NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st-

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTOS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets -London Assurance. FIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-Arrica: OR,

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—Les CENT VIERGES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Bonnie Fishwipe.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE .-

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st .-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 5th av. - Neggo Misstarley, Eccentricity, &c. ATHENEUM, No. 585 Broadway. - Splendid Variety

CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE, Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston.-Valuery Entertainment.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.— DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 745 Broadway.-ART AND

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway, -

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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DISTRIBUTING THE EXCISE FUND AMONG THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS-SIMMONS REMOVED-HORSE NOTES-SIXTH PAGE.

THE STOKES TRIAL OPENED YESTERDAY with an address from the prosecution and the examination of some witnesses on the same side.

As CHRISTMAS comes within the transition period of the Winter solstice, when the sun, having reached the extent of his southern declination, is on the turn and heading north again, weather at Christmas time is very un-

THE EPIZOOTY is among the horses of Cuba in the South, and among those of Manitoba, in the frozen North, from which it appears that, whether it is a climate for pineapples or white bears, it is all the same to the epizooty.

The Federal Usurpation in Louisians-The Appeal of the People of the State

to the Citizens of the United States.

The citizens of Louisians charged with the duty of appealing to President Grant, in the name of the State, against the use of federal power to aid in the overthrow of the regular State government, having failed in their effort, have issued an address to the American people, which will be found in the HERALD today. It is a temperate and dignified document, setting forth without coloring-almost without comment—the facts in the unfortunate controversy, and abstaining from any reflections on the conduct or motives of the United States authorities other than those which are inseparable from the plain, unvarnished story of their acts. The committee preface their statement with a disclaimer of any personal or party interest whatever in the existing contest between the rival State governments, and charge that the reports to the contrary have been maliciously spread by those who fear the investigation into the case courted by the people of Louisiana. So far from being in any degree in the service of Governor Warmoth, they show that they have persistently denounced his policy during the last four years, and have been the steady opponents of all the partisan and corrupt legislation in which he has had the support and co-operation of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and others who are now his enemies. The committee positively deny any knowledge of a conspiracy to defeat the will of the people as expressed in the recent election, and do not believe that such a conspiracy ever had an existence. On the contrary their present action is impelled by the conviction that the persons now usurping authority in the State through the aid of federal bayonets were not elected by the people and have no legal claim to office. The committee have not, however, asked or expected the federal administration to accept their word on this point, but have only solicited at its hands a full and impartial investigation of the facts, in order that it may base upon them an intelligent judgment of its own. Having thus cleared themselves satisfactorily from the insinuations put forth by partisan organs as to the selfishness of their motives in visiting Washington, the committee proceed to recapitulate in a clear, concise manner the events that have occurred in New Orleans since the election and to show where the responsibility

and criminality rest.

The story is already familiar to the readers of the HERALD, but it is told so dispassionately and judicially by the committee that it is worth a brief recapitulation here. In the late election the republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were both office-holders in connection with the federal administration; the one as a Senator of the United States and the other as the Collector of the Port of Shreveport. This fact should be borne in mind, for it seems to explain and certainly renders more objectionable the subsequent unwarrantable action of a federal Court in reversing the result of the election and placing the republican candidates in office through the power of federal bayonets. The election was a peaceful one; not a disturbance took place at a single poll, and the vote was unusually large. Every requirement of the State laws was complied with, so far as the election officers were concerned. The returns were regularly made to the Board of State Canvassers, which consisted of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and two others who were named in the original law-Messrs. Lynch and Anderson. At the time the acting Secretary of State was Mr. Herron, who had been appointed by Governor Warmoth in place of Secretary Boyce, removed some months previously; but his title to the office was contested by Bovee, and the suit was then still undecided in the State Courts. Secretary of State Herron and Mr. Anderson had both become disqualified from further service on the Canvassing Board in consequence of having been candidates for office in the election, the law and the constitution of the State being both explicit on that point. The Board, consequently, consisted of Governor Warmoth, Secretary of State Herron and Mr. Lynch, the other two places being vacant. The trouble commenced at this point. Charges had been made against Secretary of State Herron which, if well founded, would have warranted his removal from office, and at this moment, according to the statement of the committee, it was discovered that a conspiracy existed between Herron and Lynch to falsify the returns, and, as a majority of the Board, to declare the minority candidates, Kellogg and Antoine, together with a republican majority of the legislative bodies, elected. To substantiate this suspicion it was found that Secretary of State Herron had, a few days previously, secretly procured a duplicate of the seal of State to be engraved. and it was concluded that this could only be for the purpose of carrying out the object of the alleged conspiracy. Whether this rumor was well or ill founded, Governor Warmoth removed the Secretary of State on Secretary of State on the charges already made against him and appointed Colonel Wharton to the office. The new Secretary of State immediately took his seat in the Canvassing Board, which was organized with Secretary of State Wharton, the new Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Lynch present. A resolution to fill the vacancies in the Board was adopted, and by the votes of Governor Warmoth and Secretary of State Wharton Messrs. Hatch and Daponte were chosen in

