FOUNDLINGS.

The Hospital for Foundlings in East Twelfth Street—How It Was Established by the Sisters of Charity and How It Is Succeeding—The Innocent Little "Anonymas" of the Great Metropolis—A Work for the Charitable.

New York city, with all its badness, has a charitable heart, and contributes freely and with a lavish hand toward the maintenance of institutions whose primary object it is to succor the afflicted and to render assistance to the thousands who are counted among "God's poor" in the metropolis. Its numerous charities and charitable institutions, private and public, which will compare favorably with those of any other city in the world, attest the truth of this assertion; but, notwithstanding all this, a link is yet wanting to make the golden chain complete, and that is a foundling hospital under State protection and support. Years ago public sentiment in this country appeared to be decidedly averse to such an establishment, but that same public sentiment has undergone a wonderful change of late, until now there seems to be but one opinion on the subject. The opponents of foundling hospitals were wont to contend that they were simply an encouragement for unnatural parents to discard their children; that they were temptations to licentiousness, and that, as such, they exerted an unfavorable influence on morality; while, on the other hand, the advocates of the institutions assert that their absence in a great city like ours tends to an increase of infanticide and abortion, and that their existence is a powerful prevention of these two terrible crimes, and, what is better than mere assertion, bring forward facts to prove that they are right. Indeed, the latter need only point to the statistics of infanticide in this city for the past few years, which has increased with most appalling rapidity from year to year, and then to a country like Russia, where the "property devoted to the support, maintenance and education of foundlings is said to amount to $500,000,000, and where infanticide and abortion are almost unknown." Almost every large city in Europe has one or more hospitals of the kind, and wherever they exist infanticide prevails in a far less degree than where they are not tolerated. Establishments for foundlings existed as distinct institutions as early as the sixth century, and the first one founded in Milan was in 787, by a priest, "in order to prevent infanticide." Now Milan has her Hospital of the Holy Ghost, Lyons her Hotel Dieu, Rome her Santo Spirito, London her "Guardian" and Moscow and St. Petersburg their Vospitatelndi Dom, and yet New York is the only city of importance in the world which has seen fit, up to the present time, to shut its eyes to the advantages to be derived from institutions of a similar character in her midst. The poor little children who have been destroyed in scores in this city by their inhuman parents during past years had no St. Vincent de Paul to appeal for them, and they fell a sacrifice to the inhumanity of the State, which ever turned a deaf ear to their cries for succor. True, the public press, compelled to it by the frightful increase of the crime of infanticide in the city, has raised its powerful voice more than once, begging substantial pity for the little ones; but the feeling aroused in the fervor of the moment was allowed to grow cold and finally almost to die out altogether until occasionally excited to greater intensity when the police reports showed a steady increase in the number of babes found dead in the streets and gutters and out-of-the-way places.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOSPITAL.

Among those who saw that the only remedy for the existing evil was a Foundling Hospital were the Sisters of Charity, who, as every one knows, are always first in every movement that tends to ameliorate the condition of the wretched and the fallen. One of them, Sister Irene, determined to do all that lay in her power to influence the establishment of an asylum for the little ones in the city, but now the thing was to be done was the question. She knew quite well it would require considerable money to begin with, and an abundant exchequer to continue the institution once it had begun. However, believing that a work that cannot but be pleasing in the sight of God would not be allowed to fail by Him who so loved little children, she laid out our plans and resolved to open a foundling hospital on a small scale at first, hoping that the charity of all good people would prove so abundant as to justify an enlargement of the institution in due time. She selected three other Sisters to join her in the undertaking, and with their hearts full of confidence in God, and but with not a dollar to commence operations, they cast about them for a suitable house. They finally obtained one, No. 17 East Twelfth street, and on the 11th of last October installed themselves therein. Intelligence of the Good Sisters' intentions soon reached the ears of their many friends—whose names are legion—and in a short time they were presented with furniture for their rooms and contributions began to flow in upon them from all sides. The second night after they had taken possession of the house and put their plate on the door with this inscription, "Foundling Hospital, by the Sisters of Charity," and before they were able to make the slightest preparation for the reception of the children, the bell rang loudly, and one the Sisters going out found a babe about a week old on the steps. The little thing was taken in and cared for, and had to be kept in the warm kitchen in default of more suitable quarters. By the aid of kind friends, and many of them, however, the Sisters in a few days were pretty well supplied with all that was necessary to make the children welcome, and the HERALD'S frequent notices of the establishment caused contributions to flow in rapidly. One gentleman promised to furnish the house with all the milk needed for a year to come; another sent a chest filled with all sorts of medicines for the little ones; another presented a few iron cribs, and others again bed clothing and many other various articles, of which the Sisters stood sorely in need. Heaven evidently smiled on the institution from the start. After two weeks had passed by from the time the house was opened eighteen children had been left in the crib that is nightly placed in the vestibule of the house for the reception of "strangers," and on Saturday there were twenty-nine in the house.

