WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell Not to Resign Until March.

A New Phase of the Credit Mobilier Affair.

Combined Efforts to Concoct a Nice Little Story for the Marines.

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Army and Navy Cadets—Proposed Increase of the Medical Army Staff—Powell's Painting of Perry's Victory—Nevada's Electoral Vote in Danger.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1872.

Mr. Boutwell Not to Resign Until March 4—The Massachusetts Senatorship.

Secretary Boutwell does not intend to resign until March 4, when he, along with the whole Cabinet, will tender his resignation to the President. In the meantime Mr. Boutwell says he will pursue the even tenor of his way as if there was no such thing as a prospective Senatorial election in Massachusetts. There is, however, little doubt here that he will be the successor of the Vice President elect, as Dawes' chances are said to look very slim. Mr. Boutwell observes a modest reticence on the subject, although he does not conceal that he would be only too glad to be relieved from his present exacting duties by election to the Senate.

A New Departure by the Credit Mobiliers—A Plain Unvarnished Tale to be Told to the Marines.

Letters have been received here to-day announcing a complete change in the Crédit Mobilier investigation. Instead of endeavoring to prevent a disclosure of the damaging facts which are sure to be made known, the parties implicated will change front and demand an opportunity to tell their little stories, which have meanwhile been carefully concocted and made to tally with each other. The letters which Dawes, Garfield and other recipients of the enriching stock wrote last Summer denying all knowledge of it will be kept out of sight, and there will be a general confession in the style of an old-fashioned Methodist love feast. When this has gone abroad the committee will begin short sessions with open doors, and witnesses will be examined, who will each occupy a day or two, but who will know nothing, or, rather, tell nothing not already told and known. All this time the end of the session will be drawing nearer and nearer, and the whole thing will fizzle out ingloriously. The next Congress cannot investigate the conduct of Ames, as he will not be a member thereof; indeed, he has in reserve the plea that he has done nothing during the present Congress that is wrong, and that the transactions of himself and other members of past Congresses cannot now be overhauled. Not only will the Crédit Mobilier stock owners come back into the House in an aggressive spirit, "pride in their port, defiance in their eye," but they will say to those Representatives who own stock in national banks, "Stand by us, or we will aid in destroying you." It is well known that scores of Congressmen are the fortunate holders of stock in national banks, which yields them enormous rates of interest, thanks to defective legislation, by which it is easy for a bank to extort usurious interest from borrowers. This is well known to the Crédit Mobilier men, who mean that the national bank men shall help them out of their scrape. Should the ayes and noes be called it will be curious to watch the votes of those who thus have a common cause to defend.

Consternation in the Blair Family—Schurz Opposing Frank's Return to the Senate.

The Blair family are in great sorrow. The holiday season has brought with it lamentations, and the Blairs will not be comforted. The report has reached Silver Spring that Senator Schurz is opposed to Frank Blair's re-election to the United States Senate, his term expiring on the 3d of March next. All day telegrams have sped in every direction to the friends of Schurz to know why this opposition on the part of a confederate in the liberal movement. Schurz's address is not known, and so the Blairs were compelled to retire to-night with the cold comfort that it was because Frank is a democrat, and Carl wants a republican, probably Pinkelnburg, as his colleague, until 1875.

The Goat Island Job

is to be revived—that is, the Pacific Railroad lobbyists want the subject referred to a committee, in the hope that it will be favorably reported to the Senate. Senator Stewart, the poor Congressman's friend, is a disinterested Pacific sloper, and whether the Military Committee or the Pacific Railroad Committee get it he does not care. It is on the Senate calendar, and, speaking after the manner of Calhoun, he says something must be done, and he don't care what.

Mr. Wheeler and the Speakership.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, has again been heard from. He would not only not be Speaker of the House if every member voted for him, but he wants Blaine re-elected. Blaine has a remarkable faculty for making engagements and promises which are always remembered, &c. However, Mr. Wheeler is satisfied with the Chairmanship of the Pacific Railroad Committee.

The President's State Dinners.

The President will give his first State dinner on the 8th of January, the guests being members of the Cabinet and their wives, Vice President and Mrs. Wilson, General and Mrs. Sherman and Admiral and Mrs. Porter. State dinners will be given at the White House every alternate Thursday during the season.

Embarrassing Increase of Army and Navy Cadets—Proposed Reduction of the Number of Officers.

