NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 4

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FIGHTING BROTHERS OF ROME—VALENTINE AND ORSON.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—LA PERICHOLE.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATURES.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD RING.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MONEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performance.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—LES FOLLIES—PAGE'S REVEL—NICODEMUS, &C.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE, corner Madison avenue and 26th street.—VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SERIOUS FAMILY—MARRIED LIFE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE.—GIN-NEVIEVE DE GRAW

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &C.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS, Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th st.—O'FLAHERTY'S DRAMA.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEO. THOMAS' GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE DUTCHMAN'S FROW, &C.

HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—PROGRESS OF AMERICA.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Monday, January 4, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated January 3.

The Conference on the Turko-Greek difficulty will commence in Paris on the 9th.

Russia, it is reported, will demand a strict non-intervention in the quarrel between Turkey and Greece, should the deliberations of the Conference prove abortive.

Riots, arising out of the unpopularity of the milling tax, are reported to have taken place in different parts of Italy.

Official statements of the Malaga insurrection set down the loss of the rebels at four hundred killed.

Several French iron-clads are preparing for sea.

The Chinese Embassy has arrived in Paris.

Napoleon has contributed the sum of 5,000 francs for the erection of a monument to the late Emperor Maximilian.

Miscellaneous.

Albany is filling up with politicians preparatory to the meeting of the Legislature. The contest for Senator between Morgan and Fenton, it is understood, will be very bitter. The contest for Speaker lies between Messrs. Selkreg and Younglove, and for Clerk between Messrs. Underhill, Harlan and Weed. The State Senate will show a republican majority of two, and the Assembly a republican majority of twenty-two. In another column we publish a list of the members of both Houses and of the other State officers.

Our correspondent from the Indian country gives a detailed and graphic description of the scene of the recent battle of the Washita. The bodies of Major Elliott and fifteen soldiers were discovered and a proper burial was given them. The bodies had most of them been shamefully mutilated. The Indian Commissioner has received an address from delegations of the Cherokee, Choctaw and Creek Indians asking an investigation into the facts of the Washita battle. They claim the investigation will prove that Black Kettle was friendly.

Our Washington correspondent makes some startling developments in reference to the railroad and land jobbers at work in Washington. He shows that an alleged spurious railroad company has obtained $6,000,000 and an enormous amount of land by grants from Congress, and two distinct corporations are claiming the subsidies granted to the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad.

General Sherman has reported to the Adjutant General the capture of Satanta and Lone Wolf by General Sheridan. He says that Sheridan and Hazen are together and can settle the matter perfectly.

It is said that General Grant keeps aloof from President Johnson, not from political motives, but because the President in the Stanton imbroglio impugned his veracity.

The troubles between the whites and blacks near Savannah still continue. White families from Bryan county are moving into Savannah, in dread of the troubles extending to their county. General Sibley, with two companies of the Sixteenth infantry, has arrived at Savannah and is in consultation with the civil authorities.

It is charged by certain Alabamians at present in Washington that Judge Busteed has $500,000 to his credit in a Mobile bank which of right belongs to the United States government.

The Wallapaic, Apache and Pinea Indians, in Arizona, have been committing outrages on the whites in that Territory. The Pinea Indians are very numerous, and trouble with them was likely to lead to disastrous consequences.

The people of Prescott and La Paz, Arizona, are compelled at present to eat corn meal on account of the scarcity of floor. A vessel laden with supplies is reported to have been lost recently in a storm.

Henry Jenkins, of New York, a member of the Arizona Legislature, died recently at Tucson.

Mr. J. W. Davis, the Boston broker who was reported as having absconded a day or two since, has published a card stating that his efforts to avoid bankruptcy had left him physically and mentally in a condition requiring rest, but promising that on Monday he will be found at his office prepared to explain everything.

George Butler, President of the Tennessee National Bank at Memphis, was again arrested in that city on Saturday night. He was released on a writ of habeas corpus, but will be brought up for trial to-day.

The roof of the skating rink at Auburn fell on Saturday evening, on account of the weight of snow on it, and four children were injured. One of them died during the night.

It is reported from Arkansas that the militia at Marion had tried five prominent citizens by drumhead court martial and shot them.

