WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1970.

Amusements Te-day. pelle Hall-Dr. Corry's Diorama of Ireland.
Footh's Theatre-Rip Van Winkle.
Lyunt's Opera House-Ild st., between 1th and 1th are seuratons Erie Railway.
Ifth Avenue Theatre Man and Wife. Brand Opera Rosse Les Brigands. Slobe Theatre - 19 Broadway. Mailnes. Line Edwin's Theatre - Little Jack Sheppard. Pible's Gardon-The Black Crook.
New York Circus-14th d., opp. A mirray of Matte. Matters.
Slymple Theatre. We willie Wickle. Matters.
Poultry and Pet Au mals-198 and 506 Erondway. can Francisco Minstrels -385 broto vsy.

Fony Postor's Opera House - Idios of the Hodos. Mat
The Reach Pneumatic Tunnel - Oped to Valtors. Walket's - Copeller.
Wood's Museum - Lyd's Theopson Troops. Mathes.

## Germany as an Empire.

The new German Empire overshadows at this moment all the other powers of Europe. CHARLEMACNE has come back again, and the new Teutonic CASAR holds in his hands the destinles of the hemisphere. Russia strives hard to checkmate England and Austria, while France lies hors de combat beneath the sword of the German conqueror; and as the temporal power of the Pope has vanished amid the clash of arms of the last four months, so the hold of the Sultan on European dominion may give way in the imperding crash.

In all the great dispensations of history which scal the doom of effete powers, and usher upon the stage more vigorous lead ers of mankind, the opinion of the world never fails to be divided; and sympathy for those from whom the sceptre is departing invariably struggles with a reluctant feeling of awe and admiration for the new standard-bearers among nations. Thus the air is full of plaintive requiems over the fallen Empire of France, over the tomb of the political Vatican, and over the tottering throne of the Sultan. But Progress rides rough shod over sentimentality and tradition. So far as the Europe of the present day is concerned-the Europe of standing armies and of iron-clads-the supremacy of an honest and enlightened race like the Germans is manifestly a healthy symptom albeit the cancer of kingcraft and aristocracy still remains to mar the prospects of self-government in the Old World, and forebodes formidable upheavings before it is eradicated.

If the present war were to result only in striking down a pseudo VERHUEL-CASAR for the purpose of investing with the imperial purple a legitimate German CASAR, it would be nothing more than any other terest in the measure, the job was deemed. bloody performance upon the stage of history; and the world, tired of Casarism in the utility of a war culminating only in the transfer of the seat of empire from the Seine to the Spree, from Paris to Berlin But there is a vast difference between French and German Imperialists. The altegiance of the former to VERHUEL-NA-POLEON rested only upon selfish and personal sonsiderations. They hungered after the spoils of the Empire, without feeling or regard for the honor, safety, or prosperity of the nation. Not so with the German Imperialists. The Empire in Germany is accepted only as the means of national unity. Bavarians, Swabians, Saxons, and Prussian were all for a long time nationally estranged from each other by their extravagant allegiance to their respective governments. Their combined success in the French camthe symbol of that union is the Emperor of | evil times and into unclean hands.

Germany While the German Empire is thus only an emblem of national exaltation and pr . gress, the French Empire was the incarnation of national degradation and decay. In fact, Germany united under one central Government, is in a much better condition to advance toward republican institutions than while separated into twenty odd distinct principalities without any principle of confederation, and with the mutual jealousies of their petty monarchs Interposing an almost impassable obstacle egainst every form of national action or improvement.

Thus while the downfall of the French Empire puts an end to personal rule in that country, the rise of the German Empire may be safely regarded as beginning the end of kingeraft in Germany. All the vir tues and capacities of the German people will be stimulated to new efforts in the way of political and social reform; and all those countries which are not an mated by the Ger manic sense of integrity and the cosmopoli tan love of civilization and humanity which is the characteristic of that race, will find themselves suddenly left behind in the race of national development. The peopl which, in the great Reformation of the six teenth century, laid broadly the foundations of civil and religious liberty, now rises again in all its splendor to give the impulse of a new vitality to the great work of collective mankind.

## The Counterfeit Money Swindle.

Seldom has the public been entertained with a revelation of so much combined stu pidity and knavery as has been brought to hight by the recent arrest of the counterfeit money swindlers in this city. The idea of fleecing honest people by fraud is an old one, but to undertake to cheat rascals through their very appetite for unlawful gain is a sublime stroke of genius. Any fool could engage in the business of passing counter feit bills, but it took a monstrously smart man to devise a scheme of plunder, in which the bogus money should be only a decoy, and the victims people who wanted to victimize their neighbors.

The letters found in the possession of the swindlers afford a startling indication of the low standard of morality prevailing in the rural districts. There used to be a superstition that all dwellers in the country were patterns of virtue compared with the denizens of cities; but this superstition has for a long time been losing its hold on the popular mind, and, under this last exposure, must be regarded as having succumbed altogether. When we find men of all classes, from members of Congress down to those who cannot spell a single word correctly, biting eagerly at such a bere hook as was offered them by

thing can and ought to be done to put an New. end to this swindle. As the law now stands, the bare offer to sell counterfeit money is not a punishable offence; and it is doubtful whether receiving good money under a promise to deliver bad is such an offence either. Our courts were not made to protect villains in their transactions with one another; and if a rogue gets cheated in trying to chest honest people, there is no reason why he should not suffer. But when it is considered that these lying circulars, issued as they are by thousands, fall often into the hands of young and inexperienced people, and, as it were, seduce into criminal intentions those who had never before entertained them, there seems to be more ground for legislative interference. This suggesting to so many thousands of people that it may be desirable to engage in the business of passing spurious money is a bad thing in itself, and ought to be punished. No matter how much of a scoundrel a man may be in his heart, we want to keep him out of temptation's way

action of the Legislature in this matter, because the gang which has just been uncarthed, and some of its members by a doubtful interpretation of statute sent to prison, has, we are informed, already resumed operations, and, profiting by experience, will undoubtedly defy all efforts to bring them to justice. To stop the business needs only an enactment putting the writing, printing, lithographing, or production in any other way, of offers to sell counterfeit money, on the same footing precisely as the making, uttering, or possessing with intent to utter, the forged money itself. As soon as such an enactment is passed, the police can at any time make a descent upon the swindlers and lock them up. The crop of knaves and fools will not thereby be cut off, but something will have been done to check its increase.

