THE REFORM HOROSCOPE.

The Committee of Seventy's Past and Future.

POINTS OF INSIDE HISTORY.

How Havemeyer and Dix Were Nominated.

A Republican New Charter—"The Seventy's" Election Bills—Private Meetings to "Lay Out" Candidates—The January Resignations—John Foley Sweeps the Horizon.

With a view to gleaming some points regarding the future life and action of the Committee of Seventy and the probabilities as to the revival of the charter question by that body before the next Legislature a HERALD reporter called yesterday upon Mr. John Foley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the great reform conclave, at his establishment, No. 2 Astor House. Mr. Foley's armorial motto, "The Pen is Mightier Than the Sword," literally and by experiment has proved in full accord with his convictions, and he believes it as devoutly as ever Old Richelieu, or Bulwer, who put it into the Cardinal's mouth. Mr. Foley was seated in a neatly carpeted and furnished office at the rear of his store, and was busily swinging one of his own glittering iridium points. In front of him, on his desk, stood a superb miniature portrait in oil of Mayor elect William H. Havemeyer, set in a handsome velvet gilt frame. The reporter was invited to a seat, and at once opened the conversation by saying:—

"Mr. Foley, I have come to learn your views and obtain some

POINTS FOR THE PUBLIC

regarding the future course of city affairs, the late election, the new charter, General Dix, Mayor Havemeyer and all other reform topics that will interest the public of regenerated New York."

"Well, sir," replied Mr. Foley, laying down his pen, "if I can furnish the desired information I shall be pleased to do so, but the HERALD has always opposed every important movement inaugurated by me, and in fact all the press of the city, with two or three exceptions, took strong grounds against my candidate for Mayor, Mr. Havemeyer. Even Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. Green, Senator Tiemann, and nearly all of Mr. Havemeyer's old friends, aided by several thousand Tammany office-holders, did their utmost to elect Mr. Lawrence and defeat Mr. Havemeyer. But I was convinced that Mr. Havemeyer was the best, most competent and the strongest man for the race, and for twelve months past I left nothing undone to secure his election. The election of Mr. Havemeyer does great honor to the people of our city and sustains perfectly the good work of reform."

REPORTER—It is said that the republicans, after agreeing to nominate Mr. Havemeyer, decided a few days before their Convention met to drop him and nominate a republican.

Mr. FOLEY—I was so informed, and after advising with General Dix an arrangement was made by which the republicans were

COMPELLED TO STAND BY HAVEMEYER.

REPORTER—Is it true that General Dix threatened to withdraw as candidate for Governor unless Havemeyer was nominted for Mayor?

Mr. FOLEY—It was understood at the time that General Dix accepted his nomination that Mr. Havemeyer should be nominated for Mayor, and I can only say that General Dix acted nobly in the matter and stood by the people's interest. He, as well as myself, was convinced that unless Havemeyer was elected the whole work of reform would have been defeated.

REPORTER—Did you send this telegraphic despatch to the Republican State Convention last August?—

NEW YORK, August 21, 1872.

Hon. THURLOW WEED, Republican State Convention, Utica, New York:—

With Dix for Governor and Havemeyer for Mayor Grant will have nearly eighty thousand votes in this city. Any other nomination will drive all our people over to Greeley and the Tammany ring swindlers. Will your Convention save our State?

Mr. FOLEY—Yes; I sent it. General Dix was down in Long Island at the time shooting woodcock, and knew nothing about the matter till he was nominated. He, like Mr. Havemeyer, did not want office, and it was difficult to get either of them to accept.

REPORTER—Then, Mr. Foley, you supported the whole winning trio—

GRANT, DIX AND HAVEMEYER.

Mr. FOLEY—Yes, I am a democrat; but when the corrupt Tammany power deceived that noble, honest and good man, Horace Greeley, by inducing him to accept their nomination, I could not stand it.

REPORTER—Is it true that the Committee of Seventy spent

FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO CARRY THE ELECTION?

Mr. FOLEY—It is not. I paid out all the money for the Committee. Here are the items, and I see no objection to my giving them to you if you want them:—

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY ELECTION EXPENSES, NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

700,000 tickets—Presidential	$3,845 00
800,000 tickets—State	
800,000 tickets—Assembly, 21 kinds	
800,000 tickets—City	
100,000 envelopes	635 20
100,000 circulars	
2,000 posters	261 45
120,000 extra ballots	72 00
Total for printing	$4,814 65
Cash paid 1,554 men	7,955 00
Cash paid 515 poll boxes	2,396 50
Cash paid clerk hire	355 00
Cash paid 1,200 muslin bags	110 00
Cash paid distributing 100,000 circulars	247 00
Advertising, rent, sundries, &c	2,200 00
Total	$18,078 15

REPORTER—Did you not expect a larger majority for Havemeyer?

