YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HAMORTON, Chester Co., Penn., June 3, 1858.

Observing your habit of reporting the doings of religious bodies, I venture to send you a brief account of the sixth yearly meeting of Progressive Friends, which was terminated last evening, after a session of four days. The meeting was held in the neat little chapel at Longwood, about a mile from this village, and was attended by crowds of people from first to last. It opened on Sunday, June 30. An hour before the time the meeting-house (holding from 800 to 1,000 people) was filled to its utmost capacity, while thousands more, unable to gain admission, thronged the adjoining yard. In the afternoon the crowd was greatly increased. It is said that 1,000 vehicles of various sorts were on the ground. They lined every avenue of approach to the meeting-house, extending in some directions more than half a mile, and presenting a picturesque appearance. The order and courtesy of the crowd were remarkable. There was, indeed, no breach of the decorum appropriate to the time and the occasion. No officer of the law was present, and none was necessary, to insure this result.

The meeting was conducted in a manner somewhat peculiar. Three Clerks (two men and one woman) were the only officers. They exercised, however, the powers usually conferred upon a President, keeping order in the discussions, and putting questions to vote at the proper time.

The meeting on Sunday morning was called to order by Mr. Johnson of New-York, one of the Clerks, who briefly congratulated those present upon the auspicious circumstances under which they had met, and upon the progress of the religious movement of which the meeting formed a part, and expressed the hope that their proceedings would be characterized by a spirit of boldness and charity in the utterance of truth. Another of the Clerks (Henrietta W. Johnson) then read the call under which the meeting had convened, which was of the most unrestricted character, inviting "the friends of truth, purity and progress," without regard to theological opinions, to come together for "mutual cooperation and associated effort "in the development of the religious life, without "trenching, in the smallest degree, upon individual "freedom of thought and action;" to "aid one "another in the search for truth; to testify, as occa"sion may require, against every form of organized "wrong and popular wickedness; to apply the prin"ciples of justice and morality, so impressively taught "and exemplified by Jesus of Nazareth, to every institu"tion, custom and law of men, however sanctioned by "authority or made venerable by time." The other Clerk, Joseph A. Dugdale, then illustrated and signalized the breadth of the Society's platform by reading appropriate and harmonious selections from the Sacred Books of the Hindoos, the Chinese, the Persians and the Mohammedans, and from the Jewish and Christian Scriptures; remarking, by way of preface, that Progressive Friends acknowledged no book or parchment as an authoritative finality, or infallible revelation of the Divine will, but accepted the TRUTH, through whatever channel it might come.

The Rev. Theodore Parker of Boston, who was present by invitation, was then introduced. After offering up a most touching and impressive prayer, he proceeded to deliver a profoundly able discourse upon "The Progressive Development of the Idea of God "in the Books of the Bible." His views of this subject are so well known that I shall not attempt to present them here. In the afternoon he delivered another equally striking sermon upon "The Eccle"siastical Idea of God and its Inadequacy to the "Wants of Science and Religion." He handled the popular theology with great freedom, but in a manner no way distasteful, I presume, to the listening crowd. The still larger multitude outside the house was addressed, both in the morning and the afternoon, by Charles C. Burleigh, the well-known Anti-Slavery champion, who is now, if I am not mistaken, the pastor of a professedly unsectarian congregation in Cummington, Mass. I was not among his hearers on this occasion, but I am assured that his utterance was powerful, commanding the earnest attention of the crowd. Others also spoke to the outside multitude, but I am not able to give their names.

The crowd on Monday was somewhat diminished, but still too great for the capacity of the house. Letters were received from several corresponding bodies, and from various individuals, sympathizing with the movement. Among the latter I may mention the names of the Hon. J. R. Giddings, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the Rev. Samuel May, jr., the Rev. Jas. Freeman Clarke, the Rev. T. W. Higginson, and Chas. K. Whipple, author of the "rejected tract." The sessions of this day were each signalized by a fresh discourse from Theodore Parker, the whole meeting spontaneously desiring to hear all that his strength would permit him to utter so long as he could be present. The topic of the morning's discourse was the same as that of the previous afternoon; that of the afternoon: "The Soul's Normal Delight in the Infinite God." The three first of Mr. Parker's sermons, and perhaps the last also, will be published with the proceedings of the meeting. They certainly made a very powerful impression upon all who heard them—especially the last, which, more than the others, was addressed to the heart rather than to the intellect. Those who dissent ever so widely from some of the peculiarities of Mr. Parker's theology would have been constrained, in listening to this discourse, to pay their tribute of admiration to the evident sincerity and depth of his religious convictions.

