own judgment; but when it comes to legal tender or the tariff on iron, we want to know exactly where he stands. It is absurd to say that a man's opinion on these intense internal questions is of no account to the Administration, but that it cannot send a man to Spain unless it has itself selected him, and taken strenuous pains to guard against a sinister design to carry off Cuba in his waistcoat pocket.

That English service which is held up to our admiring imitation is especially noted for the continuity of service which it grants, or requires, from its diplomatic corps. The old man dies in the same service which the young man entered. The very point where our Administration dismisses the rules and follows its own sweet will, is the point where the English Civil Service culminates. Its diplomats are kept steadily in position, and promoted steadily from one country to another, from the lower to the higher station, so long as health and strength remain; and pensioned in the end for faithful service up to three-score years and two, or amply paid for still longer service if they desire and are desired to remain. Now, we are told that, while the dignity and honor of our country require that the clerk shall be kept perched at his desk, counting up figures all his life, the same national honor requires that the men who fill the grave and delicate position of representative of the whole nation at a far, foreign court shall be called home, and a fresh batch of raw recruits sent out every four years.

I am not quite sure of my ground, though, in any respect, for the next paragraph says:

But this decision will not prevent the appointment of a postmaster for a third or fourth term who is manifestly the best man for the position. It will not apply to clerkships in the departments at Washington or elsewhere (why not?), or to offices which require special training.

I am afraid we shall have to give it up! After excepting from your rules the people who do not require any special training for their work, and the people who do, I cannot see who is left. Rules that are to apply to all branches of the Civil Service throughout the country, but are not to apply to clerkships or special offices anywhere; postmasters who are to be kept in permanently, and turned out at the end of eight years, but kept in if you want them—all this is too high for me. I cannot attain unto it. If it is not blowing hot and cold, if it is not reforming out all that the Administration wants out, and reforming in all that the Administration wants in; if it is not using the Reform simply as an excuse for doing what the leaders please; or, as the Reform Reporter himself gingerly puts it, "a plan not defined by rigid rules, but largely determined by the circumstances," why, then, judgment has fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason. This ramping Lion of Reform appeared upon the scene and made the welkin ring with his roarings: No appointment except for fitness, no promotion except for merit, no dismissal except for cause; and in two months he had grown so deadly sick that out of his hanging jaws came only the feeble wail, "not defined by rigid rules, but largely determined by the circumstances." Not a word of the statements I have quoted may be true; but every word of them comes from the only source whence we, the people, derive information—the newspapers; from the very source whence we derived our intense disgust with the last Administration—the Reform newspapers. If the fragmentary statements of the Reform papers, pieced into a perfect whole, are to be believed, then, under the lion's hide of Reform exists exactly such an organism as was its predecessor, barring the leonine airs which deceive only the unwary. When our Civil Service Reform is cut down to "a plan not defined by rigid rules, but largely determined by the circumstances," we are exactly where we were before, and the augurs who are practicing their incantations over it in the presence of the people cannot, it would seem, look soberly into each other's eyes.

The Reform prophets who were gently breaking to us the Mystic Rules which were to "greatly check, if not to entirely stop office-seeking" long ago, forgot their prophecies, and by April 24 reported that the pressure at a single department was so great that "over three hundred persons sought interviews with the Assistant-Secretary to-day relative to appointments." "No provision has been made as yet for any special examinations of applicants, and appointments are to be made solely for political reasons, as heretofore."

So late as June 13, the cry is still they come!

Every morning a crowd of office-place-seekers invade the Executive mansion. . . . They wait anything and everything, from postmasterships and clerkships up to foreign missions. Except the short time taken by Cabinet meetings, and now and then an hour when he slips away for a drive, the whole of the President's waking hours are perforce devoted to the hungry officers.

It would seem, then, that the Rules which were "to greatly check if not to entirely stop office-seeking," have utterly failed at their end, if indeed they have emerged from protoplasm. Their severe, not to say austere rigidity has utterly failed to impress itself upon the public mind. The resonant and vigorous integrity which fiercely reiterates that "the President is determined for the future that his pledges of Civil Service Reform shall be executed to the letter," that "the President is thoroughly in earnest in the whole business of Civil Service Reform," do not seem to have as practical and powerful an influence on the office-seeking element as the report of Col. Averyquietly quenched out of the Philadelphia Custom House Commission under cover of the dead rat and lamer raised by the ballooning, and Mr. Simons quietly marched in; or of "Mr. John Q. Howard, of Ohio, who wrote a biography of President Hayes," silently slipped into the New-York Custom House, while all the Reform mob is shouting with one voice, "Great is Reform, and President Hayes is its Prophet!" It is inspiring to hear that "Secretary Evarts is introducing a system of Civil Service Reform as regards the appointments of consular clerks," but when this great "system," whose advent and progress are thus heralded on the wings of lightning, is boiled down in the next sentence into "*a clerk* who has been three years in the State Department yesterday passed a satisfactory examination, and was assigned to Honolulu," the proof of the pudding must be confessed to be very minute, and over against the rapid change of base among both home and foreign officers, that one lone Honolulu clerk sailing over the Pacific seas seems as "a system" to pass in music out of sight.

