POSTAGE STAMP SPECULATION.

How the Bucolic Postmaster Turns an Honest (?) Penny.

"Stamps" for Whiskey and for Lawyers' Fees.

A GOOD LAW TO REPEAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1875.

The "irregularities" committed by postmasters whose salaries under the new law depend on the amount of stamps they sell, have become so frequent and flagrant that Postmaster General Jewell will ask Congress this winter to repeal or amend the clause of the law bearing on the subject. Circulars have been sent to the 35,000 offices throughout the country and the worst offenders have been removed, which has put a partial stop to illegal trafficking in stamps, but abuses still continue. The Assistant Postmaster General favors the new law and thinks that if guilty officials are promptly removed and their names published the practice will be broken up. Other heads of the department do not agree with him and there is little doubt but the law will be changed. Mr. Jewell favors the old system of regulating the salaries of small offices by the amount of stamps which are cancelled in them. The act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, allowed commissions on sales of stamps, instead of on the amount of stamps cancelled, as before. It is claimed that the old way represented the amount of labor performed in handling the mails, while the sale of stamps is no test of the work done by the postmaster. Formerly he was required to make a sworn statement of the stamps cancelled for six months that the salary might be adjusted for the ensuing two years. The sales of stamps shown in the quarterly returns operated as a check, as the amount sold and the amount cancelled were nearly the same. A false return of cancellation forced the postmaster to find an outside market for his stamps. Under the present system postmasters are allowed a discount of sixty per cent on sales of $400 a year, and a discount of fifty per cent on sales of $1,200. Beyond this the rate falls to forty per cent. The postmaster is not obliged to make a sworn statement as to how, where or to whom he sells his stamps. The only penalty for selling to persons living outside of his delivery is his removal. Were the commissions uniform the matter would be self regulating, one postmaster's gain being another's loss; but, as it is, the government is the loser. The postmaster in a small New Jersey town who sells stamps to New York merchants does not interfere with the New York office, because the city postmaster is paid a fixed salary, regardless of the amount of stamps he sells. The cities and large towns not only offer great facilities for the traffic in stamps, but they greatly lessen the chances of detection. Under the universal law of trade stamps gravitate toward large cities just as naturally as currency does, and they are frequently used as a medium of exchange. This is particularly true in the book and newspaper trade. Publishers buy them for prepaying postage on books, and often when they have more than they can use they ask the government to redeem them. Postmasters take the lead in getting up clubs, and by prepaying subscriptions in stamps they get a double commission—one from the government and one from the publisher. Business men of the cities who live in the country buy stamps of the suburban postmaster at a discount of from five to ten per cent, thus benefiting themselves as well as the postmasters. Railroad, insurance and express companies may keep their city offices supplied with stamps bought at a reduction through their country agents. There is plenty of evidence to show that commercial travellers realize a handsome profit by exchanging merchandise for stamps at a discount and turning the stamps into their employers as cash.

Statistics in the Postmaster General's office show that during the last four years, under the old system, it required 27½ per cent of the sales of stamps to pay the salaries of postmasters, the sales during that period having been $78,711,548 33, and the amount paid for salaries $21,693,987 34. During the first six months, under the new law, ending December 31, 1874, it required upward of 31 per cent of the sales for salaries, the total sales having been $11,237,369 16, and the amount paid in salaries $3,491,412 06.

A comparison of the amount received from sales and the amount paid for salaries since the 1st of January, 1875, does not show the abuses of the new system, because of the change in the method of collecting postage on second class matter, such as newspapers, periodicals, &c. Before that date it was collected in money; since then it has been prepaid with special stamps. The smaller offices—the offices of delivery—were previously allowed a commission on the amount collected, but now it scarcely affects the salary of the postmaster, because most of the second class matter is mailed at the larger offices, where regular salaries are paid. The new law not only tends to reduce the pay of postmasters, but it greatly swells the amount of stamps sold.

The following are a few extracts from an immense mass of evidence on file in the department at Washington:—

A postmaster in Wisconsin having failed to sell $33 worth of stamps expressed them to Chicago.

The daughter of a Connecticut postmaster carried stamps to a neighboring town and exchanged them for dry goods.

Last January a man agreed to supply a local stamp agent on Wall street, New York, with $10,000 worth of stamps at a discount of five per cent. It is supposed that he was a commercial traveller who had been buying stamps of country postmasters in exchange for goods.

A Virginia postmaster traded stamped envelopes for whiskey to a liquor dealer in North Carolina.

A Grand street (New York) merchant writes to the department that he is constantly receiving stamps for merchandize and he wants the government to redeem them with currency.

An Indiana merchant exchanged coffee and calico for stamps with a postmaster in Texas.

A firm doing business on Broadway, New York, report that they receive remittances in postage stamps from their customers in California.

Perhaps one of the most striking irregularities under the new law is at Glencoe, Ill. The Postmaser ordered 50,000 one cent stamps for General C. F. Howard, who resides within the delivery of the office, but publishes the *Advance* in Chicago. The postmaster says that the General is his best customer. The truth is, his sales are larger than is lawful under his official bond. It should be remembered that General Howard is the man referred to in the HERALD's recent Indian frauds exposé. Deacon Beales, of Michigan, carried him three barrels of Michigan apples, and secured the appointment of boss-farmer to Agent Sperry at Fort Berthold, Dakota, where the Indians have been outrageously swindled.

A recent letter from the Glencoe Postmaster says:—"Herewith I send you an order for 20,000 three cent stamps—part of which are for General Howard, publisher; and the rest for the office. Please send within fifteen days, as the General will have to use them by the 10th of December." It must occur to the General that ordinary business men in Chicago buy their stamps of the city office at regular rates, and that the Mayor pays as much for a three cent stamp as the poorest sewing girl, and that he is not entitled to any privileges under the law. Although there is no evidence that General Howard receives any reduction, the government considers his plan of buying stamps "irregular," and the Postmaster will probably be further enlightened on the matter by the department. The disinterestedness of his friend Howard is, to say the least, somewhat suspicious.

An Arkansas postmaster has been in the habit of exchanging stamps for goods with merchants in Memphis, Tenn. The consequence was the sales of stamps in the Memphis office were much less in 1874 than in the previous year, when yellow fever was raging and business prostrated. A grocery dealer in Greensburg, Ind., has sold stamps at a discount of ten per cent. A Kansas official sent $15 worth of stamps to a Kansas city tobacco dealer to pay for a bill for cigars. An Alabama postmaser ran in debt and was pushed for money, but he finally met his payments with new, uncut postage stamps, which cost him only forty cents on the dollar. A postmaster near Rochester, N. Y., sold only $81 worth of stamps for the six months ending June 30, 1874; but during the quarter ending September 30, 1874, the same year, he ordered stamps and envelopes to the amount of $1,118 60.