Mr. FOLEY—No, sir; my figures were from nine to fifteen thousand. The result shows about nine thousand majority.

REPORTER—Mr. Lawrence polled a large vote.

Mr. FOLEY—Oh, yes; but he is youthful and can wait. I never knew so many first class candidates for an office as wanted to be Mayor. We reformers had much trouble to get them out of the way for Havemeyer. We were compelled to call over fifty private meetings to "lay them out" one after another. The Executive Committee of the Reform Association did the business successfully. Here are the names of the Executive Committee—Oswald Ottendorfer, John Foley, John H. Strahan, Meyer Stern, R. C. Root, J. D. Williamson, William F. Havemeyer, Robert B. Roosevelt, J. M. Bundy, Henry Clausen, Jr.; Patrick McElroy, Henry Nicoll, Thomas C. Freeborn, C. A. Flammer; John Foley, Chairman.

REPORTER—Can you inform me what is in contemplation about securing

A NEW CITY CHARTER?

Mr. FOLEY—There is a disposition among the reformers to leave the whole matter to the republicans and the Legislature—it being understood that a good practical charter for our city will be passed—investing the Mayor with full power and control over the city government so as to hold him responsible for a faithful administration thereof. In the meantime it is said that all heads of departments will tender their resignations so as to leave the incoming Mayor *free* to make such changes only as the public interest may demand. Governor Dix and Mayor Havemeyer are in perfect accord, and no doubt whatever legislation is necessary will be effected promptly by the Legislature. Honesty and capacity will then supersede fraud and extravagance, and our city will begin a career of progress never before anticipated. Real estate will advance twenty per cent. The city will pay its debts promptly, honest contractors and all other creditors of the city who are frequently compelled to pay two to three per cent a month for money will not be forced into the Courts to compel payments of just bills, while the city has millions of dollars lying idle in bank. All this will be remedied under Mr. Havemeyer's administration.

REPORTER—Mr. Foley, you stated that very many of Mr.

HAVEMEYER'S FRIENDS DID NOT SUPPORT HIM

at the recent election. Will you state why?

Mr. FOLEY.—Yes, Mr. Tilden and good men like him claimed that "party" and Tammany were of greater importance, and insisted that Mr. Havemeyer could not be elected. My idea has been that politicians must understand that the people of this city will never again permit either Tammany or Apollo Hall or the politicians to control their local affairs. I am satisfied that a large majority of our people voted solid against Tammany for the last ten years; but the fearful election frauds of the Ring managers made it appear just the reverse. Thanks to the energy and ability of Commissioner Davenport and the United States authorities for an honest and just canvass of the late election.

REPORTER—Have you any objection to say what was the actual expense incurred and paid by you in your several successful contests with the late city officials.

Mr. FOLEY—I must decline; but this I can say, that I have for the last three years given a great deal of money and time to put down the Tammany "Ring" and to promote the reform movement, and am quite satisfied with the result.

REPORTER—What is

THE NEXT MOVE?

Mr. FOLEY—Mayor Havemeyer will be next Governor after General Dix.

REPORTER—Is it, so far as you know, the intention of the Committee of Seventy to maintain a perpetual organization for the direction, supervision or aid of good local government?

Mr. FOLEY—It is not; they have no desire to become a permanent organization.

REPORTER—How long will they maintain their present organization and course of control?

Mr. FOLEY—As long as there is any actual necessity for their existence. It is very likely, however, that the Committee of Seventy will adjourn *sine die* and resolve itself into history at the close of the legislative session.

This closed the interview, and the reporter thanked Mr. Foley and withdrew.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, but, there being no quorum, adjourned until Monday next. The following letter has been prepared by Mr. M. J. Kelly, the Clerk of the Board, in reference to the "explanation" demanded of him by the Board, and will be presented at the next meeting:—

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, No. 10 CITY HALL, NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1872.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN:—

In response to the resolution adopted by your honorable Board at your last meeting directing me to "furnish an explanation of the items" I had sent to the Board of Apportionment for the expenses of the Board of Assistant Aldermen for 1873, I would state

First—That I do not acknowledge that your honorable Board, or any individual member thereof, has any right to demand or expect that I must "furnish an explanation" of any of my private correspondence; and,

Second—That the subject matter of the estimate transmitted by me to the Comptroller in nowise concerns the present Board of Assistant Aldermen, and cannot, therefore, be made by said Board a subject for either "explanation" or investigation; but, as a matter of courtesy and condescension to the gentlemen elected in the interests of "reform," I will state that the estimate made by me was in answer to a request from the honorable Comptroller to "limit these estimates to the least amount consistent with the proper administration of the department."