## St. Domingo and the Lobby.

For years past, whenever an individual, with speculation in his eyes, has proposed to pass a job through the Albany Legislature the lobby has risen up as one man, and de manded to know, How much is there in this thing, and how much are the going to make out of it? And if they could not get satisfactory answers to these questions, accompanied either by cash in hand or an assured in-

This is the precise predicament of Gen GRANT'S St. Domingo job. The Washington any and every shape, might well doubt lobby believe there is a good deal of plunder n it. They know it is greasy, and they sus pect it is fat; and they are greedy and want share in the spoils. What Gen. GRANT needs to do, therefore, is to tell the lobby how much there is in this thing, and exactly how much they are to make out of it; and if there is to be a division of the proceeds, then with whom they are to divide, and on what basis. If satisfactory assurances can not be given on these points, the job will prove to be adilled in the very act of incu

How disgraceful it is, though, that a men sure which everybody knows is tainted with fraud and corruption should be brought for and under the auspices of the President of the United States, and be made by him a leading topic in his annual message to Conpaiga naturally leads to a closer union ; and gress. The country has indeed tallen upon

Injustice toward the French Republic.

The scraps of correspondence relating to he recognition of the French Republic by the United States, which, like medicine, are doled out in small doses through the tele grams of the Associated Press, are just what might have been expected from a State Department controlled by Don Hamilton Po-LONIUS FISH and by the bribe-taker BAN-CROFT DAVIS. One of the most momentous vents in modern times is here disposed of n a flippant, lifeless manner. Positively not single word is said to reveal the good will f America for a country to which we are in a great measure in lebted for our national inlependence, or to reflect in a becoming maner the deep interest of the American people in the establishment of free institutions in the Old World.

" When they are a de facto Government, ecognize them," says Fish to WASHBURNE. The recognition of de facto governments is made obligatory by the law of nations. To withhold it would be a breach, while to grant it is only a fulfilment, of international uty. If the Administration had said on hat occasion, "We rejoice in the downfall of the personal Government which destroyed the French Republic in 1852 and attempted to destroy ours, and which has brought upon France the calamity of foreign invasion. Wo shall never forget the obligations due to France for the noble part taken by her in our war of independence; we deeply sympathize with her present misfortunes, and hope for the success of the newly established republican Government in delivering France from the curses fastened upon her by the Second Empire, and in making self-government her future watchword;"---if Gen. GRANT had said this, the whole world, including Germany would not have failed to understand that whatever may be the regard in which the progress of German power is held in the United States, we nevertheless retain a lively affection for France, and behold with inde scribable sadness the spectacle of her re

But instead of availing himself of the downfall of BONAPARTE to send a cheering message to France, Gen. GRANT was contemwith the drivelling utterances of a Fish and a DAVIS. So extreme indeed is the incapacity of his Administration to cope with great his torical events, that the wretched platitudes of these two men are actually held up to the admiration of Congress as if they were aglov with gennine republican ardor and with enlightened and comprehensive statesman ship. Very probably Mr. Fish shrank from his duty toward republican France because he feared that the part which he had take in murdering the liberties of Cuba might convict him of double dealing in the face of the world. Truckling as he is all the tim the swindlers' circular, it is useless to talk to the representatives of monarchy and aris about rustic innocence. One hypocritical tecracy, how can be expect it to be believed scoundrel even goes so far as to say that he that he has any sincere regard for free in meards the offer made him as a token of stitutions anywhere? Thus it is that the

Verses.

divine satisfaction with his behavior; and a United States are belittled in the eyes of manpoor widow, evidently tired of depending on | kind. Indeed, to judge from the European the God of the widow and fatherless, was comments on Gen. GRANT's policy, his Adonly too ready to receive the aid of the devil. ministration seems to have sunk into con-The practical question is whether any tempt in the Old World as much as in the

> The troubles in the Red Stocking Base Ball Club continue to agitate Cincinnati. The resolution of the Executive Board to dispense with the services of a professional nine has been overruled by the Club, and in consequence the members of the Board have resigned in disgust. In a speech at the meeting where this action was taken, Mr. Champion, the President of the Club, gave a feeling description of the troubles and financial embarrassments that the employment of professionals entails upon the officers of the association. He stated that a professional nine, with one substitute at \$700, leaving out the two Wrights and replacing them with cheaper men, would cost \$10,200 for salaries, leaving out all other expenses, for a season of seven months. The extravagant demands of professional players he ascribes in a great measure to the fact that some clubs are paying high salaries to their men out of funds belonging to the public. On this subject Mr. CHAMPION says:

"A player can go to Washington, get a position "A player can go to Washington, get a position and the United States, and the der the Government of the United States, and tree ab can other them a thousand, or twelve hundred, twenty-five hundred tor aught I know. We cante compete with teat. They are paid by the Government of the United States to play base boll, ea in New York. Why was it if at Sweasy was level \$2,509 to buck his engagement with as this soon, and so on to New York and join the Mutual ab? They get positions under the City Government there, when they don's even have to go the office to draw their salaries, but the Treasurer the City of draws in and point tower, to them. In to the office to draw their salaries, but the Tressurer of the Club draws it and pays it over to them. In Boston, the Union grounds were established by a lot of gentiemen. They got deeply in debt. It was found that the political parties were very evenly divided, and there, as elsewhere, there were many gentlemen who desired to get office. These gentlemen who had established the Union grounds were smart enough to find this out. So they go to work and get up a base-built netted, taking men from both sides, and by maying a regular base-built ticket, they succeeded in electing these men. What was done iten? These men could not yote money out of the treasury of Boston to the Union grounds, but they gave them \$4,000 for the sod they took off their grounds."

