The Sun.

It Shines for All.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1872.

Amusements To-day.

Booth's Theatre—Julius Cæsar.
Bowery Theatre—Through by Daylight.
Bryant's Opera House—8th st. and 23d st.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Divorce.
Grand Opera House—European Hippodrome Co. Matinee.
Lina Edwin's Theatre—Opera Bouffe, with Music.
Niblo's Garden—The Black Crook.
New York Circus—14th st., opposite Academy of Music.
Olympic Theatre—Humpty Dumpty.
San Francisco Minstrels—585 Broadway.
St. James Theatre—Meroth.
Tony Pastor's Opera House—Variety Company.
Theatre Comique—New York in 1871.
Thirty-fourth Street Theatre—Great Star Combination.
Union Square Theatre—Great Star Troupe.
Wallack's Theatre—John Garth.
Wood's Museum—On Hand. Madame.

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NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

For President:
LYMAN TRUMBULL,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President:
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
OF NEW YORK.

Corruption at Albany.

The investigation into the alleged bribery of Senator Wood advances but slowly at Albany. It is also carried on in private, which is a mistake. Where the public character of a Senator is concerned the testimony should be taken in public, so that the whole world may know what it is. But even as it is, nobody can doubt WOOD's guilt.

After this case is disposed of it will be well for the Senate also to take hold of WOOD's associates who voted with him in support of TWEED's rascally charter. There are Senator BOWEN, Senator LEWIS, Senator WOODIN, and Senator WINSLOW. The presumption of bribery lies heavily upon them all. No doubt they have all taken TWEED's bribes.

Then there is the corruption of JAMES TERWILLIGER, the Clerk of the Senate. Charges of gross corruption have been made against him; but Senators seem reluctant to investigate his transactions. There is also every reason to believe that the publishers of the *Albany Evening Journal* have been engaged in swindling the State in printing bills, and in bribing public officers to violate their duty for their benefit. All these things [illegible] The truth must be established, and justice must be done to the guilty.

It is very easy to understand the powerful influence which is brought to bear to shield these men. All of them are zealous partisans of GRANT's renomination; and the whole might of the officeholding machine is employed to screen them from trial and punishment. But the people will not be trifled with. They are bent upon reform, and those who attempt to stand in its way will be roughly treated before the contest is over.

Civil Service Reform—Grant Means Nothing by It.

There are two ways of reforming the civil service. One is of a radical character. It consists in making many important officials elective who are now appointed by the President and the Departments. We mean most of our postmasters and revenue officers.

If a reform of this sort could be accomplished, it would be a reform indeed. It would strike at the very root of some of the worst abuses in our Government. It would, if carried out to an adequate extent, put our Representatives in Congress upon their merits. At present they are sustained, in very numerous instances, wholly by the corrupt use of patronage. Under the existing system, every officeholder under the National Government—collectors, assessors, postmasters, tidewaiters, inspectors—are the creatures of the several members of Congress in whose districts they reside. They are the paid servants of the member who has procured their appointment. They are his body guard, his staff, his minute men, who engineer caucuses and conventions, who get out voters and elect delegates, and perform the part generally of promoters and special agents in advancing his interests and supporting his personal claims and objects.

With all this machinery in hand, well paid for out of the public treasury, the member of Congress keeps himself master of the political situation and defies all rivals. And while he is thus enabled to do this, he may be in no sense the popular choice. By virtue of the convention system, in which a bare majority of delegates imposes the candidate upon the party, he may through the operation of these improper and wholly illegitimate influences fasten himself at successive elections upon an unwilling and even hostile constituency.

All will admit that there is a crying necessity for some change that will break up such a vicious condition as this. And as an elective system would do it, the change to that system would be most salutary and healthful. It would entirely clear the political atmosphere of many districts now fetid with this kind of corruption. If the power of the member in securing appointments to office could be effectually destroyed in every Congressional district, as under our theory of government it most certainly should be, the change would be a blessed one.

But a reform so radical and far-reaching as this is difficult of initiation, and while we would accomplish it if we could, we urge a preliminary reform much easier to be carried out. This is a reform which needs nothing to effect it except the will of the appointing power. The evils and corruptions in the civil service so much complained of are the fruit of the timidity, the inefficiency, the culpable neglect and abandonment of duty, and above all of the base and selfish purposes of the appointing power itself. The reform required consists in a resumption of its just functions improperly delegated to others, and in the exercise of those functions with a single eye to the public good. We say to the appointing power then—Physician, heal thyself! The President and his Secretaries can in two months, if they choose, reform the entire civil service of the Government, so as to make it throughout, from one end of the country to the other, a model of efficiency, economy, and honesty.

