by all means erect a monument to Simmons in Central Park in commemoration of the triumph of brute force, passion and every diabolical instinct over law, justice, decency and every virtue inculcated by the teachings of Christianity. Will not our Judges head the subscription list?

The City Financed and Comptroller Green.

We have no doubt that Comptroller Green is as honest as any other reputable citizen of New York, and no person would suspect him of stealing money out of the city treasury any more than they would suspect any respectable upright man of burglary or larceny. He has rendered good service to the city during the time he was deputy to Mr. Connolly and since his subsequent appointment by Mayor Hall as Mr. Connolly's successor. But something more than mere honesty is needed in the financial officer of a great city like New York. Upon him depends in a great degree the prosecution or defeat of great works of public improvement, the efficiency of the co-ordinate departments of the city government and the general progress and prosperity of the metropolis. The public acts of such an officer are legitimate subject for criticism and should be watched jealously by the press. A popular reputation for honesty, however loudly proclaimed, should not be suffered to hold the Comptroller aloof from investigation or to remove his official conduct from that supervision exercised by the press over other public servants.

We have shown that the city has lost the four per cent interest on the balances in the treasury ever since Chamberlain Bradley went out of office, and that the loss, amounting to at least two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, was incurred first through Comptroller Green's singular refusal to allow the interest to be received from the banks and paid over to the city's credit as a separate fund, and next to his unaccountable neglect to enforce his own order, which pretended to require the banks holding deposits to make a monthly return to him of the amount of interest credited to the several funds. Why did the Comptroller, in the first instance, refuse to allow the interest to be received and credited to the city monthly in a separate account? He states that there is no law to warrant the keeping of such an account ; but this is scarcely a good reason for transferring two or three hundred thousand dollars a year from the city treasury into the pockets of a few favored bankers. The law which enabled Chamberlain Devlin to realize over a million dollars out of interest on the city deposits was admittedly an improper one, and the practice initiated by his immediate successor, who paid the interest over to the city, was generally approved. There is every reason to attribute the singular order of Comptroller Green, which reversed this practice, to a petty jealousy against its originator. But that is no reason why the city should have lost the interest, and Comptroller Green, having put a stop to the separate fund, ought certainly to have seen that the interest was allowed and credited to the city in some other way, unless he designed that the city deposits should be used again as they were used by Chamberlain Devlin-for individual emolument.

"In our first exposure of this singular transaction we stated that the city pays seven per cent on almost all the balances in the city and county treasury, and hence that the practice of keeping heavy balances on hand is a needless waste of the people's money for the benefit of the favored banks, and is reprehensible. In meeting this assertion Comptroller Green says that of the nine or ten millions now in the treasury "some six millions of this were received in payment of taxes on November 30, ing the one per cent added to the taxes remaining unpaid on December 2; five millions of it are wanted to pay principal and interest of revenue bonds due on Friday; another million to pay the last instalment of the State tax," &c. Il this statement is not intended to mislead the public it is certainly calculated to do so. It is true that six miltions of the present balance may be the proceeds of taxes, and thus may not be subject to seven per cent interest; but that is because the taxes are paid at this particular season. On the balances, averaging five millions and a half per month, the city pays seven per cent interest at least ten months out of the twelve for the benefit of the banks which now have the money to play with. Our system of finance is a system of borrowing from January to December on revenue bonds, for which seven per cent interest is paid down to the time the taxes are collected. We are now going to pay the bonds with the taxes collected in November and December; but all the rest of the year the interest is fastened on the people. Comptroller Green knows all this, and he knows that it is "reprehensible" to borrow heavy sums at the people's expense in order that they may be used free of interest by the deposit banks. When it is remembered that a quarter per cent per day is paid on the street for the use of money it can readily be seen how greatly the banks of deposit must be benefited by the free use of five millions and a half dollars per month during the entire year. We have deemed it a public duty to call attention to these facts, and if Comptroller Green really desires to discharge his duty to the city he will profit by our remarks instead of making futile efforts to evade responsibility.



zens in Washington.

A Memorial to the Executive and Congress.

PINCHBACK ROUGHLY HANDLED.