The opening of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad will be celebrated at Binghamton on the 12th instant.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad is now finished to Atlantic, eighty-two miles west of Desmoines. The Valley Railroad bridge over the Desmoines river at Desmoines is completed.

The City.

Messrs. Bierwith & Rocholl, merchants, at No. 69 Pine street, were robbed on Saturday of a tin box containing $30,000 in bonds. Suspicion falls on three unknown young men who came into the office during the day to inquire about matters connected with Hamburg, Mr. Bierwith being a foreign consul at this port.

Our newly elected city and county officers enter upon their duties to-day. A list of them will be found in another column this morning.

Services were held at the Reformed church in Brooklyn last evening, in which the exercises referred mainly to the Ceylon mission, three ladies of the congregation being about to depart for that island as missionaries. At Plymouth church Mr. Beecher preached on the duty of man in the coming hour. Dr. Hopkins delivered a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association at the Reformed Dutch church in Fifth avenue. Mrs. Sarah A. Byrnes lectured to the Society of Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms on the lessons of the old year. Bishop Snow preached in his characteristic style at the University in Washington place.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Prince Uterbide, of Georgetown, D. C., is at the New York Hotel.

Senator D. T. Patterson, of Tennessee; C. F. Sawyer, of Savannah, Ga.; Lieutenant Commander Charles W. Tracey, of the United States Navy; W. P. Washburne, Galena, Ill.; General S. F. Pickett, of Washington, and C. S. Gordon, of Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain J. R. Morgan and Lieutenant D. M. Little, of the United States Army, and Surgeon Reed, of Washington, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Dr. Carl Woermann, of Hamburg, Germany, and W. S. Eakin, of Tennessee, are at the Brevoort House.

Postmaster General Randall, of Washington; W. P. Kellogg, of New Orleans, and Dr. Pepper, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. Alfred Jones, of Richmond; J. T. Sanford, of Ohio; Thomas Collins, of Philadelphia, and Frederick J. Pratt, of Stockbridge, are at the Hoffman House.

H. H. Starkweather and D. Lyman, of Connecticut; I. M. Hall, of New Orleans; D. W. Gooch and Hy. Wilson, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

The Modern Agents of Civilization—The Rail and the Telegraph.

Among the questions most perplexing to statesmen, and most intimately connected with the vital interests of the community, few exceed in importance those embracing the jurisdiction of those great agents of modern civilization, electricity and the rail. The era of their introduction is so recent, the relations attending their development have been so rapid and so novel, and the interests affected thereby are so widely ramified that time has hardly sufficed to weigh them duly and adjust their bearings. In America our needs have been so urgent and our progress so rapid that we have not even taken consideration of the subject. The governments of Europe, accustomed to slower concessions to popular need, have been more cautious and have cast restrictions around the grants of charters and retained a stronger control over them than we have.

Thus Sir Robert Peel, with a prevision which the community has not yet arrived at, stipulated in the railway grants that government should have the right of purchase after the lapse of a certain time; and a subsequent administration prohibited the amalgamation of competing lines of telegraph, in order to prevent the evil that has been developed in this country—the construction of a monster monopoly, which should be able to defy competitive construction and establish extortionate rates of toll. On the Continent of Europe the several governments have retained a still more effective control than exists in Great Britain over the railway and the telegraph, and with evident advantage to the public. We do not witness there what we have seen in this country, where a few gentlemen meeting in a private parlor, years ago, divided the field of telegraphy in the territory of the United States into several independent and allied organizations, under what was long known as "the Six Nations Contract," and which has been so often repeated since to the public prejudice in railway, express and telegraph combinations.

There is great and growing evil to the public in this neglect of the general principles of legislation applicable to the great agents of modern civilization, and it is time that steps be taken to prevent the access of even greater evils than those which now afflict us. We do not ask for any hasty and ill considered legislation on the manifold points which these evils embrace; but there is one particular which can and should be covered by an act of the present Congress, as the corner stone of future legislative developments. This particular is the evil of conflicting State legislation growing out of the assumed sovereignty of the States. As an instance of the extent to which abuse of authority may lead on this point we will cite only the case where a State assumes the right to grant an exclusive privilege for a long series of years to a private company to land an electric cable on its shores. This involves vast questions and interests in our future, and not distant, development, all of which will spring from and be founded on the right of domain.

