CUBA.

The Spanish Slaveowners' Meeting in Havana.

COOLIE SLAVERY PROPOSED.

The Havana Press Not Permitted to Report the Gathering.

The Insurrection and Its Source of Supplies.

SPANISH FINANCE-A NEW ISSUE.

HAVANA, Feb. 1, 1873. The question of abolition of slavery and changes in the form of governing the Antilles, agitated in Spain, has been the most absorbing topic of interest for some time past, and a cause of great alarm to the oligarchy of this island. So great has been the opposition as even to mart the idea of a possible secession of the Spanish element in Cuba from the mother country.

A meeting, which had been looked forward to for

ome time, took place last Sunday at the Casino Español, composed largely of slaveholders and merchants. The avowed object of the meeting was to discuss the social question-slavery-and, as was generally supposed, to find means to anticipate the intentions of the home government, take time by the forelock, and, at whatever means or terms, put an end to an institution abhorred by the entire civilized world, and which only exists in all its horrors in Cuba.

As a matter of course, the Spanish Havana journals have given

in this assemblage, and it falls upon your correspondent to chronicle its results. The meeting was quite numerous, and composed of members of all classes of society-the native democratic element not representedalthough a number of laborantes were present. The meeting was called to order and opened by the well known President of the Casino, Don Julian de Zulueta, who, in his peculiar, embarrassed, jerky manner, stated the object of the Junta, explaining that, according to the decree of His Majesty of July 6, 1870, a committee had been formed for the purpose of studying the best possible way to solve the difficult question of THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

without producing political or economical disturb ances. Since that period, Zulueta remarked, they had been laboriously engaged in the study of this arduous undertaking, and then he called the attention of slaveowners and others to the events which, in a vertiginous manner, are being precipitated, and that the royal decree, framed with regard to the sister island of Porto Rico, gave fears that it might yet be extended to the island. Fur. thermore, that the Abolition Society, with more mailee than philanthropy, and the undoubted pressure exercised by foreign Cabinets, weighed with iron hand upon the intentions of this govern ment to solve this dangerous question, without taking into consideration the immediate losses which would happen to this island by a prematur solution of the difficulty. Señor Zulueta then presented the Secretary of the Junta, to read a report to show the result of their labors and the project to establish an association to REPLACE THE SLAVES WITH CONTRACTED COOLIES.

The Secretary then commenced to read an elaborate and elegantly written preamble, stating the necessity of medifying, in a manner slow but sure, the present system of labor, proposing as the only means of overcoming the situation and saving the country the foundation of a society, of which all the siaveholders on the Island should become members, with an annual contribution of \$10 for each slave owned, and with the sum of \$3,000,000, which, It is supposed, could be collected on this accountestimating according to last statistics the number of slaves at 300,000-to introduce coolies of all races into the island, including even the African. The project, as usual in these cases, is set forth in a

complicated document, written in the highest phraseology of the Spanish language, the principal points showing the Grassing Curibity of the Staveocracy.

Anything at all showing a desire to assist the government in the plan of emancipation was kept in the dark, and nothing promised that would be a benefit to the country. On the contrary, everything was painted in glaring colors en vista of gain and speculation to the future directors of this assoand speculation to the inture directors of this asso-ciation, and in one sentence showed that to all in-tents and purposes the pretext of taxing "time by the forelock" was a project-of profit to the same traders in human flesh who, hypecritically masking their intentions, pretend to continue the "tradio" or slave trade under

traders in human flesh who, hypocritically masking their intentions, pretend to continue the "trafile" or slave trade under

THE ELASTIC NAME OF COLONIZATION.

Señor Don Kufino Sainz, a respectable hardware merchant of this city, who is also an officer of volunteers and a prominent Spaniard, but whose sentiments and heart appear not to have been hardened by his stock in trade, hereupon rose to say a few words, and, after reminding his hearers of his being a good Spaniard, a lover of the national integrity and the island where he had accumulated his wealth, and the proofs of his patriotism dispiayed in personal and pecuniary sacrifices during the crisis existing since 1868, as equally the ideas of humanity and liberality which his conscience dictated, could not refrain from expressing his surprise at the deceit practised by the Junta. Instead of resolving the social question the object seemed to be to create a speculating society. "Gentlemen," Señor Saniz said, "I wish to declare that I am a partisan of the immediate abolition of slavery. We who have had sufficient courage to withstand the situation which our enemics have raised should not be terriled at the planntom which is called slavery. Let us be grand; let us inruish a grand spectacle to foreign nations; let us anticipate the ideas of our government and resolve upon the immediate abolition of slavery. Have we not in this country, since 1857, nearly thurty thousand Asiatic cooles, and do not our commercial statistics show a steady increase of our agriculture? I believe there is no one in this room who does not at heart agree with the idea just proposed. If any there be who do not hold such sentuments they will find printed on their prows the sigma of the contempt and reproach of every honest man."

The lovers of liberty were agreeably surprised to hear from a Spaniard in Cuba such sentiments of justice and morality. Mr. Sainz showed that he was an eloquent speaker and a man of advanced ideas, and consequently there was much agitation among

ideas, and consequently there was much agitation among

THE SPANIARDS, WHO WERE THUNDERSTRUCK at what they had heard from a peninsular. Señor Gallo rose to reply and address the meeting, and in disconnected phrases, strong with the accent of his Catalonian province, trued to prove to his hearers the inviolability of his property. He stated that when he bought his plantation he bought the with accompaniment of the "jubbers" (alcornoques), "things" or "negroes"—he did not call them men—upon it, and he firintly believed no one had the right to touch his property; that he considered the Junta illegal, and as the radical government had promised not to touch the social question

had the right to touch his property; that he considered the Junta lilegal, and as the radical government had promised not to touch the social question

WHILE A SINGLE ARMED INSURGENT REMAINED in Cuba, with less reason should he be influenced by a junta that had no character whatever. He was as liberal as any one, said Mr. Gallo, but was not going to submerge his family in misery by measures of abolition, which would more surely aid the plans of his separatist enemies; but finally, that this was a matter in which each could act as he saw fit; the government had no right to restrict individual action, and in virtue thereof Señor Sainz could give freedom to his slaves if he pleased, and each one should be permitted to solve the question according to his own manner of thought. Sainz rose to rectify Mr. Gallo's remarks, and in a tone both ironical and contemptuous declared it was impossible for him to effect the miracle Señor Gallo proposed, as he never owned any slaves, and, moreover, was much surprised to learn that the gentleman was as liberal as any one; and continued in the same strain for a few moments, much to the discomfiture of señor Gallo.

