WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1871.

Amosements To-487. onth's Thousen B. belief. Empire City Skat ng Rink-Stating Caraival. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Saratoga. Grand Opera House-La Perichole. Lina Edwin's Theatre-Husted Down.

Niblo's Garden-The Black Crook. New York Circus-14th st., opp. Academy of Music. Matines. Olympie Theatre-Wee Willie Winkle. Matines. Studt Theatre-Mathilds.
Steinway Hall-Lacture by Mrs. S. H. De Kreyft.

San Francisco Minatrela—888 Broadway. Tony Paster's Opera House—Dusble Star Troups, Matines. The Beach Pneumatic Tunnel—Opes to Visitors.

Wood's Museum-Lydis Thompson Troupe. Matines Terms of The Sun.

obly in advance.

ADVANCED RESERVE AND ALTON ANTEN.

PROPRET AND ADVANCED RESERVE AND ADVANCE

A New Washington Territory. In the United States, at least, it is wide-

ly recognized as one of the most important political truths, that the less a nation is governed, consistently with the welfare of the people, the better. In direct contravention of this principle, the policy of those who assume to lead the ruling party in the country at the present time seems to contemplate a never-ending increase of Government restrictions in every part of the nation, the condition of which offers the slightest excuse or apology for a change in that direction. The measures devised for these purposes are expected to derive, and do derive. a large proportion of the support which they receive from present and expectant office holders; a class which exerts in the community a far greater influence than is consistent with the public good.

In discussing these schemes as one after another they come before the Houses of Congress, the one great fact that it is the people who will have to pay for the maintenance of the proposed new institutions ought never to be lost sight of. They are willing enough to pay liberally for what is good in itself, necessary at the time for either present or future welfare, and an improvement on what we already possess; but the farmers and the workingmen, whose toil has made the nation what it is, do not want to expend their earn ings to gratify local pride or personal ambition by the unneeded multiplication of forms and officers of Government. These laboring men know that they cannot all be office holders; and they will soon learn, if they have not learned already, that they cannot afford to pay for a larger number of officials than their true interests really require.

Whether or not the District of Columbia has been too much governed we do not know; but as that little region has the Pre sident of the United States and all the mem bers of the Senate and House of Representa tives to watch over it and attend to its wants a proposition to add to the number of its rulers was hardly to be expected; so that on taking up the bill "to provide a government for the District of Columbia," which was reported to the House on the 17th of January, we expected to find a plan for a comparatively independent local self-government on the part of the inhabitants of the District.

Instead of that, the bill provides a sort of semi-territorial organization, with a Governor, a Secretary, a Board of Works, a Coun cil, a House of Representatives, and a dele gate in Congress. The officers, with the exception of the members of the Legislative Assembly, are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States; and notwithstanding the changes which the passage of the bill would make, Congress of course remains in reality the governing power of the District.

It seems very much as if this bill had its inception in the aspirations of a few men for office. Perhaps the citizens of Washington and its vicinity are anxious to bear the burdens the bill would impose upon them in addition to such as already exist; but why should the Federal Government be asked to nev salaries to new and unnecessary officers If the people of the District want such offi cers for their self-gratification, let them have them, but let them pay their salaries too. While Congress undertakes to retain an active supervisory power over the District the places of Governor and Secretary and the others which the bill proposes will be nothing more than subordinate Federal offises; and as none of those already existing are to be abolished, the number is amply

sufficient, and should not be augmented. Although the amount which the national Treasury would be obliged to pay out under the provisions of this bill is small, the proposed expenditure is needless; and this be ing the case, the bill is worthy of no higher or more lenient consideration than if it con taised an appropriation of a million dollars for an unnecessary purpose. In both cases If the project is unwise, it is foolish to ex pend upon it any sum whatever, be it large or amall.

Dens of Death.

This is the terrible title which the Board of Health in their last report prefix to one of the sections treating on tenement houses. The Sanitary Superintendent describes these dens as "houses into which the sunlight never enters; houses wherein the inhabiants breathe, if they breathe at all, the poisonous exhalations of their own filth; houses through which neither the breath of summer nor the breeze of winter ever sweeps houses that are dark, damp, and dism. throughout all the days of the year, and for which it is no exaggeration to say that the money paid to the owners as rent is literally the price of blood." The report also states that, in sometenement house localities, "the living have very little more ground space. than is appropriated to the dead-a distribution which is not less fatal than it is im

general responsible for these horrors. Many, of those gentlemen are among our best citizens, and do the best they can under the cir-cumstances. But they are visiting of a sys-tem against whose deadly effects it is vain for them to struggle. Owing to the opposition of A. T. STEWART and other rich men to the Arcade Railway and other means of cheap and speedy travel from the lower part of the city, the thousands upon thousands of poor people who earn their living here cannot get to homes in sparsely populated districts, and so have to pack into tenement houses down town. The owners of the tenement houses are not to blame for this state of things. It is A. T. STEWART and his confederates who are to blame for it. Let us have steam cars running from one end of the island to the other, and up into Westchester county, at cheap rates of fare, and the indescribable horrors of our tenement-house sysfem will then be ended, and not till then,

Why should Gen. Grant be Hostile to Marshall O. Roberts ?

The Times is now the only recognized organ of the Custom House and of Gen. GRANT in this city, and one of the special objects of its animosity is our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. MARSHALL, O. ROBERTS. The charge of the Times is that at the last election Mr. ROBERTS " worked hard to defeat the Republican candidates and to stab Gen. GRANT in the back."

In the last election we presume that Mr. ROBERTS voted for his old friend OAKEY HALL for Mayor; but, as there was no Republican candidate for that office, everybody had to choose between two Democrats. As a Republican, Mr. ROBERTS had just as good a right to vote for one as for the other.

For Governor, the choice lay between JOHN T. HOFFMAN, who had never been engaged in the slave trade, and STEWART L. WOODFORD, who had. Which of the two Mr. ROBERTS gave his vote to, we have never learned; but as he is a man of ommon sense and of patriotism, with s natural hostility to slavery and the slave trade, we think he ought to have voted for

But what does the Times mean when it says that to vote against the slave-trade canlidate was to stab Gen. GRANT in the back ? What had Gen. GRANT's back to do with the business? And what right had he to interfere with the Republican party of this State. and cause the nomination of such a candidate? Or what does Mr. ROBERTS, or any ther original Republican of New York, owe to Gen. GRANT? What has GRANT ever done for the Republican party of this State, that its members should be bound to follow him blindly in his foolish and corrupt course t Should his appointment of A. T. STEWART as Secretary of the Treasury, or of HAMIL-TON FISH as Secretary of State, or of BAN-GROPT DAVIS, the bribe-taker, as Assistant Secretary of State, or his unprovoked war upon Senator FENTON, be regarded with approbation by any man who has at heart the success of Republican principles?

