

FEARFUL SHIPWRECK.

THRILLING TALE OF STORM AND DEATH.

The British Bark Kate Smith Beaten to Pieces on the New Jersey Coast.

The Captain, Five Seamen, Steward and His Wife and a New York Pilot Lost—Four Survivors Reach This City.

"Gone to pieces; every plank torn from the other; the masts, masts off, and..."

"All lost but four," the captain, a Sandy Hook pilot, five seamen, the steward and his wife—nine in all—were drowned under the most distressing and terrible circumstances.

"How far from New York, did you say?" "Only about seventy miles. It was on Long Beach, five miles above Little Egg harbor, on the New Jersey coast—It's a fearful place."

These were the opening remarks of second mate Thomas Newcomb, late of the staunch bark Kate Smith, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, when questioned yesterday in relation to the terrible calamity which on Thursday morning last befell that ill-fated vessel and her crew as she was nearing the end of her voyage from Les Passages, Spain, to this port.

It is another melancholy addition to the many ocean calamities we have been compelled to chronicle, but is the first of the kind which is a sad reiteration of numerous incidents of the vast deep, which, harmful as fearful scenes and death, afford food for the fancy of the curious.

The terrors of this latest horror of the sea, which as yet has reached our ears as having occurred in the storm just passed, tell not only of the blinding snow, the mountainous and maddening billow, the crash of timber, but to those are added hunger, perishing cold and death—a fate that strikes the steadiest hearts with the most appalling force.

No more terrible shipwreck than this has occurred within years, and none more disastrous. From the intelligence of the wreck and the awful loss of life reached this city yesterday it was simultaneously with the particulars of the arrival of the four rescued crew, all that were saved from the thirteen on board. Nine of these courageous souls—one a woman, the steward's wife—have found their graves on the beach of Jersey, where no marble shaft will mark their tombs.

Second mate Thomas Newcomb, a native of Union Springs, Cayuga county, N. Y., being found by a HERALD reporter, gave the following details of this, one of the most terrible casualties that has ever come to our knowledge:

THE LOST BARK KATE SMITH, was a thoroughly built craft, of 404 tons register, and thought to be able to withstand the roughest weather. She was launched in 1864 at Yarmouth, N. S., and owned there by Messrs. Hilton & Rogers and others. She was laden with about five hundred tons of pig lead, consigned to a house in New York. Her captain was Wilson Hamilton, a native of the port from which the vessel sailed. All went pleasantly from the time of leaving Les Passages until the night of Wednesday, January 23, preceding the late storm. At noon on Sunday, 23d, lat. 38, lon. 73, the crew of the bark pilot James W. Elliott, and his wife, and the crew of the company, and took therefrom Mr. Joseph Hursey, and the crew of that boat. From that time until ten o'clock at night nothing of moment happened; but then it suddenly commenced.

BLOWING AND SNOWING so fearfully that half an hour later it was deemed advisable not to run further before the storm, but to tack ship and stand in for the shore. This was done. At two o'clock the wind increased to such an extent that the foretopgallant sail was taken in. With every second the maddening wind blew more furiously, and the snow was so thick that the moment began to be a critical one. At four o'clock the first mate and pilot, Hussey came on deck, and relieving the second mate he went below and sat by the fire until five o'clock, as the night was piercing cold. When getting warm he went to his berth and there remained half an hour. At the expiration of that time he called on deck to help tack ship again, as there were BREAKERS AHEAD, and the vessel was running on shore. Obedying the summons instantly without waiting time to dress, Newcomb reached the deck just as a perceptible tremor passed through the vessel, and all knew in that terrible storm, worse than many of the stoutest mariners had ever seen, they were aground on an insupportable beach. The men's efforts to reach the ship were vain, and the vessel was struck by the waves of the sea, and the vessel was squaring, had been torn from the helmsmen's hands and was flying around with such rapidity that it was impossible to get a footing. It was a period of intense agony. So soon as the officers found that the bark would not move from its perilous position.

