# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPOUY & LEMIT, PUBLISHERS.
No. 75 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $50 per month.

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All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1871.


Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—"La Fille du Regiment," "Les Deux Sourds" and "Les Forbacks de Piper Island."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Rory O'More" and "Robert Macaire."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Three Hunchbacks."

TIVOLI CIRCLE OF—John Robinson's Circus and Menagerie.

## THE ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE.

In proposing an amendment to the Constitution which declares the ineligibility for a second term of one who has once held the office of President, Mr. Sumner tests the sincerity of General Grant and those of his advisers who profess to be desirous for civil service reform. It is evident that if we are to have a reform in the civil service it must begin with the very highest office of the Government, inasmuch as example is always more effective than precept. Senator Sumner expressed this very forcibly when he said that civil service reform without a declaration as to ineligibility of the President for a second term would be "to play Hamlet with Hamlet left out." The fact is that there can be no reform in the civil service so long as the President in office seeks the support for a continuance of his power of the officials whom he appoints, and it is unaccountable that the commission charged with this subject, whose report President Grant has endorsed, omitted to recommend this amendment of the Constitution which Senator Sumner has proposed. It only shows that they were not in earnest in the work they had undertaken, and that General Grant himself, in adopting their report, had a narrow view as to the comprehension of the subject as the members of the Commission, and was as incompetent or as unwilling to suggest the true remedy as they themselves were. But the public opinion of the country on this subject was announced in so unmistakable a manner that the Administration was compelled to change front, and to appear desirous of pushing investigation into the frauds practised particularly in the Custom House department, and wherever they were alleged to exist.

But the Civil Service Commission, if they failed to discover or point out the remedy which Senator Sumner has proposed as a corrective for an evil of great magnitude, made some excellent suggestions, which we wish may be adopted and carried into execution. The following extract from their report is worthy of the consideration of our law makers:

We do not, indeed, suppose that the adoption of any rules, however skilfully framed, would at once remedy evils in civil service which are universally acknowledged, and experience will doubtless show every method of reform may be improved. But these evils will certainly not be remedied without an effort. Those who are content to demand civil service reform, but who oppose every practical attempt to promote it, must be exposed to the of having but little real hostility to a system which they decry. Fortunately, however, public attention has never more resolutely turned to a subject, and there never was a more favorable moment to begin reform, the party issues of the last few years are gradually disappearing, the perilous questions of fundamental policy have been determined, and the paramount interests of the country are now those of the Administration. Honesty and efficiency of administration, as settled by the national policy, will be the chief demand of every party, but nowhere can the purpose be shown so plainly as by civil service reform, as to secure integrity, efficiency and economy. Extracts from a recent speech of Mr. Gladstone go to show that a similar reform has been made and has succeeded in England.

The Commission also submitted to the President a set of rules, which they recommend as a guide to the appointment, and also as a test of the Civil Service, and these we think well adapted to secure efficiency therein. The second rule explains the machinery necessary to put the rest in motion.

An advisory board of suitable persons to be employed by the President, under the ninth section of March 3, 1871, entitled "an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th June, 1872, and other expenses," shall so far as practicable, group positions in each branch of the civil service according to the character of the duties to be performed, and shall grade each group from the lowest to the highest, for the purpose of promotion within the group. Admission to the civil service shall always be to the lowest grade of any group, and to such positions as cannot be grouped and graded, admission shall be determined as provided for the lowest grade.

The third rule contains the pivot on which all the wheels of true and lasting reform must resolve:

A vacancy occurring in the lowest grade of any group of offices, shall be filled, after due public notice, from all applicants who shall have passed a competitive examination, who shall have furnished evidence and satisfied the preliminary examination already mentioned, and who shall have passed a competitive examination to test their knowledge, ability and special qualifications for the performance of the duties of the office. The board conducting such competitive examination shall prepare, under the supervision of the advisory board, a list of the names of applicants in the order of their excellence, as proved by such examination, beginning with the highest, and shall then certify to the nominating or appointing power, as the case may be, the names standing at the head of such list, not exceeding three, and from names thus certified appointments shall be made.

These recommendations show that the Civil Service Commission, although they may not have discovered the means of effecting a thorough reform in appointments to office, are yet on the way to ascertaining how this object is to be accomplished, and their report is likely to provoke such discussion in Congress and in the press of the country as is likely to result in a great improvement.