A former postmaster at Golden Bridge, N. Y., offered a ticket agent $6 worth of stamps for $5, and said, "If this business is allowable" he would order $1,000 worth and go to peddling them.

An ex-postmaster in the oil regions has bought his household supplies with stamps. A Missouri postmaster asked that stamps be taken in payment for subscription to the *Chronicle*, published in Richmond, Mo.

A certain postmaster in New Jersey was station agent for a railway company, and also an agent for a land company. The headquarters of both companies were located in New York. An officer of the land company declared to the Department in Washington that they could not pay their agent a large salary, as they had gotten him the post office to help him out, and they purposed to buy all their stamps of him; also that he had sent a customer of the company to buy $200 worth of stamps of the agent postmaster. He said that the business of the office could easily be run up to $700 or $800 a year, and he claimed that it was justified by law.

Frank A. Reed & Co., of New York, addressed a circular to country postmasters inviting them to act as agents for books published by his firm, they offering to take their pay in clean, uncut postage stamps. The new salary law was explained in the circular and the postmasters were shown how they could make a double profit. North Carolina postmasters have been reported to the Department as doing extensive mercantile business and using stamps instead of currency.

The publisher of the *Post Office Gazette* in Washington acknowledged that he had frequently received stamps in payment for subscriptions to his paper. The subscription price is $1. The postmaster who sends the remittances pays forty cents for the stamps. In other words, the government pays sixty cents and the postmaster forty cents for each of the subscriptions to the *Gazette*.

A man writes to the Department from Kentucky under the date of October 21, 1875, that he is partner in a dry goods store and he wants $400 worth of stamps every quarter. He says that his proposition is in accordance with law or he would not ask it.

A Missouri postmaster wrote to a St. Louis merchant last May, saying that he has seen his advertisement in a Salt Lake paper and he wanted sample of women's shoes, No. 5, prunella or kid, forwarded by mail, with the price, and he would pay for them in postage stamps.

A Delaware county (N. Y.) man writes to a friend, and among other things he says:—"Stamps O. K. I understand you can get eighty-five cents on the dollar for them. If I can buy for seventy cents shall I get you $500 worth? Is there not a spoke loose somewhere? Will not Uncle Sam send all the stamps you can use? We are all well."

A special agent of the department writes from Alabama that a certain postmaster has an account with a firm in Montgomery. On several occasions he has paid his bills with stamps. The agent further says that he sells liquor in the Post Office and lives in adultery with a negro woman.

A Missouri man wanted to pay a lawyer in stamps for defending him in a criminal suit at law.

The following is the circular that has been sent to the postmasters of the country:—

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1874.

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Department that certain postmasters have engaged in the practice of canvassing, outside the deliveries of their respective offices, for the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, with the object, as avowed, of increasing their compensation; and whereas it is ascertained that in many cases such sales are made at a discount, in express violation of section 393 of the Postal Regulations; and, further, that goods and articles of merchandise are taken in payment; and whereas the printed stamped envelopes known as "special request envelopes" are frequently made the medium of such irregular practices, which said envelopes are furnished upon requisition from any postmaster in the country; and whereas the above-recited conduct is detrimental to the financial interests of the department; therefore, it is ordered,

First—That postmasters be prohibited from soliciting orders outside the deliveries of their respective offices for postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers or postal cards.

Second—That in making sales postmasters adhere strictly to the rates established by law and the postal regulations.

Third—That postmasters be forbidden to use postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers or postal cards as articles of traffic or for the discharge of private obligations.

Fourth—That no requisition for "special request envelopes" be honored by the department unless the party for whom the envelopes are ordered resides or is engaged in business within the delivery of the party of the office of the postmaster making the requisition.

Fifth—That a violation of any of the terms of this order will be regarded as good cause for the removal of the offender.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

While a postmaster is prohibited by the foregoing order from canvassing outside the delivery of his office for the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, he is nevertheless permitted to sell to any person applying in good faith for them; but the application must be unsolicited, either directly or indirectly, upon the part of the postmaster.

From this permission must be excepted special request envelopes, in regard to which the fourth specification of the order is imperative.

Every requisition received will be closely watched to see that the post office from which it comes agrees with that named in the "card" or "request" desired on the envelopes. Should they not correspond, a satisfactory explanation will be required.

Postmasters and other postal officers or agents will promptly report to this office such violations of the order and instructions herein contained as may come to their notice, and in each case give the evidence upon which the report is based.

They will be cautious not to make charges upon false or insufficient grounds, or from malicious motives, and they will be held to a strict accountability for their action taken in the premises.

The effort of a postmaster to increase his compensation at the expense of others and to the prejudice of the department will not be tolerated.

By order of the Postmaster General.

E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The following is the list of postmasters who have recently been removed for trafficking in postage stamps:—