place of Pinchback and Anderson. It is very clear up to this point that while Governor Warmoth's action may have been arbitrary, or even in excess of his legitimate power, the remedy was to be found in the State Courts. There was but a single point up to this time upon which an issue could be made at law, and this was the removal of Secretary Herron and the appointment of Colonel Wharton in his place. No person pretends that the positions formerly filled by Pinchback and Anderson on the Board were not legally vacant, or that they could not be filled by the election of other qualified persons as their successors. The sole question, then, was whether Governor Warmoth had authority to remove the Secretary of State and appoint his successor. He had already exercised a similar power in the case of Secretary Bovee, and Secretary Herron held under precisely the same tenure as Secretary Wharton. Secretary

Bovee, doubting the legal authority of the Governor, had sought his remedy in the State Courts at a subsequent day, the decision was given in his favor and he was restored to the office from which he had been removeda satisfactory proof that the same tribunal was open to Herron, and that he could have secured therein an impartial hearing and a fair verdict. Secretary Herron, however, did not seek the protection of the State Courts, but, refusing to recognize the action of the Governor, met with Mr. Lynch, without Secretary Wharton's presence, and the two proceeded to act as the Board of Canvassers. They elected Longstreet and Hawkins to fill the vacancies occasioned by the candidacy of Pinchback and Anderson, although they were not a quorum of the Board and had no authority to act even if they had both been legally in office. Thus the two canvassing boards came into existence. The one presided over by the Governor of the State had in its possession all the returns of the election; the other, composed of Herron, Lynch and their two new appointees, had no returns and nothing whatever to guide them to the result of the vote in any district in the State. At this time United States Senator Kellogg and United States Collector Antoine respectively filed bills in the Circuit Court of the United States for injunction and relief. The Kellogg bill prayed that Warmoth's Board might be restrained from canvassing and declaring the vote of the State and for the perpetuation of evidence having reference to a suit that might hereafter be brought. Acting upon this, Judge Durell enjoined Governor Warmoth. and pronounced the Herron Board of Canvassers alone entitled to count and declare the votes. This is the plain statement of the commencement of Judge Durell's action in the case. We shall examine his fur-

Money Stringency in the West-A Curlous Movement.

ther progress in the usurpation hereafter.

Money is the great want of the West While other parts of the country might suffer from a redundant currency that section can absorb and use a larger amount of circulating notes. Hence we notice a movement in the Western cities to urge upon Congress some legislation that will relieve the existing stringency and give permanent ease to the money market and business. The plan proposed is to permit any holder of ten thousand dollars or more in United States gold interest bonds to deposit the same temporarily in the Treasury or Sub-Treasury or designated depositories in one or other of the great commercial cities, under regulations to be made; then to have released an amount of legal tenders equal to the face of the bonds deposited, and then, when the depositors choose, they are to have the privilege of reconverting the legal tenders into the bonds again, less the interest which would have accrued during the time said bonds would be deposited, provided that the whole issue of United States notes, including that now outstanding, shall not exceed four hundred millions, unless expressly authorized by law. These Western people are willing to lose the five or six per cent interest on their bonds for the time. because the money would be worth much more and would be obtained at a much less sacrifice than when having to pay to bankers or capitalists ten, fifteen, twenty or more per cent for the loan of money. This would be a novel and curious proposition to the government, though there has been something like it discussed by a certain class of writers on questions of national finance. It is a curious fact, too, that both the government and the bond depositors would be benefited, the former by saving the interest on the bonds and the latter by getting money at a much cheaper rate than they could from banks, capitalists or other money lenders. But the question is, how would such a scheme affect the country and commercial and business interests generally? How would it operate with regard to retarding or facilitating specie payments? There is no doubt a stringency in money throughout the country, if not in New York, and that productive industry is checked by this stringency and the high rate of interest which results from it. But is the remedy proposed a proper one? The plan of certain financial writers, to which we have adverted. differs from this of the Western men in that the interest bonds to be convertible into green backs and reconvertible shall bear three sixtyfive per cent interest-a cent a day-and the interest, so easily calculated, to go to the bondholders so long as they hold the bonds. This. to say the least, is a very simple method. The government would gain by the low rate of interest it would have to pay on that portion of the debt, and the boudholders would have the benefit of getting money when they wanted it at a small cost. When money would be so easy in the market that it would not be worth three sixty-five per cent per annum the bonds would be taken up, and when money would be stringent and worth more the bonds would be converted again into money. This would certainly have the effect of regulating the money market effectually and keeping down the rate of interest. But can we reach specie payments by such a policy? And if not, is such a monetary system of specie payments best for the country? It is a question of vast importance and calls for serious consideration.