It will not do for Gen. GRANT or any Ruglishman hired to conduct quasi Republican newspapers in this city to assail Republicans like MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. If Gen GRANT, with A. T. STEWART, HAMILTON FISH, and BANCROFT DAVIS, the bribetaker, all of whom have been appointed to high office, were to be beiled down and stirred up together and set away to cool there would not be as much genuine Republicanism in the whole mixture as there is in MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

THE SUN's article on the proposed national mining bureau, published a few days ago, has been the means of doing justice to the member of Congress who introduced the bill, Mr. Johnson of California. On Saturday last a speech was made by Mr. Johnson "in commendation." says the report, " of an article in the New York Sex, condemning the principles of a bill to create a mining bureau, introduced by himself at the request of a friend, but not approved by him From this we infer that Jourson's head is level.

The Christian Advocate makes some cur sory reference to the allegations made in a pamphlet by Mr. J. M. PELTON respecting the conduct of the Rev. Dr. CURRY, the editor of that paper. As those allegations have recently been mentioned in our columns, we should like to know something more about them, as we desire to do no wrong either to Dr. CERRY or any other man. Will the Christian Advocate then have the goodness to answer the following questions?

I. Was or was not Dr. Cunay tried or investigoted by the Methodist Book Committee ? II. Was or was not one of the charges on

which he was tried that he got for his own use a much longer. binet organ worth \$200 or thereabouts, in pay or an advertisement or pull which he inserted as editorial in the editorial columns of the Christian Advocate, in fraud of the advertising department of the paper ?

III. Was or was not one of the charges that he got for his own use an overcoat worth \$46, in pay for an editorial notice, in fraud of the adversing department of the paper?

IV. Was or was not one of the charges that he got for his own use a sewing machine worth \$110, a pay for a letter from Bridgeport written by imself and inserted in the editorial columns, in

fraud of the advertising department? V. Was or was it not proved on this trial that Dr. Cuary in writing these puffs left blank the names of the cabinet organ and sewing machine, o that he might put in the name of any organ or any machine that he could procure on such

VI. Was it or not a fact that at the end of the rial the Book Committee found that Dr. Cugni and in iniged in "improper practices"?

VII. Did or did not the Book Committee ther ake from Dr. Cunny all control over the adverising department, and direct that no puffs or otices of articles for sale should appear in the diterial columns on any pretence whatever?

If the Christian Advocate will bindly oblige the public with the authentic truth on these subjects, we can assure its reverend editor that the same wi e perusud and pondered with deep interest. It he has not a copy of Mr. Perros's pamphlet, we have no doubt that on proper application that gentleman will gladly furnish him with one.

It has been supposed by the more ardent riends of the Fresident that the Commission recently sent to investigate the condition f San Domingo with reference to its an nexation to the United States might ga brough their work in as short a space of time as six weeks. Such haste was not thought prefitable or proper twenty-five yours ago, when the question of recognizing the Dominiran Republic as an independent government was to be settled: The President then sont outs Mr. Jons Hogan as, a Commissioner to ascertain the state and psyspecia of the new republic so that We do not hold, nor would it be fair for the Adm aistration of that day could act intelliany one to hold tenement house owners in gently one the soldiest. "In no event," said faithful and devoted friends of the whole races.

the Secretary of State in his instructions, "will you remain more than aix months from the date of your departure from the United States, unless specially directed from the Department." Thus in 1845 six months was not esteemed too little time to determine whether San Domingo was fit to be recognized, and in 1871 six weeks is esteemed enough to determine whether it is nt to

A prominent dealer in Kentucky whiskey writes to the Louisville Commercial that from his knowledge of the stocks of Bourbon whiskey now being carried by Kentucky distillers, for which there is not only no remunerative market, but literally none whatever, he is prepared to assert that there is now on hand full two and a half years' supply of such liquor. This estimate does not refer to highwines, but only to the fine stuff known as Bourbon. There are 696 registered grain distilleries in the United States with an annual productive capacity, estimating 300 working days in the year, of 201, 295, 200 gallons, while the annual consumption of spirits in the country. according to the estimate of the Internal Revenue Department, is only 80,000,000 gallons. It is not at all strange, under these circumstances, that there have been so many failures recently of houses prominent in the whiskey trade,

The attention of the Senate of the United States has just been attracted to an exceedingly valuable kind of feed for cattle by a report from the Committee of Claims submitted by Mr. PRATT of Indiana. The contents of the bill reported, which was passed to a second reading, are very suggestive to farmers and all whose employment obliges them to go much among cattle.

PROBE HEPBURN, it seems, was a lady of more than usual good fortune by reason of being the possessor of certain United States bounty land warrants, fourteen in number. Twelve of them were for one hundred and twenty acres each, and the two others for one hundred and sixty acres each; and their value was of course very considerable. So their owner evidently thought; and desiring to realize something upon them, she placed them in the hands of an agent named SA MON SHARP, that he might dispose of them for her benefit.