The House Committee on Appropriations will meet to-morrow to hear the Secretaries of War and the Navy with regard to the increase of the next House by fifty members and the consequent increase of appointments to cadetships in West Point and Annapolis, as the fifty new Congressional districts will add fifty cadets to each of the two colleges. While the army and navy remain at their present peace footing such an increase of officers is unwarranted and positively burdensome. Even at present more officers are turned out in West Point and Annapolis than can conveniently be placed in the two branches of the service. This is particularly the case with regard to the navy. The Appropriations Committee proposes to reduce the increased number of cadets by some means which will not deprive Congressmen of their present privilege. The Secretary of War is opposed to any reduction, saying that employment could be found in the army for additional fifty officers. He says more officers are required in the army than in the navy, and that the present number of officers in the former is proportionately smaller than in the latter. The Secretary of the Navy is in favor of a reduction, by lengthening the period of study from four to five years. This would be tantamount to a reduction of twenty-five per cent, as the cadets of one class could graduate after five instead of four years. Considering that boys of fourteen are admitted into the Naval Academy, they would after five years of preparatory study still be very young for the position of commissioned officers. Five members of the Appropriations Committee—Messrs. Garfield, Hale, Sargent, Marshall and Palmer—will be in attendance to-morrow. Of these Messrs. Hale and Garfield are known to be in favor of a reduction.

Army Surgeons Asking for Reinforcements For Their Corps—More Doctors Than Soldiers.

The army surgeons are urging an increase of their corps, and they invite attention of Congressmen to the fact that 150 civilian doctors have to be employed to care for the sick at the hospitals of the different forts and posts. It is also true, however, that there are more surgeons in this city than enlisted men on duty, and that if some of them could be sent from their cosy quarters to attend to the post hospitals on the frontiers, there would not be such a number of civilian doctors needed. The medical "ring" here, of the navy as well as the army, should be looked into and razeed at once.

Powell's Picture of Perry's Victory.

Powell, the artist, has arrived here, with his palette, paints and brushes, anxious to complete his painting of Perry's victory, so Moran's great picture of the canyon of the Yellowstone, for which Congress paid $10,000 last Summer, was taken down down from the blank space at the back of the northeast grand staircase, Senate wing, and Powell's canvas is to be unrolled in its place. It remains to be seen whether Powell will persuade Congress to increase the sum of $25,000 voted for this picture, the greater portion of which he has already received.

Nevada's Electoral Vote in Danger.

Mr. J. H. Mills, of Nevada, arrived here to-day with the Electoral vote of that State for Grant and Wilson. The envelope was addressed to Vice President Colfax, but that functionary was not here to receive it. The State Department, in the person of the Secretary, was unwell, and not able to relieve Mr. Mills of his burden. To-morrow is the last day of grace, and unless the State Department is able to attend to this duty Nevada will have no voice in the Electoral College. Mr. Colfax has shown but little desire to receive the envelopes which contain his political and official death warrant.

Contemplated Change in the Whiskey Regulations.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue contemplates a change in the whiskey regulations on the 1st of January, under which alteration an allowance of one fermenting period, but in no case more than forty-eight hours, will be made upon the opening of additional tubs before those additional tubs are included in arriving at the producing capacity. Heretofore additional tubs have been included from the moment they were opened. This new ruling will be prospective from the 1st of January, but in no case will be retroactive, or, in other words, will relate entirely and only to the products of January and future periods.

No Legacy or Succession Tax—Strict!

In case of a devise of property left in trust to provide for the support of domestic animals the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that there is no legacy or succession tax. This question was raised on the will of a lady in Boston who left property for the maintenance of a cat.

Ingredients in Native Wines.

The new circular of the Internal Revenue Department about native sparkling wines, the substance of which was telegraphed hence last night, states that any ingredient may be added to those wines which is used in foreign countries in the production of what is accepted as pure wines.

Purchase of Land for a Government Building.

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the proposition of Messrs. Edward Cadwalader and Samuel Poorman to sell the property at the corner of Fourth and L streets, in Sacramento, Cal., for the sum of $30,000. A new government building is to be erected on this property, which fronts 180 feet on L street and 160 feet on Fourth street.

District Attorney Bliss' Commission.

The commission of George Bliss, Sr., as United States Attorney for the Southern district of New York was forwarded to him to-day by the Attorney General; also the commission of William Patrick as United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Missouri.

The Condition of the Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called for reports of the condition of the national banks at the close of business on Friday last, the 27th inst.

A New National Bank.

The Northfield National Bank, of Northfield, Minn., has been organized, with a capital of $50,000.

Treasury Balances.

The following were the balances at the close of business to-day at the Treasury Department:—

Currency	$5,194,715
Coin	73,985,425
Including coin certificates	22,832,500
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	25,145,000

RUSSIA.

A Foreign Prince of Royal Blood Indicted for Forgery—His Crime and Lineage—Conviction and Sentence.

[From the Exchange Gazette, of St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.]

