New Jerusalem. Dr. Wild preached on "cheerfulness, love and order in life's work." They make labor light. Religious impatience is a striking characteristic of this age, but to do and endure nobly is the duty of every one. Therefore, with the spirit of faith, said he, let us pray, doing all things in society, in the Church and different relations of life without murmuring and disputing, that we may gain power and favor in the eyes of the people.

The Diggers Among Old Ruins and Their Discoveries—The Wonders of Arizona.

The diggers among the old ruins of dead empires have been and are making many wonderful and important discoveries. Among the latest and most interesting of these ancient relics recently unearthed are those of glorious old Homer's strong-walled city of Troy by Dr. Schleimann, as detailed in his fascinating report, published in last Saturday's HERALD. The learned Doctor, at the bottom of the débris overlying the city, the accumulations of three thousand years, finds the evidences of a high civilization among the relics of ancient Troy, and thence, in the different strata upward, from one occupation of the city to another, he finds, from the evidence of the artificial remains therein, a steady decline from civilization towards barbarism. As a geological historian his record of the ruins of Troy establishes his reputation, and his HERALD report is worthy the position of an explanatory appendix to the "Iliad." At the same time the diggers among the ruins of the island of Cyprus, the Temple of Diana, ancient Jerusalem—nearly a hundred feet under the streets of the present city—and likewise among the ruins of Moab, and among the wonderful treasures unearthed in Assyria, on the Tigris and the Euphrates, are filling up the blanks in the history of empires and peoples passed away, and, back to the Deluge, are confirming the records of the Old Testament.

And these historical ruins of three, four or five thousand years are not confined to the Old World. In Central and South America there are the remains of an ancient civilization, dating further back, perhaps, than that of Rome or Carthage; and there still remain in Mexico some fragments of ancient temples whose history had been lost in tradition in the time of Cortez. North of Mexico and south of Greenland no evidences have yet been discovered of the existence anywhere, at any time, of a higher civilization than that of the Aztecs anterior to Columbus; and these Aztec remains are confined to Western Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Southern Utah and Arizona. They indicate a state of civilization like that of the Aztecs in Mexico as Cortez found them, and the tradition is general among the Mexican aborigines at this day that their ancestors in a great migration came down to Mexico from the North. Fremont, Abert, Emory, Sitgreaves and other government explorers of our vast acquisitions from Mexico have given us their sketches and descriptions of numerous ruins of old Aztec temples and dwellings in New Mexico and Arizona, and of their irrigating canals and their pottery. They indicate a civilization as low as the lowest of Dr. Schliemann's descending scale of Troy, though far above any advances of the mound builders of our Northwestern States.

We have a report, however, from San Francisco that the ruins of a great city have recently been stumbled upon by some prospecting miners in Northeastern Arizona, and that these ruins tell of a prosperous community that must have been destroyed or transferred farther south thousands of years ago. It is thought so from the fact that a deep canyon near the heart of the city has been made by the Winter washings of that region, which has required at least a thousand years of those washings to cut through the rocks to its present depth. This whole report, however, may be a California canard, though we confidently expect from Captain Wheeler's exploring expedition in Arizona and Colorado discoveries more interesting to Americans than even the finding of the encircling walls and inside relics of ancient Troy.

Russia and Rome.

According to one of our latest cable despatches the Empress of Russia is expected to visit Naples at an early day, accompanied by a fleet of Russian vessels of war. It is understood that Her Majesty will proceed directly to Rome, and that there she will pay her respects to the King of Italy and also to the Holy Father. Coming so soon after the visit to Rome of the Grand Duke Nicholas, it is not unnatural that this expected visit of the Empress should be considered to have something of a political character. It is well known that the relations of Russia and the Holy See have for many years been of the most unsatisfactory kind. The Catholics of Poland have always been much more willing to submit to the authority of the Pope than to recognize the authority of the Czar. The consequence has been that the Russian government, hating as it does the semblance of an *imperium in imperio*, has steadily pursued a harsh policy towards the Catholic Church in Poland. For some time past there has been manifested a desire on the part of the Russian government to conciliate the Holy Father. Certain bishops have been exiled; their sees are now vacant; and it is said that if the Holy Father will comply with the wishes of the Russian government and appoint new bishops to the vacant sees, the government of the Czar will allow the exiled bishops to return and will make for them adequate provision. It is understood that the mission of the Grand Duke Nicholas was undertaken with a view to bring about some such arrangement. A similar purpose is attached to the approaching visit of the Empress to Rome and the Holy Father. It is reasonable to suppose that the Empress may be more successful than the Grand Duke, and that some understanding may be come to between Russia and Rome whereby the condition of the Catholics in Russian Poland will be improved. It is time that persecution should cease for religion's sake.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1872.