We think that every applicant for office should stand a competitive examination, and when once appointed and proved by experience to be capable, should be retained in service. This system has worked well in other countries, and may be expected to work equally well in the United States.

THOMAS ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—Theodore Thomas and his grand orchestra of sixty musicians, from New York Central Park Garden, enter upon their Southern tour in January, and will reach New Orleans on February 19.

The press throughout the States where this great orchestra has been heard, speak in the highest terms of its great merit. Many of our citizens have had the pleasure of listening to it. We bespeak a hearty welcome for Mr. Thomas in New Orleans. Miss Marie Krebs, the young and beautiful pianist—Rocco, the great harpist and Schieber, the cornet player, are with the troupe.

GRAND FENCING EXHIBITION.—The gentlemen of the New Orleans Fencing Club will give, to-day at noon, a grand exhibition, for the benefit of their teacher, Mons. Gilbert and Gustave Roeder. This exhibition will take place at the Deutsche Company Hall, corner of Burgundy street and Exchange Alley, and it will, no doubt, attract a crowd, as the beneficiaries are popular, and the swordsmen, well related, have many friends who will be anxious to witness their exploits.

The Ladies of the Third Presbyterian Church, located on Washington Square, Third District, have favored us with invitations and a programme to their Christmas week festival. Like all their previous efforts, this, with such a round of entertainments, is sure to meet with favor and patronage. With every evening a varied programme is presented, abodes in succession, and (as we learn) the parts filled by ladies and gentlemen fully competent, and some of them eminent for their ability to please. We refer to the advertisement and recommend our friends to visit this festival and entertainment.

INFANTS.—The most irritable and restless of the same little household pests are charmed as it were into quiet and sweet repose, by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.

### Gov. Warmoth and the Olivers Again.

The vexed question of the brothers Oliver and their connection with Governor Warmoth re-appears again on the tapis. Our cotemporary of the *Picayune*, in its edition of yesterday, contained a paragraph in which an effort was made to excuse both the Olivers and their protector, but it contains as many errors as it had lines.

The murder of Judge Lawes and Mayor Schomberg took place, not in the parish of St. James, as some might infer from the *Picayune's* article, but in Ascension parish. These murders were committed not far from Donaldsonville, as our readers will recollect, on the day of the State election, in November 1870.

One of the Olivers was on that day elected Sheriff of the parish of St. James, but as he was arrested and kept in confinement several months, he did not qualify and the office became vacant, the old Sheriff remaining in the position. In May last, the very day when the two Olivers were acquitted, after a mock trial before a jury of Jefferson parish, by virtue of an illegal change of venue, without any proper indictment, the Grand Jury of Ascension, the only one competent to do so, found a true bill against one Hunsaker and the two Olivers for the murder of Lawes. A few days after that, the Governor appointed one of the Olivers Sheriff of St. James, to fill the vacancy existing. When Oliver went to St. James parish to enter upon the office, he was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff of Ascension and brought to the jail in Donaldsonville. It was then that the Governor ordered his release and sent one of his aids with several Metropolitan police to set Oliver at liberty. It is on account of this unwarrantable interference that the Grand Jury of Ascension has indicted Gov. Warmoth.

As to the culpability of the Olivers, our cotemporary has only to look at the testimony in its own files to see that "the explanation of the affair" was very far from being "satisfactory to the public."

TREASES AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. The most approved kinds of trusses and abdominal supporters are to be found at the establishment of Mr. Spillmann, No. 21 Baronne street, where advertisement will be found in another column. Mr. Spillmann also manufactures and applies instruments suitable for human deformities of every description. His work has received diplomas at the State Fairs of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Persons in need of such appliances would do well to examine those manufactured at 21 Baronne street.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS.—S. B. Churchill, No. 40 Magazine street, has for sale a large quantity of sugar-cured hams, green shoulders, and breakfast bacon. See advertisement.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Academy has had a good attendance during the week. The attraction being Abbott's troupe. They are not the equals of the Havals, but pantomimists do not need to be entirely up to the high standard of that famous company to be diverting, and the Abbott organization are conceded, on all hands to be very amusing, their tricks and illusions being cleverly executed and affording pleasant relaxation to people and delight to children. The troupe will continue at the Academy during the holidays. The entertainments are agreeably diversified by a ballet corps, graceful and accomplished in their art; by extraordinary feats on roller skates, which the Mee brothers execute; by Jerry Cohan, who sings and dances, as a steerypipe and stage Irishman, in approved style, and by Harry Hunter, who, in Teutonized English, chants his troubles in ways, which, if not as plaintive as the lamentations of Jeremiah, are better adapted to these festive days, when so many crave for such seasonable pastimes as the manager of the Academy has judiciously purveyed to make Christmas merry and to open the year happily.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Boucicault has had the call on the Varieties' boards, since we last wrote under this head, "London Assurance" having been given during the first three days of the week, and "Grimaldi" during the remainder.