This mixture of base ball with politics is suggostive. Both the Republican Administration at Washington and the Democratic Administration in New York appear to be equally in favor of the game; while in Boston an independent base ball ticket has swept the field. At this rate, with all the advantages of double salaries and extended political influence, base-ball playing must soon become one of the leading professions of the land.

They have in France an art called the ofe, which is taught by regular professors. The pupils are instructed to use their feet just as tudents of boxing are taught to use their hands An expert in the encate will defend and attack with his fect with extraordinary agility and effect, times even killing his antagonist by his kicks. Madame Lichthay, who is announced to sing at the Academy of Music next Saturday evening, would seem to have studied this art with

It would not be surprising if the pro ssors of the manly art should attend in a body it the Philharmonic festival on Saturday evening pext to see Madame Licurnay, the prima donna who has so distinguished herself by kicking an other lady on the stage in the presence of an audience. It is not often that a champion kicker appears at the Academy of Music, and the house will be very likely to be crowded by connois

Madame LICHTMAY, the stout singer who kicked a younger and prettier woman between the shoulders, in the presence of an audience, or the stage of the Stadt Theatre in the Bowers the other evening, is announced by the Philbar nonic Society to sing at their Beethoven Cen-Saturday. We trust that proper precautions will be taken to restrain her from kicking anybody on

The Free Press newspaper, which was tarted in July last by several leaders of the Young Democracy, is now offered for sale, and if not old will cease to appear with the end of the presat week. It has six preprietors, who subscribed \$5,000 each, making \$30,000 in all. Of this, \$3. 00 was expended for type, and \$1,000 was paid for fitting up the establishment in Nassau street, which was leased for four years, at a rent of \$4,800. The expenses have averaged over \$1,500 | week, and the receipts \$400. About two vecks ago the \$30,000 was exhausted, and four of the proprietors endeavored to sell the controlling interest in the concern for \$20,000. The nanaging editor, Mr. Chaulus H. Farmell, for merly city editor of the Hervid, had been engaged for a year to pour hot shot into Tammany On hearing of the attempt to sell, he took out a opyright of the title of the paper in his own name. This he claimed a right to do, inasmuch as he had proposed the title and created what patronage the journal had enjoyed. The proprietor annot therefore sell without his concurrence Their sole legal property is the type with the flice fixtures. We learn that application has een made by Mr. Gaorde Whittenone to Mr. FARRELL to purchase the title and good will, but the sale has not yet been concluded. Three mem bers of the board of proprietors met on Menday and requested Mr. FARRELL to resign the editorhip. As he could draw no satary in case of non ompliance, he resigned; but he still maintain his hold upon the copyright. We are told that the hally c reulation of the Free Press has been ranging of late from 4,000 to 6,000 copies. Before the lection its range was from 5,000 to 18,000. Mr. FARRELL complains that he has been subjected in his conduct of the paper to the disagreements of the owners. He says that several of them would at one time desire editorial articles written vary ing in spirit, and statements made in direct oppoition to each other.

It is now believed that in the event of ecopy Egypt, and thus control the passage to pediency. adia, without concerning herself any further about her former declarations.

The Farragut Monument Association has ust been organized in this city. Its President is Gen. Dix; its Vice-Presidents, the Hon. M. H. GRINNELL and BENJAMIN H. FIELD, Esq.; it-Freesurer, Mr. Jons J. Cisco. We trust that the bject of this organization may seen be attained n the erection of a suitable monument to the great and good man whose name the association bears. And now that the hollowness and aypocrisy of Admiral Pourage has been so theroughly exposed, the public revert with naturally ncreased affection to the memory of Farrague, a man without repreach as well as without fear.

The Washington Patriot fully corroborates our statement as to the part taken by ex-Rear Admiral and unconfirmed Admiral Poursa in the rigination of the Dominican job. Indeed, the aterest which he takes in the success of that job s so great as to make Gen. Gaist swallow all the insults of the Rear Admirai, in the hope that he may be put to useful account in the manipulation of this dark transaction.

Our impression that the absurd fountain at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street was creeted under the direction of Judge Huxon is combo. confirmed. We trust that the expectation may elso soon be confirmed that Mr. Sweexy and the other members of the Park Commission, whose good taste has not been corrupted by unfortunate it is to its passing discussion and the confirmed out of the real programme of the average in the latter is conserved. associations, will seen take order for the removal to the vital interests of the country should exist.

of this absurdity, and the erection of a proper fountain in its place. Judge Hillron has the rep utation of being a very handsome man himself, but he evidently has no idea of the difference between the ugly and the beautiful in works of art.

Some of our contemporaries are appealing to capitalists for more transatlantic cables. Considering that the stock of those now in existence can be bought for fifty or sixty cents on the dollar, we doubt whether these appeals will produce any effect.

Senator Camenon's recent tour through Georgia excited expectations among the Re publicans of that State which were not realized. They hoped that he would make some speeches, but he did not. At Macon and Savannah, however, he gave the leaders of the party the benefit of his advice, counselling moderation, frances, wisdom, and prudence, and specially beseeching them "not to quarrel among themselves like a lot of --- tom-cets,'

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

What the Administration Wants of Cong. ess. The bill of fare laid before Congress by the President in his annual message is being carefully dissected by the two Houses before its discussion is seriously begun. On a close examination it is found there is but one dish on which the President prides bimself, and of which he wishes everybody to partake. This is St. Domingo.

