DOUBLE EXECUTION.

Two Negroes Hanged in Hillsborough, N. C., for the Murder of a White Man.

The Crime and Confession of One of the Murderers—Shocking Scenes in the Jail—Bungling Work of the Hangman.

HILLSBOROUGH, Orange County, N. C., April 1, 1870.

Two more condemned felons have expiated a terrible crime on the hangman's scaffold, and have awfully verified the truth of the Scriptural injunction, "Vengeance is mine, and I will repay, saith the Lord." If not swiftly, retribution follows surely the criminal who is guilty of shedding the blood of a fellow man, and though months, sometimes years, may elapse, justice invariably overtakes the murderer and the scaffold claims its victim.

There are few if any in the blackened list of murders where such coolness and deliberation of purpose were evinced, or where such a barbarous refinement of cruelty and atrocity was practised, as in the murder of Martin V. Blalock, a young white man, by two negroes, named Tom Young and Bob Gunn. Christmas night last, when humanity should specially abstain from the commission of evil deeds, was the one selected by these demons to carry into execution the foul purpose they had resolved upon, and on the succeeding Sunday morning the citizens here were startled and horrified by the discovery of a fiendish murder, the deep damnation of which has scarcely a parallel.

ITS FIRST DISCOVERY

was made by a negro boy, who had been in the habit of performing several menial duties for young Blalock, the victim. Early on that Sabbath morning, as was usual, the negro proceeded to the room of Blalock (which was situated in the rear of a grocery and bar, in which he officiated), and on his way the negro was met by two other negroes, who told him that something was wrong at the store. Blalock had retired at a late hour the night previous, after his numerous friends had taken their leave, and that was the last time he was seen alive; nor was there any apprehension felt by either himself or friends, as he was a young man of amiable disposition, good character and popular in the community. A terrible fate was, however, in store for him that Christmas night, or rather Sabbath morn. When the negro boy reached the house he found the shutters of a back window partially open, and looking with the grayish light of the hour he saw the body of Blalock lying on the floor, surrounded, as he thought, by a pool of either blood or water, he could not then tell which. Startled by his hasty glance, the boy rushed across the street to the residence of his old master, Squire Murdock, who without ceremony he at once woke up, exclaiming, "Git up, boss! Git up on your feet, boss! Mr. Blalock is lying dead on de floor ob his room." Hardly believing the tale of the boy, though sufficiently alarmed that something of a serious nature had occurred, Mr. Murdock, with all possible speed, proceeded to the scene, and so horrified was he by the spectacle that met his sight, that he lost no time in tolling the town bell—a custom usual in the South for the purpose of alarming the citizens and calling them together whenever circumstances of an extraordinary nature demanded. This very soon brought a large and much surprised crowd to the spot.

THE SLUNGSHOT, KNIFE AND HALTER.

An entrance to the room was soon effected, and in a body the citizens went in. Here they beheld, in all its sickening horror, the evidence of a barbarous and bloody deed. Stretched on the floor near the centre of the room was the corpse of Martin Blalock, the ghastly and mutilated features upturned, the left leg across and resting on the right, and the arms extended near each side. The night clothes in which the body was arrayed were torn and bloody. In the mouth a pillow case had been stuffed to stifle the dying cries of the murdered man for help or mercy, and this, half saturated with blood, protruded from the jaws, now rigid in death's cold embrace. The throat was severed from ear to ear by two deep and jagged gashes, as if the instrument used was a dull and uneven blade. Around the neck was also fastened tightly a rope, which led to the belief that strangulation was at first attempted; but, failing in this, the murderers had resorted to other and more effective means of despatching their victim. The left temple was entirely crushed in by the blow of some heavy weapon, which left a portion of the brain exposed to the view. There were some fifteen or twenty wounds of various kinds, but mostly stabs, about the face and neck. The eyeballs were punctured and the cavities close to the nose were filled with clots of congealed black blood. Lower down on the breast were a number of stabs, evidently made by a knife, and with the bloody pillow-case sticking out of the mouth, the brain oozing from the fractured temple, the matted hair, the gashed face and chest, the tightened rope on the neck and the pool of blood on the floor, a more shocking or revolting spectacle cannot well be pictured.

INSTRUMENTS OF DEATH.

In the storeroom, behind the counter, one of the murderous instruments was discovered. It was a small cogwheel, weighing about one and a half pounds, with a hole in the centre, through which a rope had been tied. From the indentations on the murdered man's forehead it was speedily ascertained that this had been used effectively as a slungshot. The rope round the neck told the work it had done; but the knife the murderers had carried off with them. The object of the murderers was evidently

ROBBERY.

They had gained an entrance by knocking at the barroom door at some hour after midnight, under the plea of wanting a drink. The young man arose and admitted them, when, it is supposed, they completed their bloody work. As a precautionary matter they closed the doors and window shutters. The watch, chain, knife and other articles belonging to Blalock were then appropriated. The till of the store, containing about $175 in currency, and a small quantity of silver and coin were also taken; and these, with several articles of small value, comprised the booty, with which they compensated themselves for the awful tragedy they had committed.

THE MURDERERS.

Suspicion soon attached to Bob Gunn, Tom Young and Joe Lutterlough, negroes, who had been seen lurking in the vicinity of Blalock's store on the night the deed was committed. They had mysteriously disappeared from the neighborhood immediately after the tragedy, and the evidence at the inquest at once justified a magistrate in issuing warrants for their arrest. Gunn was arrested at Greensboro, Young was captured at Oxford in Granville county, and Lutterlough in this vicinity. They were all railroad hands and had been working in this section of the country for a considerable period. They were imprisoned here and the trial took place on the 4th of February last.

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

The evidence was mainly circumstantial but thoroughly conclusive. A portion of the stolen money was found in the possession of Gunn and Young, among it a German coin which was rare and peculiarly marked "15 Thaler," easily identified as the property of Blalock by many of the citizens of Hillsborough. The watch, with Blalock's initials, was also discovered in a watchmaker's shop at Henderson, where Young had left it to be repaired; blood stains, those damning evidences of guilt, were found on their persons, and altogether a chain so remarkable as to convince the most exacting and doubtful. Lutterlough could not be so clearly connected with the murder as the others, and the proof being lacking in his case he was acquitted. Both Young and Gunn received sentences of death with comparative composure. Young, who is a mulatto, turned ashy pale when the Judge said to him, "May God have mercy on your soul, you, that showed no mercy." Gunn was apparently unmoved when his awful doom was pronounced.

