SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

MR. LOGAN ON THE CHILI-PERU WAR.

A LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO VICE-PRESIDENT MONTERO—EFFECT OF THE LETTER AND OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S MESSAGE.

PANAMA, Dec. 23.—The following letter, dated Legation of the United States, Santiago, Chili, November 13, 1882, has been sent by Mr. Logan, United States Minister, to the Hon. D. Lizardo Montero, Vice-President of the Republic of Peru, and is now published:

SIR: I ask the privilege to waive the usual diplomatic formality, and address your Excellency directly upon the subject which must now be uppermost in the minds of all Peruvians, viz.: that of peace.

Your Excellency is doubtless aware that since my arrival in Chili I have been endeavoring to bring about a recognition of your Government and the arrangement of terms of peace between Peru and Chili. Difficulties which seem almost insurmountable have, up to this time, prevented the realization of my desires.

The present situation may be briefly stated thus: Chili, as the result of my mediation, has abandoned the demands of the Trescot protocol, and has consented to make peace upon the following terms: First, absolute cession of Tarapaca as a war indemnity, Chili to pay all of the debts of the province; legitimately following it under the provisions of international law, although she refuses to make any particular stipulation to that effect in the treaty, as, being already committed to it by various public declarations, she does not deem it necessary. Second, the acquisition of Tacna and Arica by purchase, for the sum of $10,000,000, to be paid in three equal annual instalments.

Chili has been willing to treat with his Excellency Senor Calderon upon these terms, and to recognize his Government as the legal Government of Peru. Senor Calderon, however, has constantly refused the stipulation relating to Tacna and Africa, as he has had no evidences that the people would indorse it. I have proposed various compromises to reconcile the difference between the parties, and at one time I thought that success was about to attend my efforts. For reasons not necessary to go over at this time, however, all these have failed, and at this moment it seems as that parties are further apart than ever. I need not state to your Excellency the deep distress of the Peruvian people, as you are as familiar with their sad state as myself. My object in writing you is to make one last effort to bring about a peace through the recognition of the Government which your Excellency represents.

Chili now claims that your Excellency's proclamation of October 14 last, calling an election for members to a new Congress, virtually declares that Senor Calderon has no authority to treat for peace, but that that faculty is reserved to the Congress alone. I cannot concur in the opinion that the proclamation is meant to say this, nor can I believe that the Executive has not a right to make a treaty under the Constitution, provided that it be submitted to the Congress afterward for their consideration. There can be no doubt whatever of the legal right of the Executive to make a treaty of peace, and to sequestrate territory if it be necessary in order to accomplish the making of the treaty. The right of ratification or rejection is distinctly reserved to the Congress.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

Under the construction of your proclamation, heretofore mentioned, however, Chili declares the inexpediency of treating with Senor Calderon, even if the terms themselves were agreed upon. The situation to me appears critical in the extreme. Internal disorder, through the action of Iglesias and the expected arrival of Pierola are imminent in Peru, and threaten to annihilate all that has been or will be left by the conquering army. It is claimed that a Government erected under either of those leaders would be pledged to make a peace far more detrimental to Peru than that promised through my own negotiation.

As you are also aware, the Bolivian Congress has passed a resolution determining to make a truce, which will soon be followed, probably, by a peace. It is within my knowledge that Chili, for reasons connected with her own policy, is willing to make a truce with Bolivia, though she will deny it to Peru. Under the general laws of nations, allies are bound to protect each other in the making of peace, to a certain extent; but if Bolivia, in view of the absolute hopelessness of continuing the struggle, can be made to believe that Peru is resisting the inevitable, and is thereby likely to bring utter destruction upon both nations, she will find a strong justification in breaking the alliance. In the event of the alliance being broken by the withdrawal of Bolivia, Peru will doubtless be compelled to submit to very severe terms of settlement.

