RELIGIOUS.

Services To-Day.

"Apostles the Restorers of Unity and Catholicity" will be the subject of Rev. W. W. Andrews' sermon this evening in the Catholic Apostolic church, West Sixteenth street.

"The Prodigal Son" will be the subject of the discourses this morning and evening in the Bleecker street Mission chapel.

Rev. E. C. Sweetser preaches this morning and evening in the Bleecker street Universalist church.

Rev. Dr. Krotel will preach this morning and evening in the Evangelical Lutheran church of the Holy Trinity. The evening sermon will be on the Sixth Commandment.

Rev. Chauncey Giles will lecture this evening in the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) church on "Labor as a Means of Spiritual Culture." Morning worship at eleven o'clock.

Rev. Thomas Street will preach this morning and evening in the North Presbyterian church, Thirtieth street and Ninth avenue.

Rev. Dr. Wescott will preach in Plymouth Baptist church, Fifty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, this morning, and in the evening on "The White Robed Multitude."

Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach in the Lexington avenue church, corner of Forty-sixth street, to the Church of the Puritans this evening, and Rev. Dr. Sanderson will preach to his congregation in the morning.

Rev. Merrill Richardson, pastor of the New England Congregational church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, will preach this morning and evening. Subject for the evening discourse—"Responsibility of Great Men."

Rev. Andrew Longacre will preach morning and evening in the Central Methodist Episcopal church, Seventh avenue.

Rev. Dr. Ewer preaches morning and evening in Christ Church, Fifth avenue.

Rev. E. R. Atwill, rector of St. Paul's, Burlington, Vt., will preach in St. John's Chapel, Varick street, this morning.

Rev. J. H. Bylance will preach in St. Mark's Church, Second avenue, this morning and evening.

Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Church of our Saviour (Sixth Universalist), Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this morning and evening.

Rev. C. S. Harrower will preach this morning and evening in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church, Forty-first street.

Public worship will be conducted in the West Twenty-fifth street United Presbyterian church this morning and afternoon.

Mrs. Cora V. Tappan will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists this morning and evening.

The "Christian Brothers'" Entertainment.

It is well known that the "Christian Brothers" constitute one of the most useful Orders of the Catholic Church. Their vows are to works of charity and education, especially among the poor. They have some of the best schools on which they have all over the world. The "Brothers" in this city will give two entertainments at Steinway Hall during this week—one on Wednesday and one on Thursday. The leading features will be vocal and instrumental music by students from different institutions under the care of the "Brothers," recitations by students and graduates, and two addresses; the one on Wednesday to be by Assistant District Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan, and Thursday evening by one of the Fathers from St. Peter's church. The proceeds of these entertainments will be for the relief of the "Brothers," who have suffered most severely by the war in France, where they gave themselves and all their means to works of charity and devotion in the hospitals.

The Baptist Union.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

All religious sects are subject to periodical visits of agitators and would-be reformers. Sometimes they have been regarded as a necessity to save the Church from the corrupting influences of the age; at other times their disturbances have been regarded as the outgrowth of their insubordination, while the "faithful" have generally looked upon them as thorns in the side of the Church, lest she "should be exalted above measure." Just now the Baptists seem to be the special subjects on whom these "disaffected" are operating. If "smooth waters run deep," then deep waters should run smooth. But deep as the Baptists may have dug their channel, so as to secure "much water," yet the stream seems to be capable of being quite ruffled, at least on its surface. This denomination—one of the largest in America—has always claimed to itself the distinguished position of representing the Apostolic Church in the purity of its faith and practice. If we rightly interpret their history, the vast majority of them are still unwilling to give up the position. As other sects claim the same thing—an undisputed apostolic succession in some form or other, we can see no reason why the Baptists might not be allowed a similar assumption. But there are not a few within her closely guarded walls who seem to think otherwise. They demand that the Baptists shall only be considered as one of the great Catholic Church, and take rank with other branches shall be composed of the same ... who recognize each other as ... apostolic. One of the less Baptist ... the claim of the Baptists ... by sowing the ... of the beginning of ... these "liberals," ... it promises to do good service for them. It seems to be that the distinguished position of the Baptists in England, such as Mr. Spurgeon and Dr. Brock. Whether the Baptists wish to be "degraded to the level of the sects," or as the establishment in England would say, remains to be seen. But it seems from present indications that they will be able to hold their own against the "liberals," or the Baptist Union will be a "thorn in their flesh" which their power to give them a sufficiency of grace to bear.

