CITY REVELATIONS.

The Failure of Mr. Tweed's Sureties to Justify and the Consequences Thereof.

Meeting of the Department of Docks.

Reorganization of Department of Parks—Mr. Stebbins President and Treasurer.

Political Movements of the Committee of Seventy.

The Claim of Charles Devlin and Something About the Stealings Connected Therewith.

Around the City Hall.

The principal topic of conversation around the City Hall yesterday was mainly of a legal character, and related to two events which had to do with the Courts. The failure of Mr. Tweed's bondsmen to justify caused considerable surprise, and the surprise was not lessened when it was discovered that an application was made by Mr. Tweed's counsel that the amount of bail should be lowered. The proceedings before Judge Brady have thrown the responsibility entirely on Mr. Sheriff Brennan as to the guarantee for Mr. Tweed's appearance when called upon. In a conversation with Mr. Jervis yesterday, at the Sheriff's office, he stated to a HERALD reporter that the course adopted, under the same circumstances, in an ordinary case would be the rearrest of the defendant; but that the necessity for this scarcely existed in Mr. Tweed's case, inasmuch as the security was undoubtedly good and the Sheriff was content to rely upon it. Judge Lerned, by granting the additional twenty days, had greatly confused matters, but the only course left was for the Sheriff to assume the responsibility, and in case of difficulty to fall back upon the bail that he held.

The rumor that was current that Hagerty and Bauch had made some revelations as to the voucher robbery, in which prominent politicians were said to be implicated, has not received sufficient confirmation from those to whom any revelations of that kind would first be made. It is not unlikely that the Grand Jury will, in the course of a day or two, have presented to them indictments that may culminate in the arrest of prominent political officials; but at present this is speculation. In such an event the District Attorney will do his duty without fear, affection or favor, and he certainly will aid any one, no matter what political party they belong to, who may present to him a case which may require his official action.

The Canvass of the Aldermanic Vote Completed.

At half-past eleven yesterday forenoon the official canvass of the Aldermanic vote was resumed in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors. The crowd in attendance outside the railing was even greater than that of Wednesday. As on election night at Police Headquarters, a good many gentlemen had notebooks, taking down the number of votes cast for the different candidates in particular districts. The half-suppressed expressions of amazement that occasionally escaped the note-takers outside the railing were invariably followed by quiet chuckling from the gentlemen inside the railing. As in the case of the wards canvassed on Tuesday and Wednesday, the vote in a great many of the districts was incorrect and in others missing altogether. A recess was taken after the Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards had been canvassed until half-past two. After the recess the Board remained in session until the canvass of the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards was completed.

TEUNIS C. CHAFLIN FOR ALDERMAN.

During the canvass of the Twenty-first ward a good deal of merriment was occasioned by the clerk calling out the name of Teunis C. Chafin in the Fifth Election district and crediting her with one vote. As the fair Teunie's name also appeared on the Supervisors' returns the vote was, on motion of Alderman Coman, allowed. Before the completion of the Aldermanic canvass (subject to the corrections to be made by the inspectors of election) was announced by the chairman a mandamus was served on the Board, making the previous mandamus with regard to the canvass of the Assistant Aldermanic ticket peremptory. Following are the totals by wards, with a list of the districts in which the vote is either incorrect or altogether missing:—

In the Seventeenth ward, Fourth district, there were no returns; in the Fifth district the vote on the returns exceeded the vote polled; in the Thirteenth district no returns for Assistant Alderman; in the Seventeenth and Twenty-third districts no return for Assistant Alderman, and in the Twenty-fourth district no return of votes for Alderman. In each case the inspectors of election were sent for.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Dist.
9—No returns for Assistant Aldermen.
11—No returns for Assistant Aldermen.
12—No returns for either Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen.
14—No returns for Assistant Aldermen.
15—Vote for Aldermen incorrect.
16—Vote for Aldermen exceeds vote polled.
20—No return for Assistant Alderman.
24—Votes for Aldermen exceed vote polled.

NINETEENTH WARD.

In the Eighth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first districts no returns for Assistant Aldermen. In the Twenty-eighth district the vote returned for Aldermen exceeded the vote polled. In every case of a defective return the inspectors of election were sent for.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Dist.
4—No returns for either Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen.
2—Vote for Aldermen on the return exceeded vote polled.
7—Aldermanic and Assistant Aldermanic returns incorrect.
13—Aldermanic vote returned exceeded vote polled.
15—No returns for Assistant Alderman.
18—County Clerk had no returns. The Supervisors read and declared official.
24—Vote for Aldermen exceeds vote polled.
No return for Assistant Alderman.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

In the Seventh, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts of this ward there were no returns for Assistant Alderman.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

In the Second, Sixth and First districts of this ward there were no returns for Assistant Aldermen. In the Fifteenth district the vote for Alderman exceeded the votes polled. Mr. Peter Gilsey, one of republican candidates for Alderman, entered a general protest against the election. He claims that in a great many districts the republican and reform candidates have not received the number of votes cast for them.