William M. Turner, Warwick's Cross Roads, Union county, Tenn.
Thomas J. Pattie, Cowan, Franklin county, Tenn.
Pleasant W. Lowe, Ooltewah, James county, Tenn.
John H. Galbreath, Goodlettsville, Davidson county, Tenn.
Wiley J. Drinnon, Lookout Mountain, Hamilton county, Tenn.
Philip L. West, Waterford Mills, Elkhart county, Ind.
Thomas J. Reed, Fort Ritner, Lawrence county, Ind.
Joel Blackwell, Clay, Webster county, Ky.
Edgar M. Griswold, Horicon, Dodge county, Wis.
Jacob S. McCourtie, Frankfort, Pepin county, Wis.
William W. Hale, Manomin, Anoka county, Minn.
H. P. Simpson, May, Martin county, Minn.
M. A. Seymour, Walnut Grove, Martin county, Minn.
Leopold Marks, Diamond City, Meagher county, Montana.
Michael Kaiser, Cable City, Deer Lodge county, Montana.
M. D. Morrison, Silver Creek, Minnehaha county, Dakota.
Mrs. C. O. Barber, Rural, Jefferson county, Kansas.
D. W. Mercer, Matfield Green, Chase county, Kansas.
William Milroy, Hebron, Clay county, Kansas.
A. A. Friedman, Altoona, Wilson county, Kansas.
L. F. Williams, Blue Mounds, Linn county, Kansas.
J. B. Ford, Forest Home, Franklin county, Kansas.
Mrs. M. A. Turner, London, Sumner county, Kansas.
H. F. Peterson, Ephraim, San Pete county, Utah.
B. F. Johnson, Spring Lake, Utah county, Utah.
C. H. Oliphant, Kanab, Kane county, Utah.
William Morrison, Richfield, Sevier county, Utah.
Lafayette Cady, Republican City, Harlan county, Neb.
C. S. Johnson, Dresden, Otoe county, Neb.
Frank Austin, Macon, Franklin county, Neb.
A. L. Holbrook, Ridgeley, Dodge county, Neb.
Stephen Dunnington, Louisa Court House, Louisa county, Va.
Alexander S. Waugh, Elk River, Clay county, W. Va.
James Rogers, Valley Fork, Clay county, W. Va.
William Atkinson, Cresswell, Washington county, N. C.
John C. Keeten, Cuba, Rutherford county, N. C.
William A. Holifield, Mica, Mitchell county, N. C.
Columbus C. Bergen, Wolf Knob, McDowell county, N. C.
Marlin Sparger, White Sulphur, Surry county, N. C.
William A. Westrope, Gibson City, Ford county, Ill.
David Gallarno, Hicks' Mills, De Kalb county, Ill.
L. S. Hiatt, Wheaton, Du Page county, Ill.
William H. Hart, Catskill Station, Columbia county, N. Y.
Mrs. H. L. Gates, Fort Hamilton, Kings county, N. Y.
A. C. Kellam, Long Eddy, Sullivan county, N. Y.
H. D. Cole, Unadilla Centre, Otsego county, N. Y.
Charles H. Bunting, West Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J.
Silas Condict, Avondale, Essex county, N. J.
A. M. Van Leuven, Lime Spring, Howard county, Iowa.
B. Keltner, Wooster, Jefferson county, Iowa.
Alexander L. Anderson, Darlington, Sioux county, Iowa.
J. J. Bick, Clapper, Monroe county, Mo.
Robert P. Fuller, Pattonsburg, Daviess county, Mo.
Steadman L. Jackson, Wheeling, Livingston county, Mo.
Thomas O. Hatton, Morley, Scott county, Mo.
G. H. Schmertmann, Krakow, Franklin county, Mo.
L. R. Rupard, Hazle Green, Laclede county, Mo.
Samuel B. Sloan, Hope, Hempstead county, Ark.
J. M. Smith, Durham, Washington county, Ark.
C. H. Dewey, Cambridge, Lenawee county, Mich.
G. J. Sly, Elm Hall, Gratiot county, Mich.
Kate Robinson, Raynold, Montcalm county, Mich.
A. C. Alexander, Wingett Run, Washington county, Ohio.
Neal Ferguson, Cross Plains, Calhoun county, Ala.
J. T. Wells, Warrior Station, Jefferson county, Ala.
F. Rothenhofer, Elmore, Elmore county, Ala.
William H. Maham, Randolph, Bibb county, Ala.
James Stewart, North Chenango, Crawford county, Pa.
G. W. Lobaugh, Donnally's Mills, Perry county, Pa.
George Stanton, Stanton's Mills, Somerset county, Pa.
James Henry, Henrysville, Monroe county, Pa.
John H. Stramburger, Lake Roland, Baltimore, county, Md.
Hugh Marshall, Philopolis, Baltimore county, Md.
James Hodgdon, Embden Centre, Somerset county, Me.
A. E. Hull, Higganum, Middlesex county, Conn.
Merrill C. Forist, Berlin Falls, Coos county, N. H.
Lewis J. M. Marcy, Taftsville, Windsor county, Vt.
Luther R. Hubbell, West Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vt.
Leander Matthews, North Stoughton, Norfolk county, Mass.
Josiah D. Canning, Gill, Franklin county, Mass.
Fernando Randall, South Barton, Orleans county, Vt.
John V. Horton, Hortonville, Red River county, Texas.
Henry L. Berry, Wood Lawn, Harrison county, Texas.

THE GOETHE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Goethe Club was held last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The reports all showed a flourishing condition of affairs. An election of officers was held resulting as follows:—President, Dr. Anthony Ruppaner; Vice President, Mr. Thaddeus B. Wakeman; Treasurer, Mr. Oscar Yenni; Secretary, Mr. Wienors. Among the new members elected were Rev. Drs. Osgood and Alger, Drs. Moultin, Pallin and Clarence Beebe, Messrs. Cortland Palmer, Ragge, Stainfield, Zollicoffer and Professor Theo. Glaubensklee.

After the adjournment of the meeting the President, Dr. Ruppaner, entertained the members of the club at a handsome collation in the dining room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The object of this club is purely literary, to perpetuate the works of the great German author whose name it bears.

BROOKLYN RING PROSECUTIONS.

There was nothing new developed in the Brooklyn Ring prosecutions yesterday. Mr. Parsons, who is to act for the District Attorney, is in Albany, where he went to argue an appeal in a case, and also to confer with Mr. Pratt with reference to the suits which he is about to commence against the accused officials and contractors.

The Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Taxpayer's Association, appointed to collect funds for the employment of counsel to assist in the prosecution of the ring of that city, held a meeting last night for consultation. Several members stated that the association was urgently in need of additional funds, and a sub-committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions. About $2,500 of the $25,000 needed has been raised.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

HOW WAS MARGARET TUOHEY'S DEATH CAUSED?—A DYING WOMAN CHARGES HER HUSBAND WITH MURDER FIRST AND DENIES IT AFTERWARD.

In yesterday's HERALD the frightful death of Margaret Tuohey, late of No. 31 Park street, was noticed. It now remains to detail the particulars of that tragic event.

About nine o'clock on Wednesday night, as Officer John Raleigh, of the Franklin street force, was in Park street, near Centre, he heard loud cries and quarrelling in the sixth story of the house No. 31 Park street. He immediately went up stairs to the rooms occupied by a laborer named Patrick Tuohey and his wife. To his horror and amazement he saw Margaret Tuohey, the wife, lying on the floor nearly in a nude state, and her body burned almost to a cinder. With much difficulty the wretched sufferer was restored to consciousness. She then told the officer that her husband returned home about nine o'clock, much under the influence of liquor. She was preparing his supper, and he quarrelled with her because a beefsteak which she was cooking did not suit his taste.

THE QUARREL CONTINUED

until the husband became furious. In his rage he poured a can full of kerosene oil over her clothes. She screamed with terror and prayed to him for God's sake not to approach her with a light. Her supplications were unheeded, and the furious man said:—By God, you shall die, you she devil." The oil got into her eyes so that she could not see to defend herself. He overcame her struggles, and applied a lighted match to her dress.

THE WOMAN SET ON FIRE.