So when the gratified Reformer, sitting calmly on the ruins of George H. Butler and Mr. Key's fraternal letter, announces with preternatural gravity that "it is creditable to Mr. Key, that the first important appointment he has had to make in his Department is filled by the promotion of the most competent subordinate of the retiring officer, instead of calling in a politician unskilled in the duties of the office," the vulgar office-seeker does not prostrate himself in adoration before Mr. Key's wisdom and integrity with the alacrity and enthusiasm that would be becoming, but rather sniffs coarsely about with his nose in the air, inquiring, "how came there a vacancy for Mr. Hazen?" Oh, but Gen. Barber's resignation was wholly voluntary. Y-a-a-s, hisses the vulgar office-seeker, knocking still more insistently at the gates of the White House. So was Mr. Boker's; but when Mr. Boker learned first from the Associated Press that he had resigned, and called indignantly upon the Secretary of State and the President, to know the reason why, "as he had not intended to resign, he learned that the dispatch, stating that he had resigned was authorized from the State Department." So did Mr. Talbot resign "on account of an affection of the eyes." Not that Solicitor Talbot's eyes gave any sign of troubling himself, but they seem to have troubled the Department — and they had to go! So did Mr. Washburne resign, overtaken by sudden fatigue with the duties of diplomacy in the pleasant land of France. And on the whole the narrow, partisan, corrupt, malignant, disappointed, office-seeking mind cannot help suspecting that this widespread and concentrated resignation was very much like that of the old farmer's wife.

"Was she willing to die?" inquired the sympathizing neighbor.

"Willing," responded the bluff old widower, "she was obleeged to!"

GAIL HAMILTON.

June 26, 1877.

GAIL HAMILTON'S LETTERS.

GEN. GRANT'S RESPONSIBILITY—MEN WHOSE WORK HE DID—THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE EXTRA SESSION—NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Gail Hamilton's last letter and your editorial upon it tend to keep alive the question of Gen. Grant's responsibility for the "force policy" of the last years of reconstruction. Now, in the frequent backthrusts at that policy found among the kindest sentences of appreciation, as well as in the most sweeping vituperation of him that any writer has indulged in, is it not all along forgotten apparently that he, against his first preferences and best judgment under other circumstances, was simply cutting a Gordian knot of responsibilities that had been shirked upon him by a shuffling Congress, because they could avoid their duty to those questions and he could not, but must face and solve them, not by proper and peaceful legislative methods, but by summary and severe Executive force? How is it, and is it proof of a perfect government, that one department—the legislative, *e. g.*—can, by delaying or avoiding altogether the performance of duties most imperative upon it, throw the blame of their imperfect performance upon another department whose efforts the legislative branch have done their best to cripple and render abortive and distorted by their deliberate desertion of those duties?

How long will it be before we hear, if haply it has not been heard yet, the agonized outcries of malcontents in Congress and out against President Hayes's postponement of the extra session? As if he were to be blamed for not jerk ng back into the schoolhouse, to learn their lessons in extra hours, the noisy boys who had spent the day's session, much of it, in worse than boy's play. What guarantee has he from their conduct that they will pass promptly and wisely the necessary bills in a long or short session or more than one, when he and the country has seen them scale Government expenses as with a scythe in a flower garden, leave the Executive without help in difficult emergencies, the judiciary and the army without money for their duties, and rush out of the Capitol, pell-mell, only to blame the President for not taking them back again to do duties which they knew were theirs and not another's? Are they a parcel of school-boys at their best, and must the President and the country take them for that, and make the best of it?

In another thing they did too much, as is usual in such cases, sins of omission finding their counterpart in sins of commission. For one may as well acknowledge a weakness somewhere in the Government as a whole, when it finds itself by its own acts in a dilemma like that felt, with Senator Morton, by many Southern loyalists and Northern radicals, viz., the necessity of retreating from the effort to enforce universal suffrage and majority rule in the South, or to encounter disastrous failure therefrom. It was largely a partisan and headlong policy which led a Republican Congress to enact universal suffrage for the South, as the same policy had led the Democratic party to secure wholesale naturalization of voters in the North. If the nation is able thoroughly to recover from both these errors, which are one in substance, it will be because the Almighty intended to strengthen us for the victory, when disposham saouis, "The Philistines be upon thee, Samson!" E. T. H.

Castleton, Vt., May 29, 1877.

THE NEW-JERSEY EDITORS.

AN EXCURSION TO WATKINS GLEN.

A WEEK'S EXPERIENCE IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA—RECEPTIONS AT DIFFERENT PLACES.