TERROR AND REPENTANCE OF YOUNG.

As the day upon which the condemned wretches were to expiate their crime approached, Young, who was the principal character in the tragedy, began to repent, and he exhibited the strongest symptoms of contrition that his negro nature was capable of. He prayed incessantly, sometimes breaking into the wildest lamentations imaginable, making the most fervent and heartrending appeals to his Maker for forgiveness, uttered with a desperation and intensity that were sometimes agonizing to witness. The ghastly form of the murdered man seemed present to him in his sleeping and waking hours, and at times he would exclaim, in accents of utter despair, "Oh, Lord! save me! forgive me, forgive me! I see him now looking at me!" Frequently he seemed to be terrified, so fearful were his thoughts, and, like a hunted down criminal of Ishmaelite, he dreaded to encounter the face of any living human being, believing everybody to be an avenger, and that every man's hand was against him.

THE CONDUCT OF GUNN IN PRISON.

Gunn, his companion in guilt, was quite differently affected. He was suffering from a fearful disease, and, as he lay on his wretched pallet, groaning with the pangs, he rather seemed to long for the moment that would put an end to his miserable existence. When spoken to he replied in monosyllables, but morosely and sullenly refused to say anything concerning the murder.

VISIT TO THE CONDEMNED MEN.

This morning I visited the condemned men in jail, and found them confined in an upper dungeon, which was reeking with a foul stench, loathsome enough to engender disease. It was the peculiar odor of the negro, intensified by filth, and made intolerable, even for a few moments, by the combination of charnel house and putrified smell that was horrible and sickening. How these wretches existed in health, or how it is they were not prostrated with disease, is truly wonderful. From the inmates of the jail I learned that two or three negro women—one of them enceinte, and now under sentence of death—were for a considerable period confined in the same cell with the black murderers, where the most immoral and beastly crimes had taken place. The women now occupy another dungeon in common with three male negro criminals, where, I am told, they exercise and practice their lecherous desires without any restraint whatever. To such an extent was this carried that one of the women, a handsome mulatto, had to be taken from the dungeon and kept in a passage way for the want of a more secure place of confinement.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.

At the command of a guard Young came to the side of his dungeon nearest the light, and through an aperture a glimpse was obtained of a villanous and horrible set of features, which were marked with all the bestiality and savage characteristics of the negro. The large and flat forehead receded back from the eyebrows almost to the crown of the head; the nose, where it joined the eyebrows, was flat and indistinct, and the nostrils immensely large, covering a great space of the face and reaching down on the upper lip. The eyes were small, black and piercing, with a malignant expression, and the mouth extended from jaw to jaw, with lips that were thick and protruding. Gunn lay on his pallet in the last stages of horrible disease, and so weak and utterly prostrate as to be unable to stand up. A more revolting spectacle can scarcely be imagined.

THE SCAFFOLD.

There is no jail yard and in conformity with the law, requiring executions to be private, the scaffold, or the affair intended for such, was fitted up within the jail, in one of the lower rooms, about twelve or fourteen feet square, and not more than ten feet high. In front of a window hung a small platform, five feet long and two and a half feet wide, which worked on an axle fitted in two posts on either side the window and close to the wall. This platform, elevated to a level, was about four feet from the floor, while above were two iron rings fastened in the ceiling. This drop was supported by a knee prop, which worked by a hinge in the centre, and when let drop gave a fall of three feet.

CONFESSION OF YOUNG.

The following is nearly a verbatim report of a confession made by Young a few days since:—

The plan to murder Blalock was concocted on Saturday morning, December 25, 1869. This was the understanding between me and Gunn, and I think Isham Councils knew of it before I did. Joe Lutterloh knew nothing about it more than the child unborn. I prepared the cogwheel at Isham Councils' house about twelve o'clock Saturday for the purpose of using it on Blalock that night. We went to Blalock's house about seven o'clock and found the door locked. Gunn and I went to Blalock's room at that time; we could not go together, but met there about eleven P. M., and between that hour and twelve we entered the room through the door together. Blalock opened the door for us, and was under the influence of liquor, and after he had let us in he lay down on his bed. Gunn was to make the first attack, and when I struck the first blow with the cogwheel the only words he said were, "Oh, Lord! John, lift me up!" I don't know who he meant when he addressed "John." I then struck him several times with the cogwheel, and in his death struggle he fell from the bed to the floor, and I beat his brains out. We then cut his throat with the pocket knife, and stuffed the pillow case in his mouth. In the meantime Gunn put the rope around his neck and fastened it tightly. I did most of the bloody work. Gunn did the holding, while I beat him and used the knife. There was a lamp burning until after we killed Blalock. We searched his pockets, but found no money. We then went into the liquor room and found the tin box with the cash, papers, &c. I took the box and Gunn a decanter of whiskey. I put out the lamp, and, after locking the door, we went out through the window of the back room and closed it after us. It was the money that made us kill Blalock. I think that Gunn had an understanding with a third party, but I don't know. We went to the depot that night and I took the train for Raleigh.

CROWDS TO WITNESS THE EXECUTION.

Though it was publicly known that the execution would take place in the jail, hidden from view, yet a large crowd assembled to witness it. At one P. M. the jail door was besieged by the mass, eager to gain admission; but this the Sheriff sternly refused, and the mob became still more persistent. The windows both in front and rear of the jail were also thronged, and most violent tussles for eligible places to obtain a look through the bars ensued. Those whose professional business required their presence in the jail were excluded by the mob, which kept up a deafening roaring and yelling and hooting that were disgraceful.

THE CULPRITS ON THE SCAFFOLD.

About half-past one o'clock P. M. the condemned were conducted from their dungeon, with ropes and black caps attached to their necks. Young walked firmly down the flight of steps, but Gunn, who was exceedingly feeble, had to be assisted by two negro attendants. Both were then taken to the scaffold and took seats in chairs, when a very impressive prayer was made by a clergyman, both the condemned men joining with him. This being ended, a series of cross-examinations as to the murder was conducted by parties around the trap door. Young, whose eyes were half closed seemed to be engaged in prayer, and judging from the evasive replies he made to questions propounded, his mind was evidently wandering. As the fatal hour neared both the wretched men began a wild, incoherent wail, half song, half prayer, peculiar to negroes, and they steadily kept this up to the latest moment, being interrupted by Mr. Atler, father of the murdered man, who desired to ask them some questions.

THE LAST SCENE.