The "Inquirer" on the White Man and the Negro.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Without encroaching too much upon the columns of your excellent journal or wearying your readers I would like to make the following statement in regard to the article written in reply to mine on the question, "Had the White Man and the Negro a Common Parentage?" by the "Inquirer," which appeared in your issue of a few Sundays ago. In the article referred to the "Inquirer" has brought forward no new arguments were brought forward in support of his view; but he contented himself by attempting to pass over mine on the ground that they were unsupported by authority; yet, strange to say, he himself does not give any authority himself for the statements made by him. My object in this article is to show the position occupied by him and the unfairness of his arguments. In the first place, speaking of the effect of climate upon the Jews of Cochin, he says:—"The Jews of Cochin may have been browned by the sun, so as to deceive a careless observer, but without amalgamation the natural outline of their features would remain the same." This instance of the effect of climate and other external causes upon a race is quoted by Dr. Prichard in his "Natural History of Mankind," who states that the change in this race was not the result of amalgamation; so that the writer proves that the learned Doctor was a careless observer, and that his opinion is not authenticated. In this instance. The writer also says that the Jews were not prevented by their laws from intermarrying with foreigners. In opposition to this I would refer him to Nehemiah xiii., part of 25th verse, which says, speaking of foreigners, "Ye shall not give your daughters unto their sons, nor take their daughters unto your sons, or for yourselves." In speaking of the case of the West India negro, the "Inquirer" thinks, if I can prove anything, it is that the negro would in course of time lose his hair, instead of wool, which would undoubtedly be the case. But I have shown that the change in the hair of the negro to the wool is the change of great ignorance, which he gives as well that whereas both Prichard and the "Inquirer" has changed in the wool for a woolly hair, and to the negro... "Inquirer" has changed his ground; as he now uses a word ... former article; he makes the negro's blackness ... and the chlorophyll ... warmth is ... increase in ... could be shown ... cool ... the "Inquirer" account for the blackness of some ... shown design surely in his case, and which have been ... by the Indian Ocean, not ... the ... Asia ... of the tertiary period, as shown by ... 138 De la Beche's "Geological Observer," second edition; and during this period, as shown by ... intermediate submerged ... nearly ... in the ... tropical ... by the ... North American Indians were descended from Asia, ... as well ... the Africans ... of the inhabitants of the polar regions? ... In regard to the ... of the Eastern Continent ... there are ... peculiar of "the Arctic ... " ... of the vast majority of scientists.

we would say that we have given authority for all our statements, can claim a case of the change of a species by external circumstances, and have shown that the author's argument from certain fox ... would to ... greyhound and bulldog, the Newfoundland and the ... common parent, and deny it to man, when he is a ... physiological or anatomical structure. Whatever of ... has been shown, in the animal kingdom ... diversity of origin, there surely is none to show "the inquirer." QUID EST VERITAS.

The Divinity of Christ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you allow me, in an article of yours convinced us all that you are a true defender of the fundamental point of Christianity—namely, the "Divinity of Christ." I refer to your article on H. W. Beecher's orthodoxy. Now this essential question is greatly discussed, and therefore I think that you would do a great deal of good by printing the enclosed on it, which is the article of the St. Peter. It is a reply to Bellows, Greeley and others. It seems to me to be a very satisfactory. There is no doubt that by printing it in your religious column next Sabbath you would do a great deal of good as the HERALD goes everywhere. M. A. P.

[The article in St. Peter referred to is rather too long for insertion in the HERALD.—ED. HERALD.]

"A Little Sermon."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you allow me, in compliance with the suggestion of the Connecticut minister (referred to last week) to preach a little sermon, with the HERALD for a text. The HERALD has, I think, a fourfold aspect: first, and chiefly, as a newspaper; secondly, as an indicator; thirdly, as a censor or critic; and lastly, as an advocate. As a newspaper it is superfluous to praise it; a paper so universally read for news needs no commendation. As an indicator—a faithful, watchful indicator of public opinion, of "coming events," changing circumstances and "consequent changes of bases of operation"—it is certainly most excellent. The is quite obvious to all, as it is utterly fearless and free, being bound by no party politics. As a censor or critic its independence is perfect and characteristic. Seldom a man or measure which we were above an ... or as to, and consequently, upheld, if they are no longer a benefit to the country, or if the man did not fulfil the expectations entertained of him, the HERALD has not hesitated to do its best to overthrow the obnoxious man or measure. In literary criticism it has been equally independent. As an advocate it has been decidedly moral, conservative and consistent. And even when on the surface there has been the appearance of frivolity or lightness there has been the undercurrent of intelligent morality, and sometimes a still higher sentiment, as was so well expressed by the "Catholic Christian" in the HERALD of last Sunday or Monday. Beyond all this the HERALD has given to all the religious even ... for each matters, given us the general intelligence of religious bodies, but the more remarkable sermons preached weekly in the country.

But in the presence of these noted sermons my "little sermon" must end. G. H. H.