ITS OBJECTS.

It should be well understood that the institution was not founded for the reception of all sorts of children. Its primary object is to save the lives of the little innocent things who, in nine cases out of ten, would be destroyed by their inhuman parents at birth were there no place in the city where they could be left without exposing the latter's shame. The Sisters have been called upon by poor women who have babes from two to three months old, and who were under the impression that they could leave their children at the house to be cared for. Men also, whose wives have died, leaving behind them infants, have offered the Sisters a regular income to take care of their babes, but, of course, their offers were refused. The fact is, the Sisters are not working for money, nor is their house to be considered an asylum where every mother who is either too poor or unwilling to support her babe, already months old, can be relieved from the burden. Had the Sisters a building of sufficient dimensions, and ample funds to support it, they would gladly receive all infants brought to their doors; but under their present very limited circumstances they would be doing an injustice to the infants who are discarded by their parents at birth, or within a week or so afterwards, to receive children of any other class. As matters now stand, it is their intention only to accept babes under three weeks old or thereabouts. In deciding upon this course they are pained to think that they are compelled by circumstances to refuse any child admission, but the time is not yet, although it undoubtedly will be, when by State or city aid they will have a building of sufficient extent to accommodate all comers.

THE PRESENT CONDITION.

The house now occupied by the Sisters is not large enough to meet even the present demands upon the institution. In a few weeks there will undoubtedly be about fifty children in the house, and how accommodations can be furnished for a greater number in the place is a question which is just now sorely puzzling the charitable managers. Already the Sisters in charge have been compelled to crowd themselves in very narrow quarters to make room for the infants who have already arrived. The house is altogether too small for the purpose for which it was hired, and if, in biding their time until a large building can be built for them, either at public expense or by private contributions, a double house could be obtained for the Sisters, it would indeed be a godsend. They now pay at the rate of $3,000 per annum for the house they occupy, and if they take it for a second year they will have to pay $3,500, which would be altogether too much of a good thing for the landlord. A visit to the house will repay any one who desires to know for himself the extent of the great work the Sisters have taken upon themselves and the good they have already done. The basement is used for cooking and washing purposes, and the first floor as a reception room, where all the routine business of the establishment is conducted. A neat little altar has been erected in a small apartment off the extension, and the room itself has been nicely carpeted by some charitable friends of the Sisters. On the second floor there are two rooms, front and rear, and on the third floor also two corresponding rooms, which are now used exclusively as dormitories for the infants. They are all kept in iron cribs, nicely clothed, and every attention that the kindest of nurses can give is paid to them. The most scrupulous care is taken to have the little bedclothes as snow white and clean as can be; and, in fact, the first thing that forcibly strikes the visitor on entering is the air of cleanliness that pervades the rooms. Everything seems to be just where it ought to be, and order as systematic as reigns in a military camp, but without any of its stiff rigor, is visible in every part of the nurseries. Patent india rubber mouthed bottles are used to feed the babes; and when the writer entered the rooms the other morning they were all actively attempting, and apparently with great success, to lessen the contents of the bottles. Once in a while one of them would lose hold of his mouthpiece and then make known his misfortune in the usual musical way that babies have, when one of the nurses would come to the rescue, and all would be peace again. There is one thing that cannot fail to impress the visitor in making a tour of the nurseries, and that is the number of what are commonly known as "fine babies" to be found there. Nearly every one of them is large and healthy. This fact speaks volumes in the Sisters' praise, particularly when it is taken into consideration that most all of the babes were left in the crib in the vestibule of the house on cold or rainy nights and with scarcely a stitch of clothing on them. One of the heartiest of the whole twenty-nine was left in the crib perfectly naked, of a cold night, when the rain was pouring down in torrents. It has been a subject of remark by the attending physician, Dr. Reynolds, that as yet not a death has occurred among them, but there is one little fellow who will soon take his flight to heaven. He was left in the crib on the night of the 29th of October. He is a puny little creature and is dying of heart disease. In every instance but one a slip of paper was left in the crib, on which the child's name and time of birth was written. In two cases small sums of money were left with the child, and in several instances letters addressed to the Sisters, stating that a day might soon come when the parents or mother might reclaim it, were found in the basket with the "living gift" to the institution. When the name and birth of the child are given with it the facts are recorded in a book kept for the purpose; so that in after years parents whose hearts may have changed and who desire to reclaim their children can ascertain what has become of them.