Señor Colomé, a native of this city, was the next to speak. He commenced by deciaring himself a member of the Junta and the principal author of THE PROJECT OF COLONIZATION.

He gave no utterance to thoughts in his speech but such as showed the principle of gain strongly developed, and in the larrago of words he speak only showed vulgar ideas, rickety plans, dark conceptions and exploded theories of the inequality of races. As the only means of saving the country he proposed the importation of coolies of all races, and that the projected society would open the grand road to the other (Señor Colomé forgetting that opposition to the other (Señor Colomé iorgetting that opposition to the other (Señor Colomé iorgetti

remarks Colome did not state how much he was directly interested in the importation of coolies, although a well known fact by all present, he being the director of the Alianza Company, of the street car company and the Society of Colonization.

Senor Argudan then had a word to say, croaking that if the abolition policy was adopted it would be necessary for him to give his slaves, before commencing their daily labor,

Sponge CAKE AND WINE.

Schor Argudin then had a word to say, croaking that if the abolition policy was adopted it would be necessary for him to give his slaves, before commencing their daily labor,

Sprong Cake and Wing.

and, even then, he didn't believe they would work.

Don Francisco Idance foil wed in making some remarks to show the profits to be secured in the slave trade. Tenyears ago this man was a small shopkeeper, but is now the owner of several estates, having grown rich in the slave trade, and the directorship of the Territorial Company, which formerly held the plantations now owned by ibanez. Naturally enough he spoke in favor of the co-onization scheme. By this time the audience began to get tired, seeing that the whole affair was one-sided, and after several other persons had their say the slight noise made by pushing back a chair on the marble-door swelled to the din made by Every one rising and pushing back a chair on the marble-door swelled to the din made by Every one rising and pushing back his charea a sare sign that the meeting was broken up—and unsatisfactorily enough, although a project was partly agreed upon for a committee, to be composed of seventy planters, to draw up another project tending to throw further light (?) on the abolition of slavery and its consequences.

THE INTERMINABLE CONFLICT.

Regarding the insurrection the journals of this city, in their recent fortnightly reviews, admit its coptimuance and possible indefinite contraorance. The Fox de Cuba, in the review of operations and affairs it semi-monthly writes up for the Spanish mail steamers, has the following paragraph:—"The insurrection exists, but will never reach the proportions and affairs at the continuance and substitute a scrious danger for the integrity of the territory of Cuba. It will never conquer b cause it has no means, and wants every element of triumph; but notwithstanding it possesses no conditions to triumph, it has a surplus to keep up the unsettled state of affairs and the disgust inherent in the violent situation which has

riei. The colonel who commanded the detachment of 200 men stationed there had to fight his retreat."

ANOTHER TWENTY MILLION BOLLARS ISSUE.

The Diario de la Marina Informs us that the treasury is actively engaged in circulating the basis of an early emission of \$20,000,000 at par, in bonds of \$500, each payable in six payments to wit: One-quarter of the subscription down, another quarter at thirty days' time; lifteen percent at sixty days, another eleven percent at aninety days, and the remainder of the subscription at 120 and 150 days. The treasury will pay in gold eight percent annually, from the date of subscription, which will be open by February 5, and kept open until the 5th of March. The other stipulations of the loan will be in accordance with the royal decree of August 9, 1872. These bonds will be admitted as payment of all kinds or obligations and dues on purchases of property of the State.

Mr. A. Gallenga, of the London Times, well known by his contributions during the Franco-Austrian war and as a writer under the nom de plume of "Mariotti," has arrived in this city with the object of writing on the affairs in Cuba for that journal.

CONSOLIDATION.

Union of the Two Cities-An Act To Be Presented to the Legislature.

After many years of general discussion among capitalists in Brooklyn concerning the advisability of merging the cities of New York and Brooklyn into one grand municipality something practical in form has been reached. The plan proposed to initiate this measure, which is fraught with vast interests to these populous and closely allied cities is that a committee of twenty, composed of ten cit izens from each municipality in question, be desig nated by the Governor of the State, who will meet nated by the Governor of the State, who will meet in April next and consider the best plan of charter for the government of New York and Brooklyn. The consolidation is lavored by the wealthiest residents of the City of Churches, and Mr. Winslow, United States Commissioner, has prepared an act for the appointment of the Committee of Twenty, which has been favorably regarded, and will doubtless be presented to the Legislature for adoption at an early day. The act in question is as follows:—

An Act of the Committee of Twenty. An Act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Municipal Commissioners to consider and report a char

An Acr to provide for the appointment of a Board of Municipal Commissioners to consider and report a charter or suitable plan of government for the city and county of New York, the city of Brooklyn and the five towns of Kings county under one municipal government, the whole to be called the city of New York.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senaic and Assembly, do enact as follows:—
SECTION 1.—The Governor is hereby authorized and required to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on or before the first Tuesday in April, in the year 1873, twenty Commissioners, ten of whom shall be residents of the county of Kings, who, together with the Mayor of the city of Commissioners, and the Mayor of the city of New York and the Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, shall be known as the Municipal Commissioners, and who shall perform the duties hereinatier Sec.—The Mayor of the city of New York and, in his absence, the Mayor of the city of Seooklyn, shall preside at all the tings of such Konrd and administer the constitutional oath of office to such Conrd and administer the constitutional oath of office to such Conrd and administer the constitutional oath of office to such Conrd and administer the constitutional oath of office to such Conrd and administer the constitutional oath of the the duty of such Board or a ma-

as aforesaid, and perform such other duties as such shall designate.

SEC, 3.—It shall be the duty of such Board, or a majority thereof, to devise, consider and prepare a plan of numicipal government, which, in the judgment of such Board, or a majority thereof, shall be just and equitable and suitable for the requirements and applicable to the city of New York, the city of Brooklyn and the five towns in the county of Kings under one municipal government,

such place as sain is presented to be sent by such Mayor to each of such Commissioners ten days before such meeting.