At two P. M. the Sheriff ascended the scaffold and read the death sentence of both, which could scarcely be heard between the prayers and supplications of the condemned within and the din and tumult of the mob without. This ceremony concluded, the ropes were attached to the rings in the ceiling above. The legs of both were pinioned at the ankles, and black caps were put over the forehead, obscuring vision to all earthly things. At five minutes past two the drop fell and the murderers were struggling violently in the air. Neither of the nooses was properly adjusted, and the drop was so short that the ropes reached their utmost tension, slipped to the back of the necks of both. Young fell only about a foot, and as he swung to and fro his limbs were convulsively drawn up and his struggles were terrific. Gunn fell nearly two feet, and in consequence of his enfeebled condition his sufferings were not so intense as Young's. After a few spasmodic kicks he ceased to struggle, and his soul was in the presence of his Maker. Young continued to jerk convulsively for a number of minutes, perhaps five, when he, too, became still, and both were at the bar of Eternal Justice.

The execution was a badly bungled affair from beginning to end, and showed the necessity of having an experienced hangman in such cases. The tortures of the wretches were terrible, which might have been avoided if a proper scaffold had been erected and a hangman employed who knew how to do his work. After hanging nearly forty minutes the bodies were cut down and placed in coffins already prepared for them.

CUBAN ITEMS.

The New York correspondent of the *Prensa* very laboriously strives, in his letter published in the issue of the 26th ultimo, to represent the Cuban cause as utterly dead in the United States, and gives a burlesque account of the arrival here of General Cespedes. He quotes the HERALD's strictures on the policy of our government and exults in the belief that the latter will do nothing but maintain a neutrality, [illegible] Spain only and depriving the Cubans of every shadow of assistance.

The *Prensa* of the 23d of March gives a column of statements setting forth the pains and penalties inflicted by the Baez government upon numbers of officers and civilians who had refused to vote in favor of the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States.

At Cienfuegos, Don Blas Rodriguez was killed on the 22d of March in the private bathhouse of Don Antonio Grace by a custom house officer who had endeavored to prevent from entering the baths [illegible]. The affair caused intense excitement, as the victim was greatly esteemed.

The death of a prominent merchant, Don Joaquin Manzano y Sepulveda, at Santiago de Cuba, is announced.

The material necessary for the establishment of the telegraph stations from Bayamo to Jiguani had arrived at Manzanillo.

The *Diario de Cienfuegos* is the name of a new journal published in the Spanish interest at Cienfuegos. It is similar in size and appearance to the *Gaceta* of Havana.

On the 19th of March the Festival of St. Joseph and the Virgin was celebrated with the solemnity due to one of the most important holidays of the Catholic faith in all the churches of Havana.

The Havana papers, one and all, continue to predict the early collapse of the patriot cause in Cuba, and report from various sections hitherto insurgent the return of the inhabitants to complete tranquility and their resumption of field labor. The only particulars, however, adduced to sustain this view relate to the movements to and fro of Spanish detachments, the capture of women and children and the merciless execution of Cuban prisoners.

KEY WEST.

A Reign of Terror—Attempted Assassinations—A Man Stabbed and Then Thrown Off a Wharf—The Death of Castanon to be Avenged.

KEY WEST, March 24, 1870.

The savage malignity of the Spanish volunteers seems not to have abated one iota since the killing of Castañon; and what was at first considered an unfounded rumor of a contemplated number of Spanish volunteers delegated to come to Key West to avenge the death of Castañon now proves to be a painful reality. For the last few days the Cubans have been holding a fair, the proceeds to go to "Suffering Cuba." The hall not being large enough wherein the fair was held, a temporary frame work was erected adjoining, which was covered with canvas. Last night, at about eleven o'clock, a Cuban by the name of Edward Botella, with two ladies, sitting on the outside, engaged in conversation. To the astonishment of those who witnessed the act, the canvas was ripped open and a face peered in through the opening, behind Botella. The back of his seat was toward the canvas. Another hole was quickly made and a knife thrust through the opening at Botella. Fortunately his arm protected him. The knife entered the arm a little above the elbow, creating a serious, but, it is thought, not dangerous wound. The would-be assassin escaped, and in that joyous assemblage murder was for a time the theme. The wounded man was promptly cared for by several physicians. Señor Botella [illegible] the heart of him whose [illegible] Spanish vengeance.

Last night, at about half-past ten o'clock, a Cuban by the name of [illegible], from his resemblance to Lemus, while at the wharf looking for the steamer Cuba, hourly expected from Havana, was suddenly assaulted and stabbed by two Spaniards who then pushed him off the wharf into the water, and thereafter began throwing large pieces of coal at him to make sure of his destruction. Fortunately, the night being very dark, and Yaquendo being a good swimmer, he succeeded in making his escape. Yaquendo was intending to go to New York per the Cuba to join an expedition supposed to be fitting out for Cuba from that port.

I improve the present opportunity to assure you that the Cubans at Key West are remarkably quiet and well behaved, and withal industrious. They wish not to create any disturbance or be implicated in further trouble; but from what I learn of them, they feel that if the present persecution still continues in Key West "forbearance (with them) will soon cease to be a virtue."

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

The Government to the Rescue.