Attorney General Williams Refuted in a Card to the Public.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1872. The delegation of citizens of Louisians, fortynumber, bearing a memorial ad four in President and Congress, dressed to the arrived this evening at Willard's. The are headed by Mr. John A. Campbell, ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and during the war Assistant Secretary of War of the government of Jefferson Davis. The signers of the memorial, about one hundred in number, include the leading bankers, money brokers, cotton factors, heads of wholesale dry goods and hardware houses and presidents insurance companies of New Orleans The memorial sets forth the principal allega-tions of the answer fied in the United States Circuit Court at New Orieans by Governor War-moth, in the suit of William R. Kellogg against Warmoth, and the members of his Returning Board of Elections. It styles Mr. Kellogg and his supporters a band of usurpers and asserts that a revo lution in the State government has been accom plished under the process of the Courts and with the assistance of the army of the United States contrary to law and the votes of the people at the

In substance it embodies the same points o argument that were presented by Warmoth's counsel in the trial, Kellogg's application for in-junction against Warmoth and his Board of Cansers. It speaks of Judge Durell's orders as high-handed, and asserts he was without jurisdiction to try such a suit. It alleges that the peace and dignity of the State have been prostrated, and characterizes the government as an insurrection, the progress of which has been rapid and success-tion the progress of which has been rapid and successthe progress of which has been rapid and succ ful. It styles the acting GOVERNOR PINCHESCE AS A MERE USURPER,

rai. It styles the acting goversobe pricebase as A MERE USUPPER, an instrument selected to accomplish the revolu-tion commenced by judiciary process, and enforced by armed soldiers. It characterizes the Legisla-ture with which he is acting as a body coming to-gether without any legal evidence of authority; it expresses amazement and apprelension that the guilty authors of these measures can have the least encouragement or support from President or Congress. REQUESTS OF THE MEMORIALISTS. The signers of the memorial describe themselves

RECUESTS OF THE MEMORALISTS The signers of the memorial describe themselves as having no party associations or combinations to disturb their judgment, and esk that Associate Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, be assigned to Lenisiana, and that Circuit Judge Woods may the charact the Judicial schministration of the Cir-Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, be assigned to Lenisiana, and that Circuit Judge Woods may take charge of the Judicial administration of the Cir-cuit Court at New Orleans, in the place of Durell. District Judge; that the employment of the army in the civil administration of Louist-ana be discontinued, and that the President and Congress refrain from giving encouragement, countenance or authority to any new government or officer, until their titles to act be validly ascer-tained and determined. This memorial will boubt-less be presented to-morrow. Earnest attempts have been made by the filends of Kellogg to pre-judice the public mind here against the delegation, and thus to neutralize the effect of their state-ments.

MERICS. ALLEGATIONS OF SELF-INTEREST BY THE DEPUTA

ments.
ALLEGATIONS OF SELF-INTEREST BY THE DEPUTA-TION.
It is asserted that the principal signers of the memorial which the delegation brings here have been copartners with Governor Warmoth, irom the beginning of his administration in 1868, in specula-tive schemes and corporations legalized by acts of his Legislature, such as the slaughter house scheme, the validity of which is now before the Su-preme Coart of the United States, as a violation of the fourteenth 'amenament of the constitution; the Ship Island Canal scheme, the Mexican Guif Canal scheme and similar measures, which have been severely denounced. It is also asserted that the bankers and insurance companies are large holders of bonds and other public evidences of debt alleged to have been fraudulently issued, with Warmoth's approval, and that the underlying ques-tion in the late election in Louisiana was that of the validity of this portion of its public debt. THE DEMOCRATIC FLATFORM
Is allinded to as having conclained a plank declar-ning the purpose of the party to investigate the origin of this debt, and that Warmoth was driven into fusion with the democrats and reformers by this threat, and that it was effected only by the influence of the bankers and capital-ists of New Orleans who had not unloaded themselves of these securities. One of the signers is slow after and that is appointment, and among the signers also are Charles Cavara, fresident of the vew orleans Banking Association; Latayette Foiger,

23d inst. the signers also are Charles Usvarac, President of the New Orleans Banking Association; Lafayette Folger, connected with the Levee ComBany; Joseph II. Oglesby and others. At a meeting of the New Orleans delegation to-night a committee, consisting of Judge Campbeli, Judge T. H. Kennedy, W. S. Pike, Walker Fearn and Charles Fenner, were appointed to see the Attorney General and through him arrange for an interview with the President. The committee will also see Associate Justice Bradley and ask him to use his good graces in their behalf. the signers also are Charles Cavarac

pamphiet). But it also shows a complete denial and refutation of the charge (see pages 76, 77 and 78 of the pamphiet). Mr. Williams further says:--"Meanwhile the board of canvassers organized according to law, or a majority of them, canvassed the votes, and returned that the republican can-didates for Presidential electors and State officers were elected, and also that certain persons were elected to the Legislature." This statement en-ables us to demonstrate beyond doubt or cavil the ENOBAITY OF THE FRAUD PERFIRATED upon the people of this State by the persons ap-pointed by Judge Durell to act as returning officers, and who are designated by the Attorney canvass or compliation of votes cast at the recent election or returns made of such votes, for the

