TEACHERS' PAY.

What Some of the Principals Think of the Proposed Schedule.

CUTTING DOWN AND LEVELLING UP.

Injustice to Teachers of Long Service for the Benefit of Novices.

WORSE THAN THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The new schedule submitted by the Committee on Salaries and Economy of the Board of Education for that body's approval—heretofore published in the HERALD—is exciting much comment among those directly interested. A HERALD reporter called upon several of the principals and teachers of the ward schools to obtain their views upon the subject.

PRINCIPAL MARTIN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Dwight Martin, principal of Grammar School No. 32, Twentieth ward, said that he did not like the proposed schedule at all, and did not regard it as an economical plan. He disapproved, most emphatically, of making any alteration in the scale of salaries while the Board of Education was under the present pressure of the Board of Apportionment, and deemed it unwise to touch the question of salaries until the relief asked for of the Legislature was granted. If the bills sent to the Legislature by the Board of Education were enacted as laws it would regulate everything; but if the proposed schedule was adopted it would tend to disarrange the whole system, and, although the present system could be bettered, it was unwise to attempt it at present. For his own part, he would prefer to have the reduction that is now temporarily imposed upon the teachers extend throughout the year than to have any schedule offered for adoption until the present embarrassment is removed.

MISS EDMUNDS' OPINION.

Miss Clara M. Edmunds, principal of Grammar School No. 33, in the same ward, objected to the new schedule principally because the salaries of some of the most experienced teachers would be cut down and those of the inexperienced ones raised. By the proposed schedule the highest salary to an assistant teacher in the female department is $950, a decrease in her department of $250. In a school where three male teachers are allowed a young man under this proposed schedule just entering the profession, and without any experience whatever, might get a salary of $1,400. Three of her best and most experienced teachers would be lowered, the highest would be reduced $250, the next $150 and the next $100 by this plan. Miss Edmunds did not think there was any need of reduction if care was used in the apportionment of less important items. She thought, for instance, absent teachers need not receive full salary during the time of their absence from duty as in most cases at present. This single retrenchment would do much toward regulating school funds.

MR. SOUTHERLAND'S OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Benjamin D. L. Southerland, principal of Grammar School No. 3, Ninth ward, disapproves of the proposed schedule strongly. His chief objection rests upon the cutting down of salaries that ought not to be cut down, and an increase of salary where it ought not to be increased. "For instance," said this gentleman, "in my own school one of my male assistants, who has taught for twenty-five years in the public schools and receives now a salary of $2,000, would be lowered by this proposed schedule $200; the next male assistant has been a teacher fifteen years, receives $1,800, and would be reduced $200; while the third assistant, who has only been teaching about nine months, receives $1,000, and would receive by the proposed schedule $1,400. There is a plan under consultation among the trustees, male principals and female principals of both grammar and primary departments whereby a new basis for a more equitable adjustment of salaries may be established; but it is not sufficiently matured to be submitted to the Board of Education for their consideration." Without giving the details of the plan, Mr. Southerland said that the foundation of the scheme tended toward regulating the system of salaries, so that the teachers of the longest experience, greatest efficiency and best service, in connection with the average attendance and size of the school, would receive a fair compensation for their services—the grades to be determined by the City Superintendent.

THE VICIOUS WARD SYSTEM.

Mr. George M. Mitchell, assistant teacher in Grammar School No 11, Sixteenth ward, remarked that it was his opinion that nearly all the teachers were opposed to the new schedule because it did not recognize experience; because in many cases it reduced greatly the salaries of teachers of long service, who are at present but poorly paid. "There are," he continued, "some lady teachers of long experience employed in the primary departments whose salaries are less than $700, and they would be materially reduced by the proposed schedule. I think the teachers would like to see some system adopted that would recognize length of service without regard to the size of the school. If the new schedule were adopted it would work harm not only to experienced teachers, but also to the teachers of small schools, in which the work is always as arduous, and generally more so than the same character of work in the larger schools, for the reason that the routine work is generally as great in a small school as a large one and, under the average attendance system, fewer teachers are employed. Under the new schedule they would receive less pay than those doing the same character and amount of work in the larger schools. I think that no plan of salaries can be entirely fair, but certainly no plan can approximate to fairness and equity until the ward lines can be abolished and the system of promotions and graded salaries be adjusted on a plan similar to that in the navy. Deserving teachers could then be promoted from one rank to another, from ward to ward, their pay determined by having a maximum and minimum salary for each of the various classes of teachers, so that in turn, as vacancies occurred, each one's promotion would be sure to come. The present system of ward lines operates against deserving teachers in some wards, and also against some of the schools. In some wards, owing to the decreased attendance, it has been necessary, under the present system, to dismiss experienced teachers on account of reduced attendance at schools in which they were teaching, while in some of the upper wards inexperienced persons have been appointed. By such an exchange the school system certainly loses good and efficient teachers. This grave defect might be remedied by the abolition of the ward lines, as I have stated.

