THE GREAT BOSS RING TRIAL.

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Disagreement of the Jury-How They Stood.

Eight for Acquittal-Four for Conviction.

Motion for a Retrial--Argument of Coursel Pre and Con.

INTERVIEW WITH THE BOSS.

There was a scene presented within and about the corridors and doors of the court room of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning rarely to be wited at the close of the most exciting public trials, even where the verdict of the jury is anticipated either to acquit and adjudge a man guiltless of the offence charged, or to find him guilty of a crime for the punishment of which the law decrees entence of death at the hands of the common executioner. The experience physically imposed spon the newspaper fraternity on the morning roved efficacious, for, dreading another scrim-age, in which on that occasion they came out second best with the police, they were all early on hand and had secured their places before the gentlemen of the locust had orders to take up position to repei them. There was, in-deed, an immense gathering—this time differing from all the other days of the trial-of the great unterrified. After they had seen Garvey on the stand for a day or two, and brought home with them their rough estimate of the chief witness, the great plasterer, whom they all knew well and wondered at, that he could by any possibility be the enemy of their friend the Boss—and then, with a look at the Judge, whom they might have supposed was the "Noah" of the ark from the strange surrounding, of which they themselves formed a part, that composed the se eye is a terror to all delinquents; a parting wasse eye is a terror to an defindence. A partial took at the family group, so eloquently but lugubriously depicted by the "weeping counsel-inchief" of the defence—they for a time did not put in a second appearance till yesterday; but then

WHAT A SCENE!

From ten o'clock, for half an hour, the word was, we qui peut"-not in the sense in which Na poleon's soldiers used it during the fruitless, but dorious "forty" days, when they retreated before the enemy, conquering, but beaten still. The crowd to hail Tweed came in discomfited, but still victorious. Some hats-nay, wigs-were displaced, buttons were nowhere; and one gentleman, who made his appearance as if shot into the court effect of his sudden appearance on himself, and the laughing audience, politely asked some one outside to hand him in his "Ulster." The next arrival knocked him off his pins again while he stood at the door, and before he had time to pick himself up the second time the court room was crammed, the doors were hermetically sealed by half a dozen policemen, and the position of that poor devil at the last was worse than at jury at that moment he would have voted the Boss guilty—of what?—of swallowing the big indictment without a drop of—water. The rush was tremendous, and of course only those who were known to the officials of the court and the police

known to the officials of the court and the police got in.

Fortunately Sheriff Brennan came along, and after being asked in a jocular and tantalizing manner from the inside—where Cerberus holds his court—"Who's dat a knocking at de door?" "Pillet you know," says the practical Matthew, standing tiptoe on his best leg and looking through a broken square of glass in the door. The effect was instantaneous. The fellow inside, from being jocular, would have sworn that his visitant came from the heavens instead of the Tombs; he dropped, like Jack in the box, from a full fledged humorist to the subservient which he was; just, in fact, as if the Sheriff had a rope round his neck at the moment. Under such auspices we got in, and of course took a note of it.

It were vain to tell how that court room was filled, for except when the roughs came in by an occasional dozen it look the observant eye to note how the more respectable people got in at all.

low the more respectable people got in at all

one by one as if they had been shot into the room singly from some unknown power outside. In they came, with a twirl, in fact, that forced them to face the door before they faced the Court. Enough to say, the worst elements all got in and the better class of visitors were as usual excluded by the police and

Court officers.

At twenty minutes past ten precisely Judge Davis entered and took his seat on the bench. Peckham and Phelps and Tremain soon followed. There was a light in the eye of Peckham as if he kenned what was comining and was prepared for it. Tremain, as usual, looked aronan the court room, with that disgusting and inevitable (peculiar also to Mr. Peckham), tooth pick applinter in his teeth, which as much as said, You know that I leave all this byplay to the small "fry." Mr. Tweed's counsel were quickly on hand. "fry." Mr. Tweed's counsel were quickly on hand.
Mr. Tweed himself in company. General Tweed
and young blok took their seats at the same time,
and then, while all else was ready, the jury—the
arbitors themselves—the men who were to decide
apon this litigated and mementous question—were

and then, while all else was ready, the jury—the arbitors themselves—the men who were to decide upon this litigated and mementous question—were summoned.

THE MINUTES DRAGGED

slowly along till Valentine, the chief officer of the Court, and whose own day is coming next month, in saintly and loving memory, brought in the long array. The entrance of a jury into Court—having agreed upon a verdict to convict, to acquit or disagree—is a study, that the original author of "Waiting for the Jury" has failed to portray except in the ene instance, and, as that was an Irish jury, it does not stand good here. How does the comparative, the positive and the superlative on the jury's mind affect them as they take their seats! The jury in the Tweed trial came in, one-half looking as it they were martyrs to a sleepless night in trying to do a good thing in which they failed, and the other half as if they had done a good thing for which they would be condemned; but who were the martyrs on either side it was hard to tell.