The New-Jersey Editorial Association is of age, and celebrated its twenty-first birthday last week by an excursion to Watkins Glen. The Association makes a pilgrimage every year, and its Mecca is the point for the time-being presenting the greatest attractions. They have visited the White Sulphur Springs, Cape May, Long Branch, and the principal Summer resorts in turn. While these excursions extend the acquaintance of the members, and are a source of much enjoyment, they also tend to bring the routes of travel and points of interest into note, so that, while enjoying the hospitalities of others, they pay their own way. This year the Association is under the Presidency of Judge Guild. An Executive Committee has charge of the excursions, and to the diligence in preparation and skill in organization of its Secretary, Mr. Babcock, the success of that of last week was mainly due.

The wayfarers assembled at Philadelphia on Monday, where a special train of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was placed at their disposal for the entire week. The route lay through and along the beautiful valley of the Susquehanna, and by way of Elmira to Watkins Glen at the foot of Seneca Lake, and thence to Penn Yan, and up Keyuka Lake to Hammondsport and return. At Williamsport, a beautiful city among the Pennsylvania mountains, and the capital of the great lumber trade the train halted, and the 260 guests were escorted by the citizens, headed by a band of music, to the Herdic House, at which a sumptuous dinner awaited them. They then passed on over the North Pennsylvania Railroad through Elmira to Watkins, stopping twenty minutes at Mineral Springs to taste the sulphur water and view the scenery.

At Watkins carriages were supplied that took the party to the Glen Mountain and Lake-View Houses, at and around which the next two days were spent. Rooms were assigned before leaving the cars, to which the guests were immediately shown. The 260 were housed and fed as comfortably and with as little disorder as if there had been only 26.

The evening brought the complimentary dinner to the editors at the Glen Mountain House.

To the toast "The Editorial Association," Col. Caldwell, of Elmira, responded in a witty and entertaining speech. Space prevents only a single quotation, which led to great amusement:

Much has been said of the power of the sword, the sceptre, and the pen, but in the hands of an editor now much mightier than this, than these, than all, the scissors. In you provincial editors of New Jersey I find but one defect—you are not independent enough; use the scissors with more freedom, cut away from The New-York TRIBUNE, and we shall hear less talk of the superiority and purity of the morals of the editorials of the metropolitan press.

On the next evening, a hop was given at the Lake-View House; in anticipation of which the ladies procured a pair of scissors, with a chain and ring to be presented to Col. Caldwell.

The party then skirted along the west shore of Seneca Lake and across to Penn Yann (or Pennsylvania Yankee in excuse). A large concourse of citizens with carriages and bands of music, escorted the company to the boat, which steamed down Keyuka Lake, stopping at Grove Spring and again at Urbana, to view the vine yards and works of the Urbana Wine Company. During the "Jersey Lightning" in the past, greatly facilitates the acquisition of the bit of wisdom here to be acquired. At the pier a band of musicians to their shirt-sleeves, who proved to be six Irish brothers, employees of the establishment, and who had achieved great proficiency during their leisure hours without any instruction, welcomed the party.

From this point they went direct to Orchestrian Hall, at Hammondsport, and found a banquet spread by the citizens, under the inspiration of Mrs. Fairchild, the Editress of their local paper. The Hall was very tastefully decorated, and the excellent dinner was served by the young ladies and gentlemen with great delicacy and good order. Speeches of welcome, music, cheerful and cordial faces, and good appetites, made the stay here very agreeable, and then the "Homeward-Bound" began. With a halt at Watkins for letters the company sped on through Elmira, back to the Herdic House, where they were welcomed again. At half-past six in the morning the train started for Philadelphia, and thence to their several homes, where they arrived safely on Saturday night.

THE RECENT STORM.

DAMAGE FROM HAIL, LIGHTNING AND WIND.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Another severe wind and rain-storm visited central Indiana and Ohio last evening, doing still further damage to crops and farming property generally. A boy was killed by a falling tree at Lima, Ohio. George W. Miller was killed by lightning at Meadville, Pa. At Morristown, Ohio, hail as large as hen's eggs fell in large quantities, and wheat and corn in the path of the storm are ruined.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., July 6.—The recent hail-storm a few miles south of this city did great damage. It followed a toilet one mile wide through the town of Redman, stripping the leaves from the trees, and cutting off barley, wheat, and other grains entirely. Cattle exposed to the storm were afterwards found bleeding. The damage in this town alone will exceed $20,000. Hailstones nine inches in circumference were found, and many remained on the ground until the next day. In Rutland the village church was badly damaged, and the windows on the south side of all buildings were broken out.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE CARTAGE BIDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, July 6, 1877.

