WASHINGTON.

Proclamation by the President on Spanish Reciprocity.

The Senate's Set-To on Amnesty---Much Said and Nothing Done.

The House Song to Empty Benches.

Susie, Bessie, Olympia and Josie Wooing Their Way to the Ballot Box.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1871.

Abolition of Discriminating Duties by Spain—Proclamation by the President.

The following proclamation was issued to-day by President Grant, relating to the reciprocity with Spain:—

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas satisfactory information has been received by me through Don Manrico Lopez Roberts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain, that the government of that country has abolished discriminating duties heretofore imposed on merchandise imported from all other countries, excepting the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into Spain and the adjacent islands, in vessels of the United States, the said abolition to take effect from and after the 1st of January next,

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the 7th day of January, 1824, and by an act in addition thereto of the 24th day of May, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after the said 1st day of January next, so long as merchandise imported from any other country, excepting the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into the ports of Spain, and the islands adjacent thereto, in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, shall be exempt from discriminating duties, any such duties on merchandise imported into the United States in Spanish vessels, excepting from the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, shall be discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Sumner After Samana and One Term Presidents—The Senate Debates All Day and Adjourns Without Acting on the Amnesty Bill.

The Senate was engaged all day at its favorite pastime of fighting shadows. The Amnesty bill, passed by the House last session, was the order of the day, but the result was different from what has been confidently expected. Senator Anthony was in the chair, and the morning hour was mainly consumed in the offering of bills.

Mr. Sumner opened a new battery by the presentation of a proposition for an amendment, making the President ineligible for re-election. In order to prevent misconstruction he amended the resolution, so that it should not take effect till the beginning of the next term. The Massachusetts Senator also wanted Samana Bay investigated, to which Mr. Conkling, for the administration wing, hastily agreed. It is understood that, acting under Mr. Wilson's advice, the edict has gone from the White House that no obstacle be thrown in the way of any demand for investigation. Mr. Thurman wanted Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, sworn in. Objection being made it went over till after the holidays. The claimant is used to this result, his case having been going over for twelve months past.

At one o'clock discussion on the General Amnesty bill was resumed. Mr. Sumner urged his Supplementary Civil Rights bill as an amendment to the pending one, whereupon Mr. Thurman raised a point of order to the effect that it was not admissible, being matter which might be passed upon by a majority vote, while the removal of constitutional disqualifications required the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses. Mr. Trumbull raised the further point that a measure removing disqualifications did not require the approval of the President, being in that respect, under the constitution, in a position similar to that of an amendment. He broached this theory, but did not insist on it as a point of order. An interesting debate occurred between the Illinois Senator and Mr. Carpenter, the latter having presented as objections some remarkably literal renderings of provisions contained in the legislative article. He was soon glad to retreat from an untenable position. Mr. Conkling took ground in favor of the germane character of Mr. Sumner's amendment. Mr. Edmunds sustained Mr. Thurman. Mr. Sumner himself made an effective reply to the point of order, and then made a peculiar speech in support of the objects he sought. His remarks were especially directed to Senator Alcorn, and had the effect of securing from that gentleman, at a later stage, a very telling reply. Mr. Thurman argued his point of order at length, and the Chair ruling against it he took an appeal. Mr. Sawyer urged the passage of the amnesty as a measure of high public policy, demanded for the sake of peace. He was exceedingly severe in his strictures on the State administration of South Carolina. The debate over the points raised by Mr. Thurman brought the Senate to near four o'clock, the hour agreed upon for closing general debate. It was evident from the first that there would be an effort made to load the bill with amendments, in the expectation of delaying any action till after the recess. The vote on the appeal was 28 to 26. The votes on all the amendments were quite close, with the exception of one offered by Mr. Wilson, which was evidently badly worded or wholly misunderstood. The democrats all sustained Mr. Thurman, as did also Messrs. Hamlin, Morrill, of Maine, Hill, Hitchcock, Lewis, Logan, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Stewart, Trumbull and Tipton.

Mr. Sumner's proposition was the next question, the Senate being in Committee of the Whole. On that the vote stood 29 to 30 in the negative. Besides the democrats were Messrs. Alcorn, Fenton, Ferry, of Connecticut, Hill, Hitchcock, Lewis, Logan, Pool, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Stewart, Tipton and Trumbull—fifteen republicans. Several of these gentlemen announced their votes were not cast against the principles of Mr. Sumner's amendment, but with the conviction that its passage would insure the defeat of amnesty. After this was temporarily disposed of, a number of amendments were presented, debated and voted down, with one exception. Messrs. Edmunds, Morton and Wilson offered amendments, providing that persons who had remained in Congress or certain executive offices till after the rebellion, and then joined, should continue disqualified.