THE JURY QUESTIONED.

Mr. Sparks, alter the jury had taken their seats, called their names and askes, "Gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?"

The foreman, rising—No, sir. (A pause.)

The foreman here stood up, looking the picture of periect mental helpleasness, and replied—"I think noth" A long pause tollowed, Judge Davis hitting the head of the judicial gavel all the time and looking vacantily at the juror. Juror looked at Judge and Judge at juror, and both looked as if the big indictment had vomited out suddenly two culprits besides, the culprit on trial. The foreman stood for a time, not knowing what to do, and eventually, not knowing what to look and eventually, not knowing what else to do, dropped into his seat, the Judge looking on him all the time with a countenance expressive more of sorrow than of anger.

The Ceurt—is there any other juror who wishes to state anything on this subject?

The fifth jury here stood up and said about as much as the foreman—that was, he had nothing to hay but that the

The foreman replied that he could not tell—he thought not.

Judge Davis, after a few minutes' thought, said:—
i suppose you have exerted all efforts to agree, and i do not see that any benefit can result from keeping you out longer. At the same time, if any of the rest of the jury would like to express any epinion on that subject, I should like to hear him as to the probability of agreeing.

Another juror stood up and said there was no prospect. They were the same way since eleven o'clock last night.

Judge Davis—Then you are discharged, gentlemen.

Men.

Motion for a hetrical.

Mr. Peckham then rose, and, to the surprise of the andience and of counsel for the delence, made the following motion. He said:

Your Honor, in the case on which we have expended ever two weeks, the disappointment is universal that our efforts have been in vain, and that it has resulted in no verdict. On the part of the procedution we all felt that public justice can only be attained in most cases, and more especially in cases of this character, by a persistent effort to arrive at some conclusion. We feel that a case such

as this, and prevented as this has been, ought to have satisfied \(\) in price that the jury should have been able to prive at a conclusion; and we feel that it is nergessary and proper for the furtherance of public lystice that some result should immediate trid of this case again at this present moments, and ask the Court to direct a panel yf jurors to be grummoned and proceed with the trial.

Mr. Field—We think, Your Honor, this request is now; and remarkable, and not to be acceded to. We have been engaged now the better part of stree weeks, since the 6th of January, in the trial of the case. We are all exhausted. We do not feel able to enter immediately on the retrial of the case. The strain upon body, as well as mind, has been very great. We have been kept in a court room not fit for anybody to breathe in, and I, for one, cannot endure such atmosphere another three weeks. Besides, sir, we have been solided that the civil case is to be brought on peremptorily on the 17th of February, with an intimation that it will be called out of its order, upon the right of preference possessed by the people, and our attention must be directed to it, and has been in part; and we shall need all the time we can spare from other avocations to prepare for it. We think it would be a very great hardship if we should be forced into a trial of this case now; and we think, moreover, that there ought to be a little time for us all it cool before we undertake another operation that will be likely to heat us as this has done, for it has generated as unusual quantity of heat all around. We use not suppose this case is to be tried differently from others. This is the highest criminal court in the city. The jail is full of murderes; this is a case of misdemeanor and why it should be sought to be taken out of the ordinary course we do not understand. The example of a case being taken out of the ordinary course we do not understand. The example of a case being taken out of the ordinary course we do not understand. The example of the pros

to be sure, by which \$5,00,000 was taken from the public treasury, he alone is to be the judge of what is right.

Public justice demands that when a case is entered on it should be brought to a conclusion which shall say that a man is guilty or not guilty, and, therefore, I ask that the case proceed.

Judge Davis—I feel some embarrassment on this motion, which does not arise out of the exhaustion of counsel nor the exhaustion of the Court, which has not been taken into consideration.

Mr. Bartlett—Your Honor is "of age," as you have frequently told us. (Laughter.)

Judge Davis—I will nold this under advisement, and will now adjourn the Court till to-morrow.

HOW THE JURY STOOL.

Opinion differed very much upon this point, and it would be hard to tell how the jury stood. The Court officials say it was "six of one, half cozen of the other." Then feeling ran high, and declared that there were eight for acquittal and four only for conviction. Tweed speculative stock went higher even than that, and put the figures signer—Tweed eleven and Peckham one. However it was, the "Hoss" seemed disappointed, or he simulated a disappointment, whether he felt it or not, at the result. He thought hard of the Judge's charge and harder of his trusted champion's eulogium of the Bench—as if that Bench hadn't a nut to crack with the same counsel.

TWEED'S REFLECTIONS.