I do not assume to speak from official knowledge in what I am about to say, but simply to give you my opinion of the consequences of a failure of Peru to accept the Chilian terms of peace within a very short time. I have obtained from the Chilian Government, as before said, a *bona fide* offer to pay Peru $10,000,000 cash for Tacna and Arica. This offer was obtained for Senor Calderon's immediate acceptances. But it is not a standing offer of peace. On the contrary, I have every reason to believe that if no settlement is reached until the Peruvian Congress assembles in March next, that Peru will be compelled to cede Tarapaca, and Tacna and Arica, without the payment of any money indemnity at all. If Senor Calderon could at once be legally empowered by your Excellency to accept these terms of peace, I believe the Chilian Government would feel itself under moral obligation to me to pay this amount to Peru. If, however, the war is prolonged for four or five months, Chili will undoubtedly claim a just right to increase her demands.

URGING THE ACCEPTANCE OF CHILI'S OFFER.

As further resistance upon the part of the allies would seem to be entirely useless from a total lack of all resources with which to continue the war successfully, and as it seems certain that no belligerent interference by outside nations is to take place, it appears to me, your Excellency, that every motive prompts to the immediate acceptance of terms which I sincerely believe to be more favorable to Peru than those which will be offered later, when it is demonstrated that the allies must of necessity accept any conditions offered to them.

Your Excellency will excuse me for the frankness with which I speak. I am laboring for the interests of your Excellency's people; and if it were only the question of saving $10,000,000 to the Peruvian treasury it would be a powerful motive for action in this terrible crisis. But when we consider the personal suffering of the people, and the utter ruin staring them in the face, it seems to me there ought not to be a moment's hesitation about closing the struggle at once.

My Government has constantly maintained that it would be better for the ultimate interests of both Chili and the allies to settle the question at issue upon the basis of a money indemnity, without the cession of territory. The Government of Chili does not concur in that opinion, and, such being the fact, it is useless to discuss the matter. The practical question at issue is, Have the allies the power to resist the demand for territory? As there can no longer be a doubt that they cannot, then the wiser plan is to accept the inevitable and to obtain as many advantages as possible. By an immediate acceptance of the Chilian terms, the sufferings of the Peruvians from an army of occupation will cease at once, and the sum of $10,000,000 will be placed in the Peruvian treasury, which, it is my fear, will not be received if the settlement is postponed until the meeting of Congress.

The United States stipulated to pay Mexico for the great and rich territory in which are embraced California, Texas and New-Mexico, the sum of $15,000,000. The district of Tacna and Arica has but little intrinsic value—no guano, no nitrates, and but small agricultural possibilities. It is not even important to Peru as a military point in the protection of her territory. Yet Chili offers to pay for it two-thirds of the sum paid by the United States for territory incomparably greater in extent and richer in resources than Tacna and Arica.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF PEACE.

I could have made peace nearly two months ago if Senor Calderon would have accepted these terms. How much personal suffering has been endured, how much more Peruvian wealth has been lost in those two months, your Excellency can judge as well as I. To Senor Calderon's unwillingness to comply with the sale of Tacna and Arica there is now added the other difficulty herein alluded to, viz.: the feeling of the Chilian Government that in view of your Excellency's proclamation there is nothing to be gained by treating with him. But one way out of the difficulty presents itself, which is for your Excellency to send immediately a formal power to Senor Calderon to accept the Chilian terms.

I beg leave earnestly to recommend this measure to your Excellency. As the representative of a Government which, throughout this whole struggle, has most anxiously desired to lend its aid toward a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties dividing them; and as one who has studied the whole situation from an impartial standpoint, I do not hesitate to place upon record my recommendation to this effect. Both in my official and personal character, I assure your Excellency of my entire willingness to render any assistance within my power in the best settlement of the controversy between the Republics of the Pacific.

Mr. Logan, the United States Minister, continues to work in behalf of peace. All his actions are known to be extra official, but their effects are more evident than have been those of all the other Ministers combined. His letter to Montero is highly praised, and is considered to have hit the nail on the head.

Chilian papers publish President Arthur's comments on the war, and neutrals consider that his declarations will have a pacifying effect, and that the Chilians will work more energetically in the direction of peace. Pierola may be considered as having lost all political influence, and not to be dangerous as an enemy of peace. The conferences with the Secretary of State, in Washington, and President Arthur's message, must have convinced him that he had little chance of receiving assistance, and so he gave the matter up and refused to visit Peru.