MISS WRIGHT ON PRIMARY WRONGS.

Miss Susan Wright, principal of the primary department of School No. 50, Eighteenth ward, was emphatic in her denunciation of the proposed schedule. The primary schools, she said, were the most important and the most neglected of the whole system of education in our city schools, and the proposed schedule affected these departments the most. Every primary school in the city had suffered in the past from the great disparity between the salaries of the primary and grammar schools, and would suffer in the future from the proposed discrepancy contained in the new schedule. "This thing," said Miss Wright, vehemently, "works in this way. They send in raw professional recruits—girls utterly untrained and unskilled in the profession as teachers, though they have a certificate of scholarship—and place such girls in charge of a class of fifty little children who are to be trained in everything—undergoing a process not unlike the soil that is cultivated for seed sowing, and then send them up one flight of stairs to the grammar department, immediately reduce the class to an average of thirty-five and place it under the care of a higher salaried teacher without any advance in the studies. The proposed schedule would make the inequality of a still more cast iron character, because it would still continue the inequality without the occasional chance of advancing a well qualified assistant. I have been so disheartened at the proposed schedule that I have not looked to see to what degree it will affect my assistants. If the salaries need to be cut down they should be equalized between the primary and grammar schools." She cited as comparison that the grammar schools, with an attendance of only 38,372 pupils, employed 1,186 teachers (exclusive of special teachers), their salaries amounting to a total of $1,305,221. In the primary school the average attendance was 62,417 pupils, with only 1,392 teachers, their aggregate salaries amounting to only $984,140, and yet the new schedule would reduce that sum. Miss Wright expressed herself dissatisfied with both the present scale and proposed schedule, because both were unjust and iniquitous in their effects upon the school.

MISS KIERSTED LOOKS TO ALBANY.

Miss Amelia Kiersted, principal of Grammar School No. 17, Twenty-second ward, said:—"I think that teachers should be paid according to the grade of work they do, the length of time on that grade and their efficiency therein. If principals in each grade of schools could make a grade of salaries it would be more satisfactory than any that has been presented. The proposed schedule of salaries is not adapted to all departments; for instance, teachers equally efficient and doing equivalent work would receive salaries in which there would be a difference sometimes of $100. The discrepancy in one department does not correspond with the discrepancies in another department. The difficulty lies here. The Board of Apportionment decided that the $80,000 deducted was in excess of what was required the previous year, forgetting the fact that each year brings an increased attendance and involves a corresponding increase in the number of teachers employed, and, as a consequence, in the amount of money required. If any reduction should be found necessary the principals and vice principals desire to share in such reduction. It is hoped, however, that the bill now before the Legislature will be passed, and thus obviate the necessity of any reduction."

MISS BUCKELEW ON EQUALIZATION.

Miss Sarah F. Buckelew, principal of the primary department of No. 49, Twenty-first ward, remarked that the primary work of the schools was the important work. People were just beginning to appreciate that fact; but as long as there was such a discrepancy between the salaries of the principals and teachers of the primary and those of the grammar schools, just so long would the work in the primary departments be considered worth less than that in the grammar schools, whereas the work is more difficult. She thought the proposed schedule unjust, and that in order to establish less variance between the salaries there should be a system which would approximate more nearly the salaries of the principals and assistants in the grammar and primary departments. She did not wish to be understood as being so radical that she would desire the salaries in the grammar departments lowered in order to increase those in the primary departments, but the latter could be increased without touching the former at all, and, in her opinion, it ought to be done.

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

Mr. Lafayette Olney, principal of Grammar School No. 14, located in the Twenty-first ward, objected strongly to the proposed schedule, on the ground that it reduced some salaries of teachers long in the service and increased the salaries of some recently appointed. "In my department," said he, "it would reduce the salary of a lady teacher $250 who has been in the service twenty-four years. That one item was so manifestly unjust that I did not apply the schedule further. I am informed that in some schools the salaries of teachers who have only been in service two years would be increased $300 or $400. The present system is far from being satisfactory, but it is more just in the apportionment of its salaries than the one proposed, for it gives the trustees power to reward length of service, while the proposed schedule, as I understand it, fixes an arbitrary salary for each position. It is bad enough for a teacher to have his or her salary reduced on the score of economy, but it is tenfold worse to reflect that the loss is a gain to some one teaching an inferior grade and but a short time in the profession." Mr. Olney was quite confident that the bills submitted by the Board of Education to the Legislature would pass and the present trouble in regard to school moneys be removed.