Department of Docks.

The Commissioners of Docks held their regular weekly meeting yesterday. Present—Mr. Commissioner Agnew, presiding, and Commissioners Wilson, Hunt, Wood and Henry.

The Executive Committee reported adverse to permitting buildings to be erected on West street, opposite piers 20 and 21; in favor of repairing pier 62, East River, and of the planking of pier 21, East River; in favor of removing the incumbrances on piers and bulkheads in the Fourth district; in favor of making repairs on bulkhead at the foot of Eleventh street, North River, at an expense of not more than $500. Adopted.

The subject of the obstructions in the Harlem River, at the head of Second avenue, owned by the Second Avenue Railroad Company, was called up for discussion, and ex-Judge Slosson, counsel for the company, was introduced to the Board, and proceeded to state reasons why the company should be allowed until the 1st of February or March to remove the same, which was required for the shelter of the horses. Arrangements had been made, he said, to provide accommodations elsewhere for the purpose. The motion to extend the time for the removal to the 1st of March was adopted.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The Auditing Committee reported the receipts for October to be $74,711 64, including the balance in hand, $68,331 54, and the disbursements $49,557 10, leaving a balance of $24,854 44 on October 31.

At this time Mr. Wood stated there were outstanding accounts amounting to $140,000. The department had received of the appropriation of $500,000 four instalments, amounting to $300,000.

Mr. Wood explained the progress of the work going on at the Battery, which could not be at present seen, as it was proceeding under water, and none of the Commissioners, he said, had yet brought their courage to that point to venture on the downward trip, but they were assured by General McClellan that the work was progressing in a most satisfactory manner.

On motion of Commissioner HENRY it was resolved to take a trip on Saturday next to view the work which is going on on the river front, and that the reporters of the press be invited to accompany the Commissioners. The boat will leave the foot of Vestry street, North River, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Several communications were received and referred to appropriate committees, and the Board went into executive session.

Department of Parks.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks met in special session yesterday, at two o'clock P. M. Commissioners Stebbins, Green, Dillon, Church and Fields present.

On motion Mr. Stebbins was called to the chair.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

Certified copies of appointments and oaths of office of Commissioners Stebbins and Church were received from His Honor the Mayor, ordered entered on the minutes and placed on file.

The resignation of Henry Hilton as Treasurer of the department was received, accepted and ordered on file.

A communication from His Honor the Mayor, notifying the department of the appointment of Andrew H. Green as Comptroller of the City of New York was received, ordered entered on minutes and placed on file.

The subject of revision of the bylaws was referred to a special committee, consisting of the Chairman and Commissioners Dillon and Green to report thereon.

On motion, the Board proceeded, by ballot, to the election of officers. Mr. Green was appointed teller, whereupon Mr. Stebbins was declared duly elected President and Treasurer of the Board.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Clerk of the Board to report generally as to the employes, work done and to be done, liabilities and condition of the accounts.

A resolution was also adopted ordering the suspension of all work on the Zoological Gardens, the Deer House, the Conservatory, the Museum Buildings and the Propagating House.

A further resolution was adopted appointing Messrs. Olmsted & Vaux, Landscape Architects, Advisory to the Board.

On motion, at a quarter past four P. M., the Board adjourned.

The Committee of Seventy.

The fact has been already stated in these columns that the Committee of Seventy were likely to split upon a political rock. The membership of the committee, as originally appointed by the people, was about equally divided between the two great political parties. Since that time, however, some of the democratic members have resigned, others have been appointed to public office, and others still would like to be but cannot for the present, while a respectable portion have rarely attended the meetings of the committee. In this way the control of that body fell into the hands of the republicans, who are now—since the election has given them such a taste of victory—endeavoring to make it the nucleus for the future republican party in this city and county. The Greeley-Fenton-Conkling-Murphy republicans here are, intentionally or otherwise, by their squabbles and schemes playing into the hands of the Seventy in this matter. The committee have virtually abandoned all criminal proceedings against the Tammany peculators, and have left them entirely to the control of Mr. Charles O'Conor, save as they may make suggestions from time to time to the prosecution. The committee are now duly busied with

FUTURE POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The draft of a new city charter is in course of preparation for enactment by the next Legislature. It is not intended by this document to oust Mayor Hall from his office, but there are certain commissions, departments and bureaus that will undergo a radical change thereby. Some of the members of those commissions, &c., are expected to resign their positions before the Legislature shall drive them out, and the special provisions of the committee's charter will depend very greatly upon the character of the Mayor's appointees to the vacant positions.