Montero's offer to cede Tacna and Arica to Bolivia, if the latter will remain faithful to the alliance, is laughed at by Chilians and regarded with disgust by Peruvians. The proposition will never be carried into effect.

Great Britain, Italy and France have signed an agreement under which the claims of their subjects for damages during the war will be investigated and determined. The commission is not to extend over two years, and all awards made by it are to be covered by Chili within one year. Germany will probably join the convention. The total of the claims amounts to an enormous sum.

THE ATTITUDE OF BOLIVIA.

PANAMA, Dec. 23.—On presenting his credentials as United States Minister to Bolivia on November 14, General Maney referred to the friendship of the people and Government of the United States for Bolivia, and said that "this friendly solicitude, instead of diminishing, has been increased by seeing you involved in war." After complimenting the President and referring to the possibilities of the country in the way of wealth and progress, General Maney said that he should do all that he could to bring about any honorable arrangement which would put an end to the devastation and suffering caused by the war.

In his reply, the most noteworthy paragraph of which, relating to the Hurlbut-Trescot negotiations, has been published [given in THE TRIBUNE of December 27], Vice-President Salinas said: "Bolivia, thoroughly appreciating the benefits arising from peace and tranquillity, wishes that her victorious antagonist may be so inspired by Providence that she may enter on the path of justice and right, and aid in bringing about a settlement agreeable to the national interests and honor. It rests with Chili to put an end to the misfortunes arising from the war that now afflicts her sister Nations, and by modifying pretensions for her own good and future tranquillity, arrive at the honorable conclusion you desire."

REVOLUTIONS IN COLOMBIA FEARED.

PANAMA, Dec. 23.—For some time past trouble has been brewing in the interior and among the States, and it appears likely the storm is about to burst. It was already reaching a head, but the sudden death of President Zaldua on December 21 will hurry matters up. Congress some time ago passed a law authorizing the National Executive to employ National troops to maintain order in the States. The weak ones cannot object, but the stronger ones do not believe in this law, which deprives them of the pleasure they find in continual revolutionary disturbances. Recently the Government of the State of Cauca applied for assistance. President Zaldua telegraphed General Hurtado, President of Cauca, that a body of Colombian troops had started for that State, commanded by General Sergio Camargo, who was instructed to proceed to the frontier line in command of the first division of the army, there to prohibit the transit of arms and men, to compel Ecuadorian exiles in Colombia to keep the legal distance from the frontier, and to act on his own responsibility as agent of the Executive power in the unlooked-for event of Cauca being invaded by a State or States, or violence being attempted against the State Executive.

The duty intrusted to General Camargo is a difficult and delicate one, both as regards affairs in that Cauca and on the frontier in relation with Ecuador. In the latter particular it is just possible the Ecuadorian authorities may regard the presence of a force on the frontier as a menace, and bring about a solution of the strained situation now existing in the relations of the two countries.

Dr. Jose Otalora, the Second Vice-President, was to enter on the Presidential duties on the 21st. He belongs to the Nunez, or Independent party, but his efforts to maintain peace are almost certain to prove ineffectual, and a revolution is inevitable.

A serious riot occurred among some canal laborers a few days ago at Obispo. Rival parties were formed of the Jamaicans and Carthagenians, which culminated in a regular battle in which seven men received knife wounds.

THE MEXICO-GUATEMALA TREATY.

PANAMA, Dec. 23.—The Guatemalan National Assembly, called together to debate the boundary treaty recently arranged by President Barrios in Washington, met on December 1. A long document was read from General Barrios, in which he furnishes a complete report of everything which occurred in connection with his recent mission to the United States. After much discussion and debate, General Barrios finally signed, on August 12, the preliminary articles for a treaty of peace under which Guatemala agrees to withdraw from the discussion she has carried on respecting her rights over the State of Chiapas and the Department of Soconuzco, and which provides that the basis of the treaty shall consider this State and Department as an integral part of Mexico. In support of this arrangement General Barrios goes at length into the historical points of the question, and points out that neither Chiapas or Soconuzco has ever evinced a desire to leave the Mexican Union.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

PANAMA, Dec. 23.—Observations of the transit of Venus at Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Montevideo, Bolivia, Blanca and Patagonia were imperfect, owing to rain. In Santiago, Chili, the Belgian Commission obtained 606 observations. The French Commission telegraphed the Academie des Sciences that the results had exceeded all their hopes. The American Commission took 204 photographs and accumulated data of a most interesting and important character.