Jury-What He Thinks of Judge Davis-What He Is Going To Do About the Next Trial-He Assumes the Philo sophic Mind. Mr. Tweed went to his office in Duane street im-

nediately after the adjournment of the Court yesterday, and occupied his accustomed chair at his desk in his private room. He was called upon by a few friends and congratulated that at any rate he was not found guilty. A HERALD reporter called in the course of the day and was cordially received by the ex-Boss. He smiled his accustomed smile when the reporter entered the room, knowing very

"Well, Mr. Tweed," said the reporter, "here you are again, after your weary trial." "Yes, it has been a wearying business. I'm get-

ting tired of it. It is only a political trial. There is nothing else in it. I know they will never get a "Have you any knowledge, Mr. Tweed, as to how

the jury stood on their ballot?" "No. I only know what they tell me. What they say is that they stood eleven for acquittal and two

for conviction."
"Eleven and two, that is thirteen. Why, there were only twelve jurymen. How's that?"
"Why, there was one juryman and a Judge."
"The trial has not taken away your habit of joking, I see. The Judge was a little blassed, I think."
"I think Judge Dayls is a very clever lawer.

joking, I see. The Judge was a little blassed, I think."

"I think Judge Davis is a very clever lawyer—a very thorough lawyer; but I think he was judge, counsel, witness, jury and all in this case."

"Did you expect a disagreement, Mr. Tweed?"

"No. I expected an acquittal. There is no evidence that they can believe to convict me. What it is all done for is to harass and persecute me. When they issued a bench warrant they arrested me. They knew they could find me whenever they wanted me. About the middle of the trial I had information from quite a responsible man that one of the jury was in the power of the prosecution. He has several United States indictments hanging over him for using counterfeit tobacco stamps. If snew he would be against me, so I was not surprised at the disagreement."

"They intend to bring on the new trial at once, I suppose?"

I suppose?"
"So they say. Well, Peckham has got nothing else
to do. Nobody ever heard of him till he got started
in this reform business, and nobody would have
heard of him but for that. His father is a very
clever lawyer and supplies him with brains, I am

"You are afraid of the next trial." "You are afraid of the next trial."
"Not a bit. It's only a waste of time; that's all. I have got twenty more years to live yet. I'm only fifty years of age. Time works wonders, they say, and it will work a change in this. I guess I shall live it all down."

Mr. Tweed was busy with several clerks during this interview, and the reporter bid Mr. Tweed "Good day," with a wish that he would speedily get his legal troubles over.

HOW THE JURY STOOD.

Interviews With Some of the Jurors. A reporter of the HERALD interviewed several of

the jurors yesterday.

Mr. John D. Hamlin was asked how the jury

tood on the last ballot. Mr. Hamlin (smiling) —I have a very, very short memory; but this I can say, that not one of the evening papers had it right.

REPORTER-But can you not say how they stood Mr. HAMLIN-I cannot and will not. I have determined, as I said before, to have a very short memory on the subject. But I can tell you this-that you won't get anything of a single one

of the jurymen about the doings of the jury from

the time they were locked up.

REFORTER—Do you believe that any undue influences were brought to bear upon the jury? Mr. Hamlin-I can say positively that there were not, as far as I know, and I am convinced there were not, anyway. The whole thing has been a bother to me and no pleasure, I assure you. But from what I saw I should say that a more

HONEST SET OF MEN in their convicts as and towards their oath could not be drawn together. The reporter further endeavored to get some

details from Rr. Hamlin, but he would not give them.

Mr. Thomas M. Roche was then seen. He is a pleasant-leatured gentleman, but was indisposed to taik about the matter. In answer to the question as to whether he would state how the jury stood, he said:

"Il I did so I would be violating a pledge which

we all made previous to coming in—not to divulge a single thing which took place in the jury room."
"This is a rather extraordinary course, and out of the usual way," said the reporter.
"Personally," answered Mr. Roche, "I should

"What do you mean by friends?" asked Mr. Reche.

"Well, do you think that any persons were on the jury who would have stood out against a conviction in spite of any evidence which might have been brought in?"

"I do not think so. I am convinced every juryman on the case, did as his conscience and HIS HONEST EKLISP urged him to do. I am further convinced that no one on the jury was capable of being influenced by impure motives. A more bonestly consistent set of men it would not have been possible to find."

"Can you tell me how many ballotings were cast in the jury room!"

"Can you tell me how many ballotings were case in the jury room?"
"From forty to fifty."
"And when had it become evident that no agreement could be obtained?"
"From the very first that was clear. We did all we could to arrive at it, but lound it was impossible."
"How do you think the jurymen were affected by the speeches?"

sible."

"How do you think the jurymen were affected by the speeches?"

"I don't imagine the speeches of the lawyers had anything to do with the result one way or another. The jurymen were

NOT OP THAT KIND
to be influenced by lawyer's talk. From what I saw of them they were men of brains, who could reason for themselves."

The conversation continued for some time, and from the nature of the remarks made by Mr. Roche, though he was very careful to make no succinct statement, it seemed that this gentleman was one of those who voted in favor of acquittal.