General as the "Board of Canvassers organized according to law." Those persons never made any canvass or compliation of votes cast at the recent election or returns made of such votes, for the sufficient reason that the returns have never for even one moment been in their possession. The compliation has been made by citizens of well-known and unimpeachable mtogrity, who have published the results as returned in due and legal form by the Commissioners of Election and Supervisors of Registration throughout the State. These show that the candidates returned by Judge Durell's Board were in fact defeated by large majorities, and that an anjority of those returned by Judge Durell's Board were in fact defeated by large majorities, and that the returns have never been in the hands of Judge Durell's returning officers, and that the returns have never been in the hands of Judge Durell's returning officers, and that they are still beyond the reach of those persons. Their own publication is sufficient to prove the fraud practised by them and their contempt of the duty imposed by the law on returning officers, to will-"That they make a careful and honest canvass and compliation of the statement of votes cast." Two of THE MORE GLARING INSTANCES
 Will be sufficient for the purpose. The official returns gives the vote of the parish of Bossier 055 votes for McEnery and 556 for Kellogg, and as the vote of Natchiteches 1,266 for Kellogg, and as the vote of Natchiteches 1,266 for Kellogg and none for McEnery. In the aggregate they have added nearly 13,000 to Kellog's vote and complet the estate and of the whole country, to make this statement, inasmuch as they were in the persons originally apointed to canvass and compile the torthe whole country, to the persons originally apointed to canvass and compile the terms in the state of the parison or for McEnery. The the returns they make a careful and houes canvass and compilet to the whole country, to make this statement, inasmuch as they were in the persons o

THE RETURNS LEGALLY COUNTED AND PUBLISHED

STATEMENT OF BRACDON AND WORMARD. State of Lowisiana, Parish of Orleans.—Per-sonally appeared Y. A. Woodward, Assistant Secre-tary of State, and O. D. Bragdon, private secretary of Governor Warmoth, who make oath and say as

tary of State, and O. D. Bragdon, private secretary of Governor Warmoth, who make oath and say as iollows:— That sworn returns of election held on the 4th of November last, in this State, were filed accord-ing to law with the Governor. He opened them in the presence of Wharton, Daponte and Hatch, the Board of Canvassers, who ordered a tabulation of them. It was made under our supervision. After the Governor signed the bill abolishing the old board, and appointing Wiltz, Deferret, Isabei Austin and Taylor to fill vacancies, the tabulation and the returns were submitted to them and were by them examined and compared, and the result for State officers and members of Legislature officially promulgated. After the election by the Senate of Mitchell, Forgman, Thomas, Hunsaker and Todd as the Returning Board, in accordance with second section of the new law, the returns and tabulations were submitted to them, and again examined, compared and promisgited as to State officers and members of the General Assem-by. The returns are now in the possession of this Board, and have never been in the hands of Lynch, Longstreet, Herron and Hawkins, or either of them, nor have they ever had access to, supervision or control or view in any manner whatsoever, of said official returns, as made out and forwarded to the Governor by the various supervisions of Election throughout the State. O. D. BRAGDON, Y. A. WOODWARD. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of December, A. D. 1872. CHARLES S. Rice, United States Commission, -

of December, A. D. 1872. CHARLES S. Rice, United States Commission, District of Louisiana.

APPIDAVIT OF FORGMAN AND MITCHELL. State of Louisiana, city of New Orleans, Decem-

State of Louisiana, city of New Orleans, Decem-ber 17, 1872. We the undersigned members of the Board of Returning Officers, elected by the Senate of the State, in accordance with the second section of an act of the Legislature of 1872, No. 98, approved November 20, 1872, being sworn, depose and say that the returns of the Supervisors and Canvassers of Election, held November 4, 1872, are now in our possession, and have been in our possession since December 11, 1872, the Secretary of the Board having the keys as our agent from the evening the of 12th until the morning of the 14th of December; the rest of the time the Secretary had no control of them. B. R. FORGMAN. ARCHIBALD MITCHELL, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th December, 1872. THE COURTS AND LEGISLATURE.

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATURE.

A. P. Field was on yesterday recognized by the Supreme Court as Attorney General of the State, and Munier was seated as Judge of the Third District Court, in place of F. A. Monroe, who was forcibly ejected from the Bench.

The Kellogg Legislature bill, punishing bribery in office, has been passed. The Legislature also passed a joint resolution prolonging the extraordinary session to the 1st of January, when the regular ses sion commences

The Court of Impeachment adjourned until the

FRANCE.

THE	POSTAL		TELEGRAP		
Postm	aster	Cress	well's	Plea	f
	Che	ap Li	ghtnin	ng.	

ORTON'S WINDBAG PUNCTURED.