The object of these amendments was quite plain. There is one Senatorial case, Governor Vance, of North Carolina, which would be affected, it is claimed, by the pending bill. Those who opposed the amendments argued that the present removal of disqualifications relieved no man of the consequence of any flagrant violation of the law, such as endeavoring to obtain office from the holding of which he was inhibited. Another class of amendments were designed to prevent amnestied persons from being regarded as loyal in the matter of war claims. It was argued that the Supreme Court had decided that unconditional amnesty or pardon restored all rights, while those who opposed the amendments declared amnesty could not be construed to extend beyond political disqualifications, as mentioned in the third section of the fourteenth amendment. These propositions were rejected. Another set of amendments were aimed at the Ku Klux; one excepted all persons who could be proven to have been engaged in such transactions. Mr. Pratt proposed that every amnestied person should be required to make oath that he had not been engaged for twelve months previously in such transactions. These were also rejected. The only amendment carried was one offered by Mr. Morton declaring that amnesty should not be construed as validating any one's title to office who had been disqualified at the time of his election. The vote stood on this 29 to 25. The democrats present, of course, voted "No," as did Messrs. Alcorn, Fenton, Hill, Hitchcock, Kellogg, Lewis, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Rice, Robinson, Schurz, Sherman, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull and West. Quite a number of Senators were absent. As the hours waned it became evident the bill was lost. This made the manifestations of its friends of rather an atrabilious order. When the committee rose and Mr. Sumner again moved his amendment, Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, read him a lecture in an excited manner. A good deal of temper was shown, and when General Logan took the floor, declaring that amendments were pressed only for defeat, and that Senators desired chiefly to manipulate the matter to keep Mr. Vance out of his seat, good, easy-managing men, like Mr. Wilson, deemed it time to quit, so the Senate, after being in continuous session for over seven hours, adjourned without accomplishing any practical result. Amnesty, however, is not dead, but is sure to pass after the holidays. The best republicans are greatly dissatisfied at the pettifogging of the question, which was so apparent throughout the proceedings.

The House in General Debate—Thrilling Remarks to Empty Benches—A Pro-Slavery Fossil from Missouri.

There were not more than thirty members in their seats to-day. The House met as in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Moore, of Illinois, in the chair. Mr. Harris, of Virginia, read a speech upon the concurrent resolution of March 2, 1867, directing the United States officers not to make payments to any one who was engaged in or who sympathized with the late rebellion. He claimed that such action was unconstitutional, and urged the government to forget the past. Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, spoke upon the subject of the Mississippi levee. Mr. Ritchie, of Maryland, spoke against the spirit and work of the republican party, and Mr. Blair, of Missouri, sung the praises of universal amnesty and defended the institution of slavery, to which his colleague, Mr. Parker, indignantly replied that he was the only man from that State who would attempt at this hour to defend human slavery. Mr. Burdett, of the same State, protested in the name of the men and women of Missouri against any such monstrous assumption. At the close of Mr. Burdett's remarks the House adjourned to Monday, January 8, 1872.

The Retrenchers to Begin With New York.

The Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment had a meeting this morning, and after arranging some matters of detail connected with their organization agreed to meet in New York on the 3d of January to commence their examinations at that point, under authority of the Senate instructions.

The Alleged Treasury Frauds.

Representative Lynch, Chairman of the special committee authorized to investigate the alleged frauds in the Treasury Department, has signified his intention of accepting as the report of the special committee the report of the committee appointed by Secretary Boutwell, now investigating affairs in the department.

Illness of the President's Father.

President Grant has received a despatch from Covington announcing that his father was stricken with paralysis, but that he is not considered dangerously ill.

The Navy Thinks of Chicago.

A despatch to the Secretary of the Navy from Captain Nicholson, commanding the flagship Lancaster, of the North Atlantic fleet, encloses a draft for £60 sterling, contributed by the commander-in-chief, officers and crew of that vessel for the Chicago fire sufferers.