If this be the case, why is it that this great reform is not accomplished? The answer brings us face to face with the project which has been conjured up to attract public attention, dubbed Civil Service Reform. The truth must be stated that there is on the part of the Administration and its supporters, no desire for reform, and no real purpose to have it. But as the disgust of the public has called a halt in the abuse of the appointing power, and as the Administration itself, having filled all the offices with its relations and friends, seeks rest from the importunities of incessant application for place, this vague phantom of reform, now filling the public eye, has been boosted into place as a substitute for the real thing itself. And thus the Administration is credited with desires and purposes which it does not entertain, and which, if it did entertain them, it would accomplish by a far less cumbrous and more effectual method.

It is not worth while to attempt any denial of this while it is notorious that both Attorney-General HOAR and Secretary COX were forced out of Gen. GRANT's Cabinet because they exhibited a sturdy independence in regard to appointments to office and removals from office in their several departments. And yet Gen. GRANT may not be insincere in trying to get some rest from his vexations by shielding himself behind the civil service commission. It is a convenient breakwater against the everlasting current of entreaty for office; and this is unquestionably one of the real reasons for his course on this subject. He is weary of the applications of partisans, and the gigantic proportions of Congressional dictation he would gladly lessen. We shall see in the end, however, that all this flurry will amount to little or nothing in the way of reform. And simply for the reason that he has no heart in the movement, and because it will receive no support from members of Congress, who are by position opposed to every kind of civil service reform whatever. And yet the whole reform required could be promptly accomplished by any President who would resolutely determine to do his duty.

Gross Corruption in Kansas.

Another of GRANT's special friends is in difficulty. It is charged that Senator ALEXANDER CALDWELL of Kansas obtained his seat by bribery, and the Lawrence *Standard* publishes the names of a dozen or more members of the Legislature who, it says, were bought to vote for CALDWELL at an aggregate expenditure of about $110,000; giving also, in the cases of several of these men, an account of the disposition which they made of their spoils.

At first sight this story would appear improbable, as it hardly seems reasonable to suppose that any one would pay so high a price for an office which yields so small a salary. But it must be remembered that the accused is from the same State as Senator POMEROY, likewise a distinguished friend of Gen. GRANT, and in view of the profitable use which both those gentlemen have made of their official opportunities the many may have been deemed a profitable investment on the part of Mr. CALDWELL.

The Legislature of Kansas has appointed a joint committee to investigate the matter; but a resolution requesting the Senate of the United States to also take action on the case was voted down. The committee has power to send for persons and papers, and it is said that witnesses will be summoned from all parts of the State to testify as to the facts. It is understood that the exposures were made in consequence of CALDWELL's agents having in some instances failed to fulfil their promises, and also that there had been other cheating around the board in the division of the plunder.

Senator CALDWELL takes the affair very coolly, and is confident that he will retain his seat, and that his influence will not be impaired by any developments that may be made. He is understood to assume the same line of defence that the President has chosen in regard to the scandals unearthed in the New York Custom House—that of child like innocence in regard to any knowledge of the use of improper influences. If there has been any money paid to secure his election to the Senate it must have been the work of some imprudent admirer who chose to manifest his friendship in an extravagant but inexcusable manner, entirely without his knowledge or consent. Whether this plea of pure simplicity will be entirely successful remains to be seen; but as the accused Senator is known to be ardently in favor of the renomination of Gen. GRANT, any attempt to unseat him will doubtless be duly punished as a manifestation of rebellious disloyalty to the Administration.

Make it Public.

The honest members of Congress should insist upon having the investigation into the affairs of the Washington Ring conducted with open doors. The impression prevails in Washington that a desperate effort will be made to whitewash the enormous abuses which have been perpetrated by the Board of Public Works, and the anxiety manifested by the delegate of the District of Columbia, who attacked the motives of the petitioners for an investigation, to have the matter referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which he is a member, instead of a special committee, as was proposed by Mr. DAWES, serves to strengthen this belief.

So far all attempts to thoroughly examine into the actual condition of the Territorial affairs have been successfully resisted. The Board of Public Works have conducted their operations with great secrecy, and the Governor has refused to answer respectful resolutions of the Legislature calling for information. As the Governor, Board of Public Works, and Territorial Council have all been appointed by President GRANT, who in his annual message took occasion to express his approval of their proceedings, it will readily be perceived that an official confirmation of the charges of bold and flagrant corruption which have been made against these people would inflict a most damaging blow upon the prospects of GRANT for a renomination. Therefore it is probable that every effort will be made to keep the truth from the people, and for this very reason the Reformers in Congress should the more strongly insist upon having the proceedings of the committee open to all.