Much debate is going on as to where the comet was first seen. Cruls, after whom many call it, did not see it until late in September. Late papers from the South, however, assert that Ojaneos, in the Desert of Atacama, claims the honor of having been the first place favored with a view of the comet, it having been observed there for the first time in August.

A commercial paper called *El Comercio* has made its appearance in the capital of Costa Rica. The first number states that uncleaned coffee was selling at $7 50 per 125 pounds; rubber, 50 cents to 60 cents per pound. Several persons have engaged in the sarsaparilla trade, which is new in the Republic, while the cultivation of plantains is being begun on a large scale.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A LIBEL CASE.

The suit of William E. Andrew against Charles D. Deshler, decided in favor of the plaintiff by the Court of Errors and Appeals of New-Jersey on Saturday, is one that has excited considerable interest, especially in Chicago and the West, on account of the principles involved in it. Mr. Andrew is the owner of a patent for an "improvement in processes and apparatus used in rendering fats." In March, 1880, he was in Chicago negotiating with D. Ward & Co., of that city, for the sale of an exclusive license to use this patent in Illinois. He was about to receive $25,000 from D. Ward & Co., and, to guarantee the royalty, not less than $2,400 per year for the unexpired term of the patent, when there appeared in the principal newspapers of Chicago a notice signed by C. D. Deshler, secretary of the United States Dairy Company, cautioning people against using any patent except the Mege patent, owned by his company, and asserting that a final decree and injunction had been obtained against Andrew and his associates in the Circuit Court of New-York restraining them from using their patent. The publication of this notice led Ward & Co. to break off all negotiations with Andrew. The latter at once brought an action against Deshler in the Supreme Court of New-Jersey for libel, placing his claim for damages at $50,000.

When the case came up in the Circuit Court the plaintiff was non-suited, the judge deciding that there had been no proof of malice on the part of Deshler in publishing the notice, and that, although the statements in it were in part false, if Deshler believed it to be true, its falsity was not a proof of malice. Andrew carried the case up to the Court of Errors and Appeals, where it was argued by ex-Governor Bedle, of New-Jersey, for the defendant, and by John Linn for the plaintiff. In the unanimous decision rendered by the Court on Saturday it was decided that, as the notice was false and the defendant had abundant opportunity of ascertaining its falsity, he should be held responsible for the libel. It was also decided that his signing the notice as the secretary of his company did not relieve him of responsibility.

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1883.

The following was the only sale held at the Exchange salesroom to-day

By John T. Boyd.

1 4-story brown stone house with lot, No 212 West 34th-st, s s, 151.1 ft w of 7th-ave, lot 16.6x98.9; Ida Newcombe	$15,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

