The Sun.

It Shines for All.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1871.

Amusements To-day.

Academy of Music—Masquerade Ball.
Apollo Hall—Dr. Cox's Discourse of Israel.
Booth's Theatre—Richelieu. Matinee.
Bryant's Opera House—[illegible] Between 6th and 7th ave.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Strategy. Matinee.
Grand Opera House—La Perichole.
Kate Edwin's Theatre—Macbeth. Matinee.
Niblo's Garden—The Black Crook. Matinee.
New York Circus—[illegible], opp. Academy of Music. Matinee.
Olympic Theatre—Wee Willie Winkie. Matinee.
Park Theatre—Taming of the Shrew.
San Francisco Minstrels—[illegible] Broadway.
Tony Pastor's Opera House—New Burlesque, &c.
The Beach Pneumatic Tunnel—Open to Visitors.
Wallack's—False Heart Never Won Fair Lady. Matinee.
Wood's Museum—Lydia Thompson Troupe. Matinee.

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Daily, per year, to mail subscribers	$6 00
Daily, per week	0 00
Tri-Weekly, per year	5 00
Ten copies to one address	15 00
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Advice to the Republicans.

The Republican party being destitute of harmonious and intelligent leadership, we feel it to be our duty to come to its aid. We cannot bear to see a great organization, so conspicuous in the past for its many noble deeds and sacrifices, so vital in its ideas, so aggressive in its valiant assault upon the great crime and scandal of our age—African slavery—going to pieces among the breakers of inexperience and selfishness, without throwing it a line, or launching a life-boat for its rescue.

It does not seem to be understood that this is no time for a party of doctrinaires, such as the Republican party was at the period of its formation, and necessarily continued to be until its great objects were attained. Bent on revolutionizing a social and political condition which was the outgrowth and fruit of centuries, that party had a gigantic work to do. This work had to be performed inside the coffer dam of doctrines as rigid as cast iron. While it was going on, the doctrinaires were the all in all of the struggle. Without them, the first effort could not have been put forth. But their occupation was gone when the new structure was completed.

It is just at this point that leading Republicans, as well as Democrats, make the great mistake of believing that unless the Republican party continues to be doctrinaire, it cannot be anything; the Democrats especially contending that it must go into liquidation, since it has accomplished all its original purposes. The Republicans themselves readily recognize the same idea, but controvert the conclusion of their opponents, and seek a remedy for the crisis in trying to hunt up a fresh set of doctrines to serve for a new departure of the party.

By way of accomplishing this purpose, Senator WILSON, in a recent essay, proposes to bend the whole energies of the party toward the establishment of a grand universal national system of popular education, buttressed and ornamented with moral reforms. This enterprise he conceives to be sufficient to enlist and employ all the forces of the Republican party for a long period to come. Gen. BUTLER's contribution to the stock of notions of the same character is a suggestion of the propriety of putting forth a claim to the whole of British North America, by way of compensation for the Alabama claims—the full realization of this programme being regarded as sufficiently remote to cover a protracted future. A third notable scheme is that of Mr. GREELEY, who desires to convert the Republican party into a High Tariff party—and he has written a book to lay the foundation of the transfer; and a fourth is that of the opposite class of theorists who propose to make it a party of Free Trade. Other schemes and suggestions tending to the same end are floating on the currents of public discussion; but these examples are enough.

Now, these gentlemen are all quite too fast. Their views are unsound. They mistake the method of reviving and consolidating the Republican party. Their flagrant error consists in believing that because that party has been a party of doctrinaires, it must continue to be so; that because it has triumphed by bearing aloft the flag of a cause whose strength consisted in the radical nature of its ideas, therefore nothing short of the same positive tone and equally positive dogmas on other issues can insure success to the party in the future.

This shallow conception finds voice everywhere in the parrot declaration that, the objects of the Republican party having been attained, it must now go to pieces; for it is impossible to discover any new issues upon which it can agree with any unanimity. Now, what we have to say—and this is the line we throw to the Republican party in its straits, this is the life-boat we launch among the breakers by which it is encompassed—is that those Republican leaders, who thus assay to guide the party, wholly mistake the situation. Not only there is no need that the Republican party should continue to be a party of doctrinaires, but there is need that it should not be such a party. In the nature of things it cannot longer be such a party. In its rise, progress, and decay, as is the case with all parties, it must pass through various historic phases, moving by slow but sure gradations from one aspect to another. It cannot hold the doctrinaire form any longer than it is getting its doctrines into law, fundamental and other. Passing from one stage to another does not necessitate dissolution by any manner of means; but it is very essential that the leaders should understand not only that it is not necessary to prolong these various stages, but that it is unwise and dangerous to attempt it.