Sec. 5.—It shall be the duty of such Board to proceed diligently with the said business named in section 3 of this act, and to complete the same on or before the first Tuesday in October, in the year 1878, and to report to the Goldman of the section of the said business named in section 3 of this act, and to complete the same on or before the first Goldman of the section of the se

THE ROSSITER COLLECTION.

We have as yet made scarcely a reference to the antique furniture and bronzes which form so interesting an adjunct to the pictures belonging to the late M. Rossiter. It would be unfair in the public to take for granted that the furniture is merely a dainty, diletantte assortment, fitted to catch the eye of those fashionable ladies who equally dote on young levers and old china. M. Rossiter was an antiquarian and a connoisseur, or he would not have given so much time and taste to interests of this kind. There is a delightful flavor of autiquity about the tables, chairs, altar-pieces and buffets on which one comes at every corner in the present gathering at the Clinton Hall Salesroom. Here we gathering at the Clinton Hall Salesroom. Here we encounter a mirror in circular frame, garnished with cornucopia and surmounted with an eagle carved in oak, and there we run against half a dozen Louis Quatorze oak dining chairs, with high, open-work backs and carved tops. A buffet of the mediaeval age, back high and closed and the carving profuse and delicate, contrasts with one of the fourteenth century, with an open back, intended for tapestry, a close casket of rare workmanship forming the stand. An oaken and finely carved sarcophagus of the fourteenth century stands saliently beside an armoire or sideboard, with drawer in top, the carving being an unusually fair specimen of Byzantine art, executed as far back as the thirteenth century. Those who admire carved figures in bas-relief will inspect with interest a stipo of the fifteenth century, purchased in Florence. Space is needed to more than mention the Sevres lamps in bronze, the Michael Angelo brackets, the copy of Trajan's column, the Ariosto inkstand and candlesticks, the Pompeilan tripods, with bleset; a circular commode of metal from Paris, the antique Etruscan drinking cups, with heads of faun and work, and the soldiers (two feet high) in antique armor. There are sets of plaster cameos, copied from antique gems, set in frames carefully mounted and sealed, the impressions being perfect; and the costumes and draperies include plushes, velvets and brecades of various colors, Louis Quatorze dress coats, Greek jackets and Roman scarfs. Among the armor one comes across Toledo blades, with traces of the old gliding still visible; halberds garnished with brazen stars of six and eight points; helmets, lances, embossed steel shields and double-edged knights' swords. The sale of the furniture and miscellany will begin to-morrow night and be concluded on Saturday. This evening the large pictures will be disposed of. The sale last night was crowded and the competition vigorous, and the rest of the week promises to be equally interesting to the antiquarian and the encounter a mirror in circular frame, garnished

THE DURYEA MURDER.

The Prisoner Simmons Admitted to Bail, but Rearrested.

Simmons Indicted for Murder by the Grand Jury.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY TO THE FRONT,

Sharp Practice All Around--- The Scenes at Bellevue Hospital.

John E. Simmons, charged with the murder of Nicholas W. Duryea, was yesterday morning admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000. The amount of the bail was fixed in the Coroners' office at eleven o'clock and the bonds signed in the prisoner's cell at Bellevue Hospital at half-past two in the afternoon. Simmons, however, is not at liberty, for at three o'clock he was rearrested by Deputy Sheriff Seebacher, on a bench warrant is sued from the Court of Over and Terminer and Signed by the District Attorney, directing the accused to be arrested and held for murder. The extraordinary verdict rendered by the Coroner's jury was the theme of general conversation among all classes during the day, and opinions were freely vented not at all complimentary to the enlightened six who have immortalized themselves by the sage conclusion at which they arrived after two hours, discussion. It is generally supposed that the duty of a Coroner's jury is to find the cause of death; but In this case the six men, good and true, did not content themselves with this simple way of dealing with the matter, and they rendered the opinion, in very bad English, that the case was a clear one of

justifiable homicide.

The prisoner and his friends felt elated, as well they might, at this preliminary triumph, and immediate application was made for bail. The bail was granted as stated above, and the prisoner was about to be removed to his residence when the District Attorney interposed and entirely changed the programme by a masterly stroke of policy, and the prisoner is now in as bad if not a worse condition than he was previous to the inquest. It is only in very extreme cases that a bench warrant under such circumstances is issued, but the District Attor ney felt that the exigencies of the times and the interests of the case demanded that prompt action should be taken to hold Simmons ustil a higher tribunal than a coroner's jury should have determined his guilt or innocence. Below will be found the details in full which transpired during the day.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CORONERS' OFFICE. Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, the Coroners' office was crowded by the relatives and friends of John E. Simmons, the allexed murderer of Nicholas W. Duryea, to listen to an application before Coroner Keenan for the release of Simmons on bail.

on bail.

Assistant District Attorney Lyons, who appeared for the people, commenced his argument by saying he was directed by the District Attorney to strenuously oppose a motion to release Simmons on bail, and argued that the Coroner should

ously oppose a motion to release Simmons on bail, and argued that the Coroner should

DISREGARD THE VERDIOT

of the Coroner's jury, or at least that portion of it in which it stated that Simmons, in taking the life of puryea, acted without premeditation. Mr. Lyons contended that it was absolutely obligatory on the part of the Coroner to fully commit Simmons to the Tombs without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Assistant District Attorney having concluded his remarks, Mr. Fellows, one of the counsel for the prisoner, arose to reply. He took the ground that the verdict of the Coroner's jury was in accardance with the testimony elicited, and that being true the crime was not murder, but only one of the lower degrees of manslaughter. Mr. Fellows Reid that the offence with which Simmons was charged was bailable, and argued it was the imperative duty of the Coroner to release his client in a reasonable amount of bail, and said he was prepared to give as good real estate security as there was in New York. Mr. Fellows further said that in the case of his client he

ALD A SUBSTANTIAL DEFENCE, and believed a jury could not be found in this city to convict Simmons after the facts in his behalf should be disclosed on the final trial.

Mr. Lyons again briedy arged that Simmons be committed, and said the proceedings could be reviewed before the Supreme Court, where all the facts might be elicited, and, if proper, the defendant could be bailed.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL.

Coronor Keenan said it was within his province

ant could be balled.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL.