The "Howling Sisterhood" Want to Be Heard.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Elizabeth S. Bladen, Olympia Brown, Susan B. Anthony and Josephine S. Griffing have united in a memorial presented to Senator Trumbull to-day and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, asking for the enactment of a law giving female suffrage, and asking that they may be permitted in person, and in behalf of the thousands of other women who are petitioning Congress to the same effect, to be heard upon this memorial before the Senate and House at an early day of the present session.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

The following Assistant Assessors were appointed to-day:—Thomas J. Ross, Sixth district of Iowa; Richard A. Watts, First district of Michigan; William Samsittle, Thirty-eighth district of New York.

The following gaugers were also appointed:—William J. Park, Fifth district Missouri; John H. Young, Fourth district Maryland.

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

John A. Place, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third district of New York, and Clark Senter, to be Collector for the Ninth Ohio district.

Postmasters—Prospect Cravalt, at White Water, Miss.; A. J. McCoy, at Beaver Dam, Wis.; Miss Lee H. Randle, at Oxford, Miss.; R. E. Leachman, at Meridian, Miss.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Continuation of the Gubernatorial Impeachment Fight—The Bowenites Outmanœuvring the Scottites—They Defence Put In by the Ku Klux Offenders.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

In the House of Representatives to-day the question of the impeachment of Governor Scott was again brought forward, and an animated discussion was inaugurated.

The Bowenites, however, fearing, it is said, the attitude the Governor had taken in collecting his friends, and alarmed by the vehemence with which the Gubernatorial allies assailed them yesterday, determined to delay the contest, and, although in a minority, managed to keep the floor of the House until the hour fixed for adjournment.

They say they will hold it all day to-morrow, after which the house will adjourn until the 5th of January next. No vote being taken the question of the impeachment will be left open until after the holidays. This is considered a decided victory for the impeachers.

The Governor's friends tried several times to force the impeachment vote, but were defeated.

In the Ku Klux Court, to-day, the defence introduced testimony to show that threats of whipping and burning the whites preceded the outrages upon colored persons.

A number of indictments were presented by the Grand Jury, who were discharged till next week.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Loss of Life on the Connellsville and Pittsburg and Little Miami Railroads—The Occupants of Private Vehicles in Each Case Killed.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21, 1871.

The mail train East on the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad ran on a broken rail yesterday noon, near West Newton, Pa. The train was thrown from the tracks, pitching the express car into the river and injuring the messenger seriously. Fifteen persons were injured, two fatally.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21, 1871.

Last night, about nine o'clock, as the passenger train was coming into the city on the Little Miami Railroad, it ran against a wagon containing ten persons, killing one—Miss Bradley—instantly, and seriously injuring a boy named Ware. Mrs. Walker, who resides in Tennessee, was also injured. This wagon was the foremost of a lot of wagons which took the passengers from the Maysville steamer, which is frozen up at Moscow, twenty-five miles above this place.

The bystanders say that the driver of this wagon was drunk. The train was moving at the rate of four miles per hour. The wagon was passing along the road, which at this point runs parallel with the track. The driver drew the horses on the track just in time for the locomotive to strike them.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21, 1871.

A train on the New Haven and Derby Railroad was thrown from the track near Derby to-day and went over an embankment twelve feet high. Several passengers were badly injured. The accident was caused by an expanded rail.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 21, 1871.

Chester O. Wood, engineer, was seriously scalded by a collision of freight trains on the Boston and Albany Railroad, near Palmer, this afternoon. The engine and four cars were wrecked and the track blockaded, delaying passenger trains several hours.

The Department of Public Parks announces that Macomb's Dam Bridge will be open to public travel from and after to-day until further notice.

THE HAVANA BUTCHERY.

Summary of the Correspondence Accompanying the President's Message on the Subject.

The State and Navy Departments' Action in Cuban Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1871.

The President to-day sent a brief message to the House of Representatives in response to a resolution offered by General Banks on the 6th instant, requesting information relating to the execution of the medical students at Havana and the failure of the Spanish government to carry out in its West India colonies the reforms voluntarily promised by the statesmen in Spain.

The correspondence commences as far back as September 13, 1870. In November of that year Secretary Fish addressed United States Minister Sickles a letter in which the latter was instructed to represent to the Spanish government the strong desire to have enforced the decree of emancipation of slavery in the Spanish West India colonies. Spain owed it to herself to fulfil the just expectations of the civilized world in this respect. She owes it to the United States to carry out in good faith the repeated pledge.