The fishery business, while making a great how, is not insisted on. One may take it or leave it. As to the tariff and civil service reform, the President evidently cares nothing about either. They were put into the Message from considerations of a prudential nature-the latter especially.

On the tariff, the sentiment of the Adminis tration is, that a distinct objective point at which legislative action should be aimed is wanting. There is the old nebula of a tariff for revenue cersus a tariff for protection. But since the necessities of the Treasury demand an average rate of duties of forty per cent., protection is achieved by the very means by which revenue is sought.

To be sure the revenue reformers and the champions of protection would not make exactly the same kind of a tariff; but the difference be tween them, when it comes to practical detail, does not actually involve the substantial prosperity of the manufacturing industry the country. In fact the revenue reform ers themselves-at least, some of the ablest o them-claim to act in aid of this very industry There are ardent young men among them, still in pin feathers, who have gorgeous ideas about trade which time and experience will gradually dispel. The inexorable necessity of forty per cent, prevents any possible application of their fantasies in legislation. Yet this very class have a useful function to perform in antagonizing the brazen rebbers who always throng the ranks of the pro tectionists, and claim outrageous advantages and special privileges. This latter brood of cormoants need to be pursued with the bludgeon and the slung shot, and the extreme free traders are not without their use in cathauling them and keeping their heads under water, so far as they

It is thus that the extremes of the two parties on the tariff are not regarded with very different sentiments by the Administration, when called upon, not theoretically as to the truth of economic principles, but practically as to the composiinn of a possible and beneficent tariff to be passed or upheld by Congress.

Yet the Administration, it must be said in its raise, leaus to the fundamental idea of protection. But it does not believe anything is to be gained by forcing the discussion on that question, since it is not a practical issue before the country, and cannot be made so for the reasons

There is no more difficult thing in legislation ban to make a tariff or to reform a tariff. The late Mr. Fessenden devoted himself to the tariff question in his latter days, most patiently and as siduously, without abatement of industry or zeal through an entire session, working in the holiights the combined experiences of all the ininstrial interests of the country afforded. He presented the elaborate results of his own and his committee's labors in that clear, succinct, and luminous manner characteristic of all his intel lectual efforts. He did this under favorable cirumstances, and did his work impartially, as wel as thoroughly. But it as ited nothing. Power ful and conflicting interests, selfish ends, jeal usies, and petty envies in Congress, conspired to lefeat all his efforts, and his bill was lost. Seeing how ineffectual his most faithful and conscien tions labors in this direction were, he throw up his position at the head of the Schate Conventte of Finance in disgust and retired from the field Last year Mr. Schenck undertook the same work. Equally industrious, equally indefatigable he too labored faithfully through a long and weary session, hoping and expecting, to the very last, to succeed in improving, and, if possible, perfecting the present tariff. But he too fuled. The interests involved were too vast and too various, the opposition was too determined or too eaptious; enemies lay in wait; friends failed to come to the rescue; craft, selfishness, neglect nostility, and undifference thwarted him; and Congress refused to assent to his bill.

It is in view of these experiences, and of what cay be called the common sense view of the whole subject, that the Administration is disposed to make no specific point on the tariff question. It is inclined to give it the go-by altogether. Congress chooses by and by, in a sudden fit of carnestness, to knock off some of the duties of ca and coffee and kindred articles, either or onomic or political grounds, the action will be completely approved, and no questions asked or onbts expressed. But the whole subject is held to be one of practical details, and is remitted omplications in Eastern Europe, England will exclusively to the domain of a temporary ex-

As to the question of civil service reform, it is plain that the Administration has no sympathy whatever with it. The military mind underrate and belitties the civil service habitually. Gen, Crant is no exception. He would as lief as not staughter every prominent official in Washington to-morrow if he had people about him he wished o appoint to their places; and he would not recognize the fact that the service would receive my detriment by his so doing. He doesn't know the difference, between fitness, and unfitness for such posts. He would make no such mistakes in officering an army. But among civilians to do civilians' duty he recognizes no difference in the crowd. He neither understands nor appreciates the necessities, or the duties and responsibilities of the civil administration. When he cann nto office he turned out without compunction and without warning, the experienced heads of the most important bureaus in the Government greatly to the detriment of the service. And the departments under him do the same ining. The Treasury Department turns out today one-armed soldiers, and sets them advit on the one-armed soldiers, and sets them form on the world's cold chality, showing the same want of appreciation of duty and of consideration for farthful cryice.

The preferce, therefore, of any sympathy for

These two important tonics, therefore, the one

THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. The Senate not Rendy to Despoil the Graves

of the Nation's Defenders at the Dictation of the Minions of Slavery-The First Blow nt the Franking Abuse. Washington, Dec. 18.—Mr. Sawyer (Rep., S.

C.) presented the credentials of his colleague. Thomas J. Robertson, reflected for the term com-On motion of Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.), the creentials of Messrs. Farrow and Whitely, Senators

elect from Georgia, were taken from the table and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McCreery (Dem., Ky.) asked leave to introluce a resolution, notice of which he gave yester

day, proposing an investigation with a view to the restoration of the Arlington estate to the widow of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the removal of graveyards on the premises, and general restitution for any incum-brance piaced there in the interest of the Govern-Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) hoped that leave would

not be granted. The proposition to dig up the bones of our dead soldiers in order that certain property might be given back to its rebel ewners Mr. McCreeny then occupied twenty minutes

upon the subject. He alluded to the circumstance attending the recent decease of two of the foremost generals on either side in the late war,

GEN. LEE AND GEN. THOMAS. He spoke of the friendly intimacy existing between these generals up to the outbreak of the rebellion, when Thomas followed the starry emblem of the Union, and Lee resolved to stand or fall by the State that had given him birth; and of the general sorrow and respect which manifested itself in either sec and respect which manifested itself in either section succeeding the mournful intelligence of their decease. He proceeded to eulogize the inflexible virtue, the military genius, and valor of Gen. Lee.