It is this right which should be at once placed by Congress on a stable and well defined footing. There can be no doubt that in the national government resides the right of eminent domain, and an act of Congress declaratory of that fact should be the foundation for future legislation. This will be called for in the natural development of these greatest of modern agents, to save the community from the conversion of each State into a New Jersey, taxing travel and intelligence passing through its borders and creating future Camden-and Amboy monopolists, which may everywhere, as these have done, become really possessors of sovereign rights through venal control of petty legislators. The subject is worthy of the deepest study of our legislators, and while they are considering the subject of Mr. Washburne's Telegraph bill it will be well to ventilate the general principles which must control the relations between the public and the greatest agents of modern civilization.

THE INDIAN WAR.—For the first time in many years we are able to feel a little satisfaction at the progress of our United States troops in keeping the Indians quiet. The winter campaign of General Sheridan is teaching the redskins a salutary lesson. Sheridan writes to General Sherman:—"The Indians now recognize for the first time that winter will not compel us to make a truce with them." Everything indicates that when this campaign is finished there will be a permanent Indian peace.

Congressional Jobs.

The Fortieth Congress has but two months more existence, and looking at its past history and at the vast budget of jobs before it and those in process of incubation, we fear the Treasury and the taxpayers will be made to sweat before it expires. The railroad, tariff, bondholders, bank and numerous other rings are preparing for a grand onslaught upon Congress and the Treasury. Since the war commenced tens and hundreds of millions have been appropriated and squandered in the most reckless manner. Even in the fourth year of peace the expenditures of the government have been kept up to an ordinary war figure. Congress has been so accustomed to lavishly appropriate vast sums for everything that it seems incapable of understanding the word economy or of returning to anything like the economical expenditure of former times. In fact it has become utterly demoralized in the matter of expenditure. Without reckoning the interest on the public debt the sums appropriated for the current expenses of government amount to four times what was expended nine years ago. Does any one believe this is necessary? Do we not all know that this is most reckless and monstrous extravagance? The rings and the lobby, which are bent upon thrusting their hands deep into the Treasury, know by experience how demoralized Congress is, and will make hay while the sun shines. We may expect, therefore, at the heel of the session, amidst the confusion of business, a rush of bills for all sorts of jobs and under every conceivable disguise. All the buncombe speeches about economy amount to nothing, and will be used, probably, to deceive the people while members and the rings are putting through their plundering schemes.

There may be some few broad national projects for which government aid may be lent, but it should and can be done in such a way as not to be a burden on the Treasury. The Pacific Railroad was one of them. Every citizen is interested in the great work. The whole country will be commonly benefited. But that is no reason why the numerous other railroad schemes now before Congress should be constructed by government aid. Nor is there any reason why the government should not take the most stringent measures to have the aid to the Pacific Railroad refunded. Another great work may be mentioned, perhaps, as justifying similar aid under proper security for repayment—that is a telegraph line to connect Asia with and America. The vast and rich trade of China and Asia generally could be turned to and across this Continent by that means. In fact, such telegraphic communication is necessary as a complement to the Pacific Railroad and our steam navigation across the Pacific Ocean. The advantages to this country and to every citizen in it would be incalculable. Besides these two great works there is hardly anything else to which Congress should lend its aid in the present state of the finances and of the country. The numerous bills for railroads and other local jobs ought to be unceremoniously kicked out. Retrenchment and economy in every department of government should be demanded, and the current expenses ought to be cut down fully one-half before the Fortieth Congress expires. Should Congress be disposed to continue its reckless extravagance and rush the jobs through which are before it at the heel of the session, Mr. Johnson could not end his Presidential term with more glory than to put his foot down on such legislation. Knowing that General Grant is for reform, the rings will make extraordinary efforts this session, and therefore it behooves the present Executive to watch and frustrate their schemes as far as he has the power. It is to be hoped there may be a better state of things under the new administration and new Congress.

NAPOLEON AND SPAIN.—One of our items of cable intelligence from Paris is to the effect that Napoleon at the reception on New Year's Day paid particular attention to Señor Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador, assuring him of his friendship for Spain, and requesting him to convey the good wishes of himself personally and of the French people for the happiness and prosperity of that country. We have no reason to doubt that Napoleon has friendly feelings for Spain. It may well be questioned, however, whether in the event of an attempt being made to place Montpensier on the throne his friendly feelings will prevent him from intertering. The friendship of the Emperor never runs counter to his own interests. It is not his interest that a son of Louis Philippe should rule in Spain.

A LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN VENEZUELA.—Venezuela has made a large deduction in her import duties. This indicates, more than any internal revolution, that she has statesmen at the head of the government. The magnificent territory which she possesses is but little known to our people. Her trade has heretofore been monopolized by England and France in common with most of the South American trade. The reduction on imports to which we refer is an invitation to our merchants and manufacturers to examine into the wealth of a country which offers such a fine field for enterprise.

JAPAN.—Our advices from Japan indicate that the power of the Mikado is in part restored. This is due to the assumption of the office by the young Mikado, who has now attained his majority. He has commenced his rule by quieting many of the civil war elements which for some time past have been struggling for the mastery throughout the country. Still this is now a period when Japan, feeling the effects of contact with the modern world, requires a strong heart and well-balanced head to guide its people in the best track. If the Mikado recognizes the new era of progress and closely allies himself with the United States and the European Atlantic nations he may make the most brilliant mark in the history of his line.

NOTICE TO GRANT.—Some time ago a lawyer of this city announced himself as one who desired to have a hand in the whiskey revenue business, and now we have one more announcement of a candidate for office. Brownlow, of Tennessee, desires to be counted in. He will not join in the scramble for place while Johnson holds on; but as soon as Grant is inaugurated he will scramble as desperately, swear as hard, and tear, scratch and fight for office with as much vim as any of the kennel. Grant, therefore, knows what to expect.

Yankee Ships-of-War and Their Purchasers.

The sale of the monitors Oneota and Catawba to the Peruvian government appears to have entailed upon that Power a long train of misfortunes with reference to them. As yet the difficulties are not over; the monitors are found in bad condition and require repairs before they can reach their destination. It would be a wise movement on the part of the Peruvian government to ascertain how many agents have drawn a percentage on the first cost of the vessels; how much money was really paid down for them; in fact, whether the numerous commissions have amounted to five, ten or fifty per cent of the bills thus far cashed.

This Peruvian monitor affair brings us to some general remarks with reference to the way the most of such purchases are made. The fault, in the first instance, lies generally with the government which appoints an agent or a commission to make the purchase. The men, like many of our own political hangers-on, are not only totally unfitted for the purpose, but in many cases notoriously dishonest, and from the very start take the best means possible to make a bad bargain. The primary question they ask is, "How much commission am I to receive if I buy of you?" The result is they fall into the hands of a set of sharpers, who take good care to manipulate them to the best advantage, actually, in most cases, forcing the government represented by the agents to indirectly pay the sum stipulated as the agent's commission. Besides this the opportunity is thus offered to the seller to foist upon the buyers the worst class of vessels at double their value.

This is not only the case with reference to vessels, but applies equally to firearms and munitions of war in general. Old muskets worth three dollars are sold for eight—five dollars of this being absorbed by commissions. Cuba and Spain can probably to-day foot up bills to a large amount for expenditures made in this manner. Every Spanish American government has, both in Europe and the United States, been more or less bled to meet the rapacious demands of those men into whose hands their dishonest agents have fallen. All this throws great dishonor upon the United States. Bad vessels and bad material of war sold to Europe, to Japan, to Peru, to Brazil and to other countries are not likely to enhance our credit or bring us more orders. There is enough of evil in all countries. It is natural that if dishonesty is commissioned to transact business it will, in its course, seek a dishonest element, and the result will be a swindle in the ratio of the funds handled.

Tariff and Taxation.

There is a most pernicious system prevailing in Congress, and that is the tendency to special legislation on the tariff question. There is a gross incongruity and a flagrant wrong in imposing duties upon certain articles—such as copper, iron, salt, silks, woollen and cotton goods and a hundred other materials—for the purpose of serving mere sectional or local interests. The common good of the whole country should be the first consideration of the government. But instead of that we find a disposition in Congress to regulate the tariff and taxation to suit special interests in different parts of the country. The people have to pay every year between four and five hundred millions in taxes. This is the inevitable fate of the country. It is the legacy of the war. But taxation should be equalized upon all classes and no favor shown to particular sections or interests. Congress and the cliques that govern it are, unfortunately, disposed to tinker the tariff laws for the benefit of individuals interested in certain branches of manufacture, regardless of the rights of the whole community. This is all wrong, and, moreover, is a grievous injustice to the country. The present system of imposing duties on foreign goods is also most erroneous. There should be an equal tax, an *ad valorem* duty, upon all importations.

