preferred	130	130
Michigan Central	59¾	58½
Panama	125	125
Union Pacific Stock	75⅝	74
Lake Shore	59⅞	59⅛
Illinois Central	96½	97
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89½	89⅝
Northwestern	38⅞	39¼
Northwestern, preferred	55⅞	56⅛
Cleveland, Col., Cin'ti and Indianapolis	58	58½
New Jersey Central	105¾	105¾
Rock Island	104⅛	104¾
St. Paul	35⅞	35½
St. Paul, preferred	66⅞	66⅝
Wabash	3¼	3¼
Wabash, preferred	4½	4½
Forte Wayne	97½	97
Terre Haute	5	5
Terre Haute, preferred	20	20
Chicago and Alton	97½	97½
Chicago and Alton, preferred	105½	105½
Ohio and Mississippi	16⅞	16⅞
Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central	3⅝	3½
Burlington and Quincy	113	112¾
Hannibal and St. Joe	20½	20½
Delaware and Lackawanna	120⅛	120⅛
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	18	18
Central Pacific Bonds	107¼	108⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	105⅞	106¼
Union Pacific Land Grant	101¼	100¼
Union Pacific Sinking Fund Bonds	94¾	94

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Daily Review of the Cincinnati Markets.

Merchandise quiet.

Produce dull.

Receipts of Corn liberal. Light of all other Grains.

Trade dull.

Flour very dull and unchanged.

Whisky further declined. Sales at $1 08.

Cotton dull. Middling 12⅝c.

Linseed Oil quiet at 60c for round lots.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Receipts and shipments of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

	Imp.	Exp.		Imp.	Exp.
Apples, bbls	290	149	Petrl'm. bbls	60	297
Barley, bu	500	500	Potato's, bls	35	84
Butter, pkgs	244	....	Rye, bu	....	2,400
Candles, bxs	....	403	Salt, bbls	....	604
Cattle, head	537	485	Seed, Clover	....	....
Cheese, bxs.	381	256	Timothy	....	....
Coffee, bags.	2,449	2,604	Sheep, head	78	....
Corn, bu	14,354	10,042	Sugar, hhds	567	630
Cotton, b'ls.	5,674	4,556	Wheat, bu	1,050	1,438
Flour, bbls	1,381	1,456	Whisky, bls.	382	886
Hay, bales	345	46	Bacon, lbs	....	20,800
Hogs, head.	4,538	....	Hams, lbs	....	66,534
Lard, lbs	233,310	268,620	B M'ts. lbs.	121,020	86,463
Kegs, lbs	....	....	Pork, bbls	47	....
Malt, bu	600	300	Meats, lbs	....	2,340
M'l'sses. bls.	6	364	Bk't Bc'n, lb.	....	60,000
Oats, bu	....	....	Bxd M'ts. lb	....	....

HOGS.

Receipts larger. The market was moderately active and prices firmly held, common to light selling at $6 40@6 80, fair to good packing $6 90@7 20, choice heavy $7 25@7 30. Packers are not pressing business, as the weather still continues unfavorable. There will be but little spirit in the trade until after the holidays.

Receipts and shipments from November 1 to date:

	1875.	1874.
Receipts	400,916	386,995
Shipments	16,980	26,606
Net supply	383,936	360,389

PROVISIONS.

The market continues without animation. The temperature is still unfavorable for slaughterers and packers. But little consumptive demand for cured Meats—some sales for future delivery. Also of Lard. No movement in Mess Pork. Moderate trade in Green Meats.

PORK—No sales spot. 500 bbls city sold at $21 12½, buyer April; new made held at $19 25@19 50; older packed held at $20 25@20 50.

LARD—Not much doing; but little selling spot; some sales for future delivery; city kettle 13@13¼c, prime steam 12¼@12¾c, with sales for January delivery at quotations.

BULK MEATS—No movement of any importance spot. We quote Shoulders at 7⅜@7¼c, clear rib 10⅛@10½c, clear 10⅜@11c, outside rates fully cured. Sales of clear rib at 10⅛c for ten days in salt. Two cars of fully cured sold at interior point at 10¼c. Sales of 100,000 lbs buyer April at 11⅜c.

BACON—Light consumptive demand; Shoulders still scarce and held at 9½@9¾c, clear rib 12c, clear Sides 12½c—jobbing at these rates.

SUGAR-CURED MEATS—Hams steady at 14½@15c, Shoulders 10@10½c—jobbing sales at these rates.

SUGAR-PICKLED HAMS—Held at 11⅜@11½c for 15 lbs average, 11¾@12c for 13 and 12 lbs average. Sales last evening of one car, 15 lbs average, at country, at 11⅜c.

BREAKFAST BACON—Selling at 12@15c per lb.

GREEN MEATS—Hams 15 lbs average sold at 10¼c, delivered to-morrow; 500 pcs averaging 16 lbs, sold at 10¼c; 25,000 lbs clear rib sold at 9¾c. For Hams there is bid 10½@11c, clear rib 9¾c, and Shoulders 6⅞@7c for first good weather.

FLOUR, GRAIN, WHISKY, COTTON.

FLOUR—The market continues lifeless. Hardly enough doing to-day to keep up quotations. No shipping, and scarcely any local demand. Retailers are pretty well supplied, and are not desirous to increase their stock. The market closed very dull. Fancy $6 50@8, Winter family $6@6 20, new $5@5 50, extra $4 50@5, superfine $3 75@4, low grades $3@3 50, Spring $5 40@5 90, Buckwheat $5 75@6 50, Rye $4 50@4 65. No sales reported.

WHEAT—Market quiet; fair offerings. Best Red $1 35, No. 2 $1 28@1 30, medium $1 05@1 10, low grades 70c@$1, White $1 40@1 48. Sales 400 bush Red sample at $1 15, 400 bush do at $1.

RYE—Quiet; No. 2 nominally held at 78@80c, inferior 65@75c. No sales.

CORN—Receipts liberal and trade rather quiet. Mixed ear and shelled sold at 45@47c, White shelled 46½@48c. Sales 350 bush mixed ear at 45c, 800 bush mixed shelled at 47c, 400 bush Yellow shelled at 47c, 1,200 bush White shelled at 48c, 800 bush do at 46½c.

OATS—Had a quiet but steady market. Mixed held at 33@40c, White 40@44c. No sales reported.

BARLEY—Supply liberal, with corresponding offers; not much doing. Canada No. 2 $1 15@1 20, No. 1 $1 35@1 37, Western 90c@$1 10.

The following shows the stock of Grain in Chicago at the commencement of business Monday, together with the amount in store a week ago:

	Total.	Last w'k.	Inc.	Dec.
Wheat, bush	2,218,795	2,085,218	133,577	....
Corn, bush	437,712	213,083	124,628	....
Oats, bush	409,608	389,785	10,824	....
Rye, bush	144,362	140,889	3,473	....
Barley, bush	332,234	324,351	7,883	....

WHISKY—The tendency was still to lower rates, and we had a further decline of 1c. Sales of the day 415 bbls at $1 08.

COTTON—Market reported dull; ordinary 9⅞c, good ordinary 11c, low middling 12c, middling 12⅝c, good middling 13⅛c, middling fair 13¾c, fair 14¾c. Sales 80 bales; receipts 5,674 bales; shipments 4,556 bales; stock 9,788 bales.

PRODUCE, DAIRY PRODUCTS, MERCHANDISE.

BEANS—Nominally unchanged. Common White dull at $1@1 10 per bush, medium quiet at $1 20@1 30; small sales of prime to choice at $1 40@1 50 per bush.

BRAN, &c.—Market supplied with Bran at $13 in bulk, $13 50 in sacks. Shipstuff $16@18. Middlings $20@25 per ton. From store $1@2 more.

BUTTER—Trade light and confined to strictly prime to choice for table use at quotations. All the lower grades quite dull and difficult to sell. No accumulation of stock of any moment. Fresh Reserve 27@28c, choice Central Ohio 24@25c, medium 20@23c, common 16@18c.

CHEESE—Market dull, but prices steadily held at 12@13c for prime to choice.

COFFEE—Steady, with fair trade for the season. Rio common 22¼@22¾c, fair 23¼@23¾c, good 24¼@24¾c, prime 25¼@25¾c, choice 26¼@26¾c, fancy 27c, Java 34@36c, Laguayra 26½c.

COAL—Business rather quiet. Youghiogheny afloat 8c, delivered 12@13c; Ohio River afloat 5½@6c, delivered 10c; Raymond City delivered 11@12c, Muskingum Valley on cars 10c, delivered 12@13c; Peytona Cannel afloat 16c, delivered 20@22c; Ashland afloat 7½c, delivered 10c; Indiana Cannel delivered 20c, Hocking Valley at elevator 10c, delivered 12@13c; Ohio Cannel at elevator 18c, delivered 20c; Anthracite $9 50@10 per ton.

COKE—Usual trade for the season. City at yards 8@10c, delivered 10@13c; Gas-house at yards 8c, delivered 10@12c; Connellsville delivered 9@10c; crushed at yards 11c, delivered 13@15c.

EGGS—Very dull and nominally held at 22@23c per dozen for fresh.

FRUIT—Green Apples selling at $2@3 50 per bbl. Cranberries, prime $10 per bbl. Oranges $4@5 per box. Lemons per box $6 50@7. Layer Raisins $3 10@3 20. Citron 25@30c. Currants 7½@9c. Prunes 8@16c. Dried Apples 10@11½c. Peaches, halves 11@12½c.

HAY—The supply largely exceeds the demand, and trade local and quite limited. Best Timothy on arrival $18@20, prime $16@17, medium $13@15, common $10@12, Cattle Hay $8@10. From store $2 more.

HEMP—Moderate business at previous rates; undressed Kentucky sells at $120@130 per ton, dressed 9¾@10c per lb.

MOLASSES—Good trade in New Orleans goods; fair to choice 50@60c. Sorghum 35@45c. Sirups 40@45c for common, 50@75c for medium, 90c@$1 for prime to choice.

OILS—Linseed quiet but steady at 60c for round lots, 62c in jobbing way. Lard, Winter extra $1 08@1 10, No. 1 87@89c, No. 2 75@77c. Petroleum, refined 12@12½c.

POULTRY AND GAME—But little coming in, owing to the unfavorable weather. Dressed Turkeys fresh would sell at 11@12½c per lb. Chickens $2@3 25 per doz. Fresh Quails $1 25 per doz. Rabbits $1@1 25 per doz. Squirrels 50@65c per doz.

PEANUTS—Red in jobbing way sell at 5@7c, White 8@10c.

SEED—Clover quiet, but selling at 13c from store on arrival; would sell at 12¼c. Timothy from store $2 60@2 70; on arrival would command $2 25@2 40. Flax $1 15@1 30 per bush.

SUGARS—New Orleans in good demand at 7¼@8¾c. Hards steady at 11@11¼c, A White 11@11¼c, extra C White 10½@10¾c, extra C Yellow 9⅞@10¼c, Yellow C 9⅛@9⅝c.

SALT—Domestic steady at 26c per bush, $1 45 per bbl. Turk's Island 40c per bush. Liverpool $1 40@1 45 per sack.

TALLOW—Moderate demand at 8⅝@8¾c for country, city 9⅛@9¼c.

VEGETABLES—Peachblow Potatoes dull and nominal; from store 45@50c per bush. Early Rose 40c. Lower grades 30@35c. Sweet Yellow $3 per bbl. Onions $1 50 per bbl.

Cincinnati Live Stock Market.

CINCINNATI, December 29, 1875.

UNITED RAILROADS STOCK YARDS.

Receipts for the past 24 hours, up to noon to-day, as compared with the previous 24 hours, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
December 28	432	3,705	28
December 29	370	3,772	78

Shipments for corresponding time:

December 28	52	....	150
December 29	370	....	....

CATTLE—Receipts fair and quality of the offerings generally good. There is, however, a scarcity of choice grades. The market to-day ruled quiet, though firm, without any notable change in prices, the range being as follows: Common grades 2@3c, fair to medium 3¼@4¼c, and good butcher grades 4½@5¼c. Feeding Steers meet with a quiet market at from 3¾@4¼c for fair to good heavy.

HOGS—Receipts light, but with a number left over from yesterday, made some 7,000 head on hand this morning. The market opened quiet, but subsequently the demand improved, and for a while there was considerable activity, but finally again became quiet, and closed dull and weak, with a large number left over unsold. Prices ranged as follows: Common to good light $6 40@6 80, fair to good packing grades $6 90@7 15, and choice heavy $7 20@7 30.

SHEEP—Firm market for all qualities. Prices range from 3@4c for common, and 4¼@6c for fair to good.

Leaf Tobacco Sales.

CINCINNATI, December 29.

The offerings at auction to-day were 18 hhds, at the following prices:

3 hhds Mason County (Ky.) at $6 60@15. 14 hhds Brown County (O.) Trash, Lugs and Leaf—5 at $11 25@14 75, 9 at $15@17 75. 1 hhd Owen County (Ky.) at $2 75.

Pittsburg Cattle Market.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURG, December 29.—Receipts of Cattle for the week ending at noon to-day, 103 cars of through, and 62 cars of yard, against 128 cars of through and 123 cars of yard Cattle the preceding week. Prices have been advanced ¼@½c; the advance was owing to the very limited supply, not to any improvement in the demand. L. Hallerman sold 5 cars of choice Ohio Steers, averaging 1,625 lbs, to Simon O'Donnell, to go to New York, at 6¾c; prime 1,400@1,500 lbs Steers are quoted at 6¼@6½c, 1,200@1,300 lbs at 5½@6c, 1,000@1,100 lbs at 5@5⅜c. Receipts of Hogs, 97 cars; preceding week, 213 cars. Prices 20@25c higher than to-day week; market dragging; Philadelphia Hogs $7 10@7 25, Yorkers $6 75@6 90, good mixed $7. Receipts of Sheep, 34 cars; preceding week, 102 cars. Market slow at an advance of ¼c; extra, 110@130 lbs average, 6@6½c; prime, 95@100 lbs, 5¼@5½c; 80@85 lbs 4¾@5c, 70@80 lbs 4@4½c.

WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM.

EAST LIBERTY, December 29.—Receipts of Cattle to day 306 head, all for yard sale, making 826 head for two days. The run continues very light, with a poor demand; prices slightly advanced over yesterday, especially on common to medium, best $6@6 62, medium $5@5 50, common $4@4 75, Bulls and Cows $2 50@3 75. Receipts of Hogs to-day 2,090 head, making 3,355 head for two days; Yorkers $6 75@6 90, Philadelphia $7@7 20. Receipts of Sheep to-day 170 head, making 4,200 for two days; selling at $4@6.

Pittsburg Oil Market.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURG, December 29.—Crude Petroleum steady but unchanged; barge Oil delivered here $1 80; immediate shipment on cars at Parker's at $1 70, United Certificates $1 42½ bid, Conduit $1 43¾ bid. Refined in demand and ¼c higher, with but few if any sellers at the advance; 9⅝c bid, delivered on cars here, and 12½c delivered in Philadelphia. Oil Barrels, countries $1 05@1 10, city make $1 15@1 20.

State of Trade at Other Points.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Cotton dull at 13¼@13⅞c; futures closed firm; December 13 1-16@13⅛c, January 13 3-32@13⅛c, February 13 5-16@13 11-32c, March 13 9-16@13 9-32c, April 13 13-16@13 27-32c, May 14 1-32@14 1-16c, June 14¼@14 9-32c, July 14 13-32@14 15-32c, August 14½@14 9-16c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts 17,000 bbls; superfine State and Western $4 25@4 50, common to good extra $4 80@5 40, good to choice $5 45@5 90, White Wheat extra $5 95@7 75, extra Ohio $4 80@7 25, St. Louis $5 25@9, Minnesota patent process, extra good to prime $6 75@7 75, choice to double extra $7 30@9. Rye Flour steady at $4 40@5 50.

CORN MEAL—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer and a little more doing; receipts 54,000 bush; No. Chicago Spring $1 18@1 22, No. 3 do $1 07@1 08, No. 1 Milwaukee $1 30, No. 2 Milwaukee $1 23@1 25, No. 3 do $1 10@1 11, Winter Red Western new $1 18@1 22, Amber Michigan prime $1 37, White Western $1 42, ungraded Spring $1@1 20, rejected do 98c. Rye quiet; Western 87@90c, State 93@95c, Canada in bond 90c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn, receipts 47,000 bush; more doing; White Western graded 65c, Yellow Western old 71½@74c, old Western mixed 73c, new Western mixed ungraded 64@66c, low mixed and mixed Yellow 64@66c. Oats steady; receipts 4,000 bush; mixed Western State 45@49c, White do 46@50c.

HAY—Firm; shipping 80c.

HOPS—Firm; Eastern and Western New York State 10@15c, California 17@20c.

GROCERIES—Rio Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8@8¼c, prime 8⅜c, refined unchanged. New Orleans Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady and more active; crude 7¼c, refined 13c, cases 17@19½c, Naphtha 8¾@9¼c.

RESIN—Strained quiet $1 65@1 75.

TURPENTINE—Spirits unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; New Mess $20 65@20 70, January and February $20 25@20 50, March $20 75. Beef dull. Cut Meats, Western quiet. Western long-clear Middles 10¾c, city do 10¾c. Dressed Hogs, Western $8 50. Lard firmer; prime steam 12⅞c.

BUTTER—Western 16@25c, State 23@31c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 15.

LEATHER—Firm; Hemlock Sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middle and heavy weights 25@27½c, California do 23½@26½c, common do 23½@26c.

WOOL—Quiet but steady; domestic Fleece 38@62c, pulled 20@47c, unwashed 15@33c, Texas 15@33c.

METALS—Manufactured Copper steady; new Sheathing 30c. Ingot Lake quiet but unchanged. Pig Iron: Scotch quiet but steady at $29 50@33, American dull and unsettled at $18@23. Russia Sheet Iron 12@12¼c gold. Nails quiet; cut $2 90@3, clinch $4 50@5 50, horseshoe, No. 8, 20@23c.

DRY GOODS—Jobbers were busily engaged in taking account of stock, and business was dull with commission houses and importers. Brown Sheetings ruled firm, and other Cotton Goods unchanged in price. Plaid Prints in fair demand, but Shirtings and Robes quiet. Fancy Cassimeres in limited demand. Other Woolen Goods dull. Foreign Goods almost neglected.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged; common to choice Western Spring extra $4@4 50, good to fancy family $4 75@5 50, medium to choice Winter extra $4 75@7 50. Wheat active, firm and higher, in good demand and closing very strong; No. 2 Chicago Spring 95¾c spot, 96c January, 97⅛c February, $1 05¼ May, No. 3 Chicago Spring 77c, rejected 63¾@64c. Corn in active demand and prices advanced; No. 2 48½c spot, 48¼c bid December, 43⅜c January, 42¾c February, rejected 35@40c. Oats steady and unchanged; No. 2 30c January. Rye dull. Barley fairly active and a shade higher; 83½c spot, 82c January. Dressed Hogs steady and in fair demand; odd lots $7 50@7 75, shipping $7 50@7 60. Pork irregular and fairly active at $18 95 spot, $19 January, $19 27½@19 30 February. Lard firmer at 12.15@12.17½c spot, 12.20c January, 12.37½c February. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady, with fair demand at $1 09. Receipts: 11,000 bbls Flour, 59,000 bush Wheat, 53,000 bush Corn, 11,000 bush Oats, 2,000 bush Rye, 8,000 bush Barley. Shipments: 13,000 bbls Flour, 13,000 bush Wheat, 59,000 bush Corn, 11,000 bush Oats, 800 bush Rye, 5,000 bush Barley. Cattle receipts 2,200; market fairly active and firm; prices unchanged; sales of good to choice natives at 4⅞@5c; shipments 700. Hogs receipts 9,000; market dull at 10@15c lower for packing, 5@10c for bacon grades; culls $5 75@6 25, packers' $6 40@6 70, Eastern grades $6 90@7 15; shipments 900. Sheep receipts 1,800; market more active and higher; sales at 3½@5c.