A WORD TO THE CHARITABLE.

So far the hospital is a most gratifying success. That it has already prevented child murders in the city the sudden diminution in the number of infanticides reported by the police abundantly proves. Before it was established scarcely a day passed by that the body of a dead infant was not found stuffed away in an ash barrel, under a stoop, or floating under the docks. The fact that many of the twenty-nine children were left in the crib of the hospital within from a half hour to three hours of their birth suggests the inquiry as to what their guilty parents would have done with them had there been no place to send them without exposing themselves to discovery. They, poor little things, would certainly have gone the way hundreds of infants have gone in years past, and whose fate is recorded in the Coroner's office under the stereotyped heading of "Found dead." The work begun by the Sister Irene is one that calls upon the charity of every one who would wish to do good. It is not sectarian in its purposes, and so its well wishers and friends should be confined to no one class of persons. The Sisters have taken upon themselves a gigantic work, and they cannot bear it all without the help of those who can and should assist them. There are many ways by which they can be helped along. Contributions in money are, of course, the more preferable—for with plenty of funds the sisters can obtain, from time to time, whatever they see is most necessary for the institutions—but contributions in the way of bedclothes, cribs, infants' clothing, &c., will certainly be gratefully received. To keep the whole house in an even heat, so that the children may not take cold, a great quantity of coal is used, and donations of this article would be also of great assistance to the establishment. In fact, there are so many ways in which the Sisters can be assisted, and which will readily suggest themselves to every charitable heart, that it would be needless to mention them. The poor can contribute their mite as well as the rich their hundreds; for

That which does good disgraces no degree.

Doubtless the day is not far distant in the future when New York city, aroused to a sense of its duty in the matter by witnessing the good done by the little hospital in Twelfth street, will stretch forth its hand and establish it on a basis that will lift it far beyond the danger of failure.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

THE PISTOL.—A man named Jason Burgess was arrested on Saturday night, charged with carrying a loaded pistol and presenting it at John Purcell, who resides at the corner of North First and Prospect streets.

ROWDYISM RAMPANT.—At a late hour on Saturday night Mr. Frederick S. Schaffer, who resides at the corner of Grand and Barrow streets, was attacked by a man named John Fox, who threatened to take his life. Fox was arrested and will be brought up for examination this morning. He is a member of a gang of ruffians who beat Mr. Schaffer so severely some time ago that he nearly lost his life. When the case was brought to trial, in the Court of Sessions at Hudson City, the jury rendered a verdict of simple assault, the punishment for which was a small fine. This had the effect of encouraging the rowdies, who have threatened Mr. Schaffer at different times since. He lost one arm in the late war.

Hoboken.

A COUPLE SAVED FROM DROWNING.—A man named Cooke and his wife fell simultaneously from a barge into the river near Fifth street yesterday. Being intoxicated they would have been drowned but for the aid of an officer. They were lodged in the police station for the night.

DESPERATE ASSAULT ON THE CHIEF OF POLICE—A DEPUTY SHERIFF ON THE RAMPAGE.—About seven o'clock last evening a gentleman named Reade complained at the police station that his bartender, Cassius Von Kosswinkle, was threatening the visitors and had brutally beaten an old man who was peacably sitting in the saloon. Captain Donovan repaired to the house and remonstrated with the barkeeper. Hereupon the latter became furious, and when ejected he made an onslaught on the Captain. During the struggle the Captain wrested a newly sharpened dagger from the prisoner, and probably saved his own life thereby. Notwithstanding a desperate resistance he conveyed his man to one of the prison cells. The prisoner immediately smashed everything in his reach, and rent the water pipe, which had to be plugged to prevent the flooding of the cells. He was put in irons, but continued his wild conduct for a great part of the night. He will be arraigned before Recorder Pope to-day. He wore the shield of a deputy sheriff, and in that capacity was employed recently. Many hints are given of his intentions with the poniard, which are withheld for the present.

Newark.

THE CRISPINS NOT ON STRIKE.—The Knights of St. Crispin declare that the employes of Messrs. L. Graf & Brother, to the number of about 130 men, are not on strike, but that they suspended work in consequence of an intention on the part of the firm to reduce the scale of wages from $1 75 to $1 55 per pair. It appears Graf Brothers are opposed to the entire Crispin society and seek to organize a society themselves. For this purpose they offer to subscribe $500. Of the 130 workmen fifty-five have obtained employment elsewhere, and the others are supported by a weekly contribution from the society of $772.

Paterson.

THE NEW IRON BRIDGE over the Passaic river above the Falls is to be a single span of 252 feet in length, with a sixteen feet carriage way and footwalks each side.

LONG ISLAND.