Minister Sickles to Secretary Fish, January 19, 1871, says:—"He furnished the Minister of the Colonies with a copy of the latter's note respecting the question of slavery and political reforms in Cuba and Porto Rico. The Minister informed him that the law passed by the Constituent Cortes the 23d of June, 1870, has been fulfilled and obeyed in all its parts in Cuba from the date of its publication, although the absence of regulations for its execution makes it necessary that what would have otherwise been a matter of mere form shall be made the basis for regular forms providing for the clear determination of each case. In order that the execution of the law may suffer no obstruction the Minister has determined a basis to serve as a starting point and has transmitted it to the Councillor of State, subject to the provisions of law, in order that the definite regulations for carrying out the decree in question may be taken up without delay."

Secretary Fish, on February 28 last, instructed Minister Sickles to continue to urge the fulfilment of the emancipation decree and other promised reforms.

Among the papers is a letter from Vice Consul General Hall to Assistant Secretary of State Davies, dated November 28, giving a circumstantial account of the alleged desecration of the grave of Castañon, the Key West martyr, as he was held to be by a portion of the peninsular population.

The medical students, he says, did not break, but merely made a few scratches with a diamond upon the glass plate that encloses the niche, and removed or destroyed the wreath and replaced it with one of their own selection. The government was utterly powerless and thoroughly intimidated by the volunteers, and was finally obliged to compromise with them by ordering a drum-head court martial to try the prisoners. It was found necessary, to prevent a more serious conflict, that some, at least, of the young men should be sacrificed. The court martial, composed of equal numbers of regular and volunteer officers, convened at two o'clock in the morning, and at noon the sentences were given out. The execution took place at five in the afternoon, up to which hour the volunteers kept up their demonstrations before the prison and the palace. Throughout the whole of this affair the government displayed its utter helplessness in dealing with such an emergency. The regular force at its command was insignificant, while that of the volunteers was large, readily concentrated, and, as in this instance, when nearly unanimous of purpose, overpowering.

Mr. Hall concludes by saying that during the commotion great alarm prevailed among the Cubans, and not a little among foreigners. There were well founded apprehensions that a general massacre of Cubans was intended, and this possibly may be attributed as one of the motives for a compromise with the volunteers and the sacrifice of the young men. Hence he sent the following telegram:—

NOVEMBER 27, 1871.

Volunteer demonstration against authority of government. Government powerless. Serious apprehensions of massacre every moment. Vessel-of-war advisable. HALL.

The Secretary of the Navy replies to that part of the resolution calling for copies of instructions to the naval commanders of the United States in Cuban waters for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens and to maintain the dignity of the American flag. The Secretary furnishes the general and specific instructions. The first is to Rear Admiral Hoff, dated April 7, 1869, in which he says:—

Appeals are constantly made to you for the protection of persons, some of whom are justly entitled to it, while others have only a claim to your sympathy and friendly offices. You must exercise your best judgment and discriminate in such cases. But all citizens of the United States, native born or naturalized, in Cuba engaged in lawful pursuits, respecting the laws of the country, and taking no part in the measures to overthrow the government, are entitled to your protection as fully as you are able to extend it.

On May 6, 1869, the Secretary of the Navy wrote Admiral Hoff that—

Reports came to the Department, through the press and telegrams, of several American vessels having been searched by Spanish men-of-war in British waters and on the high road of nations in the Gulf of Mexico. While the United States government wishes to observe strict neutrality in regard to the difficulties now existing in the island of Cuba, they cannot consent that our merchant vessels shall be molested in their lawful pursuits, or overhauled and examined, unless they are found committing some violation of Spanish authority. This they can only do by sending armed officers on board. This is a subject in which the United States have always been very sensitive, and on which they went to war with Great Britain in 1812. While you are in no way to interfere in the difficulties now existing in Cuba, or to compromise the government by taking part with either side, it will be your duty to give full protection to American citizens and American commerce whenever an opportunity occurs for you to do so. This is the particular object for which a naval force is, at this moment, kept in Cuban waters.

In an order to Rear Admiral Poor, dated June 3, 1870, the Secretary of the Navy says, among other things:—

It is desired that you should keep some of your vessels stationed on the north and south ends of the island of Cuba, or at such ports as the so-called insurgents should convene at for escape from the island. While the Department does not desire that you should seek opportunities to encourage these distressed persons to seek the protection of the United States flag, you will in no case refuse them shelter on board the vessels of your fleet; and when they are once under the protection of the flag their persons and property will be held sacred against the interference of the Spanish authorities. In no case will you give up any person escaping from the island except by authority from this Department.