I complied with that request in estimating the number of officers and attendants that should be employed in doing the work of the department, at the same time estimating the salaries at a fair rate. As stated in my communication to the Comptroller, I am firmly convinced that the "work" can be done by a clerk, with a deputy and two assistant clerks, a doorkeeper, a sergeant-at-arms and two messengers, and at an expense of not more than $13,800 for the year.

In conclusion, I will state that what I have done I have done solely in the interest of right, and from the position I have taken in the matter I cannot and will not swerve.

Respectfully submitted. M. J. KELLY, Clerk.

THE CITY GAS LAMPS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of expenditures for maintaining public lamps, exclusive of the cost of gas, for the two months ending October 31 last, showing a saving of $369,000, as compared with the expenditures for the same period in 1871; also an estimate of liabilities for gas furnished the city, showing a total saving of $534,762 in ten months:—

	1871.	1872.	Decrease. 1872.
Painting public lamps	$37,496	$1,711	$35,785
Lighting markets	2,039	1,249	789
Reglazing and repairing lamps, &c	19,389	8,805	10,583
New street lamps	82,035	11,122	70,913
Cartage	947	300	646
New lampposts, irons and supplies	220,498	102	220,396
Cocks and tubes	900	825	74
Repairing gas fixtures	23,335	—	23,335
Glass street signs	6,420	—	6,420
Total expenditures, exclusive of gas	$393,121	$24,116	$369,004
Liabilities for gas for public lamps	794,317	631,622	162,695
Liabilities for gas for public offices	16,115	13,053	3,062
Total expenditures	$1,203,554	$668,792	
Total saving in ten months			$534,762

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CLAIM.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads.

The Boards of Trustees of the Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroads held an important meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow. Both companies were represented by counsel. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of arriving at some means of settlement of an outstanding claim between the two roads, and in which the Atlantic and Great Western road is the claimant to an amount ranging between eleven and twelve hundred thousand dollars, incurred by the former management of the Erie road. Judge Hitchcock was charged by the meeting to draw up a lease pending a foreclosure; and a committee was then appointed, consisting of gentlemen from both sides, for the purpose of amicably settling the matter and taking it from the jurisdiction of the Court in Ohio, where proceedings have been begun, but which will remain in abeyance until it is known positively whether anything tending towards a correct adjustment of the matter can be arrived at. Should this amicable settlement not be consummated the foreclosure will take effect.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY RUFFIANS AND ROBBERS.

Ante-Mortem Statement.

Coroner Young on Tuesday night was called to Bellevue Hospital to take the ante-mortem statement of Anthony Eaton, a man sixty years of age, whose home is in Hunter's Point, L. I., who had been badly beaten by highwaymen. Eaton said that at about nine o'clock on last Saturday morning, as he was passing the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street with a carpet bag in his hand, he met three or four men, who tried to take his bag from him. Resisting with all his power, the highwaymen knocked him senseless from behind. Subsequently, he was restored to consciousness in the station house. Afterwards he was taken to Hunter's Point, L. I., and from there to Bellevue Hospital on Monday night. Mr. Eaton has no recollection of the parties who assaulted him. The jury found "that Mr. Eaton came to his injuries by being struck on the back of the head, at the hands of some person or persons unknown, on Saturday evening, November 23, 1872." Three or four men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the assault on Mr. Eaton, who was brought over to this city from his home, that his complaint might be taken, to the effect that the accused parties may be held to await an examination.

TOM FIELDS AND THE SHERIFF.

The House of Thomas C. Fields in the Hands of the Sheriff.

It was rumored last evening that an attachment had been issued upon the property of Assemblyman T. C. Fields, one of the Park Commissioners, and that his house had been seized by Deputy Sheriff Seebacher, to be held until the debts of Mr. Fields were paid. The suit is brought by Messrs. Quigg & Banker, contractors, and the amount claimed is for work done by them on Mr. Field's residence. The furniture, it is said, has also been seized, and the house has been placed in the hands of a keeper.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN ARMORY.