A NEW RAILROAD.—The Long Island Railroad is making a survey for a branch railroad from Jamaica to Rockaway. It is probable that work will be commenced early in the spring, and that trains will be running in time for the next boarding season.

THE IRON MINES AT QUOGUE.—The company about to engage in the manufacture of steel from the iron ore recently discovered at Quogue—an account of which appeared in the HERALD a few weeks since—are making extensive preparations for the prosecution of their new enterprise. The factory is nearly completed, and twenty-two car loads of coal, intended for the works, passed over the new Branch Railroad a day or two since. Specimens of the ore have been recently exhibited, and it is pronounced an excellent quality, capable of producing the finest steel.

SHOOTING CASUALTY.—On Friday morning a young man named W. F. Brown, a jeweller, living at Greenport, while gunning in the woods near that place met with a sad accident, which will probably deprive him of the use of his right hand. He was using a double gun and attempted to discharge both barrels at the same time. It seems that but one barrel was discharged, and while in the act of reloading the loaded barrel it went off, the charge passing through the palm of the hand near the thumb and completely severing the two first fingers of his hand. The wounded fingers have been amputated, and it is feared that it will be necessary to remove the entire hand.

A QUEER WEDDING.—Rev. D., a Methodist minister, stationed at Meadville some years ago, one evening received a note stating that a couple living in the suburbs of the city desired to be united in the bonds of matrimony and requested his services at nine o'clock the next morning. At the proper time he went to the house designated and entered. He inquired of a young lady who was busy washing dishes if there was a couple there wishing to be married. "I am the lady," said she, blushing; "John will be in in a moment." The minister was surprised to see no preparations, and stepped to the door to view the surroundings. Two men were hard at work grinding scythes in the yard, and another, who proved to be John, was tending a cow and calf in the barnyard. The young lady came to the door pretty soon and shouted, "John, John, hurry up, the preacher's here." John leaped the fence and rushed to the house, the girl wiped her hands on her apron, and, after joining hands, said they were ready. The minister proceeded and had just got through questioning the young man when the old lady rushed into the room, shouting, "John, John, you didn't turn the cow away from that calf." John let go his sweetheart's hand instantly, and rushed to the barnyard, put the old cow through the bars, and returned to the house and again took his position, when the balance of the ceremony was gone through with. The minister went on his way, John went to the hay field and the lady resumed her dish-washing.—*New Bedford Mass.) Mercury, Nov. 16.*

THE COURSE OF EMPIRE.

Colorado Territory—The Ride from Cheyenne to Denver—Extent of the Great Rocky Mountain System—Early Action and Present Appearance of the Streams that Issue From the Mountains—Fertile Valleys and Fine Pasture Grounds—The Colorado Coal Fields.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Nov. 9, 1869.

Although Colorado is unsurpassed by any other Territory or any State upon the Continent for the salubrity of its climate all the year, as well as for the beauty of its mountain scenery, summer is the most pleasant season in which to visit it. In that portion of the Territory lying east of the Rocky Mountains travelling in winter is exceedingly agreeable; but westward the snow at times prevents convenient transit by the paths among the hills and dales and unimpeded or certain passage over the great mountain ranges. From July to October the peaks and passes of the mountains in this enchanting section of the Western country are easiest of access, and the plains and parks and mountains appear in their greatest glory. At whatever season of the year the visitor may come, however, he cannot fail to see how rich Colorado is in valuable minerals, in agricultural resources, in magnificent mountain views, in curious and suggestive geological formations, in a pure, invigorating atmosphere, which rejuvenates sinking invalids; in azure skies and splendid sunsets which rival any I have ever seen in Italy. Railroad communication with the East and West—which will be secured next summer; safety from the Indians to travellers and trains distant from the railroads, more capital judiciously invested, more labor at reasonable yet remunerative rates, with some economical process for reducing ores, and a more extensive system of irrigation, would speedily develop the latent mineral and agricultural wealth of Colorado to an extent of which a prospective statement would appear extravagant or fabulous.

From the line of the Union Pacific Railroad Denver is still reached by stage coach from Cheyenne. The road lies, apparently, within easy walking distance from the base of the foot hills, beyond which rise the snowy summits of the dividing range; but the foot hills are really a dozen miles away, while some of the snowy peaks, which seem to cluster close among the tops of the lines of lower hills and to be little, if any, higher than them, are subsequently seen to tower thousands of feet above them, and to stretch away to a distance of fifty or sixty miles from where the foot hills merge into the plains. Such is especially the case with the lofty summit of Long's Peak, which, when you see it first, looks like a portion of the nearest range, while, in truth, it is over 14,000 feet high—one of the highest points among the Rocky Mountains, and a long day's journey from the eastern base of the lowest range. This magnificent Rocky Mountain system of the eastern slope, of which you here obtain a glimpse, extends westward from 500 to 1,000 miles in width, in a series of ranges whose general trend is northwest and southeast, with innumerable intervening valleys, irregular intermediate elevations, great gulches, wild gorges and rugged and romantic canyons. Scenes of quiet beauty are found everywhere among the mountain valleys, and a magnificent panorama greets the gaze from any of the lofty summits.