To effect this republican scheme of the majority of the Committee of Seventy the democrats are adopting two styles of tactics. Colonel Stebbins, the Chairman of the Committee, and a life-long democrat, has been appointed on the Parks Commission—a position formerly occupied by him with honor to himself and great benefit to the public. He has accepted the office informally, it is understood, and will in a day or two formally accept it. In the meantime he has tendered his resignation as a member of the Seventy. His associates, however, have refused to accept it, because the Committee being now a private and voluntary association, holding the two offices is not incompatible with integrity and justice. Mr. Havemeyer, the Vice-President, and Mr. Hatch, the Secretary of the Committee, are both staunch democrats. And because the officers are thus democratic it was and is believed that the democrats had the supreme, or at least an equal voice with the republicans in that body. This is not so; and hence the effort to

OFFSET THE REPUBLICAN SCHEME

by a new deal in the Tammany organization of this county.

The democratic party of New York is divided between the reformers and the Tammanyites. The former have what is known as the Apollo Hall organization, and everybody knows what Tammany has. Senator O'Brien is the Grand Sachem of Apollo Hall and Senator William M. Tweed holds the same relation to Tammany Hall. It is now declared, and with a good degree of plausibility, that Tweed furnished O'Brien a large share of the funds necessary to secure his (O'Brien's) election and for an interior object. It is asserted that Tweed, fearing the worst for himself, sought to form an alliance with ex-Collector John Murphy and his republican clique whereby the said Murphy and his party were to assure Tweed that no committees of inquiry, with power to send for persons and papers, should be appointed by the Legislature to investigate into his personal character and the charges preferred against him. Mr. Murphy was shrewd enough not to attach such a dead weight to his party and Tweed then turned toward James O'Brien, reformer. And O'Brien has pledged himself, it is said, to look after Tweed's interest in the Legislature, and to prevent, if possible, the appointment of such a committee as is here indicated. Barbor and other lobbyists are to be at Albany in good season to "see" the country members, twenty of whom bought over to Tweed's side, it is said, will

DEFEAT ANY PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION

that the others may have. Money enough will be provided by William M. to secure this number of votes, and the Grand Sachem himself will also repair to the capital to look after this matter. Should Tweed succeed in this, he will try to hold on to his place and power here as a politician and his control of Tammany Hall. But to prevent this calamity Messrs. Stebbens, Havemeyer, Hatch, Tilden, Tieman, Seymour, Judge Garvin, Mayor Hall, Peter B. Sweeny and other leading democrats, reformers and Tammanyites are pipe-laying to oust William M. Tweed and his crowd and to reorganize the Tammany General Committee and the Tammany Society on a new and a purer basis. In January next the primaries will be held and a new General Committee will be elected. Reform organizations will be created in every ward and district in the city, and the old-style or corrupt Tammany delegations will be contested inch by inch. Should the General Committee now in power admit the "Ring" delegations and exclude the reformers, then the latter are to wait until April, when the election of Sachems takes place. The purified democracy will control this election, and the newly elected trustees or Sachems will simply do to the "Ring" committee as they did once before to the reformers—shut the doors in their faces and declare them the bogus democracy of New York. The General Committee must then either order the holding of fresh primaries or submit to ignominious defeat in holding on to corruption for a year. This the party, of course, cannot do, in view of the Presidential election next year. And with a new set of men in the Tammany General Committee and in the Columbian Order the democracy of New York city and of

THE EMPIRE STATE

will be able to hold up its head again before November, 1872.

James O'Brien and Benjamin Wood and other Apollo Hall reformers are, however, trying to defeat the programme and to make their own organization the representative of the simon-pure democracy of this county, by tending indirectly to keep the "Ring" men in office in Tammany; for they very well know that they never can become leaders in Tammany Hall, and the respectable democrats who have associated with them in this fight against corruption, will not, of course, continue in such company longer than is necessary. And if the doors of Tammany are opened to honest and upright men of the party, like those named above, then we predict a brilliant future for the democratic party in this city and in the nation.

Charles Devlin's Claim, and How It Got Through the Comptroller's Office.

An intimation was made yesterday to a HERALD representative that a prominent ex-Judge was in possession of some facts very damaging to Comptroller Connolly, and that if he were visited he might divulge the nature of them.

A reporter was despatched to see the Judge, who was found at his down town office.

"Judge," said the reporter, "I have been sent to inquire about the claim of contractor Charles Devlin of nearly two millions that was put through by the Ring in 1868, in which it is said Comptroller Connolly received a share."

The Judge was so astonished that he dropped his spectacles upon the table and wheeling about in his chair exclaimed:—

"How on earth did you hear of that? How do you come to know of my acquaintance with the facts?"

"I have had a hint of it and I have been sent to you to see if you will make anything public."