It is only when so capable an artist as Mr. Owens undertakes *Mark Meddle* that people can realize the very light calibre of the playwright and measure his defects. Mr. Owens, with all his acknowledged ability, could make no more out of the part than any third or fourth rate actor could have done. Neither the average English, nor the average Irish Attorney is regarded with respect, according to all accounts, by his fellow-subjects, but such a depth of degradation as that to which the profession is consigned in the person of *Mark Meddle*, seems to be a monstrous if not a malicious conception. The character is monotonously vile, unrelieved by a single intellectual quality, even cunning, in the demonstration of its baseness, and any one who can lift his coat tail to invite a gross indignity, can do full justice to the part. Another object of sympathy, on the stage, when "London Assurance" is being played, is the performer who has the misfortune to be called upon to take the name of *Mr. Adolphus Spunker*. It would seem as if the author contemplated in *Dolly Spanker* a *Tony Lumpkins* of the nineteenth century, but whoever compares *Dolly* with *Tony* will not need to be told that Goldsmith is not the author of "London Assurance." When an intelligent person, such as Mr. Howson, has to belittle himself to try to make something out of *Mr. Spanker*, one sees the impossibility of intelligence mimicking an imbecility, the complement of which would be a drivel, and the spectacle is little less than painful. The Lady Spanker of Miss Dargon was faultless. Maugre the prevalent idea that a young gentlewoman blessed with abounding health and the effect of such health, exuberant spirits, and who become enthused when she describes a fox hunt, must be a hoiden or a fidget, Miss Dargon presents the character becomingly, investing it as she does with the dignity of ladyship. So unskilfully, however, is the play constructed that the impression created by the fine acting of Miss Dargon is measurably lost in the contempt that is felt for the woman who has voluntarily become the wife of the inane *Mr. Adolphus Spanker*. Miss Gordon earned and received many handsome compliments as *Grace Harlowe*, who, through her became a graceful, a sprightly, a charming person. It is scarcely necessary to add that the most was made of *Charles Courtley*, by Mr. Clarke, and of *Dazzle*, by Mr. Murdock. But the interest of the play centres in *Sir Harcourt Hartley*. In that, we doubt if Mr. Ryer, who took the part, has any peer. We confess that we have never seen his equal in it. The connoisseurs of the baronet verge upon the ludicrous, and the nicest perceptions are required in the actor to save the character from becoming a burlesque. With that tact and judgment Mr. Ryer does that, all know who witnessed his masterly performance and enjoyed his perfect elocution.

Of "Grimaldi" we have space to say but little. Like "London Assurance," the merits of the thing are due to the players, not the dramatist, and we venture to say, take it as a whole, the piece could not have been better rendered by the regular company of any theatre on the Continent. We would deferentially suggest, however, that it is not well for Mr. Owens to stake his reputation on such characters as that of *Grimaldi*, especially in New Orleans, where many of us remember Placide as *Grandfather Whitehead*, for Mr. Owens is not master of the pathetic as he is of the humorous, when pathos is to be rendered in the English of a foreigner.