Coronor Keenan said it was within his province to take bail, and, believing it to be right, he would release Simmons on giving \$10,000 unencumbered real estate security for his future appearance to real estate security for his future appearance to make any indictment which the Grand Jury might find against him. Mr. Fellows said the bond must be executed in presence of the prisoner, at Beilevue Hospital, and after some further discus-tion it was arranged that the ball should be taken at Bellevue Hospital, at half-past two o'clock in the

Beilevue Hospital, and after some further discussion it was arranged that the ban should be taken at Beilevue Hospital, at hali-past two o'clock in the afternoon.

EVERYTHING LOVELY.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fellows' argument in favor of admitting Simmons to bail and Coroner Keenan's decision to accept \$10,000 bail a consultation was held among the irends of the prisoner, and the Coroner was notified that Edward Martin, a retired tea merchant, residing at 94 Madison street, and Mr. Ellis N. Urowe, who keeps a large livery stable at 139 Thompson street, would go Simmons' bail and be at the hospital at the appointed time. Everybody then supposed that the prisoner's trouble was over and that he would be released during the afternoon and taken to his own residence, 113 East Fourteenth street.

THE SETTING OF THE SNARE.

But mean while the murderer had to pass through another and more difficult ordeal than that of a Coroner's inquest before he regained his liberty. The verdict of the Coroner's jury, delivered on Twesday evening, had caused a good deal of excitement and discussion in political and legal circles yesterday morning, and the general conversation on the subject found a strong echo in the DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OPFICE.

Mr. Phelps had heard of the verdict early in the morning and had one of the messengers in his office specially detailed to bring him the first news of the action the Coroner would take in the marter of admitting Simmons to bail. No sooner was it reported to the District Attorney that the Coroner had decided to release the prisoner on a \$10,000 bond than he determined to frustrate this, and have Simmons rearrested on a bench warrant. This could only be done, of course, through the regular routine—that is, by sending the evidence taken before the Coroner's jury to the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer or General Sessions.

THE TRAP.

It was late in the forenoon before Mr. Phelps had heard of the Coroner's decision to take bail, and he at once sent the Coroner's estimony before the co

cannot not Judge stay a bench whithat for the rearrest of Simmons. At two o'clock the District Attorney had the warrant in his own office in the brown building.

SHARP FRACTICE ALL ROUND.

But quick as the District Attorney had been it was evident that he had no time to lose, and that the friends of Simmons had had wind of what was going forward in the Grand Jury room. At a quarter-past two o'clock Simmons' counsel, exassistant District Attorney Fellows, hurried into the District Attorney's office and remained a short time in one of the inner rooms, though it was generally supposed that at that time he was on his way to Believue Hospital to be present at the perfection of his client's \$10,000 obnd.

As soon as District Attorney Phelps had obtained his bench warrant for Simmons' rearrest, he immediately sent it to Sheriff Brennan's office with a notice that the matter was one which would not admit of much delay, and that the prisoner must be lodged in the Tombs before night. Sheriff Brennan took the cue and detailed Deputy Sheriff Seebacher to make the rearrest, The latter jumped into a carriage and was on his way to Bellevue Hospital at half-past two o'clock. Meanwhile, Simmons' brothers, Iriends and proposed bondsmen had set out for Bellevue too.

A legal gentleman who saw the indictment found against Simmons by the Grand Jury informed a Herald reporter that the medical testimony, which showed that the carotid artery had been severed by one gash of Simmons' bowie-knife, was the principal part of the evidence which had induced the Grand Jury to indict him for wilful murder—an unbaliable offence.

The DENOUEMENT.

Coroner Keenan arrived at the hospital about half-past two o'clock, and repaired to the ceil of the prisoner, in which were already collected the friends of the latter, including his four brothers. The prisoner seemed to be in the best of spirits, the prospect of his speedy release having had a very beneficial effect upon his health. His bondsmen were Edward Martin, No. 24 Madison street, retired tea m

No. 139 Thompson street, and the bail bond was promptly signed and Summons was virtually at liberly. All preparations had been made for his removal to his residence, and the cava cade of relatives and iriends were about to start with him, when a coupé drove up hur fiedly to the entrance of the hospital, out of which lamped Deput, Sheriff Seebacher and an assistant. Inquiries were hastily made relative to where simmons was confined, and the sub-Sheriff immediately proceeded in its direction. Inside the cell there were mutual congratulations going on all around, the Coroner being still present, when the entrance of Mr. Seebacher changed the entire feelings of those in the robm. The sub-Sheriff produced his warrant, showed it to Simmons, told him he was his pilsoner and that he must be removed to the Tombs. It would be impossible to picture the

to the Tombs. It would be impossible to picture the Consternation and dismay which this amouncement created. A look of horror-stricken astomeshment lassed over the ince of the prisoner and the countenances of his brothers became several shades paler. The rearrest of Simmons was an event so utterly unexpected that it came like a thunderboit woon him.

As Simmons is still sudering from his broken leg the Sherid's omcers were at a loss as to want action should be taken. If the prisoner were removed and any consequences detrimental to his health should ensue therefrom the Sherid's could be sued for damages. So Mr. seemacher had an interview with 1r. Wood, the visiting surgeon of Simmons, and asked him what should be done. Pr. Wood that said in his opinion it would not be safe to remove the prisoner, and he would not be responsible to the removal, as the health of Siximons might be impaired in his present condition by his transfer from the health of Siximons might be impaired in his present condition by his transfer from the health of Discher were imperative, but in lace of the opinion of Dr. Wood te was airaid to lineur the responsibility of the removal, and he returned to the Sherid's office for instructions, leaving the pisoner in charge of his assistant, I ravid Day, and the policemen from the Twenty-inst precinct.

The brothers and filends of the prisoner held a

iff's office for instructions, leaving the p-isoner in charge of his assistant, havid bay, and the policemen from the Twenty-hist precinct.

The brothers and filends of the prisoner held a borried consultation together, while summons himself sat propped up in a chair, moody and silent. In a short time the visitors departed and the prisoner was left alone. The Sub-sheriff did-not return until six o'clock, when ac came back, accompanied by Deputy sheriff William Shields and Captain Williams, of the Twenty-first precinct. Seebacher told Warden Breunan that he was about to take the prisoner away and ASKED FOR AN AMBULANCE.