BALTIMORE, December 29.—Flour steady, unchanged and dull. Wheat quiet but steady; Pennsylvania Red $1 37@1 39, No. 2 Red Western $1 32@1 33. Corn quiet but firm; new Western mixed 63c. Oats quiet but steady; mixed Western 40@43c, White Western 44@45c. Rye dull and nominal. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet but steady. New Mess Pork $21 50. Bulk Meats, Shoulders 8¼c, clear rib 11¼c. Bacon Shoulders 10@10¼c, clear rib Sides 12⅝@13c. Hams 15½@16c. Lard dull, steady and unchanged. Butter quiet, unchanged and steady. Petroleum steady; crude 7¼c, refined 13c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky offered at $1 14, without buyers. Cattle dull; prices ⅛@¼c lower; very best 5½@6¼c, first quality 4½@5½c, medium or good fair quality 3½@4½c, ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows 3@3½c, most of the sales at 3¾@4¾c; receipts, 788 head; sales, 717 head. Hogs dull and rates unchanged, but tending downward, the range being $9@10; receipts, 5,023 head. Sheep dull and heavy; prices unchanged, ranging at 4¼@5½c; receipts, 610 head.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—Sugar steady; common 5½@6c, low fair to fully fair 6¼@7c, prime 7⅛@7¼c, strictly prime 7⅜c, choice 7½c. Molasses in fair demand; prime 43@45c, strictly prime to choice 48@52c. Flour dull; superfine $4, double extra $4 25, treble do $4 50@5 75, choice $6@6 50. Corn Meal dull at $2 65. Corn quiet at 53@56c. Oats steady at 47@50c. Bran dull at 90c. Hay dull; prime $22, choice $24@25. Pork steady at $21 50. Dry Salt Meats dull on account of the unfavorable weather—8c, 10¼c, 10½c. Bacon, no Shoulders, Sides 12¾@13c. Hams dull; choice sugar-cured 16½c. Lard quiet; tierce packers' 12½c, refined 13¼c, keg 13¾c. Coffee steady; ordinary to prime 17¾@20¾c. Whisky scarce and in demand; rectified $1 15. Gold 113. Sight ¼c discount. Sterling, Commercial $5 42@5 43, Bank $5 45@5 46½. Demand for Cotton good; sales, 9,400 bales; quotations unchanged; net receipts, 6,941 bales; gross receipts, 8,081 bales; exports to the Continent, 525 bales; coastwise, 1,257 bales; to Great Britain, 5,115 bales; stock, 259,892 bales.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—Cotton inactive and lower; middling 12⅜c, low middling 12 1-16c, good ordinary 11⅛c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Red Fall $1 39 bid cash, No. 3 do $1 25. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 37¾@38c. Oats steady and unchanged; No. 2 34c. Rye steady and firm at 68c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Spring $1@1 10. Pork dull; $19 50 asked, $19 25 bid; sales at $19 60 March. Up-country Lard nominally lower; 12c. Bulk and Green Meats dull and unchanged; only small jobbing trade. Bacon dull; 9¼c, 11½c, 11¾c. Whisky dull and lower; $1 10. Hogs dull, weak and lower; good to choice $6 60@6 90, extra $7@7 10. Cattle dull; only local demand for butchers' stock, ranging 2@3½c. Receipts: 4,000 bbls Flour, 7,000 bush Wheat, 120,000 bush Corn, 3,000 bush Oats, 1,000 bush Barley, 2,100 head Hogs, 300 head Cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—Flour quiet; Iowa, State, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 75@6 50, high grades $7@8 50. Wheat quiet but steady; Pennsylvania Red $1 38, Western do $1 10@1 15, Amber $1 40, White $1 48. Rye 91c. Corn slow; new Yellow 58@62c, old mixed 60@61c, new White 58@60c. Oats steady; mixed 43@45c, White 45@50c. Whisky—Iron-bound $1 15. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Clover Seed 12@12¼c. Timothy nominal. Flax Seed $1 60@1 65. Butter quiet, with liberal receipts; New York, State and Bradford County extras 28@34c, Western 26@29c, Western rolls 25@29c. Cheese—Fine Western 12½@13c. Eggs steady and unchanged.

BOSTON, December 29.—Flour dull; Western superfine $4 25@4 50, common extras $4 75@5 50, Wisconsin do $5 50@6 25, Minnesota do $5 50@6 75, Winter Wheat Ohio $6@7 25, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois $6 25@8 50, St. Louis $7@9, fancy Minnesota $7 75@9 25. Corn, new mixed and Yellow 66@69c, old scarce and nominal. Oats, No. 2 mixed and White 45@50c, rejected 41@44c. Wool very quiet, and holders not forcing sales; prices have undergone no material changes; extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces 45½@48c, No 1 and triple extra 47@52½c. Michigan sales chiefly at 42@45c; Combing and Delaine Fleeces scarce and firm at 48@62½c, some desirable lots held at 65c; pulled Wools quiet at 35@56c, including super and extra.

MILWAUKEE, December 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 04½, hard $1 10½. No. 2 Milwaukee 97⅜c, January 97⅞c, February 99½c, No. 3 do 78½c. Corn in good demand and higher; No. 2 47½@48c. Oats in fair demand and firm, No. 2 30c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2 Spring 97½c cash, No. 3 Spring nominal at 58c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1 68c. Provisions nominally a shade firmer; Mess Pork $18 90@19 cash. Prime kettle-rendered Lard 12¾c, prime steam 12⅛c. Sweet-pickled Hams dull at 10½@11c. Dry-salted Shoulders 6¾@6⅞c, loose. Middles 9¾@10¾c. Dressed Hogs nominally firm at $7 75. Receipts: 4,000 bbls Flour, 89,000 bush Wheat. Shipments: 14,000 bbls Flour, 350 bush Wheat.

BUFFALO, December 29.—Wheat light and in middling demand, and no sales were made public. Corn dull; four car-loads now on the track at 58c. Oats and Rye neglected and nominally unchanged. Barley quiet but firm; 2,000 bush two-rowed State at 76@80c. Cattle—Receipts 306 head; total for the week 2,805. No market to-day; all Cattle for shipment sent East. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,000 head; total for the week 3,000. No market to-day. Hogs—Receipts 1,500 head; total for the week 6,700. Market slow; Yorkers $7@7 20 for heavy, $6 75@7 20 for common, coarse to best, dressed dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO, December 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan $1 25½, Amber Michigan $1 18¼, January $1 18¾, February $1 21¼, March $1 23¾, No. 2 Amber Michigan $1, No. 2 Red Winter spot and January $1 21, No. 3 Red $1 03½, rejected Red 90c. Corn in fair demand and firm; high mixed new 48c, December 48½c, low mixed new 47½c, No. 1 White 60c, no grade, new, 42c. Oats dull and unchanged. Clover Seed steady at $7 30. Dressed Hogs steady at $7 85@7 95. Receipts: 9,000 bush Wheat, 21,000 bush Corn, 1,000 bush Oats. Shipments: 125 bbls Flour, 3,000 bush Wheat, 10,000 bush Corn, 7,000 bush Oats.

GALVESTON, December 29.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling 12⅝c; net receipts, 4,051 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,403 bales; to the Continent, 1,200 bales; coastwise, 3,922 bales; sales, 935 bales.

SAVANNAH, December 29.—Cotton quiet; middling 12¾c; net receipts, 894 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,426 bales; to France, 1,610 bales; coastwise, 647 bales; sales, 1,587 bales.

LOUISVILLE, December 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 12½@12⅝c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1@1 10. Corn steady; new 45@47c. Oats quiet at 37@41c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 78@80c. Hay irregular and fairly active at 8½@14c. Provisions dull. Pork $21 25@21 50. Bulk Meats 7⅜c, 10⅜@10⅝c, and 10¾c. Bacon dull and lower; clear rib Sides 12¼c. Lard dull; tierce 13⅞@14c, keg 14½c. Whisky $1 08. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, December 29.—Cotton dull at 12½c; sales of 3,000 bales; receipts, 4,061 bales; shipments, 1,939 bales; stock, 68,600 bales. Flour steady at $5@7 75. Corn, Oats, Pork, and Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats steady at 7¾@8c, 10¾@10⅞c, 11@11¼c. Bagging in fair demand and firm at 12¾@13c.

PORTSMOUTH, December 29.—River 45 feet 9 inches, and about stationary. Clear and cool. Potomac, for Cincinnati, 11 A.M. Up—Telegraph, 10 A.M. Local packets on time. Ohio due down.

MOBILE, December 29.—Cotton quiet; middling 12¼c; net receipts, 1,443 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,619 bales; to the Continent, 1,611 bales; coastwise, 1,311 bales; sales, 3,500 bales.

OSWEGO, December 29.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1 38. Corn steady at 70c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1 10, No. 2 Bay Quinte $1 16.

CHARLESTON, December 29.—Cotton unchanged; middling 12⅞@13c; net receipts, 3,131 bales; exports coastwise, 516 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

PITTSBURG, December 29.—Petroleum quiet and firm; crude $1 70 at Parker's, refined 12½c, Philadelphia delivery 14c.

CLEVELAND, December 29.—Petroleum steady and unchanged; demand heavy.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 29.—Hogs dull at $6 75@7. Receipts 785 head.

WILMINGTON, December 29.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 34½c.

Foreign Financial and Commercial.

BOND AND STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, December 29—5 P.M.—Rate for Money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities 2½. Consols for Money and account 93 15-16. Five-twenties of 1865 104, of 1867 107, Ten-forties 106¼, new Fives 105. New York Central 96, Erie 14¼, preferred 29. Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £295,000.

PARIS, December 29.—Rentes 65f 80c.

FRANKFORT, December 29.—United States new Fives 99½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

LONDON, December 29—5 P.M.—Sugar, No. 12, Dutch standard, 23s spot, 22s 6d afloat. Spirits Petroleum 11d.

LIVERPOOL, December 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling Uplands 6 15-16d, middling Orleans 7 3-16d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 5,000 bales American. Bacon, long-clear Middles 50s. Mess Pork 84s.

THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Insurance for the Benefit of a Mother.

Eva Reif vs. the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Maine. This case, for several days on trial before Judge O'Connor and a jury, was brought to a close yesterday.

The action was brought to recover $3,000 and interest at six per cent., from February, 1873, on a policy of insurance issued on the 22d of July, 1872, on the life of Charles Reif, the son of the plaintiff. The claim on behalf of the defense was, that at the time the policy was issued, and at the time of the death of Charles Reif, the plaintiff was in comfortable circumstances, possessed of real estate, and in no way dependent on, or requiring support by Charles Reif; that he was a young man without any property whatever, and living solely on his daily wages. That Eva Reif, therefore, to whom the policy was to be paid in the event of the death of Charles Reif, had no pecuniary interest in his life, and lost nothing pecuniarily by his death; and that as to her the policy was a wagering policy and void in law.

The Court charged the jury that, so far as there was any evidence tending to show the circumstances of Eva and Charles Reif, it could not effect the right of Eva Reif to recover in this action. It was the legal right of Charles Reif to have his life insured for the benefit of his mother, and it made no difference what her situation in life, or his, may have been.

It was further claimed that plaintiff could not recover because the application, and the promissory note given to secure the balance of the first premium note, were not signed by Charles Reif, but that the signatures thereto were forgeries. If the jury found the name of Charles Reif was signed to the application by another for him, and at his request, the same effect must be given to it as if he had signed the papers himself. If he neither signed for himself nor authorized another to sign for him—in other words, if he neither applied for an insurance nor authorized any one to apply, the result is he was nominally insured without his request or act, and the plaintiff can not recover. Any one may authorize another to sign for him, and the signature would be as obligatory upon him as his own signature.

Again, it was claimed the plaintiff could not recover, because a number of his answers, given in his application to the company, are untrue; and because by the terms of the policy the application is made a part of the policy and of the contract. The first and second of these answers are given to Questions 5 and 7: "Has the party whose life is to be insured ever been intemperate?" to which Charles Reif answered "No." "Is the party now of correct and temperate habits?" to which he answered "Yes."

It is obvious these inquiries are not, whether the person whose life is to be insured, was ever drunk, or ever used intoxicating drinks; but whether he has ever been intemperate; whether at any period his usual and daily habits were such as to constitute him what is known as intemperate, habitually under the influence of too great an amount of intoxicating liquor. They do not relate to the question whether the plaintiff habitually uses intoxicating drinks, for he may do this and yet be a temperate man; but whether at any period, or at that time, he has habitually used intoxicating drinks. If the jury found he did so habitually use intoxicating drinks to excess the plaintiff can not recover.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,486.

E. Colston and Mr. Nelson, of Newport, for plaintiff; Sayler & Sayler, *contra*.

PROBATE COURT.

The will of George Schneider was admitted to probate. Anna Martha Schneider was appointed executrix. Personalty $1,000.

Joseph F. Mills was appointed administrator of Margaret B. Mills. Personalty $500.

Israel B. Heller was appointed administrator of Nathan Ansbacher. Personalty $1,800.

County Clerk's Office—New Suits.

The following suits were entered, yesterday, in the Common Pleas:

47,924—Mary C. Sine vs. John B. Morris, guardian of Lorenzo D. Sine.
47,925—T. C. Bradford vs. William Carter and wife.
47,926—John W. Sheridan vs. Mary Ann Sheridan. Divorce.
47,927—Margaret Letsch vs. John Letsch. Divorce.
47,928—Wm. C. Mitchell vs. W. P. Everson.
47,929—John Kung vs. August Leuschner.
47,931—Harry G. Sedam, by Chas. T. Sedam, vs. John Creen and D. C. Culbertson.
47,932—John Wills vs. J. M. Troy et al.
47,933—H. A. Langhorst, assignee, vs. Frank Knobloch.

The suits entered for the Superior Court were as follows:

32,320—William Tinsley vs. J. W. Wiley et al.
32,321—Administratrix of Barney Wernsing vs. the Pittsburg, Columbus and St. Louis Railroad Company.
32,322—F. M. Ruiz & Co. vs. John D. Park.
32,323—Bevan & Dolie vs. August Greiff.

THE GERMAN PRESS.

[From the Westliche Post.]

GRANT AND SCHURZ.

NEW YORK, December 19, 1875.

To the Editor of the Westliche Post:

In your editorial remarks on the conversation which I recently had with a reporter of the New York Tribune, it was said that I was "very generous toward President Grant in regard to his possible participation in the Whisky Ring" which probably means "too generous." It will be well if we understand each other on this point, and I, therefore, will fully express my views.

I expressed myself to the reporter of the Tribune to the effect that I could not believe in a participation of the President in the operations of the Whisky Ring, and I since then have not learned of anything that could change my opinion in this matter. I suppose no one considers me capable of any special partiality for President Grant. I have been obliged, now and then, to express myself frankly about his administration, and I regret that I can not retract anything that I have said. I believe I was not unjust in my criticism. I can not be accused of exaggeration if I say that the present chief of the executive power, in important points, has done the direct opposite of that demanded by the most urgent needs of the time. I will speak especially only of one of these points, which here comes most under consideration.

The civil war had, as is usually the case with such events, developed corrupt tendencies in our political life to a dangerous degree. It was never more necessary that the National Government in all its branches, but especially its head, should oppose these tendencies by a high moral influence. Never was not only strict propriety of conduct, but a plain example from a high official of greater importance. Instead of this we saw the first official of the country, by petty nepotism, by disreputable company, by a remarkable favoring of persons of low character, by wanton toleration of influences and abuses which had been already stigmatized by public opinion, and by similar things which I need not enumerate, setting an example which could not fail to promote in the public service the greatest egotism, together with the most abject servility, and accordingly giving to these corrupt tendencies only greater strength.

The spectacle of the President of the United States in friendly intercourse with a man like McDonald, after he for years in his sphere was known as worthy the fate that has finally reached him, could only encourage every corrupt individual in the public service to think that, like McDonald, he also could claim the favor of the President.

The sure result of these things has finally come glaringly to light. We see men whom the President has for years honored with his friendship and special confidence, going, so to say, directly from his society to the penitentiary for low crimes. We see important branches of the public service sunk in a demoralization, the depth of which has not yet been measured. We see the Government cursed with a disgrace which can not be washed out by the mere punishment of the guilty parties, as every examination only reveals more plainly how much the serious duty of preventing such crimes has been neglected. All this is true, and I only express the opinion of many members of the ruling party when I say that the administration of President Grant, since it has lowered the moral tone of public life instead of elevating it, has been the most pernicious one we could have had under the circumstances.

But in spite of all this, I can not approve the accusation or intimation that ascribes the actions of the President to an interested participation in corrupt operations like those of the Whisky Ring, and I should much regret if such an opinion gained ground among the American people or abroad. Such a corrupt action, in a low pecuniary sense, on the part of a President of the United States, has never yet occurred, and it ought to be considered an impossible thing. The disgraceful things which have occurred in the public service are humiliating enough for the American Republic. I was recently in Europe, and went in almost all classes of society, and I assure you it is a little trying for a man who is seriously devoted to this Republic to see a large part of the newspaper notices on America devoted to enumerating swindling affairs, and to be obliged to draw the conclusion from the ever-recurring questions and remarks, that there they begin to look upon our public service as a hot-house of low corruption, in which honest men will no longer prosper.

What would be the effect if we gave public opinion abroad to understand that we ourselves considered the President of the United States, the chosen head of the Government, as a member of a low band of robbers? Just as little ought our own people be made familiar with the thought that so fearful a thing could be possible. Even party spirit ought to recoil from such an extreme, for the moral results would be incalculable, the imagination of the masses would be accustomed to the idea of the greatest degradation of the Government. I may be asked if I wish, in case so low an act of corruption should be committed by a President, that it should be concealed in order to save the public the humiliation, and the people the demoralizing impression? I answer no. If such a fearful case should ever occur, nothing would be left for the people in order to protect their honor and future but to insist with the energy of just indignation on the most pitiless exposure and severest punishment of the criminal, in order that after the example given future Presidents need not consider the dignity of their office as the safest mask for every disgraceful act. But certainly such a great crime should not be presupposed on slight grounds of suspicions, and the accusation should not be expressed or even intimated without the strongest proofs. And where are such proofs in this case? I know very well that the President has given individual members of the Ring, in spite of strong grounds of suspicion, proofs of confidence and favor which, proceeding from the majority of men, would be scarcely comprehensible. But we have here to deal with a singular character, with whom such things can only be explained according to other theories. We may rightly say that a man who considered Charles Sumner capable of any sort of low style of thought, while he received "Johnny McDonald" and men of the same stamp as friends, with perfect confidence in their honesty even to the door of the Penitentiary, evidently has no eye for the distinction between an honest man and a rascal. We can further say that such a man, by clinging to the worst and most corrupt of his friends with equally great, if not far greater, obstinacy than to his true and faithful friends, infallibly exercises a demoralizing influence on political life, and by his style of action must be dangerous to the supreme government power of the Republic, and that, therefore, it is the duty of all good citizens to put an end to such an administration so soon as the law allows. All these conclusions are authorized. But these have nothing to do with a real participation in the frauds of the Whisky Ring. In fact, is it likely that the President would have allowed the legal examination to proceed, which proposed to expose the entire swindle and all interested, if he himself belonged to them? Surely not, and it is certain that he could have stifled this examination in the beginning if he had wished. A guilty man with such power in his hand could easily have found the means, and would certainly not have neglected to use them. Every suspicion of any such participation I therefore consider unfounded and unjust.

For the fact that he, by encouraging a higher moral tone in the civil service, as well by greater watchfulness, might have prevented this disgraceful corruption, and yet has done just the contrary, the President should have the full responsibility. But in the severest criticisms of all abuses, let us hold firmly to the belief, and we shall, it is to be hoped, never have cause to give up this belief, that the degradation of a President of the American Republic as an active member of a band of thieves, who, in the real sense of the word, rob the people of their money, is simply an impossibility.

C. S.

Certainly. C. S., in order not to be obliged to give Grant the full personal responsibility for his notoriously corrupt management, makes "too nice a distinction." E. P.

Transfers of Real Estate Yesterday.

Clara Oehlmann to Maier Rothschild, lot 16½ by 130 feet, on the east side of Main street, 75 feet north of Eighth street; $6,500.

Frank Sutor to John Weltermann, lot 46½ by 165 feet, on the east side of Main street, 61½ feet south of Columbia street, in Reading; $175.