We can assure gentlemen who are suspicious of the merit of saving the party by such endeavors as we have referred to, that what is wanting now to the salvation of the Republican party is that they shall no longer try to frustrate the natural operation of events by their frivolous absurdities; that they shall not attempt to arrest the progress of the party from its doctrinaire into what may be termed its administrative stage, into which it is passing, or, perhaps more properly speaking, into which it has already passed.

It is not striking schemes, it is not sharp-edged radical policies, that are now demanded. It is, on the contrary, wise, cautious, conservative measures, that will best comport with the tone of public sentiment. The country is wearied of its high excitements, culminating in the highest of all, a bloody and intoxicating war. After insisting upon a settlement on right principles, the people are content. Seeing this substantially achieved, they now, most of all, demand repose. Having had first-class results, they do not now want those of a second class, such as in comparison all agitations must necessarily be, and such as all factitious political issues, made up for the occasion, must necessarily produce.

Wherefore, we beseech the Republican party to drop their foolish leaders and their various rank schemes, and come plainly out upon the broad platform of moderate and judicious measures. Let us have a financial policy looking to an abatement of the present excessive taxation, and tending directly toward the resumption of specie payments. Let us restore our maritime interests and develop our naval capacities upon sound, practical principles. Let us have the excrescences of our tariff pruned by the application of a little vigorous common sense, and rates of duty adopted which, if not perfect, will at least not be so absurd, so oppressive, or so partial as to excite derision and animosity. There are other things to do in the same direction, which it would carry us very much into detail to enumerate; but those we have named are substantive, initial measures of vital consequence, which challenge universal consideration.

It is not external but internal interests—and those of vast moment—which demand the attention of our legislators. The colonial meddlers to the north of us, who seem anxious to have their knuckles rapped for their exasperating interference with our fishermen, may be easily disposed of. The Alabama question, now removed, we hope, from the domain of a sentimental statesmanship by the appointment of a sensible envoy to England, will, we have little doubt, soon be quieted and disposed of as an international grievance. We have no other foreign questions, unless we make them, as we have made the San Domingo question.

All the noise and fury of the session thus far have arisen upon subjects that do not touch the vital concerns of the country. Nothing is more certain than that the Republican party can throw away its valuable heritage; and it seems likely to do it. Its personal quarrels encouraging the absurd pretensions of GRANT to a renomination, and its want of intelligent leadership indicate this result. We have done our duty when we say there is no need of this, and point out the way of avoiding the catastrophe.

If any one doubts the soundness of this exposition, let him reflect upon the history of the old Democratic party. That organization came into power as a party of doctrines; but these once established, it flourished on the strength of its measures for many long years, the professed doctrines that underlay them acting as the soil, the substratum of rich resources which sustained them to the last. It is so with the Republican party. It has imbedded its doctrines in the Constitution, and now it must stand or fall, not on the merits of these doctrines, but on the wisdom of its following measures of administration. The doctrines afford a solid foundation, a secure holding-ground, and a valuable point of support; but they alone are insufficient to uphold weakness, or folly, or charlatanism in the Government.

Frank Blair's Platform.

Gen. GRANT's blundering interference in the local politics of Missouri enables Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR to go to the United States Senate. Gen. BLAIR is a man of courage and independence; but his courage mounts up to audacity, and his independence overleaps the boundaries of discretion. His famous letter to Col. BROADHEAD, within four days previous to the assembling of the Tammany Convention of 1868, secured him the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, but it rendered the election of the Democratic ticket of that year impossible.

Gen. BLAIR, with his characteristic daring, and while his election to the Senate was pending before the Missouri Legislature, made a speech to that body, wherein he declared that there is no item in the BROADHEAD letter which he takes back; but, on the contrary, he seems to affirm it in vehement terms. It would look, however, as if Gen. BLAIR now put a new gloss upon one of the main propositions in that famous and disastrous production. He now says that if the military are withdrawn from the South, all that he proposed in that letter will be accomplished. This will hardly be accepted as the true interpretation of the letter; for he therein said that there was but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that was for the President elect to declare the reconstruction acts null and void, and compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Surely, this advised something very different from the mere withdrawal of the Federal troops from the South. On the contrary, it counselled the new President to compel the army to undo its alleged usurpations and disperse the so-called carpet-bag governments by force. Nor does it quite appear, from the report of Gen. BLAIR's speech, whether or not he now repudiates this doctrine. The resolutions on which he addressed the House endorsed the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, and the reconstruction policy of the Government, and they were intended to elicit his views on those measures. The report of the debate informs us that he proclaimed himself in favor of the Thirteenth Amendment, but said nothing of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and declared the reconstruction policy unconstitutional; and he then went on to denounce the State governments organized in pursuance of that policy in even stronger terms than he employed in the BROADHEAD letter.