At some points the superficial deposits have been swept away from certain slopes, and there as well as on the perpendicular cuts the solidified granitic strata are exposed; but generally the mountain sides are covered with sedimentary rocks and stones of various sizes, intermingled with the most recent deposits of drift materials. A considerable growth of pine trees adorns many of the mountain sides and the lower summits. At no great distant period of the past, looking back in the light of science, large bodies of water and floating ice must have filled these mountain gorges and intervening valleys, and, sweeping down through them to the plains, carried and deposited here and there rounded rocks and pebbles and an immense amount of floating débris, all of which you see gradually diminishing in size, as the distance increases eastward from the mountains, until even the pebbles disappear and the surface of the plains is composed of fine sand and soil. The beds of the streams that issue from among the mountains, the configuration of the open country near the foot hills, and the materials of which the elevations of the rolling lands are everywhere composed, clearly indicate that great bodies of water swept swiftly down where now only shallow streams descend, or where even nothing more is left to mark the highway of once powerful currents than dry beds of sand. The surface of the country along the base of the mountains is extremely undulating, presenting a succession of valley, ridge and rounded butte, generally decreasing in prominence of outline the further from the mountains, and clothed with the nutritious grass which is so well known and so highly prized for stock raising by people in the West.

At a reasonable distance from the mountain base and nearly parallel with it flows Box Elder creek, which waters a delightful little valley about two miles wide, which is comparatively well settled from near its source to where it mingles with the Cache la Poudre, below the village of La Porte. Abundant crops have been raised there this year without resort to irrigation. Southward on to Denver the road crosses nearly at right angles the courses of several streams which come down into the open country through the deep declivities in the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains. All of them, either directly or indirectly, find their way into the South Platte river, which, rising far away among the interior mountains, flowing through the celebrated South Park, thence through successive gorges, emerging from the mountains some twenty miles southwest of Denver, cutting through the city, all the while diverging slightly from a parallel with the foot hills in a line a little east of north for a distance of over seventy miles, it finally makes a long and graceful sweep and settles in its eastward course. Some of the smaller streams are sometimes dry, but the larger ones obtain a perpetual supply of water from the melting of the snows. They have a fall of water sufficient to irrigate the highest elevations on the neighboring plains, and a volume adequate to the requirements of many mills. The valley of the Cache la Poudre forms a fine agricultural region along its course of over thirty miles. The valley of the Big Thompson possesses equal agricultural advantages, and is somewhat similar in appearance and in size. The Little Thompson, which is tributary to its bigger brother, shows along its bed and borders a large amount of gravel, often coarse. Its supply of water is liable to fail. The stretch of land between these two creeks is quite wild and rugged. For obvious reasons the region of the Little Thompson is better adapted to stock raising than to general agricultural cultivation. Approaching the St. Vrain there is a full hour's ride down a very gentle slope to the margin of the stream; but on the south side the banks are quite abrupt, increasing in height toward the mountains, but diminishing eastward on the plains. By this natural configuration the valley on the north side spreads out to an extent of many miles, and a rich productive soil underlies the comparatively smooth and even surface. An extensive plateau divides the St. Vrain from Left Hand creek, which is tributary to it. Between the plateau and the the foot hills lies a lovely little valley, which nestles under the shadow of the mountains. Further south Boulder creek makes its appearance, and runs for nearly twenty miles, before it empties into the St. Vrain. South Boulder flows down another gorge, and soon mingles with the parent stream. Boulder City is located at the base of the range where the creek debouches from the mountains. The county is rich in agricultural and pastoral resources, in coal, iron and copper, and in gold and silver mines. The agricultural and mineral wealth will be more and more developed in proportion to the greater abundance of labor and the demands of the increasing population. The agricultural and pastoral productions of the county for the present year will exceed $300,000. Five coal beds are already being worked, and there are now in operation two flour mills, several saw mills, and a large number of stamp mills for reducing gold and silver ores. The mining and miscellaneous productions will be about $250,000. It is estimated that for the present year the aggregate earnings of this immediate region, with a population of not much above 2,000, will be over half a million dollars. The present value of the land and stock and miscellaneous property owned in Boulder county is about $1,000,000. Coal beds crop out all along the eastern base of the mountains, from South Boulder creek down into New Mexico. Those that have been thus far discovered near the surface are from five to fourteen feet in thickness. It is believed that the great coal fields which underlie the Rocky Mountain region will furnish fuel at extremely moderate prices and in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the West for many generations. The largest known development of the tertiary coal-bearing strata west of the Mississippi river appears at the Marshall mines, on South Boulder creek. The next reveals itself on Ralston creek, five miles north of Golden City. Iron is also found in large quantities in this vicinity, and works have been constructed at South Boulder to render the ore available for use. Coal Creek and the Vasquez, or, as it is commonly called, Clear Creek, and the South Platte itself are crossed before reaching Denver. Many settlements and farms are flourishing along the valleys I have named. Wheat, oats and barley, which are the chief cereals cultivated, are raised in great abundance, and the potatoes, cabbages, turnips, tomatoes and other vegetables have a delicious flavor and grow to immense proportions. The planting of fruit trees has not been attempted yet to any great extent, but there does not seem to be any well-founded reason why apple, pear, plum and cherry trees would not thrive finely in this region. I believe that not many years will have elapsed before this section of the country will display a number of fine orchards. Strawberries ripen here about the middle of July, and other garden fruits can be grown quite as successfully as they. Already irrigation has been inaugurated, and the appearance of the country in the vicinity of Denver is exceedingly inviting. After crossing the Vasquez and reaching the high ground on the south side of that stream, some three miles distant from Denver, a splendid bird's eye view of the city is obtained. It rests in quiet beauty in a delightful, sheltered situation on the plains, and "spreads" itself with becoming dignity and honest pride over a considerable area. The coach soon whirls through the busy streets, and will leave you at the finest hotel I have seen west of the Missouri river. One feels at home immediately in Denver and rejoices at the fact that here an industrious, intelligent and hospitable people have built up a justly celebrated city.