The investigation should by all means include inquiries which will show how much of the money expended in the extravagant system of improvements which GRANT so highly commends will find its way into the pockets of the Seneca Sandstone Ring, of which the President is a conspicuous member. The petitioners who have asked for an investigation, comprising over one thousand of the most respectable tax-payers of Washington, did not refer to this subject in their memorial. They probably reasoned that to have done so would have been fatal to their hopes of relief. But the whole truth should be brought to light.

In 1856 Senator JAMES WOOD was District Attorney of Livingston county. Mr. CHAS. F. PECK, of the Livingston *Democrat*, charges that WOOD, while District Attorney, refused to account to the Board of Supervisors for moneys received by him for fines and penalties. Mr. PECK says that in the November (1856) session of the Supervisors the Board passed a resolution requiring the District Attorney to report in writing, verified by oath, a statement of moneys received, and all other matters for which the laws required him to account. The Clerk presented to Mr. WOOD a copy of this resolution. He paid no attention to it. In December the Supervisors appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The committee reported that the District Attorney had wholly disregarded the request of the Board, but had presented accounts for bills of costs under the Temperance law, which bills were not brought before the Board in conformity with the statute. They ordered that the County Treasurer be directed to demand of the District Attorney an account of the moneys which he had collected, and that the District Attorney be directed to pay to the Treasurer all such moneys. In case the District Attorney refused the Treasurer was empowered to take legal action. In 1860 the matter again came up before the Supervisors. A committee reported that no moneys had been paid to the Treasurer by WOOD, and that all settlements were made by the District Attorney's giving his notes. Said notes, however, had never been paid.

Mr. PECK's charges are borne out by the records of the Board of Supervisors. The *Democrat* does not say whether Senator WOOD has ever taken up these notes.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* thinks it a singular coincidence that the Chairman of the Senatorial Committee selected to investigate the charges against Senator CLAYTON should be Senator WRIGHT of Iowa, who is the uncle of Judge CALDWELL, who dismissed the indictment for violation of the Enforcement act found against CLAYTON by a Republican Grand Jury. It is said that CALDWELL is CLAYTON's candidate for the United States Senatorship at the coming election.

In conversation with the correspondent of a Vienna journal, Prince BISMARCK recently spoke of the United States and of the Tammany robberies in this city, using the following language:

"The current history of the United States is most startling, most kaleidoscopic. The colors may be sometimes repulsive, but they are always clear and well defined. And, no matter how strangely distorted the picture may sometimes look, the last turn of the kaleidoscope always brings public opinion to the top. As everybody is allowed to say there what he pleases, it is sometimes difficult to discern there what a true expression of public opinion is. But it is sure to make itself felt truly and courageously in the end. Think of the strange things which occurred in New York. Dishonest officials were piled rich the people's money with astounding coolness. They relied on public suffrage to sustain their iniquities, and on bad judges to screen them. I hardly trusted my eyes when I read the details of the robberies that had been committed. Americans with whom I conversed continued everything, and they seemed hopeless about the future of their largest city. But their despondency was groundless, and honesty triumphed even there."

Just so Prince BISMARCK might now imagine that the frauds and robberies committed under the auspices of Gen. GRANT's Administration were also without remedy. The majority of the Republicans seem to acquiesce in them, and the leaders of that party in Congress make no secret that "they rely on public suffrage to sustain their iniquities." But let him wait till after the election of November next and he will see that public opinion and the desire for reform are stronger than all the officeholders in the land.

If Gen. GRANT had ten grains of common sense and good feeling, one of the first things he would do would be to send his check for one thousand dollars as a subscription to the GUBELEY statue fund. But he has neither head nor heart enough to appreciate the beauty of a magnanimous action.

The unhappy case of the missionary who was sent to India to convert the Hindoos and was converted to idolatry himself by the superior argumentative powers of a learned Brahmin, with whom in an unlucky hour he undertook a controversial wrestle, has had its parallel lately in England. At a meeting of a society for the conversion of the Jews in Birmingham, one of the speakers challenged any Hebrew present to a discussion, whereupon, according to the *Jewish Messenger*, an Israelite accepted the offer, mounted the platform, and in a protracted verbal contest met and mastered the challenger, the large audience deciding by vote that the Jew had the best of it. Encouraged by this victory the Israelites of that city have formed an anti-conversion league, and are now carrying the war into Africa. This unexpected opposition has incited the conversionists to renewed and more vigorous efforts, and at the last accounts pamphlets and tracts were being strewed around Birmingham thicker than leaves in Vallambrosa.