The reverter then saw Mr. Parker. This gentleman was very decided in his determination not to say anything about the doings in the jury room. He repeated the statement that the jurymen had made a pleage not to reveal anything which had occurred, and in spite of all attempts to get any fact from him he persisted in relusing to say a word. He also said, however, that all the statements made thus far as to how the jury stood were wrond entitled.

Mr. Samuel C. Heyne, who was also seen, refused

He said it was very curious that none of them had struck it right.

Mr. Samuel C. Heyne, who was also seen, refused to say anything at all about the matter. He would neither deny nor affirm any of the statements.

Mr. Rockwell, who keeps a liquor saloon, was also seen, and, though willing to converse on the trial generally, would make no decided statement about how the deliberations proceeded.

It was evident from the several interviews which the reporter held with the jurymen that however the jury stood there was entire harmony in their action, and that no feeling had existed among them as to the various opinions which were held. This general harmony would seem to point to the fact that none of the jurors were influenced by improper motives, and the jurors interviewed would not even intimate such a thing. Each juror believed the others to be honest, and said so.

On Thursday night next all the jurymen on the trial have agreed to meet and have

in commemoration of their acquaintance on the momentous trial. Two or three of the jurors will ask at the supper to be absoived of their given word to divulge none of the proceedings. These gentlemen are anxious to give their action and an account of the deliberations, as they say, to set themselves right before the community and prove that the rumors as to "hanging up" and so on are all false and not to be relied on.

MURDER IN A BROADWAY SHANTY.

could under the circumstances till eight o'clock Monday morning, when Mrs. Morgan died.

DISCOVERING THE MURDER.

Owing to the stupidity or fear of the old woman, Brackett she said nothing whatever about the death of Mrs. Morgae till about four o'clock in the afternoon, when Officer Bernhelz was informed of the occurrence, and, entering the shanty, found Mrs. Morgan lying dead on a miserable excuse for a bed, evidently having marks of violence about the face, head and body. The matter was immediately reported to Captain Killilea, of the Twenty-second precinct, who despatched officers in search of Morgan, but it was learned that he had disappeared early in the morning, and fears were entertained that he had left the city. Captain Killilea informed Coroner Keenan of the murder, and placed an officer in charge of the corpse and shanty till such time as he might be relieved by the Coroner.

Probably the remains of Mrs. Morgan will be removed to the Morgue to-day, and a post-mortem made in order to definitely determine the cause of death.

The ONLY WITNESS.

death.

THE ONLY WITNESS.

The only witness to the assault, the woman Brackett, was taken to the Forty-seventh street police station, and there detained to await the Coroner's investigation, which may not take place for two or three days. Last evening Captain killies felt quite sanguine of being able to trace Morgan to his hiding place, and no pains or expense will be spared to secure him. The deceased left no children, at least by her last husband.

Officer Charles McDermott, of the Twenty-second precinct, arrested Joshua Morgan at a quarter past nine o'clock last night.

FIGHTING OVER A GRAVESTONE.

The Victim in a Dangerous Condition-Second Day's Examination of William H. Dunning, Charged with a Murderous Assault on Garrett Kavanagh. Yesterday the second day's examination of William II. Dunning, charged with a murderous assault on Garrett Kavanagh, was held before corder Parcells, at Astoria. Hermann Byer, M. D., estided that he was a practising physician in Long Island City; that he had attended the wounded man, and that he was suffering from man is suffering from a blow; at present he is suffering from paroxysmal neuralgia, which may

lead to dissolution at any time.

Dr. Dennier corresponded the testimony of the previous witness. He stated that he had been called into consultation on the case and found an enlargement of the nerves that branch over the eye; also found on the same side of the skull a depression of the outer table; he found paroxysms, or convulsions, caused by the indammation of the

or convulsions, caused by the inflammation of the membrane of the bruise; softening of the brain will inevitably result from the wound, and will be followed by death.

Patrick Kavanagh testified that while Garrett Kavanagh, the foreman of the monument shop of S. J. Kavanagh, was selling a man a monument the prisoner, W. H. Dunning, came up and effered to sell a similar monument for \$5 less, which led to the controversy; Garrett told Dunning that he must not interfere with his business, whereabon Dunning grasped a stone and struck Kavanagh on the head, fellowing up the blow with one from a heavy stone-cutter's mallet which he had in his

other hand; the prisoner immediately ran away, and the wounded man was taken into the shop in-

other hand; the prisoner immediately ran away, and the wounded man was taken into the shop insensible.