The Judge still looked puzzled, hesitated a moment and then said:—

"Yes, I believe I do know something of that little transaction. But that is a small thing compared with other stealings of the ring. Damn 'em! talk of stealings! They have stolen over a hundred and fifty millions. They have stolen it out of the taxes collected. They commenced their stealings in this way and had they adhered to the tax stealing they would never have been detected; but the fools became emboldened and were detected."

"How did they steal from the taxes?"

"I have no doubt but it was covered in the item of arrears in their report to the Legislature; that they collected much more than they returned, and put the thousands and hundreds of thousands in their pockets."

"Well, regarding the immediate object of my visit. It is asserted that in 1868 Devlin put in a claim for nearly two millions; that in the latter part of that year $400,000 was allowed him, and that Comptroller Connolly received about one hundred of it for passing the claim. I am informed that you know all about it."

"Yes; I am so informed. I am investigating it now. Such is believed to be the facts."

"And that Connolly received $100,000 of it?"

"Yes; it is boldly asserted and believed capable of proof that Connolly got one-quarter of the amount allowed."

"Did any others participate in the profits?"

"Yes; a member of the Legislature got, it is pretty certain, $80,000."

"Can you give me his name?"

"Not just yet; it might spoil the investigation at this time."

"And you believe it?"

"I do believe that the facts as reported to me are true; but they may not all be. The truth is, I have been retained by a citizen to institute proceedings to recover, and I am now engaged in the inquiry. I have not yet all the evidence that I require, and consequently cannot, in justice to my client, detail all the facts; but in a week's time I hope to be ready for them. I shall certainly commence suit if the facts as are represented to me, and such as I have reason to think they are."

"You think, Judge, that the Ring have stolen millions per year?"

"Millions," said the Judge, with a smile, "that don't begin to tell the tale. Why, sir, the stealings are not of recent origin. As early as 1864 the entire Common Council was indicted, and the scoundrels defeated the proceedings."

"How, Judge?"

"How? Damn 'em! they imported a country judge to quash it. His name was McMullen or Mullen. The indictment is still in existence, and I can tell you where to find it."

After again reiterating his firm conviction that the Comptroller received $100,000 and an Assemblyman $80,000, and that he would be able to show it soon, he invited the reporter to call again in a week, promising further rich developments. The gentleman especially requested that at this stage of his investigations his name might not appear, but declared that if the further investigations justify his belief he would very soon be at liberty to show the facts before the courts. He is a gentleman who in years past held very prominent positions, and freely expressed his opinion of the thieves years ago while he was drawing his salary under the city government.

BROOKLYN'S BALLOT.

Progress of the War for Its Purification—Motion for a Mandamus Made and Denied.

The question as to the right of the Board of Canvassers to "go behind" the returns—or, in other words, to determine as to the legality or illegality of the returns brought before them—is still in dispute in Brooklyn, although the courts have up to the present most emphatically decided that the powers and duties of a board of canvassers is merely arithmetical—that is, the board cannot refuse to canvass any return of the inspectors of election. If fraud has been exercised in making them out by which a candidate has been defrauded of the office to which he has been lawfully elected, he has his remedy through a *quo warranto*. The certificates of election must be given to the person who has received the highest number of votes on the face of the returns.

Yesterday morning application was made before Judge Gilbert, Supreme Court, for a mandamus to restrain the Board of Canvassers from canvassing the returns of the First district of the Fourteenth Ward. The following is the affidavit upon which the motion was based:—

John W. Harman, being duly sworn, says he is a Supervisor of the Twentieth ward, of said county; that the Supervisors of said county met as a Board of Canvassers for said county on the 14th day of November, 1871, in the afternoon; that on examining the said envelopes containing the returns from the several election districts of said county, it appeared that the returns were present from all the election districts, except that from one of the districts of the Eighteenth ward, which was sent for and obtained.

That the canvass of the vote was thereupon commenced on that day, the returns being opened in their order by wards; that the Board adjourned from day to day, each day opening the return in order until the 7th day of November, 1871, when the returns of the Fourteenth ward were reached; that upon opening the package of envelopes from the Fourteenth ward it was found that there were no returns therein from the First district, but only a poll list from the Third district of said ward in the package, which was supposed to contain the poll list of said First district; that search was thereupon made through the packet which contained the returns, and also through all the other papers in the Supervisors' room, in all places in said room, and the returns could not be found, and deponent is positive that said returns were not in the room.

That a committee, consisting of deponent and Mr. Barnard, the Clerk of the Board of Canvassers, thereupon went to the office of the Clerk of the county, where, by law, returns are required to be filed, and made search for the missing returns in the safe in which said returns are kept; that Mr. Barnard had and has kept the key of said safe during the canvass, and he opened the said safe; that deponent and said Barnard removed every paper from said safe and made a thorough examination and search for said returns, and there was no such return in said safe; that deponent and said Barnard again returned to said Board of Canvassers, when a further search was made for said returns, but it could not be found, and it was generally admitted and conceded by all persons present that it was not before the Board, and the Board proceeded to canvass the returns from the other districts of said ward and from the remaining wards, and finished them and the county towns, which was done on the 23d inst.