On March 24, 1870, the Secretary of the Navy instructed Rear Admiral Poor to proceed to Santiago de Cuba and inquire into the treatment of the American Vice Consul and citizens; and Admiral Poor having reported the result of his movement, the Secretary of the Navy wrote to him saying:—

"Your action in all things approved."

In the instructions to Rear Admiral Poor, dated April 16, 1870, the Secretary, among other things, says:—

While you will be careful in any contingency which may arise to pay due respect to the sovereignty of the nations you will take care at all times to maintain the right and dignity of your own.

Information having been received that affairs were much disturbed in the Eastern Department of Cuba and summary arrests and executions constantly taking place, and that there was a dangerous and disorderly state of affairs in that quarter which might affect some of our citizens and interests, the following instructions were sent by the Secretary of the Navy to Rear Admiral Lee on the 19th of July, 1871:—

As soon as possible after the receipt hereof visit Santiago de Cuba in the Severn, or send some other vessel of your fleet to that port and elsewhere in the vicinity for the protection, if necessary, of our citizens and interests.

The Secretary of the Navy wrote to Rear Admiral Lee August 18, 1871, as follows:—

Your despatch of the 5th inst. relating to the Hornet was duly received. In answer, you were instructed on the 11th inst. by telegraph to send a vessel to Port au Prince to inquire into the subject. Mr. Bassett's request for a naval vessel to proceed to Port au Prince having been complied with, that is presumed to be sufficient action for the present.

On the 28th of November, 1871, information was received through the Department of State of great excitement among the Spanish volunteers in Havana, and of the proceedings which afterwards resulted in the execution of the students mentioned in the resolution of the House. The situation of affairs appeared to be greatly disturbed, and to threaten serious danger to the persons, property and interests of our citizens residing there. In view of this situation the following telegraphic orders were sent by direction of the Secretary of the Navy from Rear Admiral Lee to the Commander of the monitor Terror, then at Key West, and to the commanders of the United States steamers Nipsic and Kansas, respectively, at Pensacola and New York, and to the commandants of the Navy Yards at Pensacola and New York:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1871—7 P. M.

Urgent—To Commodore WEAVER, commanding iron-clad Terror, Key West, Fla.:—

Proceed forthwith with the Terror under your command to Havana; communicate immediately and co-operate with Consul General Hall, for the protection of American citizens and interests; telegraph time of receiving this; also as to actual departure from Key West and arrival at Havana; use utmost despatch; disregard all conflicting instructions.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy,

S. P. LEE, Rear Admiral, Commanding North Atlantic fleet.

The same orders were sent at the same time to Commander William P. McCann, commanding the Nipsic, at Pensacola, and to Commander Chester Hatfield, commanding the Kansas, at New York. They were repeated to the last named officer by the Secretary of the Navy, directly at the suggestion of the President, and the Commanders of the Navy Yards at Pensacola and New York were ordered to use all means to expedite the departure of the ships. In pursuance of these orders Commander Weaver arrived in the harbor of Havana with the United States iron-clad Terror at eight o'clock A. M., Dec. 1, and put himself in communication with the Consul General of the United States. She was followed by the United States steamer Nipsic, at one o'clock, on the 4th of December, and by the Kansas, at six o'clock, in the afternoon of the following day. On the 6th instant Commander Weaver, the senior officer present, called upon the Captain General in company with the Commander of the Nipsic and Consul General Hall. He reports that he met with a courteous reception, and that at the date of his despatch, on the 9th instant, the city of Havana was quiet and orderly.

PRESENTATION TO JUDGE BARRETT.

A Pleasing Affair—Speeches of Mr. Lyddy and the Judge.