President Grant arrived at Covington yesterday afternoon, and stopped at the residence of his father last night. He stops at the Burnet House to-night, and will start for Washington by the Pan Handle route at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, expecting to arrive there early on Tuesday.

FRANCE.

Secret Sessions of the Sub-Committees of the Thirty—Radical Prediction of the Approach of Public Crises—M. Gambetta's Personalism.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 22, 1872.

The members of the two sub-committees of the Parliamentary Committee of Thirty, who have been commissioned to take evidence and report to the original body, hold regular sessions, but sit with closed doors.

PERSONALISM OF A RADICAL PRESS AND PROPHECY OF CABINET CRISES.

The *Republique Francaise*, the personal press organ of M. Gambetta, predicts the occurrence of serious parliamentary crises when the National Assembly reassembles in January. The writer says:—"The trimming tactics of the government only increase the disquietude of the country, and the acts of Ministers Dufaure and Goulard endanger the government's popularity."

THE TREASURY MONOPOLY OF THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The Legislative Assembly yesterday voted to continue the tobacco monopoly to the government during a space of ten years.

PRESIDENT THIERS AND THE ARTILLERISTS.

President Thiers will go to Calais this week to witness artillery experiments.

GERMANY.

Press Defence of the Emigration Rules Policy of the Government—Public Retort on American Newspapers and the Washington Cabinet—Bismarck at a British Ball.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, 1872.

Spener's Gazette explains that the partial revocation of the reduced fares for emigrants on the State and private railways in Germany is a question of internal administration, and that the action was required of the Imperial government by considerations of political economy, and of the private companies by their own interests. The writer says that "the American press has greatly exaggerated the importance and distorted the significance of this trifling affair."

The *Gazette* calls on the United States authorities to do all in their power to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the negotiations for an emigration treaty, which, it adds, "America, not Germany, has delayed for years."

Bismarck Brilliant at a British Ball.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, 1872.

His Excellency Mr. Odo Russell, British Ambassador at the Court of Germany, gave a ball last week, at which there was a brilliant gathering.

Prince Bismarck and other notabilities of the Empire were present.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Secretary Robeson has recovered from his recent illness.

General Timothy Orgando has been killed in St. Domingo.

Monsignor Valegra, the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, is dead.

Alexander H. Stephens is going through the Southern States once more.

George Munday, the "Peckham Ghost," is also in durance vile. English ghosts are dispirited.

Two Dubuque fathers swapped babies at the baptismal font. A boy for a girl and $15 to boot.

Maria Horgan, the "Camber Ghost," has been sent to jail for a year on a charge of petit larceny.

The Bishop of Litchfield, England, has been "down in a coal mine" holding a religious service.

Mr. Gladstone, the British Premier, finds time amid the cares of office to daily read and relish Homer.

Mr. James Alexander Henderson, proprietor of the *News Letter*, has been elected Mayor of Belfast, Ireland.

Peter Saxe, brother of John G., drives mules across the Plains. John G. drives the Muses—well, almost anywhere.

Lady Milton and family and Baron Ferdinand von Wrangel are passengers in the Olympus from Boston on Wednesday.

Uncle Ben Wade has no daughter. Hence the report that "she was shortly to be led to the altar," &c., is slightly fabulous.

Rev. Simon Ascher, for forty years chief reader at the Great Synagogue in London, died recently at the age of eighty-three years.

Prince Del Drago, son-in-law of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, has been fined 1,000 lire for neglecting to attend an Italian court as a juror.

General Dominguez and Mr. Salomon are the candidates for the Presidency of Hayti at the election which will take place in February, 1873.

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, will spend his Christmas holidays at Turin and give his New Year's reception in the Quirinal, in Rome.

The Marquis of Queensbury has been fined twenty shillings for striking Tom Toby, a police detective, in the face, at the Charing Cross Hotel.

Israel Washburn, of Portland, has been suddenly called to Minneapolis, Minn., in consequence of the dangerous illness of his son, Charles A. Washburn.

Nine human beings drank themselves to death from sundry casks of liquor washed ashore near Portland, England, from the wreck of the Royal Adelaide.