41st-st, n s, 180.2 ft e of 3d ave, 25x55.0x29.8x71.9; A H Smith to J Mitchell	$5,759
46th-st, s s, 450 ft w of 11th-ave, 25x100.5; also n s 46th-st, 425 ft w of 11th-ave, 25x100.5; Mary J Warnick and another, executors, to Alice Sherlock	10,000
132d-st, n s, 100 ft e of 8th-ave, 16.8x99.11; R W Parkinson to A B Edwards	14,000
37th-st, n s, 174 ft w of 9th-ave, 27.7x98.9; T Costigan to S Barry	10,000
Mangin-st, e s, 275.4 ft s of Rivington-st, 20.8x100; H Wannemacher and wife to Jos Storp	4,500
10th-st, s s, 63 ft e of 2d-ave, 22x26.7 irregular; J J H Dubord to A Soper	8,500
40th-st, p s, 194 ft e of 1st-ave, 25x94.8; Jacob Doll and wife to Maria Wagner	14,500
118th-st, s s, 225 ft e of 2d-ave, 25x100.11; A Krom and wife to E Gardner	5,500
34th-st, n s, 76 ft w of 2d-ave, 24x98.9; Jette Wolff and husband to L D Bunkley	15,350
51st-ave, s e cor of 13th-st, 26x115. No 70; Lanson Valentine and wife to B Richards jr	62,500
54th-st, s s, 294.4 ft w of 1st-ave, 25x100.5; P Rush and wife to Mary Christman	600
6th-st, n s, 240 ft e of 2d-ave, 20x81.5; John Guth and wife to Jacob Fuhs and another	14,625
Ave-A, w s, 17.11 ft n of 122d-st, 16x66; J K Furlong referee, to J R Smith	6,583
2d-ave, w s, 74 ft s of 24th st, 24.8x97.7; Caroline Moriett to H Kranich and another	22,500
Ave C, w s, 41.4 ft s of 7th-st, 29x83; Isaac Lightenberg and wife to Henry Kahn and another	11,000
Christie-st, w s, 140 ft n of Broome-st, 46.8x100; W F Dusenberg and wife to G Rothner	30,000
85th-st, n s, 150 ft e of 5th-ave, 75x102.2; M B Smith and wife to C H Bliss	67,500
14th-st, s s, 150 ft w of 7th-ave, 25x103.2; J J Lyons and wife to F H Holgate and another	10,000
Ridge-st, s s, 150 ft s of Broome-st, 25x100; Andrew Dumproff and wife to S Lech	12,000
45th-st, n s, 100 ft w of 2d-ave, 25x100.5; H S Cohn to P Fisher	18,500
52d-st, s s, 353.9 ft e of 2d-ave, 21.3x88; A L Jacobs to Amalie Kahn	13,000
111th-st, s s, 68.9 ft e of Lexington-ave, 56.3x100.11; Ann M Jenny and husband to Jas Martin	32,750
7th-ave, e s, 23 ft s of 20th-st, 19.7x80; J J Davis and wife to Jas Berry	13,000
East Broadway, No 292; D E McSweeney to G S Adrian	9,000
83d-st, s s, 148 ft w of 8th-ave, 17x102.2; C Blinn and wife to R W Benedict	15,000
Orchard-st, adjoining land of the late Wm Burnett, 25x65; Rosalie Steinhardt to Fale Schloss Hemer	14,700
Irving-place, s e cor of 18th-st, 27x107.3; H Ayres to J S Huyler	31,500
Water-st, Nos 341 and 180 South-st; Mary F Dougherty to Julia A and Augusta M Harper	9,030
Ave-A, s w cor of 82d-st, 25.8x100.6; H Ungrich and wife to Susan A Wright	10,000
3d-st, No 218, half interest; John Schweitzer and wife to Geo Weiss	11,000
76th-st, n s, 175 ft w of 8th-ave, 50x102.2; L S Quackenbush and wife to I B Tompkins	17,000
10th-ave, w s, 24.11 ft n of 158th-st, 50x100; Mary E Wolff and husband to Wm Deppelmann	18,000
129th-st, s s, 250 ft w of 6th-ave, 50x99.11; Redmond Forrestal to E H Ropes	60,000
25th-st, s s, 318.7 ft w of 2d-ave, 20x98.9; Ellen Dooley Franklin Hoagmans	10,500
10th-st, n s, 209.8 ft e of Ave-B (No 359 east); Theresa Nathan to G J Moser and another	10,700
2d-ave, e s, No 1,054, 20x63; Mary A Hull to Claus Von Kampen	9,825
Lots 28, 29, 30 and 31 on s e s Washington-ave; John Yale and wife to J L Brown	3,000
Union-st, s w s, 100 ft n w Bremer-ave, 25x100; R E Wilson and husband to M Corbett	475
4th-ave, w s, 76.2 ft s of 78th-st, 25.6x100; also w s 4th-ave, 76.2 ft s of 78th-st, 25.5x100; E Maher and wife to S M Milliken and husband	26,000
Front-st, Nos 132 and 134; Jane C. Place to Lawson Valentine	107,500
East Broadway, s s, 47.7 ft e of Clinton-st, 28.6x90; Rachel Jacoby and husband to Rachel Wolf	14,175
Mott-st, n s, 97.6 ft n of Spring-st, 24.1x49 irregular; Koop, trustee, to Tobias Krakower and another	16,500
East Broadway, lots 97 and 98; C S Brown and wife to Susan S Francklyn	1
20th-st, No 211 East, 25x97.8; J M Meier et al to H C Junker	23,500

City Real Estate for Sale.