Three Reasons for Not Accepting the Bible as a Special Revelation from God to Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

First—It must be conceded that one man or one woman is just as much the offspring or child of God, by nature, as another, and that if one needed a special revelation all needed a special revelation. Such revelation was given to a mere fraction of the human race, leaving the great mass of mankind to go to destruction, would be the very climax of injustice. The New Testament has been in the world from fifteen to sixteen hundred years, during which time not more than one-fifth of mankind could have possessed it. As to the Old Testament, there were but very few copies in the world previous to the commencement of the Christian era (so called).

Second—A written revelation to be interpreted requires a great degree of learning; namely, the art of reading. That hardly one in a hundred could read, and that the best portion of the time, the art of reading was a ... therefore ... during the last thirty centuries.

Third—It is self-evident that a God of infinite wisdom could not, instead of a book to be a special revelation, have one that depended upon parchment, pens, ink and artificial accomplishments, that only the wealthy and favored have possessed; but it would be so plain as the light, as free as the air to all nations, tongues and kindreds, not likely to interpolations and mistranslations, not requiring so many large volumes of commentaries to interpret it, and find yourself, as in the beginning, in utter darkness. Instead of being confined to a small and obscure nation in a little corner of the earth and in one language, it would have been given to all nations and in all languages.

Instead of that huge and ponderous volume abounding in contradictions, and from one to two hundred pages of notes and references, and would make our clear requires from £200 to £500 a year; it would, in a few, short and simple precepts only would be needed to teach the whole world.

First—To accept the Bible as a special revelation from God to man, we must believe God to be partial and unjust, unworthy the love and confidence of man, to say nothing of being looked upon as an infinite monster of cruelty and injustice.

Second—That a sad want of wisdom would be manifest in providing means to an end; that is, to impart to man a special revelation in such a manner that not one in a thousand would ever hear or read it, and not one in fifty thousand could read it if they possessed it.

Third—We should have to believe that God gave man a special revelation, not only abounding in contradictions, but leaving it to be interpreted in such a manner that led its adherents to slaughter each other, so that rivers of blood of millions have been sacrificed. JUNIUS.

FORTY-FOURTH STREET SYNAGOGUE.

The Story of Naaman's Leprosy—The Character Introduced—Sermon by Rev. S. M. Isaacs.

A comparatively small congregation gathered in this synagogue yesterday morning, to whom the sanitary laws of Judaism were read, and subsequently Rev. Mr. Isaacs preached a short discourse on the story of Naaman's leprosy and cure, as found in 2 Kings, chapter v. The immediate text was the thirteenth verse—"And his (Naaman's) servants came near and spake unto him, and said, My father, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing wouldst thou not have done it? how much rather then, when he saith to thee

WASH AND BE CLEAN?"

The four characters introduced in this narrative are Naaman, a Jewish maiden, the Prophet Elisha and his servant, Gehazi. On three of them we can look with favor, but on the fourth with disgust. The first character we behold is Naaman, the captain of the host of the King of Syria—a great man with his master, and honorable, but he was a leper, shut out from the associations of home and from the society of his fellow men. All his glory seemed to have departed from him. He was wretched, and hardly knew what to do. But in this, his extremity, our second character is introduced. She is a little captive Jewish maiden, whom had been taken from her home into Syria and placed in Naaman's family and waited upon his wife. She had heard of the sickness of Naaman, and in conversation with her mistress she spoke of the great prophet in Samaria, who might, through the power of the Lord restore him. Perhaps she was one who was taught in the days of her youth in the practice of the Lord, as, to which she belonged to the captives of Jewish girl, of sanctifying the Lord, this maid, one of the Jewish people of Israel, exemplified in the life.

HAVE SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF.

She did not say, "Let him die; let him rot with his foul and hateful disease; he is the enemy of my country and of my people." Oh! no; her sympathy and her kindly feelings revealed themselves when she said what she did, and she showed him where he might find relief and healing. That poor little girl, captive and in bondage, a stranger in a strange land—the instrument of Naaman's cure. She was the source of restoration to liberty and home; but the recommendation came to the ears of Naaman, whose lord, and a letter was given to the King of Israel, who knew nothing of Elisha, was inclined to take the matter as a ... The leper himself went on to the prophet He did ... door of Elisha and waited for the man of God to come out to him and to call upon the name of the Lord his God and strike his hand over the place. But Elisha ... wash in Jordan seven times, and that his ... and he shall be clean?

NAAMAN WENT AWAY IN A RAGE.

"Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? may I not wash in them and be clean?" But his servants said: ... wash and be clean ... his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean ... that the ... but the man of God ... But mark the beautiful spirit of Elisha. He did not ... would ... are ... reward ... to ... him

A MAN AND A BROTHER,

and gave him such advice as, when taken, demonstrated that there was a prophet in Israel—that there was a balm in Gilead, and that there the physician resided. When Naaman came up out of the Jordan the second time, with his flesh restored like that of a little child, his heart was full of gratitude and he hastened back to the dwelling of Elisha and offered him a ... to accept. But the ... and ... in the ... of ... to accept a recompense, but the ... but ... prophet steadily and persistently refused

came on the scene our fourth character, Gehazi, the servant of Elisha, and a picture of meanness and covetousness which ... was to be ... to him. He said to himself, "My master is a stranger to this Syrian, in not receiving at his hands that which he brought; but as the Lord liveth I will run after him and take somewhat of him." He little thought how much he would gain by ... was the ... of God to ... the name of the Lord. And he so

CAME BACK, LADEN WITH HIS PLUNDER,

he fled unto the prophet; but Elisha, knew exactly where his servant had gone, and what he got, and the leprosy of Naaman, and Gehazi went out from his master's presence a leper as white as snow.

There are in our age many Jews who by sin in the service of God are as lepers in His sight. They may be brought to the minister, but when he tells them to wash and be clean, to leave off their evil ways and to become meritorious, they laugh at him and say if we expect them in the rights of superstition and form divers ceremonies and to adhere to dietary regulations. Are not Abana and Pharpar, they say, as good as as Jordan. To such he would say, in the language of his text, "if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldst thou not have done it?"

The modern ideas are not as good and as pure as the ancient. Let us examine the characters presented to us in the old books, and let mothers bring up their children to be like the noble character of this little Jewish maid, that keepers and children be taught in their ... and the Sabbath ... the purposes and the faith of weak Israelites.

TEACHER GALLAGHER'S DEFENCE.

Witnesses for Rebuttal of the Intoxication Allegations—Charge of Intimidating Witnesses.

The inquiry into the case of A. T. Gallagher, principal of grammar school No. 31, was resumed before the committee at the Board of Education Building yesterday. The evidence was entirely for the defence and presented the following defences, being all of a highly commendatory kind.

Marshal Tooker, the defendant's counsel, before offering further evidence, called the attention of the committee to the fact that he had written a letter to Mr. Davenport, deputy clerk to the Board of Education, asking to be furnished with the names of the prosecution's witnesses, to call witnesses, and had received a letter from that gentleman in reply stating that he could not furnish them unless counsel gave a list of the names of his witnesses. He was unwilling to do this, as he had reason to suspect

A COURSE OF INTIMIDATION

on the part of the prosecution in their regard, his witnesses being principally in the employ of the Board. He then spoke in the case of Miss Adele Basste, who for eight years had taught drawing at school 31. She was a teacher in the normal school, and had been paid extra for her work at school 31. Since giving evidence in the case in favor of the defendant her salary for the extra duty had been cut off by the Board. He charged, was done with the calculation of intimidating witnesses.

The first witness called was officer Sherwood, the truant officer, who testified that Mr. Gallagher

WAS NOT INTOXICATED

on the 14th of February. He had been acquainted with the defendant for a length of time, and had never seen him intoxicated.

Patrick Malone, janitor of the school, stated that he had held the position for six years, and had never seen Gallagher under the ...light influence during that period; would have known it if he had. On the 14th of February through the fact of an inspection visit, and he was satisfied Mr. Gallagher was in 14th.

Ex-School Trustee William Dougherty had been forty years a citizen of the Seventh ward; was acquainted with the schools for years;

VISITED BOTH DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOLS

several times and never saw him inebriated.

"Would you have been aware of it if he was?"

"I should think so."

He always treated witnesses courteously; never heard any complaint from the other teachers.

Officer Gibson had been eighteen months on the post, where it was his duty once every day to see the scholars go in and come out; saw Mr. Gallagher frequently; never saw him intoxicated, nor observed anything of a liquor nature in his appearance; would not consider him an intoxicated person; he had the appearance of a

man who came... when a man was drinking.

Officer Michael Wilkinson, for thirty-nine years a Seventh ward, had known Mr. Gallagher for three or four years; he was always to look after

POLICE MATTERS AT THE SCHOOL;

at Mr. Gallagher's request he escorted young ladies home to preserve them from insult; was there every day but Saturday; never knew Mr. Gallagher to be the worse for drink; had repeatedly conversed with him, and never saw anything to lead one to suppose that he had been drinking.

Defendant's counsel here stated that these gentlemen had been summoned because a witness for the prosecution, Miss Carrie V. Franklin, had stated in evidence that sobriety was the exception with his client and intoxication his rule.

Miss Franklin, tastefully dressed, was present, with a lady friend, and took this with a smile. Two young gentlemen on the floor, in pursuit of the two ladies

NEARLY DISLOCATED THEIR NECKS

several times in an endeavor to communicate to them by the glance of their eyes.

Miss Mary E. Culligan, dressed in quiet black, with a rose in her hat, was the next witness. She had been a pupil in grammar school No. 31, under Mr. Gallagher's principalship; for three years she had been a teacher in the same school as assistant in the primary department; graduated from school No. 17; never noticed Mr. Gallagher intoxicated; never to talk about it; was never absent from ... her presence, never saw him ... or ... drink, at school 31, but ... knowledge of ... having ... having therefore been ... as ...