To-morrow, "Dot," a stage adaptation of Dickens's celebrated Christmas story, will be performed, and will be on the stage for the week, if we are not misinformed. Besides the stock company, Mr. Owens will appear in the drama, which will no doubt be rendered as effectively as it is possible to render it. And here we must say a word about the scenery, which the oftener it is exposed to public view, the more it is admired. The depth of the house affords an accurate perspective, and the scenes, if not well painted, are not the least attractive features of entertainments.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. John Collins, occasionally aided by Mr. DeBar himself, was the attraction at the St. Charles last week. It would be injustice to the reputation Mr. Collins had twenty years ago to say that the Mr. Collins of to-day was as good a comedian as he was then. Years will tell, fight them as we may, and they have told upon Mr. Collins. Besides this, however, the round of Irish characters in which he appears, many of them the same as those Tyrone Power introduced on the stage, are not in accord with the notions of even ordinarily informed persons. Steam and electricity have caused some wonderful revolutions, in enabling persons to know each other better. The carricatures enjoyed by malice or ignorance are no longer objects of public patronage and were Tyrone Power himself to come out of his ocean grave and represent a fashionable Irishman, as we have seen him represent "Sir Patrick O'Plenipo," throwing down his portmanteau, in order that potatoes with which it was filled might roll out on the stage, we have an idea that he would have very thin houses. These things have become "stale, flat and unprofitable."

By reference to the advertisement it will be seen that "Robert Macaire" will be played to-night and "Rory O'Moore." In the former Mr. DeBar has ever been a great favorite, and the latter is one of the few unexceptionable things, in its line, that remains on the stage, while Mr. Collins has, in it, ample field for his peculiar talents.

ROBINSON'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—The monster tents at Tivoli Circle had within them so many thousands, young and old, last week, that the incomparable superiority of the circus and menagerie therein has been made known in every part of the city. Nothing in the show line had ever been here before to approach it. The performances in the ring are remarkable exhibitions of skill, courage, activity and grace, and the man in motley is really a "fellow of infinite jest." The Zoological exhibition alone is worth the price of admission, many of the animals being strangers to our people, except what may have been learned of them in books. No study is so agreeable to the great majority of mankind as that of natural history, and such an opportunity of obtaining accurate knowledge on that subject as is presented in this great exhibition of animals is rarely afforded. Both circus and menagerie will remain during the holidays.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

In the case of the Life Insurance Company of America against the city of New Orleans, Judge Cooley (Sixth District Court) has decided that the license ordinance for 1869 and 1870, did not apply to the life insurance business, and that the ordinances on the same subject for 1871, besides not applying to life insurance, are, in respect to insurance, unconstitutional, because they impose a tax, which is not imposed uniformly and equally.

Judge Dibble (Eighth District Court) has made a peremptory mandamus nisi issued by Messrs. Blackwood, Wooldridge & Co., to compel the Auditor to issue warrants for refunding taxes collected by the State, under the act approved April 6th, 1869, which taxes, a subsequent act provides shall be refunded.

The district courts have adjourned to Tuesday week, the 3d inst., except the First District Court, which will sit on Tuesday next, only, however, to provide for the summoning of a jury for the January term.

Edward Tourney and his clerk, John Reilly, arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the grocery of Mr. T., at the corner of St. Charles and Terpsichore streets, on the night of Saturday, the 16th inst., have been discharged by Recorder Houghton, no proof having been adduced to warrant proceedings against them.

Judge Collens presiding in the Second District Court, has refused a new trial in the case of Bernard Coughlin, convicted for the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hanged, against whom the Judge gave the decision which has excited so much public interest.

Robert Thompson, a colored man, a carpenter by trade, fell last evening a distance of fifty feet from a scaffold on which he was standing to repair the church at the corner of Claiborne and Orleans streets, and received wounds of which he died, between eight and nine o'clock, at his dwelling, at the corner of Union and St. Claude streets.

Recorder Houghton yesterday admitted Ann McGinnis, daughter of John and Bridget Duffy, accused of having murdered Peter McGloon, to bail in the sum of $3000 each, signed by her father and thereupon the parties were released from duress of imprisonment.

Special Officer Harris yesterday arrested Slug Harper and Dan Moran, all three being accused of being the parties who broke into the store of Messrs. J. Burckett & Son, 110 Camp street, a few nights ago, and stole therefrom several hundred dollars worth of goods. The cab driver who hauled the goods away informed upon them.