Congress, instead of dabbling in tariff laws got up in the interest of Pennsylvania, or Michigan, or New England, or any other section of the country, should give its attention to the general welfare in the distribution of taxes, which are now onerous enough, but all the more oppressive because they are most unequally divided. Congress, as soon as it assembles after the holiday recess, should revise the whole blundering system of tariff and taxation—not by adopting the mere patchwork bills, resolutions, amendments and all that presented by members, but by enacting a broad and comprehensive law such as the country demands. Above all, that most odious of all the forms of taxation to which we are subject—the income tax—should be obliterated from the statute book at once. It has been the source of more annoyance to the public; it has furnished the opportunity for more offensive prying into the relations of private life by a class of low and vulgar officials; it has caused more fraud, deceit and gross corruption, and it has, after doing all this mischief, probably returned less to the government than any other mode of taxation, if we except the whiskey tax alone.

Congress has a good deal of work before it to put our system of taxation into proper shape; but in dealing with this question it must not be governed by cliques nor corrupted by lobbyists. In the first place the taxation is entirely too high for times of peace like these. The government neither requires, nor does it receive the amount of taxes levied; and, in the next place, it is unequally and unfairly distributed. The whole system, therefore, stands in need of a thorough revision, and we think that nothing less than the amendments which we have here suggested will prove acceptable to the public.

WISDOM IN VIRGINIA.—There are solid men in Virginia also, as there are in Boston; and for some days past some of the heaviest of them have "sat," like a coroner's jury, all in a row on the body of the poor Old Commonwealth to determine what should be done. They have determined to accept the submission of the United States and make terms. The niggers may vote; they will consent to that if there shall be general amnesty. As everybody had reached about this conclusion before the solid men waked up wouldn't it have been just as well if they had slept on?

Colombia and Panama.

Complaints constantly reach us of the inability of Colombia to control her isthmus provinces. Revolutions of greater or less importance are constantly breaking out there, occasioning great damage to interoceanic intercourse, and in general keeping the whole population of Panama and Aspinwall in ceaseless agitation. As we stated recently, Panama appears to be under the government of a few hundred negroes, who, with their rusty muskets and half clad forms, keep up a burlesque military display, to the great annoyance of the few educated and peaceably disposed residents, native and foreign, of the country. The absolute lack of power in the general government of Colombia is here very observable. If power sufficient exists, then why is it not exercised to the maintenance of peace? Chiriqui rebels and sets up for itself; the dignity of some three or four hundred snuff-and-butter colored individuals at Panama is therefore very much hurt, and forthwith they are organized into a *corps d'armée*. The plazas are devoted to the teaching of skirmish drill. All individuals who are sufficiently unfortunate to be natives are invited, at the point of a rusty bayonet, to become honorary members of the military club, and finally are persuaded to "volunteer" in the glorious cause of "*la Patria*," "*Independencia*," or "*Dios y Libertad*." Little and big men, tall niggers and short white boys, red shirts, blue shirts and no shirts are gathered in line to present a most dignified and imposing military spectacle. Let not any one suppose that we intend this as a burlesque, for there is a deep method in this combination. It is tropical, variegated, and the military line is thus arranged in much the same way as nature revels in her prodigal distributions under a tropical sun. These are the people who control the world's highway, shape laws for its commerce, dictate to Europe and North America. How much longer will the world permit it?

CONSUL TO HUNGARY.—From the Hungarians resident here there is an appeal for the establishment of consular relations between this government and the capital of Hungary. There are more Hungarians in this country than there are of any other country in the world of which our people at large know so little, and the reason is the same that has driven so many Irish to our shores—bad government and oppression at home, and a spirit that cannot submit. Doubtless the establishment of a consulate in Pesth looks to putting within reach of the Hungarians information in regard to this country that would facilitate emigration, and in this view the step would be a good one.