John Weltermann and wife to Elizabeth Sutor, same lot; $175.

E. B. Dobell and wife to W. C. Mitchell, Lot 11, in the subdivision of the Harrison Dower Tract, at North Bend, containing 12 93-100 acres; $3,000.

The Wyoming Land and Building Company to J. F. Mills, lot 86 23-100 by 202 98-100 feet on the northwest corner of Elm and Clark avenues, Wyoming; $1,200.

J. F. Mills to C. L. Mills, Lot 26 in the grantor's subdivision, adjoining Hartwell; $1.

Same to Martha A. Mills, Lot 180, same subdivision; $1.

Same to Hattie Mills, Lot 25, same subdivision; $1, love and affection.

Same to Emma J. Mills, Lot 179, same subdivision; $1.

H. F. Heckert, per Sheriff, to J. A. Hemann, lot 33 by 99 feet, on the east side of Pike street, 132 feet north of East Pearl street; $12,000.

J. D. Ruff and wife to Walter Smith, lot 60 by 200 feet, on the west side of Park avenue, 540 feet north of Windsor street; $4,400.

J. H. Noewer and wife to H. E. Jungling and Philip Weber, the undivided third of a leasehold 44 by 145 feet, on the east side of Vine street, 36 feet north of Elder street; $7,000.

Osceola Elstum and wife to Rebecca Elstun, 17 lots in the subdivision of the Elstun Farm, on Walnut Hills; $7,000.

Terrors of a Snow-Storm in London.

[Kate Field's Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LONDON, December 11, 1875.

There are times that try men's *soles*, particularly when they are women's—and these are of them. Were I plunged in romance I might devote a paragraph to the white face of nature, but though I don't "thank the gods they have not made me poetical," I'm too deep in a concrete of snow, mire and rage to be equal to other than extraordinary prose. I thought I knew the meaning of snow. I thought that a childhood passed in Massachusetts had taught me all that need be learned on this subject—all at least short of a search for a northwest passage and Sir John Franklin's remains. This opinion was born of profound ignorance, which, by the way, is the basis of most opinions. I hadn't been in London during a snow-storm. Now, I am a sadder and a wiser woman. As long as nature doesn't fly in the face of tradition, existence jogs on smoothly enough in this biggest of towns. It may rain the cats and dogs of history, and street-life will go on as composedly as though the sun poured its blessing upon the land; but should it snow, then permit me to ask with an oratorical flourish of the right hand, where are you? With an oratorical flourish of the left hand, I answer, nowhere! Let eight inches of snow fall in the streets of London, and life becomes a burden. Omnibuses stay where charity is supposed to begin—at home. The majority of the cab-drivers refuse to go upon their stands, and the few that go forth do so for the express purpose of bullying the public out of hard-gotten gains. For two days this week Londoners were well-nigh helpless, and, had it not been for the underground railroad, thousands of men and women would have been obliged to walk to their far distant places of business. You might rave, tear your hair, become reckless in the use of language, but neither omnibus nor cab would move an inch. If you sent to the adjoining stable, you'd be presented with a bill calculated to raise a blush even on the cheek of the New York hackman. A week ago you would have been edified to see the revenge an American woman took upon cab cormorants. From their boxes, as from thrones, they dictated terms that made the fat purse lean, the lean purse empty, and therefore I said: "No! as long as the rubber boots of my country holds together, I'll defy woman's natural enemy;" and so I went forth at 3 o'clock in the day, in a driving snow-storm and a fog so thick that I could not see two rods ahead. I crossed Hyde Park, not knowing where the path lay, wondered whether it would make a dramatic story to get lost in the center of London, but had all idea of adventure dispelled by the appearance of a boot-black, who, on passing, turned, and, in the musical voice of his tribe, cried out, "Hi! hi! I say. You don't need roughing, do you?" A glow of pride suffused my face even to the tip of a frosty nose, for was not this a compliment to the rubber boots of my country?

Cats may growl and horses fall, but I go on forever!

Was my refrain.

Aye, but pride had a fall the next day. A woman can defy cabs during those hours when the sun ought to shine. When night succeeds fog and the train of the drawing-room supplants the short skirt of the street, then does Cabby laugh the laugh of a stage fiend, and know that his hour of triumph is at hand. The night was clear and beautiful, but snow hugged the ground. That was enough. I waited an hour for a cab; a dinner-party waited an hour for me. Then did I gather my skirts about me and sally forth, exclaiming: "A cab! a cab! my kingdom for a cab!" Fortune favors the brave. Soon my eyes were gladdened by the sight of a hansom, and I approached. Picture to yourself a bumptious cabman; a policeman who minded his own business so well that he couldn't mind the public's; myself, in dinner costume, standing in the middle of the street, feebly supported by a shivering hand-maiden.

"Is this cab engaged?"

"No, nor it isn't likely to be."

"Why not?"

(The cabman knows that the longer he keeps me talking, and the colder I become, the readier I'll be to pay any price for a conveyance.)

"Because, mum, you see as how there's snow on the ground."

"What of that? I wish you to take me to ——."

"I can't, mum."

"What are you on the stand for if not to do your duty to the public?"

"Well, you see, it's very slippery, and my horse will fall down, and perhaps break his leg."

"He'll do nothing of the sort. Policeman, why don't you force this man to do his duty?"

(The policeman neither opens his mouth nor stirs a step. He is paid to look on while vice gets the better of virtue.)

"I might, mum, go a short distance if I was paid hextra."

By this time I'm in the first stage of freezing, and without comment get into the hansom. What do you suppose happens next? The horse that would be sure to fall down and break his leg runs away, and people turn to watch the moving spectacle. He doesn't run away, however. It is all a trick to frighten every penny out of me that I ever made writing for the Courier-Journal. "What did I tell you?" says Cabby through the opening. "It's awful dangerous, and nobody thinks of taking a cab without paying hextra." Then that wretched creature, in order to reduce my nerves to a gelatinous condition and deprive me of the spirit of a mouse, walks his horse all the rest of the way, makes him slip as he walks, and every minute calls upon me to contemplate the agony I have wittingly brought upon an unoffending beast. By the time I reach my destination I am abject enough to pay "hextra," thankful to escape with my life. I find the dinner half over and my host very much surprised to see me at all! This is London with eight inches of snow on the ground. I think I am getting fonder and fonder of the English climate. It is mild, you know, and one doesn't suffer from extremes of temperature. Perhaps one doesn't. I only read that the cold weather is killing off the very young and the very old. Nine persons died last week whose combined ages were seven hundred and sixty years.

THOMAS W. PIPER, the alleged murderer of the little girl in the church belfry, will probably be tried again in February. He is in excellent spirits, and expresses the utmost confidence that he will be cleared of the charge, or allowed to escape by a second disagreement of the jury. The opinion that he is guilty is very general among those who heard the evidence in the trial, as well as those who are familiar with the previous history and character of the man, but there is not the same confidence that his guilt was proved. An ex-Mayor of Boston (the Hon. F. W. Lincoln) was the foreman of the jury that has just disagreed in his case.—[Boston Letter.

[From the Philadelphia Times, December 28.]

Militia Throughout the United States to Hold a Grand Centennial Review.

The Centennial authorities have received from different military bodies of the United States a large number of letters indicating a vast concourse of militia at the Exposition. From Massachusetts may be expected the Boston Light Infantry, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and the Lexington Minute Men; from New York, the Seventh and Twenty-second Regiments, the Old Guard, and regiments from Buffalo and Rochester; from Illinois, the First Regiment of State Guards, from Chicago, and the Governor's Guard, from Springfield; from Connecticut, the entire National Guard, comprising two thousand men, who will encamp for ten days on the Exhibition grounds, about the 22d of August; from Tennessee, three regiments, which will arrive on the Fourth of July; from Georgia, the Clinch Rifles; from North Carolina, the Fayetteville Light Infantay; from Virginia, the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, organized 1828; from Ohio, the Myers Cadets, of Toledo; from Mississippi, the Columbus Light Artillery; from New Orleans, the Washington Artillery; from South Carolina, the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, and independent companies from Greenville, Chester and Richland; from New Hampshire, the Manchester Light Battery and the Portsmouth Artillery; from Rhode Island, the Newport Artillery, the United Train of Artillery, and the First Regiment of Infantry, and from Delaware, the First Regiment of Infantry. The engagements for the presence of military at the Centennial have just begun to be made, and the indications are that the number already had will be doubled, probably trebled, before the close of spring.

Profanity Prevailing Among Members of Plymouth Church.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, December 27.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

Usher Jacob Murray, the Vesey street Kentucky liquor dealer, is not the only member of Plymouth Church who spices his piety with profanity. There is Publisher Henry M. Cleveland, whose speech is frequently marked by the peculiar oath, "I'God," which is the abbreviation of the "By God" of his intenser moments. When he was elected member of the Examining Committee he exclaimed, "Now, by God, I'll see how things are run in this church."

Ross Raymond, son of the praying elocutionist, was delegated in the summer of 1874 to ply the newspaper reporters with assurances of Mr. Beecher's purity and innocence. One evening, while the secret committee were inside of 34 Monroe Place, Raymond gathered the waiting reporters on the outside and began to laud the committee's efforts to sift the charges. One reporter said that, in his opinion, the committee were only industrious to find Mr. Beecher innocent. Raymond angrily responded, "I don't know who you are, sir, but what you say is a damned lie." The reporter's answer was, "I hope you think so." H.

Remarkable Fatality.

[From the Washington Star.]

Mr. Charles P. Harmen, a well known young member of the Washington bar, died quite suddenly on the 1st instant of pneumonia, after an illness of but two days. His funeral took place from the Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he was a devoted member, on the 4th instant, and his remains were interred in Alexandria. His sister Rebecca contracted the same disease at the funeral, and she died on the 12th instant, and was buried on the 14th. On the return of the family Mr. Aaron Harmon, a younger brother, was taken ill. He was considered somewhat better during the early part of last week, but a sudden change took place, and he died on Thursday last, and his funeral took place to-day. Thus in the short space of four weeks an aged widowed mother, who has herself been very ill, has been deprived by death of two dutiful sons and a devoted daughter. But two children now remain, one a clerk in an avenue house and the other engaged in business in Charlottesville.

[Philadelphia Letter to Baltimore American, Dec. 22.]

Curious Electric Phenomenon.

A most remarkable event occurred on Saturday, when the temperature was at the lowest point in the city. There was an occasion for giving an alarm of fire by telegraph. The first instrument struck by the policeman failed to operate, but a second attempt at another street corner roused the firemen, and the fire was soon after extinguished. Six hours afterward the first instrument awoke from its apparent nap and the alarm so long delayed was sounded, and sent the firemen to the same locality to find that it was a false alarm. The telegraphers are at a loss to account for this unparalleled event, which can only be compared to the Munchausen account of the tunes being frozen in the horn of the stage driver, and afterward sounding when hung up by the side of the stove at the inn.

Rejection of the Pullman Car.

[Kate Field's Courier-Journal Letters.]

Like every American who ever came to Europe, I have lifted up my voice and howled at the discomfort to which railroad travelers are subjected. Like every American, I have greeted the coming of Pullman with an enthusiasm worthy of his cause. But what do you suppose the French Directors of French roads have had the audacity to say? Eight months ago Mr. Pullman sent one of his luxurious cars to France "on approval." The Directors ate Mr. Pullman's drawing-room repasts, tested his car, allowed no private persons to ride in it, and then calmly rejected it, declaring that if the public once realized its comforts they would insist upon its adoption.

A Family Almost Extinct from Diphtheria.

MILFORD, PA., December 26, 1875.

The family of Thomas Crago, of Dyberry, Wayne County, has become nearly extinct by diphtheria. Mr. Crago had lost four children this month, having buried two on Sunday. Himself and servant girl were taken sick last week, and died Thursday. The wife died only a few months ago. Only two children are left of the family, and they are reported dangerously ill with the same disease.

Dick Richardson.

[Special to the Globe-Democrat.]

Soon after his term expired, his wife, a lady of superior qualities and estimable character, died, which came near being the ruin of Mr. Richardson. Several years ago he determined to never touch a drop of liquor again, and with him to resolve was to execute. This pledge, made to himself, he faithfully kept up to his death.

A PARIS correspondent says the joyous Christian, who is just now popular in Paris, because of his extraordinary antics and drolleries in the part of King Vilan, in the "Journey in the Moon," produced at the Gaiete Theatre, is an individual of great eccentricity, and many amusing stories are told of his practical jokes. He has, among other things, a horror of "style" and of affectation of every kind. He is also a little careless in his dress, and not over-ceremonious in his ways; so that recently a brother actor, in inviting him to a reception given in honor of a noted artist, and at which nearly all the theatrical world was to be present after the performances, said to him kindly but firmly: "My dear Christain, when you come this evening do pay a little attention to your style, and try and have a little more etiquette than usual about you." Christian took the advice kindly, saying nothing. Toward midnight, just as the giver of the reception was beginning to think that he had offended his *confrere*, and that he would not come, there stalked into the midst of the thunder-struck company an astonishing figure. It was Christian, straight as an arrow, looking neither to right nor left, save to bow haughtily. He was clad in an extravagantly elegant court costume of a remote period; carried under his arm a cocked hat well furnished with gold lace, and at his side a long antique rapier. He seated himself in a corner apart from the surprised guests and away from the host, who was too mortified to address him. In this position he remained for two hours; and, just as people were getting ready to depart, he rose and stalked out, saying in a loud voice to his entertainer: "I fancy that you have had all the style you want this time."

WHEN the elder Dumas went down to the country house of his children, in Palay, in 1870, his strength was nearly gone and his courage was waning. He saw the grave opening before him, and probably many remembrances of his extravagances and escapades now and then came to him. When he was obliged to take his bed, he was so weak that the attendants where compelled to assist him in undressing. While laying aside his garments he mechanically put his hand in one of his pockets and drew out the single gold coin which remained to him. He looked at the shining piece for a few moments with a bitter smile, then he said: "When I first went up to Paris I had two pieces like that. Now I have one left." Then, as he laid down wearily in the bed, he added, with that keen sense of humor which permeated every fiber of his being, "And yet they say that I have been a spendthrift!" Between the time when Dumas went to Paris as a literary aspirant, with his two louis d'or in his pocket, and the moment of his serio-comic reflection on the remaining coin, he had probably earned many millions of francs. But money seemed to burn his fingers. Grenville-Monat tells us that Dumas used to keep his gold pieces in large wooden bowls on his writing table, and when a needy friend came coughing and stammering to ask a loan, the great romancer would look up from his work, point to the bowls with his pen, and say, in a kind and inviting tone: "Help yourself, and come again if you need to."

MR. W. S. GILBERT'S new piece, entitled "Broken Hearts," was produced at the Court Theater last night, says the London Daily News of December 10, with complete success. It is called by the author "a fairy play," and its plot is dependent in some degree upon magical agency; but the characters are, nevertheless, all human, and its interest is mainly derived from the conflict of ordinary passions. The play, which is written in unrhymed verse, is remarkable for the concentration of its story upon a few personages, and for the severe exclusion of all elements not in keeping with its prevailing tone of tenderness and pathos.

TENNYSON'S latest interviewer finds him taller than he expected; but Tennyson stands higher every year.

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

To Mail Subscribers.

DAILY.

Postage on the Daily Commercial will be prepaid by the Publishers except on such copies as are delivered through the boxes, the general delivery, or by the letter-carriers of the Cincinnati Post-office. Postage on papers so delivered, amounting to $3 65 per annum to each subscriber, must be paid by the person receiving the paper.

One Year, (Sundays included)....................$14 00
One Year, (Sundays omitted)....................12 00
Six Months, (Sundays included)....................7 00
Six Months, (Sundays omitted)....................6 00
Three Months, (Sundays included)....................3 75
Three Months, (Sundays omitted)....................3 25
One Month, (Sundays included)....................1 50
One Month, (Sundays omitted)....................1 25

Week, (by carrier, Sundays included)....................30
Week, (by carrier, Sundays omitted)....................25

WEEKLY.

(Postage Prepaid by the Publishers.)

Single copy one year (52 numbers)....................$1 50
Ten to thirty copies, one year, each....................1 40
Thirty to fifty copies, one year, each....................1 30
Fifty or more copies, one year, each....................1 20

DAILY PAPER, three times a week—the days to be named by the subscriber—One Year, $6; Six Months, $3.

SUNDAY PAPER alone, One Year, $2; Six Months, $1.

REMITTANCES should be made by Draft, Express, Post-office Money Order or Registered Letter.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

The time at which the subscription EXPIRES is printed on each wrapper; and, to avoid missing a number, renewals should reach this OFFICE before the time is out.

SPECIMEN COPIES free to applicants.

To Dealers.

News Dealers, News Agents and Club Agents will be furnished with circulars giving exact and full details of business information upon application.

To Advertisers.

Nothing received for less than 25 cents. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and Society Notices, Wants, Boarding, For Rent, For Sale, Lost and Found, 10 cents a line. Business Notices, 20 cents a line. Displays, $1 a square. Reference Notices, $2 a square. Preferred Specials, $1 50 a square. Column, first page, $50; eighth page, $40; cuts eighth page only, $2 a square; extra display, eighth page only, $1 50 a square. Matter set in double column, extra.

The SQUARE is five-eighths of an inch—eight lines solid aga.

No reduction on account of the number of insertions or amount of space taken.

Rates for the Weekly the same as the Daily.

Al Paid Matter published as Advertisements.

On advertising bills for this month, December, 1875, the following discounts will be allowed:

Bills amounting to—	Discounts.
$500	30 per cent.
400	25 per cent.
300	20 per cent.
200	15 per cent.
100	10 per cent.
50	5 per cent.

The condition of the allowance of this scale of discounts is the payment of bills within ten days of their date. The object is the encouragement of advertisers to increase their business, *and especially that there may be no discrimination against those who do not ask favors. Positively no monthly contracts will be made on any other than the precise terms published; and our rates will be adhered to strictly in all cases.*

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.
Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast.

	Depart, Cin'ti.	Arrive, Cin'ti.	Arrive, Destinat'n.
New York Ex. daily	11:00 A.M.	5:15 A.M.	7:20 P.M.
New York Ex. daily	9:50 P.M.	5:15 P.M.	6:50 A.M.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE.
Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 4 minutes slow.

Louisville Ex. daily	5:50 A.M.	6:45 P.M.	10:20 A.M.
Louisville (ex. Sun.)	3:00 P.M.	12:45 P.M.	7:45 P.M.
Louisville (daily)	8:05 P.M.	5:30 A.M.	12:35 P.M.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.
Depot, Plum and Pearl. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Parkersburg Ex	8:50 A.M.	5:45 P.M.	5:45 P.M.
Parkersb'g Ex. daily	11:15 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:50 A.M.
Chillicothe Ac	3:30 P.M.	9:20 A.M.	8:05 P.M.
Hillsboro Ac	3:30 P.M.	9:20 A.M.	6:42 P.M.
Loveland Ac	11:00 A.M.	6:55 A.M.	12:20 P.M.
Loveland Ac	5:00 P.M.	8:00 A.M.	6:25 P.M.
Loveland Ac	6:10 P.M.	2:50 P.M.	7:35 P.M.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA PARKERSBURG.
Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

N.Y.& Balt. Ex. daily	8:50 A.M.	5:45 P.M.	8:40 A.M.
Night Ex. daily	11:15 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	10:50 P.M.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA COLUMBUS.
Depot, Kilgour and Front. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Baltimore Ex. daily	7:15 A.M.	2:50 P.M.	8:40 A.M.
Baltimore Ex	7:05 P.M.	4:40 A.M.	10:45 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.
Depot, Mill and Front. Time, 12 minutes slow.

St. Louis Fast Line	6:55 A.M.	9:15 P.M.	8:20 P.M.
St. Louis Ex. (daily)	6:55 P.M.	7:45 A.M.	8:40 A.M.
Cairo Mail	6:55 A.M.	9:15 P.M.	9:40 P.M.
Evansville Ex	6:55 P.M.	7:45 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Kansas City Ex	6:55 A.M.	9:15 P.M.	9:40 A.M.
Louisville Ex	6:55 A.M.	9:15 P.M.	12:20 P.M.
Louisville Ex	2:40 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	8:15 P.M.
Louisville Ex. (daily)	6:55 P.M.		12:00 Mid.
Cochran Ac	5:00 P.M.	8:25 A.M.	6:30 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI, VIA SPRINGFIELD DIVISION.