These views are said to be held, with various modifications and additions, by all the principals, vice principals and teachers in the public schools. It is a noticeable fact that the strongest opposition to the proposed schedule comes from those who are not affected by it. The salaries of the principals and vice principals are untouched, but they have almost unanimously presented a request to the Board that if the proposed reduction be adopted they may not be exempted from bearing their portion of the burden.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

THE COMING SEASON AND ITS PROSPECTS—NEW BOATS BUILT AND REPAIRS UNDERGONE—A LIVELY SUMMER ANTICIPATED.

The miniature yachting season of 1877 will open in two or three weeks from the present time, and it promises to be the most eventful and interesting of any that the sport has known since its existence as a systematized sport. It is about five years since the first model yacht club was organized. This association was entitled the Prospect Park Miniature Yacht Club and is still in existence. The Long Island Club was next formed and chartered. The preamble of this club's charter sets forth that the purpose of the club is to improve the build of yachts and sailing vessels by means of experimental models; and further, that the half model system is susceptible of great improvement by the careful construction of actual working models which can be rigged, ballasted, &c., and their seagoing qualities determined by positive tests in respect to stability, buoyancy and speed. It is for these ends the builders of the pony yachts labor.

THE AMERICAN CLUB.

Judging from the number of its boats and members the American Model Yacht Club, though but little over two years old, is the most prosperous of the clubs which sail on the Prospect Park lake. This association recently elected the following officers for the ensuing season:—Commodore, J. Cole; President, J. Pease; Secretary, D. F. Crispin; Treasurer, J. Peto; Measurer, W. Northrup, and Regatta Committee, Messrs. Bennett and Baker. The present fleet of the American Club is as follows:—

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Length. Inches.	Owner.
Tudie	65	Captain Peto.
Cornelia	67	Commodore Cole.
Mattie	62	Captain Peto.
Sadie	52	Captain Ryder.
Katie B.	73	Captain Baker.
Vixen	63	Captain Porter.
Ivanhoe	47	Captain Ryder.
Maud	63	Captain Mitchell.
John Cole	67	Captain Pease.
Rambler	56	Captain Rigby.
Gracie	48	Captain Anderson.
Traveller	69	Commodore Cole.
Theodore	59	Captain Porter.
Reindeer	60	Captain Bennett.
Amerida	48	Captain Pease.

SLOOPS.

La Bayadere	60	Captain Brasher.
Maria	66	Commodore Cole.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

To be added to this squadron Mr. Rigley is building a schooner 63 inches in length; Mr. Crispin will have a new schooner 63 inches long; Mr. Anderson is constructing a schooner of 66 inches; Mr. Northrup will sail a new schooner of 66 inches, and Mr. Bennett will increase the number of the sloops by a new one 66 inches. All the yachts in this club are built by the members. The yachtsmen have made many alterations and repairs in their boats during the winter in the hope of increasing their speed. The Mattie has been completely overhauled; the Traveller has been rebuilt and La Bayadere has been remodelled and altered in several ways. Mr. Righter intends to put two boats of Scotch build on the lake, thus affording an opportunity to test the respective merits of Scotch and American models. The first formal regatta of the American Club will take place at the Prospect Park lake on the second Saturday in June.

THE PROSPECT PARK CLUB.

This association will, as heretofore, hold its bi-weekly regattas at Prospect Park, beginning about the first Saturday of next month. The following is the list of its vessels, all being schooners:—

Name.	Length. Inches.	Owner.
Robert Centre	63	Captain Collins.
Republic	63	Commodore Conklin.
Pioneer	63	Captain Smith.
Little Gat	63	Captain Wells.
Young Greek	63	Captain Knowles.
Lizzie	63	Captain Manee.

THE LONG ISLAND CLUB.

The Long Island Club comprises the schooners Unknown, 60 inches; Jeannot, 63 inches; Adelia, 63 inches, Edith, 60 inches; Florence, 57 inches, and Hercules, 63 inches; and the sloop Essie, 60 inches, which won the great regatta in New York Bay last fall, to the victor in which Vice Commodore Centre presented a handsome silver cup.

The Long Island Club, Jr., is composed entirely of boys, and numbers half a dozen or more boats. Among them are the Henrietta, 57 inches; Sadie, 63 inches; Julia, 57 inches; Arrow, 32 inches, and Comet, 45 inches. The two last mentioned are sloops.

As soon as anything like warm weather sets in, the yachtmen will rendezvous at the lake, and the season will open. An earnest feeling of competition exists between the respective owners, and some exciting racing may be looked for this summer.

A VISIT TO THE BOATHOUSE.