A few days since the public of St. Petersburg saw standing before the bar of a St. Petersburg Court of Justice Prince Michael Lusignan, a descendant of the former Kings of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Armenia. The family of the Lusignans is one of the oldest of royal origin, and goes back to the twelfth century. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that when Prince Lusignan appeared before the Court to answer a charge of forgery a large audience had gathered together to witness the proceedings. Among those present in the Court was the father of the accused, Prince Louis Lusignan, a venerable old man, reduced from great wealth to extreme poverty, and condemned to witness the disgrace of his family in the person of his only son.

THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF THIS OLD MAN

is so full of interest that we cannot refrain from giving a few of its main incidents. Prince Louis Lusignan was born in Cyprus, April 19, 1808, and received from his father an inheritance which amounted to about six million pounds, mostly in money. This fortune had been placed for safe keeping in the hands of his uncle on the mother's side, Athanasius, Metripolitan of Nicomedia. On Easter Sunday, 1821, Athanasius was arrested by the Turkish Governor, and, together with the Patriarch of Constantinople, put to death. The entire fortune of Prince Louis was confiscated and he himself barely escaped with his life, owing to the exertions of the Spanish Minister in Constantinople and the good offices of some members of the British Bible Society then in Turkey. After wandering about for nearly a year Prince Lusignan went to Athens and entered the Greek service.

In the year 1828 he came to St. Petersburg and offered his services to the Russian government on the following conditions:—

First.—To receive no pay nor mark of distinction for his services.

Second.—Not to become a Russian subject.

The conditions were accepted, and Prince Lusignan was assigned to service in one of the regiments with the rank of Captain. Since entering service the Prince took part in nearly every campaign made by the Russian army. By degrees his means of living became well nigh exhausted, and his efforts for recovering his lost fortune from the Turkish government met with continual obstacles till a few weeks before the war between France and Germany, when Napoleon III., through one of his ministers, offered to use all his influence to recover the property of Lusignan on condition of receiving 10,000,000 francs for his services in case of success. Prince Lusignan on this occasion received an autograph letter from Napoleon, in which the above-mentioned conditions are referred to. The war with Prussia, however, gave the hero of Sedan something else to think of besides saving the property of the Lusignans.

Failing fortune and money embarrassments prompted his son to commit the crime of forgery. He has been found guilty and condemned to exile in the Ural country. The decision of the Court will be submitted to His Majesty the Czar, and some mitigation of the punishment is hoped for.

RAILROAD CRASH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Dec. 30, 1872.

The half-past three P. M. train from Montreal ran into the up train, which was awaiting its arrival here in the railroad yard. The upright rod on a switch broke, being full of frost, when the engine struck the rail and threw the train on to the track where the other train was standing. The baggage car struck the engine and demolished it. The baggage car and the two cars following were somewhat smashed.

THE NEW SYNDICATE.

Secretary Boutwell's Present Position.

WILL THE SYNDICATE BE RENEWED?

Senator Sherman to Have Mr. Cameron's Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee to Make Room for Mr. Boutwell to Head the Committee on Finance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

"I am very decidedly of the opinion, though I do not wish to be quoted as saying it, that Mr. Secretary Boutwell has pretty sharply violated the law in his operations with the Syndicate." Thus said a distinguished chairman of one of the most important House committees of the present Congress.

It will be remembered that an effort was made during the last session to legalize the Syndicate job, and that it utterly failed. A resolution giving it a thin coat of whitewash was, indeed, reported from the Ways and Means Committee and rushed through the House under the previous question gag rule, but the Senate refused to touch it. In short, the scheme was barely tolerated. It was not in any sense legalized or even endorsed. It was utterly repudiated and condemned by the people and press, and barely tolerated by the Secretary's political friends in the lower House of Congress. The Senate has not thus far investigated it.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S PRESENT POSITION.

In view of these well known facts Mr. Boutwell's present position becomes a matter of great public interest. Is he preparing to repeat the Syndicate operation? If the scheme was such a great benefit to the country as he pretends, why is the repetition so long delayed? What is the real cause of the delay? Why has the funding of the new loan by the Syndicate plan been suspended for one whole year if the plan itself was honest and fair all round?

Fourteen months ago Secretary Boutwell was about the worst frightened man to be found in or about the national capital. The HERALD had given his Syndicate scheme a thorough exposure; republican members of Congress talked about impeachment for violations of law, though they knew party rules would not permit such an act of justice. At all events the Syndicate transactions were abruptly terminated and the corps of Treasury officials stationed in London was recalled.

Though the Syndicate managers were perfectly willing to keep up the profitable operation of exchanging their certificates of deposits of gold in banks where no such amounts of coin existed for interest-bearing bonds, Mr. Boutwell was too badly frightened to prolong the profitable pastime. It was thought best to hold up until public opinion could have time to cool off, and until the Presidential election was over with. The ring managers were temporarily shut out of the national Treasury, and an attempt was made to pacify an outraged people. A resolution giving the job a thin coat of whitewash was rushed through the lower House of Congress, but the Senate refused to sanction it in any way, either directly or indirectly; and there the matter now stands.