Do the Democrats of the Northern States accept the doctrines of Gen. BLAIR, and do they intend to incorporate them into their platform for 1872, as they inscribed the sentiments of the BROADHEAD letter upon their platform in 1868? We rather think not! But what do they propose to do with FRANK BLAIR? He is a man not given to backing out, and he is not easily backed down. For a year past HENDRICKS, SEYMOUR, ADAMS, HOFFMAN, and other Democratic leaders have been engaged in the solemn work of burying dead issues; when, lo, here comes the late Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, declaring that the issues in question are not dead at all, but are alive and kicking! We repeat, what do the Northern and Eastern Democrats propose to do with Gen. FRANK BLAIR? And what excuse can Gen. GRANT give for his stupid interference in Missouri politics, whose logical sequence is Gen. BLAIR's election to the Senate?

Another Auger Bore into the National Treasury.

There seems to be no bound to the impudence and audacity of the leeches who are trying to suck money out of the United States Treasury. Instead of asking for thousands of dollars, they coolly demand millions; and where they used to tap the money chest as it were with a little gimlet, they now bore into it with a big auger.

A copy of a bill lies before us, which has just been introduced into the Senate, purporting to be a bill "for encouraging the development of the mineral wealth of the United States, and incorporating the United States Mining School and Metallurgical Company." Messrs. ALONZO HAYWARD, R. H. LINDERMAN, CHARLES N. FELLOWS, and W. P. C. STEBBINS are named as the incorporators. They are to be authorized to establish a free school of miners, for instruction in geology, mineralogy, chemistry, metallurgy, and mining engineering, and, in addition, works for extracting the precious metals from the ores containing the same. So far, the bill is at least harmless, if not commendable.

But here comes in the swindle meditated on the public. The number of metallurgical works which the Company may erect is fixed at five, and for the first of these works the sum of *one million dollars*, is to be issued to them by the President, in five per cent. bonds of the United States; and for each of the remaining four works *five hundred thousand dollars*, making three millions of dollars in all which they are to receive out of the public treasury to aid them in their speculation! Besides this, they are to have five hundred acres of public land for each establishment, with permission to locate any water privilege not otherwise appropriated.

Senator COLE stands godfather to this preposterous bill, but we charitably hope he does not mean to advocate it. If he does, his brother Senators should see that his bantling is put out of existence as soon as decency will permit.

These who have been grieved at the thought that a cousin of the President had been left unprovided for through the sad contingency which required the discharge of Dr. LAMPHEAR, or LAMPERE—the name is variously spelled—from his berth as a gauger in Chicago, in consequence of circumstances not altogether unconnected with a five-gallon can which sometimes contained whiskey, may rest their souls in peace and be comforted. A place has been found for that impecunious relative of the Administration as Register of Lands in Washington Territory, it is said. This is right. A man who does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel.

After all that has been said of the superior safety of the English railroads, with their elaborate systems of guards and signals, over those of America, it is somewhat astonishing to meet the statement that during the last three months more people were killed by railroad accidents in Great Britain than were killed in the United States by the same cause during the whole of the year 1870, although we have built more miles of road in the year than England now operates. If this is true, one explanation may be that the English railroad operatives rely too much upon the supposed safety of their system, and do not keep so vigilant a watch for causes of accident as the same class practise here. Another probability is that our locomotive engineers and other train men, having the apprehension of danger always in their minds, are prepared to act with greater coolness, promptness, and effect upon its approach than is usually the case on the other side of the Atlantic. But if we do not kill so many people on our railroads as the English, we kill a great many more than we ought.

The census returns from Utah show the population of the Territory to be 86,786. Great Salt Lake county contains 18,887 inhabitants, and Utah county 12,243. Salt Lake City has a population of 17,282, of whom 10,214 were born in the United States, and 7,068 in foreign countries; but among the former are included, of course, a great number of children born in this country of foreign parents. Piute county is returned as having no population, its inhabitants having been driven out by Indians.

A fool fishery has been established in Boston, but, with the modesty characteristic of that city, only bait for minnows was used. A flood of printed circulars informed their recipients that millions of people thoughtlessly expended ten cents in thousands of ways every day, which is an exaggeration; for there are not one million of people who spend one thousand dimes thoughtlessly even every other day. They also stated that one million of ten-cent pieces would make $100,000, which is quite correct. Persons receiving the circulars were requested to send one ten-cent stamp to Miss JESSIE E. ANTHONY, 62 Sudbury street, who proposed to collect $100,000 in this manner, and then give one half of the amount, "unprejudiced," to one of the contributors. One of these circulars falling into the hands of a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, who may possibly have had unpleasant experiences with some of the more ambitious piscatorial enterprises of New York, the honorable gentleman denounced Miss JESSIE to the police, who succeeded in finding only a large box in which the postman had been accustomed to drop the answers to the circulars. As strange as it may appear, these responses came in large numbers from all parts of the country, showing that the ocean of life is still swarming with fools, and that no bait can be so clumsy but some gudgeon will be found to give it a nibble.