*The Fair for the Benefit of the Louisiana Retreat*.—We have to regret that a more liberal patronage is not being dispensed, by the public, to the fair which is being held at Odd Fellow's Hall for the benefit of the Louisiana Retreat, for, if comparisons can be properly instituted between charities, none are more meritorious than it is. We might dwell upon the attractions at the entertainment and the pleasures of being the guests of the many agreeable ladies who have interested themselves in the benevolence, but, although these things are matters to be thought of, and taken into consideration, they have been already sufficiently advertised, through the medium of the press, and otherwise, and we would rather, on the occasion, dwell on the fact that, when first saw Him who suffered and died for all, say a word to urge the claims of an institution, which, in the unfortunate poverty, bereft of reason, are cared for, as they are cared for no where else, except in a lunatic asylum, and no Retreat, in all religions. There are between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty persons in the Retreat, the great majority of whom are paupers. Those paupers it is the duty of the general public to provide for, until the institution does not receive a dollar from either the State or the city. The Sisters in charge are the best qualified, depend solely upon private charity for its support. Let us think what a tax it would be, if the institution was administered by public officials; the wardens and deputy wardens that would have to get fat salaries; the doctors that would have to be paid for professional services; the jobbing for this, that and the other thing, and instead of complaining that we are called upon so often by these heroic women we should be thankful that we have to deal with them, not with the tax gatherer, who, for the support of such an institution, would take out of our pockets, forcibly, many times as much as they humbly solicit. Then, the tax paid, compare results with the results obtained in institutions managed by religious. Compare any government asylum with the Louisiana Retreat; compare the Boys' House of Refuge with St. Mary's Asylum or with the St. Vincent de Paul Home for Boys, and after such comparisons, the humane citizen will never complain that a Sister of Charity calls upon him too often. The only ground of just complaint is that the tax falls upon the benevolent only, and that it is those who are best able to pay that offenses occur, by parsimoniousness and a mean evasion of their duties to their fellow creatures. Why should they complain of giving a few dollars a year each when she who asks it is devoting her whole life to charity?

*A Public Highway to Milneburg Petioned For*.—The following petition, the justness of the prayer of which cannot be denied, has been signed by the inhabitants of Milneburg, by about a thousand property holders and other citizens of the Third District, and by the organs of the Fire Insurance Companies of the city, and it seems unjust that a request so reasonable and so rightfully made should be refused:

NEW ORLEANS, December, 1871.

To the Mayor and Administrators of the City of New Orleans:

*Gentlemen*—We, property holders and residents of Milneburg, the end of Pontchartrain Railroad and of Bayou St. John, respectfully desire to inform you that for the past twenty years, we have, at different times, petitioned the Mayors and Aldermen of the city of New Orleans, in which petitions we respectfully asked a public road to be laid out to go from our town to the city to pay our taxes and licenses. Up to now our petitions and labors to obtain that road have been in vain; and at each petition were given us that either Frenchmen street or Union would be opened, and we also heard of some contracts having been given out at different time to open one of those streets, but nothing yet has been done for us.

We, the undersigned, as above stated, apply to-day to your honorable body to aid you to please grant us *A Public Highway*, either shelled or not, but a public road to go from our homes to the city free of charges. We will show you the necessity of our demand for the following reasons: In case of overflows, to which we are subject at every storm on the lake, we have no road by which we can drive to the city, and also in case of large conflagration we have no other way of access to the city to obtain assistance but by the way of the railroad, and no fire engines could come by that way to help the one we have, which is quite insufficient in case of a large fire, such as we had at different times here.

Your honorable body exposes full taxes on our properties and also full taxes and licenses on our business, which is but only five months out of twelve, and is gradually diminishing for want of a road. To take that money to the city we must pay toll or fare. Your honorable body knows that the remains of Frenchmen street to be opened is hardly two miles to city, access to the city, and the road to be laid out is in comparison to the benefit it would give the city.

Therefore your petitioners respectfully ask of your honorable body to take in consideration our request, as the amount of that road would be a great benefit to the village of Milneburg, Bayou St. John and the city of New Orleans.

We would respectfully call your attention that there is no town in the United States of the size of Milneburg that has not a county road. And now that this time our petition will receive due attention from the City Administrators.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

The Assembly Adjourned to Jan. 5

### HOME NEWS.

Severe Snow-storm in St. Louis.

Great Snowbird Shooting Match.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Paris*, Dec. 23.—M. Boyleau is now mentioned as French Minister to Washington. The Assembly adjourned to 5th January.

*Paris*, Dec. 23.—The committee appointed to consider the propriety of increasing the circulation of the Bank of France has not yet reported, it is supposed an increase of 2,750,000 francs will be advised.