It will doubtless be gratifying to the taxpayers to learn that a project is on foot to obtain from the Legislature the passage of an act authorizing the construction of a new armory for the Thirteenth regiment, N.G.S.N.Y. A petition, praying for the adoption of such an act, is now being circulated extensively in Kings county for signatures. The Twenty-third regiment was successful in obtaining an appropriation of $100,000 for a new armory last year, and their comrades of the Thirteenth claim to be equally as well deserving of consideration as their neighbors.

ARMY RECRUITING SERVICE DETAILS.

Assignments of Officers and Instructions for 1873-74.

By a general order just issued from the headquarters of the army the following is the detail for recruiting service from January 1, 1873, to October 1, 1874:—

Colonel J. S. Gregg, Eighth cavalry, will relieve Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth cavalry, as superintendent of the mounted recruiting service station at the depot at St. Louis, Mo. Colonel John Gibbons, Seventh infantry, will relieve Colonel J. D. Davis, Twenty-third infantry, as superintendent of the general recruiting service station at New York. Major T. P. Roy, Sixth infantry, will relieve Major M. M. Blunt, Fourteenth infantry, in command at the depot at Governor's Island, New York Harbor. Major J. N. G. Whistler, Twenty-second infantry, will report for duty at the sub-depot at Newport Barracks, Kentucky. Regimental officers will be selected by their colonels according to the usual rules, and ordered to report in person, on the former date, to the superintendents for their respective arms. Details will be made from cavalry regiments to report to the superintendent of the cavalry service at the St. Louis depot, and details from infantry regiments to report to the superintendent at New York. Officers of the colored cavalry regiments will recruit especially for their regiments under the existing arrangements, and all officers on general and mounted recruiting service will continue to enlist men for colored regiments as at present. Recruiting officers are expected to give their personal attention to their duties and to adhere to the regulations governing them. The prohibition against the enlistment of minors and men of doubtful moral character will be strictly enforced by the superintendents in accepting recruits at the rendezvous. Tripler's Manual affords the required standard of qualifications, and it is in like manner the standard for inspection after the recruits arrive at the depot. Recruiting for the Engineer battalion will be continued under the instructions contained in the letter from this office dated October 6, 1871, subject to such changes in the detail of officers of the corps as the Chief of Engineers may deem expedient.

SANITARY SCIENCE.

The Department of Public Works and the Common Council—Stagnant Streets.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, a communication was received from Commissioner Van Nort in reply to one sent to him by the Board of Health respecting the paving of North Baxter, Mulberry and Park streets. Mr. Van Nort explained that the only thing that could be done with these thoroughfares by his department was the filling of them in and grading. The power to order the paving, making of gutters, &c., rested with the Common Council, and they had not yet taken any action in the matter. Copies of both letters were then ordered to be sent to the Common Council.

Commissioner BARR offered a resolution that the Sanitary Inspector should be desired to make a thorough examination of all the schoolhouses in the city and report their condition to the Board.

Commissioner GROSS immediately bristled up at this very necessary and truly sanitary resolution.

The discussion on the subject lasted some time, but the measure was finally passed. Commissioner Gross had some idea that Commissioner Barr was aggressive to the Board of Education, of which body the latter gentleman is a member; but if the schoolhouses are in a good condition the Board of Education should have no objection to the presence of the Board of Health within the walls. The following is the report of the Sanitary Committee on work done in the several bureaus under the Board during the past week:—

REPORT OF BUREAUS.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 1,512 inspections by the Health Inspectors, as follows:—One public building, 785 tenement houses, 34 private dwellings, 22 other dwellings, 16 manufactories and workshops, 42 stores and warehouses, 145 stables, 17 markets and market places, 34 slaughter houses, 6 fat and lard rendering establishments, 1 manure dump, 27 sunken and vacant lots, 54 yards, courts and areas; 21 cellars and basements, 38 waste pipes and drains, 205 privies and water closets, 23 street gutters and sidewalks, 4 dangerous stairways, 18 other nuisances, and 19 visits of the Health Inspectors to cases of

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The number of reports thereon received from the Health Inspectors was 649. During the week 40 complaints have been received from citizens, and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. The disinfecting corps have visited 24 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 22 houses, 22 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Eleven cases of smallpox have been removed to the hospital by the ambulance corps and one dead body to the Morgue. Permits have been granted to 28 vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port. During the week vaccination has been offered to 166 families, and 88 vaccinations performed, of which 12 were primary and 76 secondary. The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending November 23, 1872:—

	Fevers—Typhus.	Typhoid.	Scarlet.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Smallpox.
Nov. 16	1	19	42	4	23	10
Nov. 23	3	13	28	2	28	17