Mr. Edmunns said that instead of being wedded to the institutions and destines of Virginia, Gen. Lee was the ward of the nation; that the nation had fed, clothed, and educated him; that he lived at the capital, and when the capital called upon him to defend the flag under which he had been born, protected, and honored, he deliberately mraed his back upon it, and planted his cannon inside the capital which he had sworn to protect and defend. But he (Edmands) would not dignify the proposition by discussing it. Gen. Lee was dead, and the only regret, he thought, that right-minded men would nave was that Gen. Lee had not died either in his youth or in a patriotic menhood.

or in a patriotic manhood.
TRUMBULL (Rep., 111.), while disclaiming any

INSULTING TO THE SENATE. Mr. Carrenter (Rep., Wis.) inquired whether Mr. Trumbuil could state a proposition more flagrantly insulting to the Senate than that to remove the slaughtered dead of the Union army from Arhineton for the purpose of returning the farm to its robot possessors.

hington for the purpose of returning the tarm to the rebel postessors.

Mr. Montron (Ren., Ind.) pretested against the consideration of the resolution. He had heard what he never expected to hear—a enlogy upon the character of Gen. Lee in the Senate of the United States, and that, too, in sight of the graves of the victims of his rebellion. However, and Statesy died, not for human slavery, but for liberty. Phis man, then, Lee, was, of all others in the rebellion, a sharer; he had shared against hight and knowledge. His Revolutionary ancestry, his oath of featly as an officer of the United States, his finished education and high abilities, all forbade him thus to sla; and

THE ENORMITY OF HIS CRIME

could not be concoaled by decorating his grave with flowers of rhetoric. In a word, it was now proposed that the Senate should gravely consider a proposition to degrate the memories of the patriotic dead of Arlington by removing their bones to lees hallowed grounds, in tender consideration of the lights of the widow of the arch robel of the most wicked rebellion in history.

Mr. Sawyers (Rep., S. C.) said that the Arlington estate, like thousands of acres of property in the South, had been forfeited, soid at public sale for non-payment of taxes, and hought by the United States. In the absence of any memorial from Mrs. Lee, he regarded the contemplated inquiry as utterly worthless, as the facts be had stated were well known, and needed no verification.

Mr. Satlebers (Dem., Del.) disapproved that part of the resolution looking to the removal of graves from Ariington. He could not see that the merits of the cause in which Gen. Lee was coursed were at all in controversy. He regarded the question as one simply of the ability of a Senator to exercise his right to introduce business.

Mr. Thayen (Rep., Neb.) reminded the Senate that he had predicted that if the Congressional policy was not rightly carlied out in the bouthern States, the day would cone when the leaders of the rebellion would be honored in the United States Senate. In one sense, the day had come sooner turn he had expected.

Mr. Nye (Rep., Nev.) said that the unseemly

man he had expected.

Mr. Nvr (Rep., Nev.) said that the unseemly haste in certain quarters to

RESTORE TRAILORS TO POWER would result in no good. The verdict of to-day and of posterity is, and will be that Gen. Lee was a trainer. The Senater (Mr. McCreers) had declared him a hero, So was Benedict Arnold. But what would have been monght of the man who could have been thought of the man who could have reposed to restore Benedict Arnold his prop-Mr. MCCREERY said that he had introduced the Mr. McCureny said that be find introduced the resolution without consultation with the collearues. At the instance of his collearues has now asked to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Dayris (Dem., Kv.) moved to table Mr. McCicery's motion. Rejected, 9 to 49.

Mr. McCireny's request for leave to introduce the resolution was rejected, yers 4, may 54.

The yeas were Massirs Fowler (Rep., Tenn.). Hamilton (Dem., Md.), McCicery (Dem., Kg.), and Vickers (Dem., Md.).

PRACUE DEHANDING AN INVESTIGATION. Mr. SPRAGUE (Rep., R. I.) offered the following evolutions, which were agreed to:

Respired. That the Secretary of War furnish the Secretary with the original patters relating to the arrest one Hoys, auring the war of the rebenton, for trada, with the relatis in Texas or otherwise, and to furnish Resolved, Further, That the same be referred to the Committee on Retrenchment, to investigate the same with power to call for persons and papers; said com-nities, in its discretion, to resort to the Senate its con-ciusions and recommendations.

House of Representatives. Mr. Julian (Rep., Ind.) presented a petition of ettlers on the public lands in Colusi county, Cali ornia, protesting against their lands being taken

bill to consolidate the poetal laws, the pending ques-tion being the amendment offered by Mr. Hill Rep., N. J.) repealing from the 1st of July, 1871, all aws allowing the franking privilege, and the amend naws allowing the transing privilege, and the amend ment thereto offered by Mr. Welkern (Rep., Ohio) at owing newspapers, periodicals, and magazines reciprocally to be interchanged between publishers, and a copy of weekly, semi-weekly, and monthly newspapers to be sent tree of charge to actual subscribers within the country where they are published Art. We ker's amendment was adopted, 73 to 50.

Mr. MANNARD (Rep., Tenn.) moved to except all official communications tetween the savgard forms.

official communications between the several tive Departments, and from and to the sam nected. AN ENAMPLE FOR THE SENATE.

AN ENAMPLE FOR THE SENATE.