*Rome*, Dec. 21.—The Pope preconized 26 new bishops, appointed Bishops, including 19 Italian and 3 French.

*Toronto*, Dec. 23.—A snowbird match was shot yesterday, between Captain Bogardus, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Frank Stanton, Jasper Ward, of Toronto. Ward shot 50 birds out of 100, and Bogardus 45. A good deal of money changed hands on the result, as both could have done better.

FROM WASHINGTON.

*Washington*, Dec. 23.—The departments are all closed. Sleeting and raining here all day. Telegraph lines working slowly.

WEATHER REPORT.

*Washington*, Dec. 23.—Synopsis for the past 24 hours: The area of highest barometer has moved from the New England coast northeastward beyond our stations. The low barometer which was on Friday afternoon in the Indian Territory has moved northeast to Lake Huron, with very low pressure at the central area and high winds circulating around it. The barometer has fallen from Tennessee and North Carolina to the northeastward, but is rapidly rising from Iowa to Alabama and west, with partially cloudy and clearing weather. The temperature has risen, with fog and rain in the Middle and Eastern States, and heavier rain has fallen in Ohio and Indiana. No reports have been received from Omaha.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of low barometer will probably continue to move northeast into Canada, with south winds on the northern border, but rain to the south. Southeasterly winds veer to southwest and increase in force on the Middle and Eastern States, with cloudy and clearing weather on Sunday. Northwest winds and clearing weather prevail in the Gulf States.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

*New York*, Dec. 23.—The health officer of Brooklyn reports that the small-pox is now under control.

S. F. B. Morse is dead, aged 79 years.

H. W. Jarvis, a prominent merchant, died to-day.

Ravined his throat.

New Iron Bridge.—There has been no new developments to-day regarding Ring troubles. Connolly will certainly remain in the Ludlow street jail over Christmas.

Tweed has not resigned the Commissionership of Public Parks.

*Pittsburgh*, Dec. 23.—A broken rail wrecked a freight train, by which one person was killed and several hurt.

*Cincinnati*, Dec. 23.—The small-pox is declared epidemic in this city.

*St. Louis*, Dec. 23.—The *Democrat* has a special, that the authorities have taken all necessary measures for the restoration of law and order in Chicot county, Arkansas.

*San Francisco*, Dec. 23.—Extensive damage along Carson river from heavy snow storms. Trains from Stockton and Sacramento; the only communication is by water.

*Atlanta*, Dec. 23.—During the past two days the Directors of the Georgia Central roads have been conferring here. The object of the meeting is that the Pennsylvania Central has been endeavoring to lease the three lines leading from Atlanta to Selma, which the Georgia Central and Georgia Central are both largely interested.

The Pennsylvania Central is said to have made a proposal to the Georgia towards getting its consent to a lease.

The Georgia Central is now favoring to preserve the management of this kind, and offer other terms to the Georgia. It is believed these terms will be accepted and the Pennsylvania Central will fail to get control of the lines above mentioned.

*St. Louis*, Dec. 23.—A very strong wind storm prevailed over the city this forenoon, which did considerable damage, several walls of unfinished houses being blown down, roofs torn off, chimneys and fire walls demolished, fences levelled and smoke stacks toppled over, etc. Type foundry building, corner of Market and Fourth streets, was blown down, and other buildings in the vicinity suffered more or less from falling fences; several others were hurled from their foundations and left in ruins; the roofs of several others were blown off, and several others were unroofed. The following sentences were passed: Henry Cunningham, for burglary and larceny at the dwelling of Mr. Joseph Hornsby, near Bonhomme, with a very high wind this forenoon, since then clear and colder.

A large part of the gorge above the bridge place has been broke up and run out to-day, but the ice is still strong above Black's Point.

*Louisville*, Dec. 23.—River falling, with 3½ feet in the channel, and 16 inches in the chute. The weather has moderated greatly; it has been mild and windy all day, but is cloudy to-night. Mercury on the greater portion of the day.

*Vicksburg*, Dec. 23.—Down—Pauline Carroll, 6 a. m.; Mary Allen and barges, 4 p. m.; Gov. Allen, 3 p. m. Up—Katie, 10 a. m.; Emma C. Elliot, 1 p. m.; *City of Cairo*, 5 p. m.

Weather cool and clear. River falling.