Now Salmon, in what subsequently occurred, ost certainly belied his name, for he was very far from sharp. First be sold four of the warrants; and having done this, he very properly made a memorandum of the purchasers and the numbers of the several documents sold to them. Then, being evidently a gentleman of pasteral tastes, with an admiration for fine neat stock, such as many great men have been known to feel and express, he must have gone to an enclosure where bovine beasts disport themselves, There unfortunately, the memorandum and the ten renaining land warrants were accidentally dropped, and Salmon Shanp's amorement and disgust were great as he saw his warrants and all quietly and

contemplatively "chawed up" by the cattle, Chewing the bitter cud of reflection upon the thirteen hundred acres of land which the cows and oxen had conveyed unto themselves by the nasticating and ruminating process, Salmon departed, a wiser man, to inform Purses Harnus that she was a poorer woman. More recently, in this bill for her relief, he has figured before the Senate as the discoverer of concentrated land

Efforts are being made to attract the attenion of capitalists to projects for building narrow gauge (two feet and six inches) railroads to White Pine mining region of Nevada. The Californians are about building a narrow gauge road to connect the mines of Arizona with the Pacific coast, which will be five hundred miles long, and it is estimated will cost through a mountainous country from \$10,000 to \$13,000 per mile. Other similar projects are in contem-

An incident similar to one which has frequently been introduced, in fiction and on the stage with excellent effect occurred in real life the other day. A lawyer in Providence, B. L., was, on behalf of the rightful beirs of an estate, contesting a will which he believed to have been arged. His clients were confident of the instice of their claims; but the instrument was apparently all correct, and the prospect of setting it aside looked very dubious. The pretended will was written under the date of 1865, and bore th stamp, "A. P. Co .- Superfive." No paper but that of the Agawam Company of Mittineague bears this mark. The lawver conceived the idea of writing to the officials of the Agawam Company for information in regard to the paper, and had the satisfaction of learning that their first paper with that stamp was made and sold in 1860, which proved that the fraudulent will must have been written at least five years after its date. Of course this discovery settled the matter.

Samples of salt produced by solar evaporation from the waters of the Great Salt Lake in Utah have been exhibited on 'Change in St. Louis. No details are given as to its quality. If good, merchantable sait can be economically produced by evaporating the lake water, another source of wealth wilt be added to the inducements now offered for emigration to that Territory. But all the salt in Great Salt Lake will not be able to save BRIGHAM. Young's supremacy

It has been reported around that some four weeks ago President Elior of Harvard University called together ten members of the Sophonore class in the College, and told them that if they did not confess who it was that tried to blow up a part of Stoughton Hall in December last, they should all either be expelled or handed over o the civil authorities for prosecution.

This story, is a false one, but it has been believed nevertheless, and our neighbor of the World yesterday made of its the occasion for an impassioned attack upon both President Ellor and the College Fagulty. It is true that President ELIOT called together the Sophomores, and appealed to them to aid in bringing the guilty parties to justice; but he made no threat in connection with the appeal.

The French Government is now supplying small arms-mostly breech-loaders-to its troops t the rate of two hundred and fifty thousand pieces a day. A Snider gun, delivered at Bor deaux, costs the Government ninety france, a Chassepot one hundred france, and a Remington ninety-four francs. Of cannon, the Government has furnished six hundred pieces, with caissons, carriages, ammunition, and harness, within the last two months; and in the same period about one hundred million carfridges have been fur-

On the Gila river in Arizona there is a community of Indians called Pinios, who are supposed to have inhabited that region for many nundred years. They have a little reservation twenty-five miles long by four miles wide, upon which they have some ten or twelve villages, and number about 3,000 souls, incinding a tribe called the Coco Maricopas, who took refuge with the Pimos about sixty years ago, and have since af-

Emigrants, weary said worm after their tadique journey across the continent, have always found kindness, protection, and a generous hospitality and the Pime villages. Not a single act of treachery has been charged against them, but from the first to the last they have been true and faithful friends of the white man. And now a swarm of worthless white squatters have sattled around them, are encroaching upon their reservation, and are returning for their kindness and good faith ill treatnent, robbery, and outrage. If the Pimos are not fully protected from the thievish designs of these wretches, our Government will deserve, and

will doubtless receive, the censure and scorn of

the whole civilized world.

The mint at Carson, Nevada, is a valuable institution. It is located off of all the direct lines of travel, and it is not probable that any gold will ever go there for coinage, while deposits of silver bullion for coinage have never been made to any extent, and are not likely to be made hereafter. The silver produced in Nevada is mostly sent abroad in bars, which bring better prices than coin for that purpose, as silver coin is at a discount in California and Nevada. What little money has been coined at Carson has been turned out merely to make a shew of work. But between half a million and a million of dollars has been sunk in buildings and machinery, and the Government is paying out thousands of dollars monthly as salaries for people supposed to be employed in this mint, some of whom do not even live in Carson. A mint is popularly anpposed to be a place where money is made. In Nevada it is a place where money is lost.

A large dealer in furs on Broadway says, in recent circular to the trade, that the season of 1870 has been no season at all, owing to the unexampled mildness of the weather. The stocks of manufactured goods remaining over are considerable, and comprise every variety of fur and every style of garmont; while the supply of raw material of all kinds, from a house cat to a Russian sable, is apparently ample enough for a whole year to come. Of the fashion of furs, and the use made of

hem, he says : them, he says:

"The style of the pelerine and collar has passed away; that, of the boa and of far trimming has been substituted in their place. The boa, for twenty years east in disuse, has been most readily rendopted in basilon, and seems destined another year to supersede all rivals; as a protection for the negation and are or named for the shouldars, it has far greater merit thin the cape or collar. It will doubtless be the leading style for some years to come, and it use has already given rise, to the introduction of those elegant kinds of the and flowing turk which have always commanded admiration the world over.

egank kinds of the and nowing fors which have wave commanded admiration the world over.

"Far triuming of silver fox, chinemila, Persian mb, and black merican has come into extensive so. Cut lengthwise of the skin, in ribbons of one two inches wice, it is worse on cloth, silk, and divet macques, and on evening dresses.

"The larger for garmonts have been chiefly the acque and jacket or dyed lamb, or of English has

volvet-macques, and on evening dresses.

"The larger for gramonus have been chiefly the sacque and jacket of dyed lamb, or of English Instruction and Jacket of dyed lamb, or of English Instruction and Jacket of dyed lamb, or of English Instruction and Jacket of the Fersian, and has been popular, because it was inexcensive and well-adapted to our changeable climate. It will confinue to be worn while it remains cheap; but its imperfections, so many and so incurable, with not be tolerated a moment whenever that garment shad coase to be climap. The justed seal skin has had a very extensive sale in the sacque, muff, and boa.

"The mink and had a a very extensive sale in the sacque, muff, and boa.
"The mink and had a average lesson this year. The stock of these skins, accumulated since 1865, and held over from one season to mother at a high price, have cope forth from their biding olders, and being found in a laded condition, have gone into the dve-not, and emerged as moffs and collers, with such boase of stripes as a dve-not alone can invart. The fine collection of last fall's sains, being offered at a reasonable price, have all open used. There has always been enough of these fresh fall min, skins to satisfy the current demand or the season's consumption. These that are carried ever to the ensuing year loss half their value and all their peculiar peacy in the keeping.