Catharine Hanlon, at Liverpool, stabbed a boy who stole an apple from her stand, and he has since died. As she is poor, and does not live in New York, she is likely to be held responsible.

Lord St. Leonards, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Westbury, Lord Cairns and Lord Heatherley, each receive from the British Exchequer a yearly pension of $25,000 for having been Lord Chancellor.

M. Achille Paganini, son of the celebrated violinist, has addressed from Parma, where he resides, a circular to the Italian music sellers, offering to sell a certain number of the unpublished works of his father.

Jesse Benton Fremont, wife of John Charles Fremont and daughter of Thomas Hart Benton, who in his day was familiarly known as "Old Bullion," is said to be the finest looking forty-year-old lady in the city of New York.

Lewis D. Campbell, Representative in Congress from the Third district of Ohio, is so ill as to be confined to his bed at his home at Hamilton. It is doubtful whether he will be able to resume his seat during the present session.

Gilderoy Lord was the republican candidate for Mayor of Watertown, this State. The democratic nominee was elected, the first instance on record where a gentleman was gratified by being "thrown higher than Gilderoy."

John Lewis, a sailor, belonging to the crew of the steamer Dalmatian, lately lost with all aboard on the Welsh coast, has been sent to jail for neglecting to join his ship before she sailed. John was penitent, yet glad he did not sail.

David Choate, of Essex, Mass., died at his residence in that town on the 16th inst., at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Choate was an elder brother of Rufus Choate, and has been a member of both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Mr. Williams J. McAlpine will return to Austria in June to finish the improvements to the navigability of the River Danube, which have been put in his charge. He is now having prepared certain machinery for use in his work. At present he is stopping at the Hoffman House.

Governor Lewis, of Alabama, who is now in hot water with the General Assembly of that State, is represented as being a tall, well-built, handsome man, with a clear, florid complexion and an eye like a hawk. He dresses in the extreme of fashion and is sometimes called Beau Lewis.

Count Arnim, who has been for some time the Chief Secretary of the German Legation at Washington, was a passenger on the Bremen steamer Weser that sailed on Saturday. He has been recalled from his post here, but is likely to be given important duty elsewhere, as was his former colleague, Count Arco. He arrived at the Brevoort House late last night.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Royalist Native Appeal for Allied Resistance to Russia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21, 1872.

His Highness the Khan of Khiva has summoned the auxiliary tribes to assist him against Russia.

ENGLAND.

Fatal Explosion in a Coal Mine.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 23—6 A. M.

An explosion is reported in a coal mine at Silverdale, by which eight miners were suffocated.

ITALY.

The King Restored to Health—Steamship Service to South America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Dec. 22, 1872.

His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel has completely recovered from his recent illness.

STEAMSHIPS' COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

The firm of Lavalero, in Genoa, have arranged the bases of a contract with the Ministry of Public Works for the supply of a steam mail service between Genoa and the South American ports.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The pressure has increased over New England, with northwesterly winds, clear weather and falling temperature. It has fallen from the Gulf and South and Middle Atlantic coasts to the Lakes, with southeasterly to southwesterly winds and rising temperature and generally clear weather, except over the Lake region, where cloudy weather, with snow, is prevailing; the barometer has fallen at San Francisco, with southeasterly wind and rain.

Probabilities.

For New England, diminishing pressure, rising temperature, southerly to westerly winds and cloudy weather, with snow over the northern portion; for the Middle States, diminishing pressure and southerly to westerly winds, with partly cloudy weather over the southern portion and snow over the northern portion; for the Southern States east of the Mississippi, southerly to westerly winds, generally clear weather and rising temperature; rising barometer, falling temperature, with northwesterly winds will probably extend south and east from the Northwest to Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and the Lower Lake region; but the majority of the afternoon and midnight telegraphic reports from Texas and Louisiana to Lake Superior and the Northwest are missing.

The Weather in this City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	6	21	3:30 P. M.	29	12
6 A. M.	9	17	6 P. M.	29	7
9 A. M.	14	10	9 P. M.	23	5
12 M.	18	8	12 P. M.	24	5

Average temperature yesterday 10½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 17½

Severe Snow Storm in Maine.

BANGOR, Dec. 22, 1872.

The most severe snow storm of the season occurred here to-day, commencing at an early hour this morning and lasting till one o'clock P. M. It was accompanied by a gale of wind, which piled the snow up in high drifts, nearly impassable in some places. The Pullman train, due at seven o'clock A. M., did not arrive until half-past two P. M. A coach from the boat at Winterpoint was five hours coming up eleven miles. The thermometer at ten o'clock P. M. stood at four degrees below zero.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 22, 1872.