A very pleasing affair took place last evening at the residence of Judge Barrett, on West Twenty-eighth street. The junior members of the New York Bar have been for some time contemplating the idea of a presentation to the distinguished lawyer, in admiration of his conduct since the contest was first commenced against the Ring. There was considerable discussion as to what form the presentation should take, but it was finally decided, on the suggestion of Mr. Lyddy, that it should consist of a *bas relief* bronze bust of the Judge. The commission to execute the work was given to Mr. Byron M. Pickitt, and the fruit of his labors reflects the highest honor on him as an artist. The likeness is an admirable one, and when it is considered that Mr. Pickitt never saw Judge Barrett, and had nothing but a portrait of Lanny's to guide him, the credit due to him is all the greater. The bust bears the inscription:—"Presented to Mr. George E. Barrett by the junior members of the New York Bar." Among the prominent lawyers present last evening at the presentation were Horatio Rice, H. S. Clinton, Judge Reynolds, A. A. Redfield, S. Courtney, A. R. Lawrence, A. Joley and the members of the committee who had charge of the arrangements. On the part of the members of the Bar

MR. DANIEL R. LYDDY

made a very neat little speech. He said the occasion that brought them together was a very pleasant one; but there had been some misconception relative to the presentation, particularly on the part of the *World*, which had published an article that entirely misrepresented both the motives of the members of the Bar in presenting and of Judge Barrett in receiving the gift. The origin of the affair was simple. At the conclusion of the trial in the matter of the Foley injunction, which had been so nobly fought by Mr. Barrett to so successful an issue, which was the first blow the Ring received, his fellow lawyers deemed it a graceful act on their part to acknowledge by some token their

ADMIRATION OF HIS CONDUCT.

This was long before he was even named as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, but Mr. Barrett refused to receive the bust previous to the election, so that none could say it was a dodge to catch votes. The personal character of Judge Barrett was known to them all, and his political conduct had been endorsed by 80,000 at a time when every vote was carefully considered. He had great pleasure in behalf of the bar in presenting the bust.

JUDGE BARRETT,

in reply, said that the ordeal in which he was placed was one of the most unusual ones in his life. He was more accustomed to speak for others than for himself, and an atmosphere where there were conflict and discussion was more suited to his nature than a unanimous gathering like what he saw before him. He felt exceedingly proud of the compliment conveyed to him by the gift of the beautiful work of art which he saw before him, and felt proud of the confidence displayed in him by his fellow members of the profession. But, sinking personality, there was an idea underlying the affair which he was glad to recognize, as it marked the dawn of a new and a better era in the history of the city. It was no longer necessary in order to attain to place and power to barter personal honor and truckle to the corrupt power which had so long ruled the city. Heretofore, in order to insure success, it was necessary to descend to the vilest of means, and the position of a young man who wished to preserve his integrity and independence was hard indeed. On the one hand there were wealth and place and power, and on the other, privation, labor and uncertainty; and it required more than a Spartan's courage to prefer the less attractive and barren path. Now, however, thanks to the victory that has been gained, a young man can, without sacrificing his independence, gratify his honorable and laudable ambition by fair and honest means. In himself, he believed that he might say, without flattery, there was an instance of one who had never owed success to the influence of the tools of corruption, and what had been achieved by him was within the reach of all who would only fairly and honorably strive. He was grateful for the honor, but far more pleased at the recognition of this principle.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 21	Moon sets	3 16
Sun sets	4 36	High water	4 50

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of New York	Dec 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Australia	Dec 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
America	Dec 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Dec 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Baltimore	Dec 30	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Main	Dec 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	Dec 30	Havre	58 Broadway.
Europa	Dec 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Washington	Jan 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Oceanic	Jan 6	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
India	Jan 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Britannia	Jan 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Washington	Jan 13	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London	Jan 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Atlantic	Jan 20	Liverpool	19 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 21, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Tyrian (Br), Greig, Liverpool—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Titian (Br, Buchanan, London—Bruce & Co.
Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, Samana, Port au Plat, &c—Spofford Bros & Co.
Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship H Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Ship Pearl of India (Br), Johnston, Liverpool—E E Morgan's Sons.
Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool—Chas H Marshall & Co.
Ship Constantine, Creevey, London—Chas H Marshall & Co.
Ship Erato (Br), Jones, London—R P Buck & Co.
Bark Blomldon (Br), Shaw, Havre—H J De Wolf & Co.
Bark Horatio Sprague, Small, Genoa—Fabbri & Chauncey.
Bark Bounding Billow, Reynolds, Gibraltar and a market—A Hardy & Co.
Brig Florence (Br), Dickson, Matanzas—E Sanchez y Dolz.
Brig Maud (Br), Kennedy, St Johns, NF—Hatton, Watson & Co.
Schr Winner, Cole, Point a Pitre, Guad—F Talbot & Co.
Schr Pedro A Grau, Cobb, Havana—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr Edward Lee, Evans, Baracoa—B J Wenberg.
Schr Mollie, Atherton, Hamilton, Bermuda—Middleton & Co.
Schr Vesta, Osgood, Galveston—E M Stackpole.
Schr Mary Price, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del—S Godwin & Son.
Schr Ann Amelia, Allen, New Haven—F N Chase.
Schr Marcus L Ward, Mullins, New Haven—A M Sarles.
Schr O C Acken, Mead, Stamford.
Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of New York (Br), Jones, Liverpool, Dec 7 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale. Dec 14, lat 47, lon 40 19, exchanged signals with a North German steamship, bound east; 20th, lat 40 32, lon 71 15, a Guion steamship, do; same day, at 8 PM, a Cunard steamship, do.