What the Government, the Press and the People May Expect from Independent Government Lines of Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1872. The nostal telegraph question, which has been studiously kept in the background by parties op-

posed to such an innovation, is from day to day acquiring more importance. The meeting of the Committee on Appropriations last evening for the purpose of hearing the presidents of several telegraph companies and the Postmaster General developed no new facts, although Mr. Orton, the President of the Western Union Telegraph, seems to have found in it an opportunity for self-glorification. He mis

took the cause and the occasion. I called on the Postmaster General this evening to ask him what he thought of the result of the meeting. Mr. Creswell, who is a gentleman of genial presence and affability, met my purpose more than half way, for he replied to my questions with cheerful alacrity. The following conversation

took place :-"I hear, Postmaster General, that Mr. Orton boasts of having obtained a victory over you at the meeting last evening. How did that come about ?'

SNUB FOR MR. ORTON. "After rebuking Orton for his insolence in endeavoring to say what was proper or what was improper on the part of an official of the govern ment (meaning myself), I gave him to under-stand, very clearly, that I did not regulate my official conduct to suit him or to suit the Western Union Telegraph; that I simply did what was right and just to the people of the United States, and made my recommendations utterly regardless of the reception that might be given to them by either Mr. Orton or his company. It is simply a question with me what the interes of the people of the United States required, and not what the Western Union Company desired or did not desire. My whole conduct in this matter is without ill will to the company or any one else. It is simply in the public interest that I present to the country the best and fairest statement of the telegraph question. I could not possibly obtain all the information with the limited means at my command. Without a dollar to expend in the mat ter, I have, with the assistance of a single clerk, whom I detailed for that work, opened

A CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE TELEGRAPH AU-THORITIES

abroad, and so far as I could with the telegraph companies at home. The results thus obtained I have embodied in my report and the tables accompanying it, and presented them to the President of the United States. I expressly stated in my report that I did not claim that all the figures were accurate, not having at my command the details which are essential to precision. Nevertheless I, contended that the statements and arguments which I advan-

end were substantially correct, and sufficient to induce Congress to grant all that I asked for the further elucidation of the subject, namely, the appointment of a commission of competent and impartial persons for the thorough investigation of the subject, and report at a future day.

Impartial persons for the thorougn investigation of the subject, and report at a future day. THE SPEECH OF MR. OBTON has confirmed me in my opinion; though he ad-dressed the committee ior nearly two hours, he alled tof furmish any of the facts which were really desired with reference to the expenditure and ac-tual property of the company. The act of 1886, about which Mr. Orton had so much to say, has confirmed the judgment of the arbitrators to be chosen under that act as to the "lines, property and effects," and we have no correct statement from him as to what these "lines, property and effects," and we have no correct statement from him as to what these "lines, property and effects," and we have studionsly avoided. With a view to a secret in what smount of money the government should pay the several tele-graph companies for their lines, property and effects, a careful scrutiny should be made upon the examination of their books and the sworn testimony of their officers and clerks. The mere general declarations of Mr. Orton avail nothing, and should have no weight whatever in forming the minds of the committee. They did not need from him A HIGH SOUNDING ORATION: they wanted facts. L am averse conally with Mr.

was a substantial endorsement of the premiums of such companies. The rates it intended to adopt

for itself were only-say balf a dozen per cent in

For the Kitchen. Warren Range, a prosent that can be appreciated by mother, wife on friend. It can be set complete during the day. FULLES, WARREN & CO., 25 Water street, New York Extra Dry Cabinet very in Cabinet Project for the Abolition of Sim. MOET AND CHANDON Porto Rico-Peace and Order Re-ACRER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S, Chambers street, and Broadway and Forty-second s "urs-Choice Stock at Manufacturers" Call before purchasing. BURKE, Manufacturer, 210 Broadway, Corner of Fulton street. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. price MADRID, Dec. 18 1879.

Enjoy a Winter Promenade.-*kin Cas, with its accompanying Collar, KNOX'S. He has a large and valuable a 'loomble articles, and his prices are a set. No. 212 Broadway and under the also furnish you, for dense the How to "thin Can, with its accompanying Purchase a Sed, KNOX'S. He has a large and or aunited, A.c., a "lonable articles, and his pr variety of these fits. No. 212 Broadway and his maderate. His stores." also furnish you, for dre Fit h Arenne Hotel, sth. "y Hat and all kinds o stort, his distingue Hote. "yresents." Furs, suitable for seasonatts. Scal Skin Co.

7

Holiday Hats and A Vinwein, 18 Nasau

Half Morse and Half Man. -Rheuma-tism, Swelfings, Loineness and any Sind of field, bone or march allines it upoff man or best are cut so by GEN-heart of the start of the start workerful discovery of an-

Jamison's Whiskey, Wises, L'iquors for Jolidays Join F STAFF, 115 Cham. Wrstreet.