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CONVENIENT TO LENOX LIBRARY.
SUPERB FULL-SIZE MODERN HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE DWELLING.
If sold immediately, only $62,500. Terms to suit.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 81 Cedar-st, or 661 5th ave.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY on streets in this vicinity for sale, paying 10 per cent. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two lots north side of 64th-st, between 8th-ave. and Boulevard. WILLIAM H. KOOME'S SON, 378 6th-ave., Masonic Temple Building.

LOTS NEAR 5TH-AVE., $3,500 EACH. A very cheap parcel. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman-st.

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FOR SALE on very easy terms, a four-story brick dwelling on the west side of Columbia Heights, midway between Fulton and Wall Street Ferries, overlooking the bay, and commanding a view of the harbor; also a four-story store on Fulton-st; lot 25x100; a small mortgage of cash required. Address P. LESTER, Tribune Office.

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A FIRST-CLASS LOFT near Broadway, suitable for a first-class cloth house, with fronts on Canal and Walker-sts. 25x120; opposite Earle's Hotel. BECK, 248 Canal-st.

TO RENT.—For concerts, society meetings and social entertainments, Horticultural Hall, 26 and 28 West 28th-st., near Broadway, opposite Fifth Avenue Theatre; a beautiful hall, in the very best locality; heat, light and a fine organ; terms very moderate. Apply to JAMES V. MURKLAND, Secretary, 18 Cortlandt-st., City.

TO LET.—At a moderate price, a large, well-lighted floor, with best appliances for manufacturing. in MUNROE'S building, 17 to 27 Vandewater-st. Apply to the owner in the building.

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Besides the entrance on Halsey-st. there is an alleyway running in from Washington-st. which affords an entrance independent of the Halsey-st. entrance to the rear buildings.
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WATCHMAN, PORTER or USEFULMAN.—By a sober, reliable man; age 30; willing to work for moderate salary; first-class references. Address WATCHMAN, Box 17, Tribune Office.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF Meat. Finest and cheapest Meat-flavoring stock for soups, Made Dishes and Sauces.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF Meat. An invaluable and palatable Tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful." See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF Meat. Caution—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink, across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF Meat. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 9 Fenchurch-avenue, London, England.
Sold wholesale by Park & Tilford, Smith & Vanderbeck Aker, Merrall & Condit, McKesson & Robbins, H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., and Messrs. W. H. Schieffelin & Co.

Corporation Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET-CLEANING, CITY OF NEW-YORK, 51 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1882.
SEALED proposals will be received at the office of this Department until 12 m. of Monday, January 15, 1883, at which time and place the proposals will be opened and read, for the final disposition of the street sweepings, ashes and garbage collected in the City of New-York and delivered at the several dumps or dumping places of the Department of Street-Cleaning in said city for the term of four years from the first day of February, 1883. Proposals will be ready for distribution at this office on Wednesday, January 3, 1883. For further details see the City Record, copies of which can be obtained at No. 2 City Hall. J. S. COLEMAN, Commissioner of Street-Cleaning.

Lectures and Meetings.

SUNDAY, January 7th.—Fiftieth anniversary of the Old Church of the Epiphany (now Reformation) in Stanton-st., between Norfolk and Essex-sts. Service 10:30 a. m., sermon by Right Rev. Bishop Paddock, 7:45 p. m., with addresses. Sunday-school 3 p. m., with addresses.