The Russian World, a newspaper published in St. Petersburg and supposed to have access to the secrets of the government, states that the British Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg has just notified Prince Gortschakoff that if Russian troops penetrate the territories of the neutral tribes lying beween Khiva and Afghanistan, Great Britain will be compelled to interfere in support of Afghan independence. This piece of intelligence seems to confirm the report that Russia is really

Russia and the Khivan Difficulty.

bent on the conquest and occupation of Khiva. It is in perfect harmony, however, with what we have repeatedly affirmed, that the advance on Khiva will be considered by Great Britain as a casus belli. It is well known that four years ago an understanding was come to by the two governments-that of St. James and that of St. Petersburg-to the effect that if certain territory lying between the Russian possessions in the North and the possessions of British India should be considered neutral, each of the two great Powers would be allowed to pursue its separate course

unmolested by the other. Great Britain does

not object to the conquest and annexation

of Khiva. Great Britain only objects to the

encroachment of Russia on the territories of the neutral tribes. The great and, as some think, inevitable conflict is not yet.

Cuban Affairs-Claims of American Citizens-A Little Joint High Com-

The United States and Spanish governments have just entered into an agreement for jointly taking testimony in Cuba to be used by the commission holding its sessions in Washington for the adjudication of the claims of American citizens, growing out of the present insurrection of the island. These claims are mostly based on the confiscation or destruction by the Spanish authorities of property in Cuba belonging to American citizens treated as insurgents by said authorities. Others of our citizens, fleeing from the island in consequence of threats or fears of personal outrages, as traitors to Spain or sympathizers with the insurgents, and, leaving their property unpro-tected, have suffered losses for which they seek indemnification. Others, in being expelled from the island, claim reparation for their resulting losses, and so on through all the modifications of outrages to which citizens of this country lately or still residing in Cuba have been subjected during the four years of this tenacious Cuban insurrection. Some claims, we understand, have been put in for the losses of slaves; but as "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude" is recognized as within the pale of law in the United States we presume that all such claims will be thrown out of Court. The President in his late annual Message suggests the propriety of some legislation by Congress calculated to discourage citizens of the United States residing in Cuba from dabbling in slavery or the slave trade. This Joint High Commission to take testi-

mony in Cuba on all these American claims will have a tedious task before it, though we suppose the claimants themselves will cheerfully assist in the work. In any event, while we have little fear that any just claims will be overlooked, we think it quite likely that some spurious cases will be worked up unless proper precautions are taken against them. It will be remembered that the Mexican Claims Commission at Washington (on claims of our citizens growing out of our war with Mexico) passed the notorious Gardner claim for losses in a silver mine near San Luis Potosi to the extent of over half a million of dollars, and the equally notorious Meires claim for losses in a quicksilver mine to the figure of one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars, and that after these awards had been paid by the Treasury in gold it was discovered, by a commission sent out for the examination, that there were no such mines in Mexico as those of Gardner and Meires, and that all their official ledgers, daybooks and vouchers of all sorts were forgeries. The suicide of Gardner in the Washington City Hall on his conviction of the fraud was the end of his case. Meires, a shrewder rogue, from his secure retreat in Mexico, impudently informed "Uncle Sam" that, having discovered that that aforesaid quicksilver mine was a fraud, he had better pocket his loss, as there was no help for it. Now this joint commission of inquiry in Cuba, in visiting the plantations upon which some of these American Cuban claims are located, will act judiciously, for otherwise there may be some serious mistakes committed