WEST INDIES.

DEMARARA.

Coolie Emigration—Convict Labor.

KINGSTON, Ja., Nov. 8, 1869.

A correspondent writing from Georgetown on the 27th ult. says:—

Mr. Jeffrey, the Immigration agent resident at Calcutta, has purchased a steamer for about £20,000. She is called The Far East, which he has freighted for Europe, and laden with coolie immigrants for Demarara. Mr. Jeffrey considers that the colony will gain £13,000 per annum by an arrangement of this kind. The scheme has fallen to the ground in consequence of not a voice being raised in favor of it throughout all British Guiana. The Far East arrived after a passage of 86 days, with 475 coolies, the cost of importation being £15 10s. per head. The scheme has been pronounced a complete failure and a great loss.

Applications had been received from the Governors of Bermuda, Barbados, and Jamaica, asking the government to receive convicts from these islands during periods of sentence, the government of Demarara having the benefit of their labors. In the case of Barbados they asked for an exchange of convicts, but the government declined all three applications, because it would give the colony a bad name.

Two black men received thirty-nine lashes each for stealing plantains.

ANTIGUA.

Passage of a Stringent Quarantine Law.

KINGSTON, Ja., Nov. 7, 1869.

We have advices from St. Johns to the 27th ult.:—An important quarantine law had been passed, in which it is provided that all vessels reporting sickness or death from any infectious disease shall ride quarantine for fourteen days, dating from the cessation of such sickness or the death of such patient, and that all vessels having touched at an infected port shall ride quarantine for not less than two days, nor exceeding fourteen days, to be decided by the Quarantine Board after investigation.

A PRIZE FIGHT IN KANSAS.

Walker vs. Nolan—Six Rounds for $500—The Former Victorious.

[From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Commercial, Nov. 17.]

The little steamer Zephyr bore a large crowd from the levee at Kansas City and Wyandotte to the scene of a sanguinary conflict between two candidates for pugilistic honors, Nolan and Walker. The spot selected was a sandbar in the river near Parkville. The boat rounded to, the stakes were driven and the ropes adjusted. The two combatants were nearly matched as to size, the advantage in weight, we should say, being with Walker. Nolan was the favorite of the crowd, and seemed to strangers as capable of winning the fight, from an apparent superiority of wiriness. The crowd, numbering some 200, crowded about the ropes, and the preliminaries were arranged. Stakes, $250 a side. Ed. McGrann, stakeholder; Dan Ward, referee.

On the first round both seemed at first to display their knowledge of the art rather than to do any hard work. Several scientific passes and parries were made, Nolan showing the greater skill. Except a blow on the cranium, Nolan got no touch. Clinching, Nolan brought Walker to the ground. Betting at this time was largely in favor of Nolan.

The second round was not sanguinary, little hard hitting being done, but on a clinch both were thrown, falling simultaneously.