Steamship Italy (Br), Thompson, Liverpool Dec 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse and 309 passengers, to F W J Hurst. First of passage fine weather, middle and latter part heavy westerly gales, with very high sea; Dec 13, experienced a hurricane from SW, with a tremendous sea. Dec 9, passed the derelict ship River Dee, before reported; 10th, a bale of cotton; 12th, a Guion steamship, bound east; 18th, steamship Atlantic, hence for Liverpool, and a Cunard steamship, bound east.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New Orleans Dec 13, and the bar 14th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, NC, via Hatteras Inlet Dec 17, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co

Ship Eme (Br), Sproule, Foochow Aug 22, with teas to Glover & Co; vessel to C L Wright & Co. Was 25 days from Mauritius to Cape of Good Hope, with light winds and calms; was off the Cape 11 days, with fresh SW gales; rounded that point Nov 3; passed Ascension Nov 19, and crossed the Equator 24th in lon 24; from Cape of Good Hope to Bermuda had light SE trades; from thence 8 days, with strong N and NW winds. Nov 12, lat 19 39 S, lon 1 23 W, spoke ship Grecian (Br), from Calcutta for London.

Bark Aetocrat (Br), Healey, Newport 68 days, with railway iron to order; vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Took the southern passage, and had variable weather; was becalmed 21 days; was 18 days north of Bermuda, with heavy N and NW gales.

Brig Proteus (Br), Carlow, St John, NB, 8 days, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co; vessel to William Ingalls. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Robert Ingham (Br), Whitelew, Sydney, CB, for New York, 4 days, with coal to the International Coal and Railway Co.
Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Asher S Parker, Carpenter, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr Sparkling Sea, Gow, New Haven for Port Johnson.
Schr Charley Miller, Hall, New Haven for Virginia.
Steamer Terror, Snow, Rucksport, Me, for New York, in ballast, to H W Loud & Co.
Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.
Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

U S steamer Gettysburg, Capt Hill, Brooklyn for New London, in tow of a U S tug.
Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, New York for Portland.
Schr E B Wheaton, Atkins, Baltimore for Providence (passed through 20th).
Schr E & J Oakley, Newman, New York for Cold Spring.
Schr Silas Brainard, Bull, Weehawken for Providence.
Schr Celestia, Phelps, New York for New Haven.
Schr Hero, Kelly, New York for Salem.
Schr Scio, Smith, New York for Boston.
Schr John Randolph, Robins, New York for New Bedford.
Schr R L Kenny, Thorndike, New York for Boston.
Schr A Peters, Milbridge, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Belle Dennis, Smith, Elizabethport for Salem.
Schr Trenton, Ball, Elizabethport for Portsmouth.
Schr O Haynes, Smith, Elizabethport for Newport.
Schr Fred Gray, Lakeman, Hoboken for Charlestown.
Schr Moses Patten, Hoboken for Providence.

BELOW.

Ship Wiltshire (Br), Wingate, from Calcutta Aug 29.

SAILED.

Steamships Tybee, for St Domingo, &c; Columbia, Havana and Key West; H Livingston, Savannah; South Carolina, Charleston; Albemarle, Richmond, &c.

From Quarantine—U S lighthouse steamer Fern, for San Francisco; barks Phœnix, Queenstown; Alliance, do; Courier, Wilmington, NC.

Shipping Notes.

Ice made its appearance in the bays and rivers yesterday for the first time this winter, in very large quantities, choking up all the ferry slips on the North River and in Brooklyn, but, being of a very light nature, does not interfere with navigation to any extent.