The victim was instantly enveloped in flame. Her agonizing screams were fearful and soon aroused the other inmates of the house. When Officer Raleigh found her Mrs. Tuohey presented a deplorable sight. Her arms, breasts and hands were cruelly burned; large pieces of blackened and charred flesh hung from her body, and her face and stomach were horribly blackened and burned. What with the vapor of the burning oil and the smell of charred human flesh, the stench of the room was frightful. No women were there, although the neighborhood had been alarmed by the now dying wife. The fire must have lasted about ten minutes. The room in which Mrs. Tuohey lay was bare of decent furniture. The floor was uncarpeted, there was a miserable looking bed, and a few religious pictures hung on the walls. Tuohey stood speechless over his poor partner's body. The dying woman occasionally cast her eyes upon her husband; her looks, but not her tongue, reproached him. She was removed to the hospital, where, about two o'clock yesterday morning, death relieved her from her sufferings. The officer arrested Tuohey, and took him to the Sixth precinct station. Yesterday he was up for preliminary examination, and was committed to the Tombs, where he at present awaits his trial. When Officer Raleigh said to Tuohey in his room:—"You are my prisoner, Tuohey," he replied, with an oath, "You don't take me your prisoner." The officer then took him down stairs by force, and the neighbors yelled out at him that he was going where he ought to have been long ago, and that hanging was too good for him. He gave back curse for curse. Several citizens offered assistance to Officer Raleigh, but he declined it and gave Tuohey a rap or two with his club over his fingers while the prisoner was clinging to the banister. The prisoner denied the charge against him and said he knew nothing at all about it.

WHAT TUOHEY SAYS.

The writer called yesterday at the Tombs prison and saw Tuohey. The prisoner showed no disinclination to talk about the horrible manner of his wife's death. He evinced a good deal of emotion, and appeared desirous to have it understood that before her death his wife had exculpated him from all blame. He said that the Coroner had been there to tell him so.

Patrick Tuohey is small in stature, and is not stout. He states his age to be about forty years. His hair is of a reddish hue, and his features neither regular nor attractive; the mouth is a small, pursy little orifice, drawn tightly together by a pair of thin, closely-set lips; the nose is decidedly not a well shaped one; the forehead, however, is not entirely bad, but the small, restless, reddish brown eyes, that shoot and dart about from corner to corner, just like a ferret's, beneath a pair of bushy, sandy-colored brows, do not, upon the whole, inspire a stranger with much confidence in the man. The accused wife-burner stated yesterday that he and his late wife were eighteen years married. She had borne him two children, neither of whom are living. During the last two years the pair had lived at No. 31 Park street, where the dreadful event above described took place, and they had always been happy together, excepting when now and then

MRS. TUOHEY "TOOK A SUP OF DRINK."

Tuohey says that his wife was very much addicted to drink, and, when she indulged in liquor, he, too, sometimes gave way to the temptation; so that both of them were occasionally intoxicated at the same time. They occupied two rooms, one of which was a bedroom and sitting-room. Wednesday afternoon, Tuohey could not say what time, he went into the bedroom and lay down to sleep. He had been drinking, and so, too, had his wife. He does not remember how long he might have been asleep, but recollects that upon awking he saw that his wife's dress was on fire. He sprung out of bed and tried to extinguish the flames, in doing which his hands and eyebrows were partly burned. Both his wife and he were crying out loudly when a policeman came in and arrested him. Tuohey professes ignorance as to what he was doing just when the officer entered the room. He had learned that his wife was dead, but said, with some vehemence, "I did not do it; I could never do such a thing." He also said that she was in the habit of smoking and might have set fire to her clothing with a spark from her pipe.

THE VICTIM'S ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

Before Mrs. Tuohey's death she made a statement to Dr. Jayne, of the New York Hospital, completely exonerating her husband from the slightest blame. She said that when she filled her lamp with kerosene oil it overflowed, and some of the oil went on the floor. Soon after her husband came in, and, lighting his pipe, inadvertently threw the match stump, which was still burning, into the spilled oil, which at once ignited and began to burn. In attempting to smother the flame with a blanket her dress caught fire and she was fatally burned. The screams which the neighbors heard were those caused by her fright.

A DESPERATE HUSBAND.

Mrs. Rinck, residing at No. 82 Suffolk street, last night informed the police that her husband Louis had threatened to shoot her and to terminate his own existence at the same time. Officer O'Connor was sent to the house, where he found Kinck with a loaded pistol in his hand. After a struggle the officer succeeded in disarming and arresting him. It appears that about two months ago he made a like attempt, which was similarly frustrated.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S CRIME.

It now turns out that the dead infant found in Brunswick street, Jersey City, a few days ago was not the child of Mary Sullivan, who is now in prison. The wretched young woman made a confession to Coroner Gannon and Captain McKaig yesterday morning which led to the discovery of the body of her missing infant. She boarded at No. 336 Henderson street and worked at Lorillard's factory till Wednesday of last week. She remained away till Friday, when she returned to work so sickly and haggard in appearance as to set rumor on the wing. She was soon arrested on suspicion. She now admits that she went alone to an outhouse on Wednesday night and remained there for three hours, during which she was delivered of a child, which she buried in the cellar. The body was found at the place indicated.

FLUSHING'S WHISKEY TROUBLES.

The Flushing (L. I.) Excise Board met at the Town Hall yesterday. At its last meeting John Halleran was summoned to show cause why his license should not be revoked for the illegal sale of liquors on Sunday and election day. His case was adjourned until to-day, as were also five other cases. Ex-Judge Busteed, for the defence, desired to effect a compromise. He requested that they give the affidavits to the District Attorney and take the complaints before the County Court. The President of the Board stated that they had no power to do this. The complainant, William H. Eubank, was then sworn. He said he knew that Halleran sold liquors; he had sworn to the complaint on the affidavit of Samuel D. Ellis, a New York detective, but knew nothing of his own knowledge, and made a poor witness. James O'Brien and Joseph Schnept, Halleran's bartenders, were called for the prosecution, but refused to testify. The President stated that the Board had no power to compel the attendance or enforce the answers of witnesses. The prosecution then submitted the affidavit of Samuel D. Ellis, the detective employed by the Law and Order Association, Ellis himself not being present, having been alarmed by the demonstrations of violence made against him at the first meeting of the Board. Judge Busteed objected to the affidavits being put in evidence. The objection was overruled and the defence was given a subpœna to compel the attendance of Ellis. The hearing was then adjourned until the 15th inst., at seven P. M.

The hearing in the case of Richard C. Colton was put down for next Monday evening. Colton has an ale and beer license only, but admits selling whiskey to George Schenck, who was recently drowned while under its influence.

CAN WOMEN HOLD OFFICE?