A heavy snow storm, accompanied by furious wind, set in early this morning and continued until about noon. About ten inches of snow fell and drifted badly. The trains from the East to-morrow will probably be late. The mail train going East this morning was delayed about an hour by a slight fire in the mail car, which destroyed several bags of unimportant mail matter.

Severe Weather in Ohio—Fifteen Degrees Below Zero.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22, 1872.

The weather here is extremely cold, the mercury being six degrees below zero this morning. It abated somewhat during the day. It is thought that the river will be frozen over by midnight if the cold continues.

TOLEDO, Dec. 22, 1872.

The weather yesterday and to-day was the coldest in several years. The thermometer was fifteen degrees below zero at seven o'clock this morning.

Frozen to Death.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1872.

A locomotive became disabled between Goshen and Warsaw, Ind., on the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railroad last night, and the engineer and fireman, in attempting to reach a residence a mile distant, were frozen to death.

Great Storm in Michigan.

ST. JOSEPHS, Dec. 22, 1872.

A fearful storm has swept over all the western part of this State for the past two days—the worst in depth of snow, high winds and intense cold known for years. The thermometer has ranged from six to twenty degrees below zero since yesterday morning. Five engines with four trains are between Stevensville and Hagar. The passengers are all safely housed. Edmund Yates, the novelist and lecturer, is one of the weather-bound passengers.

Cold on the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22, 1872.

An unusually cold term closed last night, when it commenced to rain, which still continues falling. Advices from the interior show that rain very generally prevails.

WEATHER ACCIDENTS.

Singular Effects of the Cold Snap—Explosions of Boilers and Kitchen Ranges.

Explosion of Heating Apparatus.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22, 1872.

The hot water apparatus in the house of Colonel Moulton exploded with terrific violence this morning. The servant girls had fired up the kitchen range when the hot water pipe burst, tearing the range to atoms, wrecking the furniture and hurling Kate Connor, one of the servants, violently against the wall, under a heap of embers. Her injuries from bruises were fearful and her clothing was set on fire. Colonel Moulton succeeded in extinguishing her clothing, but not before she was so badly injured that her death this evening is momentarily expected. Colonel Moulton was badly burned about the face and hands. The other servant was only slightly injured. The water in the pipe outside of the range had frozen, preventing circulation. The force of the explosion must have been terrific, for the range was torn to pieces. The walls, ceiling and windows, as well as the furniture, were badly damaged.

A similar explosion occurred, with alarming report, about the same time at the Henrie House. The guests were frightened and rushed down stairs dragging their baggage. Fortunately no one was hurt and the damage was comparatively slight. The cause of the explosion was similar to the first one.

Bursting of a Water Pipe.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 22, 1872.

The main twenty-four inch water pipe on East Merrimac burst this morning, filling to overflowing the cellars in the brick block occupied by Messrs. H. M. & J. Rice, provision dealers, and L. Emerson, grocer.

That portion of the city known as "Belvidere" is to-night cut off from a supply of water in case of fire.

Fatal Explosion of a Cooking Range.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 22, 1872.

Mrs. Samuel Knox, residing on Walnut street, was killed this morning by the explosion of a cooking range, the water pipe having frozen.

LOUISIANA.

The Present Aspect of the Warmoth-Kellogg War—What Is Thought in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1872.