Gen. PORTER and Gen. BABCOCK want to be heard before the committee to investigate frauds and robberies in the Custom House. Of course they will have the opportunity. But the fact that for two or three years they have falsely pretended to be Secretaries to the President, and have been thus engaged in deliberately and wilfully violating the law of the land, will seriously diminish the weight of their testimony.

Gov. WASHBURN of Massachusetts in his inaugural urged the passage of a general railroad law, sufficiently well guarded to protect the rights of the public, so that any body of citizens, under proper restrictions, and subject to the approval of some branch of the Government, might organize a company and build a railroad without the necessity of applying to the Legislature for an act of incorporation; and the joint standing Committee on Railways has reported to the Legislature an act designed to effect this end. Such a law is greatly needed in Massachusetts, as the quarrels and rivalries of railroad projectors have yearly occupied a great deal of time, and led to much wrangling in the legislative halls. Four hundred railroad charters have been granted by the Massachusetts Legislature at different times, and at the last session of that body over fifty railroad enactments were passed. The passage of the proposed bill would seriously injure the interests of the lobby, which in the Bay State as elsewhere has become a power; but this would scarcely be regarded as a calamity.

As the flight of Dr. AVERY, one of the accused in the South Carolina Ku-Klux trials, before the termination of the proceedings in his case, has been widely published as conclusive evidence that he was guilty of the charges brought against him, it is but fair that the explanations of his action given by his friends should have equal publicity. It is said that all the witnesses who testified to AVERY's presence upon the raid named in the indictment pretended to recognize him by seeing his left arm, which is deformed; and yet in describing his action on that occasion they made him do with that arm what was a physical impossibility as stated in the sworn evidence of two eminent physicians. It was also proved by two respectable witnesses that AVERY was at home during the entire night on which the negro witnesses profess to have recognized him by the peculiarity of his arm—a peculiarity which it is not at all impossible may have been found in the case of many other men. In regard to another charge, that AVERY had intimidated negroes from voting in 1868, the negro who swore that the accused had pushed men from the polls, in his cross-examination said that by pushing he meant that he had challenged votes. Still a number of negro witnesses had sworn positively to AVERY's guilt, and it was the openly avowed hope of the prosecution to fix a complicity in the crimes of the Ku-Klux upon men of influence and standing in the community. The persons chosen to serve as jurors had been selected by the Collector of the United States Revenue, consisted mainly of ignorant negroes, and were undoubtedly entirely under the influence of the United States authorities who were exceedingly anxious for a conviction in this case. Dr. AVERY, believing that with an unfriendly Court, a packed jury, and false evidence against him he had no chance whatever of escaping the penitentiary, chose to forfeit his bail and make his escape. Dr. AVERY may have been guilty; but if he was innocent it must be admitted that he would have acted like a fool to have trusted the action of the Court under the peculiar circumstances of his case.

It has been thought that the Governor of Ohio, under the Constitution of that State, is rather an ornamental than useful appendage to the Government, as he has no veto power, nor, in fact, any other powers of special importance. The same cannot be said, however, of the Ohio Secretary of State. The Hon. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, the present incumbent of that office, in his annual report—a document which contains a great amount of interesting and valuable information and statistics—justly complains of the ridiculous variety of labors imposed upon him. He says his line of duty runs from issuing commissions to United States Senators and members of Congress down to the manufacture of pine boxes for the agricultural reports; from organizing the House of Representatives to determining the quality of basswood of a fuel contractor; and from chartering a trunk line of railroad to buying scissors and soap for those who make the laws. There can be no doubt that he fully earns his salary.

On the night that Prof. PANORMO was murdered in Brooklyn one police captain, two sergeants, two roundsmen, one detective, and seventeen patrolmen were attending one of Boss MCLAUGHLIN's primaries. Two of the patrolmen acted as canvassers, and the others stood about the room ready to club any voter who refused to back the Boss's ticket. The brother of the Captain was a candidate for the Democratic General Committee. He had been defeated several times before, and the Boss or the Captain thought it was time that he was elected. If these policemen had been stationed in the vicinity of Cumberland street and Park avenue, Prof. PANORMO would not have been killed. Boss MCLAUGHLIN is an expensive luxury.