DR. NATHAN R. SMITH, of Baltimore, says that he has in the course of fifty years' practice treated many cases of bites by rabid dogs, and always with success if called upon within three days after the bite. His method of treatment is to instantly wash the wound again and again with soap and water, and then apply to it a cylindrical piece of caustic potash cut in the shape of a pencil point. This should be held in the wound firmly for fifteen minutes. After the application of the caustic the wound should be poulticed with bread and milk for two days, and then dressed with a simple salve. A mere scratch is more dangerous than a deep wound, as in the latter case the flow of blood is apt to carry out the poison with it. Dr. SMITH thinks the poison exists in the saliva of the rabid animal, and, like the virus of the small-pox, has a certain period of incubation before the system becomes affected.

The probability of a wholesome reform in the divorce laws of Indiana is encouraging. It is proposed to amend them so that no divorce shall be granted for causes originating out of the State, unless the same causes would have entitled the parties to divorce under the laws of the State where they originated. Five years' residence is also to be required, instead of one as now; and the party must be a resident at the time of the trial. It is also to be made necessary that the defendant, when a resident of the State, shall be sued in the county where he resides. With these changes, Indiana will escape the disgrace she now suffers of being a convenience for those who wish to obtain fraudulent and unjustifiable divorces.

Perhaps the existence of the Ku-Klux in Kentucky will now be admitted, as they have one in Scott county with a bullet hole in him, put there by a negro whom he had endeavored to drive away from the home the latter had bought and paid for. A gang of these fellows from Henry county were on the 11th inst. riding through the country, their faces blackened and also wearing masks, frightening and maltreating negroes wherever they found them. An old negro shoemaker, sitting quietly at his work in his cabin, was shot dead without the slightest provocation. Near Stamping Ground three or four negro families were settled upon farms which they had bought of a white man. That the darkies should presume to own farms was altogether too much for the Kentucky Ku-Klux to tolerate. So they made a raid upon these unoffending people to drive them off their property, and were very soon ignominiously whipped by the despised negroes and forced to retreat, leaving one of their band dead on the ground. But the negroes had to leave their homes all the same, for there was no safety for them after having killed one of the Ku-Klux Klan. About ten miles from Frankfort, on the 7th inst., a poor negro family who had been threatened with death had gathered all their little property, amounting to some five hundred dollars' worth, and put it in their cabin, intending to move to a safer place the next day. That night they were afraid to stay at home and camped in the woods: before morning the Ku-Klux had burned their cabin and all it contained. The usual mode of Ku-Klux operations is to whip one black unmercifully and then send word to others to leave the country. But they vary this method by hanging or shooting when they deem it better, and frequent cases have occurred where they have robbed their victims of money. The cases detailed above occurred almost within sight of Frankfort, the capital of the State, and are described at length in Kentucky papers. The government of that State is now in the hands of the Democrats; and so long as these outrages are permitted to continue, so long may the Democratic party collectively expect to suffer the opprobrium consequent upon them.

The Hon. HENRY SMITH is the chief lieutenant of the Republican anti-GRANT army of which the Hon. HORACE GREELEY is captain. He received a grand testimonial of silver plate at a gorgeous banquet on Monday evening last, and among the agreeable features of the occasion was the following letter:

Isaac J. Oliver.

MY DEAR SIR: Herewith enclosed please find my check for fifty dollars, which I ask permission to contribute toward the testimonial to the Hon. HENRY SMITH, who has been for many years my personal friend; and whatever differences of opinion as to party policy may have existed, or do now exist between us, I shall not fail to remember the services he has rendered to the party, nor the kindness he has shown to me. I regret that absence from the city will prevent me from participating in the presentation ceremonies on Monday evening.

Respectfully yours, WILLIAM ORTON.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

It is pleasing to see a leading GRANT man like Mr. ORTON paying such a handsome tribute to the worth of an opponent. But a short time since he was doing his best to overthrow Mr. SMITH's Republican General Committee, and to prevent Mr. GREELEY from taking the place he now occupies at its head; and yet, notwithstanding this political antagonism, he comes forward in this liberal spirit to contribute toward Mr. SMITH's service of plate and banquet. This is right. Let us fight out our battles in the political arena, and still be brothers and friends on festive occasions and around the convivial board.