*Evansville*, Dec. 23.—Weather cloudy. River clear. Snow all gone. River rising. Weather getting colder to-night, the wind having shifted to the north.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

*Southwest Pass*, Dec. 22—4 p. m.—Barometer, 30.24. Wind S. S. W., light, with thick haze.

Arrived.—American schooner J. L. Somers, Braggs, master, 4 days from Brazos Santiago, in ballast, to Fairbanks & Lengcomb. No departures.

(Previous Dispatches.)

*Liverpool*, Dec 22.—Evening.—Cotton market steady; sales to-day 10,000 bales, 2000 of which were for export and speculation; Uplands 9-16d.; Orleans 10½d.

Shipments from Bombay since last report to date, 10,000 bales.

*San Francisco*, Dec. 22.—Continued rains cause floods in many localities.

*New York*, Dec. 22.—Comptroller Green's debt statement for the city and county shows that the debt is $95,500,000. Cash in the treasury nearly $7,000,000.

*Cincinnati*, Dec. 22.—Resolutions were introduced in the Board of Aldermen adverse to the $10,000,000 subscription to Southern railroads. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Claims.

*Indianapolis*, Dec. 22.—The western bound mail train on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad ran off the track and collided with a bridge. Three employés were killed and 20 passengers injured.

*Paris*, Dec. 22, 5 P. M.—The Prince of Wales continues to progress towards recovery. There is no increase of fever.

*Paris*, Dec. 22.—It is stated that General Chanzy succeeds Cissey as Minister of War. Cissey goes to Washington as French Minister.

FROM WASHINGTON.

*Washington*, Dec. 20.—The Constitutional amendment proposed by Mr. Sumner, providing that any person who has held the office of President shall be ineligible for re-election, meets with considerable favor among Senators and members. It is not improbable that it may pass at this session. Mr. Sumner is preparing an elaborate speech in its support.

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Barclay claims $275,000 from the United States. Demurrer—That the acts alleged do not constitute a valid claim under the treaty; that the United States are not responsible, and that the claimant, by domicil, is neither a citizen nor a British subject, under the treaty. The British Counsel claims that the wanton destruction of Barclay's property was not a necessary incident of the war, nor justified by the laws of nations. Injuries so inflicted were undeniably proper subjects of complaint, and that, as a neutral, the British counsel admits that temporary allegiance, under certain circumstances, may be changed to permanent allegiance to another. When the two conflict, temporary gives way to permanent allegiance. The Commission decides that the question is beyond the Commission have jurisdiction; which depends on whether the claimant is a British subject within the meaning of the treaty. This unclouded plea that claimant's residence in Georgia excluded him from the treaty was not in proper form and was therefore overruled, but the United States Government is at liberty, if it chooses, to raise the question the facts alleged in the memorial.

Baron Rothschild on the Turf and Turtle.

The English Cinque Ports, Sandwich; Romney, Hastings, Rythe, and Dover, are to send a member to Parliament to-day, the exploits of their hardy sailors on the stormy waters of the Channel. Baron Rothschild represents Rythe in the British Parliament, and not long since he attended a banquet given in honor of the Mayor of Folkstone, another maritime town on the English coast. The Baron's health was drunk, and after he had made a speech in acknowledgment, the company called upon him for his views concerning the turf. He replied to the purpose, as follows:

His reverend friend who proposed his health said he always "run straight" in life, and said in concerns of private life he always tended to truth and honor. He did not know whether he should allude to the turf. He had, however, given it some support and some attention. Why? Because it brought all classes within its circle. He had met with a great success; but he would not advise everybody to come to the lot with racing. The morality of the turf he would leave to his reverend friend (laughter.) and argue as to whether it could be made licensed. It required, first, large capital, great attention, considerable knowledge of the animals, and had, last, least, indeed, intensely honesty in one's dependents. His experience was, that the class who followed horse-racing as a pursuit was fully as trustworthy as could be found in other walks of life. He had never found any of his racing servants dishonest. In taking leave of the company he (the speaker) was Baron Rothschild said: "I have a secret to communicate, but being apprehensive of a cramp in shallow water, she can be raised. I hope it won't go beyond this room; it is—the Baron will race next year; follow the Baron."