That after the finishing of the examination of the returns from all said wards and towns, Mr. Barnard was instructed to proceed to the County Clerk's office and see if said return was there, and returned with a sealed envelope which was said to contain the return from said First district of the Fourteenth ward.

Deponents and others protested against the canvass of said return on the ground that said return was not present at the commencement of the canvass, whereupon the Board ordered the canvass of said return by vote of 13 to 11.

That the Board then adjourned until one o'clock to-day for the purpose of footing up and correcting the returns.

That deponent believes that said return was not present at the commencement of the canvass, and that said return is also a return made up since the commencement of the canvass; that it varies in a number of respects from the returns made to police headquarters and published in the newspapers on the day of election. J. W. HARMAN.

JOHN P. HUDSON, Notary Public.

A similar affidavit was made by Supervisor Dwight Johnson, which was used as the basis upon which the motion for a mandamus was made. Judge Gilbert declined to entertain the motion, inasmuch as he had previously decided adversely upon a similar application. Application was then made before Judge Tappan, who also refused to hear the petition, as Judge Gilbert had determined correctly upon the question.

BURGLARS BALKED.

Five Thousand Dollars Worth of Goods Packed Up and Ready to be Taken Away.

About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer Booz, of the Eleventh precinct, was patrolling his beat on avenue D, on the corner of Second street, he noticed a man peering around suspiciously. The officer kept his eye on him and watched him walk up as far as Emanuel Strauss' dry goods establishment, and then go back to the corner again. The suspicions stranger then went off, but came back again in about fifteen minutes with two other men. In the meantime officer Booz had called Officer Dahigren to his assistance. Both of the policemen hid themselves under a truck opposite the dry goods store. They saw two of the three men walk up to the store door, the other remaining on the corner to watch. In a short time the policemen heard a sound of cracking and breaking. They ran across the street and captured the two men. They were brought to the station house, where they gave the names of Michael Trainor and Thomas Doyle. On their persons were found two black muslin bags, two pieces of black muslin six feet long by three feet wide, a bunch of skeleton keys and the shield of a Deputy United States Marshal. When the store was examined it was found that in the short space of time in which they had to operate the unsuccessful burglars had managed to get about five thousand dollars' worth of the choicest goods ready to be taken away. Around the corner from the store a carriage was discovered, with the lights out, and a man named Peter Smith sitting inside. Smith was suspected of being *particeps criminis*, and he also was arrested. The whole gang were arraigned before Judge Scott, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning. Grainor and Doyle were committed without bail, and Peter Smith and Jacob Will—the man from whom the coach was procured—were held for examination.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.

Our artist friends of the City of the Churches will hold their first reception of the season on Monday next, the 27th November, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Wiser in their generation than their New York brethren, they have determined to call to their aid a number of works from the private collections of the patrons of art both in New York and Brooklyn, and the result is expected to be satisfactory, if not brilliant. The Brooklyn artists will also contribute largely, so that the interest in the exhibition will be maintained, and the public will have an opportunity to compare the labors of the home artists with those of other lands. This is the very best arrangement that can be made for the winter exhibitions, and one that we have already urged strongly in our own Academy of Design. The result could not fail to be eminently satisfactory to the public, who would then patronize the winter exhibitions with something of the enthusiasm that should be paid to art, but which is chilled and discouraged by such an assemblage of inferior works as are presented to us in the Academy of Design. One of the principal features of the Brooklyn exhibition will be the portrait of "Boss" McLaughlin, which will be hung on the walls of the association for the enlightenment and admiration of the citizens over whom he rules. The exhibition this season is expected to be highly interesting, as the Committee of Arrangements have received promises of support from the chief art collectors in Brooklyn. Monday's reception is expected to be unusually brilliant, and is looked forward to with warm interest by the Brooklyn art world.

THE EPIDEMIC IN THE CITY.

The "Ring" Responsible for All the Deaths from Smallpox.

Fifty Physicians of the Board of Health Dismissed and the Smallpox Consequently Becomes Epidemic—No Probability of Staying the Dread Disease—Wretched Condition of the Streets and Tenement Houses—More Money Called for—Savoi from the Cholera.

There can be no longer any doubt about the existence of a smallpox epidemic in this city. The disease was so virulent at one time last summer that the Board of Health had to put forth its greatest energies to stay it, and after organizing an effective sanitary corps the Board succeeded. Within a few weeks the number of cases reported did not exceed two or three per week. But then came

THE TAMMANY MUDDLE

and all its consequent upheaval of order in city affairs. The Board of Health suffered by the thieving operations of the Ring, and was obliged to discharge fifty doctors from its service. Under such circumstances it is not much to be wondered at that the disease again broke out. Vaccination ceased, and consequently the seeds of the disease, which had been sown in the summer of 1870, began to ripen, and an epidemic has set in simply because the means whereby to check it were taken away.