The prisoner, William H. Dunning, testified as follows:—I reside at Rilssville, Long Island City; am the defendant; I know Garrett Kavanagh; had a difficulty with him about a gravestone; it occurred in Ryan's yard, where I was at that time at work; Garrett Kavanagh worked in the yard adjoining, belonging to his brother, S. J. Kavanagh; there were two gentiemen with me buying a monument; they gave their names as William W. Woods and John J. Woods; Garrett Kavanagh came to the yard where I was talking with the men and expressed the word, referring to me, "that son of a b—h don't know anything about that, and don't know how many inches there are on the rule;" the men answered, "We have bought the monument, and it is none of your business;" the gentlemen then went up into the cemetery, and shortly after I saw them returning with Kavanagh, and go into a saloon together; they then returned and told me that they could get a similar monument for \$50 less; soon, while I was at my work, Garrett Kavanagh struck me on my head, then on the forehead, and then again on the head; as I looked up I saw blood on the head of Garrett, which was running down his forehead; I then caught him by the arms; this happened in Mr. Ryan's yard; I called for the men to take Kavanagh off; he then said, "I will make you leave the island;" James Lyuam, J. Egan, Mike Meskel, William H. Whitehead, Charles Russ and George Greene held him until 1got away; as I left the snop I saw Stephen Kavanagh, his father and his two sons; they had pistols and clubs in their hands and they made the expression, "Now I will fix you;" I then went home to bed, and was unable to work for two months after; I did not have a stone in my hand; had a small chisel and a mallet; he struck me before he said a word; there was no struggle between us; I did not have a stone in my hand; had a small chisel and a mallet; he struck me before he said a word; there was no struggle b

ART MATTERS.

Reference has on more than one occasion been made to the art reception in contemplation by Mrs. De H. Hazard, the scuiptor. It will probably take place on the evening of next Monday, at the rooms of Mrs. Hazard, 50 Union place, on the northeast corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Greeley addresses, recitations and vocal and instrumental music. The Rev. Mr. Bellows and other warm little doubt that the entertainment, held, as it will be, among the best creations of Mrs. Hazard's be, among the best creations of Mrs. Hazard's chisel, will be more purely an art celebration than nine of any ten similar affairs. Those who desire further information may apply to Mr. S. Silsbee, Secretary, 21 Park row, and all who desire on the opening evening to subscribe to the Greeley Monument Fund can do so through the instrumentality of Mr. W. W. Niles. Mrs. Hazard's statuary includes "Abandonata," a group of three figures of rare Cristola marble, on a verde de Genoa pedestal; "La Pace Generosa," also a group of three figures, of Bedoulla marble, with pedestal of rare Favonazzo; "L'Espérance," a single figure of Cristola marble; "Summer" and "Autumn," two single figures, executed in Carrara; "Rustic Felicity," two single figures, with verde de Genoa pedestals, and a medalhon portrait of the Princess de Piemonte, future Queen of Italy.

The pictures sold yesterday and Thursday at the Art Gallery of Edward Schenck, 61 Liberty street, realized the following prices:-

MURDER IN A BROADWAY SHANTY.

A Man Charged with Beating His Wife to Death—Both Parties Depraved and Intemperate—Flight of the Husband.

For years past Mrs. Catharsiae Morgan, an Irish woman, forty-five years of age, has owned and occupied a tumble-down shanty on the northeast corner of Broadway and Fity-fith street. During a portion of that time she was a widow, but eventually she married Josiah Morgan, a man early twenty-live years younger than herself, and owing partiality to the great disparity of years between them they failed to live a microbly to gether. Mrs. Morgan, who was depraved and intemperate before her second marriage, alterwards became more so, and her intemperate habits droved her young heaband to similar excesses and frequent quarrels were the result.

Morganofic host has wife so severely that she felt compelled to hand him over to the police of the Wenty-second precince, and not unferquenty within the last two years has he been lodged in the felt compelled to hand him over to the police of the Wenty-second precince, and not unferquenty within the last two years has he been lodged in the first own of the compelled to hand him over to the police of the first own of the compelled to hand him over to the police of the first own of the compelled to hand him over to the police of the first own of the compelled to hand him over to the police of the first own of the compelled to hand him over to the police of the first own of the compelled to hand him over to the police of the first own of the compelled to hand him over to the police of the first own of the compelled to hand him over to the police of the first own of the compelled to hand him over to the police of the first own of the compelled to hand him over to the police of the first own of the compelled to hand him over to the police of the first own of the compelled to hand him over to the police of the first own of the compelled to hand him over to the police of the compelled to hand him over to the police of the compelled to hand him over to

Foreign Art Sales.

Alma Tadema is engaged on several pictures, one of which may appear at the approaching Royal Academy Exhibition. The most important is finished, and represents the last effort to save the life of the first-born son of the King of Egypt from the effects of the warning given by Moses. Tadema has also three other pictures, styled, respectively, "Greek Wine," "A Reman Dinner" and "The Siesta."