A number of the New Orleans delegation are still here awaiting the completion of the address, the preparation of which was entrusted to Judge Campbell, the chairman of the committee. He went to Baltimore on Friday night last and will return to-morrow morning, bearing the document which is to be addressed to the American people. A meeting of the committee will be held to-morrow noon, when the address will be read, and, if adopted, be given to the press without delay. The members of the delegation have been active in making the acquaintance of leading republican members of the House, and their story has been attentively listened to by all approached. The seizure of the New Orleans *Times* is apparently in their favor, and it is hoped this act will impress itself on the people of the North as one bordering on despotism. The committee positively disclaim political affiliation. They despise Warmoth, but realize how inseparably his reputation is connected with the object of their visit to this city. They are loud in their praise of the HERALD, saying that they feel extremely gratified that the leading paper in the United States has espoused their cause. Judge Campbell, in reply to the request of your correspondent for a copy of the address, said:—"I shall be very glad, indeed, to place a copy when ready in your hands for transmission to the greatest newspaper in the world. I hope the HERALD will print it in full, that it may have a world wide circulation." It is the opinion of the Attorney General that it would be utterly impracticable for Justice Bradley to proceed to New Orleans at this time. If he were to go there is no proceeding now before the Circuit Court there which either he or Judge Woods can take cognizance of. Admitting that the late decision of Judge Durell's is final—which he says is not the case—the only method of reviewing or reversing it is by an appeal to the Supreme Court. Such an appeal has been applied for, but according to the latest information has not yet been granted. If Judge Durell should deny it a mandamus is the proper proceeding by which to enforce the right of appeal. Here in Washington it is understood that Kellogg's counsel contend that the decision already rendered is an interlocutory one and is not appealable. His main action against Warmoth has not yet been filed in Court, much less tried; but he has been advised to proceed with the main action, setting forth his right to the office of Governor and to prove his case. In this proceeding evidence will be taken of the alleged frauds committed by Warmoth's officers of registration and Supervisors of Election.

POOR ALABAMA.

A State Being Legislated and Run to Ruin—The Rival Statesmen Playing Political Battledoor and Shuttlecock.

MONTGOMERY, Ala, Dec. 22, 1872.

In the House yesterday, when the journal was being read, Mr. Cowan, of Jackson, called for the reading of the names of the members who voted on the second ballot for doorkeeper the day before. That was the ballot on which more votes were cast than there were members present. After the reading was ended Mr. Masterson said he was improperly recorded as voting for Whitaker, the caucus nominee of the republicans, when, in fact, he voted for Candee, the independent republican. This change would elect Candee, and a motion was made by Mr. McCoskey (republican) to correct the minutes to conform to the facts. The republican members fought the motion by filibustering motions to take a recess, points of order, &c., but finally a resolution to refer the matter to a committee was adopted.

The committee reported that Mr. Candee was elected and the journal was corrected.

Mr. Boyd (democrat) offered a resolution declaring that the House, having duly elected all the officers required, should be immediately declared

DULY AND PERMANENTLY ORGANIZED

under the plan of the Attorney General, and that failure or refusal so to do would be bad faith to the Attorney General and the people of the State, which was voted down by the republicans. The Senate joint resolution to adjourn till January 13 was adopted by the House, with the proviso that it should not be construed as recognizing a permanent organization of the Senate. The Lieutenant Governor had announced the Senate organized and ready for business several days ago, and when this proviso came back for concurrence the Senate refused to concur, whereupon the Lieutenant Governor adjourned the Senate despite its action.

THE COURT ROOM LEGISLATURE

continues to hold daily sessions, and the Governor yesterday sent them a message recommending increased taxation one hundred per cent. That body passed a bill authorizing the issue of $2,000,000 bonds. Mr. Parsons, the permanent Speaker of the consolidated House, signed the Court Room bill while presiding in the Capitol. The Lieutenant Governor did the same while presiding in the Senate at the Capitol. The democrats say this duplication of the Legislature, with the same officers presiding in both, argues bad faith, and they will again appeal to the Attorney General if it is not discontinued.

FINANCE IN THE WEST.

Proposition to Relieve the Stringency in the Money Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22, 1872.

A movement is on foot in this and other Western cities, relative to the present stringency in the money maaket, for urging upon Congress the passage of a law of which the following are the main points:—To permit any holder of $10,000 or multiple thereof of any United States gold-bearing bonds to deposit the same temporarily at the Sub-Treasury or designated depositories in New York, San Francisco, New Orleans or Chicago, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and release an amount of legal tenders equal to the face of said bonds temporarily deposited, and on presentation of a like sum in United States notes at the place where said bonds were temporarily deposited to receive the said bonds, or their equivalent in kind, less the interest which would have accrued during the time said bonds were deposited, the converter or retirer of bonds as aforesaid to adjust by payment in gold the value at the time of conversion and withdrawal, whether the same be presented by coupon or otherwise, as may be provided by the regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury; and, provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to hold in reserve United States legal tenders to the amount of $40,000,000, to be used for the purpose of temporarily retiring bonds, as aforesaid; but said notes shall not be used for any other purpose, nor shall the whole amount of legal tenders, including those which may be held in reserve and those which may, at the time, be held in the United States Treasury, Sub-Treasuries and depositories, exceed four hundred millions, until expressly authorized by law.

THE MISSISSIPPI BONDS CASE.