The Register of Records reports as follows:—During the past week there were registered 439 deaths, being a decrease of 5 from the previous week and 9 more than for the corresponding period of 1871. Zymotic diseases occasioned 139 deaths; constitutional, 100; local, 152; developmental, 30, and

VIOLENT CAUSES,

18. The fatal cases of smallpox increased from 4 to 10; those of diphtheria and croup from 31 to 39; those of typhus fever from 1 to 2; those of remittent fever from 4 to 5, and those of cerebro-spinal fever from 1 to 4. The mortality of measles declined from 2 to 1, and that of intermittent fever from 3 to 2. Scarlatina caused 15 deaths, whooping cough 4 and typhoid fever 8—being in each instance the same number as in the previous week. Phthisis pulmonalis produced 76 deaths and the local respiratory affections 58, against respectively 69 and 51 in the previous week; 14 deaths were referred to Bright's disease and 11 to puerperal complaints; 79 deaths occurred in hospitals and other institutions; 33 deaths were certified by coroners—9 were homicide, 1 suicide and 15 due to accident or negligence. There occurred 164 deaths among children less than five years old and 31 among persons of seventy years of age or upwards. The accompanying tabular statement presents the above points in detail:—

	Week Ending November 16, 1872.	Week Ending November 23, 1872.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000, Population Estimated at 1,000,000.	Corresponding Week of 1871, Ending November 25.	Average corresponding Week for the Past Five Years.
Zymotic diseases	131	139	7.23	111	83.2
Constitutional diseases	99	100	5.20	112	103.2
Local diseases	170	152	7.90	165	173.6
Developmental diseases	26	30	1.76	26	25.6
Deaths by violence	18	18	.94	15	17.2
Smallpox	4	10	.52	13	5.0
Measles	2	1	.05	3	3.6
Scarlatina	15	15	.78	22	11.4
Diphtheria and croup	31	39	2.03	22	14.8
Whooping cough	2	2	.10	10	4.4
Typhus fever	1	2	.10	3	2.6
Typhoid fever	8	8	.42	4	6.4
Diarrhœal diseases	34	29	1.51	13	16.8
Cancer	6	6	.31	6	6.8
Phthisis pulmonalis	69	76	3.98	73	73.2
Local respiratory diseases	51	58	3.02	61	74.0
Bright's disease	20	14	.73	17	11.2
Puerperal diseases	7	11	.57	5	3.6
Children under five years	74	164	8.59	191	165.4
Persons 70 years and over	31	31	1.61	23	21.6
Total deaths for week	444	439	22.83	430	408.4

The following were the principal meteorological features of the week as recorded for this department at the Cooper Union:—Maximum temperature, 52 degrees; minimum temperature, 22 degrees; mean temperature, 36.30 degrees, being 7.57 degrees less than that of the corresponding period during the past year; mean reading of barometer, 30.004 inches; mean degrees of humidity, 57.07.

The Attorney reports as follows:—Number of actions commenced for all causes, 75; number of actions discontinued upon evidence of abatement of all cause for complaint, 11; number of judgments obtained in pending actions, 8; number of complaints by Health Inspectors examined and form of order endorsed thereon, 174; number of such complaints examined and returned for further examination and report, 48.

The Captain of Sanitary Company of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food:—Cattle, 2; sheep, 8; hogs, 24; veal (bob), 10; beef, 45 pounds; veal (cut), 28 pounds; clams, 7,000; fish, 1,100 pounds.

IMMORALITY IN OUR CITIES.

The Great Evils of the Concert Saloons—Why the Waiter Girls Should Not Be Arrested While the Proprietors Are At Large—How We May Rescue the Fallen Women and Regenerate Them.

TROY, N., Y., Nov. 25, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I read your excellent article of the 22d inst., on the subject of the women employed in the *cafés chantants*, and of the unjust manner in which the waiter girls are treated, while the saloon keepers live in peace and without fear of molestation from the laws of the land. I asked myself several times how it was that America, so generous and fearless in doing whatever is just, should permit the existence of such gross evils without making an effort to remedy them. You have a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a society which has doubtless done a great deal of good, but would it not be far nobler to establish a society for the prevention of cruelty to fallen women?

As you say, with great justice, after having locked up the poor creatures for a night, where will they go now? In what corner of the city resume the same calling? I am aware there is in New York city a home for fallen women, but in order to make that institution effective and successful it requires the aid of brave hearts, who would not fear to go into the dens of immorality and seek out those who, for lack of courage, and smarting under the too fatal result of misplaced affection, fail to make application for admission to the worthy establishment so generously provided.