Mr. Hill's amendment, as amended, was then agreed to, yeas 163 nays 185, as follows:

Yeas—Mesers Allison, Archer, Asper, Atwood, Axiell, Baoks, Birneni, Beatty, beanett, Benton, Binzhaim, Erd, Blair, Booker, Boyd, Buckley, Buffuton, Burchard, Burlett, Butler (Mans., Cashin, Charle, (Kansas), Cobb (Wis), Cobb (N. C.), Cock, Conger, Cullom, Dickinson, Douley, Dex, Duke, Duval, Dyer, Farasworth, Ferris, Ferry, Finkelnhurz, Fisher, deta, (I thinh Hamel, Hawsin, Hawier, Hay, Hitt, Johnson, Joy (N. C.), Lulian, Kellorz, Retchim, Knott, Lawrence, Minchan, Mercary, McGraw, McNesty, Mercury, Medica, Chile, Palice, Paline, Pelmer, Peck, Theips, Poinciew, McMend, Packer, Palice, Paline, Peck, Theips, Poinciew, McMend, Packer, Paline, Pelmer, Peck, Lieps, Poinciew, Michael, Starten, Wilkinson, Williams, Starten, University, Walker, Wilkinson, Wilkinson, Starten, Wilkinson, Wilkinson, Starten, Starten Witchins Veiscon (Ohio), Winanis and Wolf-193.

NAYS-Mesare, Author, Armetvour, Arnell, Aver Hailey, Beamman, Benjandh, Engor, Brocks (Mass.), Buck, Berry, University, Consent of Consent A provision was inserted authorizing the Post-naster teneral to more transporary contracts for he postal service over now routes, which are to case universe confirmed with the subsequent session

use indices community (Congres of American American Mr. Nussana (Deta. Obie) offered an american the Mr. Nussana (Deta. Obie) offered an american and the Nussana (Deta. Obie) DEMON NO POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON CITY. Histori disabilities from William Cardwell and Ried-SLOCUM AFTER COL. FRANK E. HOWR.

Mr. SLOCUM (Dem., N. Y.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for informa-tion as to the expenses, duties, &c., connected with the office of Frank E. Howe, special agent of the Treasury Department at New York, Adopted.

PERRETING OUT ADMINISTRATION SECRETS. Mr. Van Trump (Dem., Ohio) asked leave to offer a resolution for a select committee of inquiry as to the causes leading to the resignation of Secretary Cox, but objection was made.

A DASH AT THE BROTHER OF THE MOON. Mr. Jonnson (Dem., Cal.) asked leave to offer a esolution declaring that the best interests of the nited States demand the immediate abroration of the treaty with China, except the portion relating to ommurcial intercourse between the two countries, bjection was made.

SUBSIDIZING OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Mr. CALRIN (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill to all the Mediterranean and Oriental Steum Navigation Jomeans or New York to establish as American the of from steamships. Referred to the Committee

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. Myens (Rep., Pa.) offered a resolution declaring that experience has shown that taxes as far as possible should be uniform, and that a uniform and reasonable tax on all kinds of cigars has not only proved satisfactory to those interested, but advantaceous to both the Government and the people by checking fraud and adding largely to the revenue, and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax of 16 cants a pound on tobacco of every description. Adopted.

The Eastern Figure War. THE EASTERN PISHERT WAR.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition of two thousand clithens of Choncester. Mass., complaining of the unitlendly acts of the authorities of the Dominion of Canada toward American fishermen, and praying that retailistory measures be cuncted by Congress in the way of non-intercourse, prohibiting the exportation of English or Canadian fish, provibiting the transportation to Canada of merchandes in bond, and demanding indeeming for lossed indicated on American fishermen. Referred to the Computer of Foreign Affairs.

COCK FIGHT NEAR SALTERSUILLE.

Not Wall Street Bunkers this Time-But their Gin-Drinking Imitators-The Utterly Lost of Newark and Jersey City. Near Saltersville, N. J., in a well-known sportsen's retreat on Monday night, about one hundred persons gathered to witness a chicken dispute. The battle was to have been fought in Newark, but a threat from the Newark authorities sent the sports-men off to Saltersville. Seven battles were fought in the old-fashioned way, all being made-up matches in the pit, for purses ranging from five to fifteen and twenty dollars a side. A dirty old pit was nailed to the floor of a rickety shanty that extends out from the rear of the main building, and in this cold and dispidated building stood the scam of Jersey City and Newark. Pat Connelly was indier of ceretwo heavy weights, who demanded a quarter each for admission. It was near 9 o'clock when the signal was given for the party to retire to the aute room to see the sport. A little red-nosed individual whom they call Fatty sprang to the top of the bar and addressed the crowd as follows:

and niddressed the crowd as follows:

MR. GRNTLENER: Will you be quiet a moment, will you now? [Several voices—"Come to order."] Mr. gentrement, continued Faity, we are going to commence the sport; we want to see all things fair, and we want order; we have come here for a night's sport, and it will cost you just the city we cents. Those who also got teletes move pay at the door. Those who lave got for first per in for nothing. We hope to see your one get the pay, and any one who goes to get up a muss will be put out.

room, and the master of ceremonies called them to order, and delivered a speech like Fatty's above reported.

In the room were the well-known Jack Ward, of the Seventh Ward of Jersey City, who has served one term on Blackwell's Island: Mose Pariagton, one of the famous Gideon's Band of the same place, and who attempted to cut the throat of a private watchman two years apo; and sandwheled between the two was a member of the Jersey City Common Conneil. Among the Newarkers were Lon Holmes, the confidence man, Pat Kelly, Country Mulligan, and one-eyed Murphy. Harrison township was well represented by "Fatty," the spokesman.

At the opening of the sport, "Down in front!" was the cry. The drist fight was between a pile belonging to Mose Parlington of Jersey City and a Harrison cock weighing four pounds ten. The betting ranged between 50 cents and 55, and for a while the confusion was indescribable.

"Twenty sniftings that the Harrison cock wins!" cried one.

cried one. "One dollar to 50 cents that I name the winner!"