In a suit brought against a life insurance company in St. Louis to recover $10,000 insurance, which was tried last week, one of the grounds of defence was that the insured had been addicted to drunkenness, while he had stated to the company's examiner that he was sober and temperate in his habits, and had always been so. The question of what constitutes a drunkard having thus been raised, Mr. FRANCIS GARVEY, an attorney, was put on the stand to enlighten the Court and the jury as to this point. Mr. GARVEY testified that a man who drinks after dinner or at night is not a drunkard. A drunkard, said Mr. GARVEY, is a man who gets drunk or drinks whenever he can get at liquor. If a man gets drunk in the daytime he is a man of no character; but if he drinks in his own house all night there can be no objection to it. As a legal definition of what in St. Louis is considered to mark the distinction between temperance and drunkenness, Mr. GARVEY's opinion is of interest.

As we learn from that sound ecclesiastical journal, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Hon. RICHARD SMITH of that city is no longer a deacon! What a loss to the religious world! But we take comfort in the assurance that he is still the same truly good man as ever. Let him persevere in the path of true goodness, notwithstanding the foes whose wickedness has driven him out of the Central Presbyterian Church, and other churches will open their doors and their hearts to him, and welcome him to the joys of fellowship, and he will get to be a deacon once again. Perseverance is the only thing for SMITH.

It is encouraging to notice from time to time signs of progress even in Kentucky, the most thoroughly old-fogy State in the Union. A bill has just passed the Senate of that State to admit the testimony of negroes in the State courts. This act of justice and common sense has been persistently fought against, year after year, notwithstanding the fact that only white men were to be benefited by it; as when colored men were parties to a suit they could force their case into a United States court where negro testimony would be freely received. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and *Ledger*, both Democratic organs, warmly favor the bill; and it is understood that it will be adopted in the House by a decided majority. Now let Kentucky take some effective measures for suppressing and bringing to justice the cowardly Ku-Klux ruffians who raid upon inoffensive colored people, in defiance of law and the best public sentiment, and it will be entitled to the credit of having conformed to the recognized requirements of an enlightened civilization.

Any doubt as to the annexation by Great Britain of the richest territory on the face of the globe has been dissipated by the announcement of the formal occupation of the South African diamond fields on the 17th of November last. The colonies of diamond seekers accepted with expressions of joy the protection accorded them by her gracious Majesty, but the Dutch of the Transvaal Republic viewed the matter in a different light. The United States has quite as good a right to take possession of an unsettled province of the Argentine Republic, as Great Britain to appropriate the diamond fields. It was believed that England had ceased her old time policy of adding to her stupendous empire the territories of weak and unprotected States. This latest outrage, however, shows that England, as far as foreign policy is concerned, is still the England of old.

LIFE IN ALBANY.

Failure of the Grant Men—Poor Management—The Factions Irreconcilable—George Dawson a Conceited Bungler.

Correspondence of the Sun.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Grant-Conkling Custom House faction have neither tact, sagacity, nor skillful *finesse*. When it is a mere question of money, and men are to be bought like cattle in market overt, having control of an inexhaustible fund of the people's treasure, they untold their rivals, and temporary success is easily attained. But their leaders are no match for the practical skill of Alvord and Husted. Hawkins is the veriest bungler that ever undertook the management of an unworthy cause, and Strahan is but little superior to Hawkins. Alberger is feeble and maladroit, and then he is conscious of misrepresenting a majority of his constituents. These people seem to have taken a lesson from Grant's marplots in the Senate at Washington. The combined folly of Chandler, Carpenter, Nye, and Cameron, backed up by Grant's incomprehensible incapacity, is exceeded by their humble imitators in the Legislature. It cannot be that the most effective men of the Grant faction have come to the front. If they have no more expert tacticians than have thus far exhibited their awkwardness, Conkling and Grant might as well ground arms and surrender unconditionally.

GREAT MISTAKE OF THE GRANT MEN.

I am inclined to think that this intestine Republican quarrel will enure to the benefit of the people. Excessive legislation has become a chronic misery of the State. This fend, now clearly irreconcilable, is likely to defeat a great many pernicious schemes. Not any of a private nature, out of which money is to made, however. Political partisanship, personal animosity, or quarrels of long-standing never hinder coöperation when there is dinner in view. Your commercial legislator, a man "on the make," would forego his plan of vengeance, engaged in a vendetta o Corsican ferocity, if there was an opportunity to get a little money in an honest way. But public measures looking only to the public good will stand a coöperance in the existing condition of things, while partisan legislation is out of the question, and that is an important point gained.

The great mistake of the Grant men was defeating Alvord for Speaker. If he had been fairly beaten he would have cheerfully acquiesced, and there might have been harmony in the party. But the means employed to achieve the result aroused a strong feeling of resentment among Fenton's friends; and now, having overthrown their adversaries, they will not be disposed to conciliation.

INTERESTING TO MASONS.