LIBERAL.—The outgoing Board of Councilmen, at its last session, gave away twenty thousand dollars of the public money to "churches and schools." Churches and schools are good things in their way; but as this city already pays three million for local education and half a million of State tax for schools, isn't that enough without odd dribbles? How far, moreover, are we to go in foisting the expenses of churches on the tax list?

PROGRESS OF THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Suez Canal is being pushed forward with an activity scarcely exceeded by the rapidity with which we urge westward our Pacific Railroad. In one month over two millions of cubic metres of earth have been removed. The total amount of earth originally required to be removed was seventy-five million metres. Twenty million metres yet remain, or about one-fourth of the whole. At the present rate, and allowing for detentions, the canal should be finished by January 1, 1870. Political as well as commercial considerations are pushing this canal forward. Latin Europe is preparing for the enjoyment of its benefits. Two millions of dollars have lately been appropriated to improve the commercial facilities of the port of Venice; and other ports of the Mediterranean are also feeling the general movement.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

A Friendless German Shoots Himself—Another Case of Unrequited Love and Poverty.

Hardly a day passes that does not mark some remarkable case of suicide in our city. The sudden taking away of life by one's own hand has become so frequent of late that it has aroused to some degree of reflection the more fortunate of our citizens regarding the friendless and homeless hundreds in every square mile of the metropolis. It is this class of persons, strangers to our people, our institutions and the mode of our doing business, who, when the little savings brought with them have been expended, become despondent, and, as life seems too burdensome, shuffle off this mortal coil for the other they know not of. Again, other cases mark this mournful record, where members of both sexes, "crossed in love," where affection is misplaced, forget that life with all its ills is still worth living for, and either the bullet or some subtle poison ends their existence.

The last case of this character cognizant to the police occurred at No. 43 Forsyth street last evening, where unrequited love and poverty are supposed to be the causes why Lawrence Whitman, a German, aged thirty-five, shot himself through the head, dying almost instantly thereafter. The circumstances, so far as narrated, are that the unfortunate man came to this country some three months ago—leaving behind him his home, wife and family—in company with a paramour and with whom he has until recently been living in this city. For a while this country presented to them a charmed life, and for weeks their existence was a pleasant, perhaps happy one. But it was not destined to be continuous, as the girl for whom he had forsaken his blood and native land, finding some more congenial spirit, left him, and then Whitman's wretchedness commenced. Shortly after a reconciliation was effected and they lived together again; but trouble came in at their door a second time and there was a second parting. Since that period Whitman's friends assert that his despondency increased, and he wandered about without money or occupation.

Last evening, about six o'clock, Whitman, who had been living at No. 23 Chrystie street, called at the above dwelling on Forsyth street and complained to the occupants that he did not feel well and wanted to lie down. He was shown to an upper room and left alone, but within half an hour afterwards some of the inmates went up stairs to make inquiries regarding his feelings, when, to their horror, they found him lying beside the bed shot through the head. A scream rang through the house, filling all its hearers with alarm, and, rushing up stairs, they found their worst fears realized. Whitman presented a ghastly spectacle, blood flowing from his wound in a large stream, thoroughly saturating his clothes. So soon as quiet was restored the police authorities were notified of the occurrence, and they immediately apprised Coroner Keenan of the shocking death, when that functionary took possession of the pistol found by his side and ordered the body to be taken to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held to-morrow at one o'clock.

It is further narrated that during his first estrangement from the girl in question, Whitman was arrested by the Tenth precinct police on the charge of threatening to kill her the first time he met her on the street. Among the property brought by the deceased to this country were several handsome rifles and pistols, one of which he had endeavored to dispose of during several days previous to his shocking death, but failed.

Another Case—Failed in the Attempt.

At half-past eleven last night John Coffee, residing at No. 53 Mulberry street, also tired of this life, attempted to commit suicide by taking a large quantity of sugar of lead; but his condition was discovered in time to save him by administering an emetic. This individual is forty-five years of age, but no particulars could be ascertained of his antecedents.

SLEIGHING.

Second Day of the Carnival—The Sport Good and the Weather Fine—A General Turn Out of "Sports"—Jottings by the Way.