Tuesday and Wednesday (Mr. Parker being no longer present) were devoted chiefly to the consideration of those topics of practical reform which engage the sympathy of this religious body, viz: Slavery, Caste, War, Intemperance, Cosquality of Women, Tobacco, Sectarianism, "The Great Revival," Treatment of Criminals, and Education. On all these subjects the views of the Society, which, as you will scarcely need to be informed, are of the most radical sort, were set forth in a series of "Testimonies" compactly and energetically worded, which will be published in due time. An essay on PUBLIC WORSHIP, from the pen of Charles K. Whipple of Boston, was received with marked favor and ordered to be published with the proceedings of the meeting. Andrew Jackson Davis and his wife Mary F. Davis were present the last two days, not, however, as apostles of Modern Spiritualism, as was expected by some, but as interested no less in the practical reforms above enumerated. Mr. Davis delivered a very acceptable and suggestive discourse upon "The Fraternity of Ideas," and Mrs. Davis spoke with great ability upon "The "Legal and Political Disabilities of Woman." The debates, though very earnest and marked by some differences of opinion, were yet very kind and fraternal. You would have been amused, I think, by the morbid fear exhibited by some last Progressive Friends, notwithstanding their intense radicalism and the well-guarded simplicity of their organization, should, after all, degenerate into a sect. A reasonable degree of caution in this direction is undoubtedly very wholesome; but I think that this newest of the religious bodies is in danger of impairing its moral power, by not recognizing with sufficient distinctness the religious element in human nature.

OBSERVER.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Strange as it may seem, all the experiments yet made by Mr. Whitehouse and his assistant electricians, on the result of which they have congratulated the Company and the scientific world that the electric part of the work is accomplished, have left out of the account one-half the entire circuit.

It seems from recent experiments that two and three words a minute can be forced through the "entire cable," and upon this result we are assured that the electric problem is solved. Such scientific stupidity is really an outrage upon the Company, to say nothing of the press and the world. These experimenters will learn when too late that it is one thing to send a dispatch through the "entire cable" with its two ends brought together, and quite another thing when its two ends are 2,000 miles apart, and the electric wave has to travel the whole length of the cable and return through the water, which all electricians should know forms the home-stretch of submarine cables with single conducting wires; and as water is not so good a conductor as copper by 33 per cent, it will be equivalent to adding about 3,000 miles to their present cable before their experiments are worth the zinc they consume.

From the extreme difficulty in sending reliable signals through (what will be, when laid down, less than half the actual circuit), I am compelled reluctantly to record its inevitable failure in advance.

Washington, D. C., May 31, 1858. A. HALL.

GREAT FLOOD IN THE SCIOTO RIVER.—The Scioto River is higher than it has been known for twenty years. From the high banks skirting the city to the hills on the west, all is one vast sea of swift-running water, with here and there a tree-top seen above the flood to remind us that roads, fences, corn-fields, and everything are submerged from ten to twenty feet. This morning, in company with several gentlemen, we took passage upon the steamer Hanging Rock for a tour of inspection up the mouth of the Scioto, and across the Bottoms. The boat is A No. 1, stern-wheeler, and she had in tow three loaded barges, all of which rode over corn-fields, fences, &c., with perfect ease. The largest navy in the world could now ride at anchor upon the flood covering the Scioto Bottoms from hill to hill. We don't want folks at a distance to conclude that Portsmouth is inundated. The city stands upon a high plot of ground, 40 feet above all such floods. [Portsmouth Tribune.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

MONDAY, June 7.—Prof. NASH, Chairman; the Hon. HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

Miscellaneous Business.—During the hour devoted to miscellaneous business, sundry matters were brought forward, among which we note the following:

Birds and Weed Seeds.—Upon this subject Judge MEIGS read a paper, which speaks of the eternal labor of the birds in Fall, Winter and Spring, picking up the seeds of weeds, and upon these they live until grain ripens, before it is possible for them to harm the farmer.

Antiquity of Grafting.—Another paper read by Judge MEIGS speaks of a style of grafting called the Aristotle graft, and also of the Pliny graft, to show the great antiquity of grafting. The Techuda graft is another curious style of grafting, and by the process tomatoes are grafted upon potato vines, selecting stalks of the same size, and cutting both with a knife as sharp as a razor—sharper, if possible—the joining being bound together with a ligature, and the plant shaded until the two unite. It will then grow tomatoes above and potatoes below. An ancient writer speaks of grafting cultivated grape-vines upon wild ones with success.

Are Tomatoes Indigenous?—A paper states that the tomato is a native of Mexico. Judge MEIGS thought it indigenous in this region.

Egg-plants are treated as indigestible in a paper read by the Secretary. Several members corroborated this opinion, and thought the egg-plant about as digestible as an old boot.

WM. LAWTON thought them excellent food, and he also advocated the use of cucumbers as one of the most digestible of vegetables, and quite nutritive.

T. W. FIELD.—The nutritive part of a cucumber cannot exceed half of one per cent, according to the most careful analysis.

Mr. WHITE of Staten Island corroborated the indigestibility of egg-plants, and notwithstanding the encomiums of Mr. Lawton upon cucumbers, he thought the less we eat the better.