In the flush times of anti-Masonry, when the Democracy of Western New York was submerged by the reflux of the tide that swept from the lakes to Schoharie county, the lower branch of the Legislature contained a large number of the enemies of Jachin and Boaz. The great hotel of the State, out of New York city, was the Eagle Tavern on South Market street, kept by Cruikshank. His fine table and spacious accommodations attracted the best livers of all parties. Among them were John C. Spencer, Frank Granger, and Thurlow Weed, all anti-Masons, and the straitest of the sect. Davis Noxon of Syracuse was boarding at Congress Hall, that house was overrun with anti-Masons, and Noxon, becoming disgusted with their clamor, took lodgings at the Eagle Tavern. "Why did you come here?" he was asked. "I got tired to death of those infernal anti-Masons on the hill." "But you come among a host of the same kind here." "Not at all," rejoined Noxon; "those fellows at Congress Hall believe in it."

THE WIRY EDGE OF AN HONEST MAN.

So it is at the present time Jake Hardenbergh, Sam Tilden, and Jarvis Lord, at Congress Hall, are Democrats, believing in the principles of the party, earnestly resisting the heresies of the Radicals, and hoping to regain the ascendancy in the State and nation, while such professing Democrats as Alick Pearsall and Jimmy O'Brien at the Delevan, are hand and glove with Alvord and Husted, and ready to coalesce with the Republicans whenever there is anything to gain by the alliance.

Fearless Weed's removal to New York left a vacancy that has never been filled. Dawson, his old associate in the *Evening Journal*, aspires to the place, and makes himself quite officious in local politics, but while he is no more bothered with scruples than his friend, he is a sorry blunderer in party intrigue. Mr. Adams, the Senator, is a shrewd, clear man, of decided practical and theoretical ability, and is not lacking in ability, but he is shy, reserved, with a rather nice sense of honor, and not well suited for contact with the Republican roughs of Albany county. But the Legislature is a fine place to take the wiry edge off an honest man, and they should not despair of Adams.

The Proposed Statue of Horace Greeley in Printing House Square.

The undersigned agree to pay the sums of money set opposite their respective names for the purpose of procuring a bronze statue of Horace Greeley, to be erected in Printing House Square, on the vacant space in front of the new *Staats Zeitung* office, opposite the statue of Benjamin Franklin at the other end of the square. It is understood that designs for the proposed statue of Horace Greeley are to be invited from all sculptors who may wish to furnish them; and that a committee of at least three competent persons shall select the one to be adopted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.

Charles A. Dana	$500
A German Citizen of New York	500
W. O. Bartlett	500
An Old Admirer	500
Geo. H. Stewart & Co.	1,000
J. Howard, Jr.	250
Douglas Taylor	250
J. W. England	250
A. Oakey Hall	250
Augustus Daly	250
John M. Hatz	250
D. D. T. Moore	100
Alexander Campbell	100
Frank Leslie	100
L. Delmonico	100
Samuel S. Courtney	100
Hugh J. Hastie	100
Samuel French	100
Philip Fitzpatrick	100
William Orton	100
Sinclair Tousey	100
Henry Ward Beecher	100
E. Ward O. Jenkins	50
Samuel Cantrell	50
James L. Smith	50
E. G. Squier	50
E. H. Chapin	50
S. H. Wells	50
Amos J. Cummings	50
Edward F. Underhill	25
D. S. Gregory	500
Oliver Cardluck	500
Charles H. Williams	25
Wellcome R. Beebe	50
George W. Alexander	25
S. S. Packard	50
C. Kilner	100
T. C. Acton	50
David B. Scott	25
Charles Storrs	250
Waldo Hutchins	250
M. O. Roberts	500
F. A. Palmer	100
Knox the Hatter	100
Chas. C. Savage	25
Simpson, Somers & Co.	100
Ruloff Ehrenreich	100
Geo. C. Bennett	50
Perkins & Goodwin	50
Ben. A. Willis	50
Benj. Wood	100
A. W. Harvey	100
E. R. Ballard	100
T. S. Lamont	25
Charles E. Loew	100
Charles S. Spencer	100
P. T. Barnum	100
John Foley	100
James M. Smith	100
Isaac Sherman	100
From Some Friends	250
E. D. Webster	25
Saml. Wilkeson	100
Wm. C. Connor	50
Geo. Suet	100
D. D. T. Marshall	100
James E. Coulter	100
Geo. B. Van Brunt	25
Benj. F. Manierre	100
Edmund Allen	100
Wm. R. Roberts	100
Elbridge T. Gerry	100
John F. Henry	50
A Sincere Friend	100
Springfield *Republican*	100
Father Farrell of St. Joseph's Church	100
John K. Porter	100
A. M. Ross	10
Louis Williams	25
Frank Queen	100
P. A. Cooke & Co.	100
Michael Connolly	50
A Pennsylvanian	100
Total	$11,785

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ISAAC W. ENGLAND, Treasurer,
208 O'st.