The third round was a well contested one. The advantage appeared to be with Nolan, notwithstanding his shortness of wind. Walker on this round got the severest punishment. Nolan got in a left hander on the ribs and was following his advantage when Walker clinched and both fell.

In the fourth round Nolan's eye was closed by a terrible blow, which really decided the fight—both men were knocked down. Nolan was brought in pulling from exhaustion.

On the fifth round Nolan fought wildly, his closed eye affecting the sight of the other; he could not see where to strike, nor did he have the strength to combat successfully further. Walker's superior endurance began to tell; still Nolan was pluck to the last, and with more strength in his arms than in his legs he succeeded in getting in a powerful blow on Walker's breast that came near finishing the fight, knocking Walker against the ropes, which saved him. Recovering, Walker hit Nolan some telling blows, hurting him badly, and finally throwing him. It was evident that Nolan had but little further endurance left. His nose and mouth were filled with blood and respiration was difficult. The sixth round finished the contest, Nolan having no show. His blindness and weakness gave Walker the chance to strike where he pleased. Nolan was knocked down and carried to his corner in a limp condition. On time being called on the seventh round Nolan, with true grit, tried to advance, but fell almost senseless by his chair, when the sponge was thrown up.

The crowd, many under the impression that Nolan was mortally injured, rapidly dispersed, Walker walking to the boat and Nolan being carried by his seconds senseless to his stateroom.

Everything connected with the brutal transaction was conducted in an orderly manner. As usual after a fight a collection was taken up for the vanquished, Walker carrying around the hat himself.

THE LAST OF THE BOSTON COLISEUM.

The Great Gale Finishes the Great Bore.

[From the Boston Evening Transcript, Nov. 20.]

The storm of this morning culminated in a gale that was scarcely eclipsed in fury by the memorable gale of September last. For about twenty minutes, between half-past eight and nine o'clock, the wind was at its height.

The Coliseum received its finishing stroke. For several weeks workmen have been busily engaged in taking it to pieces and assorting the mass of valuable lumber for sale. Their progress at best has been slow, and up to this morning they had succeeded in removing only the roof covering, floor and minor details of interior construction. The building was thus left without those safeguards to an erect position that would have probably rendered the work undertaken by the contractor for its removal an unprofitable job.

At eight o'clock from fifteen to twenty men were at work within the walls, but were compelled to desist just before the fall by the torrents of rain that poured down upon them, and took refuge in a separate building, used as a lumber office, near by. The contractor did not follow them, but sought shelter for a few moments beneath one of the galleries. Finding his position an uncomfortable one, he left the structure for his overcoat, which he had left in the office before mentioned. He was hardly clear of the entrance on the outside, when a violent gust of wind lifted the roof trusses and they came crushing down on to the centre floor, closely followed by the huge columns that were the main support of the roof.

The side walls were not materially affected by this blow, but fifteen minutes later another violent squall sent the west wall and gallery in with tremendous force, splintering boards, shivering timbers and breaking the lumber badly. The southerly end next succumbed to the force of the gale, succeeded by the falling outward of two-thirds of the easterly side and about the same proportion of the northerly end. All that remains standing of the once proud pile is about 100 feet of the northeasterly corner wall, the largest portion maintaining its perpendicular, being on the easterly side.

The scene of destruction presented is almost indescribable. The ends of the ponderous columns are badly shattered, the jagged extremities of beams and broken knees protrude in every direction from the mass of slivered chips into which the boarding has been so summarily converted. The damage to the lumber thus broken cannot fail far short of $5,000, which is a severe reduction on the great expectations of the fortunate chance proprietor of the colossal structure, though it has relieved the individual who contracted to take it down of what threatened to prove serious embarrassment.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge Barnard. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 288, 95, 242, 338, 344, 348, 353, 357, 296, 158, 172, 341, 345, 349, 354, 358, 235, 229, 239, 342, 346, 351, 355, 359, 236, 91, 279, 343, 347, 352, 356, 360.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham. Call of calendar at twelve M.—Nos. 16, 30, 44, 87, 88, 93, 97, 101, 112, 133, 135. Call 140.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 2.—Before Judge Jones. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 1402, 1532, 1142, 1566, 1560, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1580, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1594.

COMMON OF PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Alker. Call of calendar at ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 4271, 4266, 4267, 4275, 4275, 4276, 4277, 4280, 4283, 4284, 4285, 4286, 4287, 4293, 4299. Part 2.—Before Judge Gross. Call of calendar at ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 3943, 4174, 4175, 4256, 4070, 4251, 4300, 4301, 4302, 4303, 4304, 4309, 4311, 4312.