Springfield Ex	6:55 P.M.	7:45 A.M.	10:50 A.M.
Shawneetown Ex	6:55 A.M.	7:45 A.M.	9:30 P.M.
Shawneetown Ex	6:55 P.M.	9:15 P.M.	1:15 P.M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.
Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Dayton Ex. daily	11:00 A.M.	5:15 P.M.	1:15 P.M.
Dayton Ex	5:00 P.M.	9:25 A.M.	7:15 P.M.
Dayton Ex. daily	9:50 P.M.	5:15 A.M.	12:05 A.M.
Toledo Ex	7:15 A.M.	10:15 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Toledo Ex. daily	9:50 P.M.	5:15 A.M.	6:35 A.M.
Toledo Ac	2:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	11:55 P.M.
Indianapolis Mail	7:30 A.M.	11:45 P.M.	12:40 P.M.
Indianapolis Ex	1:45 P.M.	4:55 P.M.	6:40 P.M.
Connersville Ac	5:20 P.M.	10:25 A.M.	8:25 P.M.
Connersville Ac	11:00 A.M.	10:15 P.M.	4:55 P.M.
Ind. Ex. (ex. Sat.)	7:00 P.M.	12:00 M.	11:45 P.M.
Richmond Ac	5:00 P.M.	10:25 A.M.	7:55 P.M.
Chicago Ex	7:30 A.M.	9:40 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Chicago Ex. daily	7:00 P.M.	8:35 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Hamilton Ac	9:10 A.M.	12:00 M.	10:20 A.M.
Hamilton Ac	5:20 P.M.	10:25 A.M.	6:35 P.M.
Hamilton Ac	4:30 P.M.	7:10 P.M.	5:45 P.M.
Hamilton Ac	6:15 P.M.	7:55 A.M.	7:30 P.M.
Hamilton Ac	7:15 P.M.	11:45 P.M.	8:25 P.M.
Hamilton Ac	10:00 A.M.	1:40 P.M.	11:10 A.M.
Hamilton Ac	11:30 P.M.	6:45 A.M.	12:45 A.M.
Glendale Ac	7:00 A.M.	8:55 A.M.	7:45 A.M.
Glendale Ac	3:30 P.M.	6:05 P.M.	4:20 P.M.

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO.
Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Chicago Mail	7:30 A.M.	9:40 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Richmond Ex	5:00 P.M.	10:25 A.M.	7:55 P.M.
Chicago Ex. daily	7:00 P.M.	8:35 A.M.	7:30 A.M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS.
Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Indianapolis Ex	7:30 A.M.	11:45 P.M.	12:40 P.M.
Ft. Wayne Ex	7:30 A.M.	10:15 P.M.	3:45 P.M.
Peoria Ex	1:45 P.M.	4:55 P.M.	3:30 A.M.
Connersville Ac	5:20 P.M.	10:25 A.M.	8:25 P.M.
Connersville Ac	11:00 A.M.	10:15 P.M.	4:55 P.M.
Peoria Ex. (ex. Sat.)	7:00 P.M.	12:00 M.	9:20 A.M.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND.
Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Boston Ex	7:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	4:50 P.M.
Cleveland Ex	10:50 A.M.	10:10 P.M.	9:10 P.M.
New York Ex. daily	9:40 P.M.	6:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Springfield Ac	8:45 A.M.	3:50 P.M.	12:05 P.M.
Springfield Ac	2:30 P.M.	10:10 A.M.	5:55 P.M.
Dayton Ac	5:30 P.M.	7:45 A.M.	7:50 P.M.
Maud's Ac	6:25 P.M.	6:45 A.M.	7:30 P.M.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS.
Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Columbus Ex	7:00 A.M.	10:10 P.M.	11:45 A.M.
Columbus Ex	10:50 A.M.	3:50 P.M.	4:15 P.M.
Columbus Ac	2:30 P.M.	10:10 P.M.	8:10 P.M.

CINCINNATI AND SANDUSKY.
Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Sandusky Ex	8:45 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	5:50 P.M.
Sandusky Ex. daily	9:40 P.M.	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Bellefontaine Ac	2:30 P.M.	10:10 A.M.	9:00 P.M.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE.
Depot, Pearl and Plum. City time.

Indianapolis Mail	7:45 A.M.	5:10 P.M.	12:35 P.M.
Lafayette Mail	7:45 A.M.	5:10 P.M.	3:42 P.M.
Chicago Ex	7:45 A.M.	11:25 P.M.	8:50 P.M.
St. Louis Mail	7:45 A.M.	11:25 P.M.	10:55 P.M.
Martinsville Ac	2:10 P.M.	5:10 P.M.	8:40 P.M.
Indianapolis Ex	2:10 P.M.	11:25 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Lafayette Ex	2:10 P.M.	11:25 P.M.	9:55 P.M.
Peoria Ex	2:10 P.M.	11:25 A.M.	3:30 A.M.
Quincy Ex	2:10 P.M.	11:25 A.M.	9:38 A.M.
Kansas City Ex	2:10 P.M.	11:25 A.M.	9:00 P.M.
Indi'nap'lis Ex. daily	6:45 P.M.	9:00 A.M.	11:15 P.M.
Lafayette Ex. daily	6:45 P.M.	9:00 A.M.	2:25 A.M.
Chicago Ex. daily	6:45 P.M.	9:00 A.M.	7:15 A.M.
St. Louis Ex. daily	6:45 P.M.	9:00 A.M.	8:10 A.M.
Peoria Ex	6:45 P.M.	9:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Quincy Ex	6:45 P.M.	5:10 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
Kansas City, daily	6:45 P.M.	9:00 A.M.	10:35 P.M.
Lawrenceburg Ac	5:05 P.M.	7:55 A.M.	6:35 P.M.
Valley Junction Ac	6:10 P.M.	6:50 A.M.	7:15 P.M.
Lawrenceburg Ac	9:45 A.M.	1:45 P.M.	11:15 A.M.

WHITEWATER VALLEY.
Depot, Pearl and Plum. City time.

Cambridge City Ac	7:45 A.M.	11:25 P.M.	4:40 P.M.
Hagerstown Ac	4:20 P.M.	10:25 A.M.	9:00 P.M.
Connersville Ac	7:45 A.M.	10:25 A.M.	2:40 P.M.
Connersville Ac	4:20 P.M.	11:25 P.M.	7:35 P.M.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL.
Depot, Eighth and Washington, Covington. City time.

Nicholasville Ex	7:00 A.M.	6:20 P.M.	12:35 P.M.
Nicholasville Ac	2:00 P.M.	11:30 A.M.	8:10 P.M.
Nicholasville Mixed	7:30 P.M.	4:20 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Falmouth Ac	7:30 P.M.	4:20 A.M.	6:00 A.M.

LITTLE MIAMI, PAN-HANDLE, EAST.
Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 7 minutes fast.

New York Ex. daily	7:15 A.M.	2:50 P.M.	10:25 A.M.
New York Ex	1:20 P.M.	8:00 P.M.	7:35 P.M.
New York Ex. daily	7:05 P.M.	4:40 A.M.	9:15 P.M.
Zanesville Ac	9:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.	5:20 P.M.
Springfield Ac	4:10 P.M.	10:45 A.M.	8:25 P.M.
Morrow Ac	5:15 P.M.	8:40 A.M.	7:25 P.M.
Loveland Ac	12:05 P.M.	7:20 P.M.	1:25 P.M.
Loveland Ac	6:20 P.M.	6:35 A.M.	7:45 P.M.
Loveland Ac	11:30 P.M.	7:45 A.M.	12:45 A.M.

The 7:15 A.M. and 4:10 P.M. trains connect for Yellow Springs and Springfield. The Church train leaves Loveland Sunday at 9:10 A.M., and returning leaves Cincinnati at 2 P.M.

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY.
Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Zanesville Ex	9:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.	5:20 P.M.
Circleville Ac	4:10 P.M.	10:45 A.M.	9:20 P.M.

COLUMBUS, MT. VERNON AND CLEVELAND.
Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Cleveland Ex	7:15 A.M.	8:00 P.M.	7:15 P.M.
Mt. Vernon Ex	1:20 P.M.	2:50 P.M.	8:25 P.M.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.
oat, foot of Broadway, to Huntington. City time.

Richmond Ex	4:00 P.M.	6:00 A.M.	4:30 P.M.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[See Advertisements.]

Pittsburg.......EXCHANGE, Shuman, 5 P. M.
Pomeroy.........OHIO No. 4, Lodwick, 5 P. M.
Huntington.....BOSTONA, Bryson, 4 P.M.
Portsmouth......POTOMAC, Moore, 12 M.
Madison..........BEN. FRANKLIN, Hildreth, 12 M.
Louisville.......UNITED STATES, David, 5 P.M.
Evansville.......GLASGOW, Thomas, 5 P.M.
New Orleans....IRON MOUNTAIN, Gray, 3 P.M.

Leave as Advertised.

Pittsburg........ANDES, Friday, 31st.
Memphis........CONS. MILLAR, Saturday, 1st.
New Orleans....C. B. CHURCH, Saturday, 1st.

WAR DEPARTMENT RIVER REPORT.

SIGNAL OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O., December 29, 1875.
Report of the rise, fall and depth of water in rivers for twenty-four hours ending December 29, 3 P.M., 1875.

STATIONS.	Above low water ft.	in.	Rise, inches	Fall, inches	STATIONS.	Above low water ft.	in.	Rise, inches	Fall, inches
Cairo, Ill	24	2	38	..	Nashville	24	4	30	..
Cincinnati, O.	46	7	40	..	New Orleans†	10	3	1	..
Chattanooga	..	..	..	..	Oil City, Pa	..	..	..	..
Davenport	2	7	..	..	Omaha	..	..	..	..
Dubuque	5	11	..	..	Pittsburg	15	6	..	57
Johnsonville	..	..	..	..	Shreveport	11	9	12	..
Keokuk	3	..	..	2	St. Louis	7	4	..	..
Leavenworth	5	2	..	2	St. Paul	..	..	..	..
Louisville	18	6	19	..	Vicksburg	20	5	..	1
Memphis	13	7	20	..	Yankton	..	..	..	..

†Below high water mark of 1874.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THURSDAY, Dec. 30.

Sun rises	7:19 A.M.	Moon sets	7:28 P.M.
Sun sets	4:47 P.M.	First Qr.	... .

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT NEWS.

River and Weather—Our Dispatches and Correspondence.

CLOUDY, mild, and misty, with the wind from the southeast, yesterday. The mercury indicated 38° at 6 A.M., 56° at 12 M., and 52° at 6 P.M. Here, the river rose 37 inches during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P.M., with 46 feet 10 inches of water, when there was 53 feet under the Newport and 55 feet space under the Covington Bridge for passing steamers. The Water-works marks indicated the following water:

December 29, 6 A. M....................45 feet 8 inches.
December 29, 9 A. M....................46 feet 2 inches.
December 29, 12 M.......................46 feet 4 inches.
December 29, 3 P.M......................46 feet 7 inches.
December 29, 6 P.M......................46 feet 10 inches.

The river was rising at the rate of 1 inch per hour last night.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—The St. James, from Pomeroy; Fleetwood, from Huntington; Wildwood, from Maysville, and General Lytle, from Louisville, arrived and returned with fair trips. The Glasgow arrived from Evansville, and laid over till to-day. The James D. Parker, for Memphis, and Thomas Sherlock, for New Orleans, departed with fair trips. The Exchange departs for Pittsburg to-day, and the Iron Mountain departs for New Orleans to-day at 3 P.M. The Hornet No. 2, with coal, and the Alice Brown, with an empty tow, arrived. Captains Hank Kelso and Williams are the J. D. Parker's, and Ike Gough and West. Conner the Thomas Sherlock's pilots.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Business was moderate along the levee yesterday. The Andes will arrive from Wheeling to-day and return to-morrow. The Thomas Sherlock departed for New Orleans with 550 tons of freight and 25 cabin passengers. She has large engagements below. The James D. Parker departed for Memphis with a fair start. The powerful towboat Iron Mountain, with Captain Gray and J. H. Dunlap in command, will depart for New Orleans to-day at 3 P. M. The Exchange departs to-day, with Captain Sam. Shuman in command, for Pittsburg.... The Dove No. 2 arrived last evening from Madison, where she has been put in first-class repair, and opens the season's business in the trade between here and points on Kentucky River, leaving at 5 P.M. to-day, Captain Ben. Freeman in command. Mr. H. E. Harper, who represents the line, says the Dove No. 2 and Eureka will make two trips a week from here during the season....... Married, Sunday evening, Dec. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Ashland, Kentucky, Captain A. H. Levi, jr., formerly of the steamer Fashion, to Miss Mattie, daughter of Captain John Breebaker...... Royse & Mosset have received a letter from Joseph A. Aiken, President of the New Orleans and Red River Transportation Company, appointing them sole and only authorized agents to give through bills lading to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River. A. F. Black, President Ouachita River Navigation Company, has appointed Royse & Mosset sole agents to give through bills lading to all points on Ouachita River.

Our Special River Telegrams.

PITTSBURG, December 29.—The stage of water is 15 feet 4 inches, and falling rapidly, with a fall of over 5 feet during the past twenty-four hours. Both the Allegheny and Monongahela are also falling rapidly at headwaters. Cloudy and mild, with the wind from the southeast, and indications favorable for more rain. The Emma Graham arrived at 11 A.M., having been delayed by the high water. She will get out to-night some time, as soon as she can get her freight on board. The towboats N. J. Bigley and Barnard have arrived. A number of towboats that have been waiting for the water to fall will get out to-morrow. Among others the John Penney, Bengal Tiger, I. N. Phillips and Fred. Wilson. Captain John Todd has purchased the interest of Captain R. C. Mason in the E. H. Durfee, and has commenced to load her for St. Louis. Captain Mason will lay by until business improves.

WHEELING, December 29.—River 29 feet, and falling. Departed—Carrie Brooks, for Zanesville, 7 A.M.; Express, for Parkersburg, 12 M.

MARIETTA, December 29.—River 33 feet, and falling. Departed—Carrie Brooks, for Zanesville; Andes, for Cincinnati. The Charles Brown passed up with a tow. The Licness No. 2 is laid up for high water. Clear and cool.

MIDDLEPORT, December 29.—River stationary. Down—Salt Valley and Andes. The Storm arrived. Clear and cool.

CHARLESTON, December 29.—Kanawha River 11 feet, and falling. Rain last night. Clear all day. Arrived—Daniel Boone, 3 P.M. The West Virginia is tied up here; cause, difficulty between owners. The Lookout passed down with 6 barges containing 8,000 barrels of salt.

HUNTINGTON, December 29.—River 44 feet, and on a stand. Up—Telegraph, 7 P.M. Down—Salt Valley, 3 P.M.

GALLIPOLIS, December 29.—River rising slowly. Clear and pleasant. Up—Ohio No. 4, 6 A.M.; Storm, with tow of iron ore, 11 A.M. Down—Salt Valley, 11 A.M.; Andes, 6 P.M. Local packets on time. The West Virginia is laid up at Charleston.

FRANKFORT, December 29.—The Kentucky River is falling slowly, with 13 feet in the channel. The Eureka arrived from Louisville this evening, and will proceed to Shaker Ferry as soon as she can pass under the bridge here. The towboat Longfellow is towing coal from Carrolton up to Cedar Lock. As she can now pass over both No. 1 and 2 dams, she will put all the coal at Carrolton up there before she stops. Weather clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, December 29.—River rising at the rate of an inch and a half per hour at the head of the falls, with 17 feet on the falls in the pass. All large boats have to pass through the draw at the bridge. Weather mild, with drizzling rain, and misty on the river. The B. D. Wood, Boaz and Sam Parker, with coal, arrived from Pittsburg. The Wood took her tow over the falls to West Louisville. The Parker is cleaning out her boilers. All return with empty barges. Business dull; no freight on the wharf. Arrived and departed—United States, from Cincinnati, and Grey Eagle, from Henderson.

NEW ALBANY, December 29.—Clear and pleasant. River rising 2 inches per hour. The B. D. Wood dropped her tow over the falls to-day. No boats up or down excepting the Henderson packets.

EVANSVILLE, December 29.—Cloudy, drizzling rain and light fog this morning. Mercury 46° to 54°. Wind from the east and south. River risen 5 4-10 feet, with 31 feet on the gauge and rising at the rate of 2½ inches per hour. Port list: Pat. Cleburne, Cairo and return, 8 A. M.; Morning Star, Louisville and return, 3 P. M.; Vint. Shinkle, Memphis to Cincinnati, 6 P. M., and the short packets. The packets had light trips. The Vint. Shinkle has 300 tons, and adds largely here, including 70 bales cotton and 19 passengers. Business dull.

PADUCAH, December 29.—Warm and misting rain Wind south. The river continues to rise very fast. Port list: Louisville, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 1 A. M.; Red Cloud, Evansville to Tennessee River, 8 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville and return, 9 A.M.; H. S. Turner, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 11 A. M. The Peytona and barges passed up, at 5 P. M. The Turner was loaded flat. Captains Jones and Harrison, Local Inspectors, Nashville District, inspected the steamer Keystone and tug Wasp to-day, and returned to Nashville to-night.

SHAWNEETOWN, December 29.—River rising rapidly, has risen 3 feet since last night. Cloudy, with wind from the south and a misty rain. Down—Arkansas Belle, last night, at 10 o'clock; Red Cloud, last night, at 11 o'clock; L. M. Barrett, at 7 P.M.; H. S. Turner, last night, at 8 o'clock. Up—Pat. Cleburne, at 2 A.M.; Vint. Shinkle, at 6 A.M.; Louisville, at 4 P.M. The Turner has a good trip, and added here 16 horses, 30 cattle, and 90 bbls pork. The Shinkle added 180 pkgs lard for Cincinnati.

NAHSVILLE, December 29.—River rising, with 20 feet on Shoals. Arrived—John S. Bransford, from Point Isabel. Departed—T. T. Hillman, for Cairo.

CAIRO, December 29.—The Belle of Shreveport brought 349 bales of cotton for the East, 90 pkgs sugar and molasses for Cincinnati, and 30 do for Evansville. The Liberty No. 4, with ore, passed, from St. Louis to Middleport. The H. S. Turner has a full cargo, including 105 head of stock, among which is a herd of blooded Alderneys for the Southern markets, belonging to Shackleford & Burns, of Evansville. The Burmuda brought 27 tons of pig-iron for reshipment. The river rose 3 feet. Cloudy and mild. Arrived—Andy Baum, from Cincinnati, 8 P.M.; Peytona, from New Orleans, 5 A.M.; Belle of Shreveport, from New Orleans, 9 A.M.; H. S. Turner, from Cincinnati, 4 P.M.; Bermuda, from Nashville, 6 P.M. Departed—Chester, for Memphis, 10 P.M.; Baum, for Memphis, 11 P.M.; Peytona, for Louisville, 5 A.M.; Carrie V. Kountz, for New Orleans, 7 A.M., Belle of Shreveport, for St. Louis, 2 P.M.; Turner, for New Orleans, 6 P.M. Weather cloudy and cool. Mercury 48°.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—Weather delightful and almost as warm as summer. The river is on a stand, with a good boating stage in all directions. Business continues dull. The John A. Scudder and Grand Lake and barges will be all the boats that will get away from here for New Orleans this week. The Alex. Mitchell brought in 225 tons from Keokuk. She reports business along the river flat. A model of the two new Keokuk and Northern Line steamers is on exhibition on the company's wharfboat. The water lines are very fine. Captain Hi. Davis has not yet decided whether he will load the Jno. Means for New Orleans or the Ohio. Arrived—Mary Boyd, from Peoria; Alex. Mitchell, from Keokuk; Capitol City and Jno. Means, from the docks; DeSmet, from Grafton. Departed—Alex. Mitchell, for Keokuk; St. Joseph, for Memphis; Mary Boyd, for Peoria; Norton and barges, for the Ohio River.