The writer visited Prospect Park a few days since, and on making his way to the picturesquely situated yachting lake found the boathouse still in a state of comparative confusion. During the yachting season this house is kept in the most shipshape trim by the keeper, Andy Veet, and to find it in such a state of disorder as it is now in makes its present appearance the more deplorable. The curlers, who have used during the winter the ground near the boathouse as a place in which to indulge in their sport, have handled very carelessly some of the smaller yachts in order to make for themselves a place wherein to store the implements necessary to their game. A large number of the boats, gear and sails have been allowed to remain in the house since last season, and a number of the sails suffered to a considerable extent from the water when has collected in the hollow at the rear and soaked through into the house and caused the sails to mildew. It would be well for owners to pay an early visit to the house to learn what damage has been done to their property. In a few days, however, "Andy" will have put things in good shape again. It is expected that the number of spectators to the Saturday afternoon regattas during the coming season will outnumber even those of last summer, for each season since the amusement was inaugurated the crowds have been larger than the last. If bridges were built from island to island, as Mr. Stranahan, when he was President of the Brooklyn Park Commission, said he intended to have constructed, the spectators, especially the ladies, would be greatly accommodated in their desire to watch the movements of the tiny craft.

AN AMERICAN MODEL GOING ABROAD.

Commodore Cole, of the American Club, stated to the writer that it is possible that Mr. Righter, of the firm of George A. Clark & Brother, the spool cotton manufacturers, would take with him one of the boats of the American Club, when he goes to Scotland next month. Mr. Righter has made known his desire to carry one of the boats with him, and the Commodore has signified his willingness to allow either the Cornelia or Maria to go. In Scotland the boats are sailed on a beam wind in races and are poor pointers; and Commodore Cole, who built the two boats named, is satisfied that either of them can easily outsail any cutter-built model, on which principle the Scotch yachts are constructed.

BASEBALL NOTES.

The Lowells, of Lowell, and Crickets, of Binghamton, have joined the League Alliance.

The members of the Boston Red Stockings are all in Boston, excepting the White brothers, who will not put in their appearance until the 1st of April.

The St. Louis nine will play in the following positions next Wednesday in their opening game with the Indianapolis nine:—Clapp, c.; Nichols, p.; Croft, 1st b.; McGeary, 2d b.; Battin, 3d b.; Force, s. s.; Dorgan, l. f.; Remsen, c. f.; Blong, r. f.

Joe Miller, late of the Indianapolis Club, has joined the Red Caps, of St. Paul, Minn.

The Crickets and Louisvilles both claim Latham, and have sent in his name in their lists of players—a fine chance to test the efficacy of the League Alliance rules.

SPORTING EVENTS ABROAD.

The *Sporting Life*, of 10th inst., says:—"It is not improbable after all that the Agricultural Hall will be secured for the great six days' walking match between O'Leary and Weston during the Easter week. As our readers are aware, the whole of the stakes (£1,000) has been deposited in our hands, and O'Leary has already gone into training at a quiet spot near Bangor, North Wales. Weston, who is at present getting his feet in condition at Edinburgh, will most probably finish his preparation at Brighton."

A writer in the *Live Stock Journal and Fancier's Gazette* says:—"A trial of horses imported from the Argentine Republic for the use of the French cavalry is about to be made upon a somewhat extensive scale. Upon the recommendation of General Lefort, Inspector of Remounts, the French Minister of War has authorized two retired officers of cavalry to submit a certain number of horses brought from La Plata to the committees appointed to select the horses required for the army in the course of the present year, and it is stipulated that the number may be increased as required. It is thought probable, in view of the scarcity of horses in France, and of the embargo laid upon their exportation from Austria and Hungary—countries from which France has obtained a large supply of late years—that the importation of these American horses will take place upon a scale large enough to meet the requirements of the army in time of peace. This fact is mentioned in a report addressed to the President of the Argentine Republic, by Señor Balcarce, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris, who was instructed by Marshal MacMahon to say that 'the French government were disposed to purchase a large number of horses from La Plata if it was found possible to import them, and if they were of as good quality as those recently bought.' It remains to be seen whether the project can be put into practice, for the selection of the horses in the country, their despatch to Buenos Ayres, the shipment of them on board the steamer, the voyage across the Atlantic and the disembarking of them at Le Havre, St. Nazaire, Bordeaux or Marseilles, as the case may be, involve a series of somewhat difficult operations. If all this can be done successfully, there is little doubt that the French cavalry will be recruited very extensively from this source, for, as you mentioned two or three weeks ago, the present average price of troopers' horses in France is about £36, and the Argentine horses could be sold for considerably less after all the expenses in connection with their voyage from La Plata had been taken into account."

M. Blanc's horse, Prestige, recently won a hurdle selling race at Auteuil, in which, he was liable to be claimed for 10,000f., but M. Blanc was unwilling to part with his horse at this price, and bid him in at 17,000f. He could well afford to do so, as he won 60,000f. on his horse in this single race. "The Societe d'Encouragement, in its special organ, the *Bulletin Officiel des Courses*, has lately published the programme of the races at Longchamps, and Chantilly for the coming season. By this it is seen that in several important instances the endowments made by the society have been largely increased. A sum of 15,000f. has been added to the Prix du Cadron, for four-year-olds, run at Longchamps, swelling the purse to 25,000f.; the Prix du Jockey Club, or French Derby, formerly worth 30,000f., has been carried to 50,000f., and a number of other races have likewise been rendered more important. The total amount of the added money exceeds 100,000f."