The following bill, entitled "A bill to prevent and punish election frauds," was introduced in the Senate of the United States, on the 29th of March, by Mr. Conkling, who asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the bill. It was read twice, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if at any election for representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, or for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, or for inspectors, canvassers, poll clerks or other election officers who may be elected or are chosen to act and serve, or whose term of office may or shall include or cover the time of any such election for representative or delegate in Congress of the United States, or for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, any person shall knowingly personate and vote or attempt to vote in the name of any other person, whether living, dead or fictitious; or vote more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office, or vote at a place where he may not be lawfully entitled to vote; or vote without having a lawful right to vote; or do any unlawful act to secure a right or an opportunity to vote for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer or promise thereof, or otherwise unlawfully prevent any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America, or of any Territory thereof, from freely exercising the right of suffrage, or by any such means induce any voter to refuse or exercise such right; or compel or induce, by any such means or otherwise, any officer of an election in any such State or Territory, to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified or entitled to vote; or interfere in any manner with any officer of said elections in the discharge of his duties; or by any of such means or otherwise induce any officer of an election or officer whose duty it is to ascertain, announce or declare the result of any such election, or give or make any certificate, document or evidence in relation thereto, to violate or refuse to comply with his duty or any law regulating the same; or, being an officer of an election, neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him by law, or violate any duty imposed by law, or do any act unauthorized by law relating to or affecting any such election, or the result thereof; or aid, counsel, procure or advise any such voter, person or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit to do any duty the omission of which is hereby made a crime, or attempt to do so, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall for such crime be liable to indictment in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any registration of voters for an election for representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, or for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, or for inspectors, canvassers, poll clerks or other election officers of the United States, or any of them, any person shall knowingly personate and register, or attempt to register, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead or fictitious, or register, or attempt to register, at a place where he shall not be lawfully entitled to register; or register without having a lawful right so to do; or do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward or offer or promise thereof, or other unlawfully prevent or hinder any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right; or compel or induce, by any such means or otherwise, any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto; or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties; or by any such means, or otherwise, induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same; or, being an officer of registration, neglect or refuse to perform any duty imposed on him by law, or violate any duty imposed by law, or do any act unauthorized by law, relating to or affecting such registration or the result thereof; or aid, counsel, procure or advise any such voter, person or officer, to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any act, the omission of which is hereby made a crime, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to indictment and punishment therefor, as provided in the first section of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall by force, threat, menace, intimidation, or otherwise, unlawfully prevent any citizen or citizens from assembling in public meeting to freely discuss, or otherwise consider the claims of any candidate for the office of President or Vice President or elector thereof, or representative or delegate to Congress, or any measure existing, pending, or proposed, affecting the government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof; or if any person shall by any such means unlawfully disperse or molest any such assemblage, or other meeting, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to indictment and punishment therefor, as provided in the first section of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified.

A NOVEL LAWSUIT.

A Man Rescued from Drowning at the Jersey City Ferry Brings a Suit for $15,000 Damages.

On the evening of the 3d of January last, about two minutes past seven o'clock, when the ferry boat had moved away from the bridge at the Cortlandt street ferry, a man named Lyons, residing in Washington street, New York, deliberately walked overboard from the bridge and would have been drowned had not the bridge-tender, Thomas Tobin, and another of the employés rescued him. He was very thankful to the men for saving his life, but when he returned home and ruminated on the matter for a few weeks a bright thought struck him. He caught cold from the bath, as was quite natural, considering the severe weather just then, and was obliged to confine himself to the house for some weeks, as he alleges. He then employed a lawyer, who instituted proceedings against the ferry company for $15,000 damages. In his affidavit he makes the extraordinary statement that there were no lights on the bridge and that one of the employés pushed him in. The case is under investigation by the ferry company, and the evidence thus far reflects great credit on Tobin, the bridge tender, who has been instrumental in saving no less than five lives within as many months at the ferry, and in some cases he receives only abuse for his reward. In no instance did the rescued party offer him even one dollar.

The lesson to be derived from the present case, should a jury award damages, is that it is much better for the ferry company to let every man who jumped overboard to drown, putting aside the question of humanity or the priceless gift of human life. There would, in such a case, be no suit brought, and as dead men tell no tales, the company would not be accused of throwing a man in for mere diversion. This is certainly a curious sample of gratitude. It is analogous to the case of the man mentioned in "Curran's Recollections" who had his eye hooked out by a man who was in the act of saving him from drowning, but who was rewarded with a prosecution for the loss of the eye.

THE BROOKLYN LAWYERESS IN ST. LOUIS.

[From the St. Louis Times, March 23.]

Judge Knight yesterday travelled a long distance in the path of progress by granting a license as a practising lawyer of the St. Louis bar to Miss L. Barkalo, a student of the St. Louis Law School. This is, we believe, the first instance of this kind that has occurred in this country, which is undoubtedly the most progressive of all civilized nations in its treatment of the woman question. The Missouri female suffragists should certainly take encouragement in the success of their coadjutor.

Miss Barkalo is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.—as was Miss Bates—and is a woman of more than ordinary ability. Two years ago, after having read Blackstone and other elementary law books, she made application for admission as a student at Columbia College, New York, where she was peremptorily refused. Nothing daunted, however, she came out west and settled in St. Louis, where she was admitted without difficulty to the St. Louis Law School. Devoting her energies to the study of the science, and all agree in declaring her by far the brightest member of the class. That there is no question of her ability was shown yesterday at the examination, where every question propounded to her. Judge Knight, although proceeding with gallantry, gave the lady no quarter. The most abstruse and erudite questions were propounded to the applicant, but not one did the wise Judge catch the fair student tripping.

Miss Barkalo is about twenty-two years of age, of a pleasant and intelligent face and a large and expressive eye. (This is a figure of speech—she has two.) She is now a member of the St. Louis bar, and considerable interest is manifested to witness her maiden effort.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The April Statement Compared with That of Last Month and with the April Statement of 1869.

The following statement of the public debt on the 1st of April has just been issued. We compare the figures with those given in the corresponding month last year:—

	April 1, 1869.	April 1, 1870.
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.		
Five per cent bonds	$221,589,300	$221,589,300
Six per cent bonds	1,886,277,350	1,886,352,800
Total bear'g coin int.	$2,107,876,650	$2,107,942,100
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
Three per cent cert's	$54,605,000	$45,565,000
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total bear'g cur'y int.	$68,605,000	$59,565,000
Matured debt not paid	6,003,403	3,914,336
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes	$356,065,154	$356,109,621
Fractional currency	36,675,830	39,568,079
Gold certificates	21,672,500	38,848,500
Total bear'g no int.	$414,413,485	$434,526,200
RECAPITULATION.		
Debt bearing coin int.	$2,107,876,650	$2,107,942,100
Debt bearing cur'y int.	68,605,000	59,565,000
Debt bearing no int.	414,413,485	434,526,200
Matured debt not paid	6,003,403	3,914,336
Total	$2,596,898,538	$2,605,947,637
Bonds to Pacific RR	56,852,320	64,457,320
Grand total	$2,653,750,858	$2,670,404,957
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.		
Coin	$104,203,365	$105,413,745
Currency	6,802,628	7,472,729
Sinking fund, coin int. bonds and accrued interest thereon	—	30,047,642
Other purchased bonds	—	75,181,665
Total in Treasury	$111,005,993	$218,115,782
Debt less cash in Treas.	2,542,744,865	2,452,289,175
Decrease of the national debt since April 1, 1869		$90,455,690

VARIATIONS FROM LAST YEAR.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Debt bearing coin interest	$65,450	—
Debt bearing currency int.	—	$9,040,000
Debt bearing no interest	20,112,715	—
Matured, not paid	—	2,089,067