OBSTACLES TO A RENEWAL.

Though the Presidential election is over and past, and the House of Representatives has given Mr. Boutwell's Syndicate scheme a thin coat of white wash, there are yet several obstacles in the way of its renewal. Public opinion has not yet cooled down to the proper point where such a job would be safe. The Senate Finance Committee has not yet been heard upon the subject, and investigating committees abound. But the principal obstacle is nothing more or less than the Massachusetts Senatorial election. Secretary Boutwell is a candidate for the Senate, and does not dare to start another Syndicate job until after the Senatorial election. His friends expect to caucus him into the position of chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in place of Senator Sherman, who is to be compensated with the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, that Senator Cameron says he does not care to keep. For these and other reasons to be given hereafter the proposed job is delayed; but meantime the parties interested are engaged in manipulating public opinion, or, rather, "popularizing" the old Syndicate, by sending out manufactured "news items" and in a hundred different ways known to experienced and well paid lobbyists. Here is one of their items:—

Secretary Boutwell, in his statement before the Ways and Means Committee, gave a history of the arrangements which he made in this country and Europe to negotiate the funded loan. He also stated in reference to his future plans that he had a verbal proposition from Jay Cooke & Co. to negotiate the loan in precisely the same manner as they negotiated the other. They had also informed him that the Rothschilds had agreed to go into the negotiation and strengthen it by their influence. He understood that they had an idea that when they shall have disposed of the five per cent bonds they can go on and dispose of four and one-third per cents in the same way. He thought the government had already lost by the delay in negotiating the new bonds, and, in his judgment, it would be better to dispose of the remaining five per cent bonds now than to wait.

WHAT IT IS FOR.

The substance of the above was given out at the Treasury Department immediately after Assistant Secretary Richardson's return from Europe, nearly a year ago, and it has been semi-officially promulgated, with a tolerable degree of regularity, nearly every month since. Its object is to humbug the people into the belief that the Syndicate funding job of 1871 was a fair and honest business transaction, beneficial alike to the taxpayer and bondholder, though rather hard on the poor Syndicate brokers, who were compelled to perform the laborious and responsible task of handing one set of bonds over their counter and taking back another for the mere song of some three million dollars commission.

The long and short of the whole story is that Mr. Boutwell's proposal to renew the Syndicate looks remarkably like a job. By the plan proposed it will actually cost more to convert sixes into the new fives than we shall save in interest in four years; besides, it creates a great financial crushing machine, to be worked at the pleasure of the ring, quite regardless of the business interests of the country. It is a mistake to think of engaging in any great financial transactions at this time, when [illegible] business is felt as to the future on the [illegible] The Bank of England [illegible] open to public competition [illegible] lowest responsible bidder or bidders.

There are several thousand responsible bankers in the United States. Let us have, therefore, "a competitive examination," and ascertain who will transact the business the best and cheapest. At all events, no repetition of a mere pretence of throwing it open to the public will be tolerated. It will be remembered that Secretary Boutwell, previous to his arrangement with the Syndicate, offered the loan to bankers in general, or to a large number, at one-quarter of one cent commission; but before many bonds were disposed of he put the whole business exclusively into the hands of his friends, the Syndicate operators, at terms that are understood to have netted them a commission of one and one-half per cent, besides incidental profits, or about six times more than he offered when he threw the business open to public competition.

It will also be remembered that Secretary Boutwell advertised his first offer of one-quarter of one cent commission far and wide; but that the Syndicate arrangement, about six times better for the operators, was conducted with the most profound secrecy, and it was not until the terms were published in the HERALD that the people had any idea of their nature. In fact, the nature and extent of the Syndicate encroachment upon the taxpayers' treasury would be to this day a profound secret had it not been for the HERALD'S explorations of the Fifteenth street financial labyrinth.

As we are to have a new Finance Minister some nine weeks hence, whether Mr. Boutwell goes to the Senate or not, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the present Secretary to let his successor commence the business. Let the job be postponed. X.

CONFLAGRATION IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

A fire broke out in the block occupied by Hamilton, Coe & Co., booksellers, on the east side, at two o'clock this morning, and destroyed the block, with nearly all its contents, including the jewelry store of H. W. Paal and the drug store of H. C. Whitney. The loss on stock is $30,000; insurance $21,800. The loss on building is $13,000; insurance $11,000.

FIRE IN FULTON, N. Y.

FULTON, Dec. 30, 1872.