Common Pleas Notice.—The equity calendar will not be called until the fourth Monday of February next. By order of the Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before Judge Bedford. Court opens at eleven A. M.—The People vs. Patrick Barry, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Walsh, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Henry Williams, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Patrick Vaughan, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Thomas O'Brien, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William J. Hamilton, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Julius Gateau and Alexander Girard, robbery; Same vs. Frank Gaudy, receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Martin Allen, Henry Jackson and Samuel Mack, grand larceny; Same vs. Alonzo Green, grand larceny; Same vs. John Nolan and Patrick Haley, grand larceny; Same vs. Cardon Beckman, grand larceny.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 55	Moon rises.....eve	7 39
Sun sets	4 37	High water..morn	10 19

Weather Along the Coast.

NOVEMBER 20—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
New York	SW	Clear	54 above
Philadelphia	SW	Clear	52 above
Wilmington, Del	W	Clear	54 above
Washington	W	Clear	44 above
Fortress Monroe	SW	Clear	50 above
Richmond	SW	Clear	44 above
Charleston	SW	Cloudy	47 above
Mobile	N	Clear	44 above
New Orleans	NW	Clear	49 above
Key West	NE	Clear	74 above
Havana	N	Cloudy	79 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 21, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the HERALD steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Caledonia (Br), Glasgow, via Moville Nov 6, with mdse and 330 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong variable winds to Cape Race; thence variable weather. Nov 18, 70 miles W of Sable Island, passed a steamship of the National line, steering W; 20th, 30 miles E of Fire Island, steamships City of London, for Liverpool, and Iowa, for Glasgow.

Steamship Roxana (Br), Winter, Naples Oct 20, Messina 23d, Palermo 28th, and Gibraltar Nov 1, with fruit to Henderson Bros. Had strong westerly gales for the last 7 days.

Steamship Weybosset, Parrish, Charleston, 62 hours, with cotton, &c, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston Nov 18, with mdse and passengers, to Arthur Leary. Off Hatteras, encountered a strong SE gale, with heavy rain squalls.

Steamship Empire, Nelson, Wilmington, NC, 70 hours, with naval stores, &c, to James Hand.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Ship Joven Thomas (Port), Hendricksen, Oporto Sept 22, via Lisbon 28th, with wine, cork, &c, to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark John Campbell (Br), German, Greenock, 43 days, with mdse to Jas Edmiston & Co; vessel to master. Been 15 days W of the Banks with heavy NW winds.

Bark N Struve (NG), Struve, Rio Janeiro, 50 days, with coffee to S Corss; vessel to master. Crossed the Equator Oct 24, in lon 40; had moderate weather most of the passage.

Brig Foam (Br), Jenkins, Malaga 39 days, passed Gibraltar Oct 15, with fruit to L E Amsinck & Co; vessel to Andrew Lindsay. Had fine weather up to lon 40; since then heavy NW gales; lost sails, &c.

Brig Fairlina (Br), De Gruchy, Rio Janeiro, 61 days, with coffee to Busk & Jevons; vessel to G F Bulley. Crossed the Equator Oct 4, in lon 30; had heavy N & NW gales the entire passage; has been 30 days from 30 N.

Brig Emma Dean (Dutch), Atkinson, Curacoa, Nov 6, with mdse, to Theo Foulke.

Brig Wm (of New Haven), Neal, Port Spain (Trinidad), 17 days, in ballast, to D Trowbridge. Nov 9, lat 19 30, lon 68, spoke schr Edwin, from Demarara for New York.

Brig Sally Brown (of Portsmouth, NH), Mathews, Kingston, Ja, 37 days, with logwood, &c, to A H Solomon & Co. Latter part of passage had strong NW gales, split sails, &c.

Brig Haldee (Br), McDonald, Falmouth, Ja, 20 days, with logwood to D N Wetzner. Nov 17, off Hatteras, had a heavy SE gale, lasting 12 hours, but received no damage; barometer 28.4. Nov 9, lat 19 10 N, lon 74 40 W, spoke schr Bertha, from Halifax for Kingston, Ja, 17 days out; 11th, lat 24 30 N, lon 72 30, spoke brig Rover, from Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, for Halifax.

Brig Mary Grace (Br), Morrison, Old Harbor, Ja., 18 days with logwood to Henry, Decordova & Co.; vessel to Peniston & Co. Had heavy NW gales the entire passage, has been 3 days north of Hatteras; no date; in the Straits of Florida. Spoke the brig Sailor Boy, from New Orleans for Providence.

Brig Proteus (of Portland), Mall, Sagua, 9 days, with sugar, to Peter V King; vessel to master. Experienced heavy weather during the pass