An affidavit from another teacher, Rosanna A. Ennis, of the same tenor, was read. Martin Collins, grammar school No. 31; Patrick O'Reilly, grammar school No. 12, and Richard Walters, of East Broadway, formerly a Seventh ward trustee, also testified to his sobriety. The last witness spoke of an attempt made to remove Gallagher in 1864; Mr. Shiels and others who had approached him, but he had refused his vote for the removal; this was thirty years in the ward;

NEVER KNEW A SCHOOL TRUSTEE

to refuse to entertain a case.

Counsel then made a statement as to the defectiveness, with one exception (a Mr. Goldy), of Mr. Gallagher's vice principal, and introduced a number of laudatory extracts from the visitors' book of the school.

The evidence will probably be closed at the next sitting of the committee.

KIDNAPPING A CONVICT.

Singular Developments at Sing Sing Prison—Daring Attempt to Release a Convict.

A bare-faced attempt to smuggle a convict out of Sing Sing Prison in broad daylight, and from under the (Sing Sing) be vigilant eyes of the keepers and guards, was brought to light on Friday, barely in time to frustrate the audacious scheme. During the forenoon of the day named an ex-keeper of the prison named Justus Sprague, who is employed as coachman for one of the contractors, drove to the prison in a buggy, and while there was seen in earnest conversation with a convict named John Miller, who is said to be a notorious pickpocket. Miller had a ... to be called his keeper, and the suspicious conduct of Sprague was ... to ... in ... to the ... Accordingly some of the prison officials ... premises of Sprague's ... keeper, distant about a ... where, to their surprise, they found Miller in a ... dressed in some of the ... clothes and ... trying to ... himself on the ... Sprague ... was ... that Miller ... to ... was conducted back to the prison, and Sprague was arrested ... before Justice Heuer, who ... was committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS.

The Uniform to be Worn—How the Surgeons Are to be Known.

The surgeons and attachés of the ambulance bureau connected with Bellevue Hospital have so often experienced inconvenience from crowds of persons at the places where the doctors' services have been required that it has been considered best to adopt a uniform dress, in order that the persons of the corps may be readily known upon appearing in the locality to which they duly summons them. Warden Brennan has, on his part, been instrumental, at the expressed desire of the surgeons and attachés of the ambulance corps, in devising a uniform, by which the trouble and inconvenience will be obviated to the future. The drivers of the ambulances are to wear a sack coat of dark gray cloth, with black velvet collar and gilt buttons, and a cap, also of dark gray cloth, with black velvet band, with gilt shield in centre, marked, "Ambulance Bureau" in gilt letters. The surgeons will be distinguished by dark blue uniforms; blue military cap, with gold band and the letters in ... with ... the word "Ambulance." The pants are also to be of dark gray cloth. ... be regulated according to ... of the year.

TWO CENTURIES OLD.

Re-interment of the Celebrated Roe Family and Their Slaves—An Old Landmark Gone.

When slavery was a legalized institution in the Northern States the Roe family, of Port Jefferson, had upward of one hundred in servitude. The family lived there in 1666, but are now departed. The first interment in the family burial place was made in 1711. All the family and slaves were buried at the old homestead. ... the old landmark has been ... and ... of ... remains of the ... bones ... The ... to be ... the surgeons ... to give place to a highway.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	51	49	3 P. M.	67	61
6 A. M.	53	48	6 P. M.	65	60
9 A. M.	57	53	9 P. M.	58	54
12 M.	67	68	12 P. M.	56	52

Average temperature yesterday 56¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 59⅞

There were, during the week ending last Friday night, 538 deaths, 37 still births, 337 births and 183 marriages reported to the Register of Records.

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports twenty-seven fires for the week ending April 22, 1871, at noon. The estimated loss is $48,025; amount of insurance, $372,400.

The number of arrests by the police for the week ending April 21 was 1,477. The arrests each day were as follows:—Saturday, 225; Sunday, 165; Monday, 216; Tuesday, 199; Wednesday, 222; Thursday, 215, and Friday, 235.

Mr. Marshall, LL. D., author of "Christian Missions," has delivered a series of sermons throughout the country, will lecture at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Xavier Alumni Sodality.

Marshal Hart during the past week has granted the following licenses and renewals of the same:—Express, 22; carts and cartmen, 63; venders, 35; coach, 11; boarding houses, 2; porters, 6; junk shops, 5; dog cart, 1; total, 212. Total amount received, $378 50.

Mr. G. D. Cardozo, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, makes the following weekly report:—Whole number of complaints received for violations of various city ordinances, ninety-three, of which twenty-three have been acted upon and referred to the proper departments for settlement.