Merry Christman Boots, Sheess Tollet hippers, India Rubbers, arMt. J.ER & dogs, No. 3 Union

ers, at down town prices. H. B. KIRK & CO 'S New Stan.", 69 Fulton street, north side "Retabilished 1895.

Nicol, Davidson & Co., No. 380 Broatway, Inthory No. 4 Orenž Jones streef, GLASS CATERES AND ENGRAVERS, are introducing new and fashionable patters of cut and emgraved ghas of pure crystal. Glass made to order with initials, creats, monograms, dc. Also, China, Platedware and Gas Fix-

Royal Havana Lottery.-Extraordinary Post office box L81

The Absolute Test of Excellence -The These Absolute Test of Excellence...The fruest iest of excellence in a sewing machine is after all, the record of its sales. The meantacture of the WILSON INPROVED UNDERFEED MACHINE employs an im-mense manufactory and nearly 50 skilled workmen. The machine are turned out at the rate of from 1,300 to 2,000 per week, and are sold faster than thy can be made. The factory is pushed from day to day with or-ders. There is nothing strange in all this when we con-sider that it is a first class, perfect machine, capable of any class of work, good for twenty years' constant ser-chines. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.

"SCRAMBLES AMONG THE ALPS

IN THE YEARS 1800-09.

By Edward Whymper. With over one hundred beautiful and superbly executed

Svo. Extra cloth. Gilt. \$2 50;

No preceding publication on the same subject sur-passes it in general attractiveness, and we are disposed to say none equals it as the work of one man.-London Athenaeum.

Alpine adventure and scenery have never been betten bortrayed.--Philadelphia Age.

Full of bold and brilliant adventure, and admirably illustrated by the author, who, by the way, has recently been invested by the King of Italy with the Order of St. Maurice et Lazare, in recognition of the value of this magnificent work upon the Alps.-Boston Courier.

For sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of the price, by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market street, Philadelphia, and 25 Bond street, New York.

CHARLES READE'S WANDERING HEIR. STLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE PRESENT NUMBER (835) HARPER'S WEEKLY

THE WANDERING HEIR.

CHARLES READE. Illustrated profusely in the highest style of art.

Secured to Harper's Weekly by direct arrangement with-the author.

LIST OF FULL PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

LIST OF FULL PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.
LIST OF FULL PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.
L.-- "Who is your father, rived" acked the product of the produ

the ice yesterday by the tug Medina, towing four sloops loaded with iron to Poughkeepsie. Medina returned to Newburg this morning and reports heavy ice north of here. The barge Charles Spear reached here this morning in tow of the propeller Hasbrouck, from New York, and will leave for that city this evening. The last trip of the season, between here and New York, will probably be made to-morrow night by the steamer McManus and barge Minismk. INSURANCE. THE LESSON OF THE MUTUAL LIFE DISCUS-SION.

Mr. EDITOR-I have read the whole debate, from proposition to conclusion, and the sum of the the Mutual Companies cannot afford to reduce their rates of insurance while the one having the largest and longest experience believes that it can

need from him A HIGH SOUNDING ORATION: they wanted facts. I am averse equally with Mr. Orion to any hasty action upon the subject, where such large interests are involved. But, returning to the request contained in my report, I renewed my application for the appointment of a commis-sion. That is the substance of what I said before

the committee. Question-Have you estimated. Postmaster Gen-eral, what sum would be required to buy out the Western Union Telegraph 7 ANSWEE-The government would replace all these

During the session of the lower house of the Cortes yesterday Senor Zorilla, the President of the Council, declared that it was the purpose of the government to introduce reforms in the municipal haw of Porto Rico, providing for the abolition of slavery on that island. CARLISM CONQUERED AND PEACE PRESERVED. Senor Zorilla also announced that the Carlist in-surrection has "dwindled to an affair of but little importance," that the disloyal demonstrations of the federalists have ended and that order is now

assured throughout the country. The House, by a vote of 182 against 6, adopted a resolution declaring its satisfaction with the declaration of the government.

SPAIN.

Established at Home.

A Cabinet Crisis Canvassed in the Press-The Questions of Slavery and Territorial Restitution.

MADRID, Dec. 18-Evening. The Imparcial says a Ministerial crisis is near at

It is impossible to delay a reconstruction of the Cabinet. There is reason to believe that Ministers Gasset, Ruiz, Gomez and Cordoba will reture, Echegaray be transferred to the Ministry of Fi nance and Señor Liano Persi be appointed Minister of Public Works, Señor Romero Giron Minister of Colonies and Lieutenant General Pleitain

or Señor Gaminde Minister of War. The republicans in Cortes have resolved to sup port a vote of confidence only on condition that the government declare unequivocally in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the Spanish dominion.

TERRITORIAL RESTITUTION TOWARDS TANGIER. The Lower House of the Cortes has approved the appointment of a commission to examine into the lemand of Morocco for the restoration of the towns of Penon and Gomera. Morocco has agreed to postpone action until the commission make their report.