JUDGE MEIGS—*The London Gardeners Chronicle* says France never had a good strawberry, but England raises them of superlative goodness; and that the American strawberry lacks sweetness.

Garden Soil, Barren.—The same paper speaks of the soil of some old gardens, very rich, but they fail to give fruit, and thus die of plethora of a richness—that only suits rhubarb and asparagus; it does not suit tree fruits. The best garden soil is made of turf or grass.

Keeping Fruit.—It is recommended never to pack two sorts of fruit together for Winter preservation or ripening, and to use cut straw between layers.

T. W. FIELD—The larger the quantity of fruit together, the better it ripens, and nothing but pure sand should be used to pack fruit in. A few pears will not ripen alone, but in contact with other fruit will ripen perfectly, and still retain their aroma.

A Productive Farm.—Dr. PECK gave the figures of a Long Island farm of thirty acres, six miles from Brooklyn, that gave a profit last year of $9,300. One of his crops was ten acres of cucumbers. Another farmer raised 4,000 bushels of potatoes—the first 2,000 brought $2 a bushel, and the others $1 50. The crop was raised from twenty-seven acres of land. These crops he compared with some Illinois crops.

A. BERGEN said, that Mr. Bennett, the first farmer mentioned, was one of the most careful managers, and where he might succeed, another might fail.

Improving Excessively Rich Garden Soil.—T. W. FIELD—I wish to call attention to the subject of excessive rich garden soil, becoming barren. I believe a continuance of any one kind of manure to excess will render a soil unfit for crops in general.

R. G. PARDEE—I have experienced the same difficulty of over rich soils, and have found the best remedy an application of lime and salt mixture. I found some soils so rich that strawberries could not be produced until the lime and salt had been used. The true proportion is one bushel of salt dissolved and used to slack three bushels of lime.

About Strawberries.—I can say that English strawberries and English apples are not grown here, but we have strawberries in this country superior to any of the English in flavor, though not generally so in size.

THE CHAIRMAN—I fully agree with Dr. Peck, that cucumbers, properly treated, are not unhealthy. The fault is generally a want of sufficient mastication. As to the quality of English strawberries, I am satisfied, from experience, that our strawberries, although generally smaller than the English, are superior in flavor.

Dr. PECK—I have never seen any cultivated strawberries equal to the wild ones that I used to gather in youth, in Dutchess County.

Mr. WHITE bore testimony to the value of the salt and lime mixture for strawberry ground; also that the soil must not be made too rich, and that his best prospect of a crop at this time is from vines set on the poorest ground he has.

The Raspberry Question.—SOLON ROBINSON read a letter from a resident of Brooklyn, who states his good success in growing all the raspberries that he wishes for family use from a small bed of the Fastolf variety, manured with rotten chips, and layered in Winter. He thinks the statement made that good sorts will hybridize and run to barren stalks that must be pulled up and burned, all humbug. In fact, he commences his letter by saying:

"I have yet to learn of one valuable idea suggested by your so-called 'Farmers' Club.' It seems to me the few who are not unmitigated old fogies, are unmitigated humbugs."

Some persons present thought that exotic raspberries were about the greatest humbug of all, and that what the writer had said in his letter was but a reiteration of what has been stated here by the very persons whom the writer calls fogies from whom he never got an idea.

Corn Sowed for Fodder and for Plowing Under.—SOLON ROBINSON read a letter from Warren Hutchins, dated Bethel, Vt., which says:

"I plow evenly, sowing the seed in every third furrow, and roll the ground and harrow lightly in the direction of the furrows. I run a cultivator once or twice between the rows. If the crop is to be plowed in for manure, I commence about September 1, with a plank fastened on the beam to break down the stalks, so that they will turn under well, making my furrow across the rows. I find this a cheap way to enrich land that lies far from the stables.

"This day, June 1, I have sowed an acre for fodder, with the assistance of a boy half a day. Last year, a half acre left to ripen had 25 bushels of ears, beside a great yield of fodder."

SOLON ROBINSON said: I have sowed corn as late as July 1, in Indiana, and got a great crop of good fodder. I sowed broadcast, and would always do so unless I had a large drilling machine to put it in rows, ten inches apart. I certainly would not plow it in, unless the land had been previously deeply plowed, as it would cover the seed too deep.

Cost of a Wisconsin Wheat Crop.—A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE has given us the following estimation of the cost of raising a wheat crop in Wisconsin, which is very fair on paper, and very good in fact, every time it don't fail.

I take 120 acres, and fence 80 with rails 10½ feet long, got from the land. I used morticed posts, 10 feet apart, making a fence with three rails, the lowest 2½ feet from the ground, making a strong fence against large stack; stone handily got from a ravine and bluff near, to underpin at leisure.