"On one varieties that have come into use, the

ensumy year lose half their value and all their pe-culiar beauty in the keeping.

"Or now varieties that have come into use, the flater and the black skank are the most remarks ale. The skunk has leaped at one bound from obscurity into the very height of fashion, and has been in de-mand for boos, media, and tribuling to an unprece-dented extent. It has, wow he way to popularity, and hat a great natural disadvantage and popular preguides.

preindice.

The write concy has been, as usual, quite popular preindice.

The write concy has been, as usual, quite popular for children's turs. Fiton is no longer a popular rur, and will find a market here at a low price, it say abail. Siourian squirred, of a cood, dark quality, is always popular; the lower grades have been sold in goods for about the cost of sirk and triumings. Branne, being offeren at lower prices than heretofore, has found a wider market and more general sale, but the work large, stock of skins interesting the been by no means exhausted by this demand.

Ofter and beaver have hid the principal sale in wea and cohere for men's wear; but in caps the usered seal has been most popular."

The falt in gold and the war in Europe have also materially affected the prices of furs, and what was paid for them a few years ago. Even

buffalo robes, which at one time commanded \$15.

now bring only \$9, and even less. The British army is said to be in a most discontented and disjointed condition at this time. The new control system, and all the officials conneeted with it, are heartily hated by the entire combatant portion of the army; while the control, from the chief down, reciprocate this sentiment with fervor. The men who carry arms are dissatisfied, the officers are discontented, and those above the commanders are incompetent and aggressive. The militia and the volunteers are in no better state than the regular army; and the whole military establishment of Great Britain, according to the best English authorities, appears

The Spanish Treasury is about to issue new obligations to the amount of fifty millions of dollars. The present debt of Spain is about twelve hundred millions, and the annual expenses of the Government one hundred and tifty mil lions, about twice as much as the revenue. No other country in Europe is so bankrupt.

to be in a state of hopeless confusion and help-

Sumper for President in 1872 To the Editor of The Sun

Sin : For the Presidential succession in 1972, between Grant and Summer, my decided choice will be Summer. But what I or any other single private individual may prefer in regard to Presidential nominations would only excite consempt or ridicale, because of the personal and political insignificance of the nominator, were it not for this fact, namely, that Charles Summer has a hold upon the Republican party, a place in the afections of the best members of the party, that no man except Lincoln ever had or can have!

If one is rigod and has the strength of numbers too, he is said on each of the country; great have been his rewards. Even he country; great have been his rewards. Even he could not object to the choice of one every way so incomparably his superior as Summer contessedly is. tial neminations would only excise consempt or

choice of one every way to incomparably his superior as Summer contessedly is.

The great mass of Republicans throughout the country have not forgotten Summer's devation to the principles of our party, nor can they ever forgot the battles that he found and won for liberty, union, and equality, long before Grant rose to the surface of politics. We do rade Grant nothing in thus revaring Summer, the model and the master of the Sona e. Alwaya true, always able for the right, Stanner has won and retains the confidence of the people. Elect Summer President in 1872, and you will give the nations and the ages forever a model Executive, such as none in all history can excel.

Yourstrally, J. M. DALZELL.

CALDWELL, O., Jan. 17.

That Evening in Beecher's Church. That swedding in Beecher's Chirch.

To the Editor of The Sam.

Sin: I notice a long article on Beecher's service of yesterday. May I ask the attendince of one of your reporters at the New Tabernacke when convenient, to report his observations of Mr. Talonge's service, where he will see the Largest congregation in Brooklyn—over three thomains persons—twice as large, as Recency's, because the churce is twice as large. Mr. Talonge dwells intently upon man's as large. Mr. Palmage dwells intently upon man's et real life, and I for one cordially invite your representative to cause-some banday, morating or evening, and see for yourself the great advance religion is taking in that section of Brooklya.

Yourstray. A CONSTANT READER.

NEW YOUR, Jan. 25, 1870.

A Good Word for the Sixth Avenue Road. fliated with them. The Pimos are brage warriors, and in conjunction with their allies, the Coco Maricopas, have successfully fought the fferce.
Apaches for many years. They cultivate fields
of wheat, corn, and cotton; they spin, cotton and
weave blankets. The women are modest and
pleasing; it is said, there is, not an unchaste
woman in the Pimostribe. Since the first white
man crossede the Plains the Pimos have, been
faithful and devoted friends of the whole race.

SIL: It is the constom to complain through the
meawsapages of all that is reproteenable in the street,
railroad business, white, anytaing that merits grades
and pleasing; it is a said, there is, not an unchaste
woman in the Pimostribe. Since the first white
man crossede the Plains the Pimos have, been
faithful and devoted friends of the whole race. o the Editor of The Sun. Sin: It is the custom to complain through the

TRICKS AND TOILS OF LAW.

HOW A PERUVIAN LOST \$400,000 IN GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

w Extraordinary Case in the Superior Court-The South American who Desired to Parchase U. S. Ships of War-And was Recommended to Capt. John Graham. Last Thursday morning the great case of Mil-

on vs. Graham was called in the Superior Court. before Judge McCunn. It had been waiting two whole terms for a hearing, and had waited until last week in vain. It was a suit brought for malicious prosecution, and claimed damages in the amount of \$100,000. Millan, the plaintiff, is a Peruvian gentleman, of about sixty years, and of a coniderable fortune. He is rather above the medium size, thick set, and gray haired. John Graham, the lefendant, is not the distinguished lawyer, but was ormerly a sea captain, and is said to have been a slave-trader. He is portly, red-faced, hawk-nosed, with an exceedingly wide mouth, and wears a graystreaked board under his chin and jaws, à la Horace Greeley.

A FORMIDARLE ARRAY OF COUNSEL. Last Thursday the case, after very numerous postponements, was finally called, and even then what its fate was to be—whether it should be pushed off again or not-was undecided. Mr. John Graham, the lawyer, had been engaged for Mr. John Graham, the skipper, and with him were associated Mesers Aaron Vanderpoel, Torrence, and Pitkins. It so happened, however, that on the other side there were Judge Fullerton, and Messrs. Doolittle and Davis. The humors of the counsel on the one side could not well, therefore, be indulged at the expense of the counsel on the other; and for that reason it at length came to pass that a jury was, impanelled to sit for the case. Judge McCnun said:

"I can't keep very respectable gontlemen of the bar dancing attendance here from day to day, and from term to term. The case must go on."