There is so little enterprise in Canada that a wedding came near being prevented there the other day through the difficulty of finding a marriage license. A resident of Windsor was to be married, and on the morning of the appointed day he applied for the necessary document, but there was not one of the parchments to be had in the village. A telegraphic message to Chatham revealed a similar scarcity in that place. At last it was found that there was just one to be had at Amherstburg; and by sending messengers from both Windsor and Amherstburg, so as to meet half way, the indispensable instrument was procured some six hours after the time set for the ceremony. The young folks of Canada have acquired such a habit of emigrating to the United States, that the proper authorities hardly deem it worth their while to keep a supply of marriage licenses on hand.

The *North German Correspondent* contradicts officially the report that by the advice of Prussia Prince CHARLES of Roumania has renounced the allegiance of his principality to the Porte. It says that Prussia has not given the Prince the absurd advice with which she is credited; and that the Prince has not taken the step in question, and does not intend to do so. The whole story is declared to be a pure fabrication.

We owe an apology to Gen. GRANT. We were lately led to state that in refusing to consolidate the various internal revenue districts of this city into one, he had been actuated not by regard for the public interest, but by a desire to find places for relations, favorites, and politicians. In this we did him wrong. He took no thought about politicians. His mind was concentrated upon favorites and relations alone. This is proved by the names of the men selected to hold office in the new districts. There is not a politician among them. Every man of any political influence is left out in the cold. Only relations and the favorites of the Military Ring have been considered worth attending to. We apologize accordingly. At the same time we advise our Republican friends not to be discouraged. It is a hard time for them, but they can live through it; and two years hence they can elect a President who will not be destitute of political sense, and will not be run by a Military Ring.

In one of the affidavits in yesterday morning's SUN, exposing the *False-Reporting Tribune's* unnecessary and outrageous falsehoods, Mr. E. R. SIMONS is erroneously made to say that "JAMES FISK, Jr., was *never* connected with the Narragansett Steamship Company from its infancy." The text of Mr. SIMON's affidavit reads: "JAMES FISK, Jr., was connected with the Company from its infancy."

Vice-Admiral Rowan Going to Europe.

It is rumored in naval circles that Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan is to be sent out to Europe early in the spring to take command of the European squadron, which is to be largely augmented in a month or two.

THE PANOCHE GRANDE PATENT.

An Old Public Functionary in a Tight Place—Commissioner Wilson's Dismissal—Who Keeps the Records of the Land Office?

Correspondence of The Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1871.—A melancholy spectacle was presented in the Judiciary Committee of the House this morning. The "old public functionary," Joseph S. Wilson, was there. He appeared before the Committee to tell how he came to mutilate the records of his office, and to commit a spoliation by expunging the venerated name of Abraham Lincoln from the patent to the Panoche Grande Rancho.

Old Joe, the old "Tite Barnacle," looked as if he had been carried off and drugged by his tribe. He took occasion to state to the Committee that, man and boy, or boy and man, he had been in the Land Office ever since the days of President Adams; but that he expected the Senate would relieve him by confirming Gen. Drummond to-day. He looked melancholy upon making this statement, and he seemed to feel keenly the fact that his official life was being terminated because of a quarrel over a quicksilver mine. Indeed, the old pub. func. seemed to be dying precisely as died old Major Bogges down in Tennessee, who had been butted in the stomach by his own male mutton:

"I don't mind dying, so much. But to think that I, who swam the river and led the charge at Horseshoe, and who was in the front at the battle of New Orleans, should come to this—to be killed by a ram."

Old Joe's countenance seemed to say: "Under the great men, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Buchanan, Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson, I have always so trimmed my sails as to be politically level and morally right; I have helped to make and to keep more records than any man now living; I have figured in the newspapers more than all the Napoleons; but now here I am being butted to death, not by a ram, but by a d——d Irishman! And for what? Only for trying to destroy a single record of a patent to a quicksilver mine!"

But the absent are always wrong, and have to bear the blame. The defunct Cox had to suffer. Old Joe produced the order of the late Secretary, and he swore that the record with the expunging lines, not like Benton's around the resolution, but across the record of the patent, was brought to him with the written order of Secretary Cox, and that under that order he, Joe, signed the cancellation; that he never counselled or advised it, but only obeyed orders.

Wm. H. Lowry, an ex-clerk of the Land Office, was bold enough to swear that he gave the record the first lick. He said that he wrote the words "Not signed" against the signatures, but just when he wrote them he could not tell. Mr. Bingham called the attention of this witness to certain records in the General Land Office, from which it appeared that the (Lowry) had signed himself as "Attorney of the New Idria Company," whereupon Lowry said he had to confess that for some time that had been his "small game."