The estimate is for debt and credit as follows:

WHEAT CROP TO SUNDRIES, DR., VIZ:

To 120 acres of raw land at $5	$600	
To two months of man breaking, at $14; board, $10	38	
To use of team, plow, &c., for same	75—	113
To two months of man making and hauling rails, at $12	24	
To board, $10; use of team, $10	20—	44
To two months making fence, at $12, $24; board, $10	34	
To 120 bushels seed wheat at $8 (present value of such wheat for St. Louis market)	96	
To harrowing and sowing 80 acres, at $6 (large estimate)	48	
To harvesting and shocking 40 acres at $1	$40	
To harvesting and shocking 40 acres at $1 50	60	
To stacking 80 acres at 40 cents	32	
To board of harvest hands	20—	152
To threshing-shed and farming mill		50
To four months threshing at $12; board $2 (Use of team, &c., largely paid for by straw thrown daily to stock.)		68
To one month man marketing, $12; board, $5; team, $40	57	
To Miscellaneous and personal services	100	
Total		$1,362

CONTRA, CR.

By 120 acres improved farm at $10	$1,200	
To farming mills, &c., on hand	50—	1,250
To 2,000 bush. wheat Dr. (32 cents per bushel)	1,120	

The wheat used and parceled out would much more than meet the item for personal services, &c. Again, raw land in the neighborhood will not readily sell at $5, while improved would readily bring over $10. My object has been to figure so as to make the wheat cost something. The real profits of the operation were fully $1,600.

The Potato Disease.—A letter from T. Sheldon, of Gouverneur, N. Y. read by SOLON ROBINSON, states the opinion of the writer to be that the potato rot is caused by the puncture of an insect to deposit its eggs—in fair weather in the vines, and in foul weather in the tubers; and that it is the virus injected that produces decay. He thinks an application of some bug-dispelling substance might keep them off, and suggests whale oil soap.

Mr. R. thought sulphur a better application, and that it could be had in the cheapest form in sulphate of lime—ground plaster.

Another letter, from A. Turner, Port Washington (without any State), expresses the same opinion of the bug theory of the disease. He says:

"A little black bug, not much larger than the head of a pin, leaves an almost undiscoverable substance on the potato leaves, which turns black and kills the vines, and the rot of tubers follows. He thinks some bug deposits a poisonous substance upon other vegetables, injuring them very much for food.

Another letter states that a person has planted the big end of potatoes without an eye, and raised good crops. Has anybody else ever tried this experiment, and also what portion of all the eyes planted produce vines? Do all? and is a multitude any better than one sprout.

How to make Cows give Down.—A letter writer wants to know if there is any way to make a cow give down her milk? To which SOLON ROBINSON replied: I have often heard that one man could lead a horse to water but two could not make him drink. The great mistake of most people in the management of horses, cows, and in fact men, is trying to make them do things by force instead of milder means. Now the best way to make a cow give down that I have ever tried is to coax her. Patience and perseverance will generally overcome the difficulty and effect a cure. I have seen cows that had been trained to being fed when milked until they would only give down when bribed to do so. Strapping up the fore leg of a cow with a strap slipped over the bent knee so that she cannot walk until milked, will sometimes cause her refractory disposition to dry up.

Prof. NASH—If a cow will not give down by gentleness it is no use to try to make her do it.