LITTLE ROCK, December 29.—Weather clear and warm. River on a stand; 3 feet 4 inches by the Government gauge. The Kittie Hegler left Pine Bluff for the upper river at 3 P.M. The Maumelle is wrecking the Fort Gibson at Bayou Meto.

CHAS. MORGAN AND ARLINGTON ABOVE AND CHEROKEE BELOW MEMPHIS—MARY MILLER SALVAGE CASE—THE MINNEOLA WRECK.

MEMPHIS, December 29.—The Chas. Morgan, five days out to-night, passed up at 2 this afternoon. She has 60 cabin and 40 deck people, and 1,100 tons. She expects to arrive Sunday and return Wednesday. She had fearful weather coming up, and lay to nearly every night. The Arlington, nine days out to-night, passed up this morning with 500 tons; laid here last night to clean out. The Everett and barge, with 900 tons for the Ohio, passed up, ten days out, last night. The John B. Maude goes south late to-night, with 1,200 bales cotton, at 75c to 90c, 40 cabin passengers and sundries. She has a full load in sight at points below. The Mary Bell up this morning, with 700 bales cotton and sundries, and returns south to-morrow, and has heavy engagements at all points. The Cherokee, with 800 tons, passed down at noon to-day. She had nothing here. The Fort Gibson sunk in Bayou Metre chute, 75 miles up the Arkansas, last Sunday. She is likely to go to pieces, as the current runs like a mill race through the narrow pass, and the boat has settled below boiler deck. The small steamer Carl Schurz went to the wreck of the Minneola yesterday, and will save all that can be got at, crippled. The Mary Miller still lays here in hock for the salvage claim made by the steamer Illinois, who professes to have raised her. Captains Shallcross, Geo. Neare and other agents arrived yesterday, and will look out for the underwriters' interests. The Atlantic and two freight barges, down to-day, added another cotton loaded barge here, taken at 90c, from the railroad opposite. Cotton from our levee goes at 75c without trouble. Business is very active, and cotton shipments along the river valley below are very heavy. The case of the Mary Miller and Illinois has not yet been compromised or settled. The Illinois claims fifty per cent. of the value of the Miller and cargo, and the case will likely go through the Courts before it is settled. The Underwriters' agents are willing to allow the Illinois people $2,000, and many deem this exceedingly liberal, but the offer is not satisfactory. Of the cargo transferred to the Illinois 19 sacks of coffee are reported missing. The boat and cargo will be bonded out by insurance agents as soon as the consignees can be heard from. The Carl Schurz returned from the Minneola wreck this evening, and found it as left by Captain Shunk. The wrecking boat, Charles Hill, now at Cairo, is to come to work and save such stuff as can be gotten out. About fifteen barrels of whisky have been gathered already, and more is in the hands of people along the shore who refuse to give it up. The cargo known to have been on board was, 100 bbls flour, 100 bbls meal, 25 bbls whisky, a lot of nails, some iron and sundries. River rose 20 inches. Warm and rainy. Arrived—Mary Bell, from New Orleans. Departed—Rosa Miller, for Arkansas River; St. Francis Belle, from White River; Arlington and Charles Morgan, for Cincinnati; Atlantic and barges, Cherokee and Maude, for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, December 29.—Up—Utah, 5 P.M.; Katie 4 P.M.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—Arrived—Glencoe, from St. Louis; Leopard and barges, from St. Louis; Ouachita Belle, from Ouachita River; LaBelle, from Shreveport. Warm and threatening.

Our Special River Correspondence.

Manifest of Louisville, from New Orleans to Cincinnati: Madison—2 pkgs sundries, 10 hhds sugar. Cincinnati—W. Applegate, 42 hhds sugar; Baker & Co., 48 hhds sugar; Babbitt, Harkness & Co., 30 hhds sugar; Duncan, Ford & Co., 15 hhds sugar; A. L. Frazer & Co., 27 hhds sugar; William Glenn & Sons, 133 hhds sugar, 82 bbls molasses; A. M. Halley & Co., 18 hhds sugar, 39 bbls and 4 half bbls molasses; James H. Laws & Co., 99 hhds sugar, 99 bbls and 12 half bbls molasses; Poland & Henry, 10 hhds sugar; T. & R. M. Jones, 17 bbls molasses; Shinkle, Howard & Kreis, 644 bbls molasses; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, 19 hhds sugar; 57 bbls molasses; Little Miami Railroad, 45 hhds sugar, 42 bbls and 19 half bbls molasses; G. Bond, 8 bbls oranges; E. Bessinger, 1 bx orange preserves; H. Clostermen, 1 case bananas; Dodson, 10 bbls oranges; Hemingray Glass Co., 1 cask glass; J. Kaufman, 35 empty ½ beer bbls, 40 empty beer kegs, 70 empty beer kegs, 54 empty ½ beer bbls, 7 empty beer casks; H. Kruse, 2 bbls shells; Longley, March & Co., 210 bbls resin; Captain B. Mirrilees, 2 bbls shells; John Mannison, 1 box; Pomeroy, Peckover & Co., 4 stoves; Procter & Gamble, 50 bbls oil; J. F. Stutzmen, jr. & Co., 1 bbl sausage; Swift's Iron & Steel Works, 1 sheet boiler iron; A. A. Voss & Co., 46 bbls tar; Geo. Weber, 60 empty beer kegs; C. H. Waters & Co., 1 case brushes; M. Werk & Co., 1 bbl oranges, 1 ½-bbl pecans; Newport, Kentucky, 1 bbl rice, 1 bbl sugar, 1 bag coffee; Covington, Kentucky, 2 bxs orange preserves: Augusta, Kentucky, 2 bbls sugar, 1 sack coffee; Maysville, Kentucky, 2 bbls molasses; Wheeling, 2 bbls molasses, 15 hhds sugar; Pittsburg, 12 bales cotton.

CAIRO, December 29.—The river at dark was 21 feet 4 4-5 inches on the gauge, having risen 50 2-5 inches during the past twenty-four hours. The rate of the rise is increasing, and the indications are that at the close of the year the river will be at least 10 feet higher than last year and year before. The weather is cloudy, cool and threatening rain or snow. Back water from the Ohio extends 26 miles up the Mississippi, and gives 8 feet of water in the crossing at Thompson's Mill. One would think that as there is no current back of the city there could be no action on the bank by the river, but such is not the case. The Father of Waters seems to have set his heart upon the destruction of the bank and our levee, and works persistently in rain or shine, current or no current. Yesterday a long, broad slice of land was swallowed up, carrying with it a portion of the Narrow-gauge Railroad again. Diver John Gwyer, who raised the Behan, at Shreveport, returned to the Eckert, yesterday, and left for his home at St. Charles, Missouri, having seen the Behan safely out on the docks at New Orleans for repairs. The City of Quincy cleared for the South yesterday, with 6,421 dry bbls, 400 wet bbls, 3,900 sks grain, bran, &c., 130 bales cotton, 500 bales hay and 3,000 pkgs sundries. She has a barge in tow. Her total cargo amounts to about 1,270 tons. The Clinton went to Columbus yesterday for a load of lumber for St. Louis. The Ike Hammitt has two barges of ore for Wheeling. Pilot Mike Kelley came out on her, and returned by rail last night to bring out the St. Joseph. He says that since the late swell the channel to St. Louis is "just too sweet." The Andy Baum put out 25 tons here, and added perhaps 18 tons. She had only about 200 tons for Memphis. Business in the Lower Ohio seems to be about played out. Hon. John H. Oberley, who has been at Washington in the interest of the Mississippi River improvement, returned home yesterday. He thinks matters look favorable, and that we may hope for Governmental relief from the inroads of the river back of this city. Last evening Captain Irvin Dugan received intelligence of the sinking of the Port Gibson in the Arkansas River. She is insured for $6,000. The Jim Fisk brought down quite a company of people to witness Harry Rainforth's Lord Dundreary. The C. V. Kountz cleared last night for New Orleans with 4,800 sacks, 1,832 dry bbls, 450 wet bbls, 1,050 bales hay, &c., and 5,000 pkgs sundries, and is deeply laden.
WALT.

ON BOARD STEAMER LOUISVILLE, December 23.
To the Editor of the Commercial:

You have no doubt heard of our narrow escape at New Orleans, when the steamer W. S. Pike was burned. We were lying directly above her with a strong eddy that would have carried her directly against us had she parted her lines. When we were momentarily expecting the boat to be destroyed, and everybody had left her, we found that one passenger (an aged lady) was still in bed. Our second clerk, Mr. W. C. Brooks, rushed frantically back to the ladies' cabin and woke her up; but she was so excited she was powerless to help herself; but thanks to Mr. Brooks' efforts, she was carried safely to shore, though rather scantily clad, while our steward, Mr. John Rogers, gallantly rescued the books. Great credit is due Mr. Brooks for his heroic conduct, and he should receive some kind of testimonial worthy of his noble deed. Truly yours,
A PASSENGER.

COVINGTON.

CHANCERY COURT.—The Chancery Court reassembled yesterday, Hon. J. W. Menzies presiding, and rendered judgment in the following cases: Stacey's executors vs. Stacey's devisees (order); Wm. J. Rich and John Gates vs. Andrews, Drake and Affel; Bergemanke vs. Bergemanke; Stowers, guardian, vs. Stowers' infants; Vance Lemon vs. William Ross; Donnelly vs. Blake's administratrix; Leo Raum vs. William F. Gillespie (order); Niehause vs. Niehause; Heskamp vs. Walker (order); J. W. Leathers, administrator, vs. J. W. Leathers, heirs, &c. (order); J. B. Laird's heirs vs. J. G. Arnold, &c.; R. T. Forkner vs. Martin, &c. (order); Simmons vs. Simmons; Stevenson vs. Martin, &c.; Mills vs. Butler; Schmidt vs. Krafft, &c.; Bowling vs. Bowling; Tisdale, assignee, vs. Connell et al. (order): Grames vs. Sandford; Threlkeld vs. Secrist; John Luen vs. William Jones and City of Covington; John Luen vs. E. H. and J. Taylor and City of Covington; John Luen vs. N. D. Porter and City of Covington; George Miller vs. James Brogan; J. E. Williams vs. Rachel S. Williams; Southgate vs. Perrin (order); R. J. Densmore vs. Mills, Johnson & Co.; H. Wanke, assignee, vs. Wanke's creditors, &c. (order); Hunt vs. The Kanawha and Ohio Coal Company (order); R. T. Forkner vs. John Fennessey and City of Covington; Peter Smith vs. J. G. Arnold; Collier vs. Miller (order); John Mackoy vs. John T. Levis; Kain vs. Dowling; Bradley's executors vs. Collins, administrator; J. H. Pulte and wife vs. J. W. Ashar, &c.; J. J. Macklin vs. Jacob Brock, &c.

No further business of importance was transacted, and Court adjourned until Court in course in March, 1876.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.—The Council met in adjourned session last night. Present—Mr. Shinkle, and eleven members.

James Hurbert was allowed to have a stand in the market free of charge.

An application for the repair of Watkins street, east of Lee street, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

A communication from Mr. W. H. Glore, Superintendent of the Water-works, asking for the purchase of one twelve-inch valve, and from eight to twelve feet of water-pipe, to complete the supply of water to the reservoir, and also to put in repair the rotary pumps, was presented and referred to the Committee on Waterworks, after a long and heated discussion.

A communication from the City Attorney, J. P. Harrison, concerning the condition of the river front, near Licking River, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, with power to act.

Another communication was received from the City Attorney, requesting the Council to determine what amount is due to Mr. Pat Burke, on his street cleaning contract. The attorney declared that it was impossible for him to represent the city and make proper answers in the garnishee suits now pending unless the Council shall say how much it owes Mr. Burke, and for what period or periods of work.

The communication was received, and on motion it was declared that the city owed Mr. Burke nothing, he having failed to comply with his contracts.

The improvement of Second street, between Greenup and Garrard streets, made by Peter Smith, contractor, was accepted, and the committee authorized to bring in an ordinance levying a tax for the same.

The whole matter was referred back to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and they be requested to report in regard to the grade of the street.

A communication was received from Mrs. Annie Coughlin, asking Council to furnish her with means sufficient to visit her husband, who is in the penitentiary. Received and filed.

An ordinance was presented making the salary of Street Commissioner $25 per year, payable monthly. Not carried.

A communication was read asking to have the fence around the Craig Street Grave-yard repaired. Referred to the Committee on Parks.

A communication from the Mother of God Church, asking for a donation to assist in putting up a clock, was referred to a special committee—Croninger, Ashbrook and Bracker.

An ordinance was passed to put down a sidewalk on the east side of Bakewell, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Mr. Hall presented an act which he proposed to have presented to the Legislature, to the effect that parties who filled up lots below the level of the street might claim from the owners of adjoining property a sum sufficient to pay for the overflow of earth upon their premises. Referred to the Committee on Law, with instructions to forward to our representatives at the Legislature and urge them to secure its passage.

Resolution passed instructing the City Marshal to employ an additional police force on the day of election.

Adjourned.

A man from Nicholas County, Kentucky, was recently brought before United States Commissioner Bostwick to answer to the charge of violating the revenue laws. Upon an investigation of the case, the accused pleaded "guilty," and agreed to pay the fine and costs. Whereupon the case was to be dismissed. Not having sufficient funds to pay the entire amount required, the Commissioner accepted what he had and took his promise to forward the balance, which amounted to $13 22. The accused left for home—week after week passed, and no communication coming to hand, the official addressed him a letter, informing him that an early remittance would enable him to close the account, and any neglect so to do would involve the necessity of a visit from the United States Marshal with the attendant costs, as the case could not be dismissed until the entire sum was forthcoming. The accused responded with alacrity, and forwarded a check for the amount, but, alas! the check was destitute of the internal revenue stamp, a failure to apply which entails a fine of fifty dollars and costs. The kind-hearted Commissioner at once notified the accused of his dereliction of duty, which he attributes to either carelessness or ignorance, and is in daily expectation of a missive containing the requisite two-cent stamp.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of Columbia Lodge, No. 5, A. O. U. W., for the ensuing year: J. J. Nigman, P. M. W.; Jno. S. Lyle, M. W.; W. H. Gedge, G. F.; Jno. G. Metcalfe, O.; A. R. Mullins, R.; H. M. Stephenson, Finc.; W. H. Turner, Recorder; Alex. McLeod, J. W.; K. G. Carter, O. W.; A. L. Young, G.

Hon. R. A. Athey, Mayor of the city of Covington, yesterday received a letter from Hon. G. W. C. Johnston, Mayor of the city of Cincinnati, inviting him, the city officers, City Council, all the public officials and all the people of Covington to attend the grand *jamboree* in Cincinnati to-morrow night, to bid farewell to the old year and welcome the advent of the Centennial period of our National existence.

Miss Maggie Blanche, a well known and highly estimable young lady of this city, daughter of John D. and Mary O. Sullivan, died yesterday in the twenty-first year of her age. She was a graduate of the "Visitation Academy" at Maysville, and was greatly beloved by her circle of acquaintances and friends. Her funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

The horse attached to the buggy of Dr. Theodore N. Wise, yesterday, ran off on Eleventh street, turning down Madison, and ran over a stump near Charley Donnelly's stables, on Madison, near Eighth street, which has escaped the vigilance of Street Commissioner Rackers for the last six weeks. The animal continued on his mad career, and was at last stopped on Fourth street, with but comparatively slight damage.

Mr. J. O. Richards respectfully declines the nomination for Council in the First Ward, conferred upon him by the Republican meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday evening. This leaves a clear field to Croninger.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Republican Executive Committee for the city of Covington: Colonel O. H. Burbridge, Chairman; Major Benjamin M. Piatt, Secretary; W. S. Holden, Weden Oneal, A. J. Harrington, C. P. Wilcox, James Arnold, G. M. M. Linn and Wm. J. Rich. Finance Committee—Weden Oneal, W. S. Holden and C. P. Wilcox.

Major Ben. M. Piatt has been placed on the Citizens' ticket, as a nominee for City Attorney, in lieu of Hon. Charles Eginton, who declined the honor.

The following are the officers elected of Powell Lodge, No. 25, A. O. U. W.: S. L. Jack, M. W.; James Bray, G. F.; J. B. Clark, G. O.; Henry Wenzell, R.; Chas. C. Kilburn, F.; R. W. Jones, R.; Wm. Ross, O. W.; J. W. Morgan, I. W.; J. M. Haller, Trustee; P. W. R. E. Powell, Representative to Grand Lodge.

We understand that Mr. Thomas H. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate for City Engineer, was suddenly taken ill yesterday, and will be incapacitated from mingling among his friends and fellow-citizens between the present time and the election.

The report that was industriously circulated yesterday, to the effect that Mr. Ash. C. Wood had withdrawn from the contest for the City Clerkship, is erroneous. He is still on the track.

Mr. Charles Temple declines the nomination for City Collector, tendered him by the Republican Convention on Tuesday night.

We learn from Mr. Dillon H. Brown, the Secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee, of the city, that the committee will meet this afternoon, at the Mayor's office, at 2 o'clock, to make very important pecuniary arrangements concerning the coming election.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, December 29, 1875.
To the Editor of the Commercial:

When attorneys desire to promote the interests of their clients by appeals to popular prejudices, and to try their cases through the newspapers instead of awaiting the decision of the tribunal authorized to adjudicate it, would it not be more just and fair to give their real names, than to assume one which would indicate that they are unbiased and unprejudiced?

This much by way of preface in response to "Citizen's" article in last Sunday's paper. Another street railway to Cincinnati is a necessity to Newport, by way of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge. If constructed under the wise provisions of our new charter it will relieve our people from the oppression of high rates of fare under which they have suffered so long. If built under the auspices of the Newport Street Railway Company with no limitation upon the fare, then it will be a curse to the people. Let the law be followed, by receiving bids therefor, when the route is established by ordinance, and that person or company offering the cheapest and best means of transportation for the public should be awarded the contract.

"Citizen" either willfully or from want of comprehension misconstrues the *ruling of the President of the* Council. His purpose was to sustain the provisions of the new charter, so that the City Government should have something to say about the manner in which the road when built should be operated as to time, fare, &c., thus protecting the people against extortion from a festering monopoly. The claim of the Newport Street Railway is preposterous, to-wit: Because the Legislature has authorized them to build to and from certain points, therefore, without any arrangement with the city authorities they may, *ad libitum*, tear up the highways of the city, which are under the control of the corporate authorities, and construct street railroads, and charge what rates of fare they please, to the exclusion of every other person or corparation, no sane man will argue. The Newport Street Railway has no vested rights except such as she has under and by virtue of the ordinance of 1867, which authorizes them to operate the road in the streets they now occupy. If they desire any other they must be secured in conformity with the new charter. The claim they assert by reason of the acts of 1870 and 1873 have no validity, and are the subject of repeal under the provisions of Section 8, Chapter 68, of the general statutes. This last suggestion will account, perhaps, for the employment of a member of the Legislature as attorney for the railway company. The city government should at once request her representatives in the Legislature to repeal all acts under which such unreasonable claims are asserted, and let there be an honest, fair deal for the public welfare, and against private monopoly.
RIGHT.

A gold-headed cane is to be contested for at the Fair for the benefit of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, now in progress at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the most popular man in Newport. The voting will commence this evening.

It is stated that a new Chrome Iron and Steel Works are to be erected on the grounds of the present Swift's Rolling-mill. Messrs. Swift & Co., so the story goes, propose to turn over their whole property at a valuation of $500,000. The capital stock is fixed at $1,000,000.

The case of the City of Newport against John A. Williamson, President of the Newport Street Railway Company, will be called before the next term of the Criminal Court, which convenes next Monday. The members of Council, Chief of Police and City Marshal have been summoned to appear as witnesses.

The back water from Licking has again put the Driving Park about fifteen or twenty feet under water. The fences are carried away, and a good deal of other damage done. The judges' stand holds its position, but is also likely to give way to the current of events.

According to the request of Mayor Berry, all the church bells, fire bells, Court-house bell, house bells, sleigh bells, dinner bells, and all other kinds of bells will be set to jingling and jangling at 12 o'clock tomorrow night, to welcome the advent of the Centennial year of American Independence.