Mr. Poynter has completed the upper and larger portion of the fresco he has had in hand in St. Stephen's church, South Dulwich. The work is a fine fresco-a very rare thing in Great Britain. The Earl of Devon has accepted the post of Prest-

dent of the Annual Congress of the Royal Archeo logical Institute to be held in Exeter in the ensuing At the latter part of December died, at Toulon,

M. C. E. Vacher de Tournemine. He was born at Toulon in 1814, became pupil of E. Isabey and made his debut in the salon of 1846. His pictures were chiefly landscapes, and among his earlier works

chiefly landscapes, and among his earlier works were souvenirs of excursions in Normandy and Brittany. At the beginning of the Eastern war he went to Turkey and painted pictures of Oriental themes. Among these are "Oiseaux Pecheurs en Asie," "Flamants et Ibis" and "Ebats d'Oiseaux Pecheurs." Tournemine was conservateur-adjoint in the Luxembourg.

Among the Oid Masters' pictures now exhibiting at the Royal Academy, London, one of the most worthy of admiring comment is Mr. Pulier Maitismod's famous panel, "Christ's Agony in the Garden," by Raphael. It was painted about 1504, and is therefore Perugenesque. Christ kneels against rather than upon a little hill, against which also recline the sleeping Apostles. An angel descends and presents the cup of agony. Judas is seen approaching with armed men; hills and a town are in the distance. The work is intensely pathetic, remarkable for edicacy and completeness of finish, and powerful and rich in color.

With respect to the fact that in the tablet in the background of Albert Durer's "Metancolia," the figures from one to sixteen are so arranged as to produce a total of thirty-four, whereon the observer can get a line of four numbers, and that the same effect is produced whenever the figures are read diagonally, a note writer to the London Athencoun remarks:—"The tablet, however, presents many more p.5-nomena than these. If it be cut into four equal squares each square will yield thirty-four, The four corner figures of the tablet added together give thirty-four. The hour central figures of the tablet and you will find that the corner figures in said square yield also thirty-four. These facts, observed by two friends and myself last evening (January 7), led to the farther observation that the piacement of the figures was made on the following principle:—The four highest and the four lowest fluores of the sixteen were grouped in the form of the Masonic emblem of the intersecting compasses, while the intermediate eight took the shape of two intersecting area of circles."

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

An Address to the President and People of AN EXCITING SCENE AT KEY WEST. the United States by the Cuban Anti-Slavery Committee.

A Special Appeal to the Freedmen of This Country.

The following address was prepared yesterday by the Cuban Anti Slavery Committee of this city, of which Mr. S. R. Scottron is Chairman and the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, D. D., Secretary, and will be disseminated within a few hours over the

Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, D. D., Secretary, and will be disseminated within a few hours over the length and breadth of the land:

Tier Address.

To the Citizens of the United States:

The interest of freedom, humanity and Christian civilization demand your attention. The existence of slavery in the Island of Cuba and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand human beings has undeubtedly attracted the attention and enisted the sympathy of a large portion of the American people. The unsettled condition of affairs in our own land since the close of the rebellion, settling questions of great magnitude both in regard to our foreign relations and internal improvements, has diverted the attention of a large portion of our citizens from the war that has been carried on during the past four years between the Cuban patriots and the Spanish government. We believe that the time has come when an expression of sentiment on the part of our people on the affairs of Cuba is demanded in behalf of liberty and right.

A respectable number of men of that race who have been so recently invested with the rights of freemen in our own Republic, and who from their past condition are particularly able to sympathize with the oppressed and down-trodden in every land, have taken action in order to bring this subject before the people and government of the United States.

FOR OUR OWN DISENTHRALMENT and enfranchisement we are truly grateful, but we cannot rest while slavery and the slave trade exist at our very doors. We regret exceedingly the inhuman traffic being carried on under a foreign government, and that the question of emancipation is linked with that of a particular party, but as in our own land during our late war there were two parties, so there are two parties in Cuba—the one endeavoring to establish freedom and equality and the other to establish slavery and the slave trade. Under these circumstances the question of ilberty is inseparably connected with the canse of liberty and equality were for the Union.

SO

whimg to assist in securing signatures, to be presented to our government at an early day:—
To General Ulysses S. Granz, President of the United States,—
We, the petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenthraliment and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed inevery land, have the honor to call your attention to the
existence of sisvery in the island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our
resistence of sisvery in the island of Cuba, and the suffering condition of more than five hundred thousand of our
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the sisver trade will be perpetually continued in event of the
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slave trade will be perpetually continued in event of the
slave trade will be perpetually continued in event of the
cuban patriots the benefit of freedom will be secured to
our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that
the government of the United States accord to the Cuban
patriots that ravorable recognition to which a lour years'
gallant struggle in the interest of freedom justiy entitles
them.

The present movement, which is the spirit of our

gaiantstrugge in the interest of recoom justy entities them.

The present movement, which is the spirit of our national constitution, is not confined to race, color or previous condition of servitude, and therefore it is earnestly hoped that all classes of the irrends of freedom in the United States will co-operate with us in the work of arousing the indignation of the christian world against Cuban slavery, so that its destruction may be speedy and complete.