THE HUDSON RIVER. The River Practically Closed to Naviga-

tion-The Last Trip of the Season will Probably Be Made To-Day.

The last trip north of this city was made through

de matter seems to be this :- That a majority of

do so with safety and propriety. Indeed the reso-

lution of its board disposing of the matter for the

present declares that, while the past experience

of the company demonstrates its ability to carry out the plan of reduced premiums, "it directs, in

compliance with the request of the other compa-

nies referred to, that the proposed reduction of rates be not carried into effect until the further

action of the board." There is, then, delay only,

not a total change of purpose. The Mutual Life may yet, and not long hence, we trust, reduce

Dividends are well enough in theory, but in prac-

tice their ever changing character and the mis-

representations and disappointments incidental

ure of them make the matter of dividends the dis-

grace of many and the bane of most mutual com-

panies. The proposition of the Mutual Life of New

York was really a blow at the dividend delusion

It was an approximation to pure and simple and

legitimate life insurance to the low rates of stock

companies. It was a step in the right direction. It

and springing out of them or the fail-

their rates and furnish insurance at its worth.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1872.

The

CUBA.

Executive Officials in Conference-An American War Ship in Port-Customs Dues at Havana.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Dec. 17, Via Key West, Dec. 18, 1872. General Reguelme is conferring with Coballos.

CUSTOMS' TARIFFS CONFERENCE. The merchants of Havana have promised to aid the Intendente in the honest collection of the Custom House duties, The Intendente has in consequence ceased to publish the names of parties de-tected in smuggling.

THE HORSE DISEASE. The horse disease continues to prevail here.

THE UNITED STATES FLAG IN PORT. The United States steamship Wyoming, of the

North Atlantic squadron, arrived here on Sunday. HOARE AGAIN. Larraca, proprietor of the Boletin, of Porto Rico, who was banished by Latorre, has returned home.

Secretary Boutwell and Jay Gould were again before the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday on the subject of the new loan. Mr. Bontwell subsequently appeared before the Senate Committee on Finance upon the general subject of the finances.

The Warmoth Board's Reply to Attorney General Williams-The Government Statement Refuted-Affdavits Taken Before a United States Commissioner. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18, 1872.

The excitement has somewhat abated in the city. The Warmoth men wore, naturally enough, irritated at the statement of the Attorney Gen eral in reference to the imbroglio here, and to-day the following statements have been issued by the parties whose signatures are attached as a refutation of the assertions of Mr. Williams, and a tempting to prove that the certified and sworn election returns have never been out of the hands of the Governor and Secretary of State. The infer that 13,000 votes have been unlawfully adde to the Kellogg roll, while McEnery's list has been diminished by 15,000 votes. The documents requir no further comment :--

A REPLY TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18, 1872.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Preparation for Legislative Holiday Adjournment-The Question of Commercial Protection or Free Trade-The Committee of Thirty Enlarging Its Idea of Patriotic

Duty-Imperialist Pleadings to the Shadows of the Past.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 18, 1872. The members of the National Legislative Assem bly reassembled in session to-day and almost im-mediately resolved to adjourn on Monday next nntil January 6, 1873.

THE COMMERCIAL TARIFF.

M. Bonnect moved that the duties on raw mate tials should only appear as a memorandum in Badget of 1873.

M. De Remusat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs opposed such a reversal of the former vote of the Chamber.

The subject was discussed until the close of the sitting, and the debate will be continued to-morrow.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY AND CONSTITUTIONAL

The Committee of Thirty are debating the question whether it is expedient to confine their de-

eral, what sum would be required to buy out the Western Union Telegraph ' Answern—The government would replace all these lines, with its superior advantages over individu-als, at the price I have aiready named (\$12,00,000), in the first place; for government has few, if any rights of way to pay, and, again, would have no duty to pay upon what articles it would find neces-sary to import. It must he borne in mind that under the act of 1866, although the companies are bound to sell the government is not bound to buy, and unless the companies will sell upon **FAIR AND REASONABLE TERMS** I would myself advise the government to have nothing to do with their lines, but to proceed to construct its own lines and operate them indepen-denty of all others. Mr. Orton, in his speech, said that 1,000,000 people used the tele-graph. A like remark might have been made about the postal service of the country. When facilities were small and postage high the number of letters sent did not exceed one-tenth of the six or seven hundred millions which now pass annually through the malls. This wonderful increase is owing to the extension of facilities and to the cheapening of rates. So with re-gard to telegraph business. The multiplica-tion of facilities and the reduction of rates, instead of limiting the business to one million, will extend it to many millions of the sinxury of the rich as now it will become equally the privilege of the many. This has been verified in Switzerland, in England, in Canada and in every other country where telegraphic facilities and that of the government. On the one hand the companies are managed in the interest of the stockhoiders and to make money; on the other should the postal telegraph will be managed for the present system would your plan give to the press? The press generally would have the right to rent wires, which I think would be much cheaper than the most favorable rates that they can obtain now from the Western Union Tele-graph. New I films