While much may be said to accuse the Sanitary Department of

NEGLIGENCE IN VACCINATION,

the fact must still be remembered that the corps of doctors now at its disposal is utterly inadequate to do the duties required of it. There are in this city, at the very least, over one hundred thousand persons unvaccinated, and these the very class who, from dangers of location, are most likely to catch the disease. Thousands of these would certainly have been vaccinated during the past three months had the Board of Health and the facilities to push industriously the vaccinating process. It is well known that the city at present is particularly exposed to smallpox. In Brooklyn it has been raging with great effect; for there, even when New York was killing out the disease, the Brooklyn doctors were impotent to stay it, owing to want of facilities. From Philadelphia even far more serious reports reach us, the disease having assumed every form of an epidemic. The report of deaths last week from Philadelphia was 133 from smallpox alone. Remembering that New York is in constant hourly communication with Brooklyn, and in greater communication with Philadelphia than with any other large city of the Union, its exposure to

CONSTANT BASOKE OF INFECTION

is apparent. In fact, the doctors of this city say that it is now well nigh impossible to prevent an epidemic. For two or three weeks past the number of cases in this city has been increasing week by week, and at the close of the current week it is expected that we shall have a record of nearly one hundred cases. The deaths for the week ending Saturday last numbered seven, but it is feared they will be more than trebled this week. As to other causes for the spread of the smallpox, there can be no doubt that the filthy condition of tenement houses must prove conducive to foster the disease, at least indirectly; and at no time for years past have the dwellings of the working classes needed so much careful supervision as now. The streets all over the city are in a horrible condition, much worse than the city can afford to tolerate,

EVEN ALLOWING FOR THE TAMMANY BREAK-UP.

But while physicians are not willing to state that either of these causes would be sufficient to cause smallpox, they deplore the tendency to beget disease, and consequently the public have a right under any and every circumstances to have these nuisances redressed. The Board of Health states that there is no known prevention against smallpox except vaccination, and hence arises the incumbency upon the city to see that that preventive is not only performed, but well performed. Statistics derived from the doctors' reports of the London smallpox hospital show that the person badly vaccinated suffering from the disease, has not one-fourteenth as good a chance of recovery as the person well vaccinated. Vaccination, as is known, does not in every case prevent the catching of the disease; but the most experienced writers on the subject say that it at least gives a chance for life quite as good as if the person had had the disease. But from this statement there is an additional argument for

CONSTANT WATCHFULNESS

against the spread of the infection; for if the disease be confined and hemmed in within certain limits it is easy enough to root it out. The advantages of vaccination may be best understood from the fact that out of 99,000 persons vaccinated by the officers of the Board of Health from March to October of this year not one has since had the smallpox, though several cases have occurred in localities in which the vaccinated persons reside.

It seems that the Board of Health has again and again represented to the Comptroller the great necessity there was for funds. The evils that have arisen in consequence of the discharge of the doctors of the department are so evidently serious that some extraordinary exertion must be made by the Comptroller to meet this demand. The requisites for the vaccination process are by no means so easy to be procured; for instance, it is difficult to get lymph, and especially so to get vaccination matter; and, it is said, many cases of the failure of ordinary private physicians in vaccinating are due to the imperfection of the vaccinating matter. But, of course,

THE GREAT DRAWBACK

is the money to pay the doctors' salaries. Until Mr. Green is able to provide the Health Department with funds, the smallpox will continue to increase daily, and as there is no probability at present that the money will be soon forthcoming, there is no unnecessary alarm given when the public is told to look out for an epidemic. This serious trouble is one of the effects of the great Tammany muddle, which the city has to bear so heavily. The deaths which have occurred, and are likely to occur, must be credited to

THE PREVIOUS CRIMES OF THE RING.

This grievance, working silently, but surely, is of far more serious importance than the bursting of savings banks, the conviction of Tweed or his crowd, or even the smallpox, as an exclusive misfortune of the deposed city magnates. It is a subject of the most serious moment to every class of citizens, for rich and poor are alike liable to be stricken down. Fortunately the season is now too far advanced to cause any apprehension of

THE SUMMER AS AN EPIDEMIC,

but this is in no small manner due to the excellent quarantine regulations, which have completely held the dread contagion within narrow limits. Had the Sanitary Department of the city been supplied with full force, as it was in the early summer, the city Ring authorities, in addition to their other crimes, would not have to answer for so many lives. As it is, however, it is to be hoped public interest will now so far be aroused as to compel Comptroller Green to meet this extraordinary exigency by some extraordinary resource. The money to put the Board of Health in complete working order ought to be procured in some way without a day's delay.