The following is a list of bids opened at the Treasury Department to-day for supplying the cartage and other labor of the New-York Apraiser's Office for three years: Henry H. Sperry and John Dempsey, of New-York City, $42,000; John Miller, New-York City, $47,000; Burt Van Horn, Sr., Lockport, N. Y., $49,764; R. Bigin, New-York City, $49,000; Robert C. Brown, New-York City, $37,000; Jos. E. Bates and Thornton Caruse, Washington, D. C., $49,900; Cyril Hawkins and Wm. McPherson, of Washington, D. C., $37,995; Gilbert J. Hunter, of New-York City, $53,500; S. Simon Spitzer, of Brooklyn, $37,500; Newell B. Walker, of Washington, D. C., $49,500; George R. Brown, of Palmyra, N. Y., $30,000 (an informal bid); James Fitzgerald and B. F. Gilmore, of New-York City, $47,500; James B. Swain, of Westchester, N. Y., $47,746; Geo. R. Cole and Chas. Sprague, of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., $44,900.

SHOOTING A COMRADE WITHOUT CAUSE.

Two cousins, Richard Kerigan, age 16, and Alexander McCauley, age 15, who drive ash carts about the Eighth Precinct, were working in company on Sullivan-st., last evening, when Kerigan drew a small pistol from his pocket and deliberately shot his comrade in the left arm, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound. The boys had notquarreled and were on the best of terms with each other up to the time when the shooting took place. Kerigan was arrested and admitted that he intended to shoot his cousin, but was unable to give any reason for his action. He was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. McCauley went home after having his wound dressed, refusing to make a complaint against Kerigan.

"I think our church will last a good many years yet," said a waggish deacon to his minister. "I see the sleepers are very sound."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CONFERRING ABOUT STENCHES.

LONG ISLAND CITY'S AUTHORITIES WILLING TO GET RID OF THE OBJECTIONABLE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Prof. Chandler and Dr. Janeway, of the New-York Board of Health, held a conference yesterday afternoon with Messrs. McCullough and McNamara, of the Long Island City Health Board, at Jackson-ave. and Third-st., Long Island City. Mayor Debevoise and Dr. Taylor the Sanitary Inspector of Long Island City, were present during the conference. Long Island City has about 15,000 inhabitants, and covers a large extent of territory, much of which is thinly populated. Its outer boundaries run from the Penny bridge on the Newtown creek, near the Calvary cemetery, to Bowery Bay on the Sound. Its Health Board has three Commissioners, who are also Commissioners of Police. No one of them is a physician. The conference yesterday was conducted in an informal manner, and consisted of a general conversation between the gentlemen present, as to the removal of the causes of the stencches which have been the source of so much annoyance to East-side residents of New-York. The smells, as has already been shown in THE TRIBUNE, are produced by "sludge" acid—a product resulting from the refining of oil—which is used in the manufacture of fertilizers.

In opening the conversation, Prof. Chandler said, that it should not be the policy of any Health Board to drive away from a city any manufactory which gave forth offensive odors, if machinery or changes in the processes of manufacture, that would put an end to the disagreeable and unhealthy smells, could be introduced. This policy had been pursued in this city, and only three instances had occurred where it had been necessary to close a manufactory. In regard to the ammonia works in Long Island City, he said, the introduction of proper machinery would remove everything offensive. Such had been the case with two ammonia manufactories in New-York, all objectionable features of which had been removed. Coe's fertilizing manufactory in Long Island City, he had been informed, was to be removed to Barren Island in three or four weeks, and he had understood that Mr. Pratt and the other oil refiners were intending to take their "sludge" acid to that place. Mr. Coe wanted it, as it served his purpose as well as sulphuric acid, which was much more costly. Prof. Chandler said, that so far as he knew the only stench in Long Island City that was disagreeable in New-York was that which came from "sludge" acid. He had been familiar with this odor for ten years, and was able to identify it. He did not believe that the oil refiners ever created a nuisance in the processes of refining, but this could not be determined until the "sludge" acid was done away with. It had been the case in this city that when one great nuisance had been abolished, others, unknown or unthought of before, had come to light. He thought the New-York authorities ought not to allow an oil line to be laid across this city to convey oil to Long Island City, unless the oil refiners there would make a stipulation that no sludge acid should be sold to be used there, or should be thrown into the river at that point.

Dr. Janeway said that the "sludge" acid, before being used, was mingled with water, and then the oil contained in it rose to the surface. This oil was absolutely worthless and was thrown into the river or creek. It was this that could be seen floating on Newtown Creek, and it frequently was carried down the East River; and this "sludge" oil was the principal source of the vile odors. It should not be thrown into the river, but should be conveyed out to sea beyond Sandy Hook, where it would cause trouble to no one. Prof. Chandler explained that a process had been invented and patented by which this "sludge" oil could be converted into rosin, but for some reason unknown to him the manufacture had never been begun. If this could be done successfully, the last product of the refining of oil (which is now considered worthless and thrown away) would be utilized.