Renovating Old Land.—Prof. MAPES—I believe all lands that ever have been fertile are capable of being made productive again. They are only exhausted of some one of the constituents of plants. Water always contains carbonic acid, and this is a solvent of inorganic substances. The green sand particles of the green sand marl have a very strong decomposing power, and that is one of the reasons why it is beneficial—it dissolves other substances that plants feed upon. If you abstract all the parts of a soil that produce plants it could not be restored, but that can hardly be the case, while the earth down to the center is a store-house of the primaries of all plants and animals. Now what is necessary to fit these constituents for the use of plants, for that is what is wanted to restore what is called worn-out soil to fertility again. When a plant decays and goes back into the soil that soil is prepared to produce a new order of plants, and so they go on toward perfection. Originally, the land produced only mosses and lichens. The best means to render worn out land fertile is, by underdraining, not alone to drain but to aerate the soil, and allow just water enough to decompose the constituents for the use of growing plants. In England there is not a field that has been under-drained that has not been doubled in value, and so it can be here. So that no one can say he cannot afford to under-drain. A soil to be renovated must be mechanically prepared before anything added can be fully beneficial. Land will improve more while growing a crop than in a naked fallow, if that crop is supplied with the proper pabulum of the crop. The very things added to the soil to benefit one crop, cause that to add to the fertility of the soil for another. Whatever is true in England of under-draining and sub-soiled land is true here and I state it as a fact, that one-half the usual quantity of manure upon drained land will be of more benefit than the whole quantity upon land in its natural, wet condition. No under-drained and subsoiled field ever suffers with drouth, or runs out of grass. The air as it passes through the drains and soil is divested of all its ammoniacal gasses, and thus adds fertility to the soil. All mineral substances, whether carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, sulphate of lime, potash, soda, salt, or other constituents of plants are valuable in proportion to the source from whence they are derived. The higher the organization of animal or plant, the more valuable the mineral obtained. The mineral phosphatic rock, which gives by analysis the same results as calcined bones, is worthless for manure, and a quantity of carbonate of lime from the pure limestone given to a field equal to two per cent of the soil would render it barren, while forty per cent of the same mineral exactly, according to analysis, is extremely fertile. The cause is, one has never undergone any change since its deposit, and the other has passed through a long course of organized life.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The purchase of the land for the Central Park is believed to be the largest appropriation ever made by a single city for a public place to be devoted to health and pleasure, and is a striking evidence, not only of the wealth and liberality of the city, but of the high appreciation of the necessity which demanded its creation. The plan upon which it shall be laid out will hereafter be regarded as an exposition of the taste and skill of the present generation. It becomes also of supreme importance that the plan shall justify the large expenditure and accomplish the objects for which the Park was established. Too much time, therefore, can hardly be given to maturing the plan of the Park now. Constructions once made are made forever, or can be removed only at great expense. There are three objects which are fundamental and must be embraced in every plan, in order to realize the great purposes of health and pleasure—these are a drive, a ride and a walk; and each one of these will best accomplish its object, in proportion as they are distinct from each other, and can be used and enjoyed separately and exclusively. Designs of mere taste must yield to these three cardinal objects; utility must not be sacrificed to beauty; indeed, they are inseparable, and that park is most beautiful which in the highest degree accomplishes the objects for which it is established. Our colleagues in the Commission have adopted Plan No. 33, designed by the late Superintendent, now the Architect-in-Chief, as the final plan of the Park. Believing, after a more careful examination, that it failed in a remarkable degree to meet the objects we have named in a proper and adequate manner, we presented to our colleagues the result of our reflections in eighteen separate amendments for the purpose of correcting its errors and omissions. The manner in which these amendments were received and disposed of will appear by the annexed protest, which, having been rejected by the Board, we now publish for the information of the people, whose servants we are. They own the Park, and are most interested in its success. If we are wrong, thought and discussion will prove it; if we are right, the people may possibly find some means of averting the execution of a plan which they disapprove.

Although the amendments have been published, they refer so constantly to the plan that no one can fully understand them without having that plan before him, and we therefore seize this opportunity of stating briefly what they propose to accomplish.

THE DRIVE.

According to Plan 33, the entire drive below Ninety-sixth street, embracing several miles in extent, is flanked on either side by the walk, thus assimilating the drive to the roadway of the streets and avenues, and destroying the appearance and illusion of a country road. We propose that the drive shall be devoted to its object singly and alone, cutting the sward on either side, and separate and distinct from the ride and the walk.

THE RIDE.

Plan 33 puts horsemen or equestrians on the drive with the carriages, and makes no separate provision for them whatsoever, except by building a new embankment against the outer embankment of the new Reservoir, and making a ride for them on the top of and around it. As the embankment is in some places 40 feet in hight (as high as the Reservoir at Forty-second street), the effect of horsemen riding upon it will, in our judgment, be fantastic and grotesque. We propose that the ride shall be constructed throughout the entire length of the Park, intermediate the drive and the exterior wall or the drive and the walk, as either may be best suited to the topography and the economical execution. And we cannot believe that, in an area of 750 acres, two and a half miles in length and half a mile, or three blocks and more, in width, it is impossible for a competent engineer to devise a ride, not only separate and distinct by itself, and therefore perfectly safe, but opening miles and miles to the pleasure and the benefit of manly and invigorating horsemanship. As the first object of the Park is to preserve and improve health, we consider the proper and adequate development of the ride as a paramount consideration, inferior only to the walk.

THE WALK.