Contagion in the Bay.

Calling upon the Health Officer at Quarantine yesterday afternoon, a representative of the HERALD was assured that there are few, if, indeed, any cases of smallpox now arriving from foreign ports, and that there is not a single case of the loathsome disease in the West Bank Hospital at the present time. No new cases of cholera are reported, and the few now in the hospital are doing remarkably well.

BROOKLYN'S SANITARY STATUS.

What Health Officer Cochran Says Upon the Subject of Smallpox—No Fears of an Epidemic Entertained.

The alarming statement made by the Sanitary Inspector of New York, Dr. Moreau Morris, in regard to the probability of smallpox becoming widespread in this city, suggested the propriety of instituting inquiries over the river concerning the sanitary status and outlook in the City of Churches. With this object in view a representative of the HERALD called at the Health office in the County Court House, Brooklyn, yesterday. He found on entering the Sanitary Bureau the stalwart chief, Health Officer Dr. Geo. Cochran, the picture of health and good nature, surrounded by several of his staff and engaged in giving orders to his subordinates. There was also present Alderman Clancey, a member of the Health Committee of the Common Council. Proceeding at once to business, as soon as the Doctor could give his attention, the writer inquired, "Doctor, what is the sanitary condition of Brooklyn at present in regard to contagious diseases and smallpox in particular?"

"Excellent, sir. I am happy to say we do not share in the alarm which appears to exist among you New Yorkers. We have been working very hard to prevent the spread of smallpox in this city. In New York they have not done so. If I understand the situation rightly the health authorities there have been backward in their operations for want of money to carry out what they desired in the way of sanitary precautions. We have had a few thousand dollars placed at our disposal over here by the Board and through the consideration and sanction of the Mayor, which has enabled us to work handsomely. Since about the middle of last month we have had a corps of twenty-five physicians employed as assistant inspectors, going among the people and vaccinating them."

"What is the number reported vaccinated thus far by these physicians you speak of?"

"Well, from five thousand to six thousand per week. Their labors have been for the greater part among the public and parochial schools children. The people have mostly co-operated with us in our undertaking, while the clergy have aided us very materially. Rev. Father Farrell, of Red Hook Lane, invited our attention to the schools in his parish and to people whom he believed should be attended. Rev. Father Evanston desired that we should vaccinate the children of his school. Father McDonald, of Williamsburg, too, has assisted us, and in fact every proper clergyman whose names I have forgotten, have called our attention to the importance of operation to guard against attack from the smallpox."

"What number of patients have you at the County Hospital, Flatbush, now under treatment, Doctor?"

"About thirty, I believe. There were seventeen new cases reported last week and four deaths at the hospital."

"What do you find the type of the disease, mild or malignant?"

"Malignant—very. The smallpox is, in my judgment, far more malignant this year than was the case last year."

"Doctor, it has been said in the columns of the local press that the shanties on the flats or marshy ground lying on the south side of Flushing avenue are hotbeds of disease, and that it doth most emanate there. Is this the case, and, if so, what is the remedy to be applied, think you?"

"Well, there may be some truth in this assertion. The occupants of the district you speak of are very dirty, certainly, in their habits and mode of life. They will lie to us and endeavor to conceal the fact of sickness among themselves whenever they can do so. But we know them so well that we act for ourselves. We frequently come across cases there and as early as two o'clock in the morning run the ambulance down there and by ten o'clock have them safe in the hospital. We can only be vigilant, and don't see that we have any right to destroy their humble dwellings."

At this juncture a medical gentleman, wearing glasses, and assuming an air of supercilious ness, approached the Health Officer and the writer, and "put in his oar where there was no rowlock" by addressing the scribe in the following manner:—"What is the matter with you New York fellows? You say there are forty-seven cases of smallpox in the city, and then that there are fears of the epidemic becoming widespread. I never heard of such a thing."

The reply came from the "Demosthenes of the Board of Aldermen," City Father Clancey. "That is not it at all; they are not a bit afraid," said Clancey, "but you see they want money and the only way to get it is to get up an excitement and frighten the people. That is what's the matter."

Dr. COCHRAN here chimed in, "And Philadelphia and New York if they want help or lessons in the best means of guarding against the small pox becoming epidemic to send to Brooklyn for it. We have only a few cases here and there. Like the Irishman sportsman, sir, we take down the snipe on the wing."

And this was all that was said.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Lucretia Mott's Pacificators in Council.

Ploughshares and Pruning Hooks the Study of Future Generations—What the Representatives of the United States Have Done About It.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1871.