Among the group of women arrested you say that some of them presented a handsome appearance. I quite believe this; and I believe moreover that of the class of society whose members visit again and again the nests of vice and immorality there are some of the finest and most noble that exist on the face of the earth. Herein is true religion! How should women be drawn from a life of degradation, and how should they be saved from the first false step? for the surveillance established by society would put an end to that ignoble business adopted by the "madames" of these houses. The debauching of young girls you well understand better than any idea of mine can explain.

Continue to strike at this vice in the columns of your great journal. Put before the eyes of the people this—that we can show to the world if we will that America believes in God, and will do its utmost to raise up its fallen children, and looks to the great future. You give large sums of money for the poor and go into the chamber of the dying, starving man, who has but a heap of straw for his bed; but you have not performed your highest and paramount duty—which your conscience plainly indicates is a great sin of omission—that of a regeneration in the manners and habits of our worst society. Advance, therefore, with courage and there will be no further need of police raids in this direction. When one of these women makes her appearance before a court of justice say, as you did to-day, "that woman should be saved," that she shall not be able to fall lower, even if she desires. You will have your asylum, you will have your society, and the woman will be saved. Confidence would soon return in the hearts of these people, whose greatest crime has been, in many cases, that of "loving not wisely, but too well."

Enclosed I send you a dollar. I know this is nothing, but if others will add to it something may readily be done for these women, and the present is the right moment in which to begin. "The pen is mightier than the sword," therefore scatter on all sides by your journal good counsel and advice, encourage the formation of another effective society for the salvation of these poor creatures whom the world, instead of taking them tenderly by the hand, now repels. Trusting you will pardon me for monopolizing so much of your valuable time and space, I am, sir, R.

THE FUTURE OF THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Letter from the Chairman of the National Committee.

The following letter in regard to the future of the liberal republican party, addressed to Jacob R. Freese, editor of the Trenton (N. J.) *State Sentinel*, has just been published:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR—I have yours of the 8th inst., asking from me the intentions of the "National Committee" with reference to the future of the liberal republican party. It seems to me that time only can fully answer your question. Circumstances must determine our future. In my own judgment we have made a gallant fight, which may yet prove to be the skirmish preceding a great victory. We were defeated because no great issues divided the political parties, and mere personal arguments were not sufficient to bring out the popular vote or to cause a change of administration. We made a platform at Cincinnati looking to certain reforms. At Baltimore the democracy took the liberal platform and the nominee. At Philadelphia the republicans adopted substantially the same platform and narrowed the fight to one of men, not principles. There being then nothing more important than individual political interests at stake the moneyed interests of the country were thrown with the party in power and against any change, and thus at the beginning the heaviest artillery was placed against us. United to this the democracy were apathetic; first, because no vital principle awakened an interest in the contest, and second, because years of hostility to Mr. Greeley begat indifference in an encounter merely personal between him and General Grant. We did not fail because our nominee was unpopular, for I to-day believe that no man in the United States can boast of so many personal friends as Horace Greeley, and no one lives who is more beloved or esteemed than he is for a character princely in its unselfish record and its loyalty to every moral law which governs human conduct. It is true that in the heat of an angry contest he was calumniated and misrepresented, but all such attacks were made only by the miserable gadflies that skim over the sound and healthy flesh of the body to find some festering pimple to assail and feed upon. We failed, because we were engaged in a combat not vitalized by any issue sufficient to make a distinct line between friends and foes.

It is yet too soon to determine as to the future. If General Grant faithfully carries out the pledges of his party, which are substantially the same as those made by the liberals at Cincinnati, he may be the real, though not to us the accepted, agent of reform. If General Grant carries out the measures of our party, consistency, if nothing else, may compel our approval. We cannot honestly assail him if he does for the nation that which we claim to be right. It remains to be seen what General Grant will do in this direction. He has begun well in the Civil Service line in Philadelphia. Will he continue on this road of reform? If so, we must applaud him. If he do not, we must resist like honest men who claim to battle for the public good.

When Congress meets I presume the leaders of our party—Messrs. Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Tipton and the many others in the two houses—will "point the way" before us. It would be premature and imprudent to indicate any course till these able and honest men have had time and opportunity to speak. The liberal republicans can do no better than to be passive for the present and to watch events. If we have forced the enemy, in self-defence, to adopt our own code of political morals, then we have already won the victory, even though other hands than those which we would have chosen execute the reform. But if the party in power prove by their recreancy that the vows made in the storm are to be broken in the sunshine, then it will be in order to send every liberal republican again to his proper place to prove by future efforts that the liberal victory has in truth been only postponed. I remain, yours, very truly, ETHAN ALLEN,

Chairman National Committee.