But if Spain and the United States, hand in hand, are going on this Cuban tour of examination of American claims, what becomes of Secretary Robeson's apprehedions of a quarrel and formidable preparations for war? We can only answer that the ways of Mr. Fish in reference to our relations with Spain FRANCE-M. GAMBETTA AND THE REPUB-LIC .- In a late issue of the République Francaise, an organ which is understood to repre-

sent the sentiments of M. Gambetta, there is

an editorial article predicting a serious Parlia-

mentary crisis when the sitting of the Na-

tional Assembly shall be resumed in January.

The writer says that "the trimming tactics of

the government only increase the disquietude

of the country, and the acts of Ministers Du-

faure and Goulard endanger the government's

popularity." This only shows us that the

storm in the Assembly is not yet over; but who thought that it was? Gambetta is not pacified. He but waits his opportunity, and his opportunity-may come sooner than some people imagine. THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION which was delivered by Pope Pius the Ninth to the members of a consistory held at the Vatican yesterday presents nothing which is really new, coming as it does from the same venerable source which has been so much troubled during the greater portion of the many years in which he has ruled the fold of the Roman Church. His Holiness is mournful, as usual, but apparently more animated and vehement in his expression. From North Germany to Madrid, from Spain to the Orient and back again to the seven-hilled capital of the Italian monarchy, he finds cause for protestation, lamentation and denunciation. Germany comes in for the more vivid flashes of the triple-pointed lightning. When Bismarck settles in his custody of the single portfolio of Foreign Affairs in Berlin we shall certainly hear the

FRAUDULENT VOTING is punished in Liverpool, which shows that in copying our ballot system England has improved upon our practice. At the recent municipal election George Crowther, of nineteen years, personated his grandfather, an octogenarian, who could not vote, being dead, and thereby earned imprisonment for a year, and another man received the same sentence for falsely personating a voter who was absent from the city.

A DESERVING CHARITY THAT CAN BE HELPED by actually ministering to one's own innocent delight is the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, which will hold its annual ball at the Academy of Music on the 22d of January next.

SUICIDE OF A CHICAGO BANKER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1872. E. G. Eastman, a prominent private banker in this city and Vice President of the City Savings Bank, died at his residence this evening from the effect of a dose of arsenic taken Saturday night. No cause can be found for the suicide, as hi financial affairs are reported to be in good condition and his family relations were pleasant. Mr. Eastman came to Chicago from Maine shortly after the great fire and commenced business as a broker on Canal street, near Washington. He was at one time United States Cousul at Dublin.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1872. Alarm of the Oredit Mobilier People-A Lively Row in Congress Antici-

pated.
The Credit Mobilier people are beginning to get alarmed. They had counted on a quiet examina-tion, to be protracted until the close of the session, and then followed by a short whitewashing report, without the publication of any testimony. But the revelations of the testimony in the Herald, with the garbied stories volunteered by the immaculate John B. Alley, have made trouble in the camp, and there will be a general stampede, each one endeavoring to accuse the rest, while all point to Oakes Ames as the tempter, with Alley as the go-between and encourager. There will be a joily row on this question in the House on the first Monday after reassembling. The democratic members of the committee, it is said, have sworn vengeance.

Secretary Boutwell and the Syndicate

Arrangement.
When, on the 17th instant, Secretary Boutwell gave his statement to the Committee of Ways and Means concerning the negotiation of the bonds au-Mr. Dawes, the chairman, to state what was to be done in the future, he responded that the propo-Cooke or his brother, Governor Cooke. Perhaps both had spoken to him about the matter. As he the arrangement in any way. Their proposition was to go on precisely as they went before. The proposition was to take three hundred millions of five per cent bonds on the same terms as the that the Rothschilds had agreed to go into the negotiation and to strengthen it by their influence. He understood that they had an idea that when they disposed of the five per cents they could go on and dispose of the four and a half per cents in

Impecuations Plymouth Rockers-Judge Poland's Strange Mission.