That was sufficient. Mr. John Graham, the law

er, was arguing a case in another court, and so diournment was made until the next day, which, of course, was Eristay; but sluce Mr. Graham had not yet finished his argument, the case was further poetponed quit Monday morning, when the actual mmencement of the proceeding became a matter of fact. Mr. Davis opened with the following state ment, which he de ivered in a voice that, although as first almost inaudible on account of a severe co.d., gradually rose until it resounded through the court rosm. In suspince, he said:

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

Ge tlemen of the jury, Antonio Millian, the plaintiff in this case, came to these of your South America in the autumn of 1800 to purchase war ships for the Governments of Chil and Peru. Here he was approached by one Gregorio Dominguez, who was approached by one Gregorio Dominguez, who was at that time a Consul for Ecuador in this city. He could converse in English as well as in Spanish; and this fact recommended him to Millian as one who might be of use to him. He was taken into confidence by Millian, and was told the object of the latter's journey from Peru. In return he recommended to Millian Capt. John Graham, the desendant in this suit, as a man of considerable influence with the United States Government, and one who would be a good medium with the Government of the purchase of the desired vessels. On AN HETRACHDINARY STORY. these representations Milian consented to an introduction to Graham, and had a conversation wi equently, Mislan formed a contract with Copt

THE IRON-CLAD ONONDAGA, and he deposited security for the fulfilment of the and he deposited security for the fulfillment of the contract. In the shape of a promissory note for \$20,000. Staff later this contract was cancelled, and orahum presented to destroy it as well as the note in the presence of Millian. At this time Mr. Millian had in his possession \$500,000 in gold-bearing bonds, which he had deposited in the sale of Do ninguez for securit, is sake. Shortly after the cancentation of the contract for the O-ondaga he found it necessary to return to Peru on business, but before his departure Dominguez came to him and represented to him that he was airaid to geep

THE BALP A MILLION IN BONDS in the said during Millan's absonce. He feared they mistit not be secure there, and solvised Millan to place them in the keepings of Capt. Graham. Millan for place them in the keepings of Capt. Graham. Millan ferfused to do so unless he had two competent survives for the bonds, each of whom should be worth \$500,000. Dominguez reported this to Capt. Graham, and the latter at once agreed to the condition. On the 31 of October, 1847, he received the bonds, and in return tendered a written promise to deliver them up sgain to their lawful owner, seventy-five days after date. For his sureties he produced also after the produced the survive the survive the produced the survive the survive the produced the survive the survive the survive the produced the survive the survive

BACH REPRESENTED TO BE WORTH \$500,000: but, gentlemen of the jury, they are here to-day prepared to confront Capt, Graham, and to show the u ter initity of toose representations. When Capt, Graham came too Mr. Fowler, and asked him to become a strety for him, the latter replied that to secone a strety for him, the latter replied that one was toon a bankrapt. Bat this was exactly what Graham wanted. He promised to boid Mr. Fowler harmiess, and assured him that it was alt uncrely a matter of form. He had a project on hand, he said, which he could not descore; but Mr. Fowler would do him a favor by becoming a surety for him in the matter. He said the same thing to Mr. Livingston, who was a clerk in the Caston House in ingston, who was a clerk in the Castom House at an annual salary of \$750, and succeeded in obtains acquiescence as well as that of Mr. Fowler. s leature of the transaction being settlest Gra-a, seven days later, Oct. 10, proposed to Minua purchase of still

ANOTHER WAR-SHIP,

ANOTHER WAR-SHIP,
on this occasion the Agamenticus being named.
The purchase of that vesses was finally agreed upon,
the purchase of that vesses was finally agreed upon,
the price to be \$1.4.0,000 in United States currency,
and in case either flated to fulfil his source of the
agreement size penalty was to be \$100,000. A con
tract to this effect was written out in English by Dotringuez; and since Milian did not understand
English, Dominguez explained the terms of it to
him in Spanish. Milian expressed himself satisfied,
but Capt. Graham desired a duplicate for his own
keeping. The duplicate was accordingly drawn up,
but some alterations were made in it. Instead of
making the Drice \$1.400,000 in guid; and instead of there being a
benuity of \$100,000 agreed upon in case of failure to
fulfit, a stipulation was made for

A FOURERT OF \$500,000. A PORFETT OF \$500,000.

It was further stipulated in it that Millan should deliver the \$1,800,600 within sixty days, but that Capt, transmeason about have the vessel ready for delivery as soon as convenient. Dominguez, however, assured Millan that this second document was a mere duplicite on the first, and with that Millan had to be satisfied. Indeed, he had no domit as to the truth of what Dominguez toid him. Shortly after his Millar set sail for Peru. He returned within seventy-five days without the manny for the purchase of the Agamenticus; but he also found that Graham had not purchased the vessel. He asked Graham for the return of his boads, but on various pretexts the latter raised do deliver thom. One pretext was, that Sillan had not outqued the money for the purchase of the vessel. To that, the reply was, that Graham did not have the vessel to sell. The second prefext was, that he had paid out large sume of mosey in

THE BRIDERY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, nong others, of Secretary Gideon Welles, to fur-er his negotiations for the purchase of the Aga entitus; but to this the remy was that he had no menticus; but to this the reny was that he ind no right or authority to expend one cent for Milan, this second pretext, like the first, was finally without with the first was that the bonds placed in his honds by Milan had been place I there, not for safe keeping, but as security for the fulfill out of the contract for the purchase of the Against the first was first and finally resurred \$100,000 or the bonds, and Milan in return signed a paper which Dominguez assured him was simply a receipt, but which con since a chose that aquitted the hypothecation of the bonds. Now it may seen surange, continued on the bonds. Now it may seen surange, continued on the bonds. Now it may seen surange, continued on the bonds. Now it may seen surange, continued to the bonds. Now it may seen surange, continued continued to the ears of any outside person, who might have stepped in to protect the interest of Milan; but that iss ensity explained by the fact that Milan had been persuaded to maintain