And so the sport went on.
At last the birds got to work, and in seven minutes
the pile went to prayers, and Harrison carried off
the honors amid the cleers of the crowd, "Fatty"
throwing his bat high in the air.
The second contest was between two barnvard

tored, all having been satisfied that it was purely accidental, and the fight was resumed, the Newark

with the same result.

The stath battle proved a draw, but the seventh was a wind-up of the evening's sport. Two black and reds were frotted out, one representing Newark and the other flarrison. A but of \$5 axide was made. The battle lasted II minutes, and was won by the Harrisonites. It now being midnight, the sport closed and the party dispersed in peace, not a nocket having been picked, as nobody had enough money to tempt the threves.

CAPT. GRINDLE'S ATROCITIES. The Sufferings of the Seamen on Board the Old Colony-Almost Incredible Cruelty-Enough to Drive Men to Mutiny.

The examination in the case of Capt. Isaiah Grindle, of the ship Old Colony, accused of malreating two of his crew , Raymond Rau and Franco Frank, was continued yesterday before Commicioner Shicids. Deputy Marshal Kehoe testified in ceard to the condition in which he found Rau and Frank when he went on board the ship to arres them, on the captain's charge that they had attempt ed mutiny. They were confined in a badly venti lated, dark, and fithy hole abaft the galley. The pen were double troned. The handcuffs were so tigot about their wrists that their skin was pinched and their hands were swollen. Han was wiften and their hands were swollen. Kan was without shoes, and the few shreds of clothes that hing about him were barely sufficient to cover his nakedness. His face was scratched, and his legs and knees were so badly swollen that he was hardly able to walk. Kau had a funning sore on one of his feet, and he exhibited a mark which he said was

THE BITE OF A DOG. Frank was so seriously crippled that he could scarcely walk. He was also very weak.

Augustus Jones, the cook on the Old Colony, testiled that he shipped at Valencia, with the two sailers, Hau and Frank. The captain told him to give the men a pound and a half of salt beef a day from Valencia to Cadiz. The men had pumpkins, rice, and beans. Witness has been a ship's cook eight years, He says that Frank attempted to escape at Cadiz. Ran sometimes had a bar of iron placed in his mouth and tied from each end bask of his neak. The raption told witness not to give him snything in he did not work. On one occasion hau was

THE FAST TO THE SHEET ANCHOR

by his arms, and kept in that position all night and
a day. It rained at the white lie was also handcoffed and chained down to the deck. A chain was
passed through the handcuffs and tastened to a
ringhoit. He began to cry. Witness saw the dog
set on him once, in the presence of the captain. He
was also tied up in the sheets. The captain ordered
witness to give him three quarts of water and two
pounds of crackers a day. Frunk was also chained
to the deck and led on bread and water. Witness
saw the beef burrel lasted to his shoulders, and the
mate compelled him to walk up and town the deck.
The captain was standing on the poop deck, and TIED PAST TO THE SHEET ANCHOR

A LONG PETTY NOSE

A LONG PETTY NOSE

on Ran's face, pointed his cheeks red, blue and green, tied two old shore with the toes up over his ears, put a paper cap on his head, and called the earling to look at Napoleon. In this plight Ran was compelled to walk up and down the deck.

Mr. Russell, counsel for Capt, orindle, objected to this portion of the testimony, as it did not come in the category of brutal treatment. Ran attempted to lang himself, but was cut down by one of the manes. Ann Perry was called for the defence. See said hit she was nurse on board the ship, and that she ever saw, any starving of the men; the dog was rol changed, as he was vicious.

The examination is to be continued.

The Next President's Platform.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY INR SUN'S REPORTERS.

The Illness of Mr. Kit Burn-He Thinks of Jingles all Night-Mr. Burn's Views of

Immortality.
Hearing of the dangerous illuess of Mr. Kit Burn, a reporter of THE SUN visited him yester. day in his place in Water street. He found Mr. Burn lying on a lounge in a room back of his barroom. The reporter saluted him, saying: "Well, Kit, how are you?"

Mr. Burn-Sick, my boy-sick. Reporter-What is the matter with you! Here Mrs. Burn entered, and said in a loud voca

Mr. Burn-Old coman, bring the chap a dr we Reporter-Excuse me-1 never drink ; but to me,

when are you going to get well? Mr. Burn-I thought last night I would have to hand in my checks and set them cashed; but I guess now that I will be able to play a few more deals.

Reporter-You don't mean that you thought you would die ? Mr. Burn-Yes, I did. All last night I thought of

Mr. Burn-les, I did. All has higher two used to float around the Bowery years ago]. He's dead this many a year; and I knowed than that the figures was up.

Here a snell of coughing stopped the conversation for a moment, when Kit resumed;

"Nice bandbox this. If I die I want to be waked here. You know how it is yourself. Love the old place—love it."

place—love it!"
Reporter—Well, Kit, you must take care of youself, and you'll be all right in a day or two. Good-

Mr. Burn-Good-by, ole boy. Come and see my new stock of dogs when I get well. You bet, Fil be unkey yet. Old ooman, give the chap a drink! As the reporter passed out, hindame Burn was waiting on a seedy-looking enstomer, who was vain-y endeavoring to persuade her to trust him for a frink.

Turning an Americas Club Badge toto an Apple Core-Gaslight Revelations.

A few days ago the attaches of the Court of ommon Pleas presented the Hon. Edward Davis. derk of the Pleas, with a heavy Americus thub badge, done up in gold and diamonds. The pin was handed to Davin in one of Kirkpatrick's hand-some velvet boxes. Last week Davin visited the

City Club rooms. Wine was ordered in, and the Court of Common Pleas took its share. Davin's present was mentioned. An Eleventh Ward polliciam-asked to see it. Davin took the box out of his pocket and it was passed around, amid exclamaions of delight and wonder. The box was then returned to Davin, who put it in his pocket. The Court of Common Pleas then took in some more wine, and soon afterward wabbied homeward. While digging down the Bowery the Court met a couple of triends.