The knitting factory of H. S. Conde & Son was burned this afternoon, about five o'clock, causing a total loss. The fire originated in the picker. The loss on the building is $12,000; insured for $7,000. The loss on stock and machinery is $60,000; insured for $40,000 by policies in the Royal Lancashire, Ætna, Hartford, North America, Franklin, Pennsylvania and North Missouri Companies.

AMUSEMENTS.

Edwin Booth as "Richard III."

The production of "Richard III" at Booth's Theatre last night, with Mr. Edwin Booth in the title part, was the occasion of a large gathering of the tragedian's friends. We have not seen a better house at any of the theatres this season, which is saying much, for some of them have been very great, both in numbers and quality. The first thing to be said of the performance, though the least gracious, is that Richard cannot be numbered among Mr. Booth's greatest parts, great as it is in comparison with what it would be in the hands of any other actor. This is especially true of the first act; but the thorough lack of support is perhaps as much the cause of this apparent weakness as his own lack of sympathy with the brutal instincts of the violent and deformed creature the English once called King. Never was actor so feebly supported, and with a sort of poetic justice the feebleness of the others returned upon him to mar his work. The Lady Anne of Miss Ellen Morant was not simply bad—it was so bad that that there was nothing to the part except words. Nor was Miss Bella Pateman's Queen Elizabeth sufficiently dignified to lift Mr. Booth out of his extreme necessity of playing to automata. The Duchess of Miss Mary Wells was better than either of the others—so much better, indeed, that had those been equal to this there would be little reason to complain. The other parts were fairly done, Messrs. Bangs, Becks, Fenno and the rest playing their indefinite noblemen with sufficient ability to satisfy the necessities of the tragedy. Of Mr. Booth's playing, as a whole, we do not wish to speak on this first representation this season of a part in which he is so well known. It was full of his peculiar art, clear, finished and concise. His elocution was never at fault, and his stage business was equally faultless. After the first act he sometimes rose to the highest exhibitions of passion, and we do not think we should have been impelled to find fault with his acting in the early scenes if it had not been for the unfortunate character of the cast. His love-making was made to a woman the like of whom no man ever courted before, and whom no murdering king would care to woo, even were he intent on crimes and schemes such as those of this hunchbacked Englishman. It is certainly a grave error to so cast a piece, and if it were necessary to criticise Mr. Booth's acting, which is always great enough to provoke the highest encomiums for his many fine points, we should do it independently of every other part of the picture. At the matinee, on Saturday, Mr. Booth plays Don Cæsar de Bazan and Richard every evening during the week. There can be no doubt that he will continue to fill the house while he remains at his own theatre, for the fine touch of his genius is such that people will see him over and over again.

Bowery Theatre—The "Swamp Angels."

Last evening the thrilling four-act drama of the "Swamp Angels," evolved principally from the letters of the daring HERALD Special Commissioner, Mr. A. B. Henderson, and the inner consciousness of Mr. Charles Foster, a well-known playwright, was reproduced at the Bowery Theatre to a very large and highly excited audience. The drama is generally descriptive of the adventures hairbreadth escapes and daring doings of the HERALD Commissioner among the lawless Lowery gang of the swamps of North Carolina. The drama is well written, and the dialogue is of a physically humorous character throughout. The shooting of the murderer who slew old Pop Strong, in the first act, is all that the heart of the Bowery could desire in the way of speedy justice, and the advent of the HERALD Commissioner at Low Neck station is intensely graphic. The Boston Dumas is very humorous and very fat, and the young lady who delineates the eccentric Yankee girl from Cape Ann or Penn Yan—it was difficult to discover which—were both artists in their way. The author of the play, Mr. Foster, played the part of old Allan Lowery and did it justice in every detail, and Henry Berry Lowery (Mr. W. L. Street), the chief of the outlaws, was as bold and revengeful looking a ruffian in appearance as ever strode the Bowery boards. The beauty of this drama is that for the long length of four acts—the second act closed at half-past ten o'clock—it always appeals to the higher emotions of mankind and womankind. Vice is either clubbed on the back of the neck or shot through the brain throughout, and in almost every instance virtue shrieks triumphantly and discovers its lost kindred in a series of tableaux. This is as it should be. The HERALD, the mighty journal of civilization and truth, was enthusiastically cheered in every act, beginning with the second, and full and overflowing houses are certainly guaranteed to this thrilling drama.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

How Southern People Feel Concerning the Louisiana and Alabama Troubles.

WATER VALLEY, Miss., Dec. 20, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

For the article "The Treatment of the South—Are the Southern People to Have Peace?" please accept the thanks of every law-abiding citizen of the country. The writer of it sees through the same spectacles that every honest man of the South does. With nothing to lose and all to gain, the defeated rascals, with the hope of federal interference, "pitch in" to get the places of the honest and dishonest elected. Between the two scramblings the people suffer.