A prominent Esquire in the upper part of the city has furnished us with a list of persons afflicted with small-pox. It is said that the physicians of the city do not report the cases that come under their care, as is their duty to do. Our information is to the effect that there are at present eight cases on Monmouth street, fifteen on Saratoga street, and four on Forest street. If this is so, a pest house would seem to be a necessity.

A new gas company is in process of formation in Bellevue, and, we understand, will extend their operations as far as Newport.

On Tuesday afternoon a beer barrel fell on the foot of Mr. Valentine Cowell, at Constans' brewery, and so injured him that he will not be able to walk for a week.

The following is the Democratic Executive Committee appointed for Campbell County: George R. Fearons, Chairman; A. S. Berry, H. D. Helm, J. R. Hallam, J. N. Clark, George Tippenhauer, William Wilmer, Dr. H. K. Buckford, William Yelton, H. M. Healey, James M. McArthur.

The following are the officers elect of Minnehaha Tribe of Red Men for the ensuing term: R. Reid, Sachem; H. Myers, C. of R.; Charles Maunder, Sen. Sag.; Edward Biltz, Jun. Sag.; John Burenell, Keeper of Wampum.

The North Star Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F., on Tuesday night, elected the following officers: Joseph Lazier, N. G.; M. R. Harris, V. G.; Henry Schulte, R. S.; John F. Davis, P. S.; Henry Stegeman, Treasurer.

HAMILTON.

Mayor Hedding, of Middletown, had a case of bastardy before him, yesterday. Jacob Marshall was the defendant, and the complainant Miss Elizabeth Welle, about twenty-eight years of age. She averred that she was pregnant with child about eight months, which if born alive would be a bastard, and that Marshall was the father. An examination was had, which resulted in the defendant being held in $500 bail for his appearance before the Common Pleas Court to answer the charge against him. In default of bail, Marshall was sent to jail. He afterwards consented to marry the woman, sent the Constable for her to Middletown, was released on *habeas corpus*, and was united to the complainant, when the prosecution against him was dismissed.

Two petitions for divorce were filed in the Common Pleas Court yesterday. Stephen Peters asks a divorce from Mary Peters, for gross neglect of duty—in failing to provide his meals, to mend his clothing, and to use a proper degree of cleanliness in her household duties. He also charges her with extreme cruelty and habitual drunkenness for three years past. He says that he has always conducted himself as a dutiful husband toward her. The parties were married in Cincinnati, in September, 1867. He says that she has abandoned him, and now resides, as he is informed, in Cincinnati. Mr. S. Hamilton for plaintiff. The other petition for a divorce is Sarah H. Rogers, who sues for a separation from John W. Rogers. They were married in Butler County, March 7, 1868. She says he has not supported her, but on the contrary she has supported him. On or about the 5th of August last she says he struck her in the face, cursed her and slapped her, since which time she has not lived with him, and he has frequently threatened to kill her since he made the assault. J. L. Vallandigham, for plaintiff.

It was reported, yesterday afternoon, to a representative of the Commercial, that a certain person, who had been given money to vote for Rev. P. Toliver for the silver pitcher, at the military fair, neglected to do so, and has failed to give an account of his stewardship. Further developments are promised.

The Council Committees on Law and Gas met the attorneys for the Gas Company Tuesday evening, at the law office of H. L. Morey, to confer upon the differences between the city and the company in relation to furnishing gas for the public lamps, and the extinguishment of a certain number of lamps by the city, with a view to retrenchment. A proposition was anticipated by the city from the company, but none of the officers of the company were present at the conference, and nothing was done. It is expected that the company will present a proposition to Council on Monday evening.

The colored Masons of Hamilton will hold a festival at the Third Ward Masonic building this evening, on which occasion Rev. P. Toliver will deliver an address upon "Masonic Unity."

Jim Cameron, the champion wife-beater, of Oxford, was arrested upon complaint of his wife, charging him with making an assault upon her. Cameron is a very undutiful husband, and if he would only behave himself his wife would cheerfully support him without requiring him to do any work, but he fails to appreciate her attentions, and frequently beats her without any provocation. Mayor Davis required him to give a two hundred-dollar bond to keep the peace toward his wife for one year, but he failed to do so, and was sent to jail to reflect upon a change of diet and lodging.

Prosecutor Vallandigham was so unfortunate as to lose his Raglan overcoat, day before yesterday, at the hands of a sneak thief, who slipped into his office during his absence while the door was unlocked and appropriated this valuable piece of winter clothing. As Jeems has no colored *valet de chambre* it is hard to tell who committed the theft.

Tom Ford, the chap who cut and stabbed his old mother, probably fatally, in Union County, Indiana, and was captured by the authorities at College Corner, was turned over to Marshal Kyler, of Oxford, who searched him and found a sharp shoemaker's knife and a big bowlder in his pockets, whereupon a charge of carrying concealed weapons was preferred against him before the Mayor, who committed him to jail to await a requisition from the Governor of Indiana upon the original charge of cutting and stabbing with intent to kill. Marshal Kyler brought Ford to Hamilton yesterday, and lodged him in jail. Ford is a bad lot, and is said to have killed his man at one time. If his mother dies, the State will have an opportunity to retaliate.

AVONDALE.

A large new iron cell has been added to the village station-house.

The Presbyterian Church will be completed, it is thought, by the middle of January.

The Episcopal Festival was largely attended. Mr. Blake's poem on that occasion was well received.

The colored Orphan Asylum Festival takes place this evening at Avon Hall. The programme for the occasion is exceedingly racy.

The following proclamation was picked up yesterday on the Lebanon pike, between Matt. Ryan's pork-house and the toll-gate, and was found in a badly-jammed up silk hat, in which the owner's name was obliterated by a pint of soft mud. The document speaks for itself, and has evidently been prepared by its patriotic author with great care. We do not vouch for its authenticity, but here it is:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, VILLAGE OF AVONDALE.
"PROCLAMATION.

"I, Robert Adams Johnston, Mayor of the incorporated village of Avondale, having been requested by divers and sundry of my constituents, in mass meeting assembled, and having once read John Quincy Adams' letters to his son, wherein he quotes 'Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long,' and fully subscribing to and indorsing that truism, and believing, in view of the fact, that we are about entering upon the Centennial year of our independence of our great and glorious country, it to be meet and proper that the citizens of all classes of our municipality should participate in the grand nocturnal jamboree proposed by His Honor George Washington Columbus Johnston, Mayor of our sister village of Cincinnati; now, therefore, I do hereby request that all business houses and work-shops in our village be closed at the hour of 10 o'clock P.M. of Friday, December 31, 1875, and respectfully urge all patriotic citizens, old and young, to assemble at Boman's Park, then and there to hear read, by Andrew Buchanan Johnson, the Declaration of Independence, after which to proceed in a body, by Davis' 'Bus Line, or by James Madison Doherty's Inclined Plane Railway, to the said village of Cincinnati, there to remain until the year 1876 is ushered in in a manner suitable to the occasion.

"Witness whereof my hand and the greal seal of the incorporated village of Avondale, on this 29th day of December, A. D. 1875, and of our independence the ninety-ninth year.

"ROBERT ADAMS JOHNSTON,
"Mayor of Avondale."

GLENDALE.

A warrant was issued upon the affidavit of Charles Smith for the arrest of John Cox, Ed. Carroll and Pat. Wallace, who are charged with the assault on Hen. Myers Christmas night. The officers notified them that they were wanted at the Mayor's office last night to answer to the complaint. Cox and Wallace put in an appearance, but Carroll neglected to do so. A brief examination was had by the Mayor as to the connection of Cox with the assault, which resulted in the three being required to give $200 bail for their appearance this evening for examination. As soon as it was announced that they would have to give bail, and the Solicitor was preparing to fill up a bond, Cox, who was sitting near the door, turned quickly and gave the Court leg-bail, and had not been found when our reporter left. Wallace, however, furnished bail. Smith and Myers failed to appear to prosecute.

One Hundred and Nine Centenarians in New York.

[Correspondence New York Tribune.]

ALBANY, December 27.

The following list of centenarians, living in the State last June, is extracted carefully from the census tables, prepared by Secretary of State Willers, but may possibly yet be subjected to revision. The total number of those one hundred years old and upward is 109, a gain of 19 over the census of 1865, when there were 91 centenarians in the State. The natural increase of the population, and possibly a centennial spirit engendered by the time, may account for this gain, which ought at least to indicate that the race is not degenerating. In an analysis of the table, it will be seen that 40 of the 109 were born in Ireland, 6 in Canada, 2 in England, 2 in the West Indies, 1 each in Scotland, Spain, and at sea, while 35 are natives of the United States, and 20 remain unrecorded, either through errors of the enumerators, or, possibly, because it was too long ago to remember. Twenty-nine of these venerable people live in New York city, 22 of these having been born in Ireland and only 2 in New York city. The oldest one mentioned is Sarah Hicks, of Brooklyn, who is 114, while a resident of the same city, Isabella Simpson, and several others, reach 110. Brooklyn, indeed, seems to be much healthier to old people than New York city. There the oldest one mentioned reaches only the comparatively youthful term of 109. The gentler sex show the greatest degree of longevity, not only counting the very oldest on their side, but numbering 27 more than the ruder and stronger sex. Mitchell Swearingen, of Franklin County, who is 101, has a wife who lacks only four years of the age necessary to secure the record of her name in the list. There are 12 colored persons and 2 Indians in the list.

Bismarck at Work.

[New York Herald.]

BERLIN, December 7, 1875.

Prince Bismarck returned to Berlin about a fortnight ago, and immediately resumed the arduous duties of his numerous offices. He appeared in Parliament the day after his arrival, to be present at the debate on the budget, and on the introduction of the new taxes. The reception accorded him by the members was not very enthusiastic. His overtures to the Conservatives, his inclination toward the protectionists, and, above all, his intended revision of the penal code, have somewhat alienated him from the Liberals. Even his first speech in Parliament produced no great effect. After confirming what Camphausen, the Minister of Finance, had already said—viz.: that the rejection of the taxation projects would bring about no conflict with the Government—he commenced a rather flat defense of the Bourse tax and the doubling of the beer tax. Amid jokes and witty remarks, he developed his ideal of a finance system, which, according to him, was an abolition of all oppressive indirect taxes, and the introduction of direct imposts on all articles of luxury, such as beer, brandy, coffee, sugar, and especially tobacco, in Germany nearly free of duty. Since then the Imperial Chancellor has only spoken once in Parliament. His second speech was principally in support of his desired revision of the penal code. Up to the last moment, he always hoped the Liberals would desist in their opposition against a bill which he was chiefly instrumental in arranging. All parties, nevertheless, hastily signified their disapprobation of it. No one ventured to identify himself with it.

[From the New York World, December 28.]

Mr. Stewart's New Meissonier.

The picture painted by Meissonier for Mr. A. T. Stewart, of this city, for which he is to receive three hundred thousand francs, has been finished, and is now on exhibition at the salons of Mr. Francois Petit in Paris, who has long been the business agent of the great French painter. It is a pendant in point of size of his "Gardes Francaises," shown at the Paris Salon of 1874, and is of the unheard-of dimensions for a Meissonier of three feet by three. The picture, in point of subject, is a magnified pendant of Meissonier's wonderful painting of Napoleon I in "1814," and the artist has named it "1807." As the "1814" represented the modern Cæsar at the nadir of his fortunes, crushed, a Titan, by a Titanic combination, and tottering to his tremendous fall, so the "1807" represents him at the zenith of his glory. The scene may be laid at Eylau or at Friedland, it matters little which, but it gives us the great Emperor, surrounded by his staff of magnificent Marshals of France, returning the salute of his superb cavalry reserves as they gallop past to victory, sword in hand. The Parisian critics pronounce the painting altogether the boldest and most brilliant yet executed by Meissonier, and speak with especial admiration of the cuirassiers dashing on in the foreground through an atmosphere of broad and resplendent light.

STEAMBOATS.

THROUGH THURSDAY PACKET FOR WHEELING AND PITTSBURG.
The fine passenger steamer
EXCHANGE,
SAM. SHUMAN....................Master.
WM. HARBESON and JNO. A. DALES....Clerks.
Leaves THURSDAY, 30th, at 5 P. M., positively.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. S. ROBINSON, 15 Pub. Land'g, W. S. GETTY, Agents.

For Gallipolis, Parkersburg, Marietta, WHEELING AND PITTSBURG.
ANDES.
CHAS. MUHLEMAN, Master. ED. MUHLEMAN, Clerk.
Leaves FRIDAY, 31st, at 5 P.M., positively.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ROYSE & MOSSET, MATT. McGUIRE, Agents.

CIN'TI, PORTSMOUTH, BIG SANDY & POMEROY PACKET COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
DAVID GIBSON, Pres't. | T. N. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. PACKETS.
From Wharfboat, foot of Broadway.
For Huntington and All Railroad Landings,
DAILY, at 4 P. M.
FLEETWOOD....................J. T. CAMPBELL, Master.
BOSTONA....................ISAAC BRYSON, Master.

For Pomeroy and All Way Landings.
OHIO NO. 4, Mondays and Thursdays, 5 P. M.
TELEGRAPH, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 P.M.
ST. JAMES, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 5 P.M.

Portsmouth and All Mail and Way Landings.
POTOMAC, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 12 M.

Maysville and All Mail and Way Landings.
WILDWOOD, Mondays, Wed'days, Fridays, 12 M.
Freight received at all hours on board Wharfboat, foot of Broadway.
no18-tf-os W. HONSHELL, Sup't.

REGULAR KENTUCKY RIVER PACKET
For Shaker Ferry, Frankfort, Woodford Landing, and All Way Points.
Leaves THURSDAY, 30th, at 5 P. M., positively,
DOVE NO. 2.
BEN. F. FREEMAN, Master. SAM. WEATHERFORD, Clerk.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to SMITH & MCALPIN, NIXON, DRAKE & CO., Agents.

U. S. MAIL LINE COMPANY'S STEAMERS,
THOS. SHERLOCK, Pres't. | R. M. WADE, Gen'l Supt.

FOR LOUISVILLE—Steamers GENERAL LYTLE and UNITED STATES.
Leave Wharfboat foot of Vine street, DAILY at 5 P.M. SUNDAYS, at 12 M.
Connect at Louisville for all points South, and through bills lading given.

FOR MADISON—Steamer BEN. FRANKLIN.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M.
Freight Offices—No. 20 Vine st., and on wharfboat.
Passenger Offices—2 Burnet House, and on steamers.
au13-tf

REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET
For Owensboro, Evansville, Paducah and Cairo.
Leaves THURSDAY, 30th, at 4 P. M., positively, the fine light-draught passenger steamer
GLASGOW....................JOS. B. THOMAS, Master.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. C. DORMAN & CO., 4 Main st., MATT. McGUIRE, J. CUNNINGHAM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The GLASGOW being unavoidably detained, will positively leave THIS DAY, 30th, at 4 P.M.
THOS. BOLUS, Master.

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RIVER PACKET COMPANY,
JAS. S. WISE, Sup't—Office 11 Public Land'g.
For Evansville, Cairo and Memphis.
The fast and elegant passenger steamer
CONS. MILLAR,
JAS. H. PEPPER, Master. JAS. WILSON, Clerk.
Leaves SATURDAY, 1st, at 5 P. M., positively.
For freight or passage apply on New Orleans Wharfboat, to ROYSE & MOSSET, Agents. ☞Through receipts to ARKANSAS and WHITE RIVERS.

OFF TO-DAY, SURE!
RAIN OR SHINE.
GRAY'S IRON LINE.
For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans.
Leaves THURSDAY, 30th, at 3 P. M., positively, the powerful towboat
IRON MOUNTAIN and Barges,
W. C. GRAY....................Master.
For freight apply on board, or to J. CUNNINGHAM, 6 Public Landing, J. C. DORMAN & CO., 4 Main st., MATT. McGUIRE, 20 Public Landing, Agents.

MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER PACKET
FOR
Memphis, Greenville, Vicksburg, Natchez
—AND—
NEW ORLEANS.
From New Orleans Wharfboat, above foot Main st.
Leaves SATURDAY, 1st, at 5 P. M., positively, the fast, large and superb passenger steamer
C. B. CHURCH.
JNO. S. PATTERSON....................Master.
JNO. T. HAMBLETON....................Clerk.
☞Through receipts given to all points in TEXAS by the Morgan Lines steamers and railroads. Also, to MOBILE, and interior points in ALABAMA, by the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, through ROYSE & MOSSET, Agents.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ROYSE & MOSSET, GEO. CHARTER, W. S. GETTY, Agents.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. BENCKENSTEIN & CO.,
S. e. cor. Pearl and Walnut streets.
Regular Sale of Boots and Shoes, at Auction,
THIS (Thursday) MORNING, December 30, at 9½ o'clock.
1t J. BENCKENSTEIN & CO., Auct'rs.

BY JAMES H. LAWS & CO.,
16 and 18 West Second and 23 W. Pearl st.
We will sell a general assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,
THIS (Thursday) MORNING, Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock.
1t JAMES H. LAWS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY JACOB GRAFF & CO.
Special Sale to close Consignments of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Stoves, Carpets and English Oil Cloths, at Auction,
THIS (Thursday) MORNING, December 30,
At 9 o'clock, at No. 14 E. Fourth street. 1t

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Old National Medical Institute.
ALL CONSULT OLD DR. BONAPARTE, 182 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, Ohio, the oldest establishment in the city, and soundest institution in the West, for cure of seminal weakness, spermatorrhea, impotency, emissions, the result of self-abuse, excesses, &c. This is the only office in the city where a permanent cure of private diseases can be obtained without the use of mercury or change of diet. de30-2t*

PAY WHEN CURED. IMPOTENCY, Spermatorrhea, Syphilis.
For a speedy and the ONLY positive cure of diseases arising from INDISCRETION or MISFORTUNE, call at the OLD WESTERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 137 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O. Call and be convinced that it is the only Institute in the United States that ever has or can cure these AILMENTS. Send stamp for CONFIDENTIAL ADVICE on delicate matters to either sex. CONSULTATION FREE. No charge for TREATMENT to responsible persons UNTIL CURED.
de28-7t*

DR. JAQUES.
A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYSICIAN, (AS diploma at office will show,) continues to give his special attention to the treatment of private diseases. Recent or long standing constitutional cases are treated with unparalleled success. Seminal weakness or nervous debility and impotency, as the result of evil habits in youth or excesses, which produce some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, despondency, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, constipation, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and manly vigor, and unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and causing insanity or consumption, are permanently cured. It is evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the treatment of a certain class of disease, must possess greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice, therefore apply to the Doctor and be cured. A medical pamphlet by mail, in sealed envelope, for two stamps. Medicines supplied from the Doctor's own laboratory. Consultation free. Patients treated by mail and express. Cures guaranteed. Hours 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, from 12 M. to 3 P.M. Office No. 130 W. Sixth st., bet. Race and Elm, Cincinnati, O.
de1-31*

CINCINNATI CENTENNIAL JAMBOREE.

Wm. St. Martin has been selected to organize the procession of Friday night. He has ability in that line, as was shown last summer in his work in the organization of the Industrial Exposition procession. He will be First Assistant to Grand Marshal E. G. Megrue.

The following Assistants have been named: Hon. Thomas L. Young, J. R. Bender, R. C. Rohner, C. Ahrens, H. A. Dustenberg, F. H. Moorman, John Lodge, John Roth, of the St. Nicholas; Wm. Cramsey, Walnut Hills; Terence Riley, Oliver Brown, Cumminsville; Howard Douglass, Jos. P. Rogers, Geo. W. Hartley, Covington, Kentucky; John Gerke, Wm. Brickell, Amor Smith, Major James Morgan, Samuel Byington, S. W. Hoffman, Jeremiah Kiersted, Larkin McHugh, L. C. Weir, of Adams Express Company; Gabriel Dirr, Cumminsville; Wm. Kirton, Samuel Williamson, Dr. Brookbank, Joseph Grossman, Henry Atkins, Thomas Williams, Newport, Kentucky; G. W. McCoy, sr., Ludlow, Kentucky. But few of them have yet accepted.