The following table compares the April statement of the public debt with the previous one made on the 1st of March, 1870:—

	March 1, 1870.	April 1, 1870.
DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.		
Five per cent bonds	$221,589,300	$221,589,300
Six per cent bonds	1,886,350,300	1,886,352,800
Total bearing coin int.	$2,107,937,650	$2,107,942,100
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
Three per ct. certificates	$45,555,000	$45,565,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total bearing cur'y in.	$55,581,660	$59,565,000
Matured not paid	3,973,340	3,914,336
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes	$356,109,573	$356,109,621
Fractional currency	39,950,039	39,568,079
Gold certificates	44,382,840	38,848,500
Total bearing no int.	$440,442,851	$434,526,200
RECAPITULATION.		
Debt bearing coin int.	$2,107,937,650	$2,107,942,100
Debt bearing cur'cy int.	59,555,000	59,565,000
Debt bearing no interest	440,442,851	434,526,200
Matured debt not paid	3,972,346	3,914,336
Total	$2,611,910,847	$2,605,947,637
Bonds to Pacific RR. Co.	64,457,320	64,457,320
Grand Total	$2,676,368,173	$2,670,404,957
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.		
Coin	$102,400,730	$105,413,745
Currency	10,280,285	7,472,729
Sinking Fund	27,876,529	30,047,642
Other purchased bonds	72,782,763	75,181,665
Total in Treasury	$213,340,318	$218,115,782
Debt less cash in Tre'sy	$2,463,027,855	$2,452,289,175
*Decrease of the national debt since Mar. 1, 1870		$10,738,680

VARIATIONS FROM LAST MONTH.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Debt bearing coin interest	$4,450	—
Debt bearing currency int.	3,659,340	—
Debt bearing no interest	—	$5,916,657
Matured debt not paid	—	61,004

*In this statement no mention is made of accrued interest, and the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company are calculated as part of the public debt. According to the report of Secretary Boutwell, who adds accrued interest and ignores the bonds issued to that road, the total debt exhibits a decrease during the past month amounting to $5,766,349.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury, was as annexed at the undermentioned dates:—

March 4, 1861	$69,180,855	Aug. 1, 1868	$2,523,531,490
July 1, 1861	88,498,670	Sept. 1, 1868	2,535,614,313
July 1, 1862	502,921,404	Oct. 1, 1868	2,534,643,718
July 1, 1863	1,093,464,090	Nov. 1, 1868	2,527,129,552
July 1, 1864	1,721,847,934	Dec. 1, 1868	2,539,031,844
July 31, 1865	2,757,253,275	Jan. 1, 1869	2,540,707,291
Sept. 1, 1865	2,757,689,571	Feb. 1, 1869	2,556,205,658
Jan. 1, 1866	2,716,851,536	March 1, 1869	2,545,336,904
Aug. 1, 1866	2,633,029,276	April 1, 1869	2,542,744,865
Jan. 1, 1867	2,543,325,172	May 1, 1869	2,529,158,205
April 1, 1867	2,523,428,073	June 1, 1869	2,521,825,532
July 1, 1867	2,511,800,013	July 1, 1869	2,500,169,773
Oct. 1, 1867	2,495,277,443	Aug. 1, 1869	2,505,708,533
Nov. 1, 1867	2,491,504,450	Sept. 1, 1869	2,493,098,032
Jan. 1, 1868	2,508,125,650	Oct. 1, 1869	2,485,598,635
Feb. 1, 1868	2,527,315,373	Nov. 1, 1869	2,489,511,773
March 1, 1868	2,519,829,622	Dec. 1, 1869	2,475,237,162
April 1, 1868	2,519,209,687	Jan. 1, 1870	2,462,418,783
May 1, 1868	2,500,528,627	Feb. 1, 1870	2,475,714,275
June 1, 1868	2,510,245,886	March 1, 1870	2,463,027,855
July 1, 1868	2,503,915,102	April 1, 1870	2,452,289,175

ROWDYISM IN BROOKLYN.

Attack by Ruffians on the Police.

The police of the Forty-third precinct were roughly handled again last night by the South Brooklyn rowdies. It appears that a man named Patrick Kennedy, who was intoxicated, was acting in a disorderly manner in Court street, near Hamilton avenue, when officer McKenna attempted to take him into custody. Officer Donahue, who happened to be in the neighborhood at the time, assisted McKenna in making the arrest. Before they could get away with their prisoner a number of rowdies made a combined assault on the officers, using sticks, stones, bricks and other missiles. Officer McKenna received a severe blow on the back with a stone, while officer Donahue had his shoulder nearly dislocated with a brick. Officer Steadman, of the Forty-third precinct, and officer Utter, of the Forty-eighth, hearing of the affray, went to the assistance of their fellow officers, and the contest appeared for a time to be pretty even. Finally the rowdies left the field and the prisoner Kennedy in the possession of the police. Nearly all the officers had their uniforms more or less torn, and officer Donahue lost his shield. Kennedy was taken to the station house and locked up to answer.

HOW THE ERIE RAILROAD STOCK IS HELD.

ALBANY, March 30, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In reply to the article in your issue of this morning, permit me to inform you that I own 5,000 shares of Erie stock, and am authorized by holders in England, who are interested to the extent of $2,000,000, to protest against the "protection" scheme of Raphael & Co. The only thing which is "too thin" about this is the insinuation that the "Erie wizards" had something to do with my appointment as representative of this stock. From what I know of the gentlemen referred to I am convinced they are much too acute to resort to any such contemptible ruse as that hinted at in your article. The interest I represent is as distinct from that of the Erie managers as it is from that of Mr. Burt's clients.

GEO. CROUCH.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

A new safety buoy has been tried at Toulon, France. It is of the ordinary life-buoy form and contains a composition of calcium, which ignites as it is thrown into the sea, and burns the more brightly the more it is tossed by the waves. Yet the flame will not incommode the person clinging to the buoy.

Dr. Jules Delbet has been named Knight of the Legion of Honor of France, in recompense for his interesting scientific researches during a mission into Asia Minor.

The new therapeutic agent, chloral, which we owe to the united efforts of Dr. Demarquay and Dr. Liebreich, appears to be an excellent remedy for that distressing affection, whooping-cough.

The Agricultural Society of France has announced a prize of 3,000 francs, in 1872, to the proposer of the most efficacious means of destroying the white worm and cockchafers.

Professor Tyndall has succeeded in igniting a diamond in oxygen by the concentrated rays of the electric light. He has no doubt of his ability to ignite it by the purely invisible rays from the same source.