And when he was shown the word "Ex'd" in the record book in red ink, Lowry had to confess that ordinarily this meant that the record book had been compared with the document recorded, and that the original and the record agreed. This rule of common sense was sustained by all the witnesses. One witness, however, did state that there had been a custom in the Land Office to record the dates, signatures, and seals before these things were attached to the originals. But the very record book showed that no such dangerous custom ever existed. No other instance could be found where a patent had been recorded as dated, sealed, and signed when these things were wanting. Nor was there any case where the word "Examined" had been written against an unfinished record.

Therefore the record book sustained the theory of Mr. Stoddard, secretary to sign land patents, viz.: That on the 14th day of March, 1863, he signed the name of Abraham Lincoln to the patent for the Panoche Grande Rancho.

The spectacle of trying to prove by its makers and keepers, seven years after it was made, a solemn record of the Government to be false, was a melancholy one indeed. In charity the world will not believe the great improbability that the record is false. But even if it should be believed, such an alteration of a public record is terrifically suggestive. And if there were no other reason for doing so, the President has acted wisely in removing those who were thus reckless of criminal law. JR.

JAS. B. TAYLOR'S CONTESTED WILL.

Resting the Case for Kate Howland, the Contestant—Offering the Inventory of Mr. Taylor's Effects in Evidence—Witherell, the Witness.

In the Taylor will case yesterday Mr. Clinton commenced the proceedings with an offer to put in evidence the inventory of Mr. Taylor's effects found and accounted for since his death. Mr. Anthon, counsel for George H. Duryea, objected to the introduction of the inventory as irrelevant.

Mr. Clinton argued that it certainly was material to know the amount of Mr. Taylor's property when the amount ($5,000 a year) bequeathed by him to the contestants was taken into consideration. It had also been shown by the testimony of one witness that shortly previous to his death, Mr. Taylor had been possessed of four New York city bonds, while the inventory showed that only one of these had been found after his death. Mr. George Duryea has been in charge of Mr. Taylor's office during the latter's illness, and naturally under the circumstances his counsel would not find the introduction of the inventory in evidence agreeable.

Mr. Stoughton, in reply, said such an insinuation against George Duryea was absurd, since these bonds were not payable to bearer; and Mr. Anthon showed that the witness who testified concerning the bonds had, on cross-examination, admitted that he had seen the face of only one, and consequently could be positive concerning only one. Mr. Anthon, moreover, objected strongly to incumbering the record with the inventory, saying that the City Directory might as well be offered in evidence. The Surrogate sustained the objection.

Mr. Clinton then called Kate Howland, the contestant, to the witness stand, and asked her one question, to which the reply was that Adeline Western, whose name appears as a legatee in the contested will, was no relation of the Taylor family, and that she (the witness) had never heard of the name before her grandfather's death.

Witherell, one of the witnesses to the contested will, was next called to the stand. Mr. Clinton wished to ask him a rather important question, but since he was unwilling to call him as his own witness, the Surrogate refused him the permission. On Witherell's withdrawal, Mr. Clinton called for Dr. Barker, and, not finding him present, was compelled to rest his case, according to the stipulation previously made by him. He said, however, that he reserved the right to offer in evidence hereafter certain letters written by Kate Howland and Mrs. Taylor to Mr. Taylor during the travels of the former in Europe. A number of witnesses, too, who live out of the city, had not made their appearance in time; their introduction hereafter, said Mr. Clinton, would depend entirely upon the discretion of the Court. Adjournment was then made to next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

The close of the case for the contestants was marked by a constant exchange of compliments between Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Clinton. It is wonderful how well these lawyers agree.

SHIRIS'S ASTONISHMENT.

Search for an Absconding Employer—How Mr. Leonard Got $150, and How His Clerk did not Get his Salary.

The subjoined history is taken from the legal documents in the possession of Messrs. Merchant & Elliott, lawyers, Warren street:

In December, 1869, one Peter J. Shirts was in want of a situation, and reading an advertisement for a clerk he applied to the advertiser, William E. Leonard, by whom he was informed that his duties would be responsible, and that he could have the situation if he would deposit with him $150 as security for his honesty, &c., pay to be $12 a week. Mr. Shirts deposited the $150 and received from Leonard a receipt and an agreement. When his pay became due it was not forthcoming, and Shirts importuning Leonard at the end of the second week for it, was sent to the back part of Williamsburgh to collect a bill which Leonard pretended was due to him, and informed that on his return he would settle with him.

Shirts was unable to find the person called for in the bill, being informed there was not and never had been any such person there. He returned to New York to find that Leonard had departed, and left word if he (Shirts) made inquiry for him, to say that he had taken the train out of town at 4 o'clock, and that he (shirts) might go to h——. Leonard's office furniture was on a truck and being taken away.