The main walk of Plan 33 is, as before stated, on either side of the drive, separated from it not even by the protection of curb and gutter, but by turf, four feet wide. There is also a "promenade" approached by the drive, which must be crossed by pedestrians in order to reach it. It is, as its name signifies, appropriated to pedestrians, but is only the length of six streets—about the distance of Bleecker street from Waverley place. There is also a "Berceau walk," against or at the base of the walls and embankments of the two reservoirs; but these embankments come on the east within 135 feet of the Fifth avenue, and on the west within 260 feet of the Eighth avenue: and through these narrow passes horsemen, carriages and pedestrians must, by the plan, all go, in order to get from the lower to the upper portion of the Park. There are also many meandering paths. In our judgment, these provisions are wholly inadequate to meet the habits, tastes or expectations of the people, and indicate no true conception of the dignity which should belong to "the walk" of the Central Park. It should be its main and most distinguished feature, because it will give more pleasure and more health than all the other forms in which the Park can be used. It should proceed from entrances at which pedestrians alone should enter; the safety of age and infancy, and of women and children, demands that separate entrances should be provided for horses and carriages. It should also be stately in its proportions of width and length, and stately in the style of trees for its shade and protection. Such an avenue, like any grand erection in architecture, excites elevation of mind and promotes order and good manners. It should be separate and distinct from the ride and the drive, so that it may be free from the distraction, the noise, the dust and the danger of horsemen and carriages. It should, in its progress, present to the pedestrian every object of natural and artificial interest within the Park, including the observation of horsemen and carriages. Especially should the walk embrace and use the walls of the two reservoirs. They should be brought under frequent observation; they are immense artificial lakes, unrivaled in extent, and presenting a surface of water 150 acres in extent—more than fifteen times the size of Washington square. They embrace within their walls the contents of an entire river, brought from a distance of more than forty miles, and carried through an aqueduct supported by marble bridges and arches more majestic than that of Imperial Rome. A line-of-battle ship is impressive as the expression of the national power; these Croton works are not less suggestive of the wealth, the enterprise, the science and the sagacity of the people of New-York. The Architect-in-Chief considers that "the walk around "the reservoirs must always be disappointing." He says, "They are tanks or cisterns, on a large scale, it "is true, but perfectly comprehensible and uninteresting after one or two visits of examination." In our judgment they are beautiful sheets of water, and should be treated and used as the jewels of the Park.

Such an avenue as we have sketched is presented by the second amendment. The entrances on Fifty-ninth street from the Sixth and Seventh avenues are devoted to pedestrians exclusively. Walks thence proceeding in a crescent, or in any other form to be designed, converge into a grand Cathedral avenue, advancing north in a direct line till it reaches the lakelets in the ravine at Seventy-third street; thence spanning the ravine by a wire suspension bridge, from which the drive and the ride can be seen, it proceeds to the center of the south wall of the reservoir. A flight of marble steps upon a marble platform in front of the wall, also faced with marble, thus presenting this jewel of the Park in a casket worthy of its priceless value, leads the pedestrian to the view of these beautiful sheets of water and the observation of the Croton Aqueduct, one of the greatest works of modern times. This elevation will afford fine views of the Park in every direction, and bring the drive and ride immediately under the inspection of those who walk. From the north side of the embankment of the new reservoir proceeds another grand avenue in a line run diagonally north-west to the brow of Observatory Hill, in the mean time spanning the lake at the foot of the hill by a bridge. The pedestrian is thus brought to the top of the hill designed as the rendezvous or place of reunion of all who either ride, drive or walk, having accomplished a walk of two miles and a half—the entire length of the Park.

The Architect-in Chief objects to this walk, because, in his opinion, it belongs not to a park, but to "pastial gardens;" that its straight lines of trees in stately architecture would make a sacrifice of the present scenery of the Park or a division of the landscape into two parts, and because it is "one great purpose of the Park to supply such scenery as can be seen by the traveler "in the White Mountains or the Adirondacks." If it were true that, by the walk proposed, the scenery would be impaired (which we deny), it should nevertheless be made, because mere beauty must yield to necessity, and the great purpose of the Park must be fulfilled, no matter what the sacrifice may be. But we dissent entirely from the theory which lies at the basis of the architect's objection. The Central Park, as its name imports, is to be the very center of an immense city, covering the entire island, and surrounded by the highest forms of artificial or civilized life, erected by the wealth or designed by the genius of man. Emerging from such a city into its Central Park, with scenery to remind one of "the White Mountains and the Adirondacks," will, in our judgment, be singularly unfortunate. The contrast will be sudden and violent—the effect, we apprehend, will be grotesque. Some years ago a fountain was erected in the Bowling Green, of the most wild and rustic character. Indeed, by itself, and in a suitable location, it might have been a success. Placed, however, in the Bowling Green, and surrounded by the architecture of civilized life, it shocked the public taste, and was soon removed.

CROSS ROADS.

By law the Commissioners are not obliged to run any roads across the Park, and they should be made only so far as they are necessary to effect transit from one side of the island to the other. There will be little or no such business relations of one side with the other as to require vehicles of traffic to cross the Park. During the entire length of Broadway, above Canal street, separating a compact population on either side of it, a vehicle of traffic is very seldom seen to cross it. If three blocks of land of the Park should intervene, all occasions for traffic across the Park will, in our judgment, very nearly disappear. By Plan 33 four transverse roads are designed, crossing the Park in a straight line, sunken eight or ten feet below the surface, and in some portions tunnelled through intervening rocks. We consider these roads to be a blemish upon the plan, and will, if made, be a blight and deformity to the Park, irretrievable and forever to be deplored. They will divide the Park into four different sections, and interrupt the drainage, both under and superficial, in the flow of water to the lakes. For the drive they must be crossed by four bridges going up on one side and four bridges coming down on the other, and where bridges are not erected for the drive fences must be erected for the safety of ramblers, who would otherwise fall into these sunken roads. The amendments propose to abolish these roads entirely, and to substitute in their stead three cross roads, running from each 100 feet street in a winding way across the Park, following the topography, so that passage across the Park may be made, but not with such facility in grade and level as to invite passage for purposes of trade or traffic.