"Helle, Ed," said one of them; "how about that diamond badge?"

"Yes, how about that Big Six badge?" said his companion.

companion.

"That's all right," said the Court of Common Pleas. "Alle't you seen it?"

"No," said both in a breath. "Show it up."

The Court took the velvet box out of its pocket, and passed it over. The two friends drew up along-side of a gas lamp, and opened the box. They gazed at its contents long and earnerstly.

"Well," said the failer of the two, "that's the healthlest looking badge that ever was showed under a man's nose. I can take my oath of that." a man's nose. I can take my oath of that,

"Yes," said the short one. "that's kind of scrafty,
that is; what in the devil is it, any way?" holding,
the case well up in the light.

Here the Court of Common Pleas stepped no with
a pleasant smile on its countenance, saying, "Well,
what do you think of it?"

"What he I take of it?" and the tall friend of

what do you think of it?" said the tall friend of the Court. "Well, I advise you to get another velvet case, and stick a bad eng in it, and carry it around in your watch pocket."

With a horrided expression the Court looked in the case. The electant badee was gone. In its place was the core of a bell-flower apple.

Since then the badge has been seen floating around he Eleventh Ward.

New York to be Flooded with Chinamen. A Chinese immigration agency has been started in this city on Broadway. Already negotia tions have been entered into to supply several hunired Chinese laborers to prominent manufacturers in this city and suburbs, and in the Middle and New number from ten apward, under contract for two or three years, at \$26 per mosth, gold, and a saitable building for them to cook, eat, and sleep im. The tools are to be supplied by the employers. The men will work ten hours per day, and be allowed Sundays and two asnual holidays. The holidays are celebrated by the heatnen Chinese in a novel manner. They meet together, settle their cid quarrels, shaze hands, pay off their old dehts, est, drink, and be merry, and spend a great deal of their

surplus funds in fire-crackers.

Some of the large slice manufacturers who have recently suffered under the Criscin strike are earnestly canvassing the prospects of following the North Adams asymple as a means of ridding themselves from future umbarrassments.

The Tribune's Brooklyn News.

Brooklyn is not supremely happy over the resigna-tion of her too liberal and indepictory speculiarye Sa-jervisors, for aims! her Aldermen survive. The Supervisors to wuom the Folse-Reporting Tribune alindes have resigned as Committeemen merely, and are still Supervisors, the ingeniously speculative and take-reporting Tribune to the con-irary no withstanding. The SUN-orice two cents -published the fact, and the False Reporting 1 base -price four conts-didn't.

Interesting to Tradesmen.

Mrs. F. A. Brockway purchased a quantity of tack fringe from J. Harris, keeper of a fancy goods store in Fulton street. The fringe proved utter's worthless. Mrs. Breckway took it back, and demanded her money or a good article. Harris refused to give either. Mrs. Brockway smal to recover the amount, and Judge Ruckby decided that shopkesters are liable when they sell a worthless article, even if no special guarantee is given. Judgmant for plaintiff for the full amount claimed and costs.

A Republican who is Opposed to Seaster

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: With all due deference to Sensior Wilon's motives in the bill for making it a penal offence poses, I consider it very uncalled for, and straing at a custom consistent with our nationality. It those who receive the emoluments of office do not contribute a reasonable percentage on their salaries for the legitimate expenses in conducting an election, who, pray, should do it? If such a law as proposed goes into effect, how many would be so mean as to shelter themselves under it, withing that others should work for them (and work out plinsures success). Is this just, is this right? The bone and sinew of the Democratic party is money, and eater more so than now. Ask Bui Pweed if it is not so. The Republican party would be paralyzed, and our enemies rejoice, if we should mass this magrarily measure to play into their mands. Some fellows have made a clamor who are not worthy of the official they hold. The writer was three years in the United that they have a three years in the Common step, and to receive our salaries.

COMMON SENSE. at a custom consistent with our nationality. I' those

Gen. Grant as a Lobbyist.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Doan Platt in the Cincinnati Commercial, furnishes a peu picture of the apart ment in the Capitol called the President's room which until within a year was nevel used by the Executive at any time save at the end of a session, when bills are being burried to a signature before the fixed hour of adjournment, and gives the following description of its occupancy by Gen. Grant as a base of operations for his celebrated gives the following description of its occupancy of Gen, Grant as a base of operations for his celebrated lobbying exploits in favor of the St. Domings job! "One day in last April, the strange ramor rase through the Senate chamber and extended throughout the Capitol, that the President had taken possession of his room, and in a low moments a measurement, with the expression of an immediate execution and a condensed funeral, went ginding among the deaks, giving certain Senators summons to appear before His Excellency. It was observed that those who had expressed themselves openly for or against this measure of annexation were not disturbed, while those who were considered disdictal were summoned. Among these were men who afterward took strong ground against the treaty, and to this violent opposition they were securily incited by the humiliation of the pitable specials presented. There stood then Grant, with the next table eight in anouth and a sin of paper in an another repeating as by rote the reasons why this treaty should be afterned, and when objections were of terrod meeting them so awkwardy and win such evident distress, that those using them actually despited from sandan, and kept thou arguments for the Banker who Defended Himsel).

The Baker who Defended Himsell Adam Landfried, the baker who killed Thomas ingleton, one of a party of roughs who entered he ore and took some bread without paying to and who afterward attacked bim, has been addited to bail by Judge Barnard. Landined was sequeled by the Coroner's Jury, but was afterward account.

Another Subscription for the Tweed Moone

To the Editor of The Sun. Star I conclose within my subscription for the normalization of flows. Twend. Why don't a rund the mount and others follow this example? Yours. Dec. 18, 1810.