The French National Rifle Association, founded in a modest way in 1875, has now become an important institution. The report on the operations of the year 1876 exhibits a continuous and regular success. On the 31st December last there were existing in the departments 1,511 local societies and 2,138 competitions had been organized; 4,375 diplomas had been conferred to the best shots and 10,392 medals had been awarded. The total number of prizes distributed was 14,925. The association issued to its 160,359 adherents 313,800 scoring papers, and the number of cartridges used was 3,207,180.

TROTTING IN CALIFORNIA.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, Thursday, March 15, 1877.—Purse, $150; $75 to first, $50 to second and $25 to third. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Mr. Lindsey's b. g. Parrott	5	1	1	1
P. Brandow's ch. g. E. H. Miller	4	4	4	2
O. Smiley's b. g. Billy Walker	4	2	2	4
T. Kennedy's g. h. Billy Hayward	2	3	3	3
H. Lucas' b. g. Billy Lucas	3	5	5 dis.	
D. Gannon's br. g. Prophet	6 dis.			

Time, 2:32¾—2:00—2:32¾—2:32½.

No time given in the second heat.

Same day, match for $400. Pride of the Bay to wagon and Lady Emma in harness. Heats of a mile, best two in three.

Tim Kennedy's b. m. Lady Emma	2	1	1
J. Martin's d. g. Pride of the Bay	1	2	2

Time, 2:45—2:43—2:42.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24, 1877.

The pools last night on the Rarus-Bodine race, to come off at Oakland to-day, averaged nearly even, closing with Rarus the favorite at about 4 to 3. Next Saturday Goldsmith Maid and Rarus will trot at San José for a purse of $2,000. One thousand dollars are also offered as a speed premium in case the fastest time ever made in the State—2:16¾, made by Occident at the State fair a few years ago—is beaten.

RARUS BEATS BODINE THREE STRAIGHT HEATS.

The match race between Rarus and Bodine came off at Oakland Park to-day. The weather was favorable, but the track on the inside a little heavy. Rarus won the race in three straight heats, beating Bodine by a length in the first heat and half a length in the second heat. Time, 2:23—2:20½—2:22½. John Splann drove the winner and John Crooks drove Bodine, Budd Doble, who was to have driven the latter, being absent.

HORSE NOTES.

The famous race horse Muggins, by Jack Malone, dam Fanny McAlister, by Onward, was recently sold for $450. There was a time when $4,500 would not have purchased him.

The fine brood mare Hinda, by imported Sovereign, dam Lalla Rookh, by imported Glencoe, the property of General W. G. Harding, of Belle Meade stud, near Nashville, Tenn., died on the 15th inst.

The Queen's Plate is to run at Prescott, Canada, July 2. The locality is convenient for horses both from Ontario and Quebec.

A WALKING CHALLENGE.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I, Charles F. Clark, do hereby challenge any amateur walker to walk against me the distance of 100 miles, for from $100 to $500. Man and money can be found from ten A. M. to three P. M. at Gilligan & Howell's, No. 283 Bleecker street. Respectfully,

CHARLES F. CLARK.

THE CLUB IN BROOKLYN.

CLEARY IS GIVEN BACK HIS SHIELD AND RESTORED TO DUTY.

The unprovoked assault made by Officer Cleary, of the First precinct, Brooklyn, on Mr. George Beatty, at his store, No. 75 Tillary street, on Saturday evening last, has aroused the greatest indignation. Mr. Beatty's wounds are of a very severe character, his scalp having been pounded almost to a jelly, his face battered and his arms and body bruised in a terrible manner. Citizens who saw the assault state that it was the most brutal and outrageous act they ever witnessed, and are surprised that Mr. Beatty was not killed. Roundsman Downey states that he feared they would mob Cleary before the station house was reached. When placed before the desk at the station Mr. Beatty could hardly stand, and he was completely covered with blood and bruises. A charge of disorderly conduct was preferred by Cleary, who hurried off to his post again. Sergeant Eason discovering the terrible condition of Mr. Beatty sent at once for a physician and telegraphed for Inspector Waddy. Dr. Hermance soon arrived and dressed Mr. Beatty's wounds. Inspector Waddy then appeared and at once ordered Officer Cleary off post. Upon his return to the station house the inspector suspended him from duty, telling him that he could not see any excuse for the clubbing of Mr. Beatty. Justice Walsh opened court and the assailant and his victim were taken before him. Officer Cleary still insisted on charging Mr. Beatty with disorderly conduct. The injured man thereupon charged Cleary with assaulting him without cause. Mr. Beatty was immediately admitted to bail, while the officer was held in default of $1,000 bail. Cleary was then taken to the station house as a prisoner, while Mr. Beatty was removed to his home by friends. Cleary remained at the station house until yesterday morning, when he was again given his shield and allowed to go on patrol duty.