This question was again discussed at the meeting of the Board of Freeholders in Jersey City yesterday. An election took place for Keeper of the County Jail in place of Mrs. Jones, who, it is claimed, is not legally in possession of the office. Michael Nathan was appointed. Mrs. Jones does not intend, however, to relinquish the office she has filled satisfactorily for years without a struggle. She will take the case into the Supreme Court to have the question decided whether a woman can legally hold the office.

A NAVY YARD AT AUCTION.

THE OLD PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD SOLD FOR ONE MILLION DOLLARS—THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY THE PURCHASER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1875.

The singular spectacle of a United States Navy Yard offered for sale, at auction, was witnessed in this city, to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange. The announcement has been standing in the advertising columns of various newspapers throughout the country for a month past that Messrs. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, of this city, would sell to the highest bidder the site of the old Philadelphia Navy Yard, the description of which, stripped as much as possible of legal verbiage, is as follows:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, which may be standing at the time of sale, situate on the southeast corner of Front and Prime streets, in the city of Philadelphia, thence extending south along the east side of said Front street 677.11⅛ feet to a point 284.7½ feet northward from north side of Reed street, thence southeastwardly along ground now or late of heirs of Albert Benton, deceased, 222.10¾ feet, crossing the west side of Otsego street at the distance of 245.4½ feet north of the north side of Reed street, thence southwardly, on a line parallel with said Front street 20 feet, thence southeastwardly crossing the east side of Otsego street at the distance of 215.10¾ feet northward from the north side of Reed street and east side of Meadow street, at the distance of 71.9¾ feet northward from the north side of Reed street, 1,197.9¼ feet, more or less, to a point on the north line of Reed street, at the distance of 5.2¼ feet east of the west side of Delaware avenue; thence eastwardly along the said north line of Reed street to the river Delaware; thence northwardly along the courses thereof to such line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof; thence in a westerly direction along the same to the east line of Delaware avenue, at a point where the same crosses the south line of Prime street, and thence northwestwardly along the said south line of Prime street 1,131.10¾ feet to Front street, the place of beginning, together with all and several, the wharves, wharf lots, improvements, riparian and other rights, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, extending eastwardly of low water mark into the river Delaware.

The Commissioners appointed by Congress to direct the sale were the following gentlemen:—

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury; General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers United States Army, and Mr. Thomas Cochrane, President of the Board of Revision of Taxes, of this city.

The terms of the sale, according to the advertisement, were that the purchaser should make a deposit of five per cent at the time of the sale and pay the balance within thirty days, the commission reserving the right to postpone the sale or reject any bid which they might deem not for the interest of the government.

THE SALE.

The time appointed was at noon to-day and the place the Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange, but the unusual character of the sale and the general curiosity among business men to know who would be the purchaser or purchasers occasioned a large crowd to assemble at that hour. The United States Commission was represented by Secretary Robeson and Mr. Cochrane and among the notables present were E. C. Knight, the railroad official and banker; John Rice, the Centennial contractor; Collector of the Port Cowly, William Welsh, the shipping merchant, who has become more widely famous by his attacks upon the Indian Ring; A. J. Cassatt, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; William Henry Rawley, counsel for the commission, and many other well known railroad men, real estate owners, merchants, shippers and lawyers. At the hour appointed Mr. Barnes, the auctioneer, took his place and read the terms of the sale, announcing that in accordance therewith he would first endeavor to dispose of the property as a whole, failing in which he should be obliged to offer the ground in lots, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, casements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining. It was started at $500,000 for the entire property, and ran up by the hundred thousand very speedily until $900,000 was reached.

Mr. BARNES—Do I hear a million! Gentlemen, it will be knocked down at $900,000 unless——

Mr. J. Lowber Welsh, one of the firm of S. & W. Welsh, to which Mr. William Welsh belongs, was standing beside Mr. John C. Bullitt, a well known lawyer in this city, with whom he had been holding whispered conferences. Mr. Welsh nodded his head.

Mr. BARNES—Thank you. One million dollars I am offered. One million, one million, one million (turning to Mr. Rawie, the counsel for the commission), that is the best I can get, sir, I believe.

Mr. RAWLE—Go on, Mr. Barnes.

Mr. BARNES—One million—once; one million—twice; one million—three times, and sold—bringing down his hand.

SOLD FOR ONE MILLION.

There was a murmur of curiosity, and the crowd gathered about Mr. Welsh to know why a quiet merchant should buy such an elephant as a navy yard, whom he represented and what was to be done with it, &c.

The auctioneer, in response to all these queries, which were also addressed to him, announced, "As so many want to know who the successful bidder is, I will say, with his consent, that the property was knocked down to Mr. J. Lowber Welsh"——

Mr. WELSH—For John C. Bullitt, Esq., attorney.

"Attorney for whom?" demanded the crowd.

Mr. BULLITT—For J. C. Bartlett, Esq., attorney. That is all that can be said.

WHO BOUGHT IT?

The Commissioner refused to tell who the lawyers were, and all sorts of rumors were rife. It was generally believed for a while that Drexel & Co., bankers, and S. & W. Welsh, shipping merchants, had purchased the property jointly. Again it was reported that either the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or the Pennsylvania Railroad were the buyers. Nobody seemed to know the truth. After careful inquiry, however, your correspondent afterward ascertained that the real purchaser was the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They will lay their tracks through the streets that the city will open through the ground, and finish the almost completed circuit of the city which the rails of this important and powerful company now form along the water fronts of the Delaware and the Schuylkill. The purchase of the old yard by Mr. Scott's road occasions no surprise among those who have been familiar with the policy of the company. The removal of the shipping and stores to League Island, the new naval station, has just been finished.

SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company was held yesterday, at No. 51 New street. Mr. Blossom presided and stated that the line had been extended South to New Orleans. The D'Infreville duplex system of telegraphy had been adopted in order to give greater facility in the transmission of messages. The vote for officers resulted in the reelection of the same directors as last year, with the exceptions of Ernest Beyer and F. E. Stallenwenck, in place of J. C. Maximos and James Crawford.

BROOKLYN WANT AND CHARITY.

The cold breath of winter has been severely felt in Brooklyn, especially among the numerous poor, and the appeal for assistance from those who are destitute to such as are better prepared for the inclement season is very strong. The St. Vincent De Paul Society Conferences in all the Catholic parishes report that the demand upon their slender resources is so great that they must have early aid in order to relieve the really deserving applicants for help. The officers of this society are not paid for their services. Sewing societies have been organized by the ladies of many congregations, and nimble fingers are plying the needle to the end that the "naked may be clad." The Charity Commissioners have been overrun within the past few days with applicants for food by the poor, and they promise a still greater rush of applicants for assistance. The amount set apart by the city government for outdoor relief is far less than last year, so that private charities must contribute largely to bear the burdens of the winter. The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor has made extensive preparations for doing good in the cause of charity and their patrons find ample pleasure in the knowledge that their contributions even now are being put to the best possible use in succoring the needy. Work is very scarce and the winter cannot fail to be a severe one for the poor. Such are the facts which the cold snap suggests to the charitably disposed.

THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

The Castle Garden Labor Exchange, during the past month, has been crowded with persons of both sexes seeking employment. During that period employment was procured for 417 men and 358 women, seventy-five of the men at their trades; the rest were laborers at unskilled work in different branches. The women were employed as servants, and a small proportion as seamstresses. Two hundred and thirty-four of the persons employed were Germans, while the rest were mostly Irish.

ANOTHER MISSING MAN.

Yesterday a well-dressed lady called at the Central Office, and reported that she arrived in this city on Monday with her husband (whose name is withheld), a prominent merchant of Boston, and that he left her on Wednesday while both were shopping to purchase some articles in an adjoining store, and that she has not seen him since. She also stated that he had a large sum of money in his possession.

WHAT BECAME OF HIS MONEY?

Edward Dellevie, a German, was before Commissioner Smith, holding court at the Central Office, yesterday, as complainant against Sergeant Thompson and Officer Mulloney, of the Fourth Precinct, whom he charged with having taken from him $100 while he was intoxicated. From the evidence it appeared that Dellevie was arrested for drunkenness, and had in his possession, when searched, but a small sum of money, which was returned to him the following morning.

A BROOKLYN FLOOD.

BURSTING OF A GREAT MAIN—A NIGHT OF ALARM AND DELUGE—INTERRUPTION OF RAILROAD TRAVEL—EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

That portion of Brooklyn lying in the vicinity of the intersection of De Kalb and Marcy avenues was greatly excited early yesterday morning by the occurrence of an accident which caused an extensive destruction of property and for a time threatened the lives of a large number of persons. The catastrophe was the bursting of an immense water main on De Kalb avenue, between Nostrand and Marcy avenues. The first intimation the residents of the neighborhood had of their peril was the alarming sound created by the rushing of a mighty torrent. When the noise came to their ears the people living on De Kalb avenue sprang from their beds and ran to the doors and windows of their houses to ascertain the cause of the affrightening noise which had disturbed their slumbers. In the street a startling sight met their view. From the centre of the thoroughfare a great body of water was boiling up like some mammoth fountain and then rushing madly away with great velocity, spreading, flooding stores and private houses, inundating the cellars and finding its way into not a few parlors. The height to which the water spouted was at times nearly twelve feet, and it came up with a hissing noise, scattering dirt and stones in all directions. At this spectacle the affrighted people fled from their houses. When they realized that the buildings would not be swept away in the flood they cautiously returned and endeavored to save such of their household goods as were portable. The water gained in volume so rapidly that they were soon obliged to construct rafts to navigate the street and reach their own doors.

The news of the disaster spread very quickly, and in a short time hundreds of people came flocking to the scene. Tradesmen deserted their stores and swelled the throng of spectators that watched the flow of the waters until daylight, shivering in the piercing cold wind and quaking with fear that their property was in imminent danger of being swept away. They gazed anxiously and wearily at the spot where the water gushed up from the old thirty-six-inch main, which had burst with such violence as to tear up the pavement for a space of about thirty feet. The flood continued at its height for about two hours.

The fact of the bursting of the main was telegraphed to the Police Central Office, and was thence forwarded to the East New York station house. From there a mounted messenger was despatched to the storage reservoir at Hempstead. As soon as he arrived the water gates were closed. The effect of the shutting of the gates upon the great torrent which was foaming through the Brooklyn streets and threatening to engulf the city was very soon apparent. In less than fifteen minutes the flow began to subside; in half an hour the water had sunk to the level of the curbstones and was falling steadily into the swollen sewers through the four culverts at the corner of Nostrand and De Kalb avenues. The water continued flowing until noon, but at daylight it had subsided sufficiently to enable the citizens to ascertain the nature of the accident. Over the spot where the great pipe burst the earth had sunk about four feet. The excavation was filled with dirty water, giving it the appearance of a frog pond. Travel on the De Kalb avenue line of cars was impeded up to noon, and one of the cars, in attempting to pass over the hollow, fell in and was raised with great difficulty.

Water Purveyor Rhodes was the first official to reach the scene of the disaster. He said the cause of the bursting of the old main was the sinking of the earth beneath one of the joints. The land had always been marshy, and was still very soft and uncertain. The main was constructed in 1858.

Theodore A. Drake, Engineer of the Board of City Works, also believed the accident was caused by the sinking of the pipes. He differed from the view of Mr. Rhodes in that he believed the break was in the centre of one of the lengths of pipe and not at a joint. Mr. Drake superintended the construction of the main in 1858.

The damage wrought by the catastrophe will reach in amount about $30,000. As far as could be ascertained the heavy losses were comprised between Nos. 618 and 633 of De Kalb avenue. The loss to the city is about $5,000, which is included in the total given above. As soon as the flood had in a measure subsided, a fire engine was set to pump the water out of the excavation—a work which will not be completed before to-night. Some of those who have suffered losses by the overflow talk of bringing actions against the city.

THE SINGING PREACHER.

REV. FREDERICK BELL ON "THE DUTY OF FORGIVENESS"—A WEDDING OF SONG AND PRAYER.

Quite a large congregation assembled in Dr. Tyng's church last night. Rev. Frederick Bell, the singing preacher, presided. Dr. Tyng sat in the congregation. At the back of the platform was a large red screen, with various placards hung on it, such as, "Remember, this is a prayer meeting." "We have adopted the rules of the Fulton street prayer meeting." "Don't forget the unconverted; some of them are here." "Particular attention is called to the five minute rule." "No controverted topic should be introduced."

After the singing of a hymn by the congregation and a prayer by Mr. Bell, the reverend gentleman said:—"I cannot tell you how glad I am to have the privilege of singing and praying the Gospel to you. I have been preaching and singing about four years and God has blessed my work. I do not understand music by note. I don't know B from W if there are such letters in music, although I am music from head to foot. So, if I should happen to sing not strictly to music, you will know the reason. I twist things to suit myself. I have sung more into salvation than I have prayed into it, because when I sing I pray and when I pray I cannot sing, of course. I am going to sing you a song composed expressly for me and never sung by any one else."