The members of the Long Island City Health Board expressed their willingness to do all in their power to suppress the nuisances which were so discreditable to their city. They said that they labored under the disadvantage of not having an appropriation at their command; they could only spend money subject to the Common Council. There were several oil factories on the other side of Newtown Creek, in Brooklyn, and one rendering establishment was situated there. They also explained their regulations in regard to the disposition of asses, garbage, etc.

A HOME FOR TRAINED NURSES.

PRESENTATION OF A HOUSE TO THE SCHOOL AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

A wealthy and charitable lady of this city, who does not wish her name to be made public, last Winter began the erection of a large building which would serve as a permanent home for those attached to the Training-School for Nurses. The building was finished last month, and has been presented to the school as a memorial for two children. The Superintendent, nurses, and others connected with the school have already taken possession of their new quarters. The house is in Twenty-sixth-st., opposite Bellevue Hospital, and covers nearly the whole of two lots. The exterior is of pressed brick with trimmings of Ohio stone. Inside, at the left of the hallway which divides the building in two parts, is a small room for transacting business, and a large and handsomely fitted up parlor adjoins it. Opposite the parlors is the large dining-hall. At the rear of the first floor is the Matron's room and the kitchen. A laundry is situated in the basement. The remaining three floors are arranged alike, with sixteen sleeping apartments on each floor. In each room is a printed set of rules requiring the occupants to adhere strictly to the laws of ventilation and cleanliness. As there are 52 nurses under training in the school, it is necessary to close some dormitories in each story, but each is provided with a separate bed, washbasin, and towels. All the rooms are neatly furnished and furnished.

The founders of the Training-School were inspired to the work by a knowledge of the bad nursing and attendant evils in Bellevue Hospital. The first idea sought was the training of intelligent women to become skilled hospital nurses, under the supervision and instruction of physicians, whose standard of a nurse's duties would be exact and rigid, thus improving hospital nursing, not only to Bellevue, but throughout the country. The second object was to train nurses for the proper care of the sick in private families, and also to send nurses to the sick poor in their own homes, choosing for this object those whose Christian character, tact, and spirituality would fit them to be associated with the Bible-women now attached to many of the churches. The school was opened in May, 1873, with a Lady Superintendent and a staff of six nurses. Since that time schools have been opened—though not all on the same plan—in Boston, New Haven, Philadelphia, and St Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. It is thought that the women trained in the school make more trustworthy matrons and housekeepers, from their knowledge of housewifery and the care of the sick, than those formerly employed, where the highest recommendations were that they had seen better days and were willing to make themselves useful. When it was first announced that nurses would be sent to private families, the applications were few. At the present time the demand for trained nurses exceeds the supply. It is one of the conditions of the course that at least six months of the experience of every nurse shall be had in private families. During that time her wages are increased from $10 to $16 a month, and $64 a month is charged for her services. It is stated that surgeons, in certain instances, have refused to perform operations without the aid of a trained nurse on whom they could rely.

The applicants for the course are received between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five, and must be unmarried or widows. Habits of obedience, order, regularity, neatness and quickness of observation are considered indispensable qualities in a nurse, which, it is thought, cannot be acquired after middle age, and will scarcely occur before the age of twenty-one. The managers think they have achieved a great success in obtaining the permanent home.

WAITING FOR THE SACRIFICE.

LOUDER LAMENTATIONS THAN THOSE AT TAMMANY HALL LAST WEDNESDAY.

The home for friendless dogs at the foot of Sixteenth-st. is still crowded with unwilling guests. Since last Thursday, 1,534 dogs have been impounded. On Thursday 762 were drowned, puppies not counted. When the doors were closed at half-past 2 yesterday afternoon, the kennels contained 772 poor curs that were whining piteously, as if in anticipation of their fate this morning. Several wagon loads of canine freight were refused admission for lack of room. The imprisoned dogs now have plenty of water and food, yet the pound is not a pleasant place. The perfumes that fill the air are worse than those of the menagerie in Central Park—which is unnecessary; and the continuous yelping in various keys makes a combination of noises that surpasses a Chinese concert in hideousness, if such a thing is possible. The ventilation is poor, and the iron building becomes very warm in the day-time. The management seems out of joint, which is perhaps accounted for by the fact that the institution is new. Too many people who have no excuse for being there crowd the aisles and jostle and incommode those who are looking for lost pets. The entrance proper is guarded by an inquisitive policeman, who makes it hard enough for any one to enter who asks in a proper manner. But at the entrance at which the dogs are received little care is taken to keep out idlers. They crowd in with every wagon, and they stay for hours.

Some of the cats are practice knavish tricks. Those who are unscrupulous, it is said, manage to pass in the same dog two or three times, and yesterday one of them manipulated a dead dog so dexterously that it was nearly placed in a kennel before its condition was observed. Keeper McMahan was rejoiced on Wednesday, when looking over his stock, to find his own pet dog, which had been stolen from his house on Monday.