Distinguished Operators in Jail at Jacksonville.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22, 1872.

The *New Times* this morning publishes a full account of the Mississippi warrants forgery case, involving half a million dollars of raised warrants, which have been sold throughout the Union. W. F. Burham and Edward Thomlinson, who were arrested some time ago in New York, Dr. C. S. Swan and W. G. Steel, recently arrested here, and James M. Currie, Chief Deputy in the Naval Office of the New Orleans Custom House, who was arrested last Friday, are all in jail at Jacksonville, charged with being the ringleaders in the swindle. Several other persons of high respectability are said to be implicated.

WRECK OF A SCHOONER.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 22, 1872.

The schooner Harvest, Captain Miller, of Rockland, went ashore this morning on Cushing's Island during a snow squall and bilged and filled with water. The captain and crew were saved.

HOMICIDE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1872.

Patrick Welsh, a fireman at the gas works in this city, was struck on the head with a coal shovel by John Lynden, a fellow workman, while at their duties at an early hour this morning, and his skull was so severely crushed that he died almost immediately. The parties had a previous quarrel. Lynden escaped and has not yet been arrested.

NAVAL APOTHECARIES.

The Present Status of the Drug-Mixer in the United States Navy—What Should be Done to Render the Position More Permanent and Remunerative.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Knowing that you are always ready and willing to help those who are worthy, I would ask you to grant the following space in the columns of the HERALD. A great deal has been suggested to improve the routine and management of our navy, but never to my knowledge has anybody thought it worth the trouble to mention the corps of naval apothecaries, until Medical Director William M. Wood, then Surgeon General United States Navy, called the attention of the Navy Department to the subject in his report of 1871 (but I am sorry to say without success), as follows:—

* * * I also respectfully call attention to the protection justly due that valuable class of officers, the naval apothecaries. They should, in the opinion of the Bureau, be made a permanent corps, instead of remaining, as they do now, subject to accidental employment, without any provision for their old age and after the longest service. There are now officers of this class who are worn out in the service kept on duty because there is no refuge for them but the poorhouse or the grave.

Very few outside of the navy understand the position an apothecary occupies on shipboard. They are divided into the first, second and third class. They of the first class are attached to receiving ships, navy yards and hospitals, with the pay of $750 per annum; the second class to first and second rate vessels, with the pay of $40 per month, and the third class to third and fourth rate vessels, with the pay of $30 per month. The uninitiated would naturally suppose that a physical, moral and mental examination decides who should be a first, second or third class apothecary. But this is not the case. The majority of these petty officers are promoted from nurses, and their knowledge of drugs does not extend any further than the allowance table issued by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and as long as they can read the labels on the different bottles they think they are all right. Now, one of these grand druggists may have been on a ship for two or three years; the surgeon in charge is ordered to a receiving ship, takes his apothecary (?) along, and this man, third class in knowledge, becomes to be first class by virtue of his position; when the apothecary of the receiving ship who is thrown out of work, perhaps, has to accept a position on a small vessel, and becomes therefore a third class apothecary, although he may be a graduate of the College of Pharmacy. Very few educated druggists join the navy, on account of the small pay and the few privileges allowed on board ship. The only legislation in their favor is "that they, with the master-at-arms, paymaster's writer, yeoman and orderly sergeant, are allowed to mess separately on the berth deck." Assuredly a great concession! These five men can sit down on their haunches and eat their scouse and drink their coffee (?) two feet from the rest of the men.

On shore stations their position is all that can be desired; but to have a competent corps of apothecaries at sea their position on shipboard must be made more comfortable. Why not, like the hospital steward in the army, let him receive a permanent appointment; let him, before entering the service, pass a mental, moral and physical examination; do away with the different classes; give them all equal pay; give them the rank of a warrant officer, and in time of need these apothecaries could go in charge of small vessels with more security to the new. Then, under the charge of a green acting assistant surgeon I am sure an educated druggist is as much of a gentleman as a boatswain promoted from "before the mast." I have no doubt that the medical officers of the navy would be in favor of a movement of this kind, as it would materially relieve them of some of their duties. I have heard of vessels being without a medical officer for three or four days, the apothecary alone being on board; this is especially the case in a fourth class vessel, which rates only one doctor. Now, in a vessel of that class the pay is only $30 per month, and I am sure very little is to be expected from a man who cannot command a higher salary than that on shore. The present Surgeon General of the Navy, a kind and just man, well versed in the requirements of the medical department of that branch of our service, I am certain would do something for the poor apothecary if there was any show of success. I say the "poor apothecary," for after a man has served in that capacity until he is unfitted by old age or other disability, there is no provision made for a pension or even hospital treatment, while a colored man who may have served as "ward room boy" for ten or twenty years can have the choice of the asylum or a pension.