The Warden suggested that before doing so it would be well to see the house surgeon and have his opinion. The House Surgeon was found, and he coincided with what Dr. Wood had said; the prisoner might be removed, but his removal would propably be attended with bad results. Mr. Seebacher was again staggered in his resolution, and before proceeding further he thought it would toom be well to see some one in authority. An additional guard was placed upon the prisoner, and the carriage containing the two sub-sherids was driven to the residence of Unider Sheriff Joel Stevens. Mr. Stevens and that if the arrangements for the security of the prisoner were good he might remain at the hospital, subject to the discretion of the Sheriff.

Messrs, Seebacher and Shields determined upon

the Sheris. Seebacher and Shields determined upon this course, and the Socriff was to be notified late last night. Simmons, in all probability, will be taken to the Torast to-day. Since his arrest Captain Williams has had him in charge of two officers much and day. night and day.

A Card from Crow. NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

DEAR SIR-I wish to state, through the column of your paper, that the announcement in the evening papers that I was one of the bondsmen for Mr. John E. Simmons is erroneous. I have neither signed nor offered to sign his bond. Yours, &c., ELIAS N. CROW, 745 Sullivan street.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Health-Report of the City Sanitary Inspector-Alarming Condition of the Public Schools.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, bids were received from a number of persons for the removal of the night soil of the city. The bids were referred to the President of the Board. A notice was sent to Middleton & Bell, who at present hold the contract, informing them that it will immediately terminate. The following important communication from the City Sanitary Inspector, in relation to the publischools, was read and placed upon file :-

Santiary Anspector, in relation to the public schools, was read and placed upon file:

E. H. Jakes, M. D., City Sanitary Inspector:

Sir.—Having completed the sanitary inspection of all the public school buildings, and torwarded such complaints upon each as we deem necessary, we submit the following report of the general sanitary defects in regard to ventilation, overcrowded class rooms, faulty construction of water closets and urinals, deficient water supply, defective drainage and general filthy condition of the interior of the buildings. In the following views and recommendations we are sustained by Dr. O'Sullivan, Physician to the Board of Education, in connection with whom our inspections have been made:

In our apinion no one of the numerous school edifices have proper and adequate means for thorough and perfect ventuation. While very many have ventilating flues constructed in the walls for the purpose of ventilation, yet not one that we inspected appeared to be of any practical benefit, owing either to obstruction of the flues of the want of a revolving turret on the top of the wall to produce a continuous current of air. It is apparent to the most casual observer that without heat or some mechanical appliance it is impossible to create or maintain a current of air through a flue constructed in the walls of a building. Where flues are already placed in the walls we have recommended two openines, one ten inches from the ceiling, the other ten inches from the floor, with a revolving turret placed upon the top of the outer wall to produce a cross current of air through and permitted upon the foot, with a revolving furret placed upon the top of the outer wall to produce a cross current of air through the classrooms. Thus aciditating the egrees of foul and impure air an i the ingress of fresh air. It is the invariable and permitons practice, whenever the classrooms become overheated or the air becomes impure and offensive, the open the windows from the top, thus allowing a current of cold air to rush in upon

come overheated or the air becomes impure and offensive, thopen the Windows from the top; thus allowing a current or cold air to rush in upon the heads of the children, producing catarrhal and bronchial affections, without any perceptible beneat or apparent change in the impurity of the rooms.

In the classrooms, where proper flues are not placed in the windows, which will establish a continuous cross current of air without creating a draught or causing any of the unpleasant consequences resulting from the present method of ventilating by the opening of the windows. It is of paramoint importance that some prompt and decisive measures by the coemics of the windows. It is of paramoint importance that some prompt and decisive measures be adopted whereby the classrooms may be provided with proper ventilation, and in very many of the lower or ground floor rooms with sufficiency of light. Some of these ground floor classrooms without any sub-cellar, and where the rays of the sun never enter, we have recommended be vacated as totally unfit for occupation. One of these busement rooms, with over one hundred children, has only one window, and that obens into a space only cight feet in width between the school building and a three story brick building in rear.

The overcrowding of many of the classrooms in the primary schools can best be illustrated by giving the capacity of a few of the rooms, with the number of children occupying them:—
4.40 rest cable space, 75 children, 60 feet per child.

story brick building in rear.

The overcrowding of many of the classrooms in the primary schools can best be illustrated by giving the capacity of a few of the rooms, with the number of children occupying them.

4.20 feet cutie space, 75 children, 65 feet per child.

5.20 feet cutie space, 85 children, 65 feet per child.

5.20 feet cutie space, 85 children, 66 feet per child.

6.435 feet cutie space, 85 children, 66 feet per child.

In almost every instance the privies and urinals are situated either within the school buildings or in the yards adjacent, in such proximity to the class rooms that offensive odors from the same readily find access to the interior of the rooms. Again, the floors and walls of the urinals are constructed of wood, and soon become saturated with urine by reason of soakage, and constantly emit foul odors. We have, in most instances, recommended that the floors and walls of the urinals be covered with metal or some other substance which is impervious to water.

In the case of the privies we have recommended ventilating flues to extend to at least two feet above the top of the school building.

Very few of the slop sinks in the schools are provided with proper traps, and offensive sewer gases escape into the classrooms by reason of this defect. In a large number of schools the only water supply is on the ground floor. Although the water pipes extend even to the top floor this absence of water from the upper rooms is a serious inconvenience of water from the upper rooms is a serious inconvenience of water from the upper rooms is a serious inconvenience of water from the upper rooms is a serious inconvenience of water from the upper rooms is a serious inconvenience of water from the upper rooms is a serious inconvenience of water from the upper rooms is a serious inconvenience of water from the upper rooms is a serious inconvenience of water from the upper rooms is a serious inconvenience of water from the upper rooms is a serious inconvenience of water from the upper rooms is a serious inco

tieth Assembly district (Nineteenth ward) held meeting, on Tuesday evening, Mr. S. D. Sewards presiding. Resolutions were adopted fully endors-ing the course taken by the central organization in relation to the proposed amendment to the city charter, particularly in reference to the question of vesting the appointing power as to the heads of departments in the Mayor exclusively and of hold-ling the charter elections during the Spring and separate from the general elections. tieth Assembly district (Nineteenth ward) held

RSPANOLAS OF HAVANA TOBACCO, EQUAL TO genuine in appearance and quality, at \$65 per thousand; also the colebrated "White" Paneteles.