The unpleasant rain of Saturday afternoon caused gloomy forebodings in the minds of many of the owners of horses and sleighs and led large numbers of them to predict that there would be no good sleighing yesterday. But their predictions were doomed to a happy disappointment and their gloomy expectations were not verified. Yesterday was in every respect better for the enjoyment of sleighing than was Saturday. The rain which fell had the effect of improving the snow and binding its loose particles more closely together, and the more pleasant state of the weather enabled the lovers of this popular sport to enjoy its pleasures without any drawback in the shape of blinding storm. As a result the day was made the second of the sleighing carnival; and, although it was Sunday, the turn out was, if possible, more general than upon the first day of the season. Not only did more persons, who were fortunate enough to be the possessors of sleighs, take advantage of the opportunity for using them, but scores of business men, who did not possess any vehicle upon runners, betook themselves to the various livery stables and expended their greenbacks for the purpose of joining in the general turn out. It was harvest day with the stable proprietors. Everything which could possibly be classified under the term of "sleigh" was brought out from its hiding place, and any sort of animal that was able to keep its feet was carefully brushed down in order to provide "establishments" for the numbers who were anxious to travel upon runners over the snowy surface of Mother Earth. Exorbitant prices were paid by many young clerks or would-be "sports" for rickety sleighs, and many a broken down vehicle was hastily patched up to meet the demand for any kind of a carriage that could be put upon runners.

The consequence of all this was that a great variety was observable in the gliding cavalcade. Not only was there the aristocratic cutter, with its valuable horse and elegant blankets, but also the worn out box, with its sorry hack and still more sorry robes; the substantial double sleigh, painted with the brightest colors and drawn by prancing steeds, and the worn out machine, all too heavy for the steaming quadrupeds who vainly tried, in answer to the oft-plied whip, to improve upon their jogging gait. There were parties of ladies and gentlemen, quietly moving along at a respectable pace; noisy roughs, who made the thoroughfares hideous with their oft-repeated shoutings; dashing sports, whose favorite trotters rushed past their slower brethren, scattering snow on all sides with their swiftly moving feet; solid old gentlemen, who, almost covered with robes, kept on a steady, even pace; prancing four-in-hands which were gazed upon by all, and a host of others of all classes, all joining in the procession and all following their own ideas as to which was the best way to secure enjoyment.

EN ROUTE.

All over the city the merry music of sleigh bells could be heard, and along almost every street the gliding vehicles hurried. At the corners of the down town thoroughfares knots of boys had congregated, who found their employment in pelting the happy riders with snowballs, and a lucky man was he who escaped receiving one of these gentle reminders of the existence of young New York upon some portion of his anatomy. But in spite of snowballs away the sleighers shot past the down town streets, by the quiet stores, over the horrid car tracks, and away for the grand rallying spot, New York's finest thoroughfare, the oft abused Fifth avenue. From every direction sleighs poured into the avenue, and as far as the eye could reach upwards and downwards still the street was covered. The ladies were out in force, looking charmingly in their sleighing robes, with a rosy glow upon their cheeks and a twinkle of enjoyment in their merry eyes. Passing and repassing on every hand were fast horses, drawing vehicles that looked handsome enough to take the place of ornamental furniture; here a spirited pair of dark bays driven by Mr. Pike, of Opera House fame, come dashing along and pass us like an arrow from a bow, their handsome harness flashing across our eyes. The music of their bells is still ringing in our ears, when they are again filled by that of Sheridan Shook's team, a magnificent pair of pacers, one dark brown and the other bright bay, which seem to pass the wind as they rush along at locomotive speed. But on we go; the procession does not wait, and all who are in it must move with it or lose the sights. Arrived at the Park, the drives were all full, everybody was out and the fun was fast and furious. The snow was good—better than on the avenue—and there was no biting wind to numb the fingers or to mar the pleasure. The throng of skaters toiling their way to the ponds, through the ankle deep snow, stop and watch the passing cavalcade; the sombre uniformed policemen halt in their beats and strain their eyes in looking at some quickly passing team; and now and again some solitary traveller may be seen, who, forgetting his pilgrimage, stands riveted as he gazes on the gay procession. Onward the rushing column moves, up hill and down dale. Horses steam, ladies laugh, men joke and roughs shout, but all keep up their speed and try to keep their positions in the gliding lines.

ON THE LANE.