Mr. Bernard Smythe, the Tax Receiver, reports that he has collected the following amounts for taxes during the past week:—

April 15	$4,657	April 19	$10,450
April 17	6,464	April 20	2,192
April 18	27,553	April 21	1,258
Total			$52,567

Mr. James Donahue, Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, makes the following report of business for the week ending April 22:—Applications for employment, 1,115. Of these there were 172 males and 943 females; male help required 19; females, 1,051; situations procured for 101 males and 890 females. Whole number of situations procured for the week ending April 22, 991.

Eugene Glass called at the house of Adolph Jacobs, 137 Henry street, yesterday afternoon, and told the housekeeper he was sent there by Mr. Jacobs to take the parlor carpets away to be cleaned. He gave three yards of the carpet were given to him, and he carried it as far as Pike and Division streets, where he tried to sell it for five dollars. He was arrested by officer Roughan, of the Seventh precinct, and brought to Essex Market Court. Judge Ledwith held him to answer under $500 bail.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. James J. Gumbleton, Deputy Sheriff, sold by virtue of several writs of execution, in front of the City Hall, by order of the Court, the right, title and interest of the West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company, otherwise called the Elevated Railway Company, in suits brought by William S. Woodward, and Daniel Dows and others in the Supreme Court, for $214,405 95. This amount of the plaintiffs' claim against the Company. Mr. Gumbleton sold it to Francis E. Lewis the defendants' interest, to the Company, and the balance referred to ... to ... the ... judgments in the company being covered by mortgages.

SANDMEN AND LANDSMEN.

Men Who Work Sunday and Week Day—The Sand Boatmen on a Strike—The Way They Work.

In these days of combinations among workmen against employers the wonder is, not that the sandmen have gone on "strike," but that they did not strike much sooner. Not many of the general public have ever taken the trouble to inquire in how many branches of industry sand is an indispensable commodity. There are two kinds of sand—the brown, procured chiefly at Staten Island and Cow Bay, and the white, at Far Rockaway and Coney Island. The boats which bring it to New York are of larger tonnage and make fewer trips, but the wages is the same—four dollars a trip, including going, loading and unloading included. Both skippers and "men before the mast" have

GONE ON STRIKE

since Monday for one dollar per trip additional, and yesterday came to the conclusion, in a gathering held at the pier foot of Seventeenth street, that they would rather remain the whole summer rather than return to work at the old rates.

Their case, on their own showing, is rather a hard one. They work winter and summer, day and night, Sunday and week day. For them the sweet sound of the Sabbath chimes announcing "the time for hymn and prayer" brings only bitter regrets that they have no time for ... the distant village, that loses upon the evening air ... that ... one ... to remind them of the ... where ... that ... they

KNEE DEEP IN THE OOZY SAND,

pulling, hauling and raising into the night; at strain at the ropes, as their rude tools are plied at their ... to their ... they are ... as they ... with ... boats which are ... "bumpers" ... who ... on the ... for the trip. The ... for honesty and the domestic virtues, and the sympathies of a large section of the store keepers and grocers of the ... sand ...

MUCH EXCITED

by rumors that their places would be filled, rather than concede their demand, to hire new hands at Castle Garden; but did it declare they will not allow ... at any illegal means, but they appear to declare that they ... to prevent the ... of the ... The owners ... the strike will, in a day or two, be set ... and work ... effectively.

PIETY IN A POLICE COURT.

A Graduate from the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association in Trouble.

W. B. Campbell, who has been a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn for some time past and who has been connected with the appointment of a position on the Reception Committee of that organization, was before Justice Buckley yesterday afternoon upon a charge of having obtained about $100 on false representations. The young man in question bore an excellent character, and was engaged as an advertisement agent for Mr. J. B. Sidebotham, Jr. He was discharged on the 1st day of April. Campbell after ... in ... as agent and collected $50 from M. A. Brown & Co., 24 Broad street, New York; $22 from J. Siebel, corner of Fulton and Tillary streets, Brooklyn; $10 from Mr. C. Wagnor, of Fulton street, and various sums from other persons. The accused ... was liberated on bail given by his uncle.

FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Crevasse Below New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, April 18.]

At this time, when the people of Louisiana are watching anxiously for news from the river, ... the city have been in a state of ... the levees above the city, ... was received ... at Maurepas plantation, two miles below the United States Barracks. ... at nine o'clock Chief of Police Badger received information of a crevasse ... United States Barracks. ... the ... wind ... water ... the ... on ... weakened point, and the waters burst through with extraordinary violence. A strong force of laborers were set to work to close the crevasse, and ... The river is now at a stand ... is ... the water ... high water mark of 1862.

DELAWARE PEACHES.—The Delaware peach crop promises to be a most abundant one. The trees were full of buds and ... blossoms ... The trees ... by rain or snow, cold weather ... as except ... the ... of ... the fruit ... be ...