We on it a cross road at Seventy-ninth street, which is also a street of 160 feet, because its entrance on the Fifth avenue would be very high above the grade of the avenue; its passage along the wall of the Reservoir would interrupt the walk, and its termination on the Eighth avenue, opposite Manhattan square, would render it of no use to the public.

Other subjects are also embraced in the amendments, but the length of this paper compels us to forbear.

The Architect-in Chief estimates the expense of the new embankment to be built around the Reservoir for a ride at $71,368, and of the sunken roads at $204,575.

It is very safe to say that the adoption of the amendments would save a sum not less than $300,000.

Respectfully submitted, ROBT. J. DILLON, AUGUST BELMONT.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS CENTRAL PARK, June 3, 1858.

The undersigned, members of the Commission, protest against the resolutions of this Board upon the amendments proposed by them to the plan of the Park.

On the 28th of April last, at the meeting of the Board, when the four prizes for plans were awarded, it was resolved that the award of the premiums did not commit the Board to either of them in the adoption of a final plan for execution, but that from the selected designs the Board would avail themselves of such variations as they might deem expedient.

On the 19th of May, it was resolved that this Board will, at its next regular meeting, proceed to adopt a plan of the Park, in its general features of entrances, drives, rides, walks and water.

At the next meeting of the Board, on the 18th May, the Board adopted Plan 33 as the plan of the Park, subject to such modifications as may from time to time be ordered by the Board; and thereupon, at that and subsequent meetings to which the subject was adjourned, we proposed eighteen modifications or amendments, which, in our judgment, were necessary to be made to Plan 33, in order to meet the just expectations and necessities of the people in the construction of the Park.

At the meeting of the Board on the 27th, the amendments were referred to the Architect-in Chief to consider and report; and it was not surprising, as they proposed to modify his own plan, that at the next meeting on the 31st of May he reported substantially against them.

At that meeting, and pending the discussion of the first, second, third and fourth amendments, and before any vote was taken upon either, and without debating the other fourteen amendments, and without affording us the opportunity of at least expressing our views in regard to them, the Board passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all amendments which have been proposed to the plan, not already passed upon by the Board, or which may hereafter be proposed, be referred to the President and Architect-in-Chief, with instructions to report such of them to the Board as their judgment may determine to be desirable to have incorporated into the plan as the work proceeds."

This resolution effectually disposes of all the amendments, and all others which individual Commissioners may deem it their duty hereafter to suggest, and it is very clear that no amendments to the plan are at any time likely to be made, or even considered, unless they first meet the approbation of the Architect-in-Chief, whose plan they will propose to amend.

The final plan of the Park, therefore, is fixed as Plan 33, and the resolution of the 28th April and the expression of members, nearly unanimous, that it should be made up from the selected designs, are practically nullified and abandoned.

Against such conduct on the part of the majority of the Board, we have no other remedy than to make our protest, and to ask that it be entered on the minutes.

ROBERT J. DILLON, AUGUST BELMONT.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In a communication in Tuesday's TRIBUNE pertaining to bank-note engraving, there is much that is manifestly true, and must be concurred in by all who know anything about the business, but there is one assertion that must be dissented from, because it is injurious and insulting to the last degree to a class of our most honest and upright citizens, the bank-note engravers; i. e., that so many of them as may get thrown out of employment by this organization (the American Bank-Note Company), or may choose to remain apart from it, "will do contraband work," and from that predicating a large increase of counterfeiting for the future. How a man, knowing anything of the practical bank note engravers as a body, could make such an assertion, is hard to imagine. An engraver must indeed be sorely tempted when he takes up the wretched trade of counterfeiter. Perhaps "Shareholder" is measuring other people's corn in his own bushel. While there will be no increase of counterfeiting on account of unemployed engravers, it is equally certain there will be no decrease on account of anything the consolidation can do to prevent it. There is nothing it can do that has not already been done by the individual establishments; they have no new art, process or machinery, but what the public has already had the benefit of. All that they can claim is a greater aggregation of old material to be used in common; hence, any assertion of "greater security" is mere bosh, and only uttered to deceive bankers and others, whose knowledge of the business is little or nothing. The benefit to the public will be just—nothing; the concern was got up, as many another monopoly has been before it, with the object of making money, by being able to dictate terms alike to those who employ them and are employed by them. It will have the effect of driving many of the best engravers out of the business altogether. To my own knowledge several of the very first artists, whose service the business can ill afford to lose, are already casting about to find something else to go into, for, being independent men, they will not stand this remorseless cutting down of salaries which is a part of the programme. So it will go on until the practical part of the business is in the hands of a lot of second and third rate workmen—poor devils that will be glad to barter their services at any price. *Nous verrons.*

June 3, 1858. A WORKING ENGRAVER.