The New York "journal of civilization" (?) made bold some time since to say that the "devilment in the South kicked up since the war was in those States where the Southern whites had the supremacy." While it is patent to the whole world that they have had less power in South Carolina, Arkansas and Louisiana, in those very States has there been most disorder. In Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, Texas and others, as fast as that very same rebel element has gotten control disturbances have ceased; nor has it been at the expense of the new civil and political rights of the blacks, the minority whites. These are facts, ventilated by the HERALD. We are glad to see it. We are really getting anxious to know if the federal government, now rendered supreme by changes in the constitution—whether it is to occupy in the future the relative position of Ireland to England, or whether the South our section are ever to be considered as equal members with the others of the union, public? If the former, send us honest men who will relieve us of our dishonestly contracted debts and annual taxes; if the latter let us alone in our elections to work out our salvation under the new order of things, or federal powers interfere in domestic affairs to prevent violations of federal law. We must get rid of our Ameses, who misrepresent us in the National Legislature; our Kellogs and Lewises at home, and put honest representative white men in their places, who might throw out a few Pools [illegible] We would be [illegible] people [illegible] the [illegible] ance. [illegible] their indebtedness [illegible] issuance [illegible] tion—we [illegible] of two [illegible] entire assessed [illegible] to three and a [illegible] is and villages. [illegible] Humphries turned [illegible] to Ames out of debt, and two or more hundred thousand dollars in the Treasury. Estimated expenses last year, $900,000; taxes collected, $2,000,000. All gone and debt increased $450,000. Internal improvements! Where are they? In North Carolina, for her $20,000,000 increase, where are they? In Alabama one railroad, the only instance in the entire South, and the debt for that represents double its actual cost. Is it disloyal to complain or not? we ask the great North. Were we dogs it would be allowable to bark. W. A. HERRING.

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO.

The republican members of the French Assembly have issued a manifesto, of which the following is a translation:—

DEAR FELLOW CITIZENS—For the last three weeks France has been agitated, work has slackened, business has been checked, anxiety has taken possession of the public mind, the national existence has been, so to speak, suspended. This uneasiness is caused by the divided state, from which the Assembly appears unable to issue, which renders the government of the Republic powerless, and destroys in its germ all hope of stability. Honest but timid minds have hitherto believed that circumspection, prudence, temporizing, would suffice to put an end to this situation. Illusion is no longer allowable. The recent votes in the Assembly show that a majority can neither establish itself there, nor even be formed there. Thus the government, so far from being able to govern, seems sometimes as though it were not sure even of existence. Crises are incessantly recurring which are fatal to every interest. Hence the conviction in the minds of all clear-sighted patriots that it is time for the country to resume the exercise of its sovereignty, in order to put an end to a contention which the country alone can settle. In the month of August, 1871, at the very sitting in which the Assembly assumed constituent powers, the party of the Union Republicaine brought forward a motion proposing the integral dissolution of the Assembly and a fresh appeal to the electors. The adoption of this measure would have put an end to the difficulties which were beginning; it would have spared the country the trials to which it has been subjected since that period. At the present moment a large fraction of the Assembly recognizes that a dissolution is the sole issue for those who desire to avoid fresh perils. On all sides the electors are adopting this view. A dissolution obtained by legal means, such is our object, such the avowed desire of the nation. We openly reject all means of violent pressure; we repudiate force wherever it may proceed from; we are enemies of disorder. We have, during the last two years, given numberless proofs of this, for we have been found united around the government of M. Thiers whenever it has been threatened. We ask the country to continue our work; to form by fresh elections a powerful majority capable of giving to the government of the Republic an effective support and of ensuring the pacific triumph of the national will and the stability of the republican institutions.

Dear fellow citizens, your patriotism has come to our assistance. You will ensure by your zeal the victory of public opinion. Above all things take note and remember that the right of petition is an inviolable right, the exercise of which is guaranteed by the laws of the country. It is indissolubly linked with the principle of the national sovereignty. To violate it would be to violate universal suffrage itself.