SUIT ON AN IMPROPER ASSIGNMENT.

In the suit of John H. Cheever against the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, the referee found in the defendant's favor. The suit was for $10,816.77, advanced by the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railway Company to the defendant in 1874. Bischoffsen, one of the Railway Company's largest creditors, objected to this advance, and, as the Railway Company owed Andrew McKenny, its treasurer, over $16,000, it assigned the claim to McKenny in part payment. McKenny assigned the claim to the plaintiff. This was September 30, 1874. The referee finds that the New-York, Boston and Montreal Company was then insolvent, its property was sequestrated in April, 1875, and therefore it had no right to value the assignment to Mr. Kenny. The case came before Judge Freedman in Superior Court, Special Term, on a motion for an extra allowance, and he granted the defendant's counsel an allowance of $400.

A GOLD MINE IN A CELLAR.

SPANISH COIN FOUND AT NO. 226 SPRING-ST.

The dilapidated old two-story brick building at No. 226 Spring-st., in the cellar of which $40 in Spanish gold and silver coins was found four years ago, has yielded a second similar harvest. The first discovery was made in a portion of the cellar now occupied as a stable; the present one in a small room which Schutt, Kelsey & Co. are fitting up for the use of their root beer factory. Last Tuesday afternoon laborers were employed to take up the floor of this room, and remove the surface soil of the cellar, to increase its depth. This dirt was carried to the street, and most of it was at once carted away. In the small quantity that was left, several boys, for sport, began to dig, and soon found it a real mine of Spanish coin. Soon they were joined by other boys who engaged eagerly in the search, and succeeded, it is said, in finding more than a hundred pieces of silver, corresponding in size to American quarters and half-dollars. An examination was at once made in the cellar itself, which resulted in the discovery of two lots of money, buried in the sand, about six inches beneath the surface. The pieces were lying loose in the sand, but near one lot were the remains of an old pot, in which that portion of the coin is supposed to have been originally deposited. When found they were covered with a slight coating of rust. Of the many hundred pieces which, it is claimed, were discovered, only a few could be found in the neighborhood yesterday. With the exception of a few American pieces, all bore the Spanish stamp; the earliest date was 1702, the latest 1814. One of the most legible bears on its face the inscription: "Carolus II. Dei Gratia. 1800;" and on the back the words: "Hispanie et Ind. Rex. N.G. 2 R. M." The actual amount discovered in the cellar cannot be ascertained, as the finders are very reticent, fearing that they may be forced to return the coins.

C. T. Wiggins, who occupies the first floor of the house as a carriage factory, and who is familiar with all the facts of the discovery, believes that fully $200 in coin has been found. Among the articles of less value were some old knives, pipes, a watch-chain composed of small coin, and the rim of a large breast pin which was, apparently, pure gold. It proved, however, to be gold only in its glitter. Mr. Wiggins associates the money with one Warren Swayze, a wealthy gentleman who owned the property and occupied the house 50 or 60 years ago, when that neighborhood was the aristocratic portion of the city. No. 226 was erected about 113 years ago, and is now one of the oldest buildings in the city. The property has passed through various hands since Mr. Swayze, made its cellar a savings bank, and is now in the possession of Trinity Church. No systematic search has yet been made to ascertain what treasures still lie concealed in the sandy cellar of the old house.

AN INCIDENT OF THE DIRECTORY WAR.

James Coles, a stock-holder in Trow's City Directory Company, sued the Company and its trustees to prevent them from paying money to the publishers of Gouilding's Directory, nominally to take no Goulding's notes, which are conceded by both plaintiff and defendants to be worthless; really to prevent the issue of Goulding's Directory for this year by his publishers of last year. The judge at Chambers deemed the motion for an injunction. On appeal, the Supreme Court, General term, reverses this denial and directs that an injunction issue. Judge Davis giving the opinion of the court says:

We think the scheme was altogether *ultra vires*. The corporation was not created for the purpose of destroying competition and establishing a monopoly in any way other than such as might be incidental to the superiority of its manufactures, and their cheapness and excellence. That way was legitimately open to them at all times. But to pervert the funds of the corporation to the purchase of the worthless notes of a competitor, for the purpose of embarrassing his business and injuring his credit by a lawsuit, and to the payment of a bonus to induce his printers to refuse to do his printing, is something altogether outside of the legitimate corporate business. * * * It is no answer to say that Goulding's non-petition was unfair. * * * To fight the devil with fire is sometimes said to be fair in theology and politics, but corporations are not created for such purposes, and their trustees have no power to use their funds for objects of that nature. The trustees who do it become personally liable for a misuse of the corporate funds.

DISPUTED CASE OF THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.