The column will form on Eighth street, right resting on Elm street, at 10:30 o'clock P. M., December 31, 1875, and will move at 11 o'clock, as follows: Elm to Twelfth, Twelfth to Vine, Vine to Sixth, Sixth to Walnut, Walnut to Fourth, Fourth to Smith, Smith to Fifth, Fifth to Mound, Mound to Seventh, Seventh to Freeman.

On reaching Freeman the procession will disband.

People are expected to illuminate and decorate all along the line of march—their houses, we mean.

People all over the city are warned to keep a watch over their property, and to look out for stray pistol shots.

On Fourth street there will be calcium lights at intervals to illuminate the Mayor's features, and show the procession to advantage.

1876 will be tapped on the fire bells at midnight.

George Weber has loaned an elephant to head the procession.

The Mayor will ride the elephant. He will wear a rich Turkish costume.

Colonel Snelbaker will lead the elephant.

St. Martin tells us he will endeavor to have some tableaux in the procession, one representing Washington and the Patriot Fathers; another, 1875 taking his departure and 1876 smilingly toeing the scratch. One of the transparencies should show:

"For Congress, First District, G. W. C. Johnston, 1876; S. T. 1860. X."

The procession will be organized, as follows:

Advance Guard of Police.
Grand Marshal and Staff.
City Officials.
Police Force.
Military.
Civic Societies and Organizations.
Horsemen.
Fire Department.

All organizations desiring to participate are requested to report to the Grand Marshal, at the general meeting at the City Buildings, this evening.

Thieves from various parts of the country will be here to witness the celebration, and take a hand—in people's pockets.

St. Martin declares he'll make a success of the procession.

Sam. Miller says: "Dam-m-m-m-m the pa-a-a-apers;" and Ike echoes the cry.

The effort to get citizens' meetings in all the wards, last night, that there might be a general stir over the jamboree, was not a success. A reporter of the Commercial visited six of the wards, and found only one of them holding a meeting. There were a few meetings, though, of some of which we submit reports.

One of the meetings was at the City Stables. It was called a meeting of the citizens of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards. Jackson M. Noble was elected Chairman, and John D. Purcell, Secretary. After speeches by Major Remley, Councilman Bauer, Mr. Gessert and others, which were followed by lusty cheers, showing the feeling of the crowd, on motion, Jackson M. Noble was chosen Grand Marshal of the division comprising the above named wards, with the following assistants: Fourteenth Ward, William Harper; Fifteenth Ward, Major J. Remley; Twenty-second Ward, Jacob Kinsinger; Twenty-third Ward, G.H. Schoomaker. Finance Committee—Twenty-third Ward, Geo. Helmig, Geo. Oberkline, Thos. Wilson; Twenty-second, Jacob Gessert, J. H. Balke, Barney Hackman; Fourteenth, James Sherlock, Frank Heil, Phil. Kiehborth; Fifteenth, J. Remley, M. Bauer. Thomas Lloyd.

"Resolved, That the delegates from these wards assemble at the City Stables at half-past 9 o'clock, sharp, (to join the grand parade,) where music, torches and decorations will be ready for delivery."

Adjourned.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward, Dr. H. M. Reed was selected Chairman, and Wm. H. Allen, Secretary.

Uncle John Robinson was elected Standard-bearer, with Wm. Loder as assistant.

William C. Smith was appointed Marshal, and W. F. Doyle and Colonel L. Markbreit assistants.

The following committees were appointed:

Finance—Dan. Wolf, Robert Allison, L. G. Bernard, Julius Reis and Alex. Sands.

Music—John Grossius, George Woodruff and George Leininger.

Rallying—W. S. Munson, J. H. Dilhoff, P. Harrison, J. O'Neal, T. W. Hefferman, W. F. Doyle, J. W. Legner, George Oakey and B. Renner.

The various committees are requested to meet at the Council Chamber this morning at 11 o'clock.

Chinese lanterns will be provided for all those who desire to participate.

The meeting adjourned to meet to-night at 7 o'clock.

A meeting was held at the Engine-house, Twentieth Ward, W. H. Brickel in the chair, and Frank Harvey Secretary. Speeches were made by Colonel W. L. Robinson and Geo. C. Sargent. Another meeting will be held to-night at Rolf's Hall, Seventh and Freeman. This ward promises two hundred coal carts, drays and express wagons in the procession.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION
OHIO NATIONAL GUARD,
CINCINNATI, December 29, 1875.
[General Order No. 76.]

The following organizations will report for parade, in honor of the advent of the Centennial year of American Independence, uniformed and equipped, at the City Buildings, at 10:30 o'clock P. M., December 31, 1875, viz:

Field and Staff First Battalion Ohio National Guards.
Cincinnati Light Guard.
Robinson Light Infantry.
Queen City Guards.
Cincinnati Yaegers.
Irish-American Centennial Guards.
Lytle Greys.

Commandants of companies will report for instructions at the City Buildings Thursday evening, December 30, at 8 o'clock.

WM. L. ROBINSON, Colonel Commanding.
J. H. SANDERS, Adjutant.

The Italian Opera.

There is an enduring charm about the opera of "Trovatore" that no amount of repetition seems to dispel. Everybody admits its claims to popular favor, and the great majority of people love it. That is the word—they love it. From first to last it presents a succession of thrilling scenes and beautiful melodies; it is in the highest sense romantic and dramatic, affording in these respects alone the greatest scope for the very best qualities of the artist, as well as an abundant field for the spectator to explore the heights and depths, the length and breadth of the emotional in his own nature. He may measure indeed his entire store of sentiment and plumb the depth and test the intensity of passion by its standard. Its touches of sympathy, its deep pathos and the tragic air breathing throughout the scenes, no doubt tend to maintain the popularity it has acquired, while the exquisite music, despite the occasional disfigurement of crashing instrumentation with which some of its finest effects are apt to be drowned, will keep its airs on every whistler's lips, and at the finger tips of every musical performer. But comments on "Trovatore" have grown trite. The opera was produced last night at Robinson's, with Miss Violetta Colville as Leonora, Miss Phillipps as Azucena, Signor Buganini as Manrico, and Signor Tagliapietra as Count de Luna—let us say the best cast, as regards talent, we remember to have seen in this city for many years. The excellence, the success and satisfaction centered in these artists' performance.

Miss Colville made her first appearance in Cincinnati, and was well received. She fully sustained the claims heralded long in advance, and indeed completely won the favor of her audience. It is usual to find the interest centering in Leonora and Manrico, but Leonora and the Count absorbed the sympathy last night on account of the superb performance of Sig. Tagliapietra, the magnificent baritone, whose genius seems out of place among the common things of a traveling opera company. His voice is phenomenal in quality; it resounds like a clarion, fills the entirety of the space, and lingers in the ear like a silver trumpet blast calling to heroic achievements. The crowded house was carried by storm, and again and again the splendid artist was recalled to gratify the sight of his enthusiastic audience.

Signor Buganini is a fair tenor and a good actor, a fair sample of the Italian school of respectable tenors, and, if not sharing the same firmament with the grand baritone of the company, would satisfy the ordinary demands for brilliancy.

Of Miss Phillipps' Azucena we would like to speak at some length, but must dismiss it with the single remark that it was magnificently acted, and, the *role* being for contralto, brought the lady before the audience in her true quality of voice. How much, in witnessing the fine performance of these artists, the opera-goer regretted, last night, the poverty of circumstances that denies to them a good chorus and a competent orchestra. But if such could be combined with them, we suppose it would be too much felicity for the semi-occasional of Italian opera in Cincinnati. Let us, therefore, be grateful for what we have, and enjoy it while it lasts

A CARD FROM MISS PHILLIPPS.

To the Public:

In consequence of the continued illness of my sister, Miss Mathilde Phillipps, and the refusal of her physician to allow her to appear in the theater at present, the "Barber of Seville" will be substituted to-morrow (Thursday) for "Cinderella," as heretofore announced. I trust that the public, which was so generous in its approbation of Rossini's great work on Tuesday, will be pleased to greet its repetition. "Martha" will be given on Friday, and Flotow's new opera, "L'Ombra," on Saturday. ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS.

CINCINNATI, December 29, 1875.

THE father of John B. Peaslee, the Superintendent of the Cincinnati Public Schools, died at Plaistow, New Hampshire, yesterday, at 1 P.M. He was a graduate of Dartmouth, and one of the most prominent men of the State in educational and political matters. He was a leading member of the Convention that framed the present Constitution of New Hampshire. He drafted the article in the present Constitution giving Catholics and Liberals the right to vote and hold office, which had been before denied them, and it was by his exertions and influence that this was adopted against strong opposition.

FRANCIS MARTIN was arrested, yesterday morning, and taken to Hammond Street Station, on suspicion that he was a tramping vagrant. An examination of his effects at the station was rewarded with unmistakable evidence that Francis, instead of being a "vag," is a regular "coupon clipper." A bank book in one of his pockets showed that he had a balance of $1,095 76 in the Cleveland Society for Savings, and, consequently, that he is a solid Muldoon.

THE store of A. T. Moon & Co., at Buford, Highland County, was burglarized night before last, and a lot of clothing and one hundred dollars in currency stolen. The burglars then went to a stable belonging to the same firm, secured two good horses, and departed. The horses were abandoned yesterday morning, and recovered by their owners. The burglars are supposed to be in this city.

AT a meeting of German citizens at Turner Hall last night, a committee of nine was appointed to solicit subscriptions, in connection with other cities, for the purpose of establishing a German College. It is proposed to raise a fund of $250,000, and locate the college in the city raising the largest sum, and our German citizens look upon the project with much favor.

POLICE COURT.—The following vagrants were sent to the Work-house: Thomas Jones, Michael Reedy, Charles McDonald and Charles Wilson, ninety days each; Elliot Rutherford, ten days. Richard Sellman was fined fifty dollars and costs for a small larceny. Frank Schafer was sent up for ten days for street begging. William Oeh, a wife whipper, was placed under bonds.

HENRY BORTER and William Williams, both colored, were arraigned before Commissioner Hooper yesterday, charged with retailing liquor without license, at and near the corner of Sixth and Culvert streets, in Bucktown. Major Travis appeared as their attorney. The cases were continued until to-morrow, and bail furnished by each of the defendants in the sum of $250.

FRANK MILLER, the tramp who forged R. M. Bishop's name to an order admitting him to the Christmas dinner served at the Elm Street Hotel, and imposed on the proprietor for other entertainment, was yesterday sent to the Work-house by Judge Lindemann for thirty days, and fined fifty dollars and costs.

CHARLES WENKE and Herbert Horn, servants at the Burnet House, had a difficulty, yesterday morning, about some trivial matter, and Horn received a severe razor cut in the face. Wenke was arrested by Officer Palmer, and locked up at Ninth Street Station, on the charge of cutting with intent to kill.

CITIZENS residing in the vicinity of Fifth and Park streets were indignant yesterday over the fact that a small-pox patient had been removed from a double frame house on the south side of Fifth street, a short distance east of Park, and the bedding and clothing he had used hung out on the fence to air.

JOHN ESPER, an employe at George Bogen's slaughter-house, while attempting to kill a hog, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was crowded by the hog into a tank of hot water and seriously scalded. He was taken to his home, No. 4 Brown street, and medical aid summoned.

IT seems worth while to the writer of the opera notice, in yesterday's paper, to correct an error in the second paragraph. In alluding to the opening scene and the serenade, the word Count should have appeared instead of "cornet," which simply made nonsense of the sentence.

THE alarm from Box 281, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, was for fires discovered in Jacob Birkley's house, in South Camp Washington, and in a charcoal store-house near by. Both fires were, undoubtedly, kindled by an incendiary. The damage was not great.

THE dead body of an unknown man was found near a pond, at Pleasant Ridge, at an early hour yesterday morning. An inquest was held by 'Squire Francis Hill, but the body was not identified. A verdict of "death from exposure" was rendered.

IN the United States District Court, yesterday, a petition was filed by John Mott, of New York, and other creditors, praying for adjudication of bankruptcy of Johnson, Brown & Co., of Portsmouth, Ohio.

THE Loveland Accommodation, on the Miami road, with its new cars and handsome engine, No. 201, with its new style of straight smoke-stack, is a great improvement and comfort to passengers.

WATCH meetings will be held at the various Methodist Churches New Year's Eve; also, at the Fifth Presbyterian, where Rev. Dr. Cooper will preach.

MICHAEL WHALEN, accused of complicity in the recent burglary of Phillipps' pawn office, was acquitted yesterday, the real thief having been caught.

A BOY of eight years, son of Captain Borck, of Bremen Street Station, while playing with some companions, yesterday, fell and broke one of his arms.

THE Mayor assures us that the night police will be kept on duty, as usual, to-morrow night, with instructions to be very vigilant.

ETERNAL vigilance will be the price of safety of person and goods to-morrow night. Guard your houses and stores.

MRS. WILLIAM GIBSON and son, of Clifton, left for New Orleans last night on the steamer Sherlock.

ROBERT O. STRONG is dangerously ill of inflammation of the stomach.

HERE'S A BIG THING.

ACTION ON THE STREET RAILROAD CONTRACT

By the Committee on Law and Contracts, Yesterday.

THE TWO OTHER ORDINANCES PENDING.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon of the Committee on Law and Contracts, to consider the "compromise ordinance" on the street railroads, which is entitled "An ordinance to settle the litigation with the Cincinnati Consolidated Street Railroad Company, and to provide for the extension of certain lines thereof," and which has been pushed by people of the extreme eastern part of the city, who are extremely desirous of doing away with the double fare on their line. These people have been working industriously to secure the passage of the ordinance, with the backing of the Consolidated Company, who have not appeared much above the surface in the matter. Judge Saffin was in the chair yesterday. Mr. Hodgson was provided with certain amendments, already written out and ready to be offered. Messrs. Hooker, Glenn and Highlands were present from the East End. The following, from Mr. Bullock, was read:

OFFICE OF THE CIN. CONSOLIDATED ST. R. R. CO.,
CINCINNATI, December 29, 1875.

To the Honorable Committee of Law and Contracts:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present at a meeting of your committee to-day at 2 P. M. It is probable that prior business engagements may prevent my complying with your request, and desiring that no delay may take place in the consideration of the ordinance referred to you, for settling litigation with the Cincinnati Consolidated Street Railroad Company, I write this note to say this company is ready to end all matters in controversy between the city and company upon the basis of said ordinance, or any equitable modification thereof, fair to the public and just to the company.

In regard to the amount of car license named in the ordinance before you (prepared at the instance of citizens of the East End), the computation of $2,380 was based upon the ordinance of March 28, 1873, now a subject of litigation, which provided also for a single fare on the East and West End division, which was operated under the provisions thereof from July 8, 1873, to April 8 of this year, at a serious loss to the company, as before stated to your committee.

In regard to Route 9, the company would be willing to grant and receive transfer tickets for the portion south of Fifth street.

As to the extension of the grants, we will be satisfied, should your committee deem it best, to strike out the clause giving to the city or the company the option of an extension for the same period as the Sedamsville extension, or of Route No. 13, leaving it an extension for simply fifteen years, or for such period as you may, in justice to the company, deem proper.

In conclusion, I will say that the books of the company are at the disposal of your committee, or any one authorized by it, should it be desired, to verify the foregoing statement. Respectfully,
A. D. BULLOCK, Pres't.

Here are the points of the ordinance as it was adopted, with amendments:

Route No. 4 to be extended to Price's Incline in the west, to the Mount Adams Incline in the east, and to charge but one fare between the extreme points. This to be done by running double track from Third and Lawrence on Third to Lock, on Lock to the Mount Adams Incline; thence, with double track, on Lock to Fifth, west on Fifth to Broadway, connecting with the tracks already down; thence on Fifth to Walnut, with a single track, and thence down Walnut to Fourth. On the west the road to be run from the present terminus to the Price Hill Incline and return, by Slop, Evans and Eighth streets, with double track.

Only one fare to be charged in the East and West End line, from Sportsman's Hall to Ernst Station.

Only one fare to be charged between the Suspension Bridge and the end of Route No. 9—Vine street—exchange tickets to be given.

The Consolidated Company to arrange with the "foreign" Kentucky lines, and to be responsible for their car license, $10 per car per annum.

The contract to run fifteen years, with the privilege of thirty years.

The uniform rate of fare on all roads of the Consolidated Company (including Route No. 9) to be five cents—tickets at twenty-five for one dollar.

The company to release all claims that it or the former owners of Route No. 9 may have against the city arising out of the changes of grade, remodeling or bowldering the streets along said route or otherwise, amounting to $16,000 and interest, and as to said route, be subject to the same terms and conditions as to use and occupation of streets as the other routes owned by said company.

The company to pay $2,380 in full for all car licenses due, and on each car run by it an annual license of $10.

The company shall complete and operate, within six months, Route No. 9 to Ernst Station, with the right to lay a second track on Central avenue from Mohawk bridge to the east end of the present second track, near Coleman street, upon obtaining the consent of a majority in interest of the property holders along the line of said proposed second track, and shall cause the said road to be operated to and from the Esplanade for one fare, as herein fixed.

The company to carry passengers over Route No. 5 as extended, and on Route No. 7 to and from Walnut street for one fare, between Sportsman's Hall and said Walnut street, as herein fixed; and said company is hereby authorized to extend its tracks on Elm street from Liberty to Hamilton Road, so as to connect with the proposed elevator at the head of Elm street, upon obtaining the consent of a majority in interest of the property-holders along said extension, and, provided, that no additional fare be charged thereon.

In case the Council shall hereafter establish some central and convenient place from which all cars shall arrive and depart, in accordance with the recommendation of his Honor the Mayor, said company shall cause the cars running on the lines controlled by it to arrive and depart therefrom.

The terms and conditions of this ordinance shall be binding upon the city and company, upon the said company's filing its written acceptance thereof and the release herein provided for with the City Clerk, and paying the said sum of $2,380; and thereupon the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to dismiss all actions brought for the recovery of car-license, and to settle by proper judgment or decree, based on this ordinance, all other pending actions between the city and said company, or the companies by which it was formed, the said Consolidated Company paying the costs in all of said actions.

There are two other street railroad ordinances now practically before Council. Both were recommended by the Standing Committee on Street Railroads, namely, Aldermen Brunswick, Twachtman, Dirr, Wunder, Councilmen Redmond, Burnham, McCaffery, Carrigan. [The names of Alderman Winkler and Councilman Birnbryer do not appear in the recommendation, although they are members of the Committee on Street Railroads.]

The ordinances were introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. Brunswick, December 15, and were ordered printed. The title of one is "An Ordinance for the Government of Street Railroads." The title of the other is "An Ordinance to Regulate Street Railroads," but it may be added that "you pays your money and you takes your choice."

The ordinance to regulate street railroads bears the recommendation of the Solicitor as follows:

"I respectfully recommend this ordinance for the committee's approval. R. O. STRONG, Solicitor."

We present a summary of it, and remark that the other ordinance was referred to the Solicitor on Tuesday, and both were made the special order for 4 o'clock at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Section 2 provides that consent of Council and the consent of owners of abutting property must be obtained for laying tracks, transfer of routes, or any portion of them, and Council reserves the right to change, control and regulate the location of tracks.

SEC. 3. Tracks of all street railroads shall be of uniform gauge of five feet two inches. The rails hereafter laid to be of such form as the Board of Improvements shall direct; provided they shall have a tram of not less than three inches in width, and shall be laid in accordance with the directions of the City Civil Engineer, and in such manner as not to impede the ordinary use of the street, with suitable bridges at all gutters, so as to permit the flow of water, and on such grades as are now or may be hereafter established.

Section 4 regulates the construction of side-tracks, turn-outs, turn-tables, &c.

Section 5 regulates the construction of the cars, and any one collecting fares in violation thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding ten dollars.

Section 6 requires a bond of $25,000, with five good securities.