Let us have peace. The Pennsylvania branch of the Universal Peace Society, of which Lucretia Mott is President, met in Mercantile Library Hall, in this city, this afternoon. The annual report, which was very encouraging, was read by the Secretary, and speech making was indulged in by some of the leading female suffrage advocates, among whom were Miss Hindman, of Pittsburg, a lady of a good deal of force in the case she endorses, and she wishes it distinctly understood that she is not Mrs. Hindman, as some of the papers have it; Lucretia Mott, the venerable Friend, who has spent so many years of her life in the cause of reform of every description; Mrs. Hannah Tracy Cutler, of Illinois; Mrs. Lilly Devereaux Blake, of New York, and others.

LUCRETIA'S MOTT (O—)PEACE.

Mrs. MOTT, in a conversation with the HERALD reporter, said that while the cause had received some general assistance during the last year yet no special means had been forthcoming to render the mission of peace to all the world an unqualified success. The first great principle in the platform of the American Peace Society is to abolish standing armies and convert men-of-war into merchantmen, as set forth in the following bill, introduced in Congress by John R. Storm, of Stroudsburg, Pa.:—

WHEREAS the custom of war, a relic of barbarism unworthy a free and civilized country and people, the results of which are destructive of freedom and civilization, the maintenance of warlike preparations is a standing menace to other nations and a continuous danger to our own, and war is a ruinous mode of settling international differences; therefore,

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that all studies which directly tend to teach the art of war to cadets in the military and naval academies of the United States shall be discontinued; that no more cadets shall be appointed in any of said academies, and that when the cadets now under instruction shall have completed such other studies shall academies shall be and hereby are abolished.

SEC. 2.—That all recruiting for the army and navy of the United States shall be forthwith discontinued, and that no person now in such service shall be re-enlisted.

SEC. 3.—That all officers of the army and navy shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, be relieved from duty and placed on the retired list.

SEC. 4.—That all the property of the United States now under charge of the departments of war and of the navy shall as speedily as practicable be turned over, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the use of the other departments of the government, and that such property as is found unsuitable for use shall be sold, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied by him to the payment of the public debt.

SEC. 5.—That as soon as the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act have been carried into effect the Departments of War and of the Navy shall be and hereby are abolished; and that all duties now discharged under these departments which are not hereinbefore dispensed with shall thereforth be discharged under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 6.—That the President of the United States shall forthwith invite foreign Powers to which the United States have accepted representatives to join in a disarmament and a general system of international arbitration.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:—We, the undersigned members of the Universal Peace Union and friends of peace of America, in furtherance of the provisions of the above bill desiring a general disarmament throughout the world, and the substitution of arbitration in the settlement of difficulties, and believing that the war provisions of our government stand in the way, and that we cannot delegate to others that which is wrong for us to do ourselves, respectfully petition for the repeal of the war clauses of the constitution.

The Treaty of Washington was earnestly advocated and its ratification by the national government strongly urged. Among the letters received from distinguished peace advocates were one from General Smith, William Lloyd Garrison, Vincent Colyer. Colyer's being short and to the point I forward it.

VINCENT COLYER'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1871.

ALFRED H. LOVE, Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR—It will be quite impossible for me to attend your interesting Convention, pressure of official duties preventing, but I sincerely wish you Godspeed, and pray that the day may soon come that war shall cease and peace and good will reign all over the earth. Sympathetically yours,

VINCENT COLYER.

Addresses were made in the evening by Lucretia Mott and other leading advocates and woman suffrage agitators, and the meeting adjourned till to-morrow. Philadelphia being emphatically a city of peace the attendance was large, and the interest manifested by the audience was quite a cheering sign of the people to see peace in all the earth and good will toward men.

THE KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

The Question of Keepership Before the Supervisors.

The Kings county Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Howell in the chair. As soon as the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read Supervisor NELSON moved that District Engineer James Shevlin, of the Brooklyn Fire Department, be appointed keeper of the Penitentiary, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Cunningham. He moved that the appointment take effect from January 23, 1872.

Supervisor NEWMAN, Ninth ward, arose and begged leave to correct a wrong report which he had heard whispered on the streets in connection with his name as an applicant for that position. He had heard it rumored that he had formed a combination with the republican members of the Board for the purpose of obtaining their support. He appealed, there and then, to the republicans to state whether or not this was the case, and he asserted that throughout the present canvass he had been actuated conscientiously in all his actions and in voting.

Superior DEVOUE moved that the Board proceed to elect a keeper.

Mr. NEWMAN moved that the matter be laid on the table until the meeting of the Board on the first Monday in January. Lost by a tie vote—13 to 13.

A motion to adjourn was then offered and carried. The plum for which the contest is made is a nice one—six thousand per annum, comfortable quarters, and light, fuel, &c.

Supervisor HARMAN said this was so, and that it was true that the gentleman from the Ninth ward had not formed a combination with the republicans.

Supervisor JOHNS