I conclude with asking your pardon for occupying so much of your valuable space, and subscribe myself yours, respectfully,

AN EX-APOTHECARY U. S. NAVY.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

Destruction of a Paterson Rolling Mill.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 22, 1872.

William Collier's rolling mill, on Railroad avenue and Green street, a frame building, 70 by 100 feet, was discovered on fire at a quarter-past ten o'clock to-night, and in half an hour was almost entirely destroyed. The loss is placed at from $10,000 to $12,000 and the insurance at $35,000.

Mr. Collier has just, at eleven o'clock, been arrested by the Chief of Police and locked up on suspicion of having set his place on fire, as he is said to have been the first person on the spot after the fire was discovered. He says that the plumbers were at work thawing out the water pipes, and probably originated the fire accidentally. William Bentley, a watchman at the mill, has been arrested either as an accomplice in the suspected incendiarism or as a witness against Mr. Collier.

FIRES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22, 1872.

A fire to-night on Boston street, Dorchester district, in a block of three wooden buildings known as the Durgin Block, caused damage estimated at about eleven thousand dollars. The property is partly insured in a Dorchester office.

About one o'clock this morning Mrs. Charlotte Adams' ladies corset manufactory, on Washington street, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss will amount to from $15,000 to $20,000; supposed to be fully covered by insurance.

Burnett's Miniature Toilets.—Elegant ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete Toilet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Toilet Table and traveller's portmanteau. ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Wholesale by druggists' sundry men everywhere.

A.—The Handsomest Visiting Hat brought out this Season has just been issued, in anticipation of the Holidays, by ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street. New Year's callers should make their first call on that popular manufacturer if they wish to make their appearance on the 1st of January in the most elegant dress fabric that tast and skill can furnish.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street, Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 8 P. M.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

All Respectable News Men have the MORNING WITNESS. Price two cents.

A.—Gents' Dress Hats and fine Sealskin CAPS for Holiday Presents, at manufacturers' prices. LEAHY, 145 Fulton street.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery. Grand Extraordinary Drawing. J. S. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street; Post office box 4,683, New York.

A.—Buy Your Hats from Burke, of 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. Sealskin CAPS in variety.

A.—Furs.—Choice Sets in Sable, Mink, Ermine, Lynx, Seal Skins, Alaska Sable, Grebe, &c., at manufacturers' prices. Sealskin CAPS in variety. Call before purchasing. BURKE, Manufacturer, 210 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

A.—For an Elegant Hat or Fine Furs call on DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann street.

A.—Watts' Nervous Antidote Cured me of Sciatica, Neuralgia and Nervous Twitchings of five years' standing. GEO. BRADY, Athens, N. Y.

A.—Lace Curtains for the Holidays at manufacturers' prices; several profits saved. HEYDECKER & CO., 810 Broadway, opposite Eleventh street.

Announcement.—For Correct Style of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS at D. D. YOUMAN'S, Hatter, 719 Broadway, Importer of English Hats and Martin's celebrated London Umbrellas. Furs of every description.

Be Sure to Read the Daily Witness Today. Special attention invited to second page.

Berte & Tobias, 33 South Street, (late with Messrs. Aymar & Co.), are offering choice new TEAS and COFFEES for family use, in 5, 10, 20, 50 and 60-pound packages, at importer's prices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Is the Best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Cheap Telegraphy for the Public.—The DAILY WITNESS is a strong advocate of this measure.

Cheapest Book Store in the World.— 167,132 Magnificent Holiday Books and Juveniles. Catalogues free. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman st.

Do Not Fail to Read the Witness Today, and look at the second page; it will repay perusal.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy.—Neuralgia, Rheumatism, permanently eradicated from the system. Advice gratis daily. 21 John street. Circulars free.

Extra Dry Cabinet of MOET AND CHANDON at ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S, Chambers street and Broadway and Forty-second st.

Everybody Should Read the Daily WITNESS. The news man on the corner will supply it for twelve cents a week.

Father Burke's Final Answer to FROUDE, with PHILLIPS' PHILIPPIC, large pamphlet, now ready; 10 cents. Enlarged edition, all sides—Froude, Father Burke, Phillips and John Mitchel; 25 cents. J. W. O'KEIEFE, 142 Nassau street, New York.