Mr. Bell here sang "The Blood-stained Banner," after which he read the parable of the unjust steward. He then said:—

THE RELIGION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

is the very essence of love, love to God and love to man, and if this world is going to be taken for Jesus it will be done by love. I believe the threatenings of God are essential in their place, but I believe a great mistake is made by trying to frighten men into salvation. They might have preached hell and damnation to me till doomsday and it would have had no effect, but the love of Christ touched my heart. Christ was the embodiment of goodness. He was mercy incarnate, and he insists in his disciples a forgiving disposition.

What is the reason Christ got common people to listen to Him? He always told people what things were like and made things plain. We find a certain king represented as taking account of his servant, to whom was committed the taking of his revenue, and he was found a defaulter

TO THE TUNE OF TEN THOUSAND TALENTS

(about $25,000). Confessing his inability to pay he prayed for mercy, which was granted him; the king pardoned him. God don't forget we are hell-deserving sinners, and just when we were about to sink into perdition Jesus Christ came and wrote over and under our catalogue of sins the word "pardon." Since then we have done nothing but sin. (Singing):—

O, happy day, when Jesus washed our sins away.

Mr. Bell sang two or three verses of this hymn, and then continued:—That has been something like our experience ever since we had the word "pardon" written over our sins. Then this man went out and found his fellow servant who owed him an hundred pence, about $15, and he seized him and demanded payment. The poor man used the same plea the villian had just used to the king; but no, though he had found mercy himself, he would exercise none. Avarice is blind and deaf. It is relentless in its grasp. The villain had his fellow servant cast into prison and the king was wroth, and had him delivered to the tormentors till he should pay what he owed, and it served him right. Now, the most important point, "So likewise shall my Heavenly Father do also unto you, if you from your hearts do not forgive your brother his trespasses." The plain teaching of the parable is that of forgiveness; and if we are to have a revival, deep, pungent and lasting, we will have to preach forgiveness more. I believe in revivals that come down, and not those that come up. God requires that we shall be merciful, even as He is merciful. If He should

REQUIRE HIS DEBT

of us, what would be our reply? Very soon death will drag you before the Judge, and if you do not reckon up before the Judgment Day it will be too late. I believe that there are a number here almost persuaded to be Christians, but I am afraid your condition will be that described in the last verse of that hymn (singing):—

Almost persuaded, harvest is past;
Almost persuaded, doom comes at last.
Almost cannot avail,
Almost is but to fail.
Sad, sad, that bitter wail—
Almost,—but lost!

God forbid that should be your experience, but thank God, the way is open for every man and woman to say:—"By the grace of God I will be a Christian."

PRINCETON ALUMNI.

Considerable interest is being manifested by the graduates of Princeton College, in and around New York, in the organization of the Princeton Alumni Association. One meeting has been held and this evening the second takes place at half-past eight, at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. It is expected there will be a large attendance. The meeting will be very interesting, as Professor Guyot is expected to make an address, a delegation from the Princeton Boat Club will be present and give information about boating affairs, music will be furnished by some of the recent graduates, who have formed a glee club, and, finally, refreshments will be furnished.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Samuel Sloan has accepted the Vice Presidency of the Michigan Central Railroad.

Charles B. Lewis, M. P., trustee of the leased line rental trust bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, has arrived in this country. He is about to examine the affairs of the road and report to the English bond and share holders as to the possibility of improving it financially.

FINE ARTS.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION.

The fall exhibition of pictures by the Brooklyn Art Association opened on Monday evening. The works are mostly those of American artists. There are two which were in the Paris Salon of 1875. One of these, No. 289, by E. Marsal, is called "The Grandmother." An old woman holds a little child in her lap, but the spectators' attention is held by her arm and face, and the pathetic expression of her eyes, as she looks dreamily forward, shows that she has for the moment forgotten her charge. The other, No. 292, by G. Dayen, is a beautiful picture, but wants the soul which is in the other. A young woman is seated, and has dropped her book to play with a kitten which has perched on her shoulder. It is called "The Interruption." No. 339 is "L'Adieu," a bashful young woman bidding goodby to her lover, of whom nothing is seen but the hand. F. A. Bridgman, an American artist in Paris, sends two pictures No. 1, a "Nubian Story Teller," is the interior in the East, and has been for some time in Goupil's gallery. No. 153 is a single figure, "Ariha," an Algerian woman. Baughton has one small picture, No. 327, a melancholy woman seated on a gray rocky shore. "The Girl I Left Behind Me" is the title. Lambinet, the French artist, is represented by a "View of the Seine" and a large landscape. No. 298 is a large picture showing High Bridge from Harlem lane, and No. 307, by the same artist, C. H. Miller, "Sheep Walking" on Long Island, have the same bold, free touch peculiar to this artist. No. 304, by M. F. H. De Haas, is a large vessel "Drifting Ashore in a Fog." No. 313, "Westhampton Beach," is also by this artist. Constant Mayer sends some works. "The Wanderers," No. 394, represents an Italian family, consisting of the father, son and daughter. The boy has fallen asleep under a balcony on which are two ladies of whom the Italian girl is asking alms. The Italians have evidently wandered into Spain, judging from the dresses of the ladies. The Italians are well painted, but the artist seems to have failed in the other two figures. No. 268, "Meditation," is a smaller picture by the same artist. No. 269, "The Little Maiden," is by M. R. Oakey. No. 291, "Morning in the Downs," is by J. H. L. De Haas. "The Mutual Friend," by James H. Beard, represents three dogs, which have evidently been disputing about the division of spoils. The one acting as umpire has given a chicken's foot and a crust of bread to one and breast bone to the other, while his own share consists of a roast partridge, a ham sandwich and cake. No. 290, called "After the Battle," is a picture of the pre-Raphaelite school, by Jan Verhans, of Brussels. No. 311, "Bad Weather," is by A. Cary Smith. No. 321, "Landscape and Castle," by James Hart. No. 322 is a moonlight scene, and No. 323 a "New England Home," by Shattuck. No. 319, "Sunset on the Coast," by Henry Farrer. No. 305, "Discovery of Fire," is by A. H. Baldwin. No. 312, "New Hampshire Scenery," by J. W. Casilear. No. 297, "Otsego Lake," by J. B. Bristol. No. 331, "Vessels in New York Bay," by E. Moran. No. 322, "Afternoon on the Hudson," by John Hammer. "An Old Wreck on Coney Island Beach," No. 368, is by F. A. Silva. No. 347, "Spring Blossoms," and No. 372, "Wisteria," are by Mrs. L. B. Culver. The latter is one of the best flower pictures in the exhibition. No. 361, "The Evening Chapter," an old woman reading the Bible to her husband, and No. 362, "Anne Hathaway's Cottage," are by E. Ward Perry. No. 367, "The Scribe," by Louis C. Tiffany is the interior of a study, with an old man seated looking over a large book. If the artist would give more relief to one side of the scribe he would be found more easily. No. 365, "Column of San Marco, Venice," is by D. M. Armstrong. No. 375, "Where Ignorance Is Bliss," by S. G. Guy, is a boy fishing in a gutter, while below him, pasted on the curbstone, is an advertisement of the American Industrial Exhibition. The picture must be seen to be appreciated. No. 415 is a brilliant scene by S. R. Gifford. No. 230, "Mending Day," and No. 231, "A Scene in Cairo," are by Edwin White. "A Frosty Morning," No. 236, is a little fellow standing before the fireplace with his hands behind him to warm them in imitation of his elders. This is by George H. Story. No. 219, "Marque of Sultan Barkook." Cairos is by Frank Waller, No. 222, "The Problematist's Perplexity," an old man playing a solitary game of chess, is by R. De Elarriago. Mrs. L. M. Spencer has a well painted dog's head and a plate of fruit—No. 257. No. 251, "A Story of the Sea," is by A. W. Thompson. No. 252, "Morning on the Hudson," by M. S. Bloodgood. A. F. Tait sends a "Fox on the Snow," No. 258. "This Corner Don't Pay, No. 310, is by J. G. Brown. No. 356, "Little Ella," and No. 357, a "Portrait," are by Maria Giles. Samuel Coleman sends four of his sketches in water colors, two from France, one from Dresden and one from Algiers. Two water colors, No. 350 and No. 351, are Italian peasant girls, by the late Petro Vaini. Eastman Johnson has a crayon, No. 379, "Naughty Boy," and a little girl picking flowers, No. 146. S. L. Johnson has two fruit pictures, No. 168 and No. 169. "Afternoon in Berkshire Hills" and three Holland scenes are by Kruseman Van Elton. Gernis McEntee sends several of his low toned autumn scenes. "Fast Mail Train Fifty Years Ago," No. 133, is by J. C. Wiggins. "A Glimpse of New York from Bergen Point Meadows," No. 96, is by J. W. Pattison. Nos. 92 and 93 are by Walter Satterlee. The former is a conventionally treated but well painted "Marguerite;" the latter is a young girl with a face full of expression, who has just rescued a dove from some danger. It is called "The Refuge." No. 3, "A Misty Morning on Loch Lomond," by Arthur Parton, has a beautiful effect of sunlight on distant hills. "Moose Peak Island, coast of Maine," No. 118, is by Edward Trenchard. "Titania and Puck," Nos. 344 and 345, are two subjects in bas relief by J. S. Hartley. "Heigh Ho for the Land of Flowers," No. 349, in high relief, is by S. M. Freeborne. A portrait medallion is by Edmund Palmer. "The Pride of Rialta," No. 223, is by H. Peters Gray. "Landscape and Cattle," by John Pope. "Interior of a Stable," by Dolph "Flowers," by Rabie, and "Winter Night," No. 200, by T. L. Smith. Miss Virginia Granberry sends "Spring Flowers," No. 112, and her sister, H. A. Granberry, "Flowers," No. 141. The pupils of Packer and Polytechnic institutes send nearly a hundred drawings from casts, engravings, photographs, and a few studies from nature. These are all in crayon.