S. R. SCOTTRON, Chairman.

HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, SCOTELARY.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE INTENDS DOING.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE INTENDS DOING.
Mr. Scottron and the Rev. Dr. Garnet leave this city next Monday for Philadelphia, Baltimore, holding Cuban anti-slavery meetings and obtaining signatures to the address to the President. It is also probable that the gentlemen just mentioned will wait upon the President to urge the claims to liberty of the Cuban slaves.

THE HAVANA SLAVE MADKET.

The following list of slaves for sale is taken from the Diario de la Marina of Havana of the 21st of January, and is in the same column as is that of horses, bonds, &c., for sale. Some of the slaves are offered to purchasers in company with a hand. some black American horse which can go in single

or double harness:—

A negro girl, nineteen years old, of very preposessing appearance; good waitress, kind to children and a good needlewoman. Apply Virtudes No. 94.

Apply Articles
No. 94.

A female servant, thirty years of age, and her
son, eight years old, of very endearing manners
and can be taught to do anything. The mother
can cook, wash and iron well and has been twelve
years in her present position. Apply Acosto, No.

and can be taught to do anything. The mother can cook, wash and iron well and has been twelve years in her present position. Apply Acosto, No. 60.

A beautiful negress, twenty years of age; excellent washerwoman, hairdresser and general house servant; a negress, fourteen years of age; can be taught anything; costs \$400; a mulatto woman who can wash and iron well. Apply St. Nicolas, No. 42.

Two negresses, each twenty-one years old; one can cut out and sew well, and is very tender to children, and the other understands cooking and scullery work.

A superb("Arregante") young negress, good cook and laundry woman. Apply Galiano, No. 72, cerner of San Michael.

An honest negress ("formal") and a mulatto boy of thirteen years of age. Apply Picota, No. 33, A Cuban negress, very laithful and humble, also healthy and serviceable for any work; cost her master \$700. Apply Calle de Luz, No. 73.

To be sold at her own request, a most gentle and treproachable negress; cost her owner \$738; good cook, &c. Apply Calle de la Marinan, No. 46.

Two young girls, one eighteen years old, good washerwoman, of excellent character; gained \$74 a month in service for the last nine months as nurse; the other girl is learning to cook and very intelligent; both very good looking. Apply Chacon street, No. 2.

A Congo negress for fleid work, very humble, thirty-five years of age; can cook and wash; price, \$550. Apply Calzada dei Cerro, No. 508.

A beautiful Cuban negress, twenty years old. Can be seen at Obrapla, No. 35.

To be sold at her own request, with her daughter, aged eight, a good hairdesser and getter up of fine linen; would be useful to a Frenca lady; very humble and submissive. Apply San Pedro 28.

Price \$800—A healthy negro of twenty-eight years, accustomed to stop indoors; without any blemish; very good hearted. Apply Calle de Luz 58.

A good negro coachman and two female servants, aged 25 and 18. Apply Salud street, 33.

Must be sold—Four young, hand-some and moral negresses; all good servants; can be had on trial; also a fine A

THE WRONG MAN. NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

DEAR SIR-In your to-day's report relating to the theft of my gold watch and the commitment of the thieves, &c., you inadvertently connect wrongly the name of Ernest F. Ebert with the said thieves, "as being also identified," &c. In justice to Mr. Ebert will state that only through his assistance the the vest were identified and held. Mr. Ebert is a highly respected citizen in Morrisania and my neighbor. By correcting this mistake and giving the same prominence as to-day's article, you will act justly and much oblige. Yours truly,

"USTAVUS LEVY."

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CUBA LIBRE.

Cuban Patriots Subscribe \$13,233 Towards Another Expedition-Women Give Their Jewelry and Men Their Houses-Honors to General Aguero, the Commander of the Cuban Steamer Edgar Stuart.

KEY WEST, Jan. 23, 1873. Shortly after the arrival of the Cuban steamer Edgar Stuart here, after landing her cargo of arms and munitions of war on the coast of Cuba, a public meeting of the Junta was held, at which over seven hundred Cubans assisted. General Melchor Aguere, who commanded the expedition, was presented to the Cubans by Dr. Ramos, the President of the meeting, and his reception was of the most enthusiastic description. The excitement and applause was intense for many minutes, and when order was obtained Mr. C. D. Poyo in feeling terms alluded to

THE DEADLY STRUGGLE now being carried on in Cuba, and praised the patriots for their noble contest for the abolition of slavery and for their rights as freemen. A high compliment was paid to the names of General Aguero, who had so successfully commanded the Edgar Stuart expedition, and of his brave volunteers. A hope was also expressed that President Grant would come to the rescue of "Cuba Libre," which had been struggling for over four years, and ernsh out slavery. For the fitting out of a new expedition it was determined to start a subscrip-

AN EXCITING SCENE.