An order of arrest in the Supreme Court was, in January, 1870, obtained, but for a long time Shirts was unable to find Leonard, and it was not until November last he was finally arrested. When first arrested, and before confronted with Shirts, he denied that he was Leonard; said Leonard was out of town, and had gone West. He induced the Deputy to devote the day to going around the city to obtain the money to settle with, and not being successful, and having a dread of Ludlow street, he managed to get away from the Deputy about evening by a dodge. He took the Deputy to a stable, said the horse and wagon in it were his, and told the Deputy to remain there a few minutes and he would be back with the money. Mr. Deputy did remain until he was tired, and Mr. Leonard not putting in an appearance, he harnessed the horse to the wagon and drove it off.

The next day Leonard gave bail, and afterward served his answer denying each and every allegation of the plaintiff's complaint. This answer was upon motion of Merchant Elliott, Attorneys for Shirts, stricken out by order of Judge Sutherland as false, and judgment was entered on the 11th inst. in favor of Shirts for the amount of his claim and costs.

Leonard, at the time of his arrest, was engaged in the real estate business at No. 50 West Thirty-first street, and Mr. Shirts alleges makes his living by such operations as the foregoing. It now remains to be seen if Shirts can get his money back.

THE DEATH OF G. W. BARTLETT.

Speculates, Loses, and is Crazed—Leaps from a Steam Car and Injures his Head—Reason Restored—A Curious Story.

Additional facts have come to light in regard to the mysterious death, near Savannah, of George W. Bartlett, of the house of Breithaupt & Wilson of this city. A SUN reporter has learned the early history of Mr. Bartlett, and the facts gathered only go to prove the correctness of the opinion of the firm in whose employ he was, that Mr. Bartlett was not the victim of foul play.

Eight years ago Mr. Bartlett was a prosperous young merchant in Chicago, and was estimated to be worth $150,000. He was then married, and living happily with his family in that city. Fancying, however, that he was not growing rich rapidly enough, he embarked in certain

WALL STREET SPECULATIONS.

Fortune favored him at first, but finally the inevitable end came, and one morning after one of old Daniel Drew's famous corners he awoke to read a telegram couched in the clear cold slang of the street: "More margin, or we'll throw you over!" There was no more margin; he was a beggar.

Stripped of everything, he lost his mental poise. For more than a year he sat in his chair, giving imaginary orders for the purchase and sale of Erie, old Southern, and Pacific Mail, and during that time his mind never wandered from the street. "A hundred Erie at a half, buyer 10," he used to exclaim, whenever a stranger entered his house, and as

THE POOR MAN'S HOBBY

was generally known, his stocks were usually bought up at his own price. His wife used to say that she thought she must have purchased from "poor George" more than ten millions worth of stocks, every transaction in which he duly entered in his note book. At last his condition was deemed hopeless, and his friends prepared to send him to an asylum. While on the cars for Springfield, Ill., and when his attendants, anticipating no difficulty, had ceased to watch him closely, he suddenly sprung from his seat, made a rush for the door, and leaped from the platform, with the

TRAIN RUNNING AT FULL SPEED.

Of course the train was stopped, backed down, and the body of poor Bartlett was picked up for dead. But life was not extinct. Two fearful gashes on the head, however, told with what terrific force he had struck the earth. He was taken back to Chicago, and for weeks and weeks hung between life and death; but gradually he improved, and a mental improvement kept pace with his physical recovery.

His friends hailed with joy the first signs of returning reason, and, as his mind grew stronger, they did everything in their power to hasten the good work. Their efforts were successful, for when he arose from his bed his mind was believed to be as clear as ever it was. From that time forward he ceased to brood over his misfortunes, but

WENT MANFULLY TO WORK.

He at once came to New York, and entered into business with a mercantile house on Broadway. With that house he remained several years, when finally he became subject to epileptic fits, which for a time threatened to impair his reason again, and he left the firm's employ. Soon after that he entered the house of Breithaupt & Wilson. He did his work well, was quick, intelligent, and, as business men say, "smart." True, he acted singularly at times, but the firm never dreamed of thinking it more than the natural habit of the man.

"Bartlett was eccentric at all times," said one of the firm; "but we never dreamed of his being light-headed."

The firm think that he had one of

THESE FITS OF EPILEPSY

just before he left their store to go, as he said, to Waterbury, and while still under the influence of it wandered off South without purpose or aim, without money and without friends. Having reached Savannah, he must have had another attack and wandered off to the outskirts, and in his frenzy have either committed suicide or died in a fit. From the fact that the body bore evidences of strangulation, the latter would seem the most plausible theory.

The Derby Collection.