In order to encourage the observation of comets the Imperial Academy of Vienna offers eight gold medals for the discovery of as many comets during the next three years.

M. Prilleux, in a paper "On the Effects of Frost upon Plants," has shown that if the thaw is conducted gradually the plant will always revive.

M. Lenormand has shown, from a study of the sculptures, that in Egypt, during the time of the shepherd kings, three distinct species of gazelle were domesticated.

THE COMING WOMAN.

Victoria C. Woodhull, the Balmoral Broker, to Race for the White House—What She Will and What She Won't Do—Her Views on Home and Foreign Policy—New Ideas on Government.

44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, March 29, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The disorganized condition of parties in the United States at the present time affords a favorable opportunity for a review of the political situation and for comment on the issues which are likely to come up for settlement in the Presidential election in 1872. As I happen to be the most prominent representative of the only unrepresented class in the republic, and perhaps the most practical exponent of the principles of equality, I request the favor of being permitted to address the public through the medium of the HERALD. While others of my sex devoted themselves to a crusade against the laws that shackle the women of the country, I asserted my individual independence; while others prayed for the good time coming, I worked for it; while others argued the equality of woman with man, I proved it by successfully engaging in business; while others sought to show that there was no valid reason why woman should be treated socially and politically as a being inferior to man, I boldly entered the arena of politics and business and exercised the rights I already possessed. I therefore claim the right to speak for the unenfranchised women of the country, and believing as I do that there will be

MORE FEMALE OFFICEHOLDERS THAN FEMALE VOTERS

for some time to come, and that the prejudices that still exist in the popular mind against women in public life will soon disappear, I now announce myself as a candidate for the Presidency. I am quite well aware that in assuming this position I shall evoke more ridicule than enthusiasm at the outset. But this is an epoch of sudden changes and startling surprises. What may appear absurd to-day will assume a serious aspect to-morrow. I am content to wait until my claim for recognition as a candidate shall receive the calm consideration of the press and the public. The blacks were cattle in 1860; a negro now sits in Jeff Davis' seat in the United States Senate. The sentiment of the country was, even in 1863, against negro suffrage; now the negro's right to vote is acknowledged by a majority of the States, and will soon be recognized by the constitution of the United States. Let those, therefore, who ridiculed the negro's claim to exercise the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and lived to see him vote and hold high public offices, ridicule the aspirations of the women of the country for equality with the blacks as much as they please. They cannot roll back the rising tide of reform.

THE WORLD MOVES.

That great governmental changes were to follow the enfranchisement of the negro I have long foreseen. While the curse of slavery covered the land progress was enchained, but when it was swept away in the torrent of war the voice of justice was heard, and it became evident that the last weak barrier against complete political and social equality must soon give way. All that has been said and written hitherto in support of

EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

has had its proper effect on the public mind, just as the anti-slavery speeches before secession were effective; but a candidate and a policy are required to prove it. Lincoln's election showed the strength of the feeling against the peculiar institution; my candidacy for the Presidency will, I confidently expect, develop the fact that the principles of equal rights for all have taken deep root. The advocates of political equality for women have, besides a respectable known strength, a great undercurrent of unexpressed power, which is only awaiting a fit opportunity to show itself. By the general and decided test I propose we shall be able to understand the woman question aright, or at least shall have done much toward presenting

THE ISSUE INVOLVED

in proper shape. I claim to possess the strength and courage to be the subject of that test and look forward confidently to a triumphant issue of the canvass.

The present position of political parties is anomalous. They are not inspired by any great principles of policy or economy. Political preachers paw the air; there is no live issue up for discussion. The only seemingly distinctive feature upon which a compact and well defined diversion exists is in the dead issue of negro equality, and this is to the political leaders

A HARP OF A THOUSAND STRINGS.

The minor questions of the hour do not affect parties as such, and no well defined division of sentiment exists. A great radical question is wanted to prevent a descent into pure sectionalism. The simple issue whether women should not have political equality with the negro is the only one to be tried, and none more important is likely to arise before the Presidential election. But beside the great question of equality others of great magnitude are necessarily included. The platform that is to succeed in the coming election must enunciate the general principles of

ENLIGHTENED JUSTICE AND ECONOMY.

A complete reform in our system of prison discipline, having specially in view the welfare of the families of criminals, whose labor should not be lost to them; the rearrangement of the system and control of internal improvement; the adoption of some better means for caring for the helpless and indigent; the establishment of strictly mutual and reciprocal relations with all foreign Powers who will unite to foster the condition of the productive class, and the adoption of such principles as shall recognize this class as

THE TRUE WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY,

and give it a just position beside capital, thus introducing a practical plan for universal government—these important changes can only be expected to follow a complete departure from the beaten tracks of political parties and their machinery; and this, I believe, my canvass of 1872 will effect.

That the people are sick of the present administration is a proposition, I think, that does not require to be argued; but as I have now taken a decided stand against its continuance for another term of four years, and offered myself as a candidate for the Presidential succession, a few preliminary observations on the general management of

OUR HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY

will not be out of place. The administration of General Grant, then, has been a failure from the beginning; weak, vacillating and deficient in moral courage, it commands neither the respect nor admiration of foreign Powers nor receives the active support of its party. The general management of our foreign and domestic affairs does not seem to me to have risen to the dignity of a policy, though it be allowed to have been consistent in its various parts. It has been destitute of that decision and firmness that characterize the victorious soldier who is now President. A decided Cuban policy would not only have settled at once the inevitable destiny of our island, but would have given republican sentiment in Spain an impetus, strengthened the South American republics and checked a healthy influence in Mexico and Canada. But it has left us to the consequences of

A POLICY OF COWARDICE.

American citizens abroad are murdered by Spanish cutthroats, our consuls are insulted, our flag is disgraced. This is unworthy of the American Nation, and the people will hold Grant accountable. A giant who never shows his strength is neither feared nor respected. On the important questions of taxation, the tariff and the public debt the administration seems to have no settled policy. Taxation, whether for the support of the government or the payment of the debt, should in all cases be general and never special. Increase, no special interests should be singled out to sustain an extra proportion of taxation. And in regard to the tariff the same principle must be enforced. Whether the tariff be a blessing or a curse, it exists. Created to save the republic, it must be paid strictly according to both the spirit and the letter of the law. But there is no immediate necessity for paying it off. By a proper policy its payment might be made to run through a hundred years, by which time the people will enjoy the benefits its creation produced be felt and appreciated. In older countries the pressure of national debt becomes a heavier charge and a more unjust burden every succeeding year, while in ours the very reverse is the case. The development of our magnificent resources will render the gradual payment of our indebtedness easy of accomplishment.