NEWBURG ITEMS.

Consolatory Verdict of a Jury—A Shower of Stars—Reported Suspension of the Wallkill National Bank.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1872.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Frederick Kirk, of Port Jervis, a brakeman, killed by a freight train at Chester, on the Erie Railroad, some days ago, have rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by being hit by a stone dropped by Daniel Showers from a railroad bridge, striking Kirk on the head and knocking him under the cars. Showers is a colored boy, eight years old, living at Chester. The stone dropped weighs five or six pounds.

At this hour (eight P. M.) meteors averaging three per minute are falling, radiating from near the pleiades. The general direction is southeast.

Great excitement is occasioned in financial circles in this county by the report to-day of the suspension of the Wallkill National Bank of Middletown. The deficit is stated at from sixty to seventy-five thousand. The President of the bank is ex-State Senator William M. Graham and the Chairman is Charles H. Horton, late democratic candidate for Congress from the Thirteenth district.

CONFLAGRATION IN SCRANTON.

Total Destruction of the Lackawanna Valley House.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 27, 1872.

The Lackawanna Valley House, one of the largest and finest hotels in this city, was destroyed by fire before daylight this morning. The hotel was crowded with guests and the excitement was intense, men, women and children being frantic with terror; but no lives were lost. The fire was first discovered by one of the newspaper carriers, who immediately gave the alarm. The flames were seen issuing from the observatory in the centre of the house, and it was hoped that they would be confined to the roof. The fire, however, gained with great rapidity, and the roof soon fell to the floor beneath, when the total destruction of the hotel became inevitable.

The Fire Department worked with the greatest energy and were successful in confining the fire to the hotel. Most of the furniture was saved and the greater part of the personal effects of the boarders.

The loss to the building is estimated at about $25,000. It was owned by Mr. Robinson, of New York, and was insured in the Brewers' and Maltsters' Company, of that city. Mr. Baldwin, proprietor of the house, loses $10,000 on stock, and is insured as follows:—North British Company, $4,000; Ætna, $3,000; North American, $2,000; Franklin, $1,000. Several of the guests lost personal property, amounting in the aggregate to $5,000. Two large clothing stores on the first floor were damaged by water to the amount of several thousand dollars, all of which is insured.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. Several firemen were injured by falling timbers.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Coroner Young was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of William Leshman, a man thirty-two years of age, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday morning. About a month ago deceased was gunning in the country, and by the premature discharge of his musket had one of his arms badly shattered. Erysipelas ensued and caused death. Deceased lived at 308 West Thirty-third street.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. Charles Buchner, of 219 avenue B, was passing through Thirteenth street on Tuesday night, about nine o'clock, when he was attacked by a party of three men, who knocked him down and robbed him of his watch and chain. Mr. Buchner caught one of the highwaymen and held him securely until an officer came to his assistance. Yesterday he was taken before Judge Shandley, at Essex Market, where he gave his name as John Gillen and his age at fifteen years. He was committed.

A BOY BURNED TO DEATH IN NEWARK.

Late on Tuesday night a canal boat was discovered to be on fire in the Morris Canal, at Newark, and the firemen were quickly on hand and extinguished it, but not before a little boy, the son of Mr. Regwell, owner and captain of the boat, who had left the little fellow in charge, was burned to crisp in the cabin. The boy was about fifteen years of age.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Explosion of a Still.

A new still in the Wallabout Oil Works exploded yesterday morning, throwing the cover some fifty feet into the yard of the soap factory of Burger & Mayer, adjoining. By the prompt action of the workmen a conflagration was avoided and a special Providence protected them. No material damage of consequence resulted. Explosions and fires in these works are of frequent occurrence.

An Unknown Woman Found in Spasms.

A respectably dressed woman of apparently German birth, was found in Broadway, near the ferries, Williamsburg, yesterday, suffering from frequent spasms. She was conveyed to the Fourth street station house and was attended by Police Surgeon Brady, but, as she could not be restored to consciousness, it was deemed best to send her to the City Hospital, where she now remains.

THE NORTHWESTERN CORNER.

Affidavit of Augustus Schell Taken Before the Referee Appointed by the Supreme Court.

What Mr. Schell Knows of Jay Gould's Arrest.

Judge Fancher's Order to Show Cause as to the Order of Reference—The Story of the Defence as to the Alleged Refusal of Mr. Travers to Make an Affidavit.

Affidavit of Augustus Schell.