"Through the Park they go," no turning back. If the sleighing is good here what must it be on the Lane? And if there are fast horses here how grand must the sport be there! Thus the drivers argued, and rightly too, for Harlem Lane was full, and that, too, with the best known men and the fastest horses. At all the hotels crowds had collected to watch the performance of the various horses, and as well known favorites passed and repassed, either going against time or in friendly trial with some other fast animal, the spectators greeted the drivers with exclamations of encouragement or derision as the case might be. Harry Bertholf's was converted into a sort of improvised grand stand, and in front of his house the steps were crowded by some hundreds of persons who either owned or were interested in the fast horses on the road. Past this house the drivers put their steeds at their best gait, and several impromptu dashes came off in its vicinity. Until it became dark a constant stream set past this spot, and even when it was no longer light enough to distinguish parties as they passed the air continued alive with the music of the bells attached to the various sleighs.

HORSE NOTES.

To notice all the fast teams that were upon the Lane yesterday would be an impossibility. Some idea of the great number of owners of horse flesh who took advantage of yesterday to indulge in sleighing may be gathered from the following list:—

Colonel Price was out with his splendid double team, one black and the other gray; Mr. J. Watson, with a very stylish double team of bays; Mr. James Barker also with a pair of handsome bays; Mr. S. C. Herring drove his moss and bay team, Ezra Walker and Katie, both clipped and in fine going trim; Old Silvertail showed some good trotting, as also did Honest Allen, driven by Mr. W. Borst; Mr. Rogen was out with a pair of sorrels; Mr. Johnson with Bull Run; Joseph Reed with a fast gray; Theo. Clarke with a bay and sorrel team; Michael Cashman with a big bay; Jenkins Jr., with Lady Frank; Alexander Battgate with his brown stallion Toronto; Ira Jenree with the big bay horse Quaker; Thomas E. Broadway with a fast pacer, and John Tyson with Kitty Wink.

Dan Mace was driving a fast roan gelding, Joe King a clever bay horse, B. Weeks a long tail sorrel, John King a black mare, and Eugene Finkle a stylish double team, bay and sorrel. John Hurd showed his black mare Tilly, Mr. Dean his sorrel mare Lady Dean, John Thompson his bay horse Bobby, Ed Cline his little Eastern mare Dolly Day, Chas. Oatman his sorrel mare Katie, and A. D. Nelson a big fast bay. Amos Little drove a pair of fine bays, Mr. Humphreys a fine bay mare in a handsome sleigh. James W. Bell flew along behind his black mare. T. Lockwood scudded along in a handsome Portland sleigh drawn by a fast sorrel mare. E. W. Holbrook was out with a Lawton horse before a fifty-four pound sleigh. Ed Jones went flying past with his gray. Mr. Phyfe drove his fast colt Tom Morgan, making excellent time. T. Lockwood was out with Champagne Charlie, who did some good trotting. William Hamilton drove his Hambletonian mare. Mr. Stiles drove a very stylish and fast team of blacks, Mr. Gray a good stepping black, Mr. Dudley his sorrel horse Dan, A. B. Parker his big bay Pulaski, Lew Petty his turf mare Daisy, Thomas Simmons Nancy Fat, Mr. Garson a fast sorrel pony, John Pitts a stylish gray horse, Captain Wilson a double team of grays, R. Schoolmaker a likely bay colt, R. Meers his gray horse Irish Pet, Mr. Odell the gray mare Fanny Gray, J. W. Steinfeldt, Jr., his long tail bay mare; ex-Sheriff Lynch Sam Webster, and Mr. Stype his fast horse Andy Johnson.

Mr. Heimbold's four-in-hand team was in the Park and on the Lane, and was the most noticeable establishment out. The sleigh was a very handsome one, and the harness was most elegantly mounted. Mr. H. Hamilton drove a very stylish tandem team.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

No Arrests—Nothing New—Tallman Still Detained.

Although the additional stimulus of five hundred dollars reward has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. Charles M. Rogers, the detectives who have been searching for him with untiring vigilance have accomplished just nothing. They have made no arrests, and if justice be done they probably know but very little of the perpetrator of the infamous deed. Tallman, the young man who gave himself up to the Fifteenth precinct police when he heard that they wanted him, and who was presented to the dying man when in the full possession of his senses and not recognized by him, is still detained at that station. Evidently he is ignorant of the horrible crime, and it becomes an enigma why he is further restrained of his liberty.