T. J. KAYNER & CO., 60 Maiden lane.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

BURRAU OF COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS, NO. 19 City Hall, New York, Feb. 5, 1873.

Projecty holders are hereby notified that the following revised and corrected folls of Assessments for the market of t

DURKAU OF COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS, NO.

19 City Hail, New York, Feb. 5.1873.

Properly holders are hereby notified that the following revised and corrected kolls of Assessments for the improvements therein severally set forth, have been received at be Department of Public Works, and transmitted to this Burcau for collection on January 31, 1373.—Date of Confirmation.

Title.

1873.

Jan. 15—Sewers between Sixtleth and Sixty-sixth streets, between avenue A and Third avenue.

Jan. 15—Sewers between Sixtleth and Fixty-sixth streets, avenues.

Jan. 15—Sewers in 18th street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Jan. 15—Sewers in 18th street, between Abird and Fourth avenues, and in 18th street, between Second and third avenues, the sewers and in 18th street, between Second and third avenues, street, between Canal and Stanton streets. ton streets.

Jan. 15—Paving Eldridge street, between Division and Houston streets.

Jan. 15—Paving Vandam street, between Macdougal and Greenwach streets.

Jau. 15—Paving High street, between Third avenue and

Jan. 15—Paving High street, between Third avenue and avenue A.

Jan. 16—Paving Nineteenth street, between Sixth and Tenth avenues.

Jan. 16—Paving Nineteenth street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Jan. 16—Paving Firty-surth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Jan. 15—Paving Firty-surth street, between First avenue Jan. 15—Paving Ritter Street, between First avenue Jan. 15—Paving Ritter Street, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third street.

All payments made at this office within sixty days from the daic on which the above assessment rolls were received at this Bureau are by law exempted from the charge for interest at seven per call, which runs from the several dates of confirmation.

The Collector's office is open daily from 9. M. to 32. M.

John A. K. NNEDY.

Collector of Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS bereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants or all houses and lost, improved or unimproved bands, allected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz. of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building sewer in Lexington avenue, between Seventieth and seventy-first streets.

2. For building sewer in Little West Twelifth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

3. For building sewer in 13th street, between Boulevard and Hudson River.

4. For building sewer in Worth street, between Baxter street and Chatham square.

5. For building sewer in Tenth avenue, between

building sewer in Tenth avenue, between an and 128th streets, with branch in La vrence Manhatan and 128th streets, with branch in Lawrence street.

6. For building sewer in Fourth avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Nineitch streets, with branches in Lexing on avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets.

7. For building sewer in Ninety-street and Fifth avenues, with branches in Madison avenue.

8. For building sewer in avenue A, between Seventy-fourth and seventy-minth streets, with branches in Reventy-fourth and seventy-minth streets, with branches in Reventy-street, seventy-seventh and Seventy-tip of the Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-tip of the Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-tip of the Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-tip of the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-tip of the Seventy-seventh seventy-seve

cit of streets.

For huiding basin on northwest corner of Fifteth street and Ninth avenue.

19. For building basin on northeast corner of Cedar and Washington streets.

11. For building underground drains on blocks between Seventy-eighth and Eightieth streets, and Second and Third avenues. Seventy-eighth and Eightieth streets, and Second and Third avenues. 12, For building underground drains between Seventy-firs: and Seventy-loarth streets and Ninth avenue and Routeward. Boulevard. 13. For building underground drains between Sixty third and Sixty-seventh-streets and Fourth and Fitth ave

third and Sixty-seventh arceus and the seventy-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

16 For flagging sidewalk on south side of Twenty-fourth street, between First a wenue and avenue A.

16 For flagging sidewalk in Forty-seventh street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

17. For laying crosswalk in West street, from No. 177 to

between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

16 For finaging sidewalk on south side of Twenty-fourth street, between First avenue and avenue A.

16 For finaging sidewalk in Porty-seventh street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

17. For laying crosswalk in West street, from No. 177 to pier 29 North civer.

18. For laying crosswalk in Oherry street, from No. 185 to No. 187.

19. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging awenty-fourth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on

1. Bo h sides of Lexington avenue, between Seventieth and Seven y-first streets.

2. Both sides of Lattle West Twelith street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to the extension of half the block on the cast side of Washington sirect, between Little West Twelith and Gansevoort streets.

3. Both sides of 128th street, between Boulevard and Hutlson River, in the extension of half the block on the cast side of Washington sirect, between the west side of the Boulevard.

4. Both sides of 128th street, between Baxter street and Chathum square, avenue, between Baxter street and Chathum square, avenue, between Baxter street, and Chathum square, avenue, between Baxter street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue, and south side of 129th street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue, between Elghty-eighth, Elghty-ninth, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets and Fourth and Madison avenue, between Elghty-eighth, and Ninetieth streets, and the blocks bounded by Eighty-eighth, Elghty-ninth, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets and Fourth and Madison avenue, between Elghty-eighth and Ninety-first streets and Fourth and Madison avenue, between Elghty-eighth, Elghty-ninth, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets and Fourth and Madison avenue, between Fiftleth and Fifth avenues.

8. Both she bounded by Ninety-first streets and Madison and Firth avenues and Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fourth and Sev pier 29 North River. 18. Both sides of Cherry street, from Pike to Market street.
19. Both sides of Twenty-fourth street, from Tenth to
Eleventh avenue, to the extension of half the block on the

19. Both sides of twenty the extension of half the block on the Eleventh avenue, to the extension of half the block on the Eleventh avenue, to the extension of half the block on the above all persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Thomas B. Asten, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, 19 Chatham street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

THOMAS B. ASTEN, FRANCIS A. SANDS, JOHN TYLER KELLY, JOHN MCHARG, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW YORK, Fel

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A LADY WITH fordinary intelligence.—A lady, who intends to retire from her business, will sell for \$800 cash. For further particulars call, between 1 and 5 P. M., at 44 Great Jones

A MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL WANTED AS AC-tive partner in a long established cash business; profits large, trade increasing yearly, expenses light, no competition. A YOUNG MAN WITH CAPITAL AND HAVING HAD several years' experience in market gardening, would like to take immediately a farm on shares, to raise vegetables for market. Address CHABLES J. BLAKE, Orange. N. J.