The New England Society had to give up their dinner this year, as the expenditure last year was greater than the receipts, and a sociable was substituted at which the usual aneaches about Plymouth Rock were made, followed by unpuritanical dancing. Judge Poland, the President of the Society, did not in his remarks reveal any of the Crédit Mobilier secrets.
General Sickles on the New Colonial

Policy of Spain. General Sickles telegraphs from Madrid that both houses of Parliament have accepted by decisive majorities the colonial policy of the Ministry for Porto Rico, which involves the separation of the civil from the military government, the extension to Porto Rico of the same provincial form of government which exists in Spain with municipal government and town and local affairs. Two of the Ministers resigned, and their successors, who are in accord with the rest of the Ministry and with the Senate and Cortes, were cordially re-ceived by the Parliament. The policy of the Ministry is understood to have been approved by a vote of 60 Senators against 6, and by 214 against 12 in the Lower House.

General Sickles further telegraphs that the President of the Council announced that a bill for the immediate emancipation of slavery in Porto Rico will be speedily introduced

The Spanish-American Claims Commis-

The Spanish-American Claims Commission will meet till the beginning of January, while the subcommission acting under its orders, consisting of Señor Batanera, a Judge of the Supreme Court is Havana, and Consul General Hall, will take testi-

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, is set at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonel W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Governor J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is stopping at the Hoffman House. Commander A. E. Carmody, of the United States

Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Paulze d'Ivoy, of the French Legation, has arrived at the Albemarle Hotel. Dion Boucicault has returned to the city and is

Captain Hamilton Perry, of the steamship Adri-

atic, is stopping at the St. Nichelas Hotel. It is given out that Lucy Stone will not lecture this Winter. Her little boy is only four weeks old.

recently chosen. Mass., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the hoar frost is in town.

Major Edgar Seelye, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, yesterday arrived at the Pifth Avenue Hotel from New Orleans.

Herr Andreas Hamim is to cast the great bell for Cologne Cathedral. He should cast it from pig iron instead of from the cannon captured from the

The latest news from prominent Southern rebels is that Jeff Davis is in Memphis, Joe Johnson in Savannah, Beauregard in New Orleans and Mosby

is to be married. William Finn finishes wooden bowls at Bowling Green, Ky., in the 107th year of his age. It is but natural to suppose that Father Time will soon finish him. The bowl is golden that will be broken then. Prince Leopold of England disdains to adver tise his nobility with the gold tassel to his cap which young noblemen have been accustomed to

Maggie Wilson, the daughter of a fish-tackle maker, has, after a flerce legal fight, been judicially recognized as the widow of the late Major Stewar heir of the Murthley estates, one of the richest in The Rawlins Statue Commission in Washington

have received six applications for the contract for making the statue, but there seems to be considerable difficulty in getting the Commission together to act upon the propositions.

Francis Preston Blair, Sr., who is the only man living that enjoyed close political and social relations with President Jackson, is represented as being the most hale and hearty man of his age in

the whole State of Maryland. He is over eighty. The Sultan of Turkey has confided the instruc-tion of his youngest son, Abdul-Medjid, to Halli Pacha, Grand Master of Artillery. His Imperial Highness, who is not five years of age, will commence his studies after Barram by daily attending

It took a Boston miss, with school books in her lap, to remark in a horse car the other morning that she liked George Eliot's style, especially where "he" asks in the second chapter of "Middle march," "Has any one ever pinched into its pilutous smallness the cobweb of pre-matrimonial acq "aintanceship ?"

ARM AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

A general order from the army headquarters requires the commanding officers of cavalry regiments and mounted batteries of artillery to report at the earliest practicable moment, by telegraph, If necessary, the number of horses required to fill their complement, the nearest district where suitable horses may be purchased, and the name of a competent officer to be associated with the pur-chasing quartermaster. The attention of cavalry

and artillery officers is called to the necessity of reporting their horses serviceable or unserviceable in the monthly reports, that due savantage may be taken of the best season of the year for the purchase and issue of the necessary remounts.