SALOON BRAWL.

John Lynch and James Lynch, residing at No. 820 Pacific street, Brooklyn, and Richard E. Kenney, of No. 102 Van Buren street, while playing cards in the saloon of James McGlones, corner of Irving place and Fulton street, at a late hour on Saturday night, became involved in a dispute over the payment for drinks, during which John Lynch drew a six barrelled revolver and fired at one of his companions. He was so excited at the time, however, that he placed his left hand in front of the pistol and received a severe wound. He fired again, and the bullet struck Kenney in the left breast, inflicting an ugly flesh wound. Lynch then left the saloon, but was soon after arrested at his residence.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

During a family quarrel yesterday at No. 251 Navy street, Brooklyn, Thomas King threw a kerosene lamp at his wife, Maria, and cut her on the arm in a severe manner. King was arrested; also his stepson, Henry Estrange, seventeen years of age, on the charge of assaulting his stepfather. Mrs. King's brother, Peter Flynn, thirty-seven years of age, was also arrested and held as a witness. The injured woman was removed to the City Hospital.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OPINION OF THE NECESSITY OF A SPEEDY ASSEMBLING OF THE NEW CONGRESS.

Seated in his parlor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with his feet comfortably elevated, and bending all the powers of the mighty intellect which has swayed the nation in a vain endeavor to prevent his Havana from burning all on one side, General B. F. Butler was found yesterday morning by a HERALD reporter, who approached him thus:—

"I have been sent, General, to learn your views on the subject of the extra session of Congress called for by President Hayes. Is there great necessity for it?"

THE EXTRA SESSION AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

"The Army Appropriation bill failing," he replied, "I have been unable to see how it was possible to avoid an extra session of Congress. Any other appropriation failing, it would have been within the possibilities to have tided over the interval. It will be remembered that the only prohibition in the constitution against Congress making a permanent appropriation for any portion of the public service is in regard to the army. They may raise and support armies, but no appropriation shall be made for longer than two years. This inhibition was borrowed from the British constitution, into which it was engrafted, after a great struggle with the King, to prevent a willing and subservient Parliament from making appropriations and levying taxes to meet the expenses of the army in permanencies by which the liberties of the people might have been subverted. From the British constitution it was copied into ours. Now the House of Representatives having refused an appropriation for the army for reasons which seem good to them, and for which they will be responsible to their constituents and to the people, the constitution cannot by any device or circumvention be made to confer any power upon the President in the matter; and if he can borrow money or apply other appropriations or do anything to tide over six months, it is difficult to see why he may not do the same thing for six years, and thus evade the constitutional limit which was meant as one of the safeguards of public liberty.

"With these views I have never doubted (although it would be very much to my own personal discomfort and inconvenience) that the President upon examination would find it necessary, for this reason alone, to call an extra session of Congress. I hope and trust there will be no other business done in that session. The country is weary of political struggles just now; and no good can be attained by renewing them."

WHAT HE THINKS OF HAYES' POLICY.

"What do you think of the policy of President Hayes, General?"

"The President's policy, for good or for evil—whatever opinion may prevail with regard to it—must now be tried; and December will certainly be early enough for the review of the work and its results by Congress. Of course, the President cannot prevent Congress from making such legislation as it chooses except by veto; but I assume that it would do nothing more than appoint a committee of appropriation or ways and means that might sit in the recess, and that after passing the Appropriation bill Congress would adjourn. I suppose the President has called us together so late in the season in the hope that the hot weather, if nothing else, will drive us out.

THE GENERAL'S JOKE.

"I see there is a great deal of discussion on the subject in the newspapers about the reason for the extra session," continued the General, merrily, "but the constitutional reason never seems to have crossed the minds of the editors—but then, it's an idea."

"Do you think, then, General, that Congress can indirectly direct the movements of the army in the Southern States, or have it removed entirely?"

"No. I don't mean to have it inferred from what I say that Congress can limit the use of the army by the Commander-in-Chief through a restriction of appropriations. They can refuse an appropriation for the army, but they cannot direct the movements of the army by the Commander-in-Chief according to his views of public duty and the public service; and the limitation attempted to be put upon him by the last House, in my judgment, was wholly without the constitutional power of the House. But then we are not to say too much to our democratic friends about that, because, you see, that was the device of the republicans in the case of Kansas. A republican Senate in that case forbade the use of troops by President Pierce. Such devices always return, as in the present case, to plague their inventors."

A republican friend of General Butler who sat in the room during the interview asked whether it would not be well, when the House should come together, to have it advise President Hayes in reference to withdrawing the troops from the South.