The case of the Children's Fold against the Rev. Edward Cowley, was argued before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, on an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction, restraining Mr. Cowley and others from acting as officers of the charity or taking possession of its effects, should not be continued. Mr. Cowley's removal from the management of the Fold, and his attempts to recover the position, have been fully told in THE TRIBUNE. Judge Westbrook yesterday referred the case to the Clerk of the Court, William Sinclair, to take testimony and report.

Since relinquishing the management of the Children's Fold, Mr. Cowley has conducted a similar institution in East 48th-st., near Lexington-av. A man ran immediate supervision of the institution. Several children, taken by Mr. Cowley from the Fold at the time of his departure, formed a nucleus of the new home or Fold, and to this have been added others. The officers of the Children's Fold claim that Mr. Cowley has enticed their wards from the Fold. Mr. Cowley yet claims that the Board of Directors decided at the St. James Hotel last winter, while reinstating him as superintendent, and not the Board presided over by the Rev. Dr. Peters, is the legal body.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S PLANS FOR A NEW BUILDING.

Mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the lease by William Trist Bailey of the old Post-office building at Nassau and Pine-sts., and of the arrangements being made to convert it into stores and a large auction house. It has now been discovered that this lease will hold good only from year to year, and that the old building will probably soon pass into the hands of the Chamber of Commerce. A bill was introduced in Congress last winter by Fernando Wood, authorizing the sale of the old Post-office to the Chamber of Commerce. This measure is expected to be successful at the next session, as it has a strong support from a this and other States. If the Chamber of Commerce purchases the building it will erect a large edifice upon the site suitable for its purposes. The Chamber of Commerce came to the aid of the Government when the old building, then the Middle Dutch Church, was purchased for the use of the Post-office, by loaning it $40,000 to complete the amount asked for the property, and the members now maintain that the building and ground should be given to the Chamber for the amount paid by the Government for them, exclusive of the sum allowed by the Chamber.

POWERS OF THE HEALTH BOARD.

Moses B. Polinsky pleaded guilty to selling adulterated milk, in the Court of General Sessions, and was sentenced to both fine and imprisonment. The law against the adulteration of milk gives a punishment of fine or imprisonment, and under it the sentence would be clearly void. But the Health Board has passed an ordinance against such adulterations, and the Legislature has declared the violation of a Health Board ordinance to be a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine not exceeding $250, and imprisonment not exceeding one year. The Supreme Court General Term held that the act making the violation of the Health Board ordinance a misdemeanor is constitutional, and notwithstanding the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Tweed case (which Judge Davis says overrules the unbroken common law of England of more than two centuries), the rule still stands that where there is a general conviction on an indictment containing several counts, and one count of the indictment is well sustain the judgment though other counts will not, the sentence must be maintained.

A CHARITABLE TRUST DECLARED VOID.

The suit of James J. Garvey, Executor, against James McDevitt, trustee, was brought to determine the validity of certain clauses in a will. The testator, after some legacies, left all the residue of his estate to the Roman Catholic Bishop, of Raphoe, in the Parish of Rye, County Donegal, Ireland, in trust to purchase a site for a school-house in that parish, and hold the same to the Bishop and his successors forever. The case came up in the Second District, the question being whether or not, as to the real estate, which was entrusted to the executors for sale for the purposes of the trust, there was an unlawful suspension of the power of alienation. Judge Barnard, at Special Term, decided that the provision was void. The two judges holding the General Term of that district differed, the one holding that the executors had a power in trust, which could be executed; the other, that the trust suspending the power of alienation being void, the power to carry it out was also void. The case was then transferred to this district, where all three judges, Judge Brady giving the opinion, decided that the whole trust is void, as the power of alienation is illegally suspended.

AUSTRALIAN VIEWS ON THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association met yesterday at No. 23 Park Row, and resolved to hold the Fall Meeting of the Association on September 10, 11, 12 and 13. The International and Championship match was set down for September 14 and 15. The gold medal offered by Gen. D. D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, to be shot for with a military rifle at 300 and 500 yards, with 7 shots at each distance, was accepted. A letter was received from Thomas J. Jaques, the Chairman of the New South Wales Rifle Association, relative to the match for the Centennial trophy. He suggested, as the views of the association, that the ranges should be 900, 1,000 and 1,100 yards, as these distances are a better test of skill than those adopted at the late match; that the match should not be shot on any ground on which members of any of the competing teams have frequent opportunities for practice; that no member of any competing team be allowed to fire on the range selected for the match; that the match be shot every third year in order that teams from distant countries may be able to take part.

CAPT. VAN DUSEN'S REMOVAL AFFIRMED.

Capt. Van Dusen, who was dismissed from the police force for a failure to do his duty as to Theodore Allen's house, in Bleecker-st., appealed by *certiorari* to the Supreme Court, General Term. That court, Judge Brady, giving the opinion, dismisses his writ. Judge Brady holds that the main charge of knowingly permitting his officers to be locked up for fifteen hours in the house to which they had been sent to stop gambling, is so far sustained as to make the decision of the Commissioners final, and they having observed the form of law, the court will not reverse their decision.