Contributions of any amount will be received.

A VOICE FROM THE PRINCE OF COOKS AND WAITERS.

To the Editor of the Sun.

SIR: Feeling that the colored people of this city should contribute to the proposed statue of our tried friend, the Hon. Horace Greeley, therefore set twenty-five dollars ($25) opposite my name. The same will be paid as soon as the list is full.

Respectfully, LOUIS WILLIAMS,
251 West Twenty-eighth street.

A VOICE FROM CANADA.

To the Editor of the Sun.

SIR: In my estimation there is not in this continent a man more worthy of a statue than Horace Greeley. His sterling integrity, his manly independence, and great services to the anti-slavery cause and to the best interests of the Republic, entitle him to the gratitude of all who value liberty and freedom.

Draw on me for $10. I wish I could make it a thousand. I remain, with great respect,

Yours &c., &c., A. M. ROSS.

TORONTO, CANADA, Jan. 23, 1872.

The City of Brooklyn newspaper is kicking up a tremendous row among the insurance companies.—*Adv.*

BROTHER ORVIL AND CASEY

FEDERAL OFFICERS AT CHICAGO AND NEW-ORLEANS.

A Corrupt and Disgraceful Custom House Ring—The President's Brother said to be a Member of it, and a Sharer in the Spoils—Investigation Needed.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A little over a year ago a confidential letter from Orvil L. Grant to his brother, the President, found its way to the public through the columns of the *Commercial*. It is needless to say that it was of such an extraordinary character as to produce a sensation in this city when republished. That letter made grave charges against the Supervisor and Collector of Internal Revenue of collusion with the whiskey men. But the most noticeable feature of this remarkable letter was the energy with which he urged the appointment to the offices of James Ayars, Jr., deputy in the office of Collector of the Port.

It is doubtful if the appointment of Ayars could have been accomplished, even if that letter had not been made public and Mr. Orvil Grant exposed. It is hard to believe the appointing power could be so prostituted. But the affectionate brother now became an object of pity. He remained in his house, and when Collector Jussen and Supervisor Bloomfield demanded an investigation he addressed to them a retraction. The official heads of these gentlemen subsequently fell into the expected snare basket, but through other influences, as the sequel will show.

Why did Orvil Grant want Ayars promoted to a lat revenue office? The investigation your correspondent suggests would tell; but in his opinion were sworn for the express purpose of showing that it was because of the adaptability of Ayars to the whiskey business.

There is a Custom House Ring in Chicago, as there is in New York—of infinitesimal proportions as compared with the latter, but none the less shameless, and a disgrace to the civil service. It is popularly believed that Orvil Grant is an important member of the Ring and shares in the profits.

The Collector of the Port is James E. McLean, a partner in the leather business with Orvil Grant. At the time of his appointment the partnership existed, and has continued ever since, McLean giving his time to the Custom House and Grant superintending the leather store. McLean was little known although several years a citizen of Chicago, doing business on Lake street, and no member of the Republican party could give any good reason why he should receive the appointment to the most important if not the most lucrative office in the Northwest in the gift of the President. It was understood to be an indirect way of serving his brother, and word was given out at the time, and has been so often repeated in public since as to come to be generally believed now, that the income derived from the office was to be divided between the members of the firm of Grant & McLean. But be this as it may, Mr. McLean is unknown to the Republican party of Illinois. Even this lack of party endorsement might have been overlooked, if the appointee had proved to be a superior public officer. But that he is not: his habits are not exemplary, and his associations are bad.

The Deputy Collectors in James Ayars, Jr., the man whose business capacity and integrity were certified to the President by Orvil Grant. He was formerly a clerk in a drug store on Lake street, in the vicinity of Grant & McLean's leather store. He is the companion of McLean, and doubtless his peculiar social qualifications recommended him for the place. Other members of the Ring are Phil. Hoyne, United States Commissioner; L. H. Boutell, Assistant United States District Attorney; and Tom H. Keefe, Custom House Inspector. Hoyne and Boutell were appointed during President Buchanan's administration, and Keefe was a detective in the employ of Farwell & Co., and was recommended to his place by his patron, Mr. Charles Farwell, M. C. They can now be found at almost any hour, in the afternoon and evening, at Tom Andrews's saloon, on Congress street, as they could before the fire, when that worthy dispensed liquors on Dearborn street, opposite the Custom House.