PROFOUND SECRESY. rapam had assured Millan that no matter how Granam had secured Milian that no matter how nogotiations of this nature were conducted in South
America, in the United States it was necessary that
had hiving person should be informed or a single detal in the transactions if they were to be conducted
in such a manner as to prove producide. Milian
took this for granted, and mentalined complete silence on the subject. Now, geniomen, we will
show that Domingues was the pula agent and tool
of Capit, Join Granam, and we will fustion show
that Milian could understand not a word of English,
white Graham, who promesed to be analyh to speak
Spanish, could speak it well and understood it perlectly, thus having A TREMENDOUS ADVANTAGE

over Millan in his interviews with him. These twofacts will explain whatever may seem surprising to
you in this remarkable story. After Graham and,
withdrawn mis turee pretexts for the resention of
the bonds intrusted to him, he his youn a fourth.
The contract for the purenase of the Onondaga
which he had pretexted to destroy in Millan's
presence, he now suddenly brought forth again.
You may imagine Millin's astonisament on seeing
it. Rive now his \$500,000 more. Driven to depour
he consulted counsel, and with their advice appealed
for protection and redress to the Supreme Court,
and was granted an order for

The motion for Graham's arrant was argued by Messrs. Vanderpoet and items Cram, but, it was reinsed, and ball was fixed at \$25,000. Graham toen becam an amost unparaleired system, of perscution, estermined if possible to drive Millian from the United States to seek his notive Millian from the United States to seek his notive land in despair o. obtaining redress in this country, or of receiving the fortune of which he had been defranced, Graham, first seek Millian for \$50,000.

Two days later he such him for \$50,000 more, and a few days after that for \$250,000 more, and a few days after that for \$250,000 more, besides having him agreeted and socked up in Luddew street juil. And this, contiemen, is the cause, of your being here to-days. Milkip had now lost \$400,000 in conds, and was GRAHAM'S ARREST

SIED POR \$800,000 MORE. He lay seventoon days in jail betove he could get as search; but as successing the real is he was the

chared from arrest. Two days later he was arrested in the United States Court on the same charge, and new he say in just for forty-two days before an got a bearing. As before, in wever, he no sooner old obtain a hearing than he was at once discharged from arrest. For this he has brought the present suft.

ATTEMPTING TO QUASH THE SUIT.

This is the story contained in Mr. Davis's eloquent statement. He closed with some further explanatory remarks to the jury, saving among other tinings that this case involved not slone the fortune of Antonio Milian, but the fair name of this city and country. There were land shirks, he said, who would pounce upon the stranger ar lyed on our shores, and after robbing him to his rist penny would seek to intimidate and street bim away in despair by obtaining orders of arrest upon affiliarly which are afterwards withdrawn. At the conclusion of Mr. Davis's state jout, Ar. John Graham, the lawyer, argued that the combinit contained no allecations on which to base a suit for main-ious prosecution. Judge Failerton, gently but temphaticatly gestionating with his gold eve-glasses, showed that three allegations had been made, of which one, that Graham, the skipper, had procured Millan's arrest without probable cause, was alone all that was required to support the suit. ATTEMPTING TO QUASH THE SUIT.

THE \$500,000 SURETY.

FIRE \$500,000 SURETY.

Judge McCunn sustained Fullerton, and gave Mr.
Graham as exception. Mr. Doolittle then called
Mr. Theodosins A. Fowler to the witness stand, and
Mr. Powler told the story of the circumstances under which he had become the surety for the return
of Mr. Millan's bonds. It was substantially the
same as that told in Mr. Davis's statement, being to
the effect that at the time when he affixed his sinature to Oraham's bond or obligation. Capt. Graham
snew that he had no property whatever of any value.
Mr. Graham cross-examined him, and on his conquiding Mr. Doolittle introduced the following letter
in evidence, Mr. Graham noting as exception:

WHAT DOMINGUES's SERVICES WARE WORTH. WHAT DOMINGUES'S SERVICES WERE WORTH.

WHAT DOMINGURS'S SERVICES WERE WORTH.

Mr. G. Domingues.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I write to say that Fagree with you that your labor and agency referred to in your letter to me of the 31 lines, is worth ten thousand dollars, and that it would afferd me great pleasure to pay you the whole of that sum at once if I could raise it on the securives referred to in your said teltar. But as I have not yet been able to raise any mone on them, I don't think it just to ask me to acvance you any more money until I can do so, esnecially as I have already a wanced large sums to you and on account of the business out of my private means. Yours willy.

P. S.—I will be at 111 Broadway at 3 o'clock on Tuesday next.

P. S.—I will be at 111 Broadway at 8 o'clock on Tuesday next.

Mr. Millau, the plaintiff, was new called to the witness stand, but since there was no Npanisa insurpreter in the court room a recess of lifteen minuted was taken to give the court officers an opportunity to look for some undividual acquisited with the impuage of the Cid. None being found, and Judge McCural feeling chilty, adjournment was made until this morning. Lesterday, Millan was again on the stand. A Portuguese was called in as an interpreter, but as he could speak only his awai language to was dispaised. Counset spent the rest of the day

was dismissed. Counset spent the rest of the day in wranging over points of law. LIBERTY AND DEATH

Wholesale Desertion from the Mariue Barracks, Navy Yard, Pensacola-Four Men Drowned-Two Bodies Found on the Beach near Fort McCrea-A Warning to Men-Don't Join the Marines. Sin: On the night of the 11th inst. some ten

er a dezen marines deserted from the Navy Yara.

rensacola, and on Sunday morning, the 15th, two of the runaways were found drowned on the beach near Fort McCrea. It has been ascertained tha four of the party had purchased a boat and starte for Mobile. It is supposed that all four werlost. Poor fellows! unknown and unregretted sone knew them here, none loved them; not a sigh billowed them to the slicht city of the dead.

And here let us ask, Wny so many desertions this post—this wholesale desertion—numbering,

belowed them to the silent city of the dead.

And here let us ask, Why so many desertions at this post—this wholesale desertion—numbering, in aggregate, thirty since last July 7. An honest this yestigation might explain. Empor speaks hard brings of the officers commanding marines, especially of the commanding officer of facto, Orderly Sergeant Leanbork. It is indeed clear, from the rumors affort, that it will not do for these officers to put too much coloring on their side of the subject. Our Government, I hope, will hold them responsible for their treatment of the men under their command, who have entered the service in good faith, only to find ill-treatment from persons whe see in no way fit for such responsibility, and to be subbed and naif starved by a dishonest, unprincipled sergeant. These are strong words, nevertheless true. Surely the Marino Carpe needs remodering, cleaning—in point of fact, abolishing—as regards duty at Navy Yards, as we will show heiralter.