A HEAP OF NASTY FILTH.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: On the field of Waterloo there is a mound of earth surmounted by the Belgian lion; at the foot of Washington Market there is also a mound of dirt, which should be surmounted by an American skunk. To the first the lovers of glory repair, to the second the lovers of stink. The worshipers of Mars are to be found at Waterloo, those of Cloacina at Washington Market. The mound at Waterloo was built by the Belgians; that at Washington Market by the City Inspector. The dimensions of the Waterloo mound I do not remember; that of Washington Market is over 1,000 cubic yards. As an American, I have the same feeling against the Washington Market mound that a Frenchman has against that of Waterloo: it is not a fair representation of the people, and ought to be leveled.

I wish to call the attention of the public to the disgraceful condition of Washington Market and its vicinity. What is stated above in relation to it is under the truth. Every pound of meat, fish or vegetables bought in that market must be infested by the effluvia of that huge pile of filth which is kept there to be retailed, and unless it is immediately removed it is sure to create sickness. G. W. S.

NOVEL AND SINGULAR CASE.—Dennis Sullivan, an athletic Irish laborer, of determined aspect, was brought up in custody of Gee, the warrant officer, charged with having assaulted and threatened the life of Mr. D. T. Benhouhel, an Algerine gentleman, residing at Priory-house, Wandsworth. The imposing appearance of the prosecutor, a majestic-looking man, attired in a richly-embroidered military tunic, with Zouave trowsers, and a Turkish fez of bright scarlet, attracted marked attention. On being placed in the witness-box, complainant entered into a rather diffuse, but highly interesting account of his early antecedents, from which it appeared that he was a native of Algeria, and being an accomplished linguist, he became attached, as an interpreter, to the staff of General Pelissier during the first campaigns of that gallant chief against the Arabs of the desert. He had since followed the fortunes of his illustrious patron, whom he accompanied to the Crimea, and attended him through the whole of his memorable engagement, until he achieved his final triumph at the Malakoff, from which he derived his present title. The position was of such a lucrative character that he was enabled to amass a large amount of money, with which he came over to England at the conclusion of the Russian war, in order to study the language and habits of a country which he had long admired as the cherished home of freedom. Having determined upon establishing himself here, after a short residence, he employed an agent to invest his funds in household property, and several detached estates, amounting altogether to nearly 200 buildings, were accordingly purchased for him, among which was a lot situated in a place known as Mulberry-court, Whitechapel. He was soon afterward informed by his agent that the last-named property was utterly uninhabitable from dirt and dilapidation, and he gave the necessary directions for a thorough cleansing and reparation of the premises, but all his sanitary efforts were obstinately resisted by the savage occupants, who paid no rent whatever, and insisted upon their right to live at free quarters in their normal state of filth and squalor. On learning this condition of affairs, he accompanied his agent to the locality, in order to remonstrate with the refractory people; but, although he was a great traveler, he never met with such a reception in any part of the world. He was instantly surrounded by a horde of ragged and raging barbarians, led on by the defendant, who defied his authority, and subjected him to gross outrage and personal violence before he escaped from their hands. He had been engaged from early youth in brawl and battle among the roving tribes of his own land, the ferocious Calmucks, and the dogged serfs of the Ukraine, but such a desperate tribe as his present tenantry, he never before encountered. He was a man of hot blood and ready action, and fearing that some serious mischief must ensue, unless he resorted to the protection of the law, he determined to adopt the present proceedings.

In answer to the usual interrogatory as to whether he was in bodily fear from the violence of the defendant, the complainant indignantly replied, "Fear him—Bismillah! no—but I fear my own passion, if he puts upon me the same indignity again, and I do not wish to slay him."

The defendant appeared perfectly flabbergasted on hearing the magniloquent statement of his aggrieved landlord, and assured the magistrate that he meant no harm "To the jentleman furriner," and if he was only let off this time, he would "lave the place entirely."

Mr. Hammill said that the prisoner had manifestly conducted himself with the most unjustifiable violence and he must pay a fine of 10s., and enter into recognizances for his good behavior for three months.

On hearing the decision, the stately stranger expressed his obligations to the magistrate with oriental ceremony, and after a graceful salam left the court. [London Morning Star, May 17.

BRUTAL ATTACK UPON A REPORTER.—On Monday morning last, says *The Cincinnati Gazette*, we gave a brief history of the financial and domestic operations of a converted Jew, who is engaged in the sale of lottery tickets, and who was said to have put his property into the hands of his wife in order to evade the Lottery law, in case he should be prosecuted and fined. The article was copied in the afternoon into *The German Republican*, and considerable additional particulars given by some one connected with the paper. Although no names were given in our paper, a lottery dealer, named Daniel Levi, thought proper to make a personal application of the facts given, and ins