ALL OTHER QUESTIONS,

whether of a foreign or domestic nature, stand illustrated by the Cuban policy of the administration. A bold, firm and wise, consistent national policy, if kept within the limits of international law, is alike the conservative limits of international law will always command the respect and support of the people.

With the view of taking the people into my confidence I have written several papers on governmental questions of importance and will submit them in due time. For the present the foregoing must suffice. I anticipate criticism; but however unfavorable the comment this letter may evoke I trust that my sincerity will not be called in question. I have deliberately taken this step, and placed myself before the people as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and having the means, courage, energy and strength necessary for the race intend to contest it to the close.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

"WOMAN IS COMING."

Lecture by Lillian S. Edgerton—The Horace Bushnell Side of the Woman's Question—Rudeness of a Prominent Revolutionist.

To a numerous, intelligent, and deeply interested audience Miss Lillian S. Edgerton delivered a lecture last night, in the hall of the Cooper Institute, on "Woman is Coming." If Miss Edgerton may be regarded as the "Coming Woman," or the promise of what the "Coming Woman" may be expected to be, then the intellectual and physical future condition of woman will be very high toned indeed. Miss Edgerton is not a "woman's rights" woman. Her lecture was replete with healthy, earnest, common sense, satirical talk about the innate power possessed by women for the reform of all the social and domestic grievances she so loudly complains of, and which Miss Edgerton is of an opinion the ballot box in the hands of woman would not annihilate. The lecturer does not advocate universal suffrage either to man or woman. She thinks a fitness to vote more important than the universality of voting. She says that the curse of democratic countries was the everlasting drilling of party. So strong was this party feeling that it had been said by a New York man that if Tammany nominated the devil himself the democrats would vote for him. The arena of politics was unsuited for woman, because her nervous organization gave her affections an undue sway over her intellect, and she would necessarily be far too partisan to be impartial.

On the want of woman's fidelity to her sisterhood Miss Edgarton was witheringly severe, and in a passage in which she was greatly applauded she said "the misfortunes and injustice of woman would not be so enormous or so hard to bear did they find more friends in their own sex." A denunciation of the persecution by women of girls who had been betrayed and the condoning of all offence on the part of the betrayer was graphically given and was well received.

The moral and domestic power of women to redress the grievances of which she complains and the statement of the proof that there was no real antagonism between the sexes to require special legislation, and a statement of the power that women possessed by her own moral force as exercised at home, and which she had full liberty to exercise in the two great departments for the moulding of public opinion, the press and the pulpit, received the demonstrative approval of the audience.

In healthy, high toned, noble thought of this kind this lecture abounded, and it was delivered with considerable grace and heartfelt fervor. That it was too practical, too rational and too near the reality of life for many of those who were present, who were shining lights of the "Sorosis" and the *Revolution*, was more than could be expected; but that which was expected of women who set themselves up as models for other women should be that they should behave themselves with propriety when before the public. Mrs. Halleck, who is a great "revolutionist," rose from her seat before the lecture was more than two-thirds through, and audibly said, "I won't stay any longer to hear that fool."

BELLES OF THE BALLOT.

Going for the Sterner Sex—Monthly Meeting of the Petticoat Suffragists—Another Susan in the Field, and More Wanted.

The usual monthly meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association took place yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, Dr. Halleck, a *bon vivant* specimen of masculinity, presiding. About seventy-five ladies were present, four of whom were comely to look upon.

A resolution sympathizing with one Dr. Susan Smith, of the "Quaker City," who, it appears, refused from principle to pay income or any other tax to the government while she was refused the privilege of voting, was passed. The resolution also included any other woman who would go and do likewise.

A committee, consisting of Miss Norris, Mrs. Halleck, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Poole and Mrs. Tucker, was appointed to act as delegates to the May convention of woman's suffrage devotees to be held in this city.

THE FIRST ADDRESS

was made by Mrs. MARY A. DAVIS, of Jersey, who spoke at length on the immense advantages to the country at large should her sex be permitted to take hold of the tiny symbol of citizenship and drop it in the ballot box. She combated the objections made to the belles of the ballot on the score that the polls and court room were undesirable localities for any respectable woman, and she drew a moving picture of the position in which the fallen ones of her sex, Hester Vaughan, among others, found themselves with none but horrid men on the jury. When once woman was enfranchised from the conventionalities of society and had a soul above pin money the republic could be safe. As she has been the acknowledged guardian of home why should she not be also of the State? Under her influence the polls might be transferred from the barroom to the church.

The CHAIRMAN wanted to know, in an excited manner, what did man know about woman except as a strange biped? He read a humorous extract from a morning paper, which gave a glowing description of a belle of the ballot.

Mrs. BLAKE, who was gotten up in the extreme of fashion, with a jaunty little hat nestling among her raven curls, suggested that there should be "city mothers" as well as "city fathers" under the new Charter.

Mrs. LEGGETT, a brunette, with a profusion of long ringlets and a sort of admiral's uniform, next addressed the meeting on the momentous question of woman suffrage.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE HOLY LAND.

Effect of the Famine in Jerusalem.

A letter has been received in London from the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, which corroborates the statement made on this painful subject by Sir Moses Montefiore. The Bishop in his letter says:—