The great evils at these stations are the "canteens," the pocketbooks of thiering autiers; for be it known to an it at dishonesty is a feather in a sutler's cap. Even the Brigadier commanding cannot desy this. To these bloaded "canteens" can be traped the cause of desertion, and until this curse is removed entirely (at least the "swill whiskey") part) them arise Corps will plod on in two mire a pray to these sharks.

The course pursued at this post is similar to that

pray to these sharks.

The course pursued at this post is similar to that chosenicle in your journal a few months ago with reference to the manines at Brooklyn, only with additional improvements, as "the man of the period" there is possessed of more ability than sutters are generally endowed with in the art of manipulation.

GOOD PAR CUCENTE.

in plain type. It is sold in "dollar's worth" to the marines, for the purpose of outfinning the law, which says that only one third of a man's play can be checked for canteen bit.

The nead man commanding the Marine Corps, Brig.-Gen. Jacob Zelin, feels it his duty to again can't the attention of the Navy Department, in his annual report, to the inadequate number of men at the principal stations, &c., and rearrs to the irresponsibility of watchmen, thereby of course insigning that marines are reliable; he also re ers to the very heavy increase of expenses mearred without any corresponding decades. Now, the truth is out any corresponding denest. Now, the truttent if the opinions of all our naval officers (a livin.) who ever commanded a yard vere expressed, even-eighths of the number would give theirs that marines ashore are worthless, as a guard to the pub-lic property; and any other opinion would be given

lic property; and any other opinion would be given prejudicial to truth.

From the order, sergeant's books I found that the cost of maintaining the officers and forty-five men at these operacis during the last year was about \$30,000, whereas the pay of waterman required to perform the same dusy would not amount to \$10,000. Below concending, I will refer to that part of Z.4-lin's report which recommends the increase of the force of marines at stations, for the minister purpose of compleying them for coercion of their tellow-citizens at the post; as during the post year. As a soluter, I will express my condition on such a despoted measure, and say that a soldier's duty is to be the protector and not the oppressor of a tree mospie.

MARINE BARRACKS, PENSACOLA, Jan. Ic, 1811.

THE NATHAN MURDER CASE.

It is to be Brought before the Grand Jury-

Counsellor Joannes Prepared to Give his. Testimony against James Hughes. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, 84th inst., in accordance with the adjustrament from the 17th inst., the case of the People against James. Hughes, indicted for larceny, was called on by the Honorable the District Attorney Garvin.

by the presiding Judge, Bedford, whether he still preferred to have another counsel. Anawering in the addragative, Mr. McCleband was nonlinated, his former counsel being officially released from all reformer counsel being officially released from all responsibility in the care.

Counselor deannes then arose and said: "May it blease the Count, k am hore, according to the adjournment, in the matter of the Natissa murder, and I am ready to proceed. During the past week I have obtained additional testimony, collateral, at least, to the issue; and I am now prepared to prove my two propositions. Viv.: the sworn accusation against dames McNeil, alias dames Hughes, &c., and that the orisoner at the bar is the man as accused; and that the orisoner at the bar is the man as accused; and that the orisoner at the bar is the man as accused;

Being placed at the bar, the prisoner was asked

of I have my own amounts.

Suits. Plastrict Attorney. May it please your Honor, this
District Attorney. May it please your Honor, this
District Attorney. May it please your Honor, this
District Attorney. ret histande, any crime or accusation. The proper rene is the Grane Jury, which is now in session,

d this case can go before it atonce, to ourselfor Joannes-I am content, and prepared to neet that (riounal.

Judge Bedford—A week was given you to obtain additional testimony against this prisency, James

Julize Bedford—A week was given you to obtain additional testimony against this prisener, James flughes, whom you accused as being the murderer. Counsellor Joannes—Your Honor, I said he was accused, and under oath, as being that man, and by an accused, and under oath, as being that man, and by an accused who binnelf engins to be an accomplice; and I here broduce the original sworm accusation.
Judge Bedford—The Grand Jury is the proper power to first investigate so serious a change, and this Court will render every assistance. Therefore, let the whole matter be placed before the Grand Jury, and by their fluding—by the result there—the public will have the power to appreciate your labors, services, and investigations upon the subject. Counsellor Joannes—it toank your Honor for your concluding remarks. They are a consolution to me against the vile attacks that have assailed my conscientious motives.

At a subsequent and official interview between District Attories Garvin and Counseller Joannes, it was finally arranged that the Nation murder case should so before the Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer, Supreme Court, on Monday next, 30th Perminer, Supreme Court, on Monday next, 30th

air to be known the length and breadth of the land, and to be henoned wherever it is known. Aiready. and to de honored wherever it is known. Arready,
Mr. Arthur Matthison has commemorated it inverse, to whim Mr. George Dwyer has added a
rrethy namedy. The song mas been published by
Paircaid & Dwyer, muste-publishers of this city.
The "little church," by the way, so its almost as
many people as Prinity, and so agine is the demand
for pow that the return from this source meanly
defined parameters.

The Little Church round the Corner.

SUNBRAMS.

-Gold mines have been discovered in Lower California. -The present season in Iowa has been one of

unexampled abundance in game.

—Jay Cooke has given a handsome sum of

money to a Sunday school in Atlanta, Ga.

—The otters in Florida are powerful boasts,

It took two men to kill one at Lake Harris the other day. -Thirty-four dollar looking glasses are considered "statio . 7

-In Paris, Illinois, they expel boys from the

public schools for wearing their panualpoors row in San Francisco has made successful

-The house in which Napoleon Bonaparte was born, at Ajaccio, in 1769, is still standing, and is one of the best in Corsics.

-The "drunk room" is a feature of a Louis ille hotel. Transient guests, overcome by Bourbon, are cared for therein till sober. -A medical journal estimates that the people

of the United States pay \$123,000,000 yearly for physi-ciane'services and for medicines. —The wife of a citizen of Buffalo objects to his keeping the memories of her five predecessors; gross his wearing five bands of crape on his has.