SEC. 7. The Board of Improvements shall, when instructed by the Common Council, advertise for three successive weeks in the official papers of the city; describing the new route or routes, which may be designated by the Common Council for street railroads, and inviting sealed proposals for the construction and operation of the same; and the corporation, company or individual that will bid the lowest price for single fare, and for commutation tickets in packages of twenty-five, shall be considered the successful bidder; provided, however, the Common Council shall be the judge of the bid; and provided, further, that this section shall not apply to any extension of the route of any street railroad. All grants and renewals thereof shall be for the term of twenty years. All extensions shall be for the unexpired term of the original grant; and those heretofore granted, or the portion thereof, that shall not, by or through the default and neglect of the company, be built and in operation within one year from the date of this ordinance, are hereby revoked and annulled.

SEC. 8. The railroad company shall be responsible for any damage that may occur by laying the tracks, and the city shall not be held in any way responsible.

SEC. 10. It is hereby made an express condition to every future grant of a route, or the extension of a route, that the work thereon shall be commenced within thirty days from the date of the grant or extension, and that the tracks along the entire route or extension shall be completed within twelve months thereafter, except as to such portion or portions of any route where the street, or part thereof to be occupied, shall be unfit for present occupancy and travel, in which case such track shall be commenced within thirty days and be completed within twelve months after such street or part thereof shall in the opinion of the Board of Improvements become fit for occupancy. And in case it is deemed proper by the Common Council at any time to change the grade of any street occupied by any railroad, the company occupying the same shall be bound to relay their track at their own expense, so as to correspond to such new grade, and to the satisfaction of the Board of Improvements.

SEC. 11. Every corporation, company or individual to whom the privilege has been or may be granted to construct and operate a street passenger railroad, shall, without expense to the city, grade, pave, repave and keep in good repair, with approved wood or stone pavement, as directed by the Board of Improvements and Common Council, that portion of the streets of their respective routes which lies between lines drawn one foot outside the rails. And in case there be a double track, or more tracks than one, such corporation, company or individual shall so grade, pave, repave and keep in repair all that portion of the street which lies between lines drawn one foot outside the extreme outer rails.

And in case any street railroad corporation, company or individual, after receiving written notice from the Board of Improvements, shall fail or neglect, for the period of thirty days, to so grade, pave or repave such track, as ordered, or shall neglect, for the space of five days, to put in proper repair all or any portion of the route which is thus required to be kept in repair, then and in every such case the Board of Improvements shall, at the expense of such company, proceed to grade, pave, repave or repair such route or portion thereof as may be required, and the City Solicitor shall proceed forthwith to collect the cost thereof from such corporation, company or individual.

SEC. 12. They shall reduce the crown of the street if deemed necessary.

SEC. 13. Council shall have the right to grant to one or more street railroads the right to occupy any track.

SEC. 14. It shall also have the right to stop the running of cars and to take up the tracks in case of default or failure of any railroad to comply with the conditions and regulations.

Section 15 prescribes rules for the running of the cars.

SEC. 16. It shall hereafter be unlawful to salt the track of any street railroad. Any person guilty of a violation of this provision shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and costs of prosecution; and it is hereby made the special duty of the Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department, and the Street Commissioner and his assistants to cause this provision to be strictly enforced.

There are other conditions not material to this summary. The point is the extension of the franchise, which is estimated as worth about a million of dollars to the parties concerned.

Mercantile Library.

We are free to say, positively, that the Centennials will not withdraw.

The Regulars are still at it, putting in new members. They want the others, particularly the Centennials, to come to time the same way.

THE TREASURERSHIP.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The great struggle in our Library affairs having commenced, it perhaps is not out of order to give expression to our views upon the candidates, our preferences and reasons why. The office of Treasurer of the Mercantile Library Association is the most responsible position in the Board of Directory; made so from the fact that quite a large amount of money during the course of a year is handled, received and paid out by the Treasurer. Numerous accounts are to be examined and audited, and it becomes the members of the Association to think well in this matter, and vote wisely for this officer.

It appears to me that the Regulars, in selecting Mr. Henry Guild, the well known and efficient receiving teller of the First National Bank, as their candidate for Treasurer, have made a most excellent choice. Mr. Guild's long experience at the First National, his keen, cool and sound judgment, and his well known ability as an accountant, peculiarly fit him for the place. His genial, cordial and courteous manners would win friends for the Association, and his business qualifications, applied to the affairs of the Library, would reflect credit upon it and its members. The opposing candidates are undoubtedly, in some respects, formidable rivals, but let the Regulars only rally around Mr. Guild, and unite with his hosts of personal friends upon election day, and I predict that he will completely crush out his opponents, and poll the largest vote upon his ticket. Regulars, work for Henry Guild! M.

THE LIBRARY "BOND" SALE.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

A writer in your paper, signing "Citizen," makes some charges against the management of the Mercantile Library which seem to call for correction, as it is evident that there is lacking a disposition to speak advisedly, and a purpose to carry prejudice without cause. The writer says, "A thousand-dollar bond was ordered sold," and "the presumption is that it can not be satisfactorily explained to the members." The facts are that, at a period this season when there was ability to do so, a portion of the general fund was converted into interest-bearing securities, simply for temporary purposes, and when the time came for use of such funds, "a bond" was sold, realizing a profit. Instead of being an act deserving of reflection, it was strictly a commendable business one. The immediate requirements for the sale of "a bond" were found in a disposition on the part of the present Board to extinguish all accounts of indebtedness, and this transaction related to bills for newspapers and magazines, secured through a local agency, chiefly for the current year, the remainder covering a balance carried forward from the previous year. It may be remarked that it has been impracticable during some of the previous years for each Board to retire without something of such an account carrying over, partly from the fact that the bills are not available until subsequent to the commencement of the year.

Some other insinuations by the writer are so contemptibly mean and untrue as not to deserve attention.

In the best interests of the Library Association, it is not desirable to resort to personal reflection through the newspapers. Regulars and independents, as a rule, are alike respectable men, and equally deserving of the support of their friends, and having no defined difference in policy, they are equally worthy of the trust annually bestowed.

CHAS. B. MURRAY,
Cor. Sec'y Y. M. M. L. A.

FERRETS.—There are two of these amazing little animals in the possession of Mr. George Early, who has lately moved to this city from Boone County, Kentucky. It was reported a few days ago that they could clean out any number of rats in the shortest possible space of time, and where the rats were not visible they were warranted to produce them. A slight test of their abilities in this direction was made at three different stables yesterday afternoon, with the net result of the materialization of one very badly scared rat at Verhage's livery stable, on Walnut street. The ferret whooped the "varmit" up so far as getting him out of his hole was concerned, but at that point his appreciation of the fun ceased. It was a big, fat, muscular, shaggy, stinking rat, and if the intruder had ever tackled it it would, in all probability, have shaken the daylights out of that ferret. It was not a very heroic rat, however, for as soon as it was chased out of its hole it bounded across the stable at a Goldsmith Maid gait, and was clear out of sight before the ferret could get his nose out of the invaded mansion. A ferret may be a good thing to scare rats up, and hunt rabbits with, but they must be a good deal livelier on their pins than they are to beat metropolitan rats.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOT DRINKS should be avoided in day time during cold weather, as they have a tendency to weaken the lungs and affect the throat. Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for all cases of coughs, colds and hoarseness.

DYEING and Scouring at Walker's, 61 East Third st. se26-tf

Fine Monuments a specialty. Alfred White, Fifth st. oc21-tf

McCOMBS, THE GROCER, Fourth and Sycamore. de7-150t

PURE machine extracted and choice comb Honey, at CHAS. F. MUTH'S, 976 and 978 Central avenue. no12-30t*eod

MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER is rapidly becoming the most popular application to the scalp in the known world. W. C. Montgomery, Proprietor, 140 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. Sold by all Druggists. R. Macready & Co., General Agents, Cincinnati. se27-tf-os-(2)

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY, liberally advanced at low rates of interest, on diamonds, gold watches, &c., at PHILLIPS' Loan Office, northwest corner Fourth and Sycamore. An elegant assortment of unredeemed diamonds, gold and silver watches, for sale at great bargains. de28,4t*-28,29,30-ja1

A FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means, should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The Sozodont will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age. de28-3teod

BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.—The latest device in machine sewing is the "New Automatic Sewing Machine," which is creating quite a sensation in the market. No better gift can be selected for mother, wife, sister or friend. No special discounts offered to tempt purchasers, but perfect approbation and delight guaranteed to the possessor. Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, 171 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati. de17-7t-Th,Su,Tu

BURNETT'S COCOAINE for the hair has stood the test of time and competition. It has established a reputation for purity and efficacy in every quarter of the world. For twenty years it has been a favorite with the people and a leader with the trade. The name "Cocoaine" has become a valuable property. We have established our sole right to its use in several suits at law, thus protecting the public and ourselves from imposition. oc5-Tu,Th&Sa-6mos-(8)

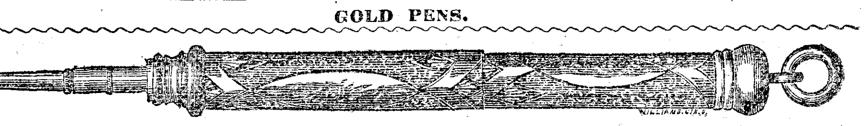
A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.—The edition for 1876 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1876 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who can not procure one in his neighborhood. de28-3teod1tw-20

RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY.

NOT CENTENNIAL,

But NEW YEAR'S CAKES, of any size and price, at KEPPLER'S, 228 and 230 Fourth St., bet. Plum and Central Ave. Leave your orders for Boned Turkeys, Pheasants, Quails, Game Patties, Chicken and Lobster Salads, Stewed Terrapins, Croquettes, &c.; Charlottes, Jellies and Mixed Cakes. Have Keppler's Ice Cream, the best in the city. Dinner served from 12 to 2½ P. M., 50 cents. de30-2t

GOLD PENS.



NOTHING IS MORE DESIRABLE THAN ONE OF OUR WELL KNOWN GOLD PENS AS A HOLIDAY Gift. We have them in elegant solid Gold Cases of new designs; also, in gold-mounted rubber and silver cases, in prices from $2 to $50 each. In Pearl, Ivory and Ebony Holders at $1 to $5 each. We also manufacture a great variety of Gold Tooth-Picks at $1 to $10 each.

Our goods are sold at nearly all the book and jewelry stores, but in order to prevent disappointment, we caution all who wish to get good and reliable goods to ask for ours, and take no others. We have the largest stock in our retail department of these goods to be seen in the United States.

JOHN HOLLAND,
19 WEST FOURTH STREET. de28-2t-28,30

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
OF SUBSTANTIAL VALUE.

Easy Chairs, Bouquet Stands,
Music Stands, Card Receivers,
Fine Bronzes, Writing Desks,
Easels, Foot Rests,
Bedsteads, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

THE MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG FURNITURE CO.,
Nos. 107, 109, 111, and 113 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati. de18-1m-os-Sp

AMUSEMENTS.

ROBINSON'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Only Three Nights and Saturday Matinee.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS'
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 30,
BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Introducing English songs by Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, in the "Music Lesson" scene.

Rosina........Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS
Berta........SIGNORA INTROPIDI
Count Almaviva........Mr. TOM KARL
Figaro........Sig. CARPI
Don Bartolo........Sig. BACCELLI
Don Bassilio........Sig. LOCATELLI

Friday Evening, Dec. 31—MARTHA.

Martha........Miss VIOLETTA COLVILLE
Nancy........Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS
Lionel........TOM KARL
Plunkett........Sig. CARPI
Sir Tristan........Sig. LOCATELLI
Sheriff........Sig. MAUCENI

Saturday Evening, Jan. 1—Von Flotow's L'OMBRA.

Gina........Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS
Vespina........Miss VIOLETTA COLVILLE
Fabrizio........Mr. TOM KARL
Doctor Mironet........Sig. TAGLIAPIETRA

GRAND NEW YEAR'S MATINEE. Admission $1; no charge for reserved seats. 1t

WOOD'S THEATER. E. MACAULEY, Manager.
JOHN HAVLIN........Business Manager.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mrs. RACHEL MACAULEY,
In Olive Logan's Society Comedy,
SURF;
OR, LIFE AT LONG BRANCH.

Produced with new and picturesque scenery, new furniture and appointments, new and elegant toilettes, and a magnificent cast of characters.
Saturday—New Year's Day Matinee.
Monday, January 3, Miss Kate Fisher as Mazeppa. de29-tf

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Last night but two of the universal favorite,
MAGGIE MITCHELL,
THURSDAY EVENING, December 30,
PEARL OF SAVOY.

Friday evening—LORLE.
Saturday evening—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
New Year's Matinee—FANCHON.
Monday next, Mrs. D. P. Bowers in an entirely new play, entitled MARTI. 1t

Orphans' Bazaar,
—IN—
EXPOSITION HALL,
From Dec. 24 to Jan. 8, Inclusive.
GRAND CONCERT,
EVERY EVENING,
BY BRAND'S FULL BAND.

Ample arrangements have been made for heating the hall.
Admission 25c; children 10c. de30-2t-30,ja2

Loewen Garden.

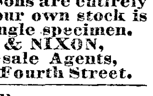
NEW ATTRACTIONS!

EVERY EVENING DURING THIS WEEK, following the Concert, for the first time in Cincinnati,

THE SPIRIT.

Grand spectacular farce, with spiritual manifestations. [de28-2t*eod] FREDERICK BUCHMANN.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.



STEINWAY & SON'S PIANOS.—NEW YEAR'S Gifts. We were fortunate in having a full variety of the above beautiful Pianos, known everywhere as the standard Piano of the world, as Messrs. Steinway & Sons are entirely unable to fill their orders, and our own stock is reduced in several styles to a single specimen.

SMITH & NIXON,
Wholesale Agents,
1t No. 30 West Fourth Street.

Vienna Exposition.

GEO. STECK & CO. HAVE BEEN AWARDED the highest prize above all competitors, the Grand Gold Medal, for superiority in Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes. For sale only by

ALBERT KRELL,
1t S. w. cor. Fourth and Elm streets.

KNABE

Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS,
DOBMEYER & NEWHALL,
Music Dealers, Agents for Mason & Hamlin Organs,
de25-tfeod N. 50 W. Fourth st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIRE TO INFORM our patrons and friends that we have this day removed from No. 47 W. Second st., to

Nos. 181 and 183 West Fifth Street,

(S. w. cor. Fifth and Elm,) where we shall be pleased to continue business relations with them.
de30-3t POMEROY, PECKOVER & CO.
[Enquirer copy.]

TRUNKS.

M. A. McGUIRE,
TRUNK
Manufacturer, 137 West Fourth St.
Wholesale Rooms & Factory, 122 W. Third.

Trunks, Valises, &c., made to order and repaired. ja2-1y-SaTuTh

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICKERING INSTITUTE.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT RECEIVES boys from A B C's to the fifth reader. Pupils in the second, third and fourth readers are taught to *speak* German by object lessons, without wasting time in reading and writing it. Classes all thoroughly graded in all studies. Pupils received at any time, and charged from time of entering. Terms: $30 per session of a half year. de28-6t*TuTh-8p

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, Pa., reopens January 5. Thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics and English branches. For circular apply to

A. B. MERRIAM, Esq.,
Fourth and Main sts., Cincinnati, or to
de20-1m Col. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

CHAMPAGNE, WHISKY, &c.

CHAMPAGNES,
FINE
Rhein Wines, &c.

G. H. Mumm's Piper Heidsieck.
Moet & Chandon's, Krug & Co.'s, Bouche Fils & Co.'s Champagnes.

JOHANNISBERGER, RUDESHEIMER BERG, Marcobrunner, Hochheimer, Steinwein, and other brands of Rhein Wines, imported in cases, together with a full assortment of pure Brandies, Gin, Rums, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Clarets, Burgundys, Sherries, Ports, Madeira and Malaga Wines, imported Wine Vinegar, &c., just received, and for sale at reasonable prices.

J. & J. M. PFAU,
258 Main Street. de22-tf

RESTAURANTS.

Shell Oysters
AND CLAMS,
—AT—
HUNT'S DINING-ROOMS
Vine Street, Bet. Fourth and Fifth. se30-tfTh,Sa&Tu

SHAFTING, &c.

LANE & BODLEY,
John & Water Sts., Cincinnati.
Manufacturers of
SHAFTING.

Hangers, Pulleys and Couplings. Prices the lowest and quality the best. Send for our price list. ap17-1y-Th

WINTER RESORT.

At Pensacola, Florida,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL

WILL OPEN DECEMBER 13 FOR THE RECEPTION of guests. The healthful and invigorating climate, the facilities for hunting, fishing and bathing, all combine to render Pensacola an unsurpassed center of attraction for the tourist and invalid.

Pullman palace cars through with but one change.

For particulars address SINKS & PALMER, Proprietors, Pensacola, Florida. de12-12tSuTuTh

WEATHER STRIPS.

Weather Strips.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE AT NO. 64 E. Sixth st. Orders received for applying by experienced hands. Rubber warranted not to pull out. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.
oc31-27t-Su,Tu&Th A. CALDWELL, Prop'r.

HAIR GOODS.

UNPRECEDENTED!

FORTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON FINE Hair Switches in Retail Department, first floor. Bargains in cheap hair switches in Wholesale Department, up stairs. Crimped braids and Switches for negroes, 20 styles. Send for catalogue, price lists and fashion plates. M. W. DYER, Fifth and Vine. de27-10t*

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, Silver-plated Ware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Toilet Ware, Fire Sets and Standards, Coal Buckets, Coal Vases, Soap-stone Griddles and Foot Warmers, Tinware, Woodenware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Parties commencing housekeeping can obtain a complete outfit at prices to please, at the old established China and House-furnishing Store, No. 119 Main st. TICE & HUNTINGTON.

CORPORATIONS.

NOTICE—THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Blick & Phillips Coal Company will be held at their office, in Covington, Ky., on MONDAY, January 17, 1876, for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting other business.
SAMUEL T. HARRISON,
de17-3t-17,20,30 Secretary.

Election of Directors.

OFFICE GLOBE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 W. THIRD STREET,
CINCINNATI, December 29, 1875.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Company, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 3, 1876, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 12 o'clock M. By order of the Board.
de30-4t-30,ja1,2,3 JOHN I. COVINGTON, Sec'y.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

OFFICE ENTERPRISE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, December 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 3d proximo, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year.
de28-4t-28,30,ja2,3 JAS. W. McCORD, Sec'y.

Germania Insurance Company.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Germania Insurance Company are hereby notified that the annual election for fifteen Directors, for the year 1876, will take place at the office of the company on MONDAY, January 3, 1876, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 12½ P.M. D. B. MEYER,
de22-7t-eod Secretary.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 171 GEORGE STREET. State of Ohio, Hamilton County, ss. Pursuant to the command of an order for sale from the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, upon the premises, No. 171 George street, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, January 6, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit: Being all that certain lot or parcel of ground situate on the south side of George street, between John and Smith streets, in the city of Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., O., commencing on the northeast corner of a lot of ground formerly owned by Marston Allen, thence running eastwardly along the south line of George street twenty-five (25) feet, thence southwardly at right angles with George street, seventy-eight (78) feet, more or less, to the middle of the partition wall between the lot to be sold and a lot owned by Chauncey M. Murch; thence westwardly through the center of said partition wall twenty-five (25) feet to Marston Allen's line, and thence northwardly along said Allen's east line seventy-eight (78) feet, more or less, to George street, the place of beginning, and being the same premises conveyed to Cordelia Campbell by Mary E. A. Shotwell by deed recorded in Book 378, page 214, of said Hamilton County, Ohio, Records.

Appraised at $5,000.

To be sold by order of said Court, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein the Findlay Building Association, a corporation, is plaintiff, and Cordelia Campbell et al. are defendants. Case No. 31,757.

Terms of sale, cash on day of sale.

R. S. FULTON,
Special Master Commissioner.
BEVAN & DOLLE, JACOB SHRODER, Attorneys.
A. C. HORTON, Auctioneer.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 2, 1875. de2-6t-Th

PROPOSALS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Carthage Village Board of Education until noon, January 6, 1876, for the erection of a School-house in Carthage, Hamilton County, Ohio, according to the plans and specifications on file at the office of Charles Crapsey, architect, Esplanade Building, cor. Fifth and Walnut, Cincinnati. Each bidder to name all interested parties, and give sufficient bond that he will enter into the contract if the work is awarded to him. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids to be filed with the Clerk. JOHN H. DORMAN,
de9-5t-Th Clerk.