In this carefully selected gallery of paintings we have an opportunity, not often afforded the general public, of judging at one glance of the present state of art in France and Belgium. The schools, as well as the tendencies represented, are various, though there is naturally a marked preponderance in the direction of landscape and *genre*. In all, however, the careful training, the infinite and unwearying patience, the delicate taste, and, with few exceptions, the healthy simplicity of the best European masters are finely illustrated. It would be difficult to find in any gallery, except that temple of modern art, the Luxembourg, a piece more direct, yet imaginative in tendency and touching in feeling, than Merle's "Italian Girl;" and Breton's group of "Peasant Women," with its vigorous drawing and treatment, and exquisite tenderness of light, is a whole poem in itself, the very consecration of labor.

Jacques and Verboekhoven give us bits of striking realism in the painting of sheep and cattle; Plassan, Chavet, Pichel, and others of the Meissonier school are nobly represented in the microscopic delicacy of their pretty cabinet gems; and Oswald Achenbach and Lambinet give us the opportunity of comparing the French and German schools of landscape.

The collection is now on view at Leavitt & Steebeich's auction rooms, in Clinton Hall, and will be offered at auction on the 24th and 25th inst. Our picture fanciers will not fail to profit by this unusual opportunity to enrich their already choice collections.

A Water Famine in Boston.

From the Boston Herald.

The Cochituate Water Board having determined to cut off the water supply from various establishments, it at once becomes a matter of interest to know to whom the restriction will apply. We are informed that there are in the city about two hundred and fifty manufactories of different kinds which use water in large quantities and have the same gauged by meter. These we learn, will be the first to suffer deprivation. If, after these, it becomes necessary still further to restrict the use of water, large buildings not used for domestic purposes, such as those containing numerous offices, water closets, public bath houses, steam engines, steamboats, railroads, buildings in process of erection where mortar is made on the premises, &c., will have to suffer. The water now on hand will last, at the present rate of consumption, about a fortnight. If every one will exercise economy in its use, it may be made to last double that length of time, and perhaps rain will come meantime.

The Presidential Fight in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 11.—The election feuds are becoming intensified. A large majority of the journals and numerous political clubs favor the re-election of Juarez. It is expected that the adherents of Porfirio Diaz will use with Juarez's partisans. President Juarez is denounced by some of the journals. It is alleged that he holds Mexico under American influence, and the reopening of intercourse with European nations is urged in order to counteract this Yankee influence.

HOURS OF LEISURE.

The Jerome Club dance in Germania Assembly Rooms, Monday evening, Jan. 23.

Thomas F. Daly's Coterie have their annual ball in Irving Hall on the 27th of January.

The Calico Club of Morrisania have engaged the Seventh Regiment Band for their ball on the 24th inst.

Monitor Social Club give a surprise party to Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, on the 23d of January.

Judge G. W. Kane, of Tennessee, will lecture before the Fifteenth Ward W. M. Tweed Association tomorrow evening.

Miss Jordan, daughter of Gen. Jordan of Cuban celebrity, received her friends at 104 West Forty-second street last night.

A very enjoyable *bal masqué* took place at the house of Mr. John J. Burchell, in East Fifty-sixth street, on Tuesday evening.

A complimentary ball is to be given by the attaches of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Jan. 24.

The fourteenth annual ball of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum takes place in the Academy of Music on Monday evening, Jan. 23.

FASHION NOTES.

Muffs and boas of Russian sable are the most fashionable.

The long opera chain, with tasselled pendant, is as fashionable as ever.

Green or blue to be worn at night should always be selected by gas light.

The ball season is at its height. From now till Lent 'tis fashionable to be gay.

Swiss over dresses, with bretelles over the shoulders, are still worn over black and colored silks for evening dress.

Puffed and ruffled tarlatan dresses of every shade of color are worn, but white ones are the most deservedly popular.

The removable or court train is the feature of this season for ceremonious toilets. It is from 70 to 88 inches in length in the back.

The latest style of necklace is two inches broad, composed of gold links, united to form a compact band rounded to fit the throat.

A Louis XIII. vest and jacket of black or colored velvet, trimmed with grege, is the basis of dressy toilets for young married ladies.

Cheap and pretty evening dresses are made of rose-colored, blue, pearl-colored, and white alpaca, trimmed with silver white or black lace, or both.

Gunther & Sons have introduced seal-skin sacques of a beautiful rich brown into the American market. The color is produced by English dyers, who treat the skins with aquafortis.

The handsomest ball dress worn at the late Charity Ball was made at Moschcowitz & Co's for Mrs. Surrogate Hutchings. It was composed of white and rose-colored satin, point lace and illusion, and looped with pond lilies and roses.

Ball dresses of silk and satin, tunic and underskirt of contrasting colors, are in vogue. Mrs. William Hoffman lately ordered such a dress from