The following affidavit in reference to the vacation of the order of arrest was made yesterday by Mr. Augustus Schell, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court. The affidavit was taken before Mr. A. R. Macdonough, referee, 15 Nassau street:—

SUPREME COURT—*The Erie Railway Company vs. Jay Gould—City and County of New York.*—Augustus Schell, being duly sworn and examined as witness upon a motion to vacate the order of arrest herein, pursuant to an order of this Court, before A. R. Macdonough, referee, testified as follows:—

Q. Where do you reside and what is your occupation? A. I reside in the city of New York; I have relations with several railroad companies and moneyed corporations and other institutions.

Q. Have you now and have you had, during the month of November, 1872, any interest in Northwestern common stock or Lake Shore Railroad stock or other leading active stock upon the New York market? A. I had and now have large interests in Northwestern common stock, Lake Shore stock and the stocks of several other leading railroad corporations.

Q. Have you observed the course of the stock market in this city during the month of November, 1872? A. I have to some considerable extent.

Q. Have you been for any number of years interested in active stocks as a holder thereof, and have you thus acquired any knowledge and experience as to the course of the market for such stocks? A. I have been a large holder of railroad stocks for some years past, and suppose I am a good deal familiar with the market.

Q. Describe the state of the stock market in this city for a period shortly prior to November 22, 1872, and up to that day, with special reference to the leading and active stocks of which Northwestern common was one? A. In the early part of October, 1872, the market was very much depressed owing to a lock-up of money, which was said to have been broken by the action of the government in making an additional issue of legal tenders, which occurred, I think, about the 5th or 7th of October, and, during that month, up to the Boston fire in November, the market was variable and unsettled; by reason of the Boston fire there resulted a considerable depression in the early part of Monday, November 11; the market rallied from that depression and became quite active and excited and continued so up to the 22d of November.

Q. Was there not a considerable advance in the market price of Northwestern common stock between the 11th and 22d of November? A. There was a considerable advance in price between those dates.

Q. Was not this marked advance a matter of public notoriety, and stated in and commented upon by several newspapers in this city? A. It was a matter of notoriety, and was commented upon in the newspapers of the city.

Q. Was there not a rumor circulated among business men generally and published in the newspapers in the early part of November to the effect that the stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company was to be increased to the extent of ten million dollars? A. There was, and it was stated in the newspapers that a meeting of the Board of Directors had been held, at which they authorized their Executive Committee to issue ten millions of bonds, to be convertible forthwith into stock.

Q. Was not this design to issue stock afterwards publicly reported as abandoned? A. I understand it was.

Q. In one way or another did not the fluctuations in the price of Northwestern common stock attract general attention in this city among parties interested in stocks, and did not these fluctuations become the subject of comment, not only among business men, but in the newspapers? A. They did, and it was a subject of comment and conversation among business men; it was also referred to in several newspapers.

Q. Did you receive any information on the 21st or 22d of November, 1872, as to the probability of any occurrence which should have a marked influence upon the market price of Northwestern common stock? A. I heard a rumor on the evening of the 21st that some proceedings instigated by the short sellers of Northwestern common stock were to be taken in the name of the Erie Railway Company against Mr. Gould, and I was informed on the 22d, between twelve and half-past twelve, that an event was to happen at two o'clock on that day which would cause a panic in the stock market.

Q. Did you go to the office of Osborn & Chapin on November 22, and at about what time did you arrive there? A. I went to the office of Osborn & Chapin, and arrived there about ten minutes past three in the afternoon of that day.

Q. Did you find Mr. Gould under arrest at that time? A. I found Mr. Gould in the custody of the Sheriff's officer at that time.

Q. Did you offer to become one of the bail for Mr. Gould's appearance? A. I did; Mr. Horace F. Clark was there also; we conferred and determined to proffer bail for Mr. Gould on the spot; I believed from the circumstances attending the arrest, and from other facts which had come to my knowledge within the preceding twenty-four hours, and still believe, that the arrest had been made in the interest of a stock-jobbing speculation, and was intended to compel the removal of Mr. Gould from his place of business at the most critical period of the business of the day and in a critical condition of the stock market.

Q. What in your judgment is the most critical period of a business day when the stock market is in an excited condition? A. My information on that subject is that the most critical part of the day is between the hours of two and three o'clock.

Q. Will you explain why that hour is so important? A. Stock deliveries are made up to a quarter-past two, and between that time and three o'clock the margins are adjusted and bank accounts are made up.

Q. What would be the natural effect upon the financial condition of a man largely engaged in stock dealings, of his arrest and removal from his office at that hour of the day, in such a condition of the stock market as at that moment existed? A. Almost certain financial ruin