This set of men who represent the National Government are the friends and associates of the most members of the community. They live high, keep horses and carriages, and are in a flourishing state. There are not wanting instances in the official transactions of some of these men, related by members of the bar and others, which, to say the least, require explanation. They need not be related here, the object of this letter being to give the President an opportunity to have the transactions of the members of the Ring investigated, and their worthless heads taken off. If the members of the firm of Grant & McLean were to devote their time and energy to the hide and leather business, instead of to customs and dummer politics; if they and their associates, Ayars, Hoyne, Boutell, and Keefe, were at once to retire to private life, the Government would be relieved of a great scandal.

The warm terms of praise in which Senator Sherman spoke of his brother-in-law the other day are generally endorsed here. Jussen is a man of no ordinary ability, and undoubtedly possesses superior qualifications for the public service.

There is need of an investigation into the corrupt practices of the Custom House, as I have before stated, and a thorough cleaning out of the runners who fill the official places, and who are the friends and associates of Orvil Grant. ROCK ISLAND.

Orvil Grant's Letter.

Special Telegram to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1871.—It would be inaccurate to say that the publication of the following private and confidential letter to the President is authorized by his Excellency. Nevertheless, it is both authorized and authentic, and solves all question interesting. The President can not hang your correspondent a copy of this document, but he will not question its authenticity:

[Copy.]

"CHICAGO, Ill., June 18, 1870.

"DEAR BROTHER: The matter that I referred to in my note and which I expected Dr. Lamper to explain to you, was to procure a proportional part by Bloomfield to the whiskers who have been violating the law and whose distilleries were seized. Mr. Crosby, who is Gen. Bloomfield's confidential assistant, was induced to make overtures to the distillers, and for a certain sum of money, $30,000, paid into the hands of any man whom they might select, he (Bloomfield) would place with the trial all papers and evidence he had against the distillers with positive assurance that the cases would not be prosecuted. Crosby was afraid to approach the distillers, as it might cost him his office, and proposed to me that he I would act as third party and get the distillers to raise the money. I was to retain pay for my trouble. I let course, suspicious about the honesty of his intentions and told him I would go to Jno. See when I would loan myself for such work or not, and I gave him to understand that unless I had positive assurance that Bloomfield would carry out in good faith, all that was proposed, that nothing could be done. He gave me such assurances that he was authorized by Bloomfield to make such a proposition, that I know that he and Bloomfield had discussed the question, and that he (Bloomfield) had instructed Crosby to make such proposition. I have had nothing to do with it, but know and can prove by such men that such propositions were made to them. These are the facts for I make positively know, can swear to them, and can prove every word of it by men under oath. I also know where are then here as candidates and successors who have assisted Carlile thus in securing whiskey, and received their pay for doing it, and that Bloomfield knows it, and also retains them in office. If Bloomfield were to take his solemn oath that such is not the case, such strong evidence can be brought to bear that you would be convinced that he has perjured himself in such evidence.

"A few months ago a Supervisor from Pennsylvania was here and seized Kennedier & Co.'s distillery, but Jussen's brother-in-law was discharged on a bond. I have forgotten which—and after the Pennsylvania supervisor left, the case was not prosecuted. I know no reason for it unless it would commit Jussen's brother-in-law.

"There is no one man in the Revenue Department here who exerts a particle of political influence, and the success of the party in this district is some chance. The party is crying out Ayars must be waxed off the party, and his appointment as supervisor would give general satisfaction. If I could see you I would tell you much more that I take too much paper for, even worse than I have written, and equally true. Yet I might not as easily prove it. I have written you enough that you may know that you have an ill-house man in office, and now that you are apprised of the facts, you are individually responsible for his dishonesty in the future. I have spoken as one laid under an oath of secrecy in the strictest confidence, and to tell it I am betraying that confidence, and the only apology I can make for doing it is that my sight and hearing have led me to do my duty to you stronger than my word or confidence to one who is instrumental in defrauding the Government and ruining your reputation, for all the frauds of your appointees fall upon you and your party. I request that you do not use this letter publicly; but remove obnoxious men, if it really is necessary to prove all I have written. I can and will do it, if you will give me a chance.

"I think I know where parties are stealing under the protection of the revenue officers, which an investigation would prove, and when you get a proper man in charge of the revenue here I will show him all work. But to make the report now will only injure me and not cause the stealing to be stopped. It would injure me because officers will execute it, for which I would be no as making a false report. I do hope you can see the necessity of a change, and that you will try to preserve the integrity of your party and your position by removing such men. If you do not, I know you and coundrels in office you alone must be responsible for