The superintendent of the mounted recruiting service has been ordered to forward 100 recruits to Fort Riley, Kan., for the Sixth cavalry. The superintendent of the general recruiting service has been ordered to forward 150 recruits to Galveston, Texas, for the Tenth infantry, and 180 to the terminus of the Missouri, kansas and Texas Raffroad for the Eleventh infantry.

First Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon has been ordered to the Navy Yard at New York, to take effect on the 6th of January next; Second Assistant Engineer Julius S. Ogden has been detached from the Navy Yard and ordered to the Naval Academy; Second Assistant Engineer Frederick Schober from

Second Assistant Engineer Frederick Schober from the Naval Academy and granted a six months'

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre-"Les Cent Vierges." After the popularity of the music of "Fleur de The" it might be expected that a fresh work by Charles Lecocq would be looked forward to with interest. "Les Cent Vierges" is the second opera of this composer produced in this country. There are the same elements of popularity, if not to an equal extent, in the music as in "Fleur de The." The opening is unfortunate—being a wretched specimen of the song and dance order, as unlike a hornpipe and as un-English as the entire surroundto take place. Gabrielle (Mile. Almée) has a monopoly of the musical bonbons. Her opening couplets, 'J'ai la tête romanesque," are rather pretty, with a catching little mazurka ripple running through, and her indignant remonstrance with the govsparkle in it. The gem of the opera as a solo is the "Je soupire et maudis le destin," which is meritorious enough to grace the score of an opera comfque. Mile. Aimée was in unusually good voice, and gave effect to some of the really fine music that fell to her share. There are two remarkably clever and, we might say, irresistible concerted pieces, one in the first act, a humorous description of the method of making an omelette, and a quarter in the account act. pieces, one in the first act, a humorous description of the method of making an omelette, and a quartet in the second act, "Silence! Slience!" In the latter, however, there are evident signs of the composer's knowledge of a certain "Litt, Litt.," by Verdi. Anatole (M. Juteau) has a laughable song in the second act, "Jai pour mar," which in melody, if such a word can be applied to a piece of sheer extravagance and instrumentation, is equal to the best effort of Offenbach. Mile. Bonelli appeared in the character of Eglantine, the coquettish wire of a very demonstrative and ford individual named Poulardot, who was represented with an abupdance of unction and humor by M. Duchesne. These are the only roles in a musical point of view worth mentioning. There is nothing in the operathat can compare with the dashing "Oliquot" song or the wedding chorus in "Fleur de The;" but there are many clever touches in the orchestration and ensembles. We prefer not dwelling on the plot or the dialogue. Few people can fathojn the mysteries of an opera bough plot, which for consistency stands alone. There are Englishmen who might be mistaken for Gascons, an impossible host, a ridiculous governor (M. Lecuyer), and his still more ridiculous secretary (M. Nardin).

Three Frenchmen contestional their Deculiar talents in the manufacture of the dialogue, and they are, indeed, entitled to the honor of having produced something which, loy genuine and unadulterated, undisguised and unmistakable indecency iar surpasses anything ever heard on the American boards.

Booth's Theatre—"Henry Dunbar." Booth's Theatre-"Henry Dunbar."

Tom Taylor's sensational drama, founded on Miss Braddon's novel entitled "Henry Dunbar," was ing. The play was well put upon the stage. Mr. Wallack, as Henry Dunbar, although apparently suffering from illness, showed himself to be the great and pains-taking actor that he is in every role he undertakes. His portrayal of the remors stricken wretch, whose crime haunted him in his dreams by night and his thoughts by day, was painful in its idelity to nature. In the scene between him and his daughter in the fourth act, where he describes the murder of the real Henry Dunbar, the agony of the conscience-stricken murderer and the deep-scated love of the father for his child were pictured in vivid colors. It must be said, however, that he had the disadvantage of being compelled to contend against the "support" of two or three persons whose presence in the play ought never to have been allowed. The Major of Mr. George Beck was a clever piece of characterization. Miss Pateman was altogether too boisterous in her acting, and gave way to a too frequent lachrymoseness of manner. Still, as a general thing, she did well and seemed to find favor with the audience. Mr. Fenno's Henry Carter, the detective, was creditable, though the character gave the actor many opportunities to show what he is capable of doing as an actor. As a whole the performance was worthy of commendation. stricken wretch, whose crime haunted him in his