Edmond Adam, Allemand, Ancelon, Arrazat, Barni, Bertet, Martin Bernard, Paul Bert, Louis Blanc, Melvil Bloncourt, Bouceau, Bouchet, Charles Boysset, Emile Brelay, Brillier, Henri Brisson, Brousses, Armand Caduc, Carion, Albert Castelnau, Jules Cazot, Challemel-Lacour, Colas, Corbon, Cotte, Adolphe Cremieux, Daumas, Deregnaucourt, Dorian, Dreo, Dubois, Ducuing, Pascal Duprat, Dupuy, Faustin Darien, Escarguel, Esquiros, Farcy, Ferrouillat, Gambetta, Ganault, Gaudy, Alphonse Gent, Rene Goblet, Godin, Grandpierre, Greppo, Joigneaux, Henri de Lacretelle, Latize, Latour de Fongauffer, Laget, Alexis Lambert, Langlois, Amedee Larrieu, Laurent Pichat, Henri Lefevre, Lepere, Lepouze, Lherminier, Loustalot, Mercier, Millaud, Henri Monier, Moreau, Naquet, Ordinaire, Parent, Peyrat, Edgar Quinet, Rathier, Michel Renaud, Rouvier, Saineuve, Sanzas, Scheurer-Kestner, Schoelcher, Simiot, Taberlet, Tardieu, Testelin, Tiersot, Tirard, Tolain, Edmond Turquet, Viox.

PARIS, Dec. 10, 1872.

THE TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

Elections Last Evening—The New General Committee—A Quiet Time.

The Tammany primaries were held last night, and the following candidates from each Assembly district were elected members of the General Committee:—

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John Fox, William Shine, Jeremiah Kennefick, John Egan, Matthew T. Byrne, Thomas McCormack, Richard Enright, Michael Meehan, Morris Jacobs, Henry Opp, Patrick A. Gillen, Claus F. Hawk, James Sullivan, William B. Pugh, James Healey, Dennis Quinn, John F. Berrigan, William Heddendorf, Hugh Kelly, Thomas E. Smith, William H. Burns, James P. Wilson, John Tubbs.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Timothy Brennan, William Walsh, William P. Kirk, Patrick Lysaght, William Hughes, Andrew J. White, John Fitzpatrick, Maurice O'Connell, Hugh Keane, Denis Burns, Thomas D. Conroy, Edward Henry, John Powers, Martin J. Keese, Maurice Scanlan, Frank Murray, Jeremiah Murphy, William Kennedy, Thomas J. Nealis, Jacob Koehler, John Kennedy, Timothy Darcey, M. H. Kearney.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

James Hayes, Ambrose O'Neil, Joseph Shannon, Diedrich Knabe, Francis McKenna, Michael Feeney, John Lee, Charles M. Clancy, James Conlon, John A. O'Brien, Michael Brophy, Thomas Casey, John O'Neil, Patrick Campbell, James McGuire, Patrick M. White, James Dougherty, Daniel O'Reilley.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Edward J. Shandley, Thomas Sheils, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, James Ryan, John J. Blair, Daniel O'Brien, Roday S. Brassell, William Colligan, Michael H. Whalen, John Smith, Julius Stitch, John C. Keating, Edward Clarkson, Bernard C. Ryan, George J. Brown, Peter Maher, Michael Reynolds, Charles Lindeman, Owen O'Rourke, George Linda, Edward Dargan, James Heffernan, Patrick McNamara, John Glass, Philip Collins, John Simken.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Nelson W. Young, John Kelly, Edwin R. Meade, James Boyle, Jacob Mohrman, Joseph F. Rogers, Charles Sucss, Maurice Hart, James Fay, George W. Van Voorst, Louis C. Bruns, John Purcell, Bernard Neis, Adrian J. Roberts, Philip Ketterer, Henry A. Gumbleton, Henry Hughes, Ralph Bogert, Thomas C. Knox, Joseph Jennings, James H. Roome, John H. Statlander, John Garrie, Thomas Nelligan, John McGinn, J. Charles Koch, Henry Warner, Edmund M. Plum.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Timothy J. Campbell, James Carraher, William Clancey, Jeremiah F. Delaney, Michael Healy, Thomas Brady, John Hughes, Albert G. Bearuss, Peter McAleer, Michael Moloney, Jacob King, Patrick J. McLaughlin, Matthew Patten, John Byrns, John Brown, Jacob Scherding, Frederick Zimmer, Thomas Dowd.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Morris S. Miller, Martin T. McMahon, John T. Tully, James W. Fowler, Algernon S. Sullivan, Joseph Strauss, James W. Collier, Charles W. Upham, Elliott Sandford, Charles Golden, John W. Greene, Patrick Reid, John McCauley, Michael Wilson, George S. Walsh, Peter B. Olney, H. H. Porter, John C. Williams, Patrick McCabe, John Hampson, Michael F. Dougherty.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Seth C. Douglass, Edward D. Gale, Albert Allenspack, Daniel W. Gruber, Alburtis Wood, Hulett Odell, James Carr, Martin Neidig, Philip Goldman, Jacob Morton, August Braun, John Kintz, Charles Morris, William Campbell, Matthew McSherry, Henry Seigel, Rudolph Krausholdt, George Kinzer, Julius Folk, Robert De Lacey, Thomas J. Carleton, James Durning, Stephen Mott, A. Stauff, Thomas Kerrigan, George Smith, Jr., Thomas Dolan, John F. Gerdes, Peter Wiegenroth, J. W. Reppenhagen.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