-Michigan furnishes a new lecturer in White Feather, an aboriginal who talks upon "American An iquities and Characteristics of the Indians." -A lot of five hundred house sparrows has been imported into Louisiana, in order to try them at

extermina ors of the cotton worm and cates pill -A young lady wrote some verses for a country weekly about her birthday, and headed it " has soin." It almost made her hair gray when it appeared in print - My Soth. -A leading lecturer classifies his audience ap

ipllows: The "still-attenues," the "quick-rescon-sives," the "hard-to-lifts," the "won't-applands," and the "get-up-and-go-outs." A large volcano has suddenly sprung up is Mexico on the Chickunhua road, about a hundred miles from Vera Cruz. No volcana has been observed

before so far from the sea. -An ingenuous young weman, having heard that Mr. Jewerson had made a fortune by playing "Rip Van Winkle," wondered, when she saw him in the coar-acter, why he didn't wear better clothes. -Never chew your words. Open the mouth

and let the words come out. A student once asked, "Can virchn, fortichade, gratichade, or quicchade dwell with that man who is a stranger to rectichade?" -A large white sea gull so far tost his reckening recently as to wander inland to Postoosuc lake, Pittsfield, Mass., where he was captured by a bop fishing, while in the sot of stealing a dinner from

the boy's bait paft. -Buring Gen. Phil Sheridan's recent visit to Naples, a special exhumation was made for his benefit at Pompeti. Generals frequently receive evations, but this is one of the rare occasions when they are nonoresb by excavations.

-The new city of Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, still struggles with some of the difficulties of savage life. Last Tuesday upon Mr. Nacy shot of gray wolf weighing 100 pounds that as prowling about the Second street Presbyterian charab. -A sealed can of oysters carelessly left on the

embers in a stove, in Owego, exploded with tremess done force, bushing the grate to atome, shaking the house, and severely muring a bystander. Won't some kerosene man now give us a patent non-explosive -A Chicago minister was announced by one of the morning papers to preach on "Slaughter -its Uses and Divinces." The reading of the announcement erested a good deal of laugh er. In fact, the mulister bimself was so amused that he concluded to preach

about "Laughter," instead of slaughtering his and -The following is reported in the proceedings of a late meeting of the Boston Hadton Chub: There was a memontary bush, and then a volce which said, "The world needs stence!" and another in response "Why, then, did you break it?" After this no one

seemed of so rash a courage as to speak. -The Rev. Mrs. Van Cott, the Methodist evan gellis, says that in the last four years and has proached \$41 sermons, held 296 prayer meetings and 29 love leasts, lectured 13 times, written 545 letters, and travelled 5,918 miles. During the same time 1,509 persons have joined the Methodist Epigeopal Church under her ministry. -A thief made a raid upon the premises of p

preacher named Gnild, in Nebrasia City, the other night, and captured a lot of shirts, sheets, outlery, &c. Next morning the hundle was left at the door, with the following: "Bey Gilds Didd-nt no twoss a minutesters hous or woodent a took theas things. Hear they

-The Daily Australasian, published at Melbourne, is a wonder in the newspaper line. Its regular issue contains thirty-two pages, cach page measuring eight pages every Saturday. Each page is set to small

type, and contains a well-digested summary of news, editorials, criticisms, &c.

—A saloon keeper at Lansing enlogizms deceased Michigan legislator: "Gentlemen, Mr. E. was a fine man; he used to spend his evenings at my seloon, and run up a bili of \$125 at my bar, and paid in like of man. At the close of the session he went down the street and drank some one's poor liquor, and that is what killed him, poor man."

-A lady walking down town saw a hitle boy pinching his younger brother, who was crying bitterly "Why, my boy," said she to the young termenter don't you know you are doing very wrone? What would you do if you should kill your tittle trother?" "Why," he replied, "of course I should put on my new black pants and go to the funeral."

-The estate of the late Sophia Smith, of Hatfield, Mass., who bequesthed the residue, of her property, after-other bequests are paid, to found a "temale college," is inventoried at \$468,843, of which singuis \$225,000 is in bank stocks. The real value of the properry, which is constantly increasing, is now probably effull half million, of which the college will get about \$400,009.

-A banker in Albion, Iowa, after victimizing his fellow-citizens financhilly and abscoming, e-cluded to return and hear what they had to say abe bins. A committee of about three bundred of his creditors waited on him, and were so orgent to their efforts to show him attentions of various kinds that be was induced to place property to the value of \$18.000 is their hands for the purpose of liquidating their claims. At the last accounts the populace still held the banker as a hostage for further disgorgements.

-There is quite a colony of Californians established at Dresden, the capital of Saxony. It com a peed with a nucleus of some awenty families from San Fran-cisco, Sacramento, and other towns of the great goldproducing State, and has since considerably the wate l. Quaint old cities like Leibnig, Dreaden, and Minica offer a quiet, easy habit of hie, which seems to have peculiar auractions for the hardy California pioneers after he staring and exciting events of Those who have obsidren find rare educational advantages in these towns.

A CONTRADICTION.

Mr. Theodore Tilton has not Hun Away to Europe.
From the New York Evening Globe. No man ever yet attempted to benefit

. I invalid and sees to immediately radiced manifests strength to come into

moussible.

Se far from having started for Europe, he had hardly been out of the house for some time back, being busily engaged in fu are business plane. It should be second to be the back of the ba

As far as relates to Mrs. Bullard, that lady has been ught into intimate business relations with Mrs.

At the Revolution office the ladies in charge of that At the Revolution office the ladies in charge of that excellent sheet mutroannily denied the statement in this morning's Democratin toto. "There is not to word of truth in the article from beginning to end. Some enemy of Mr. Tilton has done this." As Mrs. Builard is traveling in Europe with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, or First bace. Provisivity, it is not at all likely Mr. Tilton would be worked received on the other side of the water, over it has should attend to carry out my such instance it as the Democrat attributes to him. In releases to Mr. Baurd, it is enough to say that he has not good to Texas for his health. He is there on he since which which will detain him some two months. Mr. But-

to Texas for his heath. He is there on which wish detain him some two months. I had is a large, some nother many standing all feet in his stockings. He has nothing its sumption, and is no manger his grave that one of the Damorral, or thin my other beautions of the Damorral.