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

THE HISTORY OF THE BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE OF 1869. By Patrick S. Gilmore. Boston: 1871.

There are very few people in this country who have not heard much of P. S. Gilmore, of Boston, and fewer still who will not remember the famous peace jubilee and musical festival which he gave a couple of years ago. It was subjected to a great deal of ridicule and comment, and it also received a great deal of praise; but whatever the true merits of the affair may have been, we know that it attracted large crowds from all sections of the Union, and that the majority of the visitors went away satisfied that the mammoth entertainment was in all respects a grand success. In the mind of Mr. Gilmore its success was such as to ... another stupendous pandemonium, which, in point of magnitude, will render the one of 1869 comparatively insignificant. Instead of a chorus of fifteen or twenty thousand there will be ... of ... singing instruments and booming artillery in America will be secured as an accompaniment. The Coliseum which is to be erected will have a capacity for hundreds of thousands, and the whole world will be invited to come and participate. Instead of consuming only four or five days it will last for a fortnight or three weeks, and everything else will contribute to the grand powwow will be on an equally gigantic scale. The details have all been conceived and the plans have been laid out for the enterprise, and as soon as Mr. Gilmore is assured that there is peace on the earth, the work will be carried forward without delay. Probably, however, a couple of years or more will elapse before the great event will take place, and during the intervening time Mr. Gilmore will have ample opportunity to mature his arrangements both in this country and in Europe. He has not yet decided whether to select New York or Boston for the scene of the great ovation, but it is more than probable that he will settle upon the locality of his former magnificent triumph.

During the past year Mr. Gilmore has been engaged in writing a history of the peace jubilee which took place in Boston in June, 1869. It is a work of nearly five hundred pages, and it has been produced in a very few days. The writer begins with a graphic description of the idea of the great jubilee when it first occurred to him, and then relates in a pleasant and entertaining way how all his friends looked upon him as crazy when he disclosed to them the secret of his impressions of the project. He felt, however, while in his own heart that the idea was worthy of the support of the nation, and that he ... and would receive the applause of the world. "Go where he would," he says, "that great chorus, with its thousands of voices, kept roaring in his ears and the grand crash of a thousand instruments filled the world around him with harmony everlasting. Look where he might, the vision of a magnificent structure, filled with a vast multitude from all parts of the nation, met his gaze." The primary object of the undertaking, all will remember, was a celebration of the restoration of peace throughout the land, but it was not a question whether or not the peace was inaugurated in the country. The public mind was much disturbed. The unsettled condition of affairs in many of the Southern States, and serious difficulties ... President Johnson and Congress, which resulted in his being arraigned upon the ... before the Senate ... for the charge ... in office. It is to the ... of the ... Mr. Gilmore ... to the conclusion that the then existing circumstances would be ... to celebrate "the restoration of peace throughout the land" would be looked upon by many as an ill-judged and ... might be ... and that ... the political aspects were more favorable.

The excitement created by the impeachment trial of President Johnson had scarcely died away when the Presidential campaign of 1868 began. It was evident that General Grant would be called to the high office so easily made vacant by the tragic death of Lincoln; but nobody ... the victory ... the contest ... the culmination of the contestants increasing up to the last moment of the canvass. To bring out this project the ... the ... had to ... and the ... project he had to pass as though a lengthened visit for weary, weary days, gathering all his strength to ... the ... his ... him in the ... arena.

One idea of Mr. Gilmore was to have the jubilee take place in Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of President Grant, and to obtain an appropriation from Congress to aid in carrying it through. This idea was soon abandoned; for the requisite number of singers could not be obtained in Washington, and the idea was abandoned. He returned to Boston, ... the ... of the musical talent ... and that the ... could be entertained—the ... would be ... Many ... the ... to start the enterprise in New York. Besides being the commercial metropolis, New York ... the greater wealth and ... as well as greater advantages ... that New York more ... a costly demonstration than any other city in the Union. True, New York did not take ... the ... Boston, and a good deal to do with the ... of ... his friends induced Mr. Gilmore to go ... to New York. He went up to Central Park and looked at various unoccupied enclosures ... to see ... for a proper site for the contemplated Coliseum. ... to secure it ... there was ... to secure the ground and erect the building, ... and the music, great music and the most powerful orchestras that could be procured in ... festival, was to be a chorus of twenty thousand children from the public schools. New York could ... of a thousand voices ... in a child ... the accompaniment of a thousand musicians, ... in plain and simple ... the ... features, ... the ... enterprise ... the ... the ... originator, ... the ... features ... could prepare to secure the pecuniary means to ... musical features.