BURNING TORCHES to be used, which was done, but their feeble lights seemed a mockery against the swirling masses of water that were striking the vessel. Orders were given for the boat to be manned and proceeded to the shore to obtain the assistance of the lifeboat. The storm, however, was so violent that the crew could not reach the shore in safety, and it was only the first mate, McDonald, and two seamen were willing to obey the command, the others feeling that it was better to take their chances with the elements than to be blown away by the force of the wind. The sea was now breaking over the vessel with such fury that neither of the other boats could be got out.

MATE HAD LANDER SAFELY, although the vessel continued several times. At last the bark went over her broadside and the sea was more terrible than ever. The captain and pilot now ascended to the mainmast and watched the arrival of the lifeboat, which they hoped would soon be sent off. Part of the crew preferred remaining on the top of the cabin, which they felt, but it required the utmost exertion to keep from freezing, and frequent words of encouragement were extended to the crew. All this while the STEWARD'S WIFE was almost her only reason of life. Finally one wave caught her and she was being washed into the sea, when second mate Newcomb caught her and landed her in the main deck, now under way, as the cold was fearful. The minutes slipped by, but expected deliverance from shore did not come, and about eight o'clock the horrible agony ceased and the vessel was in the hands of the sea.

BREATHING UP ART, followed quickly by being crushed. The crew were now despairing of any help, and they were told by second mate Newcomb—who seemed to be one of the few who were going to the main rigging, as it was the safest place. They refused to follow him, and he soon found himself in company with the captain and pilot, who had been in this elevated position for some time. Then it was advised by one of these persons and reach part of the wreck and take the chances of BEING FLOATED ASHORE.

This was not acted upon, but soon those in the mainmast came down, and finally reached the quarter deck when with a fearful crash the mainmast went over the side, followed quickly by the mainmast, and the vessel was left a mere wreck of the steward, who had remained there lashed by the second mate, became involved in the wreck.

"GOD'S GOODNESS," was the exclamation of the lost woman. No one to reach her and free her from the wreck. The waves beat over her with a roar, as if they existed in the work of death. How she clung to life and called for her husband; but there was no helping hand, and another wave washed her down, and her husband, as she disappeared, looked out into the depths of the angry sea beyond, where he saw the remains of the vessel from it, and, carrying him in the breakers, his soul went to join that of his helpmate in life.

THE DISMEMBERMENT of the vessel was now becoming complete. It was destruction indeed. The storm continued unabated and the cold more intense than ever. The cabin deck now broke in two, and the captain, pilot and remainder of the crew, eight in number, were carried toward the shore, where the surging, angry waves were breaking. This accident would be their deliverance at last, but some part of the wreck suddenly stopped it and that instant the sea took the vessel and the crew, and the new hope that had been born within them.

ONE AT A TIME, the occupants were washed off and drowned. Helping themselves was now almost impossible, as their

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1871. The House met for general debate, Mr. Churchill, (rep. of N. Y., in the chair, as Speaker pro tem.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., in addressing the House on labor reform, said the best use to be made of today in the House is to advise the people that their representatives here have not the opportunity to work in their behalf during the working days of the week. Ever since this session I have sought to have the chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There is no such chance. Senseless and class legislation absolutely rule here.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Gas Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— In your issue of the 8th inst. is a paragraph about extortionate gas bills in Jersey City. Please permit me through the columns of your paper to make a little statement to petitioners, editors and legislators, and all others interested in being supplied with a good quality of gas at a fair price.

First—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Third—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Fourth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Fifth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Sixth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Seventh—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Eighth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Ninth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Tenth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Eleventh—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Twelfth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Thirteenth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Fourteenth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Fifteenth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Sixteenth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Seventeenth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Eighteenth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Nineteenth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Twentieth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Twenty-first—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Twenty-second—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Twenty-third—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Twenty-fourth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Twenty-fifth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Twenty-sixth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Twenty-seventh—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Twenty-eighth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Twenty-ninth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Thirtieth—The gas is sold at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot, which is chargeable to the meter. Second—Over ninety-five per cent of it is chargeable to the inferior quality of the gas; and if it is intended to go into the streets, it is sold at a figure between sixteen and twenty-two candles per hour—and back this law with a severe penalty for its infraction.

Thirty-first—The gas