The railway car before reported seen in lat 33 70, lon 73 53, by schr Ella Hodsdon, at this port from Para, was washed overboard from schr Maggie Cain, Scull, from Philadelphia Nov 21 for Galveston.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP MIMA THOMAS (Br), from New York for Liverpool (before reported), was abandoned on Sunday, 3d inst, in lat 50 18, lon 29 03; she lost propeller, and was in a sinking condition. The crew were taken off by the Cunard steamer Aleppo and landed at Queenstown 7th inst.

SHIP GEN CHAMBERLAIN, Morse, from Guanape via Falmouth, E, Dec 5, for Hamburg, with guano, is reported by cable as totally wrecked at Hasck prior to 19th inst. She touched at Falmouth, E, for orders on the 5th of Dec, and was lost after entering the North Sea. The G C was 1361 tons register, and was built in 1869 at Bath, Me, where she was owned by J P Morse and others.

SHIP JOHN SIDNEY, Hartlett, from Fleetwood for Charleston, which put into Savannah 18th inst short of provisions, reports a terrific gale in lat 47 05, lon 13 43, and sprung foremast and lost foretopsail. In lat 28, lat 74 35, picked up a chest marked "Puntery 55 ship," apparently but a few days in the water.

SHIP RICHARD ROBINSON, Stetson, from Liverpool Nov 25 for New York, put into Queenstown 13th inst, with loss of rudder and leaky. Would probably return to Liverpool for repairs.

SHIP ARTISAN, Smith, from Cardiff for Havana, which put into Queenstown Oct 17, leaky, has been abandoned.

SHIP ATMOSPHERE (Br), Oram, from Havre Sept 29 for Savannah, put back to the Downs 19th inst, leaky.

BARK SATOR (Aus), Premiedo, from New York Nov 18, arrived at Queenstown 15th inst, damaged.

BARK JUNO (Aus), Grando, from New York Nov 7, arrived at Queenstown 15th inst, damaged.

BARK MANDARIN (NG), Akkermann, from Antwerp Oct 12 for San Francisco, is reported by cable as having put into Pernambuco (no date), in a leaky condition.

SCHOONER MARY FRANCIS (of New Orleans), Burns, from Pascagoula for Galveston, with lumber and shingles, sprang a leak and capsized night of the 9th inst, off Mermentau. The captain and crew going to the wreck till morning, when one of the men managed to right and bale out a boat, which the survivors, five in number, entered and endeavored to reach the land. This was a difficult task, as they had no oars, and had to use some boards, with which to paddle and steer. After remaining in this dangerous condition without food or water for nearly fifty-two hours, they were picked up near Sass by schr Aspasia, Capt Hall, which landed them at Galveston. A seaman named Charles Hadnot was drowned when the schooner capsized.

SCHR EXCELSIOR, Murphy, of and from Cold Spring, LI, for Bridgeport, Ct, collided 23d inst with mud scows in tow of tug T A Knickerbocker, and sunk in 8 feet of water on the west side of channel, near the Beacon, at entrance of Bridgeport harbor. The Excelsior is owned by Chas H Jones, of Cold Spring, and at the time of the accident had on board a cargo of 60,000 brick. A part of her deck load has been taken off and brought into Bridgeport by schr Annie E Derrickson.

SCHR M L ST PIERE (Br), before reported ashore on the Cat Ledges, Southport, Me, has been got off and towed to J Nickerson & Co's marine railway, West Harbor, Boothbay, where she has discharged her cargo of lumber, and was undergoing necessary repairs 18th inst. Her keel, rudder and stem are gone, sternpost badly damaged and plank badly chafed.

SCHR ENTERPRISE, Allen, from Jacksonville for New Smyrna, Fla, with groceries and lumber, was wrecked 5th inst, inside the bar at Mosquito Inlet; crew saved. Nearly all the cargo was lost.

SCHR HYDRANGEA, from Millstone Point for New York, with stone, went ashore 19th inst, on Goshen Reef, near New London; will get off.

SCHR EMMA ELIZA (Br), Harrigan, from Boston for Surinam, before reported at Port Spain in distress, sailed for destination 2d inst, having repaired.

MISSING VESSELS—Ship Chimborazo (Br), Cole, sailed from Pensacola Sept 9 for Liverpool, and has not since been heard from. She registered 879 tons, was built at Thomaston, Me, in 1861, and hailed from London.

Bark John Paul (Br), Rhodes, sailed from New York Sept 22 for Dublin, with a cargo of 35,000 bushels corn