cheaper than the most favorable rates that they can obtain now from the Western Union Tele-graph. Now I think A GREAT PAPER LIKE THE HERALD would be greatly benefitted by such an arrange-ment, not only because it: would obtain cheaper rates, but because its independence would be en-tirely unshackled. A covenant appears to have been entered into by the Associated Press to sustain the Western Union Company through thick and thin, whether the latter is right or wrong. QUESTION-Have you a desire. Postmaster Gen-eral, to assume the control of both the telegraph and the postal service? Answer-An imputation has been made that I am anxious to obtain control of the telegraph with a view of extending my jurisdiction and an-thority. There is not a word of truth in that. I suppose that I work as hard as any officer in the public service, and the amount of detail I am called upon to supervise daily will amaze any person who has no experience in the matter. Questions are coming to me continually from all the bureaus and departments, relating to the matter ervice of every section of the world, calling for and receiving the best attention that I can give them. THE BATTLE OF THE ELEMEAPE will not be the battle of a day or of a pear. It will never be over until the people themselves are informed upon the subject and stirred to activity in their own bohalt. This is the work that I have commenced. That it will be ended triumphantly before many years I have no doubd, because the progress of our people and the genius of the age will demand it. But have no expectation of ever controlling the the largraph while I am Postmaster General. My opinon is that the companies will continue to make war against the portal telegraph will contance to make war against the portal telegraph in the value it. But I have no expectation of ever controlling the telegraph while I am Postmaster General. My opinion is that the companies will continue to make war against the postal telegraph in the valu-hope of extorting from the people and mimenes sum of money for the surrender of their property upon a fancy basis. I do not believe that this will ever be done or that the people will ever accept the property on such terms. The end of it all will be that the people, becoming disgusted with the greed of the companies, will compel the government to exert its incontestable right of constructing its own lines independent of all others. Then it will become the question of the hardest and strongest to feud off.

PAYMENT OF THE JANUARY INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the department will commence the payment of the interest due January 1, 1873, on Saturday. the 21st inst., without rebate.

by the enormous capital of such companies as the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, have been previously unqualifiedly endorsed by Mr. Elizur Wright and Mr. Sheppard Homans as sound and sufficient; and here I quote as appropriate from the report of the gentleman and Mr. D. P. Fackler, to the various mutual companies which requested the Mutal Life

to reconsider its purposes. Mutual rates are designedly and certainly ought to be h igher than the probable cost. The excess forms the capital. And, again : The reserves of the old policies are, in effect, to be used as a capital stock to bear the expenses of getting new busi ness at stock rates, which must considerably exceed the margins of the new premiums. The public will be glad to welcome the day of universally cheap insurance. The stock companies of the country are the only ones which can now give in-surance at its cost. The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, chartered by Congress (not the National of New York, one of the mutual companies objecting to the proposed reduction), has a capital of \$1,000,000, owned v such men as Jay Cooke, E. A. Rollins, John Sherman, Clarence H. Clark and William G. Moorchead. The largest capital which has ever been pledged to any pure life company in America to protect rates approved by the best actuarial talent of the country of this company, its rates, plans, &c., the pecial lesson of the last two weeks' discussion is highly commendatory. A POLICY-HOLDER IN A MUTUAL COMPANY.

Burnett's Ministure Toilets.-Elegant ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete Toilet Appendace, admirably adapted to the Toilet Table and traveller's portmanteau. ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Wholesale by druggist's suadry men every-

A .- For a Beautiful Hat for the Holi-

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn corner et Fulton avenue and Boeram street, Open trom 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 5 P. M.

A.-Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of of Murray street.

A .- Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is Both a califative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bron-chitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for Coughs and Colds and needs only a trial to prove its worth.

Advice Gratis Daily.-Rheumatism, Neuralgia. Il John street. Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. No cure, no charge. Sold by druggista. Cir-

A .- Eau Angelique, for the Teeth and Jums. BISCOTINE'S FOOD for infants. DELLOC CO., 635 Broadway, are the sole proprietors and man acturers. No connection with any other drug store.

-Was Cured of Severe Neuralgia, ten years' standing, by WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTI I conscientiously recommend it. P. DEERY, 235 East Seventy-fourth street.