William G. Bergen, Ignatius Flynn, Daniel Williams, William J. Van Arsdale, John Oakford, John Mack, John J. Levy, Thomas Moore, William H. Dongan, Thomas Coonan, James D. McClelland, Ramson Parker, Jr., Michael J. Cahill, William Dodge, Thomas Simmons, Lawrence McDermott, William H. Gray, Robert Culkin, James Bogert, John Richardson, William Carroll, Andrew J. Mathewson, Joseph O'Neil, William Schneider, David P. McBrien, Charles O'Rourke, John Houghtalin.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Anthony Eickhoff, Colonel John Guth, William H. Maclay, J. Willia[illegible]tzer, Owen Murphy, Dr. Philip Merkle, Jo[illegible]mond, George Steinbrecher, Chris. Be[illegible] Connon, F. V. Earing, G. A. Hein[illegible]nulty, Jacob W. Moore, Charles [illegible] John Zahn, John N. Reyn[illegible] Joseph M. Ohmeis, Josef[illegible]

ELEVE[illegible]

John Morrissey [illegible] Clark, Louis Lort[illegible] Ford, William S[illegible] nola, William J. [illegible] W. Baker, W[illegible] George Law, [illegible] James Wall, [illegible] erty, Patri[illegible] McAdam, [illegible] Terence [illegible] Thomas [illegible]

[illegible]BLY DISTRICT.

[illegible] Koch, William W. Cook, [illegible] P. Daly, James Donohue, [illegible]ob Fleischhauer, Patrick [illegible], Samuel S. Acker, Albert [illegible] Daniel Hanley, Frank Mur[illegible] Aaron Aarons, John Keenan, [illegible]ion Mayer.

[illegible]TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

[illegible]elly, Jacob Links, Patrick Camp[illegible] Fine, Sidney P. Nichols, Thomas [illegible]ooney, Philip McDowell, James [illegible] Berrian, Alexander J. Shields, [illegible]e, Thomas Smith, William Brennan, [illegible]rs, Charles Cowan, William Lamb, [illegible], Hugh Lavelle, Peter Young, Edward [illegible]ard Flanagan.

[illegible]URTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Chanler, Bernard Reilly, Peter Gillespie, Westervelt, John T. Kelly, Jacob A. Gross, Hahn, Philip Weber, George Caulfield, John Sebastian Michel, John A. Foley, John [illegible]y, Thomas Sullivan, Michael Lestrange.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

[illegible]omas A. Ledwith, Oliver Charlick, William [illegible]non, Peter Radley, Charles Conley, John H. [illegible]tzen, James P. Rogers, Edward Fitzpatrick, [illegible]hn Morris, James J. Deery, Peter Sanger, Thomas [illegible]ostigan, Joseph Blumental, Rufus Hatch, Michael Fitzsimons, Edward Brucks, Robert Power, William S. O'Brien, Edward Lodore, Francis Morgan, Leonard Gatman, Patrick Brady, Thomas Baw, Patrick Mackey.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Abram S. Hewitt, Samuel J. Tilden, Edward Cooper, John T. McGowan, Peter Woods, John Julian, John Mullane, James Maher, Thomas Brogan, Michael Dolan, Abram Hummel, Thomas Reilly, John Kelly, John B. Dolan, Alfred T. Ackert, George Kelly, Michael G. Fagan, Marx Crowley, Jacob Seitz, Bryan McMahon, Cornelius Dugan, William Kelly, Edward Duffy, John Nesbitt, John Carr, John Malone.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

James E. Coulter, Thomas Ryan, Nicholas Seagrist, Robert J. Brown, Thomas Roach, Hiram Calkins, John Duggan, Jr., John G. Tietgen, Chas. H. Haswell, Thomas Kerrigan, George W. Plunkitt, Thomas Higgins, James Hamblin, Adam Heid, Michael Whelan, Francis Blessing, Michael Harrington, Patrick H. Power, Chas. McIntyre, John Makewen, Charles Feitner, Jerome Buck, John G. Carey, Leon C. Dessar, James O'Brien, John M. Calhoun, Lawrence McIntee, Frederick Smyth, Arthur Flynn, Frederick Meyer.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John Kelly, Josiah Sutherland, Richard Croker, Michael Kane, Henry R. David, Nicholas Killien, Joseph Garry, George W. Gaffit, Nicholas Hoffman, J. A. Hallanan, William J. Shields, Hugh F. Farrell, Matthew Nugent, Abraham R. Lawrence, William H. Wickham, Michael Gavin, Henry