A small donkey's load of water costs 6d. to the poor Jews, whose family income is 1s. 1d. per week. Many Moslems and nominal Christians are in the same position. What is most dreadful to contemplate is the fact that the springs near Jerusalem are drying up. But there is another more terrible calamity still. The locusts are spread over the mountains of Judah and Samaria, in the valley of Jordan, and in the plain of Sharon and Galilee, having come to lay their eggs, which will be hatched before the harvest; and as the Arabs say that each couple lays 299 eggs, countless millions will appear eating every green thing, poisoning the ground, and thus preventing grass growing for the cattle.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Broome st, Nos 161 and 163, 40x50, house and lot....$30,000
Jackson st, Nos 72, 74 and 76....13,000
Ludlow st, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington st, 18.9x87.9....14,350
Moore and Water sts, n e corner, 18.1x81....3,500
Suffolk st, No 15, 25x100.1, house and lot....9,000
19th st, No 341 (West), 21.10x63.10, house and lot....12,500
35th st, n s, 194.10 ft w of 8th av, 25x53.4....8,625
43d st, No 451 (West), 25x100.4....Nom.
43d st, s s, 117 ft w of Madison av, 24x100.5, house and lot....45,000
48th st, n s, 120 ft e of 1st av, 27.6x75....17,500
47th st, 125 ft e of 10th av, 20x100.5....17,000
49th st, n s, 255 e of 5th av, 16.8x100.5....22,500
51st st, n s, 225 ft w of 8th av, 9.1x100.5....1,000
53d st, s s, 426 ft w of 5th av, 22x100.5....26,000
59th st, n s, 265 ft e of 4th av, 20x100.5....20,000
71st st and 4th av, n e cor, 40x102.2 } 71st st, n s, 60 ft e of 4th av, 40x102.2 }....2,650
116th st, s s, 195 ft e of 1st av, 25x100.10....Nom
Madison av, w s, and 66th st, n s, 100.5x120....60,000
2d av and 52d st, s w corner, 20.5x70....22,000
2d av, w s, 49 ft 1 in s of 10th st, 5.1x100.2....Nom
2d av, s 107th st, 45x107x100....6,000
4th av, w s, 67th st, s w corner, 100.5x[illegible]....65,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Greenwich st, No 132, store, 5 years, per year....500
2d av, No 1,0[illegible], store and basement, 5½ years, per year....600
3d av, No 1,[illegible], store and first floor, 5 years, per year....1,000
10th av, No [illegible], 10 years, per year....1,200
8th av, No 487, second floor, 4 years, per year....1,020
Rivington st, No 83, 3 years, per year....825

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Chauncey st, n s, 250 ft w of Lewis av, 40x100, 2 h and l....12,000
Conselyea st, s s, 600 ft e of Evergreen av, 25x20....3,200
Court st, e s, 52 ft s of Livingston st, 26x98.8....20,257
Halsey st, n s, 100 ft e of Tompkins av, 25x100....8,100
Lorimer st, e s, 30 ft n of Powers st, 20x77....3,950
Marion st, s s, 325 ft e of Reid av, 25x100....1,500
Oakland st, e s, 225 ft s of Meserole st, 25x100....116
Quincy st, n s, 225 ft w of Franklin av, 20x100, May, 1869....6,000
Same property....7,000
Schermerhorn st, s s, 210 ft n of Bond st, 20x85.7....12,000
Scholes st, n s, 250 ft e of Union av, 25x100....6,3[illegible]
State st, s s, 120 ft e of Powers st, 25x90, h and l....8,5[illegible]
Walworth st, w s, 160 ft w of Dekalb av, 25x100....8,000
Warren st, s s, 235 ft e of Schenectady av, 112.6x255.7....4,500
Warren st, s s, 237.6 ft e of Schenectady av, 112.6x255.7....4,500
Woodbine st, n w s, 150 ft n e of Bushwick av, 25x100....800
North 2d st, s s, 125 ft w of Leonard st, 25x100, h and l....6,250
3d st, s s, 110 ft w of 7th av, 22x90....25,000
North 4th st, n s, 125 w of 4th st, 25x100, h and l....4,375
South 5th and 9th sts, s w corner, 4x75....8,000
South 7th st, n s, 305.2 ft e of 3d st, 28.6x10 to South 6th st, x31.8....19,700
10th st, n s, 197.10 ft e of 7th av, 100x½ block, h and s....1,500
18th st, s w s, 170 ft s e of 7th av, 26x74, h and l....1,125
40th st, n s, 100 ft e of 3d av, 25x100.2....700
Classon av, e s, 237.8 ft n of Myrtle av, 50x92....3,860
Franklin av, w s, 80 ft s of Lafayette av, 20x74....6,000
Harrison av, n s, 100 ft e of Locust st, 100x100....600
Marcy av, w s, 65 ft n of Hooper st, 44x100....3,000
Myrtle av, n s, 225 ft w of Throop av, 20x100....7,250
Schenectady av and Sackett st, s e corner, 255.7x209.4x250.10x376....12,000
Wyckoff av, e s, 100 ft n of Fulton av, 25x100....2,900
Wythe av, s w s, 40 ft n w of Wilson st, 20x70, h and lot....5,000
7th av, w s, 120.4 ft s of Douglass st, 22x110....3,500

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.

Congress st, e s, 289 ft s of Ferry st, 26x106 } Congress st, e s, 261 ft s of Ferry st, 28x106.3 }....10,000
Ferry st, n s, adjoining McDonald property, 2 28-100 acres....10,000
East Market st, n s, J Kase to W W Whitty, 42.6x100....60,000
Market st, adjoining Garthwait's property, 30.6x124....21,000
Mulberry and Kinney sts, s e corner, 66x118....30,000
Orange st, s s, adjoining Van Ness, Jr's, 25x100....6,500
Pennsylvania av and Emmet st, s e corner, 25x100....1,600
Pennsylvania av and Astor st, s e corner, 25x100....9,500
Roseville av, w s, 375 ft n of Sussex av, 50x74....7,650
Thomas st, s s, 289 ft e of Austin st, 16.11x103.9....2,350
Plane st, e s, adjoining Sayre property, 10.9x51.6....4,500

ORANGE.

Park and New sts, corner, 56x4[illegible]x26x78....500
Essex st, w s, 3 0 ft n of Main st, 52x131....10,000

Hudson County, N. J.

JERSEY CITY.

North 4th st, n s, 127 ft w of Monmouth st, 48x25 } North 5th st, n s, 85 ft w of Monmouth st, 60x20x100 } North 5th st, n s, 35 ft w of Monmouth st, 25x60 }....5,834

HOBOKEN.

Lot 84, block 43, Coster estate....8,000

BERGEN.

Pine st, s e s, 60 ft s w of Lafayette st, 20x86....900
Washington av, s s, lot 57, Gould estate, 25x100....1,900

INCIDENTS ATTENDING THE ISSUE OF THE AMENDMENT PROCLAMATION.—There was quite a gathering in the ante-room of the White House when the message and proclamation were signed, half of the number, however, being newspaper men. An attaché of a Washington newspaper begged the President for the pen with which the documents were signed, and it was handed to him. A venerable old gentleman who was in the crowd cried out when the announcement was made that the negroes could now vote everywhere, "Well, gentlemen, you'll all be d—d sorry for this." The speaker was Dent, Sr., the father-in-law of the President.—*Washington correspondence Boston Herald, March 30.*