A. -CAPITAL SECURED FOR INCORPORATED A. companies, manufacturers, merchants; persons desiring ravestments intomed of desirable opportunities. References—residents Merchants, Fourth National, State New York, Mercantile Banks. CHARLES G. DAHLGEEN, 112 Brondway.

A SAFE CASH BUSINESS, WITH LARGE PROFITS, for parties with a few hundred dollars cash, for States outside of New York; specialty for the South or West. Call and examine. Room No. 2, 66 Cortlandt st.

A LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR \$2,909—worth many times this amount; will bear close in spection; owner has business abroad and must sell at once. Address CERTAINTY, box 140 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING \$25,000 WILL LOAN THE A same to a good business house on security, accepting a cierkship on a moderate salary, and invest the amount at the end of six months as pariner, if satisfied with the business. Apply to GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., 38 Broadway. A RELIABLE MAN, WITH \$3,00) TO \$5,000, TO take charge of store on leading thoroughture: stock over double value, amount required; liberal salary. Address RELIABLE, Herald office.

FOR SALE-A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, PAY-ing 30 per cent net profit; \$20,000 to \$25,000 required; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address B. & D. Herald office.

FOR SALE-STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS OF Demuth's Patent Improvement in Window Lights; can be used with advantage in every house in town and country. Apply to M. McGREGOR, 624 Hudson street.

HOTEL-ONE OF THE PROPRIETORS OF berhood up town, being compelled to leave the city or account of bad health, wishes to dispose of his interes of about \$4,000. Apply to J. DURAND, 24 Broanway. DARTNER WANTED—WITH \$2,500, TO GIVE IMMEdiate services in a substantial business of high renown; lucrative, money-making monopoly, showing several hundred per cent profit on the manufacture; in brisk
demand at home and abroad; incomer may easily realize \$10,000 per annum by salary and share of profits. Address Partnership, Herald Uptown Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH 575,000 CAPITAL, IN AN old established concern, doing a large and profitable business, to take the place of one returns. Address, with references, J. B. TATLOR, box 150 Heraid office.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH A LITTLE CAPITAL TO take charge of a safe and profitable office business, fill orders, ship goods, &c. Address JACKSON, care of Moody & Co., 183 Broadway.

PROMOTERS OF COMPANIES.—WANTED, A GEN-

I tleman of undoubted reputation and influence, to term the board of trustees and to bring out an important and successful business monopoly as a first class public company. Address COMPANY, Herald office. REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, BOOKS, MAPS AND AP-purtenances belonging to real estate brokerage; also Office or would join an enterprising man already established; can bring large business. Address box 3,910 Post office, New York.

Wanted—an active young man of large to whom an interest would be given for services. Address REAL ESTATE, Herald office.

WANTED-A PARTNER WITH \$25,000, TO ENGAGE in an established wholesale jewelry business. Address JEWELLER, box 3,408 New, York Post office.

\$500. A LADY DESIRES LADY PARTNER IN the manufacture and sale of ladies' underwear, triumings, small wares, patterns, &c.; unusual opportunity, Address ESTABLISHED, Herald Uptown Branch office. \$3,000 -A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS CAPA-lished standard monthly publication. Address LIGHE. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

\$10.000 WANTED-BY A MANUFACTURING hardware company, to extend business; a rare chance for an active man to become interested in a good business. Address H. & L., Herald Uptown Brauch office, L355 Broadway.

\$10,000, whole or half interest, above Houston Sirect, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, or in New Jersey.

\$30.000. WANTED, AN ACTIVE PARTNER lished and one of the most promising manuscaturing business of the day, which will bear the closest investigation; the said party to have charge of the books and the finance department. Address, with full name, expectations to be noticed, L. C., box 129 Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED. In this City and Brooklyn.

A SUIT OF PURNISHED ROOMS FOR THREE Eighth and Twenty-third streets and Third and sixth avenues; price not to exceed slip per week, gas included. Address, with tull pardculars, CRAWFORD, box 144 Heraid office.

A LADY WANTS A NEAT STORE IN A GOOD block between Forty fourth and Firty-8th streets, Sixth avonue; rent a-coording to location and advantages. Address F. C., Herald office.

A STORE OR PART OF A STORE WANTED—IN the neighborhood of Canal street, suitable for the cloth business. Address A. TREADWELL, care of Pomeroy & Plummer, corner of Leonard and Church streets.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN. A WELL FURNISHED BY TWO GENTLEMENT OF THE BY TWO GENTLEMENT. A WELL FURNISHED BY TWO GENTLEMENT. A WELL FURNIS

WANTED-BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A LARGE, unturnished Room, between Eighteenth and Twos. ty-tourth streets, Fourth and Fifth avenues. Address L. A., box 156 Herrad office.

WANTED-A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED HOUSE

WANTED-A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, AT A moderate rent, in good locality. Address HARTZ & LEVY, Magical Bazaar, 1,182 Broadway.

WANTED-A LARGE SIZE FIRST CLASS HOUSE, near Gramercy or Stuyvesant Park or any good location below Twenty-third street. Address box 3,648 New York Post office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL PRIVATE HOUSE front not to exceed \$1,000 per year), not above Fortieth street and not below Tenth street, east side. Address L. O., Herald office.

WANTED TO HIRE-SMALL STORE FOR SAMPLE room, in vicinity of Whitehall and South stress REAL ESTATE, 938 Eighth avenue. WANTED TO LEASE—A WATER FRONT ON THE Brooklyn side, between Williamsburg and Hunter! Point, for the purpose of storing lumber and timber. Address, stating particulars and rent, box 3,757 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT_BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY April or May 1, a small three story brick House; gas, bath room, water, &c.: good location; rent about \$850 or \$900. Address, with particulars, GAREFUL PEOPLE, box 152 Herald office.

COTTAGE WANTED-WITHIN ONE HOUR OF NEW York, near station; will rent or purchase; rent not over \$409; price \$7,000. Address H. L. B., Herald office. WANTED TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND, OWNERS and others desiring to rent or sell are solicited descriptions to W. A. COLLINS, 28 Pine street.

Bedding, Olicloths. Lace Curtains, Window Shades

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE and Pedding at lowest cash prices by weekly instal-ments at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, Eighth avenue, cor-ner of Twentieth street.