Frank Marshall's "False Shame." Mr. Frank Marshall's comedy, "False Shame,"

which was produced, for the first time in this coun-

try, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, was a successful play, happily presented. The piece is of the Robertsonian school. It is slow in move-ment and quiet in action, but aside from the dialogue, which is always sprightly and sometimes piquant, it has merits, or rather capabilities, that keep it from becoming heavy. Its slow movement however, is constantly interrupted by the exits and betrays techleness of construction which would tunately it met excellent treatment last night. We never saw Mr. George Clarke play better than as Lord Arthur Chilton. He gave to the piece a re. pose which it lacks in itself, and acted out the assumption of want of spirit and lack of energy on the part of the young nobleman with admirable grace and ease. The young lord's tendency to sleep, whether it sprung from laziness or from as-sumed indolence, did not seem like the old stage trick, and the apparent cowardice was portrayed with gentlemanlike dignity. Mr. Rockwell's Earnest Bragleigh was also a persamed indolence, did not seem like the old stage trick, and the apparent cowardice was portrayed with gentlemanlike dignity. Mr. Rockwell's Earnest Bragleigh was also a performance excellent in its way, and more strongly individualized than are most of his parts. The old men of the piece—Mr. Whiting as the Earl of Darlington and Mr. Davldge as Colonel Howard—need no special remark, which with them is equal to praise. The heroine of the piece, Miss Magdalen Athericy, was played by Miss Clara Morris. The character is the least satisfactory among the leading parts of the play, being scarcely more than an embodiment of affectations. She seems a creature incapable of very great love, and is only too ready to marry from romantic notions of gratitude to her "preserver." In bad hands the part would be insipld, if not actually hateful, and it consequently demands unusual abilities in the actress who attempts it. These Miss Clara Morris showed herself to possess by clothing it with such acceptability as enabled it to go unchallenged. The part of Constance Howard, though scarcely so pert or so affected as the other, was much less a dramatic creation, and Miss Fanny Davenport is to be praised for making so much of so very little. Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Colonel Howard had the strongest female part in the plece, which she played with her accustomed ability, especially in the second act, where she complains that one of her daughter's pert words "gives her the shivers as though the ghost of Hamlet's father were breathing on her neck." The other characters have no interest, but all of them, except Miss Atheriagh's maid and Captain Bragleigh's servant, are necessary to make the piece a play. The senery was fully up to the standard of this theatre, and the realism was carried to the extent of a real billiard table upon the stage. The effect of this was much more effective than is usually the case, for it gave the nobodies of their hands while Bragleigh was insulting Lord Chilton; and Miss Davenport made a very pretty point by the w wear at Oxiord. He wears the usual silk pendant

Musical and Theatrical Notes. It is fluxlly determined that Kate Bateman wil not come to New York this season.

At last there was a change of bill at this theatre yesterday evening, and "London Assurance" suc-

Miss Neilson played Juliet at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, last night, to a well filled house. The play was well put upon the stage. Tonight she plays Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons." The annual Christmas performance of Handel's

oratorio "The Messiah." takes place at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening, with Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, Miss Antoinette M. Sterling, Mr. George Simpson and Mr. M. W. Whitney in the solo parts. Mr. Edwin Booth returns to the metropolitan stage next week, playing Richard III., which is to be produced with all its former splendor. Play-goers had despaired of seeing Mr. Booth at his own the tre this winter, and consequently this announcement will be a surprise as well as a pleasure. Mr. Daly's success in managing the recent enter-tainment at the Academy or Music for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums has led to his consent being obtained for undertaking the

management of the performance in behalf of St. Ann's church, which is to take place on the 24 of Theodore Thomas' second Symphony Concert. at Steinway Hall, next Saturday evening, presents & very interesting programme. The opening piece is Beethoven's pastoral symphony No. 6, Op. 68, and the closing themes Liszt's symphonic poem, "Die Hunnenschlacht," and the introduction and finale

of Wagner's opers, "Tristan and Isoide."
"Round the Clock" has been made eminently easonable by the introduction of a ten minutes pantomime, which is given towards the close of the piece, and was last night received with peals of aughter. In this the Lauris distinguish themselves by introducing a number of curious surprises and fantastic tricks, which will doubtless delight the hearts of the young folks, to whom Humpty Dumpty-ever so little of him-will be as w