In the hope of securing the chorus of 20,000 children, Mr. Gilmore called upon Thomas Boese, ... of the Board of Education of New York. "Well, sir, what is the good news from Boston?" inquired Mr. Boese after Mr. Gilmore had been introduced. "Nothing special," replied the visitor, "except ... I want to get up a musical festival ..." "Can I ... " ... "Well," replied Mr. Boese, "... to ... some of the very best music teachers, and our children are going to be as good singers as any in the world." "Quite enough," said Mr. Gilmore. "My reason for ... of a musical festival. I want a chorus of twenty thousand children ... "

Upon hearing the announcement "twenty thousand children," Mr. Boese pushed his chair back some distance, and gazing at the speaker with a look of utter astonishment, ... "Mr. Boese ... all ... the ... of ... "Twenty thousand children ..." ... "... mixed voices in oratorio chorus." "Twenty thousand people!" ... "Expense about two thousand dollars ..." "... million strangers ... to New York," &c. He ... the paper, and was about to see ... "I ... to ... and that ... "... said he ... had the ... and ... with an effect decidedly ... "Well," said the ... from the embarrassment which ... of ... a "great idea," the ...

"Won-der-ful!" exclaimed the man of learning, ... the door for Mr. Gilmore to pass out. "... I must bid you good day." ... When Gilmore left it was with the feeling ... a peace jubilee in New York was ... he ... decided, ... the ... in New York, the co-operation ... the ... to return to Boston, ... New Yorkers in the ... from the letters which ... of ... New ... the ... that ... without ... co-operation would ... General Grant's inauguration ... "I have selected ... to make ... report ... the ... to ... "I will ... " ... the ... the ...

fied that he can do here for the present, it was now determined that the jubilee should be given in Boston ... of the great event was conceived ... however, Mr. Gilmore ... prepared to ... of the ... the country ... Boston ... the ... "The New York HERALD," ... the ... to the press of the country ... of ... attention to his ... Dwight, of ... the Journal of Music, ... to ... The next ... to ... thousands of dollars necessary ... a "marvellous undertaking." ... upon the enterprise as ... ordering him on insanity.

... the jubilee ... Divine will is ... the ... the ... the sublime fact that

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;"

but he prayed unto Him day after day ... that He would ... his ... God grant ... difficulties; but if good ... he felt conscious that ... the ... in ... to success ... removed.

Time was flying. It was already the day before Christmas, and not one solitary dollar ... towards an enterprise ... the course of his perambulations ... Francis Skinner & Co. Mr. Bardwell ... the inspiration; for the idea of such a festival ...

"Look here, Gilmore," ... "I ... a heavy job ... for ... "dollar subscribers ... concert of yours. I have ... "By Jove, Mr. Bardwell, ... "Well," said he, "you ... Stick right to it ... "Well, put me for $5,000. ... "Well," said ... amount myself."

... "Well," said ... the projector, ... "... and heartbreaking trials and troubles ... Mr. Bardwell ... Mr. Cardwell's ... the kindness and ... of ... will ...

Other subscriptions came in rapidly after this ... leading hotels, piano and organ ... at once ... thousands ... in the festival ... the ... of ... the enterprise ... to the ... "I ... " replied a bystander, ... "... $100 a ticket to hear ... "Does he ... folks are fools?" ... I've read enough ... in ... of the enemy, exposed to ... the ... the ...

The efforts of Mr. Gilmore and ... gratifying—an ... despondency, he ... the ... of the ... that ... the jubilee ... luminaries of the ... for the Coliseum ... the ... of a civil war ... old Boston Common ... Remonstrances by the ... the ... the Coliseum ... the ... St. James Park.

It is worth while to ... for the Peace Jubilee ... "Very little encouragement" ... railroads, ... of the ... that king of railroads ... the ... of ... American industry ... the ... the ... the American eagle ... the greatest thing ... to ... from Boston ... the ... to accommodate the ... to ... a ... ball in motion."

It is hardly necessary ... account of the jubilee ... time. The HERALD did ... hopes ... the highest ... to ... The refined and ... the greatest musical ... the ... the ... masses ...

Mr. Gilmore, as an author, has ... this "History of the ... him ... his enterprise, and ... to-Gilmore ... the HERALD ...

FENTON'S QUEST. By M. E. Braddon, ... "Aurora Floyd," "John Marchmont's ... "Birds of Prey," &c. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York, publishers.

Whatever faults have been imputed to ... whatever may be said ... stupidity or insipidity. ... "Fenton's Quest," ... the "Library of Select Novels," ...

New Publications Received.

From Harper Brothers:—"The ... by Rev. Albert Barnes, ... the Romans," by ... Jacob Abbott, and "The Monarch of ... by William Black.

From D. Appleton & Co.:—"... Selections of ... Sophocles ... Critical and Explanatory ... Smead, Ph. D.; "Gabrielle ... by S. Baring Gould, M. ... by William A. Butler ...

MAGAZINES.—The April ... ton's Journal, Harper's ... Magazine.