O'LEARY'S ATTEMPTED FEAT.

WALKING 396 MILES UP TO MIDNIGHT.

It was difficult to see what pleasure the throng of men and women who watched O'Leary, the champion long-distance walker, at the Rink last evening, could find in the exhibition, if they knew that during every moment of the last 24 hours he had suffered intense pain, and that only the man's unconquerable will kept his face calm. More persons gathered at the Rink last evening than had been present previously; there were nearly 2,000, the doorkeeper said, and many of them were women. The band played inspiriting music at short intervals, and whatever encouragement there was in hearty applause the athlete received. During a great part of the evening it was impossible to distinguish in O'Leary's gait the great strain to which he was subjecting himself, and his countenance was for the most part composed and almost cheerful in its expression. Occasionally, however, his step became a little tremulous and he winced under the long torture. The chief cause of his pain was from the constant clip flip of his legs. When he began the attempt to walk 520 miles in six consecutive days, he was too fleshy and not in training.

His general health was good last evening, and his muscular power seemingly unabated. His diet during the day was coldly sherry and eggs, though he also drank milk and limewater and chicken broth. Since Van Ness withdrew, a couple of days ago, and competition ceased, O'Leary's object has been to beat his London time of 520 miles in six days. He had not altogether abandoned last evening the hope of accomplishing the distance of 520 miles within the specified time, but his determination was to persevere, at any rate, and see what he could do. The record for the 24 hours preceding 11 o'clock last night showed little falling off. At 11:53 Thursday night he left the track, returning at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He walked until 6:09, returned to the track at 8:02, left it at 11:11 for five minutes, and at 2:27 for 30 minutes. At 6:30 last evening he rested for an hour lacking four minutes, during which time he took a bath, and his coated legs oiled, and took some nourishment. At 7:26 he stepped again on the track and at 10:52 he finished the 392d mile in 15 minutes and 40 seconds. His physician, Dr. Vetter, stopped him for half a minute to inquire his condition, but he immediately proceeded amid the cheers of the spectators. It was then his determination to accomplish 400 miles before resting. At 11:54 O'Leary rested, having completed three hundred and ninety-six miles.

DEATH FROM NARCOTIC POISON.

CHARLES F. RICHARDS'S FATAL ATTEMPT TO SECURE SLEEP.

Charles F. Richards, the wealthy rubber merchant doing business at No. 38 Park-row, died at No. 8 West Thirty-ninth-st., on Thursday night, from an overdose of narcotics. Prof. F. H. Hamilton, M. D., testified at the inquest, yesterday, that he was called to see Mr. Richards during the evening of July 3, and found him comatose, suffering from narcotism, induced by an over dose of McMunn's Elixir of Opium, with perhaps some chloral hydrate. The deceased at Thirty-ninth-st. and Sixth-av. informed the witness that about 1 p. m. that day Mr. Richards had purchased two ounces of the preparation of opium; only one could be found but was empty. The coma continued until death took place, about 6 o'clock on the morning of July 5. Death, in the opinion of the witness, was caused by an overdose of narcotics, not taken, however, with any intention of causing death.

Charles F. Richards, son of the dead merchant, testified that his father had used narcotics more or less for several years, to overcome an extreme nervous prostration. This had become worse during the past two months, so that it was very difficult to induce sleep. The jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by an overdose of narcotics, administered by Mr. Richards himself, while laboring under a temporary aberration of the mind.

SWINDLING CITY MERCHANTS.

The suit of William C. Browning and others against William A. Smith and others, which has occupied the Supreme Court Circuit, before Judge Barrett, for over three weeks, was ended yesterday by a verdict for the plaintiff, the jury being out only a few minutes. The plaintiff is one of a number of merchants swindled by a conspiracy of which Moses R. Crow, hardly more than a boy, was the active manager. The only question at issue on this trial was, whether Wm. A. Smith, a man of some wealth and respectability, was the leading spirit of this company, or its victim. Crow was the chief witness for the plaintiff. According to his story, he was once a clerk of Smith's. A friend of Smith's suggested a scheme to go into business, get credit from city merchants, sell out the goods and fail. Crow says Smith elaborated this. He got him, Crow, to borrow temporarily from his father, bonds and securities worth several thousand dollars, and show them around as an advance by his father to set him up in business. Then Smith sold him the refuse stuff in his store, taking back judgment notes, and advanced him funds to set up several stores in different parts of the country. In New-York and Philadelphia Smith stated that Crow was a young man whose father had given him four or five thousand dollars to set him up in business. Crow says if they had succeeded in getting money, they would have kept on in business, but they were determined to make money anyhow. In the spring of 1875 Smith said they must make their strike. Crow and his confederates bought all they could, Smith entered up judgment on his notes,