Rich and poor rushed forward to put down their names as subscribers, and among the number were ladies by birth and education, driven from Cuba by Spanish tyranny, who now gain a weekly pittance of three to five dollars a week as tobacco strippers. One old lady of sixty-five years of age, gaining \$3 a week, put down her name for \$2. Others put down their watches and rings, while four individuals gave their four small houses to be sold for free Cuba. A gentleman remarked had lumbus to equip his ships to discover the New World, risen from her grave, to see the descendants of old Spain giving their jewelry to chase the Spaniards from the island of Cuba, the good woman would have been astonished. The total amount subscribed in money, houses, jewelry, &c., amounted to \$10,000, nearly all the donors being working people.

The storekeepers of Key West were not idle meanwhile, for they sent on board clothing of all descriptions, preserved meats and tobacco, of an aggregate value of some seven thousand dollars. Oubans in the street took off their coats and hats and deposited them on board the Edgar Stuart, thinking that should the vessel return to Cuba the clothing would be useful to the bold patriots.

A HUNDRED CUBAN VOLUNTEERS.

Over a hundred men from Key West, whose ages vary from fourteen to sixty, have signified their intention of being ready to join the patriot ranks when their services are required. The profits of the bazaar lately held at Key West

are \$3,232, which will go, with the \$10.000 just alluded to, to the equipment of a new expedition.

The Cubans speak with gratitude of the New YORK HERALD for espousing the cause of "Free Cuba," and admire the indomitable courage of its correspondents, Messrs. Henderson and O'Kelly.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

tured for the benefit of the poor of Hartiord.

Miss Howson has aroused the enthusiasm of Cincinnati critics with her good singing and her

irrepressible good humor. St. Louis critics are learfully awaiting what they call the "stage-speech criticism of the critics," from Dion Boucleault, who will play in that city

next week. Mrs. Oates, who was at the National Theatre, in Washington, at the time of the fire, with her comic opera company, lost the entire wardrobe and all the properties used in the opera of "Fortunio."

She is determined, however, to repair her loss and have her company performing in less than a week. Mr. J. B. Roberts, the Philadelphia Age says, plays Menhistopheles as "a mocking, seducing, impish devil," and thus deprives him of some of the atramental attributes that had hitherto been

applied to him. "A New Way To Pay Old Debts" at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening. The Age says the performance was "vivified flashes of genius and bus of nature, and the concluding scene terrible in its painful reality. The character being so difficult of expression, low actors have attempted to play Sir Giles Overreach The greatest tragedians have tried to make it thefr masterpiece. Booth and Kean rivalled each other in it and created great interest by their perform ances at the same time in London.

Rubinstein has found a couple of remarkable pianists in St. Louis. At a private entertainment at the Conservatory of Music there on the 22d ult. the Kunkel Brothers played his "Fantasie" in style that drew many exclamations of surprise and admiration from the grand artist. When they had pianists;-"Gentlemen. I must make you the com pliment to say that this is the best two-plano playing I have ever listened to, and it is the first time have ever heard my own composition performed, except when I myself assisted. You have given me a new and delightful pleasure, too, for I now can see myself as a composer as well as a per former." At his request the Messrs, Kunkel repeated their performance, and he advised them to

go to Europe and give concerts.

On Thursday evening a curious and startling scene occurred at the Grand Opera House, near the end of the last act of "The Cataract of the Ganges." One of the horses, becoming unruly, began a series of plunges and gyrations, which ended in his first balancing himself upon his hind feet and finally performing a somerset, which landed him in the middle of the orchestra, to the terror of the instrumentalists and the damage of the violon cello. An uproar was instantly created in the house. Men rose en masse, boys shouted and wemen screamed and fainted. The orchestra players vanished like mice through the doors be-neath the footlights, and the rider of the steed managed to escape undurt. The horse meanwhile remained the sole occupant of the orchestra, and, after being somewhat quieted, lent refreshment to the remainder of the performance by a series of sounds that were probably the expression of intelligible to Mr. Bergh or Mr. Darwin than to any one else. When the curtain fell there was a unantmous "wait" on the part of the audience, and an obstinate disposition was evident not to budge until curiosity was satisfied as to how the animal would be removed. The audience last night was very large, owing, doubtless, to the public's desire to learn whether the orchestra had been improvised into a stable. The leader, however, sat at his usual desk; around him were ranged his melo dious satellites, and how that horse was got out of the orchestra remains as much a mystery as how the apple gets into the pudding.

TOUGHING THE IMPEACHMENT OF A BROOK-

The three or four gentlemen who call themselves the Reform Committee of Pitty occasionally reports which they have drawn up at their leisure. and pass a variety of resolutions for the reforma-tion of the management of the various public offices about the city. It is reported that at one of these secret sessions these gentlemen passed a