These are the sentiments of one of the ablest and most sagacious men in Europe—one of the principals of a house whose financial transactions are so vast that it exerts a powerful influence upon the affairs of nations. Yet this the leading money of such a man as this, one thoroughly informed upon the subject concerning which he speaks, is a good deal more to the purpose than the prejudiced notions of persons who know nothing about it.

Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is even more unkind than Mr. Fish in his number of hospitalities to Alexia. The Colonel of the Ninth Regiment was quaintly with moderately offering all his personalities in America. Mr. Holmes, with the generosity of the true poet, (which is very beautiful, indeed, if its exercise be intended at some the property of individuals), adopting a far higher strain, makes the following magnificent proposal:

"At great of the nation, each foot is thine own, Through all the broad continent's star-bannered zone,
From the shore where the curtain of morn is up-rolled
To the billows that flow through the gateway of gold.

The Grand Duke must also feel flattered upon learning of the horticultural influence exerted by His Imperial Highness' feet, as, for instance:

"The grass in the tall forests is the gringoled hair, They bloom round his footsteps therever they fare
Fresh blossoms of youth and the sunshine thing of spring."

The tribute is a very pretty one, if a trifle high-flown—particularly graceful when we reflect that it is paid by the lessee of the Bowery Theatre to a son of the Autocrat of All the Russias.

Died poor heart of that chap who attended the sale of a local restaurant at a town in Ohio! He had with a cash in his pocket, but stood up and bid boldly "Twenty-eight thousand dollars." It was knocked down to him. When the question, "Who is the last?" "Who is the purchaser?" the auctioneer stamp pushed: "The Pennsylvania Railroad." Of course, he was not in position to be required to pay the money from an imperial buyer like that, whereby he was able, in the course of a couple of days, to get the whole to go. Poor man! he found the difference. The company is now full of excuses having hotels for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

*St. Louis*, Dec. 22.—Arrived none.—Departed—Exchange and S. S. Merrill, for New Orleans; W. S. Lewis, for Vicksburg.

River rising with probably a foot water to Cairo. Weather warmer, with a very high wind this forenoon, since then clear and colder.

A large part of the gorge above the bridge place has been broke up and run out to-day, but the ice is still strong above Black's Point.

*Louisville*, Dec. 22.—River falling, with 3½ feet in the channel, and 16 inches in the chute. The weather has moderated greatly; it has been mild and windy all day, but is cloudy to-night. Mercury on the greater portion of the day.

*Vicksburg*, Dec. 22.—Down—Pauline Carroll, 6 a. m.; Mary Allen and barges, 4 p. m.; Gov. Allen, 3 p. m. Up—Katie, 10 a. m.; Emma C. Elliot, 1 p. m.; *City of Cairo*, 5 p. m.

Weather cool and clear. River falling.

*Evansville*, Dec. 22.—Weather cloudy. River clear. Snow all gone. River rising. Weather getting colder to-night, the wind having shifted to the north.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

*Southwest Pass*, Dec. 22—4 p. m.—Barometer, 30.24. Wind S. S. W., light, with thick haze.

Arrived.—American schooner J. L. Somers, Braggs, master, 4 days from Brazos Santiago, in ballast, to Fairbanks & Lengcomb. No departures.

(Previous Dispatches.)

*Liverpool*, Dec 22.—Evening.—Cotton market steady; sales to-day 10,000 bales, 2000 of which were for export and speculation; Uplands 9-16d.; Orleans 10½d.

Shipments from Bombay since last report to date, 10,000 bales.

*San Francisco*, Dec. 22.—Continued rains cause floods in many localities.

*New York*, Dec. 22.—Comptroller Green's debt statement for the city and county shows that the debt is $95,500,000. Cash in the treasury nearly $7,000,000.

*Cincinnati*, Dec. 22.—Resolutions were introduced in the Board of Aldermen adverse to the $10,000,000 subscription to Southern railroads. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Claims.

*Indianapolis*, Dec. 22.—The western bound mail train on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad ran off the track and collided with a bridge. Three employés were killed and 20 passengers injured.

*Paris*, Dec. 22, 5 P. M.—The Prince of Wales continues to progress towards recovery. There is no increase of fever.

*Paris*, Dec. 22.—It is stated that General Chanzy succeeds Cissey as Minister of War. Cissey goes to Washington as French Minister.

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## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1871.

We have to report rather a greater feeling in the Money market. There is still a strong demand for discounts at bank, but the business