Musical Instruments.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297 50. Factory running day and night. Catalogues free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Ocean Steamers.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamers.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, via DERRY, from Pier 20, North River, New-York.
INDIA.....Jan. 6, 3 p. m. | ETHIOPIA...Jan. 20, 3 p. m.
CIRCASSIA...Jan. 13, 8 a. m. | PERSIA...Jan. 27, 8 a. m.
Rates of passage to
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST or LONDONDERRY.
Cabins $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage—Outward, $28. Prepaid, $30. For books of "Tours in Scotland," rates, plans, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

BORDEAUX LINE.
New and direct line to the South of France.
NEW-YORK AND BORDEAUX DIRECT.
CHATEAU LAFITE, 4,000 tons, Thurs. Jan. 4, 12:30 p. m.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, 4,000 tons, Sat. Feb. 3, 1 p. m.
Travelers for France, Spain and Italy, Pyrennees, Pau, Nice, &c., will save time and expense by filing this line.
Cabin (including wine), $80. Steerage, $25. For passage apply to
F. LE BOULANGER, 46 Beaver-st.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40, NORTH RIVER.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 10, 6:30 a. m.
PAVONIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 17, noon
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 24, 6 a. m.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31, 11 a. m.
Cabin passage, $60, $80 and $100.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre.
(Company's pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travellers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
PEREIRE, Berry.....Wednesday, Jan. 10, 8 a. m.
AMERIQUE, Santelli.....Wednesday, Jan. 17, noon
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Jan. 24, 6 a. m.
Checks payable at sight, in amounts to suit, on the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.
IMPORTANT TO PASSENGERS.
This company has organized a special train, leaving their dock at Havre direct for Paris on arrival of steamers. Baggage checked at New-York through to Paris thus avoids Custom House examination at Havre. Same organization from Paris to New-York.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 53, N. R., foot of King-st.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Jan. 9, 5 a. m.
ABYSSINIA.....Tuesday, Jan. 16, 11 a. m.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Jan. 23, 5 a. m.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Jan. 30, 9:30 a. m.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Feb. 6, 8:30 a. m.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing room, piano and library; also experienced surgeon, stewardess and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
Cabin passage (according to state-room), $60, $80 and $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage at low rates.
OFFICE, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIPS FROM BREMEN AND NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Oder.....Saturday, Jan. 6 | Neckar.....Saturday, Jan. 20
Donau.....Saturday, Jan. 13 | Main.....Saturday, Jan. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE from NEW-YORK to SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE or BREMEN.
FIRST CABIN.....$80 | SECOND CABIN.....$60
STEERAGE, $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $24. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.—Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH (London), CHERBOURG (Paris), and HAMBURG.
SILESIA.....Saturday, Jan. 6 | WESTPHALIA.....Thurs., Jan. 18
GERMANIA.....Thurs., Jan. 11 | BOHEMIA.....Thurs., Jan. 25
Rates to Paris extra: First Cabin, for sailings before April 1, $70 and $80; second Cabin, $50; steerage, $30. Excursion rates greatly reduced. Send for "Tourists' Gazette."
KUNHARDT & CO., Gen. Agts., No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Pass. Agts, 61 B'way, N. Y.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL LINE STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1 p. m.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 8 a. m.
CITY OF PARIS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 18, noon
Steamers marked (*) do not carry intermediate passengers.
From Pier 39 (new number), North River.
CABIN PASSAGE, $60, $80 and $100. Intermediate, $40.
STEERAGE, $28. Prepaid, $30.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

N. Y. HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. Line. Steamers leave WEEKLY from Pier 3, N. R., at 3 p. m.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND FOR VERA CRUZ via Havana. Progreso, Campeche and Frontera.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Thursday, Jan. 4
BRITISH EMPIRE.....Thursday, Jan. 11
CITY OF PUEBLA.....Thursday, Jan. 18
Small tables in dining-room. These steamers carry doctors.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and MEXICO,
From New-York pier foot Canal-st., N. R.
For the Isthmus of Panama.
COLON sails Wednesday, January 10, noon.
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From San Francisco, 1st and Brannan sts.
For Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING sails Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 p. m.
Excursion Tickets between San Francisco and Yokohama at special rates.
For HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.
AUSTRALIA sails Saturday, January 13, 2 p. m. or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
For freight, passage and general information apply at Company's