"I have not sufficiently examined that question," replied the General, "but shall await the report of the commission which is to be sent down to ascertain the facts and report them to us."

THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

WHAT GOVERNOR DREW THINKS OF HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY—THE CURSE OF PETIT LARCENY IN FLORIDA—THE NEW YORK EMIGRATION AGENT—A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

Governor George F. Drew, of Florida, is stopping at the Arlington House. A HERALD reporter called upon him yesterday, when the following conversation ensued:—

REPORTER—How have matters progressed in Florida, Governor, since the inauguration of President Hayes?

GOVERNOR—Very well indeed, and the colored people are going to work with a better will than previous to reconstruction. Never since I moved to Florida, in 1865, have I seen the people better disposed, and this on account of having a government of their own selection.

REPORTER—What, may I ask, is your opinion of President Hayes' Southern policy?

GOVERNOR—If Mr. Hayes carries out the Southern policy foreshadowed when he was inaugurated the people of Florida will be satisfied and offer no factious opposition. I speak of republicans and democrats—all classes of people. I know the feeling that prevails among leading democrats, and they say that if the President carries out what he has promised—namely, to leave the people to select their own State government, he will meet with no opposition as far as they are concerned. This I have told President Hayes.

FLORIDA'S PROSPECTS.

REPORTER—You take a hopeful view of the prospects of Florida, I see?

GOVERNOR—Why should I not? I think, at the present moment, the prospects of Florida are better than they have ever been since the war. Thanks to the large number of Northern visitors who visit us, an impetus has been given to colonization. The great trouble, thus far, has been—petit larceny. Many Northern settlers, who go there to settle, have actually been driven away by the losses they sustained in the "colored belt" by the pilfering of their farm produce. Under "carpet-bag" *régime* the courts were a farce, and these pilferers were not punished. The jury system had likewise become a fraud. To illustrate what I say about petit larceny, a Western man went down to Florida to raise vegetables, taking with him about 100 Northwestern men, to be employed as cultivators, but so great was the pilfering committed by the colored people of the produce, that the man gave up his project of settling there—seeing that the offenders were not punished by the corrupt officials who held office—and he left the place in disgust. Under the present rule white and black thieves will, in his opinion, be equally punished when convicted. Our old "carpet-baggers" are all in Washington seeking office. With reference to our agricultural prospects, I may here state that hundreds of thousands of new orange trees on the St. Johns River will first bear fruit this year. The market for this commodity of ours in New York and other Northern cities is an excellent one.

EMIGRATION TO FLORIDA.

REPORTER—What is being done by your Department of Lands and Emigration to attract immigrants to your State?

GOVERNOR—The Legislature has had the matter before it already, and at the next session an allowance will doubtless be made. In all probability Count Wassilieff, a Russian nobleman, will soon be appointed as the emigration agent of Florida, he being largely interested in the development of the State. He desires to obtain Mennonite immigration, as Mennonites are a respectable, hard working class of people.

HONEST ELECTION.

REPORTER—Do you think that a fair election is possible in Florida?

GOVERNOR—Yes, I do, particularly under our new election laws, which require voters to deposit their ballots in the precinct where they register, which will put a stop to frauds like those committed in Jefferson county, where 700 votes more were recorded than there were male inhabitants.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONS.

REPORTER—With reference to the commissions appointed to investigate the South Carolina and Louisiana imbroglios, what is your opinion of them?

GOVERNOR—I think if the President had taken matters more in his own hands respecting Louisiana it would have given more general satisfaction. My reason for this belief is that the question at stake, for many reasons, should be settled forthwith, and that delay is dangerous. It keeps the two States, while decision is pending, in a condition of disquietude and brings business to a standstill. The interest of the planters is notably affected. People have not the courage to embark in new ventures of any kind when outbreaks are possible at any moment. Many other reasons might be assigned, but it is unnecessary to go into them now.

FIGHTING IN A THEATRE.

The "Kent avenue gang," a rough crowd, created a disturbance in the Adelphi Variety Theatre, in Williamsburg, last night, which required the united efforts of Officers Ward, Shea, Mills, Baker and Mangan with a vigorous use of their clubs to quell. The cause of the fight was the refusal of the manager, W. F. Rofele, to admit, free, a portion of the gang on a previous evening.

"LORD BUFORT'S" TRIBULATIONS.

STORMY CAREER OF A PRETENDED BRITISH ARMY OFFICER IN THIS COUNTRY—HOTEL KEEPERS VICTIMIZED—WHAT IS HIS NAME?