A MAGNIFICENT CRIMSON SATIN PARLOR SUIT, made to order; cost \$475, for \$200; one do., \$460 Brocatel and Rep Suits, \$75, \$50 and \$55; Planoforte, Pantings, Chamber Suits, \$20 up; Carpets, 50 cents up; over \$400 lots useful Household Furniture; a sacrifice, Residence 113 Clinton place, Eighth street, near Sixth av.

A CHANCE TO BUY FIRST CLASS SECOND HAND Household Furniture mearly new), in lots, to any person calling, at the greatest bargains, at private residence 528 Seventh avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets. A tamily being obliged to break up housekeeping, takes this method of avoiding an auction sale, to dispose of all their Furniture, made to order, costing \$9.001, consisting as follows:-Elegant Farlor Suits, Library, Bedroom and Diningroom Furniture, Laco Curtains, Moquette, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Cabinets, Mirrors, Bookenses, Chairs, Centre Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Bronzes, Clocks, rich Oil Paintings, Bedding, China, Glass, Plated Ware, Kitchen Utensis, &c. Parties can call at any time at brown stone house 528 Seventh avenue, and secure any article desired at a bargain.

A .-MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUITS, POMPA.
dour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered slik brocade,
cost \$450, for \$250; do., \$175; do., \$59; Planoforte,
Bronzes, Etageres, Paintings, Mirrors, Carpets, Cabinets,
Bureaus, Bedsteads, Extension Table, Silverware, Chiua,
Glassware: a sacrifice; property of family leaving city,
56 West 15th st., near 5th av.

Purniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Fayments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KEL

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. -CARPETS

MI Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
384 and 386 Third avenue, near I wenty-eighth stree
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR FURNI-ture, Carpets and Bedding, at B. M. COWPER-THWAIT & CO'S, 165 Chathain street. An immense stock and low prices.

MUSICAL.

A.—HALLAM'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, 12 UNION square.—Piano, Violin, Organ, Singing, Harmony, Instruction; pupils under Mr. Hallam's tuition or supervision; private or class lessons; terms moderate. A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE LESSONS IN music, English, French and German in exchange for Board in a private family; can furnish the highest testimonials. Address A. B., box 139 Herald Uptown Branch office.

GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE A planoforte at pupil's residence for \$10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 120 Heraid Uptown Branch office, 1,200

A RATA PARAVALLI, TENOR SINGER, PROM A Italian opera, teaches Plano and Singing at 117 West Twenty-seventh street, near sixth avenue. Terms moderate. Home Monday and Thursday.

CARD,—MISS WATSON GIVES PRIVATE PIANO Organ and Guitar Lessons at her residence, 32 thm-ton place (Eighth street). Instruments lurnished for daily practice. Circulars, with particulars, mailed free. A. -PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS; EVERY PA. chity for rapid improvement and a thorough knowledge of music by an experienced and successful teacher. 267 West Thirty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue.

WANTED-AN ORGANIST, FOR A PROTESTANT church; one hour from New York. Address OE-GAN, box 3,341 New York Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO CAN PLAY THE plano well and make himself generally useful in a plano and musical instrument house; reference required. Address Plano, Post office.

500 NEW Standard Organs to rent and sold by monthly payments. Rent applied to ward the payment, Warerooms 841 Broadway.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., Manufacturers.

FLOOR,—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, with no encumbrances, an unfurnished Floor of four or five Rooms, uptown; rent less than \$30, Address, until saturday, ENGLESBY, Herald office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FLOORS, SUITABLE FOR law offices, in the vicinity of Broadway, between Chambers and White streets. Address, with rull particu-lars, RESPONSIBLE TENANT, Herald office.

WANTED-BY A YOUNG COUPLE, TWO OR THREE Booms for light housekeeping, near the Broadway line of cars, between Washington, place and Thirty-fittle street; rent 325. Address J. C., Golden Eagle, corner Amity and Bercer streets.

WANTED-ROOM FOR A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business; space of 7,000 or 7,500 feet required; must be well lighted: rent reasonable; lower floors preferred; if upper, must have faculities for removing wors; 20 to 34 feet in length; location as near central as possible. Address MANUFACTURER, box 205 Herald office, for tendays.

V for a tashionable club, above Twenty third stream between Sixth and Fourth avenues. Address, stannumber and price, C. B., box 192 Herald office.

WANTED—A HALF OR WHOLE STORE, AT MOD-erate rent, west side Broadway, between Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth streets. Address, for two days, MONKS, Herald Uptown Branch office.

W ANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FURNISHED OR UN-turnished suit of Rooms for the dressmaking business, between Fifteenth and Twenty-third streets and Fourth and sixth avenues. Address DRESSMAKER, bex 102 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TERM OF YEARS, WITH Privilege of buying, a good Stock, and Agricultural Farm, well watered and stocked, it possible; Pennsyl-yania, Massachusetts, Connecticut. Address for one week FARM, staton G. New York.

In the Country.

FURNITURE.

Window Shades,
Blankets, Comforters, &c.,
at very low prices at the large wholesale and retain
warerooms 500 to 516 Eighth avenue, corners of Thirtyfifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

D. KELLY,
late O'Farrell.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LEAVING FOR EUROPE will sell for cash, in lots to suit purchasers, rich Parlor Suits; cost \$300, for \$200; one do., \$150; Rep Suita, \$50; turniture five story residence 120 West 22d street.

CARPETS,

KELLY & CO., FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS TO BE SOLD, on account of leaving town. Si East Fourth street, between Second and Third avenues.

GOOD SECOND HAND CARPETS, A SPECIALITY, all sizes, nearly new, English, Brussels and ingrain, for saile chang at 112 Fulton street, corner of Dutch, between William and Massau streets.

PRIVATE PARTIES DESIRING TO DISPOSE OF their Furniture can meet with a cash purchaser by addresing S. H. F., box 389 Post office.

LADIES CAN RECEIVE LESSONS IN SINGING AND thorough cultivation by a foreign professor and artist at terms and payments to suit their means and convenience. Free class weekly for operatic and sacred music. Address "ILPA," box 106 Heraid Uptown Branch office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS PROMPTLY repaired and taned. ST. BRAMBACH, Piano Manufacturer, 744 East Fifty-firth street. Orders also received at 45 Second avenue.