A .- Wedding and Ball Cards, Paris styles; elegant boxes Note Paper, for Christmas. EVER-DELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1840

A .- Royal Havana Lottery. Grand Ex-traoditary Drawing. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street; Post office hox 4,685, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye .- Is the Best in the world ; the only true and perfect able, instantaneous. At all druggists

Chapped Hands and Rough Skin Cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, manufactured by CAS WELL, HAZZARD & CO., New York.

TWELVE TEWS OF HEAVEN. A new book by twelve distinguished divines. Just ublished, and altracting great attention. 16.3 Beoside sold, Trice \$159. G. W. CARLETON & Co., Publishers, Madison square, New York. Chespest Bookstore in the World .-1873. - POLE ON WHIST. 1873. A very renarkable and instructive little Partials work on the came of whist. Every card phyor ought to have a corp. Price St. G. W. Canterion & Co. Publishing, Natisan square, New York. 167, 432 magnificent HOLIDAY BOOXS and Juveniles. Ca alogues free. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beckman st.

Christodoro's Hair Dye .- This Splendid Dye is the only one that has ever been hualy ted

looked steadily down at her. After a few memory of selt-posses of observation she said, in a keen whisper, 'Kill him.'"
 WIL — "Sow this agi caught the quick ear of a young lady who had not long emerged upon deck."
 IX. — "They had but just realized that the main was shown in the agoriest of death, when young Englissione was heard to cry across the water. "My father: 'T my have murdered him.'"
 X. — "They had but just realized that the main was four and in the agoriest of death, when young Englissione was heard to cry across the water. "My father: 'T my have murdered him.'"
 X. — "Phillippa brought it to Mr. Chester, and, colly putting her arm round his neck, as if their attachment had never been interrupted, alse said, 'Uncle, dear, please you read that.'"
 XI. — "She had not been at home many minutes when in rushed her lover, extilted in proportion to his recent despondence, and demanded her hand in marriage that very minute."
 Th addition to the above, this number of the Weekly will contain a marrinkerit double page engraving from Sir David Wilkie's celebrated painting of "John Knog preaching before the Lords of the Congregation," two carbooms by Thomas Nast; several exquisite Holdey Thead-and "Bread-and cheese and Kisses;" a fine New Year's Poembry Factorian; additional chapters of "Midlemarch" and "Bread-and other marks of the Congregation," two carbooms by Thomas Nast; several exquisite Holdey are shown by E. (Stechman a, and other interesting and attractive features.

1873.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE TO HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. This Magazine has done good and not evil all the dage of its life.—Brooklyn Eagle.

IIARPER'S WEEKLY. The ablest and most powerfully illustrated periodical in this country.-Louisville Courier Journal

HARPER'S BAZAR. There never was any paper published that so delighted the heart of woman -- Providence Journal.

TERMS FOR 1573. Harper's Magazine, oue year. Harper's Magazine, one year. Harper's Magazine. Harper's Weekly and Harper's Bazar, for one year, 510; or any two tor 57. An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly ar Bazar, for one year, 510; or carry club of five sub-scribers at Steach, in one remittance; or sig copies for 59, without extra copy. Address 100/14 SOR THE CHILDREN.

ABBOTT'S AMERICAN HISTORIES. By Jacob Abbott.

ROLLO'S TOUR IN EUROPE. By Jacob Abbott.

TH : ROLLO BOOKS. By Jacob Abbott.

THE FLORENCE STORIES. By Jacob Abbott.

THE HARLIE STORIES. By Jacob Abbott.

ARTHUR'S HOME STORIES. By T. S. Arthur.

THE COTTAGE LIBRARY. By Peter Parley. THE POP GUN STORIES. By Aunt Fanny.

THE SPECTACLE SERIES. By Sarah W. Lander.

PICTURES AND STORIES OF ANIMALS. By Mrs.

GOOD BOY AND GOOD GIRL'S LIBRARY.

WALTER'S TOUR IN THE EAST. By D. C. Bddy.

THE DOVE STORIES. In large type.

OUR HOLIDAY CATALOGUE is now ready, and win be sent to any address on application. SilELDON & COMPANY. 677 Broadway, under the Grand Central Hotel. HOLMES *** HARLAND. Based: by Marion Harland, are the two most popular novels of the year. G. W. CALLETON & CO., Publish-ers, Madison square, New York.

ers, Madison square, New York. HAND-BOOKS OF GOOD SOCIETY. The best books of the sgrt ever printed, for self-im-provement are "Habits of Good Society," Art of Cus-versation" and "Writing, Reading and Speaking," to W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square. HOLIDAY BOOKS, the best and largest Assomment down town. A great variety of fine digitab Books.

MORNING OLORIRS, BY MISS ALCOFF. MORNING OLORIRS, BY MISS ALCOFF. This delightun little book, by Lonita Alcort, author of "Little Women," is selling immenzely. Children are cray about it. Price \$150, G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.