Lord Bufort, alias Captain Henry, alias Captain Edward Newcome Stanley, who figured in the Tombs Police Court a few weeks ago for being drunk and disorderly, and who was brought before the public more prominently recently in Jersey City, in company with his faithful valet, Mark Hudson, seems to have had a stormy career in this country. His real name is one of those things that no fellow can find out, as he has not stuck to one name long enough during his residence in this country to give it a tone of familiarity. Thus, at Stanwix Hall, in Albany, he was Edward Newcome Stanley, a scion of the House of Derby, distinguished in the British peerage. Here also was Mark Hudson the valet, who is more economical in names than his master, but who is always ready to swear to what his employer says. Mr. Stanley, as we shall call him in this instance, during his stay in Albany was subject to that disagreeable "force of circumstances" peculiar to a majority of certain British "noblemen" travelling in this country. In fact he was eternally dead broke, but was always sanguine that the next mail would bring him a remittance from the "Guv'nor," as he always termed that happy parent when speaking of his father in public.

He became a great favorite with the guests of the hotel, and for the first week of his stay there found no difficulty in negotiating loans of "V's" and "X's." Profuse promises were given that all his debts would be paid when the expected remittance reached him, and in the interval he kept the guests and clerks in good humor reciting marvellous feats of battle and chase performed by him in India when he was there with his regiment. Mr. Delavan, the proprietor of the hotel, however, got tired of his stories, and the day arrived when the Captain was ordered to march. His baggage, which is quite bulky, was detained until the settlement of his board bill, and the Captain and his valet departed, no one knew where. However, he returned to the Stanwix in a few days, paid his board bill, but not the loans advanced to him by guests at the hotel; and again departed. The Captain next turned up at the Union Hotel in Troy, and here also was always in arrears for his board. However, he came within ten dollars of straightening his account at one time, and Mr. Buckley, the proprietor, supposing that was as near as he would ever come to it, ordered the Captain to leave and forgave him the balance.

HE VISITS HARTFORD.

A month later he was an honored guest at the American House at Hartford, Conn., and succeeded in making himself a universal favorite with the guests of the hotel and the casual visitors. He informed Mr. Smith, the proprietor, that he intended to stay in Hartford for some time and if he was made comfortable at the American he would as willingly extend his patronage to that house as anywhere else. In Hartford he was known as Captain Kingston, and was son and heir to the Irish earl of that name. At the expiration of three weeks at the American he gave the clerk orders to present his bill to him the evening after, and at the same time ordered an express man to remove his baggage to the depot. The cunning Yankee who is at the helm at the American House never doubted the identity of his noble guest and did not dream of detaining his baggage until his bill was paid. Therefore the pile of trunks, in charge of Mark, his faithful valet, were well on their way to New York by the time Captain Kingston promised to pay his bill; but when that hour arrived the Captain was missing and has not been seen in Hartford since; neither has Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the American, seen any of the money due him by the embryo lord.

HIS ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

The next scene of his operations was the Congress Hall Hotel, corner of Chatham square and East Broadway, this city. He registered there as Captain Henry, and quietly informed Colonel Pike, the affable clerk, that there was noble blood in his veins; that he was an officer in the British Army; that he was on a lark in this country; that he was a little short of funds at the present time, but expected a remittance from his mother soon, all of which the Colonel swallowed with a vicious appetite. The hotel and the restaurant in the basement are managed by different parties, and the Captain had to "see" Mr. Davis, the proprietor of the restaurant, also, and, as may be expected, gulled him with the same story. Three weeks rolled by, and during that time the Captain was never once seen sober. Finally his creditors became anxious, and a formal demand was made on the Captain for funds; but that remittance had not as yet arrived, though it was daily, nay, hourly expected. But the Captain struck ill luck. He was hauled up by minions of the law for being drunk and disorderly and confined in the Tombs for two weeks. Previous, however, to his arrest he had an altercation with Mr. Davis, the proprietor of the Congress Hall restaurant, which resulted in the Captain being placed *hors de combat* in the gutter. During his stay at the Tombs the long expected remittance arrived, which amounted to about $60. With this he paid his bill at the Congress Hall and purchased a full suit of livery for his valet, and started for New Jersey again, dead broke. His doings in that State were given in the HERALD of Friday.

HIS APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER.

No matter what name he adopted he was always careful to prelace it with Captain. In appearance he is about five feet ten inches in height and is probably close on 200 pounds weight. His gait is slovenly, as are also his dress and habits. He is always careful to attend to pleasure before business, and can tell remarkably interesting tales of travel and incidents of life in India. His baggage consists of four large trunks, and his wardrobe is extensive, but not elegant. Two of his trunks are filled with antiquities. The skin, hoofs and tail of what he calls his once favorite hunter he has preserved with jealous care and takes around in his trunk. The sabre wielded by his father in the Peninsular war he is also fond of exhibiting, and his fishing and shooting paraphernalia are perfect. He has also numerous "trophies of the fight and chase" and a complete camp equipage. His valet, Mark Hudson, is devotedly attached to him, though it would seem he receives but slight compensation in return. For instance, when the Captain was confined in the