Forget Not to Read the Daily Witness to-day, especially the second page.

For the Kitchen. Warren Range, a present that can be appreciated by mother, wife or friend. It can be set complete during the day. FULLER, WARREN & CO., 236 Water street, New York.

Floral Decorations of Exquisite design in Glass Ornaments, for holiday presents, at moderate prices. DOBSON & CO., 166 Fifth avenue.

Fulton Street Prayer Meeting.—Daily reports in the WITNESS are exceedingly interesting.

G. Graham, Painter, Late Hojer & Graham, SIGNS, PATENT NET BANNERS AND ENGRAVED METAL SIGNS. Removed from 97 Duane street to 683 Broadway.

Get the Daily Witness and Read the second page. Ladies will be pleased with it.

Holiday Goods. Photographs of celebrated Oil Paintings, beautifully Colored. CHROMOS AND FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ALBUMS, CELEBRITIES, LANDSCAPES, PASSE-PARTOUTS, NOVELTIES, ZAIRGETH. E. H. & T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan.

Holiday Hats and Seal Skin Caps at manufacturers' prices. P. ERNENWEIN, 145 Nassau street, near Spruce street.

Hojer & Graham, Painters.—The Business will be continued by HOJER & CO., at the old stand, 97 Duane street. Signs, Patent Net Banners and Engraved Metal Plates.

Heidsieck & Co.'s Dry Maropole..$24 25
MUMM'S DRY VERZENAY $21 50
EXPERIAL 19 00
PIPER HEIDSICK 22 50
All others equally low. Very large stock of strictly first class WINES, LIQUORS, CONDIMENTS, TABLE LUXURIES, HAVANA CIGARS sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at down town prices.
H. B. KIRK & CO.'S New Stand, 69 Fulton street, north side. Established 1853.

Let Every Person To-Day Read the DAILY WITNESS, especially the second page.

Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical DisCOVERY is a sure preventive and cure for Pneumonia. Depot 58 Bond street.

Mrs. M. G. Brown's Poor Richard's Eye WATER and SCALP REJUVATOR. Sold by druggists. Depot 58 Bond street.

"Saunders," No. 7 Astor House, Sells Elegant Cases of Razors, Scissors or Table Cutlery; Skates, Dressing Cases, Pocketbooks, Toilet Articles and Pocket Cutlery, at low prices.

Sealskin Caps, Gauntlets, Collars, &c.— The skating season has opened brilliantly, and the demand for these elegant articles is consequently active. Make your purchases at KNOX'S, 212 Broadway, or under the Fifth Avenue Hotel stores, famous for the beauty and style of the Knox Holiday Hat and the display of all varieties of Fancy Furs.

The Favorite Holiday Present. There are few articles that are as appropriate, and none that are more useful, than a sewing machine for a holiday present to a lady. The Grover & Baker Machine is eminently suited for this purpose, as it is elegant in appearance, easily operated and will last a lifetime without needing repairs. The work done by the Grover & Baker is much superior in neatness, beauty and strength to that of any other. It is the best family sewing machine and the favorite holiday present. Principal salesrooms 736 and 738 Broadway, corner Twelfth street.

"Watch Canes."—A Handsome Present is a WALKING CANE, with a perfect and reliable TIME-KEEPER inserted in the handle. Price $25. For sale only at S. EICHBERG & CO.'s, Importers of Watches, 32 Maiden lane.

Wines and Liquors for the Holidays.— Family Wine and Liquor Cases, with lock and key, containing one dozen, of nine different kinds, warranted pure, per case $13
Piper Heidsick 22
Bass', Youngers & Muirs' Ale, per dozen 2
Guinness' Stout and London Porter 2
Martel and Hennessy Brandy, imported in cases 12
Scotch and Irish Whiskey, in cases 10
A full assortment of fine Wines and Liquors at equally low prices.
C. J. MURPHY & CO., 43 Broad street.

Wedding and Ball Cards.—Latest Paris styles, elegant boxes of Note Paper for Christmas. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO., 549 and 551 Broadway, invite attention to THEIR CHRISTMAS STOCK of ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, STANDARD AUTHORS, and BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS, BOUND IN EVERY STYLE OF BINDING.

Books, as gifts, reach a larger range of tastes than almost anything else. Their appropriateness is usually manifest, and there is notable opportunity for felicity of choice.

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