DRAWING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—ORIGINAL DESIGNS SENT TO NEW YORK BY THE PUPILS OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Since the passage of the law making free hand or industrial drawing a part of the regular course of instruction in the public schools of New York those engaged in putting the law into practical operation have been embarrassed by the scarcity of trained teachers of drawing. To supply this want a class has been formed at the Cooper Institute School of Design for Women. Mrs. S. N. Carter, the principal of this school, has been indefatigable in her endeavors to give the members of this class every opportunity to fit themselves for their duties. During an extensive tour through Europe two years ago she studied the principles of industrial art as taught in schools in the principal cities, particularly in England. The Kensington school—started after the World's Fair of 1851 had shown to England how far other nations were in advance of her in industrial art—shows better than any other institution the progress made in this direction within the past twenty years, and the course of study pursued in that school was particularly noted by Mrs. Carter, with the view of introducing its best features in that over which she presides.

Drawing has always been taught to some extent in our public schools, but rather as an extra branch or accomplishment than as a foundation for higher branches. As a nation of manufacturers, we are obliged to have designers, and as designs made in foreign countries have to be remodelled to suit the American taste before they will be accepted in American markets, the necessity of educating the masses through the medium of the public schools in the recognized principles of design is at once apparent. Massachusetts, California and several other States have already acknowledged these facts. Massachusetts has secured the services of Professor Walter Smith, from one of the principal art schools of England, as director of the art education of the State. His system of teaching is in accordance with that recognized all over Europe, which has geometry for its basis. Lines are formed into geometrical figures, triangles, squares, circles, &c., and, as any child of five years can soon learn these forms, it is apparent how easily they may be taught to fill them with others, until the most elaborate patterns for laces, dress goods, wall papers, carpets, china, &c., are formed. The class formed by Mrs. Carter has been in operation about eight weeks, which is two-thirds of the time allotted for the course of instruction to those wishing to become teachers. The first drawings made are squares, &c. The pupils are advanced step by step, being taught perspective, in connection with solids, such as cubes, &c., until the knowledge gained is put into practical use by drawing designs from natural objects, such as plants, &c., and using them geometrically in patterns for some useful object.

In order to show what may be expected of the class of ladies now being trained by her and her assistant, Miss Carrie E. Powers, Mrs. Carter has collected from the drawings made in the public schools in Boston a number of specimens which show what has actually been accomplished. They are the work principally of girls of ages ranging from seven to twenty years. Among them are designs in water colors, for China cups, saucers, plates, vases, &c., for tiles, wall paper, oil cloth and other objects; beautiful patterns in laces, some forming collars of various shapes done by children of ten or twelve years, and pencil drawings of geometrical figures, filled in with vines of blackberry, rose, clematis, jasmine and all sorts of curved and striaght lines, and these drawings have the merit of being entirely original, of being the result of only one hour and a half or two hours work per week, and show what has been accomplished during the three years of systematic teaching in the public schools of Boston, as well as demonstrating the practical value of drawing as a regular branch of common school instruction.

DIPHTHERIA.

The Jersey City Board of Health has at last been aroused to the necessity of active measures to check the advance of diphtheria and scarlet fever. On the suggestion of Dr. Lochner the sewer pipes of all houses are to be ventilated by pipes connecting with the sewers at their entrance to the houses, in order that the foul gasses from the sewers may be conducted away from the houses and fevers and malarial diseases thus be avoided.